August 2006

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

U.S. Department of Labor

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics



SPECIAL ISSUE

HURRICANE KATRINA

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MONTHLY LABOR
REVIEW

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The August *Review*

Last August and September, Louisiana's 397 miles of gulf shoreline were breached twice by significant hurricanes. Hurricane Katrina, the more violent and destructive of the two, also wreaked havoc on the shorelines of Mississippi and Alabama, and tore inland through a wide swath of eastern Louisiana and western Mississippi. Hurricane Rita lashed western Louisiana and eastern Texas. This issue of the *Review* examines the impacts of these storms from several perspectives: labor market impacts on the local economies, program impacts on the Bureau of Labor Statistics and other data-gathering agencies, and the nature of the coastal economy at risk.

An overview leads off this issue, illustrating much of the data developed through the statistical programs of BLS and its partners in the Census Bureau and the State workforce agencies.

Richard L. Clayton and James R. Spletzer analyze what is often the most difficult labor market impact to quantify—the loss of wages among workers physically displaced from their homes and regular workplaces. Using the longitudinal data capabilities of the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), Spletzer and Clayton find that several thousand workers from Louisiana had found new jobs in Texas, but often at a significant reduction in wages.

Molly Garber, Linda Unger, James White, and Linda Wohlford describe the efforts taken by BLS and its partners in the State workforce agencies to maintain the Bureau's employment- and wage-measuring programs—QCEW and Current Employment Statistics.

Lawrence S. Cahoon, Diane E. Herz, Richard C. Ning, Anne E. Polivka, Maria E. Reed, Edwin L. Robison, and Gregory D. Weyland outline the collaboration between the Census Bureau and BLS to keep the Current Population Survey operating, and, in fact producing new data on the labor force status of many who evacuated the damaged areas.

Sharon P. Brown, Sandra Mason, and Richard Tiller describe the response of the Local Area Unemployment Statistics program to the challenges presented by the hurricanes' destruction.

Sharon P. Brown and Patrick Carey explain the impact of the hurricanes on the operations and outputs of the Mass Layoffs Statistics program.

Charles S. Colgan and Jefferey Atkins use an innovative classification technique to assess what was at risk in the coastal economy as the hurricanes came ashore.

Injuries and health workers

More than half of the work-related injuries and illnesses among nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides are related to overexertion. Among workers in general, about a quarter of injuries and illnesses are the result of overexertion. Most of the cases of overexertion among nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides result from lifting patients. To find out more, see "Occupational Injuries, Illnesses, and Fatalities among Nursing, Psychiatric, and Home Health Aides, 1995–2004," in *Compensation and Working Conditions Online*, June 2006.

Workers at minimum wage

The share of hourly workers reporting earnings at or below the Federal minimum wage of $5.15 per hour in 2005 ranged from less than 1 percent of workers in management, professional, and related occupations; natural resources; construction; and maintenance occupations to about 8 percent of service workers.

Within the service occupations, about 17 percent of food preparation and serving related workers had earnings at or below $5.15 per hour. About 3 in 4 workers earning $5.15 or less in 2005 were employed in service occupations, mostly in food preparation and serving jobs. It should be noted that the presence of workers with wages below the minimum does not necessarily indicate violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act, as there are exemptions, such as tip credits, to the minimum wage provision of the law.

To learn more about workers paid at or below the minimum wage, see "Characteristics of Minimum Wage Workers: 2005" on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/cps/minwage2005.htm**.

Productivity in information

Productivity, as measured by output per hour, increased in 2004 in 6 of the 8 information industries studied for a recent report. Double-digit productivity growth occurred in software publishers at 17.0 percent, wireless telecommunications carriers at 19.1 percent, and cable and other program distribution at 12.4 percent. Productivity declined in the newspaper, book, and directory publishers industry and in radio and television broadcasting. Additional information is available from "Productivity and Costs by Industry: Selected Service-Providing and Mining Industries, 2004," news release USDL 06–1201. □

Communications regarding the *Monthly Labor Review* may be sent to the Editor-in-Chief at the addresses on the inside front cover.

The news release discussed above is available at:

www.bls.gov/bls/newsrels.htm.

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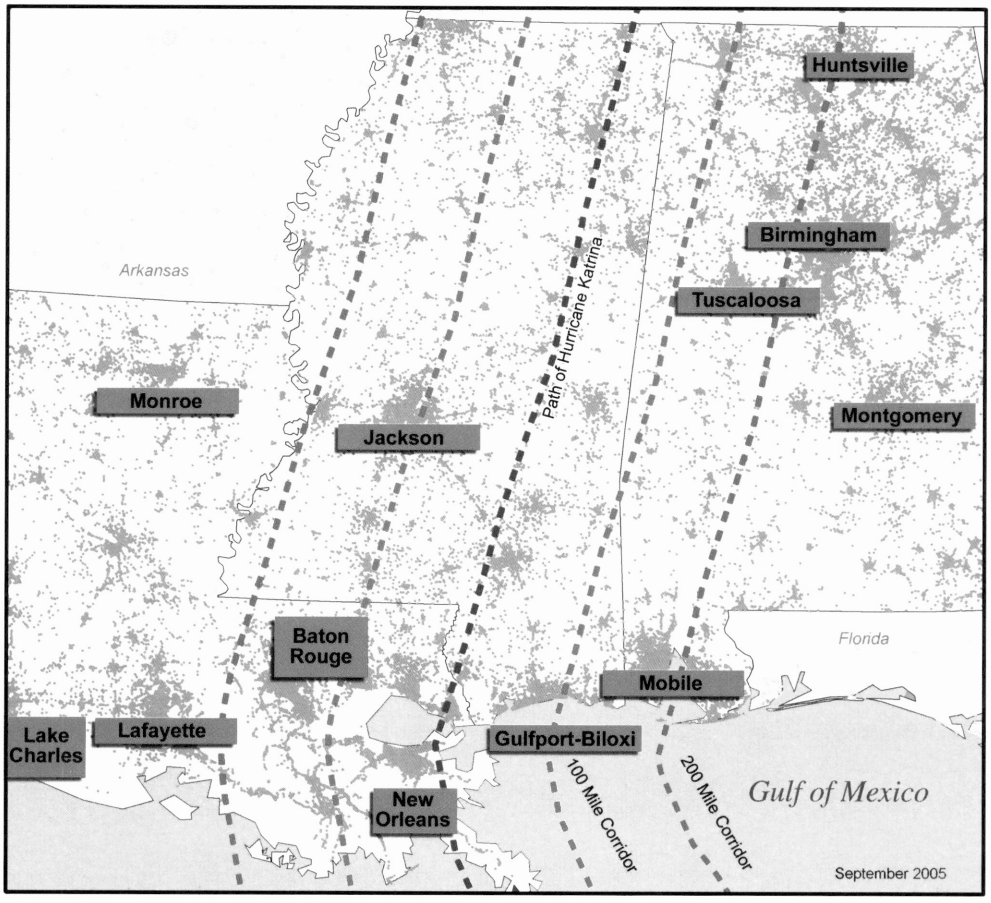
The labor market impact of Hurricane Katrina: an overview

Hurricane Katrina struck the gulf coast on August 29, 2005, causing unprecedented damage and resulting in the relocation of more than a million people.

The displacement of people and destruction of property complicated the collection of labor force information from households and businesses in our employment programs. A further description of the Bureau of Labor Statistics adjustments to data collection and estimation methodologies for Katrina-affected areas is available in accompanying articles in this issue of the *Monthly Labor Review* or online at **www.bls.gov/katrina**.

This overview was prepared by staff members from several data programs in the Bureau of Labor Statistics and was assembled by Karen Kosanovich. E-mail: kosanovich.karen@bls.gov

1. Approximately 38 percent of business establishments in Louisiana and Mississippi were within a 100-mile corridor of the path of Hurricane Katrina's center



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

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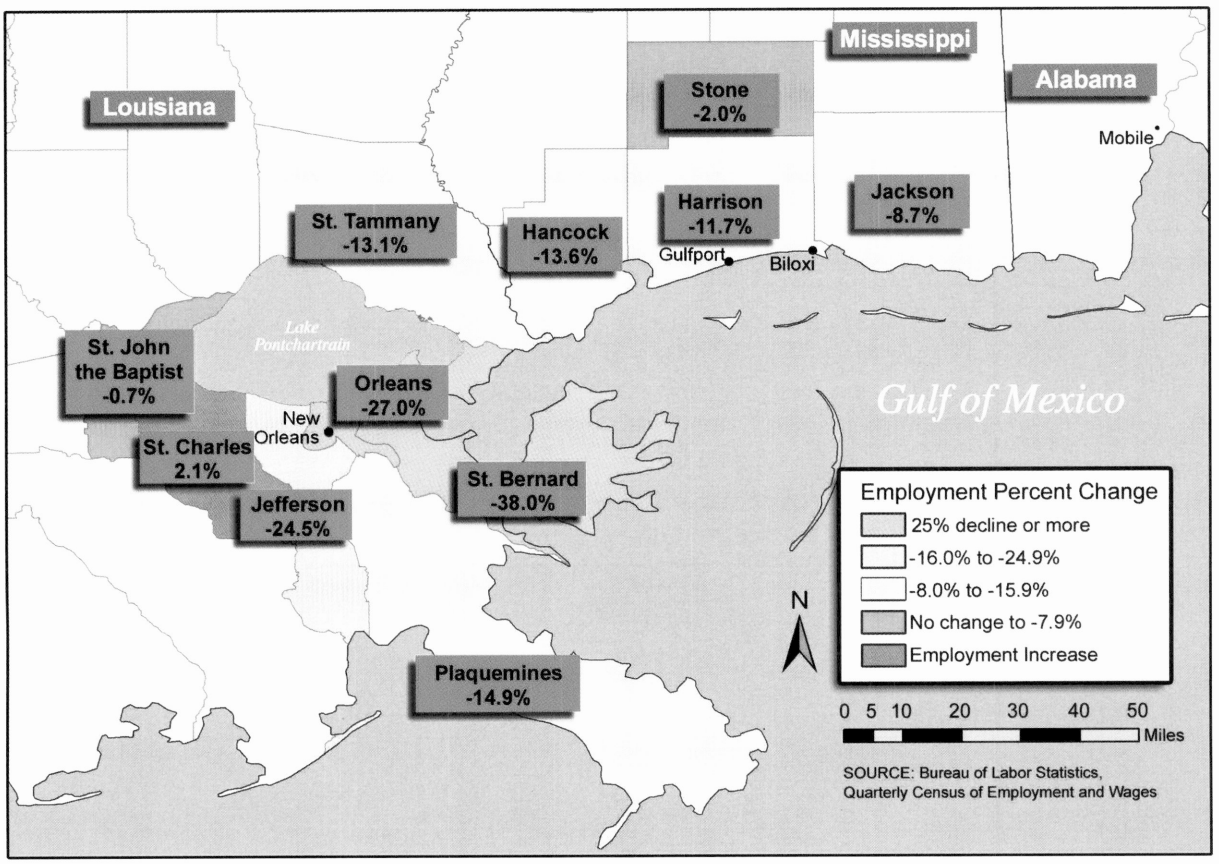
2. St. Bernard, Orleans, and Jefferson Parishes had the largest percent declines in employment between September 2004 and September 2005



NOTE: Over-the-year percent change in employment from September 2004 to September 2005.
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

- The impact of Katrina on employment in specific counties (or parishes in Louisiana) can be determined by looking at over-the-year changes in employment. Employment in St. Bernard Parish, Louisiana, was down by nearly 40 percent in September 2005 from a year earlier. Employment fell by roughly 25 percent each in neighboring Jefferson and Orleans Parishes.

- In Mississippi, employment in Jackson, Harrison, and Hancock Counties declined by approximately 9 percent to 14 percent in the year ending September 2005.

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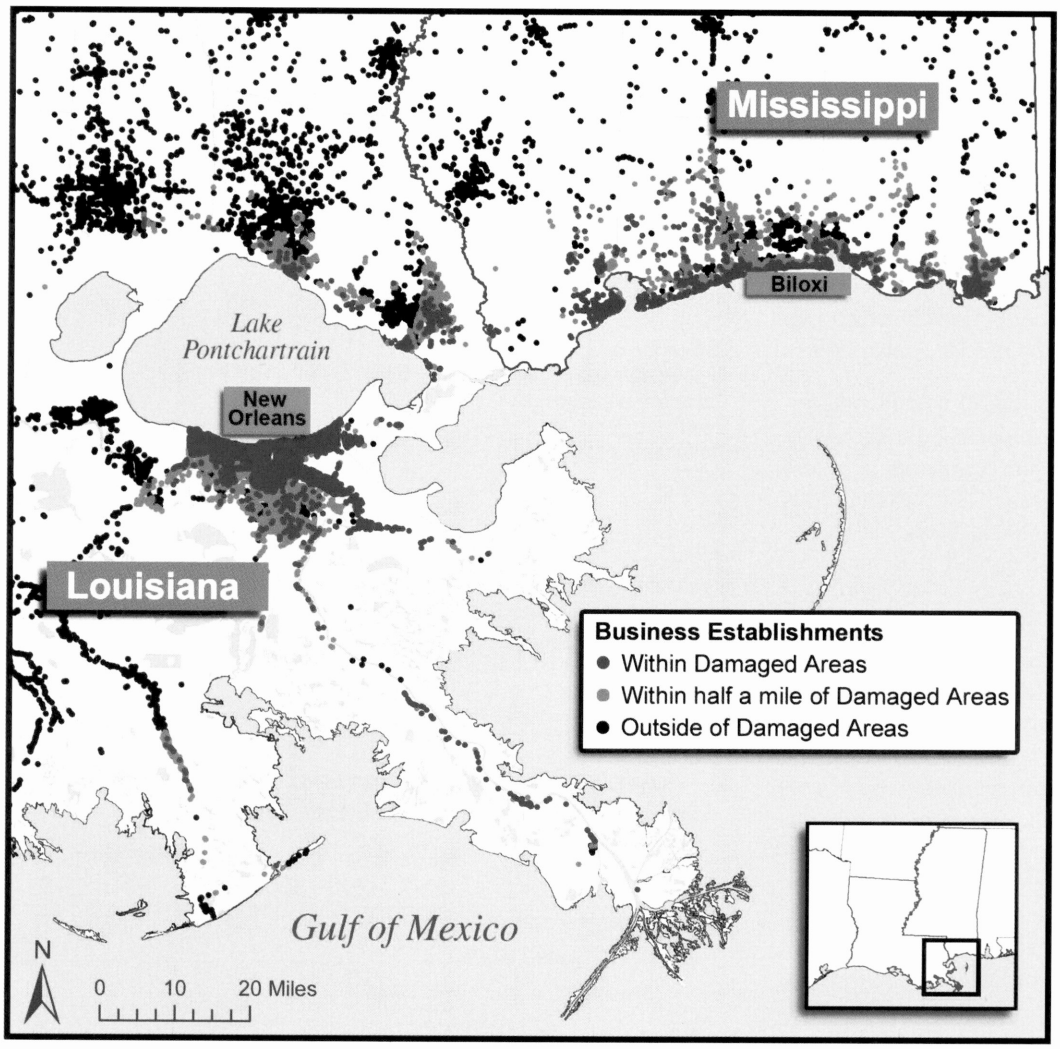
3. FEMA-designated damage zones contained an estimated 17 percent of Louisiana's employment and 5 percent of Mississippi's employment



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

- The Mississippi coast was hit with a 30-foot storm surge that destroyed businesses and residences close to the gulf. This map shows the concentration of businesses in damage zones defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Significant damage was limited primarily to the coastal areas as the storm lost strength rapidly after making landfall.

- An estimated 17 percent of Louisiana's employment and 5 percent of Mississippi's employment were within the FEMA-designated damage zones.

- Louisiana's damage was more concentrated—New Orleans was devastated by flooding first from Hurricane Katrina and then again a month later from Hurricane Rita. New Orleans residents faced long-term evacuation as well as flood damage to housing, businesses, and infrastructure.

- In both areas, jobs, incomes, facilities, business relationships, and production were severely disrupted.

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- The hurricane's impact varied by location. Louisiana suffered primarily from flooding, while Mississippi suffered from more typical hurricane damage, such as that due to high winds or storm surge. Florida and Alabama had less damage.
- In Louisiana, there were 16,920 businesses located in the Katrina-damaged areas, nearly all in the designated flooded area. Businesses in the flooded area in Louisiana lost 110,080 jobs between December 2004 and December 2005.
- Mississippi had 2,678 businesses located in the damaged areas, nearly half within the "catastrophic" storm damaged areas. Businesses in this category in Mississippi lost 16,294 jobs, about half of their employment, between December 2004 and December 2005. By contrast, businesses in areas with "moderate" damage lost about a third of employment over the period.
- In the 2 months following Hurricane Katrina, nonfarm payroll employment in Louisiana fell by 241,000, a decline of 12 percent. In the New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner metro area, employment declined by 215,000, or 35 percent.
- In Mississippi, nonfarm payroll employment fell by 14,000, or about 1 percent, from August to October 2005. However, the Gulfport-Biloxi metro area lost 18,000 jobs, or 15 percent of the area's nonfarm employment.

4. Louisiana businesses suffered primarily from flooding, while Mississippi establishments had more typical hurricane damage

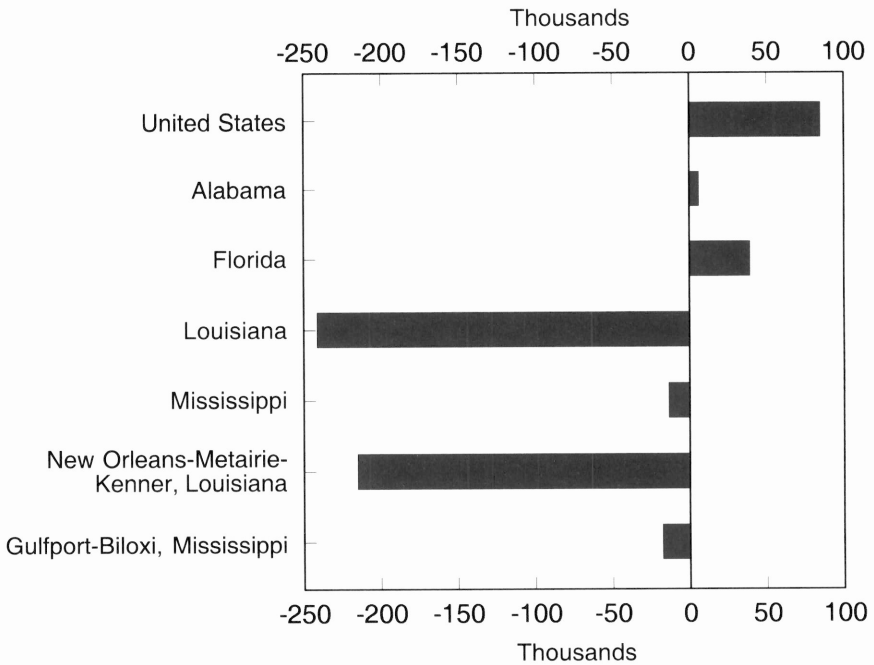
Damage type	Louisiana[1]		Mississippi	
	Establishments December 2004	Employment change, December 2004–05	Establishments December 2004	Employment change, December 2004–05
Total	16,920	–113,106	2,678	–20,551
Flooded area	16,101	–110,080	57	–174
Nonflooded area				
Limited damage	668	–1,862	794	–1,028
Moderate damage	125	–1,061	468	–1,731
Extensive damage	40	–219	95	–1,324
Catastrophic damage	47	–149	1,264	–16,294

[1] Totals for Louisiana were adjusted for 61 establishments that were classified as both "flooded" and "limited damage." The employment change total was adjusted for the employment in these establishments.

NOTE: Data are restricted to businesses located in Katrina-damaged areas during the third quarter of 2005.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

5. Payroll employment declined in Louisiana and Mississippi between August and October 2005



NOTE: State data are seasonally adjusted; metro area data are not seasonally adjusted.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics.

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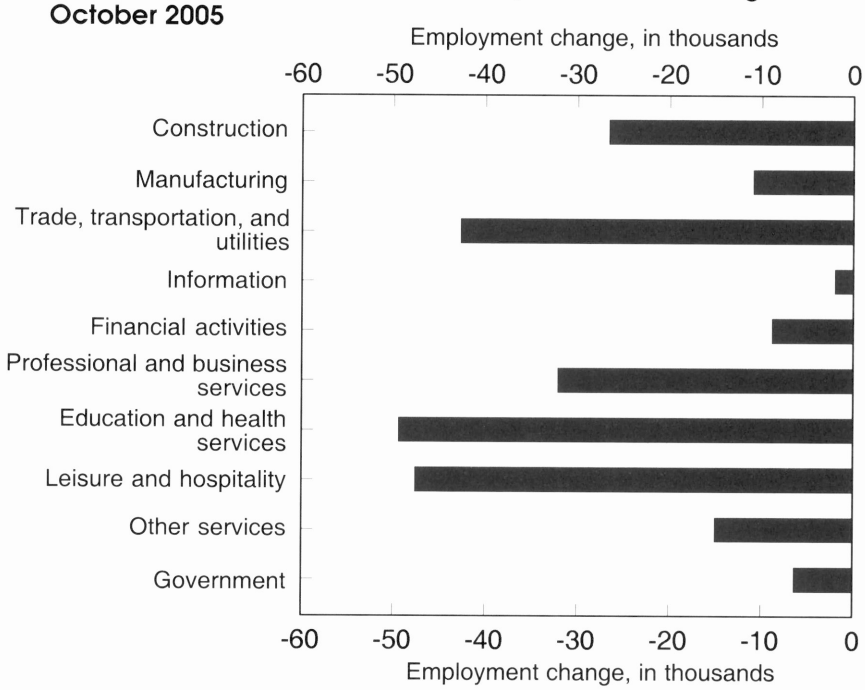
- From August to October 2005, nonfarm employment in Louisiana fell by 241,000, a decline of 12 percent.
- All the major industry sectors lost jobs in Louisiana.
- The largest job losses occurred in education and health services, in leisure and hospitality, and in trade, transportation, and utilities.

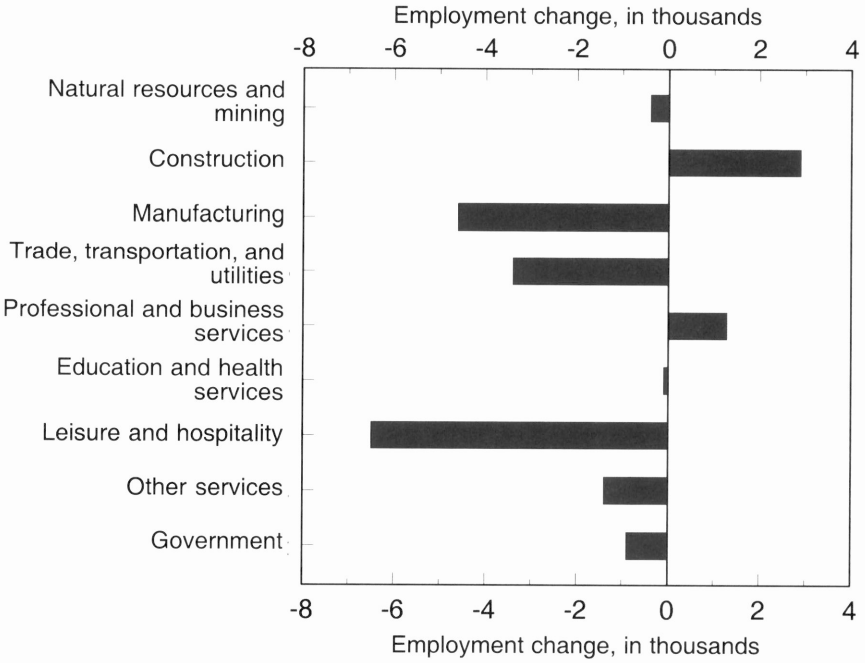
6. In Louisiana, the education and health services and leisure and hospitality industries lost the most jobs between August and October 2005



NOTE: Data are seasonally adjusted.
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics.

- From August to October 2005, nonfarm payroll employment in Mississippi fell by 14,000, or about 1 percent.
- The largest job losses occurred in the leisure and hospitality industry. Employment in construction edged up slightly from August to October 2005.

7. In Mississippi, the leisure and hospitality industry lost the most jobs between August and October 2005



NOTE: Data are seasonally adjusted.
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics.

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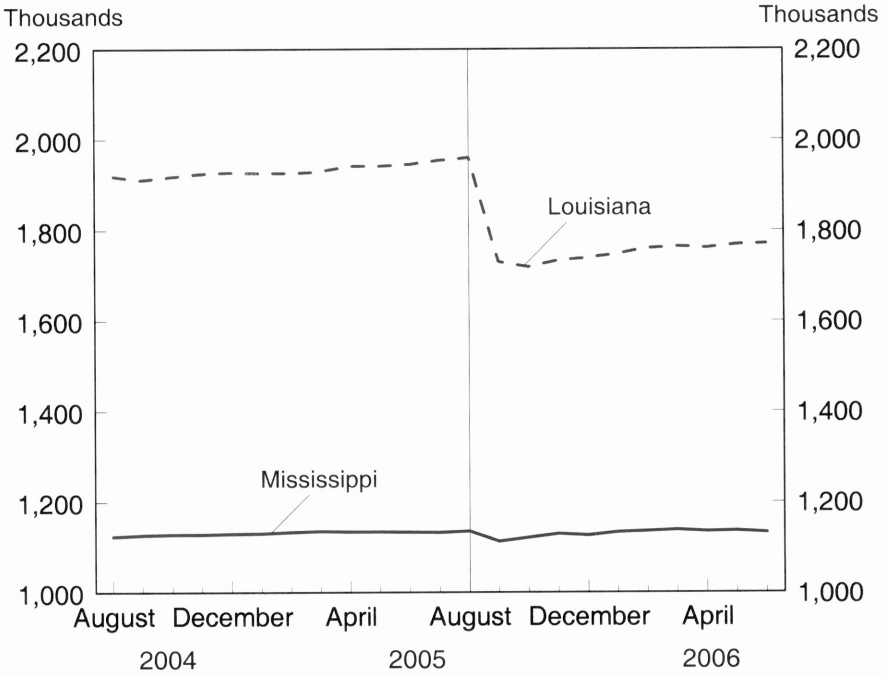
- Employment in Louisiana fell sharply following Hurricane Katrina and remains well below its August 2005 level. In June 2006, nonfarm payroll employment in the New Orleans metro area was about 30 percent below the level a year earlier.

- Employment in Mississippi edged down after Hurricane Katrina, but returned to its prehurricane level by February 2006. In the Gulfport-Biloxi metro area, however, employment was down 19 percent over the year ending June 2006.

8. Louisiana's employment is still below its pre-Katrina level, while Mississippi's employment has returned to its earlier level

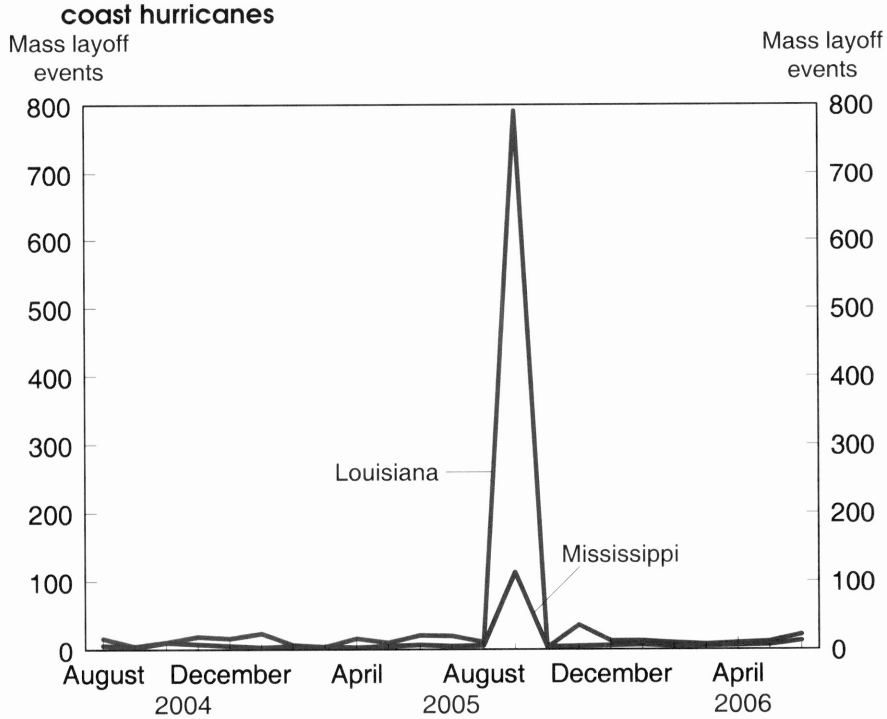


NOTE: Data are seasonally adjusted.
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics.

- A mass layoff event occurs when 50 or more initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits are filed against an establishment during a 5-week period. The number of mass layoff events rose sharply in September 2005 after the gulf coast hurricanes, with 2,219 layoff actions affecting nearly 284,000 U.S. workers. In Louisiana, 791 mass layoffs affected some 104,000 workers. The 113 events in Mississippi in September 2005 affected almost 27,000 workers.

- From September to December 2005, there were 358 extended mass layoff events (lasting at least 31 days) related to the gulf coast hurricanes, involving 57,551 workers. By industry, accommodation and food services, retail trade, and health care and social assistance accounted for the highest number of separations.

9. Mass layoff events rose sharply in September 2005 after the gulf coast hurricanes



NOTE: Data are not seasonally adjusted.
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics.

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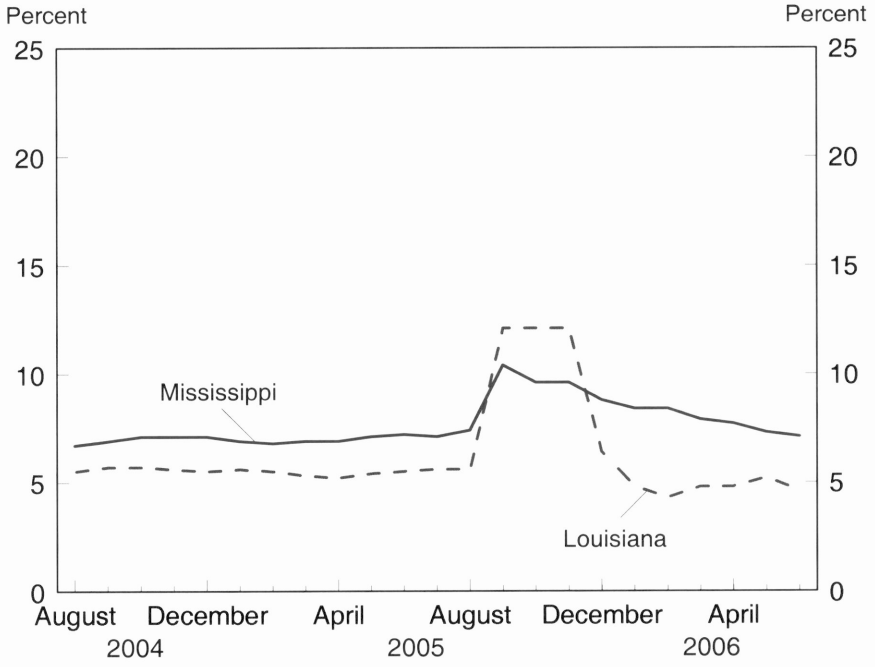
- The unemployment rate for Louisiana rose sharply after Hurricane Katrina to 12.1 percent. It began falling in December and in June 2006 was near its prehurricane level.

- The unemployment rate for Mississippi rose to 10.4 percent after Hurricane Katrina, but has edged down since. In June 2006, the unemployment rate was comparable to its prehurricane level.

10. Unemployment rates for Louisiana and Mississippi rose sharply after Hurricane Katrina

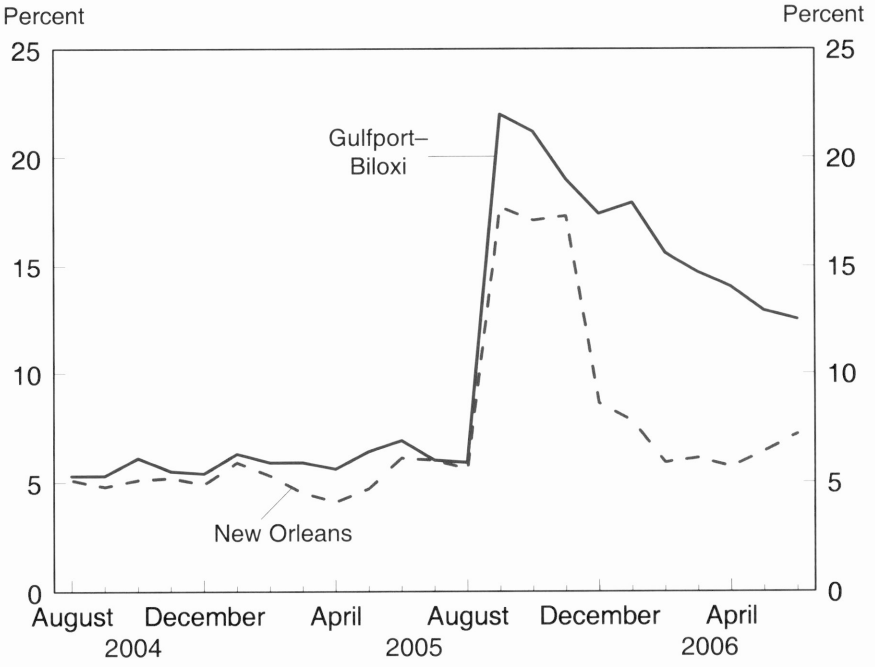


NOTE: Data are seasonally adjusted.
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

- The unemployment rate for the New Orleans metro area rose sharply in September 2005 to 17.7 percent. It began falling in December and in June 2006 was at 7.2 percent, slightly higher than the rate a year earlier.

- The unemployment rate for the Gulfport-Biloxi metro area rose sharply to 22.0 percent in September 2005, but has fallen since. However, at 12.5 percent in June 2006, the Gulfport unemployment rate remained substantially higher than the rate a year earlier.

11. Unemployment rates for the Gulfport-Biloxi and New Orleans metro areas rose sharply after Hurricane Katrina



NOTE: Data are not seasonally adjusted.
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

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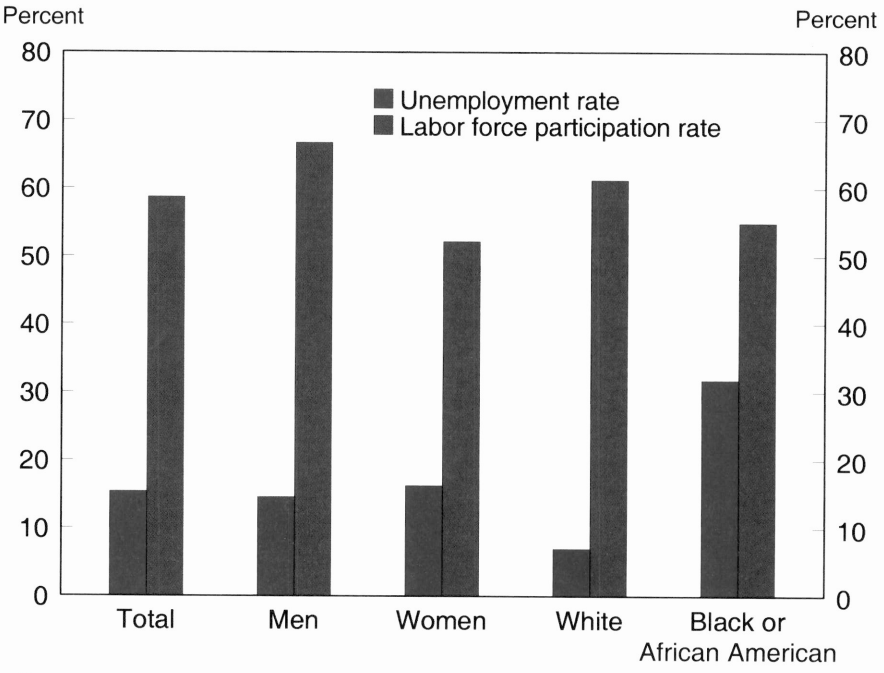
- Information gathered from October 2005 to June 2006 showed that about 1.1 million persons age 16 and older had evacuated from their August residence, even temporarily, because of Hurricane Katrina. The unemployment rate for these evacuees averaged 15.4 percent over the time period. More than half of the evacuees (58.7 percent) were in the labor force—either working or looking for work.

- Black evacuees were nearly 5 times more likely to be unemployed than their white counterparts. Their labor force participation rates were lower than those for whites.

- These national data on Katrina evacuees do not account for all persons who evacuated; those living outside of the scope of the survey—such as persons living in hotels or shelters—are not included.

12. Between October 2005 and June 2006, 15.4 percent of Hurricane Katrina evacuees were unemployed



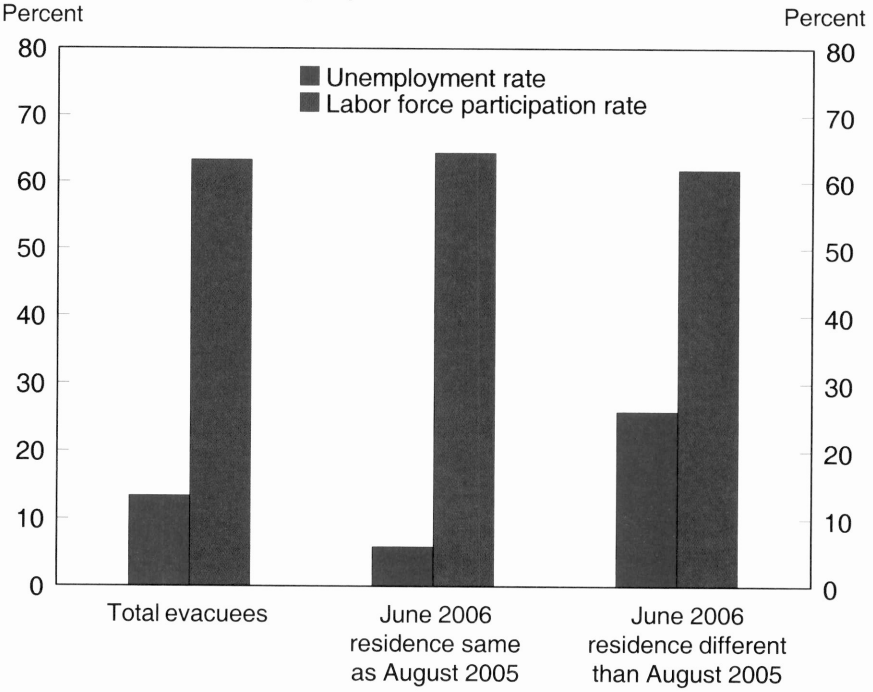
NOTE: Data are not seasonally adjusted.
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

- About 6 in 10 persons age 16 years and older who had evacuated because of Hurricane Katrina were again living in their August 2005 residences when surveyed in June 2006; the rest were in other residential units covered in the survey.

- The June 2006 unemployment rate for persons identified as evacuees was 13.4 percent. The rate for evacuees who were again living in their August (pre-Katrina) homes (5.9 percent) was much lower than for those who were not (25.9 percent).

- The labor force participation rate for evacuees who were again living in their August homes (64.5 percent) was about the same as the rate for those who were not (61.8 percent). However, evacuees living in their pre-Katrina residences were more likely to be employed (60.6 percent) than those not living in their prehurricane homes (45.7 percent).

13. Evacuees again living in their pre-Katrina homes in June 2006 had a lower unemployment rate than those who were not



NOTE: Data are not seasonally adjusted.
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

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Worker mobility before and after Hurricane Katrina

A substantial number of workers were displaced from the New Orleans metropolitan statistical area after Hurricane Katrina; those who quickly found jobs in Texas experienced a substantial decline in their short-term earnings

Richard L. Clayton
James R. Spletzer

Hurricane Katrina formed over the Bahamas on August 23, 2005, and crossed southern Florida on August 25th as a moderate category 1 hurricane. During the next several days, Hurricane Katrina strengthened rapidly in the Gulf of Mexico, attaining the status of a category 5 storm. On August 29, 2005, Hurricane Katrina recorded its second landfall as a category 3 storm in southeast Louisiana. Hurricane Katrina was the costliest and one of the deadliest hurricanes in the history of the United States. The storm caused devastation along the Gulf coasts of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, with catastrophic effects on the city of New Orleans. Levees separating Lake Pontchartrain from New Orleans were breached by the storm surge, ultimately flooding roughly 80 percent of the city and many areas of neighboring parishes.[1]

The States and the Bureau of Labor Statistics have done much to measure the labor market effects resulting from Hurricane Katrina. Many of these efforts are described in the other articles in this issue of *Monthly Labor Review*. This article studies the labor market effects of Hurricane Katrina using wage records from Louisiana and Texas, enhanced with data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). Wage records are administrative data collected as part of the Federal and State Unemployment Insurance programs (UI), and are increasingly used by economists for research purposes. The analysis presented in this article shows that QCEW-enhanced wage records are a useful tool for studying the employment and earnings impact from a large displacement event such as Hurricane Katrina.

A dynamic economy depends on a range of existing relationships, such as those between employers and employees (and their families), customers and suppliers, private and public institutions, and other community infrastructure. These relationships can take decades to establish and perhaps only days to destroy. In any economy, there is a constant level of change to these relationships; firms are born and some firms die, employees are hired and some are separated—some employees move to other jobs and some move to other locations. This creative-destruction process, along with a normal level of worker mobility, is healthy and positive.

However, New Orleans after Katrina is a changed economy. The tightly knit socio-economic fabric of relationships in the New Orleans area was severely damaged by the physical devastation to the New Orleans area and the resulting evacuation of large numbers of people. Statistics from the Census Bureau show that the population in Orleans Parish dropped from 437,186 on July 1, 2005 to 158,305 on January 1, 2006, and the population of the seven parishes that make up the New Orleans metropolitan statistical area (MSA) dropped by 29 percent, from 1,292,774 to 914,745, over the same timeframe.[2]

Natural disasters such as hurricanes, tornadoes, and floods usually involve rather temporary disruptions to the local economy. Typically, hurricanes affect immediate coastal areas and lose

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their force within a short time over land. Winds die down, flood waters recede, and evacuees return within days of the event to examine their households and businesses and begin the process of rebuilding. Many economic relationships are bent, and a few are broken.

Hurricane Katrina, however, was a truly unusual and abnormal event. New Orleans is a bowl-shaped flood area that is very densely populated. The New Orleans flooding from Hurricane Katrina and the re-flooding from Hurricane Rita roughly 4 weeks later resulted in severe damage to the housing stock and business structures, as well as severe damage to infrastructure and utilities (telephones, water, and electric power). This damage forced a long-term evacuation of a significant portion of the population and labor force.

The abnormal character of the Hurricane Katrina event makes for a compelling study of changing relationships. The lengthy evacuation forced many people to move far away from their homes and stay away, providing a strong incentive to find new employment in their new locations. This article studies the normal level of worker mobility between the New Orleans area and Texas, and contrasts this with the level of worker location change in the months immediately following Hurricane Katrina. The employment and earnings differences between normal mobility and the post-event mobility can be considered estimates of some of the labor market effects of Hurricane Katrina.

Wage records

Basic description of the wage records. The Federal and State Unemployment Insurance programs provide benefits to eligible workers who are unemployed through no fault of their own and meet certain eligibility requirements. UI benefits are intended to provide temporary financial assistance to unemployed workers. When an individual applies for UI benefits, the State will review the person's eligibility and will calculate what the weekly UI benefits will be. In general, UI benefits are based on a percentage of an individual's earnings over a recent 52-week period. To calculate an individual's benefits, the State needs the individual's earnings history available in an electronic database. These earnings histories are supplied by employers in the State who are subject to State UI laws.[3]

Every quarter, employers subject to State UI laws are required to file two forms: the Quarterly Contributions Report and the Quarterly Wage Records. The contributions report lists the employer's monthly employment and quarterly wages in the State. It is filed jointly with the quarterly Multiple Worksite Report. Funded by BLS, the Multiple Worksite Report is designed to collect accurate employment and wage data at the local level. For employers with multiple establishments in the State, the Multiple Worksite Report disaggregates the employer's State-wide employment and wages into the employment and wages for each establishment in the State. After the Quarterly Contribution Report and Multiple Worksite Report microdata are thoroughly reviewed and checked for errors by the State Labor Market Information staff every quarter, the States submit these data to BLS as part of the Federal-State cooperative Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages program. The data gathered in the QCEW program are comprehensive and accurate sources of employment and wages by county and industry, and provide a virtual census (98 percent) of employees on nonfarm payrolls. In the third quarter of 2005, the QCEW statistics show, in the U.S. economy, an employment level of 132.9 million, with 8.6 million establishments.

The quarterly wage records list the Social Security number and quarterly wages of all individuals who worked for the employer in the State during the quarter. The wage records are not edited by the State staff, unlike the Quarterly Contributions Report and the Multiple Wage Report data. The primary purpose of the wage records is to administer the State UI programs—in particular, to create the earnings history of an individual at a specific employer; this earnings history is necessary for calculating UI benefits. There are several limitations to using the wage records for economic analysis: the wage records do not indicate how many hours or weeks the individual worked (the individual could have worked 1 hour during the quarter, or could have worked all 13 weeks during the quarter), and the wage records are not specific to any particular establishment in the State for employers with multiple establishments.

Despite these inherent limitations, the wage records are useful for purposes other than administration of the State UI programs, particularly when merged with the QCEW microdata. The QCEW data include information on industry, geography, and other identifiers that allow linking establishments within firms. The QCEW-enhanced wage records are used to evaluate the effectiveness of government programs, in which the employment and earnings of individuals can be tracked after they receive their welfare payments or job training. The QCEW-enhanced wage records also are used by the States to analyze economic development such as employment histories of new hires in growing industries or locations, or employment and earnings of individuals involved in large layoffs. A relatively recent use of QCEW-enhanced wage records is to follow large groups of workers from one employer to another, which may be indicative of "SUTA dumping" (SUTA stands for "State Unemployment Tax Administration"). SUTA dumping refers to employers attempting to lower their tax payments by moving their workers out of one UI account with a high tax rate to a different UI account with a lower tax rate. A more thorough description of the analytical uses of QCEW enhanced wage records can be found in the May 2004 *Monthly Labor Review*.[4]

The QCEW-enhanced wage records also are used by academic economists who research labor market issues. Analysis of worker and job flows is one of the main research topics using the wage records.[5] QCEW-enhanced wage records also are used to study

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the earnings losses of displaced workers, the impacts of government programs on earnings and employment, and the dynamic interactions between workers and employers.[6]

Preparing the wage records for economic analysis. The wage records microdata are very sparse with regard to data elements. The wage records have information on the employer's State UI account, the individual's Social Security number, and the individual's quarterly wages. We enhance the wage records microdata by merging in information on industry and location from the QCEW. We also enhance the wage records by merging in the employer identification number (EIN) from the QCEW. The Internal Revenue Service assigns the employer identification number to legal taxpaying business entities. The employer identification number will allow us to analyze whether workers are employed in the same firm, or in different firms, even if workers move to a different State.

For this analysis, it is crucial to identify individuals who were working in New Orleans when Hurricane Katrina struck in August 2005. These are the affected workers whom we expect to be displaced by the flooding and devastation of the city and surrounding areas. However, identifying the location of the individual's worksite is not always possible because the wage records identify the individual's statewide UI account rather than the specific establishment where the individual worked during the quarter. In Louisiana, in the second quarter of 2005, 62 percent of jobs are in businesses with one establishment in the State (this statistic is not available from the wage records data, but is immediately apparent when enhancing the wage records with the QCEW microdata). There is no difficulty determining the exact location of the worksite for individuals who work in single-establishment firms. The other 38 percent of jobs in Louisiana are in firms with multiple locations throughout the State. Our analysis of the wage records, enhanced with QCEW information, shows that 29 percent of the employment in multi-establishment businesses can be defined to a particular MSA. Thus, we know the MSA for 73 percent of employment in Louisiana–the 62 percent in single establishment firms, and the 11 percent (29 percent of 38 percent) of employment in multi-establishment firms in which all of the employer's establishments are located within the same MSA.

In the empirical work reported later in this article, we will refer to workers in the New Orleans MSA.[7] We can identify these workers from the enhanced wage records data as working in the New Orleans MSA. Because we are not able to define geography for workers who have employers with establishments in multiple MSA's, our label "Workers in the New Orleans MSA" in the forthcoming tables and charts refers to only a subset of all workers employed in the New Orleans MSA.

Basic descriptive statistics

Number of jobs and number of employers. Louisiana and Texas sent their 2004 and 2005 wage records to BLS for our analysis of the labor market impacts of Hurricane Katrina. Two transmissions of the third quarter 2005 data were sent—one transmission in spring 2006 accompanying the submission of the third quarter 2005 QCEW data to the BLS, and a second transmittal 3 months later (accompanying the submission of the fourth quarter 2005 QCEW data to BLS). As described later in this article, these two separate transmissions of wage records microdata provide important information for interpreting our analytical conclusions.

Table 1 reports on some basic descriptive statistics from the 2004 and 2005 quarterly wage records. The top half of the table reports the number of wage records for Texas and Louisiana, and the number of wage records where all establishments in the UI account are located in the New Orleans MSA. The bottom half of the table reports the number of UI accounts, which we refer to as the number of employers. Chart 1 illustrates the same statistics graphically.

In Texas, there are 10.3 million jobs reported in the first-quarter 2004 wage records data. In the Texas labor market, there is an increase in the number of jobs in the second and third quarters, followed by a decline in the fourth quarter. The Louisiana wage records data show 2 million jobs in the first quarter of 2004, with higher employment levels in the second and third quarters and a decline in the fourth quarter. The wage records data enhanced

Table 1. Quarterly wage records and UI accounts in Texas, Louisiana, and New Orleans metropolitan statistical area (MSA), 2004 and 2005

Period	Texas	Louisiana	New Orleans MSA
Number of wage records, 2004			
Quarter I	10,348,878	2,030,547	475,604
Quarter II	10,644,947	2,068,035	490,477
Quarter III	10,783,247	2,060,937	486,891
Quarter IV	10,650,813	2,010,233	476,212
Number of wage records, 2005			
Quarter I	10,582,806	2,027,316	467,410
Quarter II	10,943,773	2,023,430	461,718
Quarter III	11,133,727	1,965,717	425,474
Quarter IV	10,948,552	1,936,403	351,212
Number of unemployment insurance accounts, 2004			
Quarter I	376,253	82,581	25,758
Quarter II	381,205	82,655	25,901
Quarter III	382,819	82,441	25,743
Quarter IV	388,519	79,774	25,201
Number of unemployment insurance accounts, 2005			
Quarter I	381,577	79,941	24,880
Quarter II	386,260	79,085	24,459
Quarter III	386,979	77,468	22,537
Quarter IV	388,617	75,569	19,905

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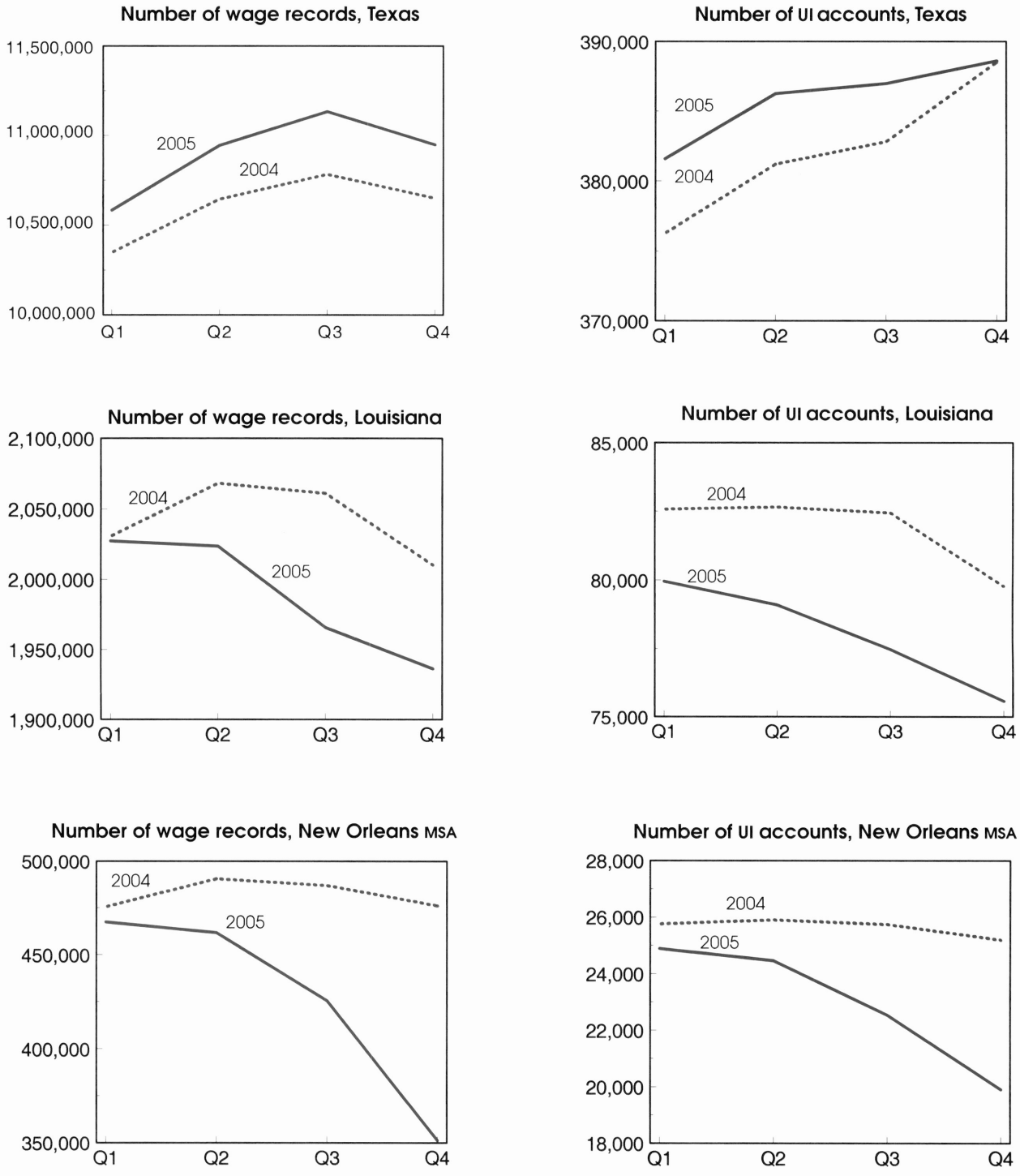
Chart 1. Number of wage records and number of unemployment insurance accounts based on quarterly data from Texas, Louisiana, and New Orleans MSA, 2004 and 2005



NOTE: MSA = Metropolitan statistical area.

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with information from the QCEW identifies 476,000 workers in the New Orleans MSA in the first quarter of 2004, and the labor market in the New Orleans MSA has a quarter-to-quarter pattern in 2004 similar to the State of Louisiana.[8]

The statistics in table 1 clearly show the effects of Hurricane Katrina on the New Orleans MSA labor market. The number of jobs in the New Orleans MSA, as reported in the wage records data, falls from 461,718 in the second quarter of 2005 to 351,212 in the fourth quarter of 2005 — a 24-percent decline. The number of employers in the New Orleans MSA falls from 24,459 in the second quarter to 19,905 in the fourth quarter — a 19-percent decline.

Comparing the 2005 New Orleans MSA statistics with the 2004 statistics provides an initial measure of how Hurricane Katrina affected the local labor market. Between the second and fourth quarters of 2004, the wage records data show that the number of jobs and the number of employers in the New Orleans MSA both declined by 3 percent. If this is used as an indication of the expected seasonal pattern absent a major economic displacement, then the basic descriptive statistics in table 1 show that Hurricane Katrina decreased the number of jobs in the New Orleans MSA by 21 percent (24 percent in 2005 subtract 3 percent in 2004), as measured from the second to the fourth quarters, and similarly, Hurricane Katrina decreased the number of employers in the New Orleans MSA by 16 percent.

The statistics in table 1 for Texas also provide an informative comparison group. In Texas, the number of jobs between the second and fourth quarters of 2005 show a similar seasonal pattern to 2004. This finding suggests that what happened to the New Orleans MSA was a localized effect rather than a regional effect.[9] Using both the 2004 New Orleans MSA labor market and the 2004 and 2005 Texas labor markets as comparison groups, the statistics in table 1 and chart 1 show that Hurricane Katrina delivered a substantial economic shock to the New Orleans MSA in the latter half of 2005.

The statistics in table 1 and chart 1 for the State of Louisiana show less drastic effects relative to the New Orleans MSA. The number of jobs in Louisiana declined by 4.3 percent between the second and fourth quarters of 2005, relative to the 2.8-percent decline in the similar period of 2004. Furthermore, the wage records statistics reported in table 1 show that employment in Louisiana declined by 87,000 from the second to fourth quarters of 2005, whereas employment in the New Orleans MSA declined by more than 110,000 (which is undoubtedly an underestimate, because we are only measuring a subset of the New Orleans MSA labor market). This comparison suggests that the statewide loss of jobs is less than the loss of jobs in the New Orleans MSA, which is possible if individuals employed in the New Orleans MSA before Hurricane Katrina found work in other parts of Louisiana after the hurricane, or if there was an inflow of workers after the hurricane from other States into areas of Louisiana other than the New Orleans MSA.

Possible caveats to simple interpretation. The descriptive statistics in table 1 and chart 1 suggest a large loss of jobs and a large loss of employers in the New Orleans MSA following Hurricane Katrina. Could these empirical estimates be affected by issues of data quality: are these estimates true economic effects, or might they be (in whole or in part) an artifact of the data? This question is particularly relevant when using administrative data, such as wage records, that were designed for purposes other than economic analysis of natural disasters.

There are indications that the quality of the UI wage records might have suffered following Hurricane Katrina. From a conceptual perspective, the wage records are supposed to record any employment and wages earned at any point during the quarter. As such, the third quarter wage records should record all employment and wages during the months of July, August, and September. Hurricane Katrina hit New Orleans on August 29, 2005, and thus the normal seasonal employment patterns for July and early August 2005 should not be affected by the storm. Our finding that the number of UI accounts declined substantially in the third quarter leads to questions about non-reported wage records.

We have some evidence regarding late filing of the administrative wage records. As mentioned earlier, we received two submissions of the third quarter 2005 wage records from both Louisiana and Texas. For Texas, the initial submission of 2005 third-quarter wage records in spring 2006 had 369,434 employers reporting 10,923,716 jobs, whereas the latter submission of 2005 third-quarter wage records in summer 2006 had 386,979 employers reporting 11,133,727 jobs. These statistics imply that 4.5 percent of employers (accounting for 1.9 percent of jobs) filed their third quarter 2005 wage records with a delay. Some of this delay is undoubtedly attributable to Hurricane Rita, which made landfall on September 24th near the Texas-Louisiana border and devastated some coastal communities.

The late filing of 2005 third quarter wage records is much more striking in Louisiana than in Texas. The initial submission of 2005 third-quarter wage records from Louisiana had 67,111 employers reporting 1,804,019 jobs, whereas the later submission had 77,468 employers reporting 1,965,717 jobs. In Louisiana, 13.3 percent of employers (accounting for 8.2 percent of jobs) filed their 2005 third-quarter wage records with a delay. Many of these late reporters were businesses in the New Orleans MSA. These statistics on late reporting should not be surprising: Hurricane Katrina was a catastrophic storm in terms of lives lost and property damaged, and businesses that were affected by the storm might not have viewed prompt filing of their administrative tax data as a high priority.

This delayed reporting has two implications on the conclusions that we draw from the wage records data. First, on a general note, we have learned that caution is necessary when using wage records to estimate the economic effects of cata-

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strophic events. The initial file of wage records from the affected State might be missing large numbers of businesses who will eventually file their wage records, and not accounting for these late reporters might bias the initial economic conclusions drawn from the analysis. Second, there might still be some businesses in the New Orleans MSA that have not yet filed their wage records for the third and fourth quarters of 2005. We can not quantify this, but we do note that the State of Louisiana has gone to remarkable efforts to obtain the highest quality data it can get for its Labor Market Information programs. However, if there are still some businesses that have not yet filed their wage records for the third or fourth quarters of 2005, the statistics presented in table 1 and chart 1 should be considered upwardly biased estimates of the labor market impacts resulting from Hurricane Katrina.

Further aggregate analysis of the wage records. Wage records are increasingly used as a statistical tool to understand the dynamic nature of the economy. Analysts can track individuals from one employer to another, and thus document the number of hires and separations occurring in any quarter. As we have learned from the new Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data and the new Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) data from BLS, the relatively smooth time series of net employment growth across time masks large underlying gross job flows and gross worker flows.[10] We have computed hires and separations statistics from the 2004 and 2005 Texas and Louisiana quarterly wage records. Hires are defined as an individual not working at an employer in the previous quarter yet working at the employer in the current quarter, and separations are defined as an individual working at an employer in the previous quarter yet not working at the employer in the current quarter. These quarterly hires and separations statistics are reported in table 2 and chart 2.

As seen in table 2, the wage records data show that there are approximately 2 million hires in any quarter in Texas. The number of quarterly separations in the Texas wage records data is between 1.6 million and 2.2 million, and the separations exhibit strong seasonal variation. By definition, the difference between hires and separations is the change in employment.[11] The seasonal pattern of the hires and separations data in the 2004 Texas wage records appears basically similar to the seasonal pattern of hires and separations in the 2005 data, which suggests that there are no obviously large differences that might be thought to be attributable to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

The effects of Hurricane Katrina are immediately obvious in the hires and separations statistics for Louisiana and the New Orleans MSA. The large decline in employment in the New Orleans MSA is due to a large increase in the number of separations, but not to a fall in the number of hires. The number of separations in the New Orleans MSA averaged roughly 100,000 per quarter in 2004, yet climbed to 126,000 in the third quarter of 2005 and climbed to 172,000 in the fourth quarter of 2005. Interestingly, the number of quarterly hires in the New Orleans MSA remained constant during 2005. Although this article presents no statistical evidence for this supposition, this constancy of hiring after Hurricane Katrina is consistent with press accounts of construction workers moving into New Orleans to begin the massive demolition and reconstruction efforts necessary to rebuild the city.

Table 2. Hires and separations based on quarterly wage records from Texas, Louisiana, and UI accounts in New Orleans metropolitan statistical area (MSA), 2004 and 2005

Period	Texas	Louisiana	New Orleans MSA
Number of hires, 2004			
Quarter I – II	1,925,295	408,237	102,181
Quarter II – III	2,001,630	400,021	98,221
Quarter III – IV	1,885,762	395,190	95,513
Number of hires, 2005			
Quarter I – II	2,025,559	415,425	97,868
Quarter II – III	2,138,387	441,106	90,399
Quarter III – IV	1,987,400	514,919	98,234
Number of separations, 2004			
Quarter I – II	1,629,226	370,749	87,308
Quarter II – III	1,863,330	407,119	101,807
Quarter III – IV	2,018,196	445,894	106,192
Number of separations, 2005			
Quarter I – II	1,664,592	419,311	103,560
Quarter II – III	1,948,433	498,819	126,643
Quarter III – IV	2,172,575	544,233	172,496

It is also interesting that both the number of hires and the number of separations in the State of Louisiana (table 2 and chart 2) increased during the latter half of 2005. The number of hires was 30 percent higher in the fourth quarter of 2005, relative to the fourth quarter of 2004, and the number of separations was higher by 22 percent over the same period. This is indicative of increased job churning within the State—exactly what one would suspect if persons displaced out of the New Orleans MSA were finding jobs in other parts of Louisiana, and construction workers were moving into the New Orleans MSA from elsewhere in the State. Further empirical analysis, which is beyond the scope of this article, would be informative on this supposition.

An analysis of displacement

Cross-State mobility analysis. We now turn our analysis to a focus on wages, and ask how individuals' earnings were affected by Hurricane Katrina. There is a large economics literature that estimates the earnings losses resulting from job loss.[12] We build on this literature and analyze the short-term earnings of individuals who were displaced by Hurricane Katrina.

The measure of displacement we use is based on the earnings profiles of individuals who were working in the New Orleans MSA before Hurricane Katrina and were working in Texas after the hurricane. This is a restrictive measure of displacement in two respects: first, it requires that individuals cross a State line, and

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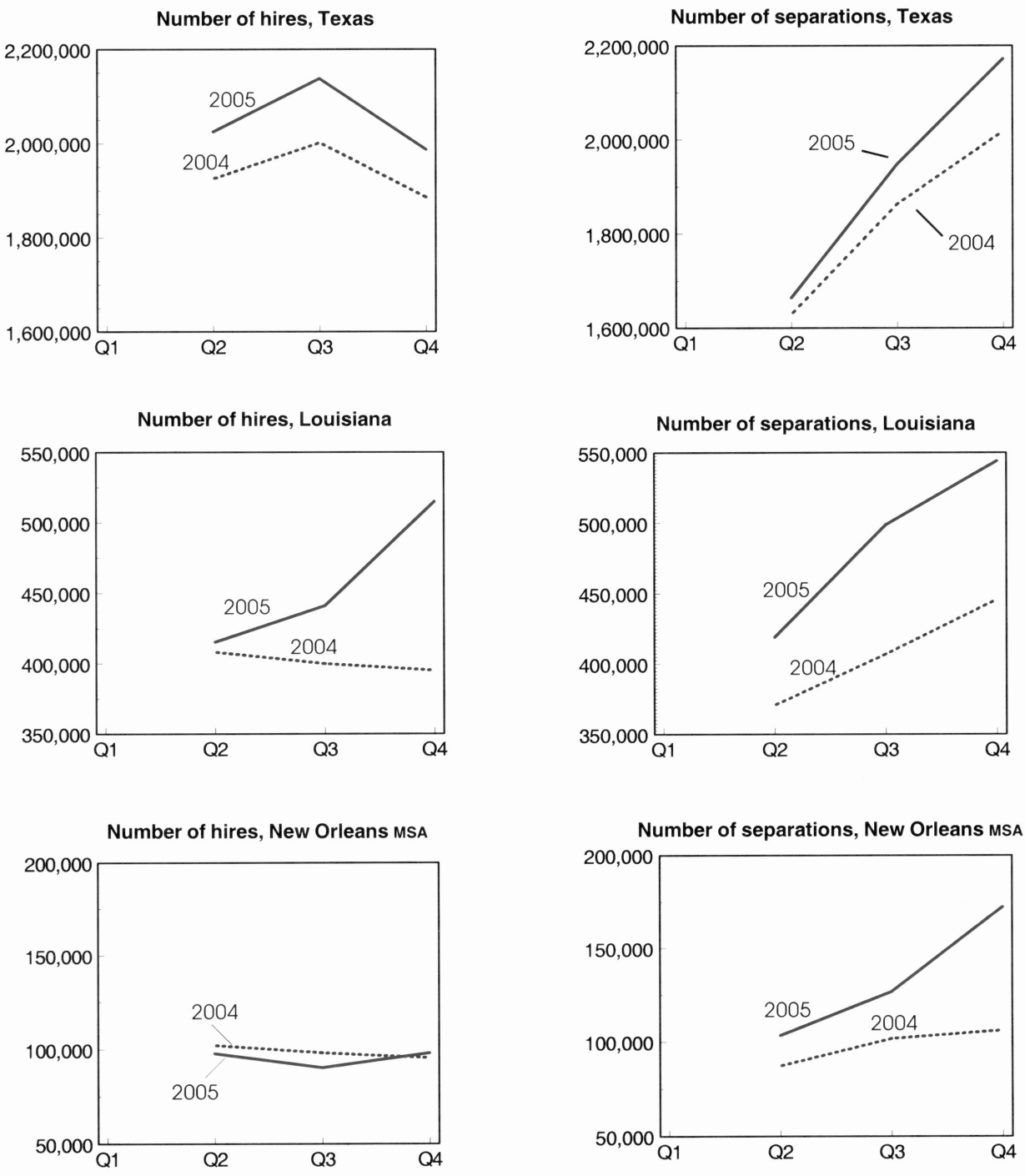
Chart 2. Number of hires and separations based on quarterly wage records from Texas and Louisiana, 2004 and 2005



NOTE: MSA = metropolitan statistical area.

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second, it requires that individuals are working both before and after the hurricane (the post-hurricane timeframe in this article is relatively short, due to having wage records data only through the fourth quarter of 2005). The estimates we present in this article are an initial estimate of some of the earnings losses resulting from Hurricane Katrina, and in the future when additional quarters of data become available, we hope to look at both the short-term and long-term earnings gains and losses of individuals displaced by Hurricane Katrina.

Table 3 presents the number of individuals who work in different States in consecutive quarters. Chart 3 illustrates these comparisons graphically. The first column of table 3 documents the number of individuals who were working in Texas in the previous quarter and working in Louisiana in the current quarter (these individuals may still be working in Texas in the current quarter).[13] We refer to these workers as "newly employed in Louisiana from Texas." There are 7,897 individuals who are working in Louisiana during the fourth quarter of 2004 who were working in Texas, but not in Louisiana, during the third quarter of 2004. Interestingly, in 2004, the cross-State movement of workers the other way is of a similar magnitude: there are 7,904 individuals who are working in Texas during the fourth quarter of 2004 who were working in Louisiana, but not in Texas, during the third quarter of 2004.

Table 3 and chart 3 present the displacement effects of Hurricane Katrina, based on the cross-State mobility statistics. The number of persons moving from the New Orleans MSA into Texas rises quite rapidly in the last two quarters of 2005. There are 5,615 persons who are newly employed in Texas from the New Orleans MSA in the third quarter of 2005, which is much larger than the 1,608 persons classified as such in the same quarter of 2004. Similarly, there are 9,566 persons who are newly employed in Texas from the New Orleans MSA in the fourth quarter of 2005, which is also much larger than the 1,212 persons classified as such in the same quarter of 2004.

The statistics in table 3 enable us to compute a rough estimate of the number of persons displaced from the New Orleans MSA who found work quickly in Texas. In 2004, there are 3,164 persons who are working in the New Orleans MSA in either the second or third quarter and then working in Texas one or two quarters later (3,164 = 1,608 + 1,212 + 344). The similar estimate for 2005 is 17,270 (5,615 + 9,566 + 2,089). If 2004 serves as an expected cross-State mobility estimate for a normal year, then the difference between 2004 and 2005 is an estimate of how many persons were displaced from the New Orleans MSA as a result of Hurricane Katrina. This statistic is 14,106 persons (and we emphasize that this is an underestimate since our classification of persons as working in the New Orleans MSA misses many workers truly working in the New Orleans MSA). Furthermore, this is an estimate of the number of persons who moved into Texas and found work quickly—we are unable as of yet to estimate the number of persons who crossed State lines but did not quickly find work in Texas.

Table 3. Cross-State mobility statistics based on quarterly wage records from Texas, Louisiana, and New Orleans metropolitan statistical area (MSA), 2004 and 2005

Period	Newly employed in Louisiana from Texas[1]	Newly employed in Texas from Louisiana[1]	Newly employed in Texas from New Orleans MSA[1]
Cross-State mobility, 2004 ..			
Quarter I – II	7,792	7,702	1,215
Quarter II – III	8,803	9,160	1,608
Quarter III – IV	7,897	7,904	1,212
Quarter II –IV (No quarter III)[2]	1,383	1,507	344
Cross-State mobility, 2005 ..			
Quarter I – II	8,487	8,927	1,463
Quarter II – III	9,953	15,511	5,615
Quarter III – IV	13,462	21,556	9,566
Quarter II –IV (No quarter III)[2]	2,014	3,535	2,089

[1] "Newly employed, in Texas from Louisiana," for example, is defined as 1) having a wage record in Louisiana in the previous quarter and no wage record in Texas in the previous quarter, and 2) having a wage record in Texas in the current quarter.

[2] Refers to persons moving across States from the second quarter to the fourth quarter, with no employment in either State in the third quarter of that year.

We should also note that the number of persons who enter the Louisiana labor market from Texas spikes upward in the fourth quarter of 2005. In the fourth quarter of 2004, there are 7,897 persons who move from the Texas labor market to the Louisiana labor market. In the fourth quarter of 2005, this number is 13,462. This is consistent with our observation mentioned earlier that the hires in the State of Louisiana increased during the latter half of 2005, which might be indicative of persons moving into Louisiana from other States.

Earnings losses from displacement. What happened to the earnings of the persons displaced by Hurricane Katrina? We provide some evidence on this by focusing on the persons moving from employment in the New Orleans MSA during the third quarter to employment in Texas during the fourth quarter. In 2004, this is a sample of 1,212 persons (from the final column of table 3), and in 2005, this is a sample of 9,566 persons. Earnings statistics for these two samples are presented in table 4.

The first column of table 4 presents earnings statistics for the 1,212 cross-State movers in the fourth quarter of 2004. In the third quarter, when these persons were working in the New Orleans MSA, their average quarterly earnings at all jobs in the New Orleans MSA is $6,279. In the fourth quarter of 2004, when they were working in Texas (and perhaps also in the New Orleans MSA), their quarterly earnings from all jobs in both States is $8,541. These statistics indicate that, on average, persons who moved from the New Orleans MSA to Texas in the fourth quarter

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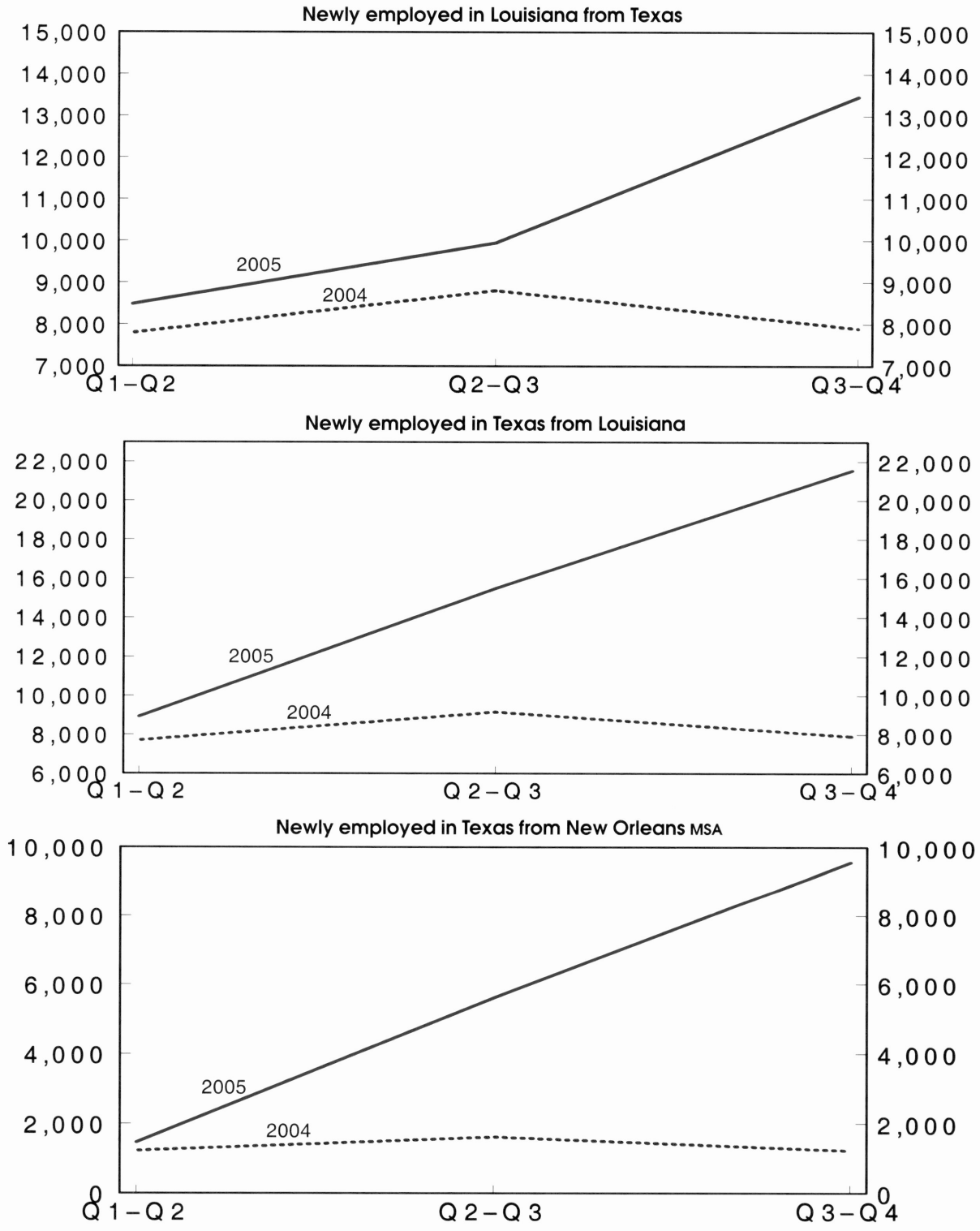
Chart 3. Cross-State mobility statistics, based on quarterly wage records from Texas and Louisiana, 2004 and 2005



NOTE: MSA = metropolitan statistical area.

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Table 4. Cross-State mobility statistics based on quarterly wage records from Texas, Louisiana, 2004 and 2005

Category	2004 Quarterly III–IV movers	2005 Quarterly III–IV movers
Earnings, quarter III	$6,279	$5,585
Earnings, quarter IV	8,541	5,604
Earnings gain, quarter III–IV	2,262	20
10th percentile	–3,680	–4,595
25th percentile	–818	–2,248
50th percentile	1,025	-285
75th percentile	3,834	1,629
90th percentile	8,471	4,541
Same employer identification number (EIN) (in percent)	15.1	10.9
Same industry (in percent)	33.9	40.8
Sample size (number)	1,212	9,566

NOTE: The sample is defined as 1) having a wage record in New Orleans in the third quarter and no wage record in Texas in the third quarter, and 2) having a wage record in Texas in the fourth quarter.

of 2004 experienced an earnings gain of $2,262 in quarterly earnings.

The second column of table 4 presents earnings statistics for the 9,566 cross-State movers in the fourth quarter of 2005. In the third quarter, these persons earned, on average, $5,585 in the New Orleans MSA. This earnings amount is lower than the 2004 amount reported in column 1, which might be suggestive of two things: perhaps lower wage individuals were more likely displaced by Hurricane Katrina, and that individuals displaced by Hurricane Katrina did not work all 13 weeks in the third quarter of 2005.[14] A similar labor supply explanation might explain why the fourth quarter average earnings of cross-State movers is lower in 2005 than in 2004: persons displaced by Hurricane Katrina probably spent some time not working while dealing with their sudden and unexpected displacement.

The sample of 9,566 persons who are newly employed in Texas from the New Orleans MSA in 2005 has a very different mean earnings profile than the sample of 1,212 persons who are newly employed in Texas from the New Orleans MSA in 2004. For 2004, we expect these persons to be voluntary movers—they moved into Texas because of improved job prospects or for personal reasons. On average, these persons experienced a large increase in quarterly earnings when moving from New Orleans to Texas. In 2005, there are undoubtedly some voluntary movers, but the sample (which in 2005 is almost eight times larger in magnitude than the 2004 sample) also contains the persons displaced by Hurricane Katrina. On average, these persons did not experience an increase in quarterly earnings, and their level of earnings is substantially lower in 2005 than the group of voluntary movers in 2004. Table 4 presents the distribution of individual earnings growth from the third quarter to the fourth quarter. The median person in this sample in 2004 had quarterly earnings growth of $1,025, whereas in 2005, the median person had earnings losses of $285.

We emphasize that the earnings statistics in table 4 provide rough estimates of the short-run earnings effects only for workers who were displaced by Hurricane Katrina and found work in Texas relatively quickly. As time progresses, analysts will be able to add additional quarters of QCEW-enhanced wage records from both Louisiana and Texas for further refinement of the economic effects of displacement. As such, analysts can look at the long-term earnings effects, they can look at the earnings effects for individuals who might not have found work in Texas relatively quickly, and they can look at whether the displaced persons stay in Texas during 2006 or whether they migrate back to the New Orleans MSA.

Two other statistics in table 4 warrant mention: the percent of cross-State movers who stay in the same company, and the percent of cross-State movers who stay within the same industry. Defining companies by their employee identification number, we see that 15.1 percent of individuals who move from the New Orleans MSA to Texas in the fourth quarter of 2004 stay within the company, whereas 10.9 percent of movers in the same quarter in 2005 stay within the company. This indicates that voluntary movers are somewhat more likely to move across State lines and stay within the same national company. The statistics in table 4 also suggest that individuals who were displaced by Hurricane Katrina and who quickly get a job in Texas are more likely than voluntary movers to stay within the same two-digit NAICS industry code. In the 2005 wage records data, enhanced with QCEW information, the industry with the largest group of workers leaving New Orleans and getting a job in Texas the following quarter (1,876 persons, or 20 percent of the cross-State movers between quarters three and four) is in the accommodation and food services industry (NAICS 72), and 44 percent of the individuals in this industry in the cross-State sample find jobs in the same industry in Texas. In the same quarter of 2004, a smaller percentage (13 percent) of cross-State movers are from the accommodation and food services industry, and a smaller percentage (36 percent) of these persons stay in the same industry in their new job in Texas.

Conclusions

Using 2004 and 2005 quarterly wage records data from Louisiana and Texas, enhanced with QCEW data, this article finds many striking employment and wage effects of Hurricane Katrina. The data show that the number of jobs in the New Orleans MSA fell by 21 percent as a result of Hurricane Katrina, the number of persons who were employed in Texas one quarter after working in the

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New Orleans MSA is five times higher in the latter half of 2005, relative to the latter half of 2004, and the people who moved from the New Orleans MSA and quickly found work in Texas have lower earnings levels and lower earnings growth in the latter half of 2005, relative to the latter half of 2004.

This analysis is merely an initial look at the enhanced wage records data, and much more remains to be done. For example, the data suggest some interesting dynamics of mobility within Louisiana, as well as increased flows of workers both out of and into the New Orleans MSA. Furthermore, this article emphasizes that the data are short-run estimates of the displacement effects resulting from Hurricane Katrina; additional analysis of long-term effects would be valuable when the data become available. The significance of this research is that QCEW-enhanced wage records are a useful tool for studying the employment and earnings dynamics resulting from Hurricane Katrina, and the methodology used in this article could be applied to other large displacements. □

Notes

[1] Much of the text from this introductory paragraph has been taken from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, on the Internet at **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hurricane_katrina** (accessed June 2006).

[2] These statistics are from a June 2006 press release titled "Special Population Estimates for Impacted Counties in the Gulf Coast Area," on the Internet at **www.census.gov/Press-release/www/emergencies/impacted_gulf_estimates.html**, accessed June 2006.

The seven parishes within the New Orleans metropolitan statistical area are: Orleans, Jefferson, St. Bernard, St. Tammany, Plaquemines, St. Charles, and St. John the Baptist.

[3] Much of the text from this paragraph has been taken from the Department of Labor Web site **http://workforcesecurity.doleta.gov/unemploy/uifactsheet.asp** (accessed June 2006).

[4] For a thorough description of the analytical uses of QCEW-enhanced wage records, see Richard L. Clayton and Jay A. Mousa, "Measuring labor dynamics: the next generation in labor market information," *Monthly Labor Review*, May 2004, pp. 3–8.

[5] See Patricia M. Anderson and Bruce D. Meyer, "The Extent and Consequences of Job Turnover," *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity*, 1994, pp. 177–236. For information about the LEHD program, see John M. Abowd, John Haltiwanger, and Julia Lane, "Integrated Longitudinal Employer-Employee Data for the United States," *The American Economic Review Papers and Proceedings*, vol. 94, no. 2, May 2004, pp. 224–229.

[6] On the first topic, see Louis S. Jacobson, Robert J. LaLonde, and Daniel G. Sullivan, "Earnings Losses of Displaced Workers," *The American Economic Review*, vol. 83, no. 4, September 1993, pp. 685–709. On the second topic, see Robert Kornfeld and Howard S. Bloom, "Measuring Program Impacts on Earnings and Employment: Do Unemployment Insurance Wage Reports from Employers Agree with Surveys of Individuals?" *Journal of Labor Economics*, vol. 17, no. 1, January 1999, pp. 168–197. On the third topic, see John C. Haltiwanger, Julia I. Lane, and James R. Spletzer, "Wages, Productivity, and the Dynamic Interaction of Businesses and Workers," *Labour Economics*, forthcoming 2006.

[7] There are eight MSA's in Louisiana (Alexandria, Baton Rouge, Houma, Lafayette, Lake Charles, Monroe, New Orleans, and Shreveport), plus the "balance of State" geographical area. See **www.state.la.us/census/93metro.htm** for a map and other information about MSA definitions (accessed June 2006). The 2003 definition of the New Orleans MSA is the following seven parishes: Jefferson, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, and St. Tammany.

[8] Comparing the 2004 statistics in table 1 to the BLS employment statistics for the New Orleans MSA allows us to roughly calculate how much employment we are missing from not being able to assign a geography to all wage records. A necessary first step in this calculation is to note that the wage records employment count exceeds the BLS statistics: the number of jobs in the first quarter 2004 Louisiana wage records is 2,030,547, compared with the Louisiana March 2004 employment estimate of 1,925,654 from the BLS Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program. This overstatement is expected, because the wage records count all employment during the quarter rather than the conventional BLS "week of the 12th" reference period for a given month. In table 1, we report 475,604 jobs in the first quarter of 2004 in the New Orleans MSA, whereas the LAUS program reports 586,544 jobs in the New Orleans MSA for March 2004. Taking into account an overstatement of approximately 5.4 percent (calculated from the Statewide totals: 2,030,547 / 1,925,654) due to different reference periods, we estimate that our employment count for the New Orleans MSA is understated by approximately 23 percent.

[9] The summer and fall of 2005 was an active hurricane season in the Gulf of Mexico, and Hurricane Rita in September 2005 affected both western Louisiana and eastern Texas. We do not believe that Hurricane Rita severely affects our use of the Texas wage records as a regional comparison for what happened in the New Orleans MSA.

[10] For more information about the BED, see Richard L. Clayton, R. Jason Faberman, Akbar Sadeghi, James R. Spletzer, and David M. Talan, "Business employment dynamics," *Monthly Labor Review*, April 2004, pp. 29–42. For more information about the JOLTS, see Kelly A. Clark and Rosemary Hyson, "New tools for labor market analysis: JOLTS," *Monthly Labor Review*, December 2001, pp. 32–37.

[11] For example, the 1,925,295 hires in the second quarter of 2004 subtracted by the 1,629,226 separations shows a quarterly net employment change of 296,069. This quarterly net employment change is identical to the difference between the first quarter and second quarter employment levels reported in table 1: 10,644,947 subtracted by 10,348,878.

[12] For reviews of the literature, see Bruce C. Fallick, "A Review of the Recent Empirical Literature on Displaced Workers," *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, vol. 50, no. 1, 1996, pp. 5–16, and Lori G. Kletzer, "Job Displacement," *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, vol. 12, no. 1, Winter, 1998, pp. 115–136.

[13] Transitions cannot be timed within quarters using wage records microdata. For example, if there is a wage record in Louisiana and Texas in same quarter, we do not know the number of weeks worked in Louisiana nor the number of weeks worked in Texas. The individual might even be holding the two jobs in different States simultaneously. By restricting on not working in one State in the previous quarter but working in that State in the current quarter, this allows us to claim with confidence that the individual "entered" the labor market of this State sometime during the current quarter.

[14] See Molly Garber, Linda Unger, James White, and Linda Wohlford, "Hurricane Katrina's effects on industry employment and wages," *Monthly Labor Review*, August 2006, pp. 22–39.

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Hurricane Katrina's effects on industry employment and wages

Rapid development of alternative methods in two BLS programs resulted in a clearer view of the economic impact of this storm than would have been possible otherwise; the number of jobs in many affected areas and industries is still down

Molly Garber, Linda Unger, James White, and Linda Wohlford

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has two programs that measure employment and wages by industry: The Current Employment Statistics (CES) program and the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program. Both operate as Federal-State cooperative programs in which BLS partners with workforce agencies in each State.

The CES program surveys approximately 400,000 business establishments nationwide and publishes estimates of employment, hours, and earnings for the Nation, States, and metropolitan areas. Estimates are released 1 month after the reference month; for example, March estimates are published in April.

The QCEW provides a virtual census (97 percent) of monthly employment and quarterly total wages, derived from Unemployment Insurance tax records that almost all employers are required to file quarterly. QCEW series for the Nation, States, metropolitan areas, and counties are published 7 months after the end of the reference quarter. For example, first quarter (January through March) employment and wage counts are published in October.

Thus, the CES estimates are timelier, but the QCEW series are more comprehensive, publishing far more industry and geographic detail. The CES employment estimates are benchmarked annually to the QCEW employment counts. The benchmarking process is intended to correct for sampling error and nonsampling error in the CES estimates.

Both the CES and the QCEW programs faced major operational and analytical challenges collecting data following Hurricane Katrina. At the same time, there was great demand for these data as policymakers tried to assess the immediate and long-term effects of the storm. This article describes the CES and QCEW responses to the difficulties posed by the hurricane and its aftermath and presents some of the employment and wage trends measured by the programs both before and after the storm.

Scope of damage

Hurricane Katrina made landfall on August 29, 2005, near Buras, Louisiana. Although it had weakened to a strong Category 3 hurricane by then, with sustained winds of 115 to 130 miles per hour, the massive cyclone generated a storm surge as high as 27 feet along the gulf coast from New Orleans to Mobile, Alabama. Significant failures in the levees of New Orleans caused flooding in approximately 80 percent of the city.

The storm unleashed widespread devastation across the region. Katrina affected 138 counties and parishes covering 93,000 square miles—roughly the same land area as Great Britain. It became the costliest hurricane on record, with an estimated $96 billion in damage.[1] Some 300,000 homes were either destroyed or rendered uninhabitable, displacing over 770,000

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Table 1. Employment and wages in heavily affected areas of Louisiana and Mississippi, by State and area, annual averages 2004

State/area	Annual average employment, 2004	Total annual wages, 2004
Louisiana	1,865,164	$59,460,916,210
Affected parishes, by MSA	595,156	20,525,241,005
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner MSA:		
Jefferson Parish	213,301	6,942,626,388
Orleans Parish	247,260	9,118,298,381
Plaquemines Parish	15,260	622,076,257
St. Bernard Parish	17,386	499,183,111
St. Charles Parish	22,643	1,014,399,343
St. John the Baptist Parish	12,698	426,249,127
St. Tammany Parish	66,608	1,902,408,398
Mississippi	1,105,915	31,557,062,544
Affected counties, by MSA:	153,907	4,640,440,535
Gulfport-Biloxi MSA:		
Hancock County	13,470	476,140,734
Harrison County	89,631	2,512,013,761
Stone County	3,811	97,007,856
Pascagoula MSA:		
Jackson County	46,995	1,555,278,184
Combined affected area, Louisiana and Mississippi	749,063	25,165,681,540

NOTE: MSA=metropolitan statistical area

people. This is over three times the number of homes lost in 2004 to Hurricanes Charley, Frances, Ivan, and Jeanne combined.

The economic ramifications of the hurricane are immense for the gulf coast region. In addition, storm damage produced short-term reverberations across the country in the form of higher gasoline prices, crippled communications, and displaced individuals crossing State lines seeking shelter and jobs.

Hurricanes strike the United States every year, and the effect of an "average" hurricane on a local economy is fairly predictable: after some temporary disruption caused by evacuation, property damage, and power outages, employment recovers and may even surge for a short time in industries such as construction as residents return to their homes and businesses and repair the storm damage.

Katrina, however, was clearly no average hurricane. The massive scale of destruction to property, infrastructure, communications, and the environment, as well as the scale of human displacement, challenged BLS conventions for measuring the impact of a natural disaster on a local economy.

Identifying affected areas, establishments

Immediately following the hurricane, BLS assembled data from the CES survey and the QCEW as well as from other BLS programs into a pre-hurricane profile of the affected areas in Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi. BLS posted the information on its Web site. Many key elements of the pre-hurricane profile of the area are included below.

Defining heavily affected areas. Although many areas were affected to varying degrees by Katrina, this article focuses on gulf coast counties and associated metropolitan areas in zones designated by Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as flooded or having extensive or catastrophic damage, herein referred to as "heavily affected areas." These included portions of several Louisiana parishes in and around New Orleans and portions of several Mississippi counties in and around Gulfport and Biloxi.

There are 11 such areas. (See table 1.) Seven are in Louisiana and make up the New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner metropolitan area. In Mississippi, there are four counties designated as heavily affected, three of which are in the Gulfport-Biloxi metropolitan area; the fourth is located in the Pascagoula metropolitan area.

For calendar year 2004, these 11 areas employed a combined 749,063 workers. In Louisiana, the number of jobs reported in 2004 in the seven Katrina-affected parishes represented nearly one-third of the State's workforce.[2] In contrast, the four affected counties in Mississippi accounted for 14 percent of that State's employment in 2004.

Tourism is a vital part of the local economies in these gulf coast communities. Before the storm, 43 percent of private industry jobs in these 11 areas were found in two broad industry groupings: Trade, transportation, and utilities (24 percent) and leisure and hospitality (19 percent). This is a higher concentration of employment than is found nationwide in these industries (35 percent). These industries accounted for 263,400 jobs and 35 percent of the business establishments in the area.

Among the 11 areas, Harrison County, which encompasses

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Gulfport and Biloxi, had the greatest share of its workers employed in these 2 industries (60 percent). Breaking it out further, 37 percent of private industry workers (26,600) in Harrison County were employed in the leisure and hospitality industry. Half of this employment was concentrated in the accommodation industry, with the largest number of jobs (12,300) located in casino hotels.

Using geocoding to locate establishments. BLS began geocoding QCEW establishment-level files in 2003. The basic procedure involves the assignment of longitude and latitude codes, based on physical addresses. This geocoding allowed BLS to create maps and data tabulations that more precisely pinpoint establishments, employment, and wages in Katrina-affected areas.

Detailed geographic damage assessments were developed by FEMA using aerial photography. FEMA identified six damage categories: Flooded, saturated, limited damage, moderate damage, extensive damage, and catastrophic damage. For a map of these areas, see the FEMA Web site: www.gismaps.fema.gov/2005graphics/storms/Katrina/rs_Damage_overview_090605_1800.pdf.

Working with BLS, the California Employment Development Department matched damage areas defined through the aerial photography (as of September 6, 2005) and FEMA maps to geocoded QCEW establishment data to estimate the expected level of damage for each. Files containing this detailed information were provided to BLS and used by both the CES and the QCEW programs in their response to the hurricane.

Adapting the CES survey following Katrina

Katrina's unique combination of intense destruction and widespread geographic impact affected nearly every aspect of CES program operation. The QCEW-based pre-hurricane profiling described above provided a basis for the CES program to plan its post-hurricane response. The program faced three immediate concerns:

- Would BLS be able to contact sampled businesses in the heavily affected areas and collect employment and earnings information?
- Would the CES standard estimation procedures produce useful employment estimates in this extraordinary situation?
- Would BLS be able to approximate the impact of Katrina on employment trends in the first months following the hurricane?

Data collection. Data collection for the CES survey began roughly 2 weeks after Katrina hit the gulf coast, while the region was still reeling from the storm. Large portions of the area remained under evacuation order; many also still had phone and power outages. Despite these circumstances, BLS and its State partners attempted to collect September reports from all the businesses in the CES sample. Response rates were lower than normal in Louisiana and Mississippi, particularly in the heavily affected areas in and around New Orleans and the Mississippi gulf coast, where many businesses were temporarily or permanently closed. Although the gulf coast of Alabama was also hit by the storm, survey response rates were normal in that area. For preliminary September estimates, BLS received responses from 57 percent of the sample in Louisiana (50 percent in the heavily affected parishes), and 62 percent in Mississippi (53 percent in the heavily affected counties). This compares with responses from 67 percent of the sample received across all States. The 67-percent national response rate for September was in a normal range for the payroll survey for the preliminary estimates.

More than one-third of the sample reports covering hurricane-affected areas in these States actually originated from outside the local areas. Large national and regional companies with many locations across the country often report data for all of their locations from a single, central site. BLS uses several data collection techniques in the payroll survey, including several forms of respondent-initiated self-response, mostly touchtone data entry, fax, and mail. BLS attempted telephone followup with all respondents who did not initiate a self-response during the September collection cycle; for subsequent months, the Bureau contacted as many such respondents as resources permitted. This effort helped increase response rates in the Katrina-affected areas. Since the storm, response rates have rebounded in these areas; however, these rates are still substantially below the response rates in unaffected areas of Mississippi and Louisiana.

Estimation methods. BLS staff reviewed their estimation methods, including their underlying assumptions, and concluded that several facets of the estimation procedures should be modified to reflect the effects of Hurricane Katrina on employment estimates for the months immediately following the storm. Because of the high visibility of the CES employment estimates and the sensitivity of U.S. financial markets to them, the Bureau also determined that changes in estimation methods needed to be announced ahead of the October 7 release of national CES estimates. BLS decided on its course of action and announced its plans in a posting to its public Web site nearly 2 weeks before the national data release.

BLS made two changes to compensate for higher-than-usual survey nonresponse. For sample establishments that BLS was unable to contact in the most heavily affected areas,

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BLS assumed the business was not operating and therefore had an employment level of zero—except when research indicated that the business was paying its employees for the pay period including the 12th of the month. (Employees on paid leave are counted as employed in the survey.) September employment was set to zero for 82 sample units that were in the heavily affected areas and that normally respond to BLS for its preliminary estimates. If CES had followed its usual imputation procedure for nonrespondents, all nonresponding units in these areas would have been assigned the over-the-month trend of all responding sample units in that industry with similar characteristics. This assumption, given the circumstances in the heavily affected areas, was unlikely to be accurate, and, therefore, following standard imputation procedure carried a strong risk of understating employment loss. This was particularly true for national estimates, for which "similar" units are defined almost exclusively by industry, not segmented by geography.

In addition to imputing zero employment for nonrespondents in the heavily affected areas, BLS also decided to reweight the sample. Because the September survey response rates in Mississippi and Louisiana disaster areas were substantially lower than usual, the sample units reporting data were reweighted to reflect sample units that did not respond. This procedure resulted in a more accurate representation of the disaster areas in the CES estimates; if there were large differentials in response rates and sample units were not reweighted, disaster areas would be underrepresented in the estimates. Reweighting adjustments were made for 1,260 sample units, whose weights were increased by about 30 percent on average.

Finally, BLS made temporary changes to the CES procedure for estimating the effect of business births (openings) and deaths (closures) on employment. First, under standard CES estimation procedures, sample units reporting zero employment are excluded from the calculation of estimates. This is done to offset new business employment, which the survey is unable to capture in real time. This technique is used because research has shown that, in most months, the employment gain from business births and the employment loss from business deaths largely offset one another. However, for the disaster areas, this assumption of reported business deaths in September accurately imputing for unsampled births was unlikely to hold. Therefore, any sample units from the heavily affected areas in Louisiana and Mississippi reporting zero employment were used in the calculation of September estimates. There were 111 sample units reporting zero employment for September 2005 that were used in the CES estimates.

Second, under standard procedures, the CES program adds a net birth-death employment adjustment, derived from a time series model, to account for the residual net of birth-death employment not captured by the technique described above. This model-based component was omitted from the September and October employment estimates for New Orleans, Gulfport-Biloxi, and Pascagoula. The change affected the employment estimates slightly for these metropolitan areas and minimally for the Louisiana and Mississippi statewide estimates. This modification did not affect national estimates because the residual net birth-death adjustment originating from these areas is negligible at the national level.

These modified estimation procedures were used for September and October estimates. Beginning with the November reference month, the CES returned to its standard estimation procedures because the number of sample units reporting zero employment had dropped, and the differential between overall national response rates and rates for the heavily affected areas had shrunk somewhat.

CES national estimates

Until Hurricane Katrina hit, BLS had never tried to quantify the effect of this type of shock on national employment estimates. However, given the magnitude of the event, and because the CES State and metropolitan area estimates are not published until 2 weeks following national estimates, BLS believed it was important to attempt to isolate a likely Katrina effect on the national estimates when those estimates for September 2005 were first published in October. Because of improved analytical capabilities that now exist in BLS, it was also feasible. The deputy commissioner's "Statement on the Employment Situation" from October 7, 2005, roughly quantified Katrina's impact on national employment:

> Turning to the data from our payroll survey, one way to roughly gauge the impact of the hurricane on job growth in September is to compare the over-the-month employment change with the monthly average for the prior year. The change reported for September—a loss of 35,000 jobs—is about 230,000 less than the average monthly gain over the previous 12 months. Using this simple approach to gauge the hurricane impact assumes that, in the absence of the storm, employment growth would have followed its recent trend. To test that assumption, we constructed a rough estimate of the change in payroll employment from August to September excluding all of the sample units in the disaster areas. This exercise showed that total nonfarm employment would have increased by an amount in line with the prior year's average. We will know more about the hurricane's impact when local employment estimates become available later this month.

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CES State and metropolitan area estimates

September 2005 CES State employment estimates for Louisiana show a decrease in total employment for the State of 216,000 (as revised).[3] While employment losses were widespread across all private industries, the hardest hit supersectors were leisure and hospitality; education and health services; and trade, transportation, and utilities. Substantial losses in eating and drinking places, hospitals, and general merchandise stores were at the heart of these precipitous declines.

The overwhelming majority of employment losses in Louisiana were concentrated in the New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner metropolitan area. CES calculated that nonfarm payroll employment in New Orleans fell by 204,700 or 34 percent from August to September 2005. Some 60 percent of the industries in New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner had estimated over-the-month employment losses of one-third or greater (not including industries that are aggregates of component estimates, such as total nonfarm, total private, and the like). The most affected supersectors in the metropolitan area mirrored those affected statewide: Trade, transportation, and utilities; leisure and hospitality; and education and health services.

Because Hurricane Katrina did not strike Mississippi's major population and industrial centers as it had Louisiana's, the storm's impact on employment in Mississippi was less severe. For September 2005, CES estimates show an employment decline of 16,700 or 1.2 percent in Mississippi (as revised). Also, the employment losses in Mississippi, unlike those in Louisiana, were largely in industries concentrated on the gulf coast: Ship building; amusement, gambling, and recreation; accommodation; and general merchandise stores. Nearly two-thirds of the jobs lost in Gulfport-Biloxi belonged to the leisure and hospitality and to the trade, transportation, and utilities industries. More than half the jobs lost in Pascagoula were in manufacturing.

In contrast, employment in Alabama posted an increase of 1,300 or 0.1 percent in September 2005. Accommodation and food services, as well as retail trade, experienced small over-the-month losses. Although Mobile County qualified for disaster assistance from FEMA, employment in the Mobile metropolitan area remained relatively unscathed by Hurricane Katrina. Mobile reported an employment increase of 800 or 0.5 percent. Small losses in industries such as manufacturing and trade, transportation, and utilities were offset by gains in local government and financial activities.

Employment recovery measured by CES

Most areas have posted increases in total nonfarm employment since their post-Katrina lows. In general, employment in construction has increased in the aftermath of the hurricane as heavily affected areas have begun rebuilding; however, this growth has not returned construction employment to pre-storm levels in all areas. In both Mississippi and Louisiana, the trade, transportation, and utilities supersector has experienced the largest share of employment growth since the hurricane. Gains in professional and business services have also accounted for large portions of employment growth in both States since September 2005. In Louisiana, employment in the leisure and hospitality supersector has remained depressed but stable, while in Mississippi employment in this supersector continues to decline. Pascagoula and New Orleans have both increased total nonfarm employment since the immediate aftermath of the storm, while Gulfport-Biloxi has continued to shed jobs. Construction employment in New Orleans has rebounded in the months following Katrina, although the over-the-year change as of May 2006 continued to be negative. Employment in the trade, transportation, and utilities supersector has recovered to different degrees in each of the three heavily affected areas: in New Orleans, trade, transportation, and utilities employment has rebounded slightly since the initial decrease after the storm, while in Pascagoula, employment in this supersector has surpassed the pre-Katrina levels, and in Gulfport-Biloxi, it has remained depressed. Tables 2 through 6 contain over-the-year changes in not seasonally adjusted employment data for September 2004 to September 2005 and May 2005 to May 2006 for Mississippi, Louisiana, Gulfport-Biloxi, Pascagoula, and New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner; data for May 2006 are preliminary.[4]

The decrease in employment in Mississippi from September 2004 to September 2005 was 14,200 jobs or 1.3 percent of payroll employment. (See table 2.) By May 2006, the over-the-year decrease in employment had shrunk to 1,000 jobs or 0.1 percent of payroll employment. From September 2004 to September 2005 in Mississippi, only the construction and the professional and business services supersectors posted increases in payroll employment. Joining them in posting over-the-year employment increases in May 2006 were the following: Natural resources and mining; trade, transportation, and utilities; education and health services; and government. From September 2004 to September 2005, Mississippi payroll employment in trade, transportation, and utilities decreased 3,200 jobs or 1.5 percent; by May 2006, this supersector posted an over-the-year increase of 5,400 jobs, with payroll employment 2.4 percent higher than pre-storm levels. The education and health services supersector has also posted job gains since Hurricane Katrina, adding 2,300 jobs that expanded its workforce 1.9 percent from May 2005 to May 2006. The leisure and hospitality supersector in Mississippi continued to shed a substantial number of jobs after the storm's initial impact. The over-the-year loss in this supersector was 6,100 jobs or 4.8 percent of employment in September 2005; by May 2006, the 8.8-percent drop in total

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Table 2. Employment and over-the-year changes in employment in Mississippi, by industry, not seasonally adjusted, September 2004–May 2006

[Numbers in thousands]

Industry	Employment level				Change in employment			
					September 2004–September 2005		May 2005–May 2006	
	September 2004	September 2005	May 2005	May 2006[1]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total nonfarm	1,132.1	1,117.9	1,139.3	1,138.3	–14.2	–1.3	–1.0	–0.1
Natural resources and mining	8.8	8.7	8.8	9.1	–.1	–1.1	.3	3.4
Construction	50.6	53.7	51.4	56.0	3.1	6.1	4.6	8.9
Manufacturing	179.5	172.6	180.0	175.8	–6.9	–3.8	–4.2	–2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	220.1	216.9	221.0	226.4	–3.2	–1.5	5.4	2.4
Information	14.4	14.0	14.4	14.0	–.4	–2.8	–.4	–2.8
Financial activities	46.1	45.9	46.4	45.7	–.2	–.4	–.7	–1.5
Professional and business services	83.3	87.0	85.8	88.6	3.7	4.4	2.8	3.3
Education and health services	120.8	120.7	121.4	123.7	–.1	–.1	2.3	1.9
Leisure and hospitality	126.6	120.5	128.8	117.5	–6.1	–4.8	–11.3	–8.8
Other services	37.4	36.4	37.8	37.4	–1.0	–2.7	–.4	–1.1
Government	244.5	241.5	243.5	244.1	–3.0	–1.2	.6	.2

[1] Preliminary data

employment amounted to 11,300 jobs. Employment in Mississippi's remaining supersectors did not decline substantially as a result of Hurricane Katrina.

Total nonfarm employment in Louisiana decreased by 184,600 jobs or 9.6 percent from September 2004 to September 2005 because of Hurricane Katrina. (See table 3.) In May 2006, the year-to-year loss was slightly less: 177,600 jobs or 9.1 percent. Natural resources and mining was the only supersector to produce growth in employment over the year in either September 2005 or May 2006; all other supersectors posted at least modest over-the-year losses for both months. The education and health services and the leisure and hospitality supersectors posted the largest year-to-year job losses in September 2005: 44,700 (17.7 percent) and 39,600 (19.3 percent), respectively. Employment in these supersectors remained depressed in May 2006 with over-the-year decreases of 44,900 jobs (17.4 percent) and 40,600 jobs (18.8 percent), respectively. Employment in the information and government supersectors has continued to decline since the storm. The over-the-year decline in September 2005 in these supersectors was 600 jobs (1.9 percent) and 5,200 jobs (1.4 percent) respectively. By May 2006 the over-the-year declines in employment had increased to 1,800 (6.1 percent) jobs in information and 10,900 jobs (2.9 percent) in government. The construction; trade, transportation, and utilities; and financial activities super-sectors substantially decreased their initial over-the-year losses by May 2006.

Total nonfarm payroll employment in Gulfport-Biloxi has continued to decline since Hurricane Katrina. (See table 4.) The CES sample supports publication of only a limited number of supersectors in Gulfport-Biloxi. Of these published supersectors, only the combined natural resources mining and construction supersector has posted employment increases since the storm. In May 2006 employment in manufacturing had largely rebounded from its immediate post-storm low, but was still slightly below its May 2005 level. Employment in the trade, transportation, and utilities and the government supersectors has remained depressed since the hurricane, while employment in the leisure and hospitality supersector has continued to decline even after the initial job loss in September 2005.

Total nonfarm payroll employment in Pascagoula has recovered from its initial post-Katrina low; however, the employment level in May 2006 was still slightly below the previous year's level. (See table 5.) Employment in natural resources, mining, and construction actually improved slightly in September 2005 and continued to be higher than the prior year in May 2006. The manufacturing supersector has replaced about half the jobs lost after the storm's initial impact, while employment in government has not recovered. After a loss in September 2005, employment in trade, transportation, and utilities rebounded, posting an over-the-year gain in May 2006.

New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner was the hardest hit MSA in terms of employment loss following Hurricane Katrina. By May 2006, total nonfarm payroll employment continued to be nearly one-third lower than it had been before the storm. (See table 6.) All supersectors in this MSA posted large over-the-year decreases in employment in September 2005, and employment in all supersectors continued to be below pre-storm levels in May 2006. A few industries—leisure and hospitality, and construction, in particular—have added jobs after the storm's initial impact, while employment in information and government has continued to decline.

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Table 3. Employment and over-the-year changes in employment in Louisiana, by industry, not seasonally adjusted, September 2004–May 2006

(Numbers in thousands)

Industry	Employment level				Change in employment			
					September 2004–September 2005		May 2005–May 2006	
	September 2004	September 2005	May 2005	May 2006[1]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total nonfarm	1,913.3	1,728.7	1,952.4	1,774.8	–184.6	–9.6	–177.6	–9.1
Natural resources and mining	43.9	46.5	45.8	47.7	2.6	5.9	1.9	4.1
Construction	114.1	95.5	121.6	107.7	–18.6	–16.3	–13.9	–11.4
Manufacturing	154.3	144.6	154.7	144.0	–9.7	–6.3	–10.7	–6.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	376.0	347.9	382.9	363.9	–28.1	–7.5	–19.0	–5.0
Information	31.1	30.5	29.3	27.5	–.6	–1.9	–1.8	–6.1
Financial activities	100.1	92.2	99.0	94.5	–7.9	–7.9	–4.5	–4.5
Professional and business services	182.9	163.9	191.7	171.6	–19.0	–10.4	–20.1	–10.5
Education and health services	252.7	208.0	257.4	212.5	–44.7	–17.7	–44.9	–17.4
Leisure and hospitality	205.2	165.6	215.7	175.1	–39.6	–19.3	–40.6	–18.8
Other services	71.2	58.5	71.9	58.8	–12.7	–17.8	–13.1	–18.2
Government	383.0	377.8	382.4	371.5	–5.2	–1.4	–10.9	–2.9

[1] Preliminary data

Table 4. Employment and over-the-year changes in employment in Gulfport-Biloxi MSA, by industry, not seasonally adjusted, September 2004–May 2006

[Numbers in thousands]

Industry	Employment level				Change in employment			
					September 2004–September 2005		May 2005–May 2006	
	September 2004	September 2005	May 2005	May 2006[1]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total nonfarm	114.6	99.4	116.3	94.3	–15.2	–13.3	–22.0	–18.9
Natural resources, mining, and construction	5.2	5.7	5.7	6.1	.5	9.6	.4	7.0
Manufacturing	5.9	4.7	6.0	5.9	–1.2	–20.3	–.1	–1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	20.5	16.2	20.8	16.4	–4.3	-21	–4.4	–21.2
Leisure and hospitality	29.8	24.5	30.1	15.6	–5.3	–17.8	–14.5	–48.2
Government	24.7	23.6	24.8	23.7	–1.1	–4.5	–1.1	–4.4

[1] Preliminary data

NOTE: MSA=metropolitan statistical area

Table 5. Employment and over-the-year changes in employment in Pascagoula MSA, by industry, not seasonally adjusted, September 2004–May 2006

[Numbers in thousands]

Industry	Employment level				Change in employment			
					September 2004–September 2005		May 2005–May 2006	
	September 2004	September 2005	May 2005	May 2006[1]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total nonfarm	54.1	49.6	56.0	55.8	–4.5	–8.3	–0.2	–0.4
Natural resources, mining, and construction	2.1	2.9	2.5	2.9	.8	38.1	.4	16.0
Manufacturing	16.3	12.8	16.4	14.7	–3.5	–21.5	–1.7	–10.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	8.2	7.5	8.5	9.1	–.7	–8.5	.6	7.1
Government	11.1	10.8	11.2	10.9	–.3	–2.7	–.3	-2.7

[1] Preliminary data

NOTE: MSA=metropolitan statistical area

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Table 6. Employment and over-the-year changes in employment in New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner MSA, by industry, not seasonally adjusted, September 2004–May 2006

[Numbers in thousands]

Industry	Employment level				Change in employment			
					September 2004–September 2005		May 2005–May 2006	
	September 2004	September 2005	May 2005	May 2006[1]	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total nonfarm	610.1	405.5	614.7	429.7	–204.6	–33.5	–185.0	–30.1
Natural resources and mining	38.1	21.6	38.4	29.8	–16.5	–43.3	–8.6	–22.4
Construction	29.8	12.7	30.0	19.5	–17.1	–57.4	–10.5	–35.0
Manufacturing	38.8	27.2	38.4	28.6	–11.6	–29.9	–9.8	–25.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	121.1	83.0	123.5	90.2	–38.1	–31.5	–33.3	–27.0
Information	10.1	8.3	9.6	7.3	–1.8	–17.8	–2.3	–24.0
Financial activities	34.3	25.2	32.9	24.5	–9.1	–26.2	–8.4	–25.5
Professional and business services	71.0	43.7	75.6	45.3	–27.3	–38.5	–30.3	–40.1
Education and health services	84.3	41.5	81.7	45.7	–42.8	–50.8	–36.0	–44.1
Leisure and hospitality	84.2	46.5	87.4	57.8	–37.7	-44.8	–29.6	–33.9
Other services	22.4	8.5	22.6	9.8	–13.9	–62.1	–12.8	–56.6
Government	105.8	100.0	104.6	90.7	–5.8	–5.5	–13.9	–13.3

[1] Preliminary data

NOTE: MSA=metropolitan statistical area

Adapting QCEW following Katrina

Unlike the CES employment data, which come from a voluntary survey of employers, the QCEW employment and wage data come from mandatory Unemployment Insurance tax records. However, many of the same collection and methodology issues that CES experienced also affected QCEW.

The percentage of missing reports—that is, nonrespondents—in the QCEW in the heavily affected areas of Louisiana and Mississippi was greater than normal, especially in the New Orleans area. There, 27.4 percent of units had imputed employment for the third quarter of 2005, compared with 12.9 percent a year earlier. When a report is not received, QCEW allows for employment in that firm to be imputed for up to two consecutive quarters, unless the firm is confirmed to be out of business. Table 7 shows the imputation rates for the two quarters following Hurricane Katrina as compared with imputation rates a year earlier.

Nonresponse followup. Most employers in the heavily affected areas continued to report data to the Unemployment Insurance program for the third quarter of 2005. Employers were required to report employment and wages for July and August and explain any changes in September according to the normal time schedule.

The QCEW data collection and processing schedule includes time and resources to collect as much detailed data as possible before relying on imputations for nonrespondents. State and BLS staff made numerous attempts to contact virtually all nonrespondents. Doing so was difficult, particularly because mail and telephone service were curtailed or limited in many areas for several weeks, and some employers did not receive quarterly collection forms.

Traditional and nontraditional information sources were used to follow up with nonrespondents to determine whether they were still open for business and employing workers. Traditional sources included employers, whom staff contacted and visited personally. Nontraditional sources included the following:

- The United States Postal Service, to identify five-digit zip codes with no or limited mail access in which collection forms were not mailed in a timely manner or could not be mailed at all
- Telephone companies, to identify areas with limited, sporadic, or no service
- State and city Web sites, such as the site for the city of New Orleans, which posted reports on business, school, and road openings and closings and on disruptions to services such as sewer, gas, electric, trash, and fire prevention. This information not only identified when schools, hospitals, and other critical businesses were reopened, but also identified areas where lack of access to services made it unlikely that normal businesses could function.
- News media
- Professional and business organizations
- Unions
- Universities and other organizations that did special surveys
- Local field offices of State agencies

The State partners in Louisiana and Mississippi made hundreds of phone calls and some personal visits to obtain

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Table 7. Response and imputation rates for QCEW business establishments in Louisiana and Mississippi, third and fourth quarters 2004 and 2005

[Rates in percent]

Area	Third quarter 2004	Fourth quarter 2004	Third quarter 2005	Fourth quarter 2005
Louisiana				
Responded	88.9	90.7	83.5	84.2
Imputed	11.1	9.3	16.5	15.8
Katrina-affected areas:				
Responded	87.1	88.8	72.6	74.2
Imputed	12.9	11.2	27.4	25.8
Standard methods	12.9	11.2	15.1	15.6
Hand-adjusted	0	.1	.7	1.9
Special system-adjusted	0	0	11.6	8.3
Mississippi				
Responded	93.3	93.4	93.7	92.2
Imputed	6.7	6.6	6.3	7.8
Katrina-affected areas:				
Responded	92.9	93.2	90.8	89.8
Imputed	7.1	6.8	9.2	10.3
Standard methods	6.8	6.3	4.9	3.1
Hand-adjusted	.3	.5	.9	1.1
Special system-adjusted	0	0	3.4	6.1

detailed information from employers who did not initially respond or gave unexpected responses. This information helped determine whether the business was operating, whether it was operating at full strength or partial capacity or rebuilding, and whether it had relocated in the State.

All detailed data on monthly employment or quarterly wages that were obtained directly from the employer were treated as reported data. When other useful information was available to modify a computer-generated imputation or to replace missing or imputed data, it was collected, and changes based on it were identified as hand-entered imputations. This enabled BLS to distinguish reported data, standard and special system-imputed data, and manually modified data based on reliable information.

Standard imputation methodology. For most businesses that do not report employment or total wages, missing data are imputed by assigning over-the-month and over-the-quarter percentage changes for the current time period identical to the changes for the same months 1 year ago.

For example, if Company X's September 2005 employment was not reported, it was derived by obtaining the ratio of employment for September 2004 (if the business were operating a year ago) to employment for August 2004 and multiplying that ratio by the August 2005 employment level. Using a numerical example, if September 2004 = 110, August 2004 = 100, and August 2005 = 130, September 2005 would be imputed as $(110 \div 100) \times 130 = 1.1 \times 130 = 143$.

If the business was not in business a year ago or there is insufficient data to use the standard methodology, other methods are used.

In cases of multiestablishment accounts, the aggregate totals are prorated, or distributed, among the individual worksites based on the prior quarter's third-month distribution.

The standard methodology, which relies heavily on historical trends, would have been inappropriate in the post-Katrina environment, likely overstating both employment and total wages. Without confirmation of whether a business was actually operating in September 2005, wages would have been imputed at levels associated with 3 months of employment, including wages assumed to have been earned in September. Employment growth or decline for July through September would be imputed so as to be comparable with second quarter employment adjusted to reflect third-quarter 2004 employment trends.

BLS and its partners in the Mississippi and Louisiana State Workforce Agencies therefore agreed on modified imputation procedures. Imputed employment and wage totals generated from these procedures were edited and screened by QCEW systems using standardized quality control procedures, and large-firm imputations were manually reviewed by State and BLS analysts. Where possible, employers were contacted to verify levels or to obtain improved information.

For the most affected areas in Mississippi and Louisiana, the following adjustments were made to the methodology:

- Wages were adjusted to only two-thirds of what would normally have been imputed for the period.
- July and August were imputed using standard methodology; September employment was set to zero.
- For multiestablishment accounts, September

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employment for the worksites located in the heavily affected areas was set to zero, and wages were reduced to two-thirds their normal levels; the remaining employment and wages were distributed to the remaining worksites.

Fourth-quarter 2005 adjustments. While fourth-quarter collection reports were due to the States by the end of January 2006, the actual data were not due to BLS until the end of April 2006. From February to early April, reported data were analyzed periodically to determine if patterns in reported data differed by location and might warrant additional changes to nonstandard imputation procedures. Preliminary data from the 74-percent response in Louisiana and almost 90-percent response in Mississippi were examined in each of the major damage areas to determine if areas had response rates below normal or demonstrated unusual employment change patterns. Using information on the extent of response, the types of response (for example, steady employment reported, zeros reported, or very volatile employment reported), the direction of the response (continued to be zero, employment decreased, employment increased), and previously provided employer plans and information, BLS made some additional modifications to the imputation procedures.

Employment totals for all 3 months (October, November, and December) for nonrespondents in Orleans, St. Bernard, and Plaquemines parishes—areas that continue to experience response problems—were set to zero. Total quarterly wages were also set to zero.

Records with missing employment in Jefferson and St. Tammany, Louisiana, and in all three affected counties in Mississippi— areas that are beginning to show more normal response—were imputed by using the trends of responding units in their industry that were of roughly the same size. For example, if all responding units in Industry X of size class Y reported total employment of 3,000 in September 2005 and 3,200 in December 2005, and a nonrespondent in Industry X of size class Y had September employment of 100, the October value for the nonrespondent would be imputed as $(3{,}200 \div 3{,}000) \times 100 = 1.067 \times 100 = 107$ employees.

The main reason for choosing this imputation method was to eliminate the potential bias from using the standard year-ago-trend method, which was unlikely to be accurate for this unusual event.

For other areas in Louisiana and Mississippi, employment and wages for nonrespondents were imputed using standard methods.

All imputations were reviewed through computer-generated editing and screening, and those with an employment level of more than 25 were also manually reviewed. When available, additional employer information was used to update or adjust these imputations.

QCEW measures of economic impact

The first published QCEW data to reflect post-hurricane conditions was for the third quarter of 2005 (July through September) and was published by BLS in April 2006. It reflected less employment loss than that measured by the CES sample-based estimates.

Mobile. Compared with that in neighboring counties, damage to Mobile was moderate, having little overall impact on the labor market. Only 76 establishments in Mobile were located in the FEMA-designated damage zone. Before the hurricane struck, Mobile was experiencing steady employment growth. In August 2005, employment had grown 3.1 percent over the year. Hurricane Katrina did not interrupt this employment growth. In fact, Mobile experienced a slightly higher over-the-year growth rate (3.5 percent) in September, which exceeded the 2.0 percent national growth rate by 75 percent. Mobile experienced some storm-related job growth in the fourth quarter. Employment growth occurred in the insurance and specialty trade contractors industries. Twelve-month changes in employment in Mobile, shown as percentages, are shown below for the third and fourth quarters of 2005:

	Percent change		*Percent change*
Third quarter:		Fourth quarter:	
July	2.4	October	4.1
August	3.1	November	3.6
September	3.5	December	3.4

Heavily affected areas. The macroeconomic effects of this disaster were evident almost immediately in local job markets in the third quarter of 2005. Substantial employment declines were recorded in the combined affected area for the month of September. The QCEW also registered a significant storm-related impact on third-quarter wages: the average weekly wages of workers climbed in the third quarter of 2005 in the hardest hit areas, primarily due to the elimination of many thousands of relatively low-paying jobs.

Overall, 158,346 jobs were eliminated in the combined heavily affected area between August and September 2005. Some of this loss, however, is the result of seasonal variation. QCEW employment change is generally reported on an over-the-year basis to remove large seasonal movements. For heavily affected areas, year-to-year job losses as of September 2005 totaled 151,195. The number of job losses would have been greater, but some employers continued to pay their employees in September despite the fact that the employees could not work. Because these employees remained on the payroll, they were included in the September employment count. September job losses were distributed as follows:

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	Number	*Percent*
Louisiana parishes (7)	–134,718	–22.9
Mississippi counties (4)	–16,477	–10.7
Combined area (11)	–151,195	–20.3

In July and August, before the hurricane, the 11 areas combined experienced modest over-the-year employment growth, 0.4 percent and 0.6 percent, respectively. The rate plummeted to –20.3 percent in September for the combined area. The sharpest drop occurred in the combined Louisiana parishes.

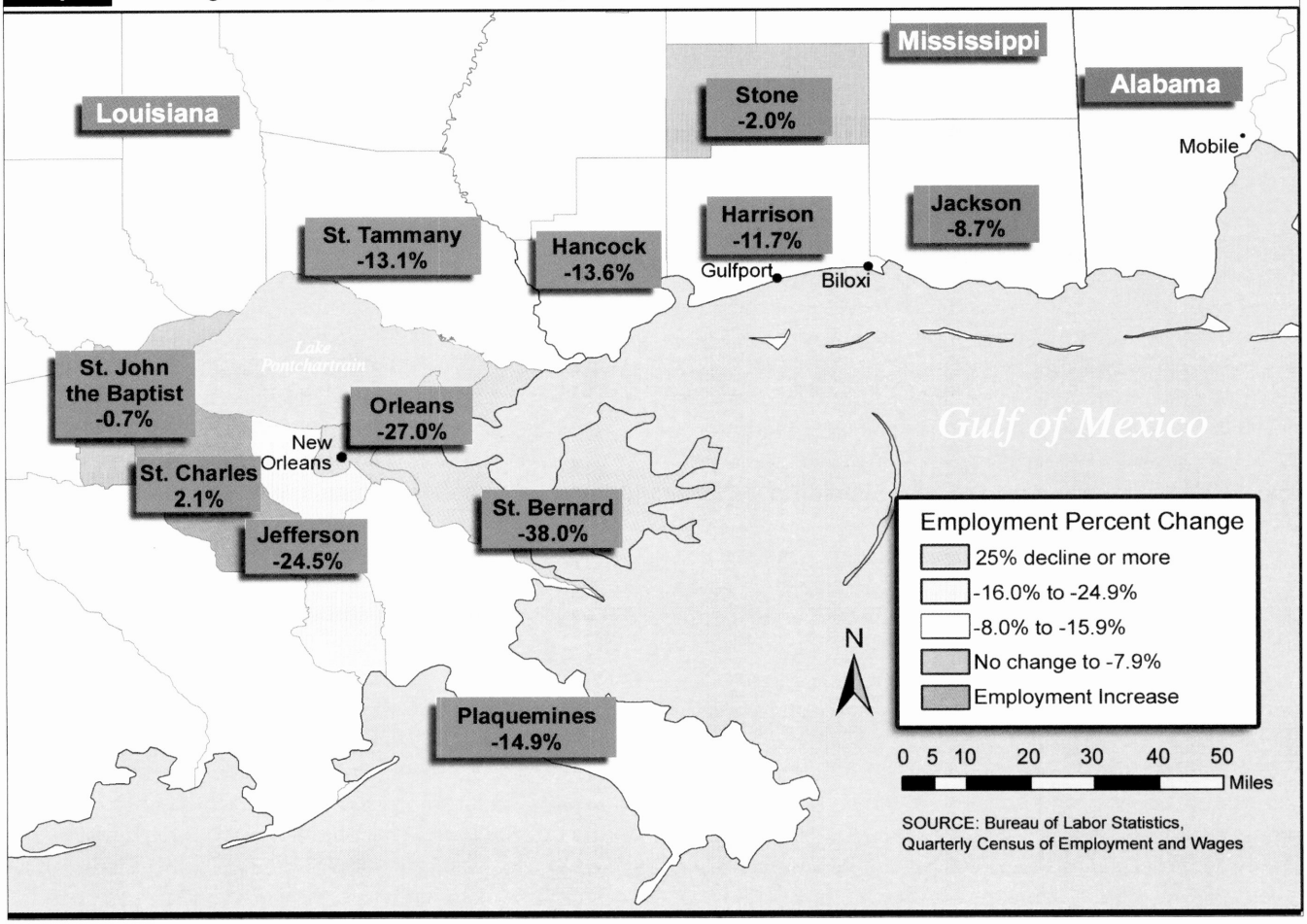
Ten of the 11 areas posted over-the-year employment declines in September. St. Charles, a relatively small parish west of New Orleans, was the only exception, adding 479 jobs (2.1 percent) during this period. (See map 1.)

Nearly 90 percent of the overall September employment decline occurred in the Louisiana parishes—134,718 jobs; 5 of the 7 parishes experienced more than a 10-percent decrease in employment over the year. All four of the Mississippi counties registered job losses in September, and the percentage decline over the year reached above 10 percent in two of these counties. Overall, job losses in these affected Mississippi counties totaled 16,477 over the year.

Orleans Parish suffered the largest over-the-year employment loss in September among the 11 affected areas. Approximately 65,800 jobs disappeared almost immediately, representing a 27-percent reduction in the number of payroll jobs. The employment situation in Jefferson Parish was similar: job losses reached 51,713 or 24.5 percent of total employment during this period. More than 10,000 jobs were eliminated in nearby Harrison County, which saw an 11.7-percent reduction in its workforce, and in St. Tammany Parish 8,714 jobs were lost, leading to a 13.1-percent employment decline in September.

From September 2004 to September 2005, St. Bernard Parish lost the greatest share of its workforce, 38 percent, a decline of 6,614 jobs. Plaquemines, also a small parish, saw a 14.9-percent reduction in its workforce, as 2,248 jobs disappeared. Among

Map 1. Changes in employment in heavily affected areas, September 2004–September 2005



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the affected Mississippi counties, Hancock, 40 miles east of New Orleans, had the largest percentage decline in employment, 13.6 percent, with an over-the-year loss of 1,814 jobs.

QCEW measures of industry impact

Employment losses in the affected areas occurred in every major industry group in September, reflecting the widespread destruction caused by the storm. Nearly half of the job loss occurred in leisure and hospitality (37,461) and in trade, transportation, and utilities (34,899). (See table 8.) These industry supersectors are integral parts of tourism, which has been a driving force in many of the local economies in this region. Job losses in leisure and hospitality represent 25.6 percent of all the jobs in private industry that disappeared in September, and these losses are concentrated in three areas: Orleans Parish, Jefferson Parish, and Harrison County.

Leisure and hospitality employment fell 32.3 percent over the year in September 2005. This loss was especially severe in Orleans Parish, where, before the storm, the concentration of workers in leisure and hospitality (22 percent in 2004) was twice that for the Nation as a whole. The parish, which encompasses the city of New Orleans, took the biggest hit in this industry of all 11 heavily affected areas, losing 17,030 jobs, representing 39.7 percent of its workforce. Jefferson Parish, adjacent to Orleans, experienced the loss of a comparable share of its workforce, 37.7 percent, or 9,869 jobs. In Harrison County, jobs in leisure and hospitality fell by 5,396 (20.3 percent). Significant industry losses also occurred in St. Tammany (2,643 jobs, 30.3 percent of the workforce) and St. Bernard (1,222 jobs, 60.4 percent of the workforce). The leisure and hospitality industry in the affected Louisiana parishes fell 38 percent over the year in September (31,281 jobs), while the Katrina-affected counties in Mississippi lost about 19 percent of their workers in this industry (6,180 jobs).

Job losses in the trade, transportation, and utilities sector (34,899) were nearly as high as in leisure and hospitality, but the percentage of employment loss was not quite as high (24 percent). Almost 90 percent of losses in trade, transportation, and utilities occurred in the Louisiana parishes (30,739 jobs). The magnitude of job losses was greatest in retail trade, where more than 25,200 jobs were eliminated, representing about 70 percent of employment decreases in this sector. Jefferson and Orleans parishes had the largest reduction of retail jobs, 9,600 and 9,100, respectively. Food and beverage stores accounted for nearly 36 percent of the loss of retail jobs. Approximately 9,000 jobs in these stores were destroyed, representing an over-the-year reduction of about 60 percent. Orleans Parish posted the greatest loss, with almost 80 percent of workers in these stores no longer employed (3,814). Jefferson Parish had the next largest employment decline in food and beverage stores, 2,945 jobs, representing a loss of 58 percent of its workforce. Gasoline stations also suffered significant losses—a 52-percent drop in workforce and a loss of 2,748 jobs—as did motor vehicle and parts dealers, whose workforce dropped by 25.4 percent or 2,497 jobs. Clothing stores lost approximately 27 percent of their workforce, or about 2,300 jobs. Employment in wholesale trade was reduced by 4,574 jobs or 16 percent of the workforce over the year in September, following a pre-hurricane job loss of 0.2 percent over the year in August.

Table 8. Employment change in private industry in heavily affected areas, September 2004–September 2005, by industry

Industry	Number	Percent	Percent of total private industry job loss
Leisure and hospitality	−37,461	−32.3	25.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	−34,899	−24.0	23.9
Education and health services	−20,538	−24.3	14.0
Professional and business services	−16,242	−19.5	11.1
Manufacturing	−13,350	−21.9	9.1
Other services[1]	−8,096	−40.0	5.5
Construction	−7,350	−20.0	5.0
Financial activities	−7,307	−18.7	5.0
Information[1]	−761	−6.4	.5
Natural resources and mining	−195	−2.2	.1
Unclassified	76	11.9	−.1
Total private industry	−146,267	−24.1	100.0

[1] Changes were based on data that exclude information for Plaquemines Parish, as some of the data for that area were found not to be disclosable. Corresponding data for other industries, and the all-industry totals, include

Transportation and warehousing activities were severely disrupted in the affected areas following the hurricane, leading to a 17.6-percent over-the-year employment decline in September. Approximately 4,700 jobs were destroyed, with the greatest share of the loss occurring in two industries: Support activities for transportation, which dropped nearly 2,300 jobs, and truck transportation, which lost 1,013 jobs. Both of these industries saw over-the-year declines exceeding 20 percent. Most of the jobs eliminated in these two industries were in Orleans Parish, which lost more than 1,630 workers.

QCEW measures of third-quarter wages

There was a notable effect on average wages resulting from the immense damage inflicted on gulf coast businesses. At a time when there was so much job loss, the average weekly wages of workers in the heavily affected areas spiked upward because there was a disproportionate loss in employment and pay in low-paying industries.

In the third quarter of 2005, the U.S. average weekly wage grew by 6.1 percent. During the same period, 9 of the 11 heavily affected areas saw relatively higher average pay gains, 30 percent or more above the national growth rate. The

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Table 9. Average monthly employment, total quarterly wages, and average weekly wages in heavily affected areas, third quarter 2004–third quarter 2005

Heavily affected area	Changes in average monthly employment		Changes in total quarterly wages		Average weekly wages	
	Number	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount, third quarter 2005	Over-the-year percent change
Louisiana parishes	−44,754	−7.6	$59,474,212	1.2	$701	9.5
Jefferson	−16,526	−7.8	−6,450,720	−.4	660	8.0
Orleans	−24,548	−10.0	−18,993,898	−.9	746	10.2
Plaquemines	−655	−4.3	6,419,698	4.3	836	9.0
St. Bernard	−2,126	−12.2	1,942,609	1.6	620	15.9
St. Charles	362	1.6	23,259,563	9.9	883	8.1
St. John the Baptist	7	.1	12,979,444	12.8	678	12.8
St. Tammany	−1,268	−1.9	40,317,516	8.7	601	10.7
Mississippi counties	−3,154	−2.0	79,543,880	7.0	622	9.2
Hancock	−121	−.9	14,204,055	12.4	745	13.4
Harrison	−3,056	−3.4	53,833,666	8.8	586	12.5
Jackson	−97	−.2	10,088,275	2.6	664	2.8
Stone	120	3.2	1,417,884	6.1	486	3.0
Combined affected area[1]	−47,908	−6.4	139,018,092	2.3	684	9.4

[1] Using rounded data

average weekly wages of workers in the combined affected Louisiana parishes increased sharply—by 9.5 percent—in the third quarter of 2005, and the average weekly wages of workers in the combined affected Mississippi counties advanced by 9.2 percent. (See table 9.) Among the three largest areas, Harrison County posted the strongest over-the-year growth in average weekly wages (12.5 percent), followed by Orleans Parish (10.2 percent) and Jefferson Parish (8.0 percent).

In contrast, total quarterly wages grew in Harrison County by 8.8 percent ($53.8 million), while average monthly employment dropped by 3.4 percent in the third quarter. Most of the growth in total wages was in the private sector ($37 million): Leisure and hospitality and construction wages grew by $9.4 million each, and professional and business services gained by $8.3 million.

In Orleans Parish, which of the three largest areas had the largest drop in average monthly employment, almost half of the employment decreases occurred in three industries that were paying workers average weekly wages below $677, the previous year's average for the parish. (See table 10.) Average weekly wages of workers in leisure and hospitality in Orleans Parish rose 10.5 percent in the third quarter, as the average number of these jobs dropped 12.5 percent. In Jefferson Parish, over 60 percent of the jobs eliminated over the year were in industries with average weekly wages below $611, the previous year's average for the parish. The average weekly wages of workers employed in leisure and hospitality in Jefferson climbed by nearly 21 percent over the year in the third quarter.

QCEW measures of fourth-quarter job recovery

In the aftermath of this disaster, the local business communities struggled to deal with the destruction of their establishments, a large number of displaced workers, and critical infrastructure deficiencies. In some industries work stoppages were short lived, while in other industries operations ceased, and employment losses continued to climb. In the fourth quarter of 2005, employment in some of the heavily affected areas showed signs of improvement. (See table 11.) Although 8 of the 11 counties registered over-the-year employment declines in December, the number of job losses in some of these areas was less than in the preceding months, evidence of some recovery.

Eighty-five percent of the job loss in the entire reference area was concentrated in the three largest areas—Jefferson Parish, Orleans Parish, and Harrison County—where the combined workforce dropped by 128,040 jobs or 23.5 percent over the year in September. Chart 1 shows monthly employment for these three large areas from January 2004 to December 2005.

In heavily affected Louisiana parishes, the net over-the-year job loss of 150,945 in December was 12 percent greater than the September loss of 134,718. (See table 12.) While Jefferson Parish did show significant job recovery, as did St. Tammany, Orleans Parish's employment levels continued to plummet, down by more than 98,000 over the year in December. From September to December, over 32,000 more jobs were eliminated in Orleans, and the workforce reduction amounted to 39.7 percent over the year in December, compared with a 27-percent decline as of September. Although the net job loss in Orleans was higher in December than in September, there was some good news: job losses over the year peaked at 105,298 in November, and fewer jobs (98,283) were eliminated in the following month, indicating some recovery might be taking place. Over-the-year employment losses in the combined Louisiana parishes

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Table 10. Average monthly employment, total quarterly wages, and average weekly wages in Harrison County, Mississippi, and Orleans and Jefferson parishes, Louisiana, by industry, third quarter 2004–third quarter 2005

Area	Over-the-year change						Level	
	Average monthly employment		Total quarterly wages		Average weekly wages		Average weekly wages	
	Number	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Third quarter 2004	Third quarter 2005
Harrison County:								
All Industries	–3,056	–3.4	$53,833,666	8.8	$65	12.5	$521	$586
Leisure and hospitality	–2,416	–9.0	9,449,032	7.2	67	18.0	372	439
Trade, transportation, and utilities	–909	–5.5	5,661,456	5.5	56	11.6	482	538
Manufacturing	–543	–12.7	264,145	.7	102	15.4	664	766
Orleans Parish:								
All industries	–24,548	–10.0	–18,993,898	–.9	69	10.2	677	746
Leisure and hospitality	–5,339	–12.5	–6,294,337	–3.2	37	10.5	352	389
Trade, transportation, and utilities	–4,193	–11.6	–10,329,773	–3.5	58	9.1	635	693
Other services	–1,239	–16.7	–4,483,178	–11.0	30	7.1	424	454
Jefferson Parish:								
All industries	–16,526	–7.8	–6,450,720	–.4	49	8.0	611	660
Trade, transportation, and utilities	–4,676	–8.8	–11,298,998	–2.7	39	6.5	597	636
Leisure and hospitality	–2,956	–11.1	7,650,990	7.1	64	20.5	312	376
Professional and business services	–2,084	–7.4	2,149,176	1.0	55	9.1	603	658

peaked a month earlier, with 173,197 jobs eliminated largely because of substantial increases that month in the number of jobs destroyed in Orleans and St. Bernard. The overall employment situation in the Louisiana parishes began to improve in November in three parishes: Jefferson, St. Tammany, and Plaquemines. Recovery was evident as early as October in St. Tammany and Plaquemines, and by November in Jefferson. Fewer job losses in these parishes helped reduce the overall job losses in the affected Louisiana parishes in November (165,484) and December (150,945).

Over-the-year job losses in the combined Mississippi counties were higher in December than in any of the previous 3 months. Net job losses in December exceeded 20,000 and were 25 percent higher than they had been in September. Jackson rebounded quickly from the 8.7 percent September losses, and by December experienced 1.8 percent over-the-year job growth (858 jobs). Stone County posted the highest employment growth in December, 8.1 percent, albeit with modest job gains (317). In contrast and offsetting this gain were deeper employment losses in Hancock and Harrison Counties. In Harrison County, employment fell by 17,969 over the year in December, which exceeded the year-to-year September losses by approximately 7,500. The nearly 3,600 jobs that were eliminated in Hancock in December were about double the September job losses.

QCEW measures of fourth-quarter wages

Increases in average weekly wages in the affected counties were more pronounced in the fourth quarter than in the third quarter primarily because fourth quarter employment losses were far greater. The over-the-year increase in the average weekly wage of workers in the combined affected area was 18 percent, almost twice the 9.4-percent increase in the prior quarter. (See chart 2.) The average weekly wage went from $696 in December 2004 to $821 in December 2005 in the heavily affected areas.

Employment losses occurred in only 1 month of the third quarter because of the timing of the storm. Nevertheless, as discussed above, the very large September employment losses resulted in large declines in third-quarter average monthly employment in many areas, contributing to large increases in the average weekly wages. In the fourth quarter,

Table 11. Percent changes in employment in heavily affected areas, September 2004–September 2005 and December 2004–December 2005

Heavily affected area	September 2004–September 2005	December 2004–December 2005
Louisiana parishes		
Jefferson	–24.5	–16.6
Orleans	–27.0	–39.7
Plaquemines	–14.9	–7.6
St. Bernard	–38.0	–65.2
St. Charles	2.1	–3.7
St. John the Baptist	–.7	3.3
St. Tammany	–13.1	–5.8
Mississippi counties		
Hancock	–13.6	–26.4
Harrison	–11.7	–19.9
Jackson	–8.7	1.8
Stone	–2.0	8.1

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Chart 1. **Monthly employment in Jefferson Parish, Louisiana; Orleans Parish, Louisiana; and Harrison County, Mississippi, January 2004–December 2005**

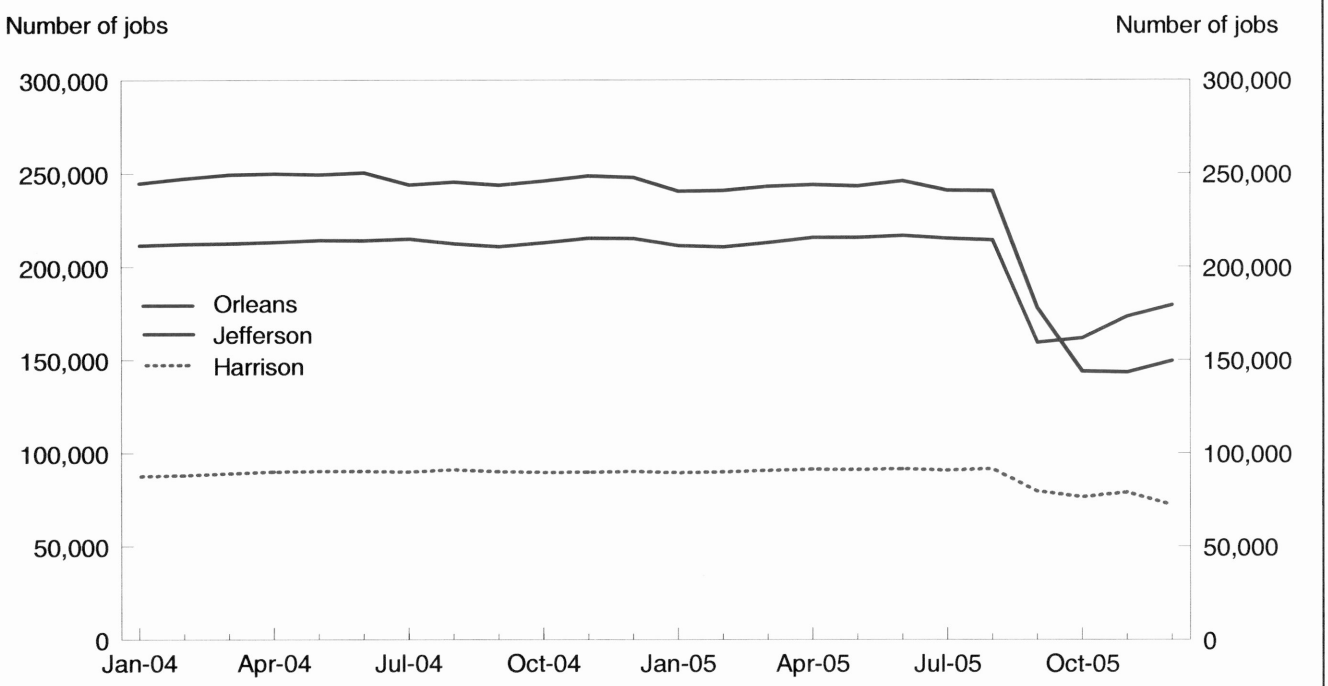

Table 12. **Over-the-year change in total employment in heavily affected areas, third and fourth quarters 2005, by month**

Heavily affected area	August 2005	September 2005	October 2005	November 2005	December 2005	Difference in over-the-year change: August to December	Difference in over-the-year change: September to December
Louisiana parishes	460	–134,718	–173,197	–165,484	–150,945	–151,405	–16,227
Jefferson	1,945	–51,713	–51,250	–41,957	–35,619	–37,564	16,094
Orleans	–4,733	–65,824	–102,234	–105,298	–98,283	–93,550	–32,459
Plaquemines	219	–2,248	–1,661	–1,399	–1,167	–1,386	1,081
St. Bernard	155	–6,614	–11,409	–11,694	–11,498	–11,653	–4,884
St. Charles	293	479	241	–569	–849	–1,142	–1,328
St. John the Baptist	21	–84	103	475	429	408	513
St. Tammany	2,560	–8,714	–6,987	–5,042	–3,958	–6,518	4,756
Mississippi counties	3,712	–16,477	–16,940	–13,057	–20,392	–24,104	–3,915
Hancock	749	–1,814	–2,922	–2,648	–3,598	–4,347	–1,784
Harrison	524	–10,503	–13,191	–10,881	–17,969	–18,493	–7,466
Jackson	2,221	–4,085	–1,007	191	858	–1,363	4,943
Stone	218	–75	180	281	317	99	392
Combined affected area	4,172	–151,195	–190,137	–178,541	–171,337	–175,509	–20,142

significantly larger declines in average monthly employment were observed in several counties. Average weekly wage growth rates in all 11 areas exceeded the 1.5-percent national growth rate in the fourth quarter, with gains ranging between 3 and 39 times the national average.

In the third quarter, 5 of the 11 heavily affected areas—Orleans, Jefferson, Harrison, St. Bernard, and St. Tammany—had average monthly employment losses that exceeded 1,000. (See table 13.) Orleans experienced the greatest average monthly employment loss, 24,548 jobs. Average weekly wages in these five areas grew by between 8 and 15.9 percent over the year in the third quarter. St. Bernard Parish had the highest wage growth in the third quarter, 15.9 percent. This parish also had the largest percentage drop in its workforce: 12.2 percent.

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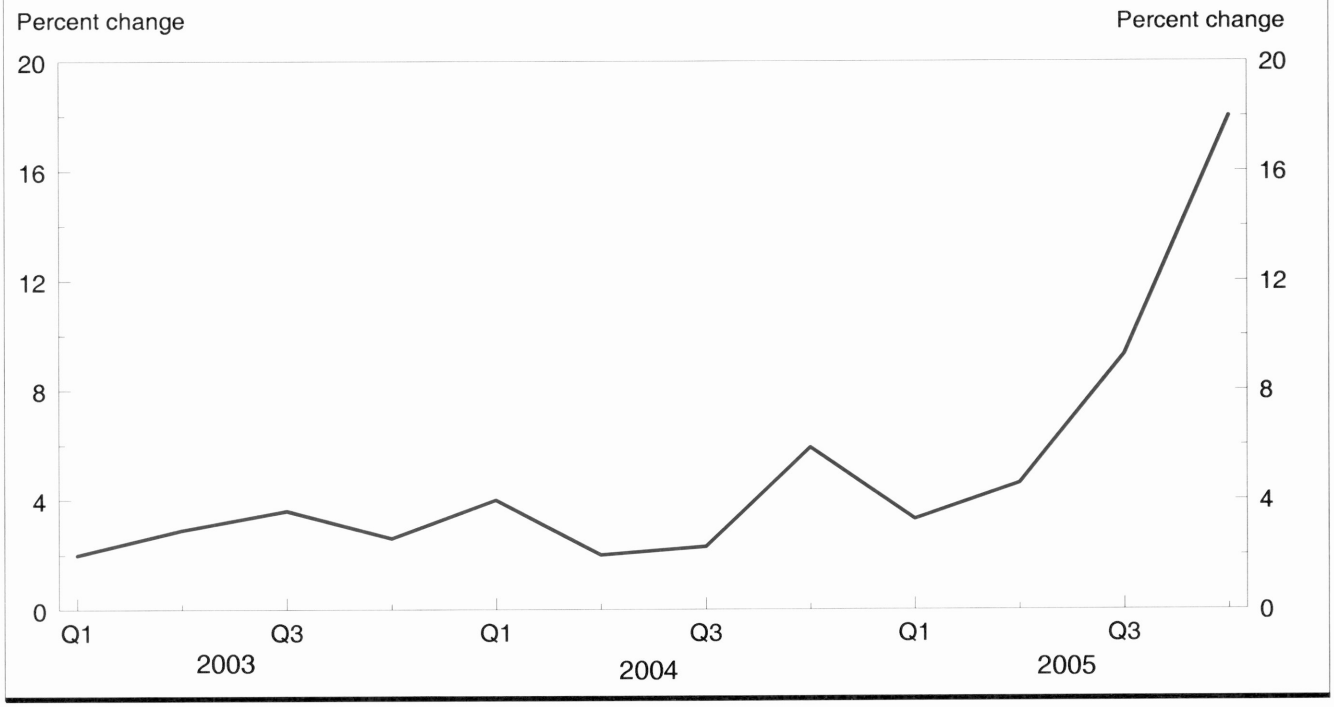
Chart 2. **Over-the-year percent changes in average weekly wages in heavily affected areas, first quarter 2003–fourth quarter 2005**



QCEW data on establishments

Another way to examine the hurricane's effects is by reviewing the number of businesses operating in the storm-damaged areas before and after Katrina. QCEW data show that the number of business establishments operating in the heavily affected reference area in 2004 totaled 44,091—36,149 establishments in Louisiana and 7,942 in Mississippi. (See table 14.) Based on FEMA-designated damage areas, BLS was able to determine the number of QCEW establishments in the damage zones by damage category.

Of all establishments in the seven heavily affected Louisiana parishes, 46.5 percent were in the FEMA-designated flooding and storm damage areas. These 16,793 establisments posted an over-the-year loss of 112,621 jobs in December 2005, accounting for more than 99 percent of all establishments in designated damage areas of Louisiana and almost all of their December employment loss. More than 75 percent of the business establishments in FEMA-designated damage areas in Louisiana and Mississippi were in Orleans and Jefferson parishes. Not surprisingly, Orleans and Jefferson had substantial percentages of their businesses located in the damage areas, 65.2 percent and 48.6 percent, respectively, but it was St. Bernard Parish that had the largest percentage of its establishments in the damage zones—83.1 percent.

Reconciling CES and QCEW results

As noted, the CES program benchmarks its sample-based employment estimates to the QCEW employment counts. Although both programs experienced collection difficulties following Katrina, CES and QCEW post-Katrina employment trends will eventually be reconciled through the benchmarking process. However, the relatively low response rates in both programs and use of special imputation procedures in CES confound the normally straightforward process and interpretation of the CES benchmark revisions.

Publication of the next CES benchmark revision for State and area series is scheduled for March 2007; that revision will incorporate QCEW data through the third quarter of 2006. At that point both programs will have completed nonresponse followup and analysis of the effects of special procedures, and the picture of Katrina job loss and recovery will be more complete and more consistent between the two programs.

Future disaster response procedures

Both the CES and the QCEW programs made extraordinary efforts to continue their normal data collection and publication schedules immediately after Hurricane Katrina. Both programs made adjustments to their normal estimation

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Table 13. Average monthly employment and average weekly wages in heavily affected areas, third and fourth quarters, 2004–05

Heavily affected area	Third quarter 2005				Fourth quarter 2005			
	Over-the-year change in average monthly employment		Average weekly wages		Over-the-year change in average monthly employment		Average weekly wages	
	Number	Percent	Amount	Over-the-year percent change	Number	Percent	Amount	Over-the-year percent change
Louisiana parishes:								
Jefferson	–16,526	–7.8	$660	8.0	–42,942	–20.0	$812	17.5
Orleans	–24,548	–10.0	746	10.2	–101,938	–41.2	968	27.7
Plaquemines	–655	–4.3	836	9.0	–1,409	–9.2	928	11.0
St. Bernard	–2,126	–12.2	620	15.9	–11,534	–65.8	934	58.6
St. Charles	362	1.6	883	8.1	–392	–1.7	948	5.2
St. John The Baptist	7	.1	678	12.8	336	2.6	741	10.4
St. Tammany	–1,268	–1.9	601	10.7	–5,329	–7.9	680	12.8
Mississippi counties:								
Hancock	–121	–.9	745	13.4	–3,056	–22.4	912	26.7
Harrison	–3,056	–3.4	586	12.5	–14,014	–15.6	680	18.9
Jackson	–97	–.2	664	2.8	14	0	731	9.9
Stone	120	3.2	486	3.0	259	6.6	542	5.0
Combined affected area[1]	–47,908	–6.4	684	9.4	–180,005	–23.9	821	18.0

[1] Using rounded data

Table 14. Employment in FEMA-designated damage areas and employment change in those establishments, December 2004–December 2005

State/area	Total establishments (annual average 2004)	Establishments in damage areas (flooded and storm) December 2004		Establishments in flooded damage areas, December 2004		Establishments in storm damage areas, December 2004		Employment change, December 2004–December 2005
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Louisiana								
All FEMA damage areas	104,668	16,920	16.2	16,101	15.4	819	0.8	–113,106
Heavily affected parishes	36,149	16,793	46.5	16,008	44.3	785	2.2	–112,621
Jefferson	13,910	6,766	48.6	6,536	47.0	230	1.7	–26,204
Orleans	12,496	8,150	65.2	8,053	64.4	97	.8	–73,776
Plaquemines	851	241	28.3	165	19.4	76	8.9	–1,061
St. Bernard	1,268	1,054	83.1	1,049	82.7	5	.4	–10,265
St. Charles	1,034	135	13.1	131	12.7	4	.4	–202
St. John the Baptist	775	0	0	0	0	0	0	226
St. Tammany	5,815	447	7.7	74	1.3	373	6.4	–1,339
Mississippi								
All FEMA damage areas	23,642	2,678	11.3	57	.2	2,621	11.1	–20,551
Heavily affected counties	7,942	2,663	33.5	57	.7	2,606	32.8	–20,593
Hancock	823	555	67.4	52	6.3	503	61.1	–3,502
Harrison	4,537	1,609	35.5	2	0	1,607	35.4	–16,836
Jackson	2,299	498	21.7	3	.1	495	21.5	–257
Stone	283	1	.4	0	0	1	.4	2

and imputation procedures to reflect the extraordinary situation that existed, but, owing to the relatively high levels of nonresponse in both programs, some uncertainty remains regarding the employment trends measured. BLS continues to review its disaster preparedness and the results of the special procedures developed in response to Katrina. In the event of another major disaster, many of the same special procedures will likely be followed. □

Notes

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[1] *The Federal Response to Hurricane Katrina: Lessons Learned*, Washington, The White House, February 2006.

[2] The term "jobs" refers to the number of workers counted as employed for the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. "Workforce" refers to the count of all workers employed in a defined geographic area.

[3] Estimates are not seasonally adjusted. For further information on CES State and metropolitan area estimates for September 2005, see **www.bls.gov/sae/home.htm#data**.

[4] For more information on CES employment estimate revisions, see **www.bls.gov/sae/790faq2.htm#1q12**.

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The Current Population Survey response to Hurricane Katrina

After assessing employee safety and operations hurdles, the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau quickly began collecting new data on hurricane evacuees; jobless rates were sharply lower for those evacuees who returned home than for those who did not

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Authors' affiliations are on page 50. The views expressed on methodological, technical, and operational issues are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the U.S. Census Bureau.

On August 29, 2005, Hurricane Katrina struck the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, devastating the city of New Orleans and surrounding Louisiana parishes, as well as gulf coast towns in Mississippi. The immediate emergency and the storm's widespread reach and long-lasting devastation presented unprecedented challenges to statistical agencies charged with measuring the economic situation in the affected areas and in the United States as a whole. At the time of the storm, the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau were discussing a proposed disaster estimation strategy for the Current Population Survey (CPS) program, the U.S. national labor force survey. However, no formal plan was in place for dealing with such a situation when Katrina struck the coast.

At news of the storm's approach, representatives from the two agencies, which cosponsor the monthly survey of approximately 60,000 occupied housing units, began meeting to discuss how different scenarios might affect operations and estimation. After landfall, when the severity of the damage became clearer, the two Bureaus met several times daily and worked between meetings to locate and support staff in the affected areas, assess problems with operations, and determine how to proceed with estimation and data dissemination. This article discusses the impact of Hurricane Katrina on CPS field staff, data collection operations, and estimation. Also described is a special set of questions added to the survey to measure the labor force status of Hurricane Katrina evacuees. The article concludes with lessons learned.

Overview of the CPS

The CPS is a monthly survey of about 60,000 occupied housing units that is used to produce timely statistics on the U.S. labor force, including the national unemployment rate, a major economic indicator.[1] CPS data also are used in conjunction with data from other BLS surveys to develop employment and unemployment statistics for the 50 States and the District of Columbia.[2] Each month, approximately 72,000 addresses across the country are selected for inclusion in the survey. Sample households are chosen in every State; however, the sampling rate (number of households selected per population) varies across States. Information on eligible households is kept in a database (the Master Address File) that is constructed on the basis of the most recent (2000) census and is updated with information from administrative sources, such as new-building permits. Nonresidential units, such as hotels, and permanent or temporary shelters (including schools and places of worship) are not in the CPS sample.

Each month, demographic data are collected on all household respondents and employment status information is collected on the civilian noninstitu-

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tional population aged 15 years and older. The reference week for determining respondents' employment status is the week that includes the 12th of the month. Interviewing is conducted during the week that contains the 19th of the month. (See exhibit 1.) Through this process, each person in the household aged 15 years and older is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force.[3]

Once selected for inclusion, households are in the survey for 8 months in a "4–8–4" pattern. (Households are interviewed for 4 consecutive months, are not contacted for the next 8 months, and then are interviewed for 4 more months.) Typically, the first and fifth interviews are conducted by personal visit; most of the other interviews are done by telephone through a computer-assisted telephone interview conducted from field representatives' homes or a centralized Census call center. The CPS does not "follow" persons who move out of a sampled housing unit; rather, individuals living at the address at the time of the interview are included in the survey.

Hurricane Katrina made landfall on August 29, 2005. As shown in exhibit 1, it landed well after the August 2005 collection week and several weeks before the September 2005 survey reference period. From a CPS operations standpoint, this was nearly the best possible scenario: August data collection was not interrupted, and there were 3 weeks to evaluate the situation and respond before the next interviewing week.

Safety of Census Bureau field representatives

In the immediate aftermath of Hurricane Katrina's landfall in the Florida Keys, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, the Census Bureau's Atlanta and Dallas regional offices began contacting field representatives to ascertain their personal and family safety, their health status, and whether they incurred any damage to personal or government property. Because all these field representatives work from home rather than out of a central office, and because they frequently are in the midst of traveling to sampled households, contacting them can be a difficult process even under normal circumstances.[4]

With a hurricane plan in place that included provisions for emergency communications, the Atlanta regional office had relatively few problems finding its field representatives in the affected areas. Using the plan's procedures, Atlanta management learned quickly that two Alabama field representatives had lost their homes, but were safe, and that none of the four field representatives in the Florida Keys had incurred property damage or personal injury.

By contrast, the Dallas regional office had a difficult time finding its Louisiana and Mississippi field representatives. The disaster was of an extraordinary nature, and because Dallas had suffered fewer hurricanes than Atlanta, the Dallas office had a less developed disaster plan. The Dallas regional

Exhibit 1. Current Population Survey calendar, August–September, 2005

August 2005

	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29 Katrina landfall	30	31			

September 2005

				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11*	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24 Rita landfall
25	26	27	28	29	30	

Survey reference week Survey collection period * Interviewing assignments made.

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office field representatives suffered the same degree of loss and devastation as the general population in the affected areas: efforts to contact them were hampered by mandatory evacuations, downed telecommunications systems, widespread power outages, flooded or washed-out roads and bridges, and severely restricted or, in some cases, nonexistent postal services. Two days after the hurricane, fewer than half of the 174 field representatives in the 2 States had been contacted; after a week, 136 had been reached. The Census Bureau received assistance from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's field network in finding the missing field representatives. Two were still unaccounted for 3 weeks after the hurricane; after 6 weeks, all had been located. Ultimately, the Census Bureau learned that no field representatives lost their lives, but many suffered property damage.[5]

Many field representatives continued working, while others evacuated to less affected areas within Louisiana and Mississippi or to other States, including Texas, Colorado, Illinois, Georgia, Florida, and Washington. Some became interviewers at their new locations; others returned months later or relocated to new areas and got different jobs. As a result of the hurricane and these migrations, the Census Bureau's field workforce in the affected areas was seriously diminished. Additional assignments were given to those field representatives still in the area; as a result of the migration of much of the population in the affected areas, the extra tasks were not overly burdensome.

Assessing operations problems

In parallel with efforts to locate field representatives and assess their situation, the BLS-Census team evaluated the impact of the storm on survey operations and estimation. Regarding the impact on the survey sample—that is, how well the survey would cover the target population—the team asked the following questions:

- Who would be missing from the survey in September (and subsequent months)?
- How would missing some cases affect national employment and unemployment estimates?
- What could be done to maximize the accuracy of the estimates?

Nearly all members of the target population for estimation in the CPS—the civilian noninstitutional population—live in housing units, as defined by the survey. Thus, the sample designed to measure the civilian noninstitutional population does not include those living in shelters, hotels, or institutions such as hospitals and nursing care facilities. Each month, about 72,000 addresses are selected from the Master Address File, which is based on the most current decennial census (2000) and is updated regularly with information from building permit records and other administrative data. As normally collected, then, the survey would not include interviews with people staying in stadiums, temporary shelters, hotels, or other nonresidential units after the hurricane.

The team briefly discussed whether the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau should make a special effort to specifically measure the situation of these now out-of-scope groups. A decision was made not to undertake such an effort, because (1) it was not clear how to draw a sample that would represent the group, which was of unknown size and demographic composition, within the available time and resource constraints, (2) access to evacuees was limited, (3) evacuees were highly mobile, with many persons moving back into the scope of the CPS daily by relocating to existing residential units, including addresses other than those they lived in prior to the hurricane, and (4) no budget existed for that kind of operation. As regards the third of these issues, the high mobility of evacuees from shelters and hotels to residential units made it likely that some of these individuals would be interviewed twice. In addition, some of those who would have been interviewed in shelters would be represented by persons who had moved from shelters to residential units.

The team then assessed how many individuals might be missed in sample households in the affected areas and how to maximize the likelihood of contact with them in order to produce the most accurate local and national estimates possible. The team agreed that assignments would be made to all areas that were not under mandatory evacuation. On September 14, the day on which assignments were made for the September interviewing period (September 18–27), only Orleans and Jefferson Parishes, of all parishes in the New Orleans metropolitan area,[6] were under mandatory evacuation orders. Field representatives were instructed to attempt to visit or telephone households in all the other highly affected areas, including the five other parishes in the New Orleans metropolitan area and the counties along the gulf coast of Mississippi.

Knowing that many housing units would be vacant, destroyed, or inaccessible, the team reviewed procedures for handling such households to determine whether any changes should be made to maximize data quality. Each month, sampled households that are clearly eligible to be interviewed (households in which members of the civilian noninstitutional population reside) are classified as either "interviews" (if they were interviewed) or "Type A noninterviews" (households that were occupied and eligible, but in which residents were not contacted because no one was at home or for some other such reason). Other noninterviewed households are classified as "Type B noninterviews" or "Type C noninterviews." Type B noninterviews include housing units that are vacant, are unoccupied, or have no residents eligible for the CPS (be-

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cause, for example, all occupants are in the Armed Forces). These households are coded as ineligible for the survey month, but are revisited throughout the remainder of the 8 months they are scheduled to be interviewed. Type C noninterviews include housing units that normally have no chance of residential occupancy, such as those which are demolished, condemned, or permanently converted to nonresidential use. The addresses of these households are removed from the list of those scheduled to be interviewed in subsequent months.

Under standard operating procedures, interviewers who were able to reach housing units that were destroyed or severely damaged by Hurricane Katrina would typically code such units as Type C, removing them from the sample slated for interview in subsequent months. However, ancillary information (such as that contained in Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and media reports) indicated that at some home sites where a unit was destroyed by the hurricane, a trailer might temporarily be used for housing during rebuilding. Such a trailer normally would not be picked up in the CPS sample frame, because the frame includes *new* construction housing units, but excludes most *reconstruction*. However, procedures were changed with September data collection: operationally, housing units destroyed or made uninhabitable by Hurricane Katrina would be coded as Type B noninterviews so that the addresses would be visited again for subsequent interviews (and so that residents would be interviewed were they living in a trailer on the property). This change in coding enabled the agencies to track the status of housing units in these areas and keep units in the sample for several months. The new procedures were used through December 2005, after which normal procedures were resumed.[7]

Finally, the team discussed how interviewers would handle situations in which evacuees had moved out of their residences and into CPS sample units. In the CPS, individuals identified at a household are asked if the location of that household is their "usual residence"—the one they normally sleep in and a place to which they "can return at any time." Those who report that they have a usual residence elsewhere, but either cannot return to it or don't know whether they can, are added to the roster of the household at which they have been located. Special instructions beginning in September 2005 reminded interviewers of this procedure and confirmed that such instructions applied to Katrina evacuees who could not (or did not know if they could) return to their prehurricane residences. Thus, evacuees would be surveyed across the country in households where they were living or staying. Because some evacuees would be found in CPS households, the team also began to consider asking additional questions about those evacuees.

Operations in the affected areas

When Census Bureau field representatives located respondents, they often found them dealing with personal property damage, loss of work, temporary relocation of their families into or out of their homes, and a lack of gasoline, electricity, telephone service, food, potable water, or other supplies. Still, the field representatives successfully completed some interviews in the affected areas only 3 weeks after the hurricane. Table 1 compares the number of completed interviews in the affected areas before the hurricanes hit in August 2005 (the survey collection week having occurred prior to the hurricane) and in selected subsequent months. *Completed interviews* are interviews in which enough information was collected to classify household members as employed, unemployed, or

Table 1. Number of completed interviews, August 2005–November 2005 and June 2006, in selected areas affected by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita

Geographic area	2005				2006	Percent change from August 2005 to—			
	August	September	October	November	June	September 2005	October 2005	November 2005	June 2006
Louisiana	580	372	432	458	518	–35.9	–25.5	–21.0	–10.7
New Orleans metropolitan area	174	16	66	79	113	–90.8	–62.1	–54.6	–35.1
Orleans Parish	63	0	12	16	22	–100.0	–81.0	–74.6	–65.1
Jefferson Parish	62	3	32	33	49	–95.2	–48.4	–46.8	–21.0
Rest of New Orleans	49	13	22	30	42	–73.5	–55.1	–38.8	–14.3
Calcasieu Parish	34	13	5	30	38	–61.8	–85.3	–11.8	11.8
Rest of Louisiana	372	343	361	349	367	–7.8	–3.0	–6.2	–1.3
Mississippi	570	498	513	518	512	–12.6	–10.0	–9.1	–10.2
Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson Counties	78	46	55	58	65	–41.0	–29.5	–25.6	–16.7
Rest of Mississippi	492	452	458	460	447	–8.1	–6.9	–6.5	–9.1
Florida	2,335	2,313	2,326	2,368	2,341	–.9	–.4	1.4	.3
Texas	2,654	2,388	2,602	2,651	2,604	–10.0	–2.0	–.1	–1.9

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not in the labor force. The decline in the number of completed interviews reflects the fact that many housing units in the area were destroyed; thus, the number of residents declined accordingly. In surrounding areas, interviewers found more people than usual in some households, which had taken in evacuees.

In Louisiana, the parishes of the New Orleans metropolitan area were so heavily affected that only 16 interviews were conducted in September, compared with 174 in August—a 91-percent decline.[8] By June 2006, 113 interviews were conducted in the area—still off by 35 percent from August 2005. Outside the New Orleans metropolitan area, household responses in Louisiana were down by about 8 percent immediately after the hurricane; by March 2006, they were near pre-Katrina rates. For the State as a whole, interviews were down by 36 percent just after the hurricane and were still 11 percent below the August level in June 2006, the last month for which data were available prior to the publication of this article.

In Mississippi, the counties most heavily affected by Hurricane Katrina were Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson, which include the cities of Gulfport, Pascagoula, and Biloxi. In those counties, September responses were 59 percent of the August 2005 levels. By June 2006, the number of interviews remained 17 percent below August levels. For the State as a whole, interviews were down 13 percent immediately after the hurricane and remained 10 percent below the August 2005 level in June 2006.

September 2005 interviewing in Louisiana and Texas also was affected by the arrival of another hurricane. Hurricane Rita made landfall on September 24, 2005, and involved large-scale evacuations from the western half of Louisiana, the Texas gulf coast, and the Houston area during the survey collection week. Interviewers worked to secure as many CPS interviews as possible in those areas at the beginning of the week and were quite successful, given the mass migration. However, the number of completed interviews in September in Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana, was less than half of the August number. The figures for Texas in table 1 are typical for a "regular" hurricane such as Rita, with localized damage and temporary evacuations for most people. In September, 10 percent fewer interviews were conducted in Texas than in August; by November, however, response had returned to normal.

Survey estimation procedures

To evaluate, and hopefully minimize, the impact on the estimation of missing households in the affected areas, the BLS-Census Bureau team discussed the following questions:

- How are missing households handled in normal operations?
- Should any changes to operations be made in light of the Katrina situation?
- How well would CPS labor force concepts work for evacuees who were interviewed in CPS households inside or outside of the affected areas?
- What specifically could be determined about evacuees?

Normal estimation procedures. In the estimation process, interviewed households are weighted up to civilian noninstitutional population controls to represent all households. The CPS weighting has several steps, including a noninterview adjustment procedure (for Type A noninterviews) and a second-stage raking procedure that uses externally developed population controls.

The Type A noninterview adjustment compensates for nonresponse by increasing survey weights through a ratio adjustment of *eligible* housing units divided by housing units *responding* to the survey. Since different areas of a State can have different nonresponse rates, it is preferable to have several adjustments that combine like areas instead of having a single overall adjustment for the State. In Louisiana, the metropolitan areas of New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and Lafayette are combined for Type A noninterview adjustment. In the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, the New Orleans contributions to both the numerator and the denominator were reduced.[9] That is, the adjustment would not result in the other metropolitan areas compensating for the New Orleans metro coverage shortfall. Changing the formula to add "other" Type B households—inaccessible or destroyed households—in the area to the numerator of the adjustment would be one way to have the other metropolitan areas compensate for New Orleans. This approach was tested, but not adopted, because the revised formula did not materially change the Louisiana estimates.

The use of civilian noninstitutional population controls in second-stage weighting also is a key component of the CPS. Population controls, including some State-level controls, are defined by geography, race, ethnicity, gender, and age. All of the controls are produced by updating the figure for the civilian noninstitutional population from the previous decennial census, using a variety of information on births, deaths, immigration, emigration, and interstate migration. A complex iterative raking procedure modifies CPS weights so that, for a given group of persons (defined by the same demographic variables), the CPS-weighted estimate of the civilian noninstitutional population will exactly match the CPS population control. The procedure compensates for undercoverage of certain demographic groups and reduces standard errors for key labor force estimates. Before the second-stage procedure is applied, CPS estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population do not match the controls and have standard errors associated with them. After the second-stage procedure, CPS estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population match the controls and have standard errors equal to zero. The pro-

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cedure dramatically reduces standard errors for estimates that are strongly correlated with the population, particularly estimates of employment and the civilian labor force.

However, even with perfect coverage of the civilian noninstitutional population by the sample, the use of population controls introduces nonsampling error, because the controls are imperfect, especially at the State level. Under ordinary circumstances, the nonsampling error is unimportant compared with CPS sampling error. However, the population displacements wrought by Hurricane Katrina presented an extraordinary situation. The national civilian noninstitutional population level was unchanged, but there was plenty of anecdotal evidence regarding large shifts between States. This migration was problematic because the CPS population controls are defined at the State level. The post-Katrina civilian noninstitutional population controls would have much larger biases than usual, given that the existing information used to create those controls was not timely enough to reflect the displacements. For example, even if displaced persons from Louisiana were added to household rosters of other States, such as Texas, the Texas weights after second-stage weighting would not properly reflect the increase in population if just existing pre-Katrina information were used in computing civilian noninstitutional population controls. Thus, it was crucial that a methodology be developed so that the civilian noninstitutional population controls would reflect the interstate migrations caused by Hurricane Katrina.

Adjustments to population controls. Resources were allocated to find a reliable source of information about interstate migration. Among the sources considered were FEMA, the American Red Cross, and various other Federal agencies and private organizations. The Census Bureau ultimately obtained the U.S. Postal Service's National Change of Address (NCOA) file. The file was the only source with reliable, timely, and quantifiable data on interstate migrations that could be merged into the CPS estimation system to improve the civilian noninstitutional population controls. Using the NCOA file, the Census Bureau was able to quantify, on a regular basis, the number of movers between zip codes. However, the NCOA file does not include the demographic detail (for example, race, gender, and age) that is needed for State population controls. Consequently, statisticians at the Census Bureau overlaid the NCOA data with demographic data from the 2000 census for comparable census tracts[10] to create interstate migration estimates for the demographic groupings needed for reasonable civilian noninstitutional population controls. It was not possible to obtain and modify the NCOA data in time for the September estimates. However, new State population controls were implemented for State estimates and for special data on Katrina evacuees (see later) in October 2005. The new controls were incorporated into the production system for the national estimates in November 2005; the national population controls were unaffected.

Note that the first plan considered for September estimation of the national unemployment rate and other economic indicators came from a draft disaster plan that was being examined at the time that Hurricane Katrina hit. This plan assumed that a subpopulation (such as the city of New Orleans) was unreachable for interview and recommended calculating a national unemployment rate which removed that portion of the country from the population. Of course, those affected by the disaster would not be included in the national rate, but the latter would be accurate for the rest of the country; that is, economists would still be able to gauge the direction of the economy, minus the affected area. However, as the Katrina situation unfolded, it became clear that removing the evacuee population or the population living in a set of affected areas would not be a reasonable approach. Removing individuals who had resided in the affected areas from the estimates would have been suitable if the majority of individuals living in the area had died. Instead, the evacuees exhibited intrastate and interstate migration. This migration meant that the survey would pick up individuals who moved to other residential units, such as families' or friends' homes. In other words, although the areas could be removed from the total population, and new weights could be created to be equal to the total population minus those residing in the affected areas, the number of respondents found in sample households could not be symmetrically reduced. Data collected in the field confirmed that more individuals than usual were found in households in surrounding areas; thus, removing all individuals in the affected areas from the population control would have been inappropriate. For example, among completed interviews in Louisiana, the number of persons found per household was 1.73 in August 2005 (before the hurricane), but had increased to 1.85 in the fourth quarter of 2005.

In sum, in response to coverage and estimation problems associated with Hurricane Katrina, an ad hoc modification to the standard noninterview adjustment formula was considered and rejected. Problems with weighting due to State population controls that did not address rapid interstate migration were addressed with the NCOA database. Also, procedures for classifying addresses for which interviews could not be obtained were modified to permit hurricane-affected addresses to be eligible for interviewing in subsequent months. By November 2005, CPS estimates gave a more accurate representation of the employment situation of those affected by Katrina and reachable through CPS interviewing.

CPS concepts. Like the other BLS survey programs discussed in this issue of the *Review*, the CPS program evaluated the survey's concepts to determine how well they worked in light

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of the disruption caused by Katrina. Specifically, the program asked how well CPS concepts of employment and unemployment relate to the situations of Katrina evacuees.

In the CPS, the labor force status of each respondent aged 15 or older is classified in accordance with the following concepts (the classification process is based on responses to many survey questions):

Employed. Employed persons are (a) all those who, during the reference week, did at least 1 hour of work as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm, or worked 15 or more hours as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family, and (b) all those who were not working, but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, bad weather, childcare problems, maternity or paternity leave, a labor-management dispute, job training, or other family or personal reasons, whether or not they were paid for the time off or were seeking other jobs.

Unemployed. Unemployed persons are all those who had no employment during the reference week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the 4-week period ending with the reference week. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off also are included in this group and need not have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

Not in the labor force. Persons not in the labor force are all those in the civilian noninstitutional population who are neither employed nor unemployed.

Because of the complexity of the computerized CPS instrument and the post-data-collection processes, it was not feasible to change the wording of the CPS questions or the pathways through the regular monthly survey. Indeed, in order to maintain comparability over time, it would be desirable not to adapt or change the concepts underlying the survey in response to the storm.

Fortunately, a question-by-question examination confirmed the fact that the basic CPS concepts were appropriate for determining the labor force status of evacuees interviewed in CPS households. Even in the wake of this unprecedented event, determining whether, for example, an individual did any work for pay in the previous week or had done anything to find work during the previous 4 weeks permitted reasonable labor force classifications. Further, in subsequent months, individuals who were displaced by the storm and who had not worked, did not expect to be recalled to a job, and had not looked for work in the previous 4 weeks (perhaps because they were trying to resettle in a new area) would be correctly classified as not in the labor force by means of the established questions. Additional detail from other CPS questions provided useful information as well. For instance, within the series of questions on employment, individuals who had a job in the previous week, but did not work, or who worked less than usual due to "weather-related" reasons are identified. These questions, then, proved useful for examining the immediate impact of many hurricanes, including Katrina. (See chart 1.) Similarly, the survey identifies those who are laid off from a job and do not know if they can return within the next 6 months.[11]

Collecting new information on evacuees

Because the CPS could be used to gather some information about evacuees living in households in the survey's sample, the BLS-Census Bureau team decided to add a limited set of questions targeted at evacuees. After lengthy discussions, a decision was made that would allow the estimation of the demographics and employment status of persons who had evacuated from their August residence due to Katrina, even if only temporarily; in addition, information would be gathered to differentiate the employment situation of those who returned to their former address from those who relocated elsewhere. Finally, information would be collected about where people evacuated from, in order to analyze the impact of the storm on individuals from different areas.[12] The new questions were to involve simple skip instructions and be placed in the instrument at a location that would minimize risk to the rest of the CPS. (See box, page 48.)[13]

The "Katrina questions" were administered to all CPS households across the country beginning in October 2005, less than 2 months after the hurricane. To identify evacuees, a question was asked of the entire household inquiring whether anyone living or staying there had evacuated, even temporarily, the place where they were living in August because of Hurricane Katrina. If the answer was "yes," interviewers later asked respondents which household members had evacuated.[14]

In October 2005, using the new questions, the survey identified approximately 400 respondents representing 791,000 evacuees.[15] The sample was large enough that the Bureau of Labor Statistics chose to release the statistics. Beginning in November 2005, a section about Hurricane Katrina evacuees was added to the monthly *Employment Situation* report. The original intent was to ask the additional questions only for a few months; interviewers would reask the questions of persons in households that were in the sample from one month to the next. However, evacuees' situations continued to be of great interest, and a decision was made to continue asking

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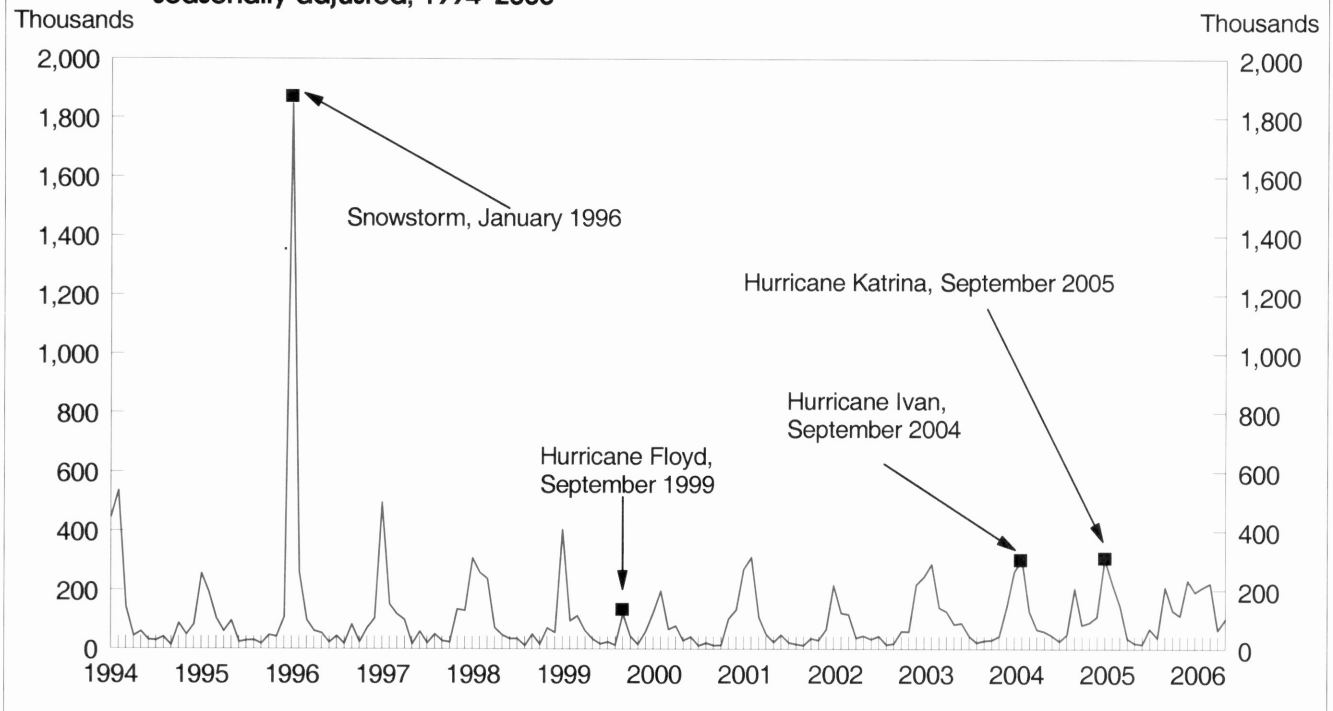
Chart 1. Persons with a job, but not at work due to bad weather, nonagricultural industries, not seasonally adjusted, 1994–2006



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

the questions until October 2006, a full year after the first set of questions about the hurricane was fielded.

While extending the period over which these data were collected gave analysts a view into how the characteristics of evacuees evolved over time, it also provided some challenges. In the spring of 2006, a close look at the responses to the questions indicated that some respondents identified themselves or others as evacuees in one particular month, but did not do so the next month. This discrepancy indicated a probable undercount in the number of evacuees, as a single "yes" should have succeeded in identifying respondents as having ever evacuated. The Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau held a focus group session with interviewers and learned that some respondents thought that the interviewer was asking about additional evacuees (beyond those mentioned in previous months) in subsequent months; others thought that the question was about everyone in the household except themselves. On the basis of these results, instructions to interviewers were improved prior to the June 2006 fielding of the survey, whereupon the number of evacuees identified increased.

In addition, over time, the ability to correctly attribute the reason individuals were not living at the address they had prior to the hurricane as being related to the hurricane diminished somewhat. For instance, an evacuee could have returned in September to the address that she had prior to the hurricane, but later left because of previous plans unrelated to the hurricane (such as moving to attend college). If she were interviewed, for example, at her new address in April, she would accurately report that she had evacuated her domicile due to Katrina, but she would not be identified as someone who had returned to (that is, lived at) her prehurricane address. Similarly, some evacuees who did not move back to their prehurricane addresses were assumed not to have done so because of the hurricane. To address this issue and obtain a better assessment of those who were not living at their prehurricane address for reasons unrelated to the hurricane, a few more questions were added to the supplement beginning in June 2006. (See box, page 48.)[16]

Thus, the questions appear to have undercounted evacuees from October 2005 to May 2006 and also misidentified a small number of "normal movers" as evacuees. Still, data on the employment status of those counted provided valuable insight into employment outcomes following the hurricane. Further, more comprehensive counts of evacuees in June 2006 showed the same general employment patterns for evacuees as did counts in October 2005–May 2006.

Between October 2005 and June 2006, increasing numbers of evacuees returned to their pre-Katrina residences. In the month after the hurricane, only about 39 percent of evacu-

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CPS questions on Hurricane Katrina evacuees

The initial set of questions, HHSCREEN through KAT4, was asked beginning in October 2005. These questions were designed to measure the demographic and labor force characteristics of people who evacuated from their homes, even temporarily, due to Hurricane Katrina. KAT5 through KAT7, added to the survey in June 2006, were designed to indicate more specifically how many persons not living at their former addresses had returned to them for more than a short period, and to get a sense of how many "normal movers" (people who moved for reasons other than Katrina) the questions may have been picking up.

The *household screener* was asked immediately *before* the creation (for new sample households) for verification (for households interviewed the previous month) of the household roster. Other questions were asked immediately after the roster was verified.

Following are the questions added to the survey:

HHSCREEN — Is there anyone living or staying here who had to evacuate, even temporarily, where he or she was living in August because of Hurricane Katrina?

<1> Yes
<2> No

KAT1 — Earlier you indicated that at least one person in the household had to evacuate where he or she was living in August because of Hurricane Katrina.

Who was that? [*Enter all that apply.*]
PROBE: Anyone else?

KAT2 — In August, prior to the Hurricane warning, where (was NAME/were you) living?

[*Read if necessary.*]
<1> At this current address (in LA, MS, AL, FL)
<2> Louisiana (but not this address)
<3> Mississippi (but not this address)
<4> Alabama (but not this address)
<5> Florida (but not this address)
<6> Elsewhere in the U.S.

Question KAT3 is asked if the response to KAT2 = 2, 3, or 4. KAT4 is asked only if KAT2 = 1 (for persons at the address from which they evacuated). KAT3 and KAT4 are not asked for entries of 5 or 6 in KAT2.

KAT3 — What County, Parish, or City (was NAME/were you) living in prior to the Hurricane warning?

_____ [*Specify*]

KAT4 — When did (NAME/you) return to this address?

____ month ____ day

KAT5 — Did you move back, even temporarily, to the address you had prior to Hurricane Katrina? If yes:

KAT6 — How long did you stay?

Less than 2 weeks
2 to 4 weeks
A month or more

KAT7 — Why did you leave after returning?

Specify _____

ees were again living at their former addresses; however, by June 2006, about 62 percent had reestablished residency at the home from which they evacuated. During the entire October 2005–June 2006 period, those who had not moved back to their former address were far more likely to be unemployed than those who had. Because monthly data are not seasonally adjusted, 9-month averages are presented in chart 2. As shown, evacuees who were again residing in their pre-Katrina residences were more likely (61 percent) to be in the labor force than were those who were living elsewhere (56 percent). The unemployment rate of those who had returned to their former homes (6.1 percent) was far lower than the rate of those who had not (26.7 percent).

Continuing concerns

The most pressing ongoing concern is that some CPS sample in the affected States no longer accurately represents where people are living. Some housing units in the frame may never be rebuilt, and a new frame must be redrawn in order for the

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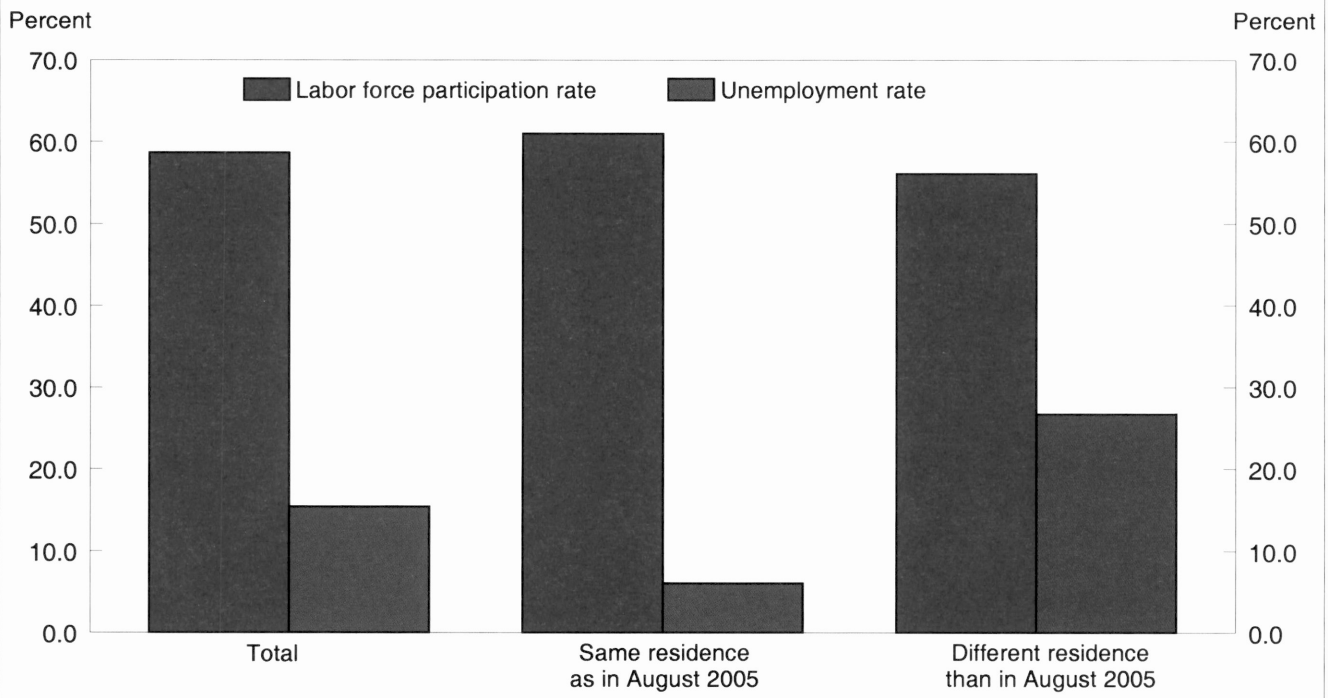
Chart 2. Labor force participation rates and unemployment rates of Hurricane Katrina evacuees, by location of residence, 9-month average, October 2005–June 2006



area to reflect those changes. In addition, to the degree that people relocate to new communities, such as large-scale FEMA trailer communities, those addresses should be added to the sample. The Census Bureau is currently analyzing and critiquing available lists of these areas for possible inclusion in the sample.

A second concern is that the new hurricane season, which began June 1, 2006, may lead to confusion when interviewers ask about Hurricane Katrina through December 2006. Alternatively, another severe storm could shift program priorities to measuring that storm's effects.

Lessons learned

The CPS program learned some important lessons in going through the process of responding to the situation wrought by Katrina.

Emergency preparedness in the field is critical. The Atlanta and Dallas regional offices of the Census Bureau, though prepared for contingencies and emergency communications, learned additional lessons from their experiences of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. The two offices revised their natural-disaster plans and prepared lists of related items for staff and field representatives to complete before, during, and after disasters. Assignments to field representatives in areas threatened by hurricanes would henceforth be mailed out earlier than usual, and field representatives would be given the authority to operate as independent units if contact could not be made with the regional office. Senior field representatives would begin keeping a list of team members' names and multiple contact methods (making sure to send a copy to the regional office) and would now identify public locations where teams could meet, such as FEMA Offices. Field representatives would begin taking laptops along in evacuations and would regularly provide extensive contact information and location information.

Disaster planning for the questionnaire and for estimation is important. Quickly adding questions to the CPS presents design and operational challenges, potentially involving a substantial risk to core survey operations. The Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau will continue to work together to devise methods for developing new questions, modifying the questionnaire quickly, and adjusting estimation procedures if necessary in response to future events.

The CPS is resilient. The CPS is not designed to measure the employment situation of individuals who are residing in shelters, hotels, or other places that are out of the scope of the

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survey. To the degree that individuals living in those arrangements have employment characteristics different from those living in other residential units, bias exists in the estimates. However, for those who are residing in the types of housing units included in the CPS sample frame, the survey's concepts apply well over a wide range of situations, including natural disasters such as Hurricane Katrina.

The survey design also contributes to its resiliency. First, because the CPS uses a large sample of households across the 50 States and the District of Columbia, it will capture individuals who have been displaced. Second, because the survey is conducted monthly, it is possible to measure the employment status of individuals across the country very quickly. Thus, in a situation that involves extensive interstate migration between in-sample housing units, unexpected events can be incorporated into the estimation process if satisfactory population controls are available. Also, because CPS data are collected with interviewers either in person or on the phone, it is possible to adjust interviewing rules and procedures rapidly.

The capabilities and dedication of CPS interviewers are key to the survey's resiliency. With Katrina, as in other situations, interviewers did an excellent job of responding to procedural changes, learning quickly. They also exhibited a great deal of creativity and commitment to collecting the CPS data, sometimes in adverse situations and when many were suffering personal hardship. Finally, interviewers provided timely information that improved the continuity of operations to the regional and national offices.

Partnering with other Federal agencies is key. A highly collaborative BLS-Census Bureau partnership was critical to responding successfully to the survey and to meeting the estimation challenges brought on by Hurricane Katrina. Data collection and estimation are inextricably linked, and agencies collaborating on surveys must communicate effectively to make good decisions under tight deadlines. In responding to the situation brought on by Katrina, the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau met daily for many weeks, together analyzing the effects on operations and estimation and coordinating the implementation of decisions.

Other Federal partnerships also were critical to the response. Usual procedures did not permit the CPS population controls to be updated regularly enough to handle this emergency that involved rapid interstate migrations. Immediate change-of-address data were needed to measure the flow of individuals between States so that sample weights could be adjusted. The U.S. Postal Service's NCOA database provided a critical input to CPS estimation. Finally, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's assistance in finding Census Bureau field representatives also was critical. □

Notes

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[1] For a detailed discussion of CPS sampling, weighting, concepts, and estimation, see "CPS Technical Paper," on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/cps/home.htm**.

[2] See Sharon P. Brown, Sandra L. Mason, and Richard B. Tiller, "The effect of Hurricane Katrina on employment and unemployment," this issue, pp. 52–69.

[3] The Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes official estimates for persons aged 16 and older.

[4] Census Bureau field representatives often work on more than one survey. As a consequence, they may be away from home during much of the month, including the CPS collection week.

[5] According to the Census Bureau's Dallas office, 4 field representatives reported a complete loss of their homes; 35 could not access their homes or neighborhoods due to floodwaters; 9 reported that their houses were damaged and repairable, but were currently uninhabitable; and 20 reported that their homes suffered some damage, but were habitable.

[6] The New Orleans metropolitan area comprises Orleans, Jefferson, Plaquemines, St. Tammany, St. Bernard, St. John the Baptist, and St. Charles Parishes.

[7] Normal procedures for coding such cases as Type C noninterviews were resumed because it was agreed that, by January 2006 (5 months after Katrina made landfall), most property owners would have made an assessment about the viability of living in their current structures after repairs or tearing the structures down and leaving them vacant. Housing units that were still uninhabitable would be removed from the sample in accordance with normal CPS procedures. The Census Bureau continued to interview individuals in temporary living arrangements, such as trailers, at the location of sample households.

[8] Table 1 shows the level of geographic detail permitted by nondisclosure rules that protect the confidentiality of respondents.

[9] The smaller number of households interviewed would reduce the denominator of the adjustment factor. Fewer households would be included in the numerator as eligible to be interviewed, both because addresses classified as type B noninterviews and type C noninterviews are excluded and because immediately after the hurricane no attempts were made to conduct interviews in some areas.

[10] According to the Census Bureau, "census tracts are small, relatively permanent subdivisions of a county. Tracts are delineated by a local committee of census data users for the purpose of presenting data. Census tracts normally follow visible features, but may follow governmental unit boundaries and other non-visible features in some instances; they always

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nest within counties." See "Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas" (U.S. Census Bureau, Apr. 19, 2000) on the Internet at **www.census.gov/geo/www/cen_tract.html**.

[11] The completeness of the data depends on whether respondents are reached in sample households, an unusually large problem after Hurricane Katrina. Measures of the number of persons who had a job, but were not at work due to bad weather, reflect reductions in work hours during the survey reference week; in most cases, such reductions are highly affected by the timing of the weather-related event.

[12] Information on the county or parish where people lived prior to the storm also was originally seen as a method to inform counts of the interstate movements of the evacuee population; however the NCOA database proved to be an excellent and timely source of such information, so the CPS data were not used for that purpose.

[13] In an effort to add the questions quickly, the household screener and the first four questions were not subjected to cognitive testing prior to fielding. The full set of questions was cognitively tested prior to the addition of the last three questions in June 2006.

[14] This "household" question structure was adopted, as opposed to an "individual" structure asking each person whether he or she had evacuated due to the hurricane, to reduce burden and to ease programming of the instrument.

[15] Only an extremely small minority of those identified as evacuees did not receive the labor force questions, because they indicated that they had a usual residence elsewhere.

[16] Specifically, those not residing at the address they had prior to the hurricane were asked if they had moved back even temporarily. If individuals indicated that they had moved back, they were asked how long they had stayed at their former address, as well as why they had left. The latter question was to be answered in their own words, and because respondents might find the question sensitive, a decision was made to ask these "reasons for mobility" questions only of those who were in their fourth or eighth interview. (Cognitive testing of the questions indicated that discussing the process of leaving and returning to the affected areas was difficult for some respondents.)

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The effect of Hurricane Katrina on employment and unemployment

After BLS and its State partners made critical modifications to estimation procedures, local area data show that Hurricane Katrina depressed employment levels sharply in Louisiana and Mississippi; the initial effect on unemployment, though also strong, was temporary

Sharon P. Brown,
Sandra L. Mason,
and
Richard B. Tiller

The Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) estimates for the month of September 2005 were among the first subnational data to reflect the impact of Hurricane Katrina, which struck the gulf coast on August 29 with catastrophic effects in parts of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama. Beginning in September and continuing to the present, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS, the Bureau) and its State partners made a number of critical modifications to standard estimating procedures to better reflect the employment and unemployment situation in the affected areas. The Bureau analyzed the subnational Current Population Survey (CPS) estimates and verified that they did not reflect the economic upheaval created by the hurricane and its aftermath. The Bureau also evaluated unemployment insurance statistics and State and area nonfarm employment estimates. To address estimating issues at the State level, models were modified to allow the State-supplied inputs of nonfarm employment and unemployment insurance claimants to have far greater weight in the calculations of estimates. In addition, breaking with longstanding practice, the Bureau introduced special intervention variables into the models in real time in order to immediately reflect the effect of Katrina. Area estimation procedures also were modified. The identification and implementation of revised estimation approaches at the State and area levels and of model interventions necessary each month in Louisiana and Mississippi required innovation and risk taking, as standard methods were adapted in an attempt to fully reflect the impact of Katrina. This article describes the process of determining appropriate actions to take in the areas affected by the hurricane, the implementation of those actions to date, and the key labor market trends as measured by the LAUS program.

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Overview of the LAUS program

The LAUS program produces monthly estimates of the labor force, employment, unemployment, and the unemployment rate for more than 7,200 unique geographic areas through a Federal-State cooperative effort that dates back to 1973, when the Bureau was given responsibility for the program.[1] Labor force estimates are prepared for all Census Regions and Divisions, States, metropolitan areas, metropolitan divisions, "micropolitan"[2] areas, small labor market areas, counties and county equivalents, cities of 25,000 or more, and all cities and towns in New England.

LAUS estimates are one of the most timely and important subnational economic indicators. Data on Census Regions and Divisions, States, and selected major areas are issued about 2 weeks after the release of the national employment situation estimates. Data on the remaining metropolitan areas are issued 2 weeks after that, and data on all other areas are released about 1 week later. All LAUS data for the month are issued by approximately the next release of the national labor force estimates.

LAUS estimates are key indicators of local economic conditions. In addition to being important for labor market analysis, LAUS data are used by a variety of Federal programs to allocate more than $45 billion in funds to States and areas, as well as to

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determine eligibility for assistance for a number of government programs.

The Bureau is responsible for the concepts, definitions, technical procedures, validation, and publication of the estimates that State agencies prepare under BLS auspices. The estimates are based on statistical models of varying degrees of complexity, with the strongest models for Census Divisions, States, and selected metropolitan areas. The concepts and definitions underlying LAUS estimation come from the CPS, the household survey that is the official measure of the labor force for the Nation. Monthly State LAUS estimates are based on models that are controlled in real time to sum to CPS national monthly labor force estimates through modeled estimates at the Census Division level. Estimates for eight large areas and the rest of their States (including New Orleans through August 2005) are also model based, while LAUS estimates for the remainder of substate labor market areas are based on a less sophisticated method that uses a building-block approach. Below the labor market area level, monthly employment and unemployment estimates are prepared with the use of disaggregation techniques.

Geographic scope of Katrina

Unlike other hurricanes, Katrina covered an unusually large area of the gulf coast, with an especially severe impact on Louisiana and Mississippi. Other affected States—Alabama, Florida, and Texas—did not require special treatment in the development of LAUS estimates.

For LAUS estimation purposes, Louisiana is part of the West South Central Census Division, along with Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas. Mississippi is part of the East South Central Division, together with Alabama, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

The Bureau publishes data on the following metropolitan and micropolitan areas in the two most heavily affected States:

- Louisiana:
  Metropolitan areas: Baton Rouge, Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, Lafayette, Lake Charles, and New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner
  Micropolitan areas: Abbeville, Bogalusa, Crowley, Hammond, Jennings, Morgan City, New Iberia, and Pierre Part

- Mississippi:
  Metropolitan areas: Gulfport-Biloxi, Hattiesburg, Jackson, and Pascagoula
  Micropolitan areas: Brookhaven, Columbus, Laurel, McComb, Meridian, Natchez (MS-LA, MS county only), Picayune, Starkville, Vicksburg, and Yazoo City

The impact of Katrina on local labor markets in the two States was quite dramatic in the affected Louisiana parishes and Mississippi counties in August and September 2005 and May 2006. (See maps 1–6.)

LAUS estimation and Hurricane Katrina

State and area estimates of employment, unemployment, and the unemployment rate are not produced directly from a sample survey; rather, they are developed through models that use information on the labor force from a number of statistical programs. Inputs to LAUS estimation include data from the CPS, the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, and the State Unemployment Insurance (UI) program, all of which were affected in various ways by Hurricane Katrina. The effect of Katrina on each of these series is examined in this article, as are the changes in methodology required to adequately reflect the impact of the disaster on the labor forces of the affected States.

The CPS survey and LAUS estimation. As previously mentioned, the concepts and definitions underlying LAUS data come from the CPS, the household survey that yields the official measures of the labor force for the Nation. Monthly CPS estimates are not used directly in the LAUS program, because State samples are too small to yield reliable estimates. For LAUS estimation of States and eight substate areas (including the New Orleans metropolitan area through August 2005), the monthly CPS estimates are inputs to models. State models are controlled in real time to sum to CPS-based Census Division models that are based solely on current and historical CPS estimates and to sum to national monthly labor force estimates from the CPS. This real-time benchmarking of State estimates to the national estimates of employment and unemployment reduces the number of end-of-year revisions to the series and ensures that national shocks to the economy are reflected in States as they occur. However, the local nature of the shock from Hurricane Katrina, and the decisions made regarding CPS data collection and estimation from September forward affected the relevant State and area CPS estimates.[3]

The most significant data limitation had to do with the nature of the CPS, in which households are contacted by interviewers each month during the week that includes the 19th day of the month. Katrina made landfall the last few days of August. In addition, Hurricane Rita came ashore near the Texas-Louisiana border on September 24, during CPS data collection week. Thus, the estimates made from the September sample were the first to reflect the impact of the hurricanes. The magnitude of the destruction caused by Katrina and, to a lesser extent, by Rita severely restricted the ability of CPS interviewers to contact persons in the hurricane-affected States. Every attempt was made to contact households, except for those in Orleans and Jefferson parishes, which were under mandatory evacuation orders. In accordance with standard procedures, the survey was not conducted in temporary shelters, hotels, or motels—structures in which some respondents were staying during the reference

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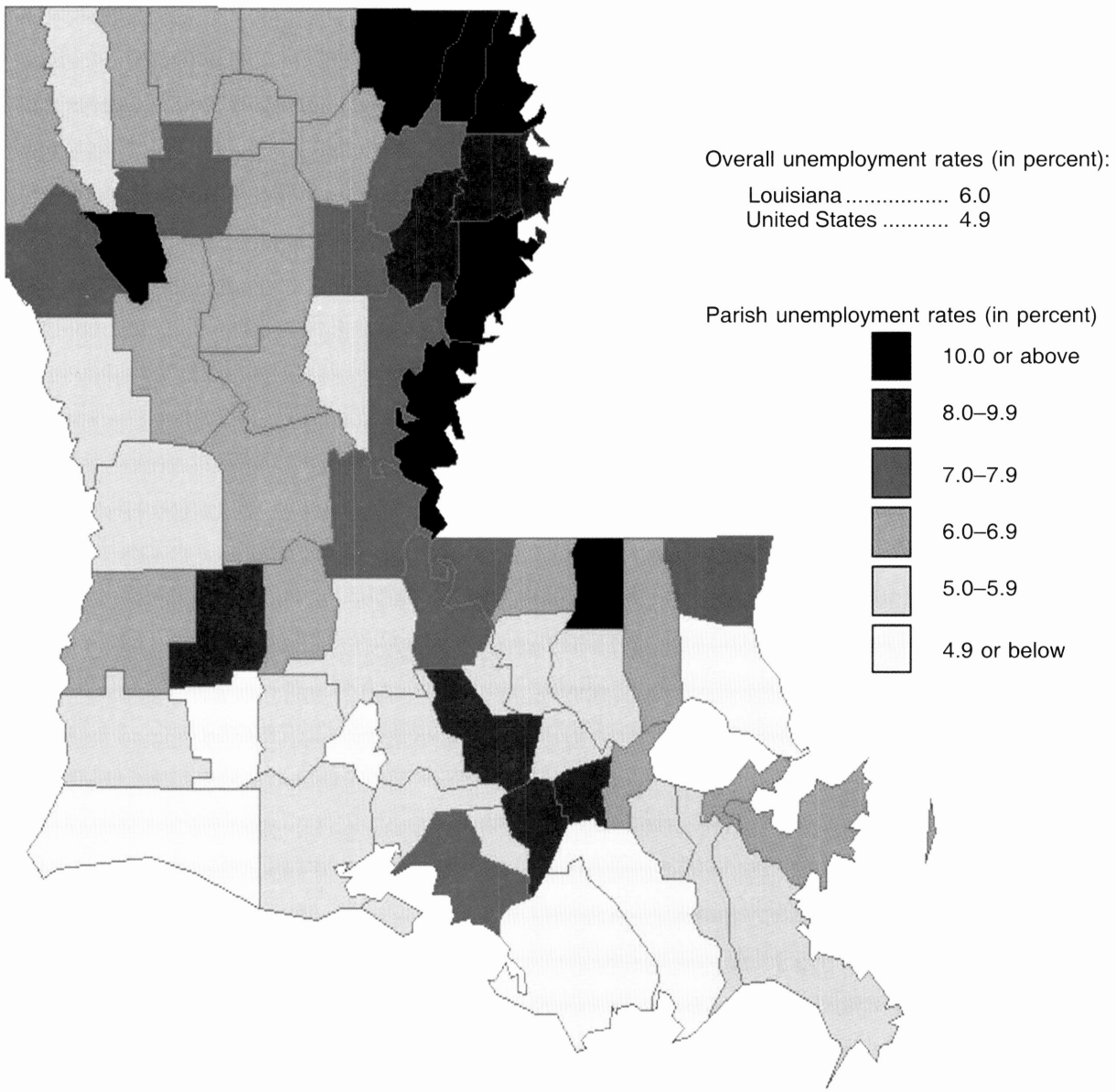
Map 1. **Unemployment rates in Louisiana, by parish, August 2005, not seasonally adjusted**



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

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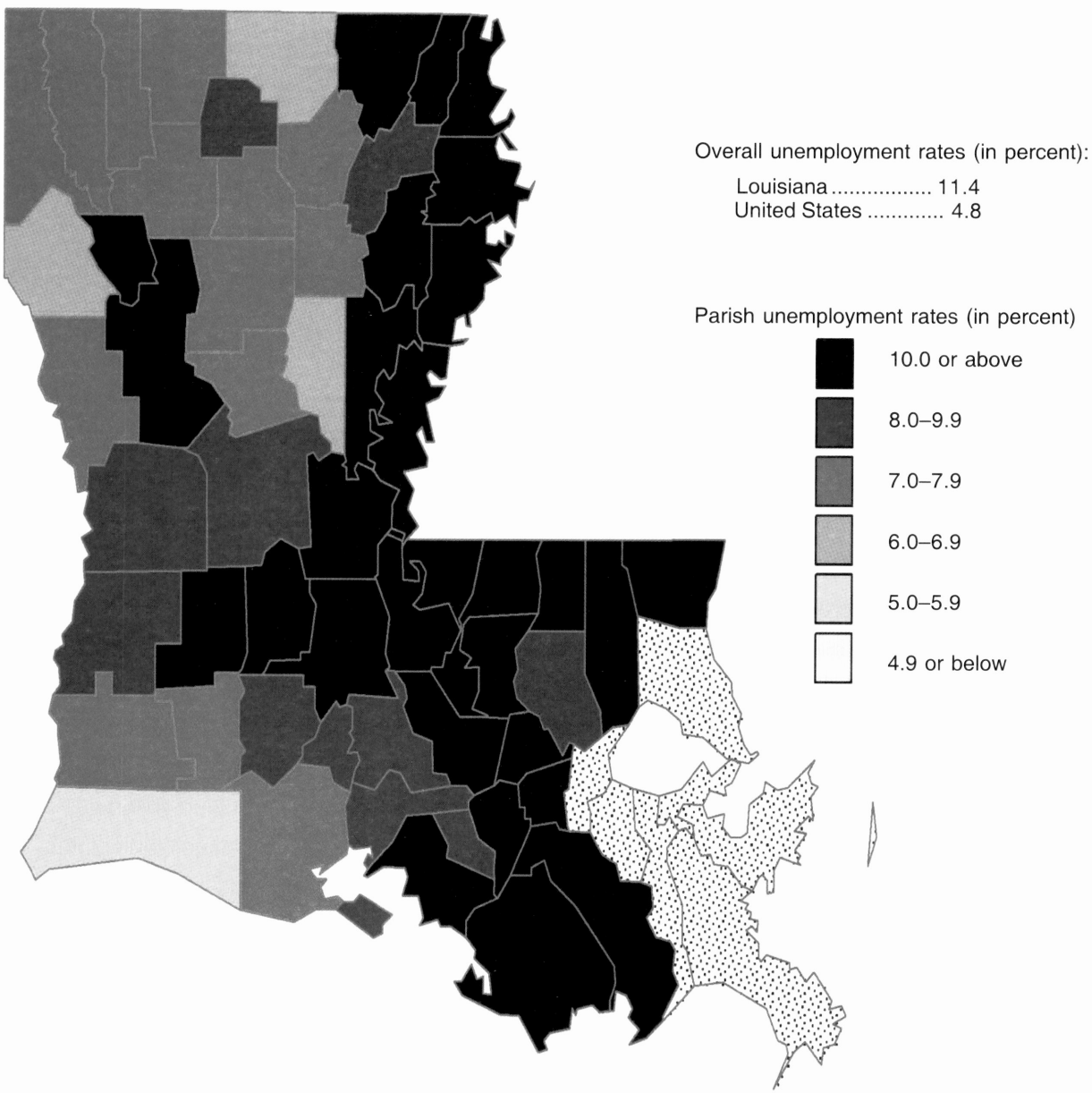
Map 2. **Unemployment rates in Louisiana, by parish, September 2005, not seasonally adjusted**



NOTE: Dotted area indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

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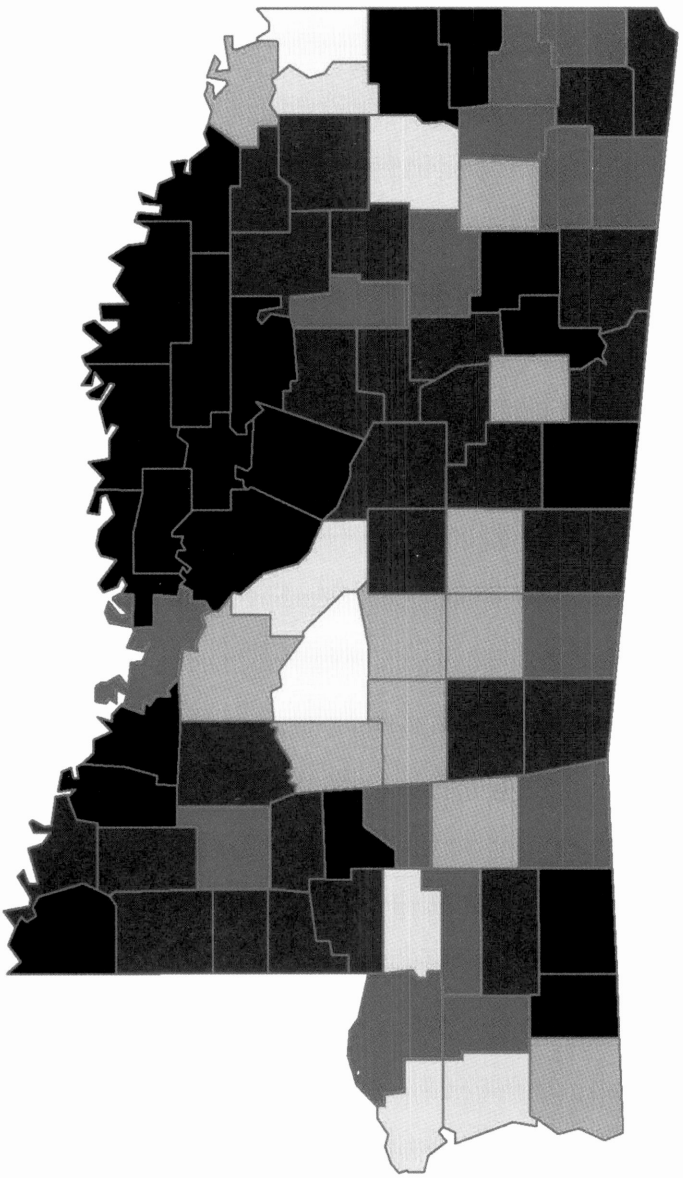
Map 3. **Unemployment rates in Mississippi, by county, August 2005, not seasonally adjusted**



Overall unemployment rates (in percent):

Mississippi 7.0
United States 4.9

County unemployment rates (in percent)

- 10.0 or above
- 8.0–9.9
- 7.0–7.9
- 6.0–6.9
- 5.0–5.9
- 4.9 or below

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

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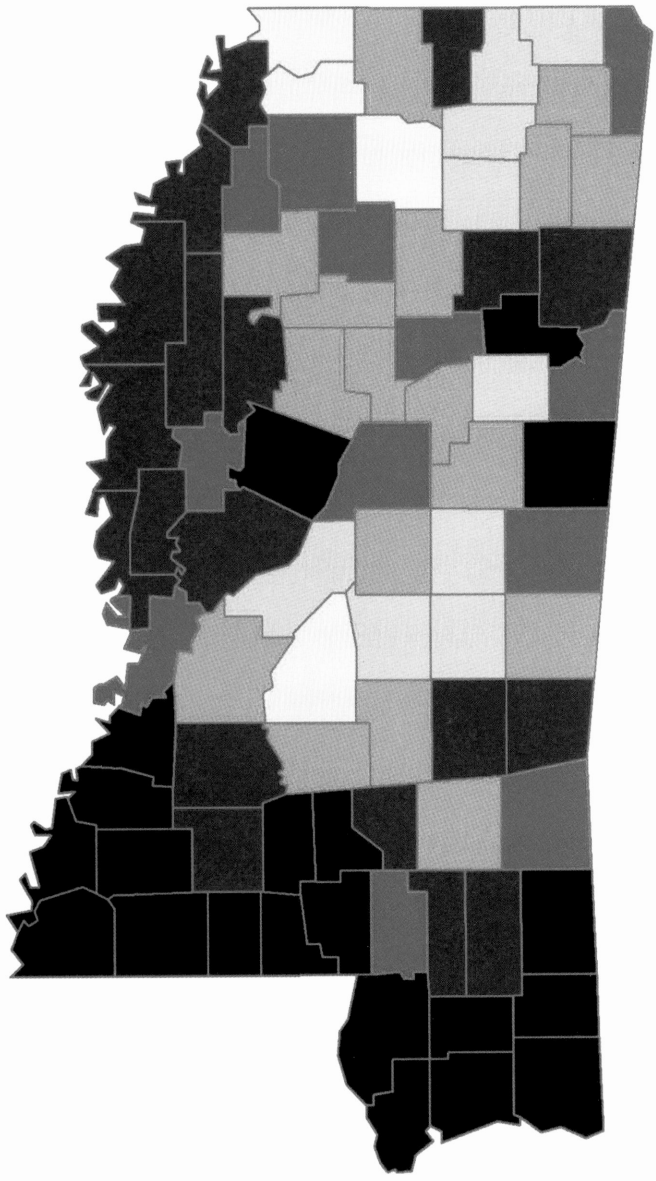
Map 4. Unemployment rates in Mississippi, by county, September 2005, not seasonally adjusted



Overall unemployment rates (in percent):

Mississippi	9.1
United States	4.8

County unemployment rates (in percent)

- 10.0 or above
- 8.0–9.9
- 7.0–7.9
- 6.0–6.9
- 5.0–5.9
- 4.9 or below

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

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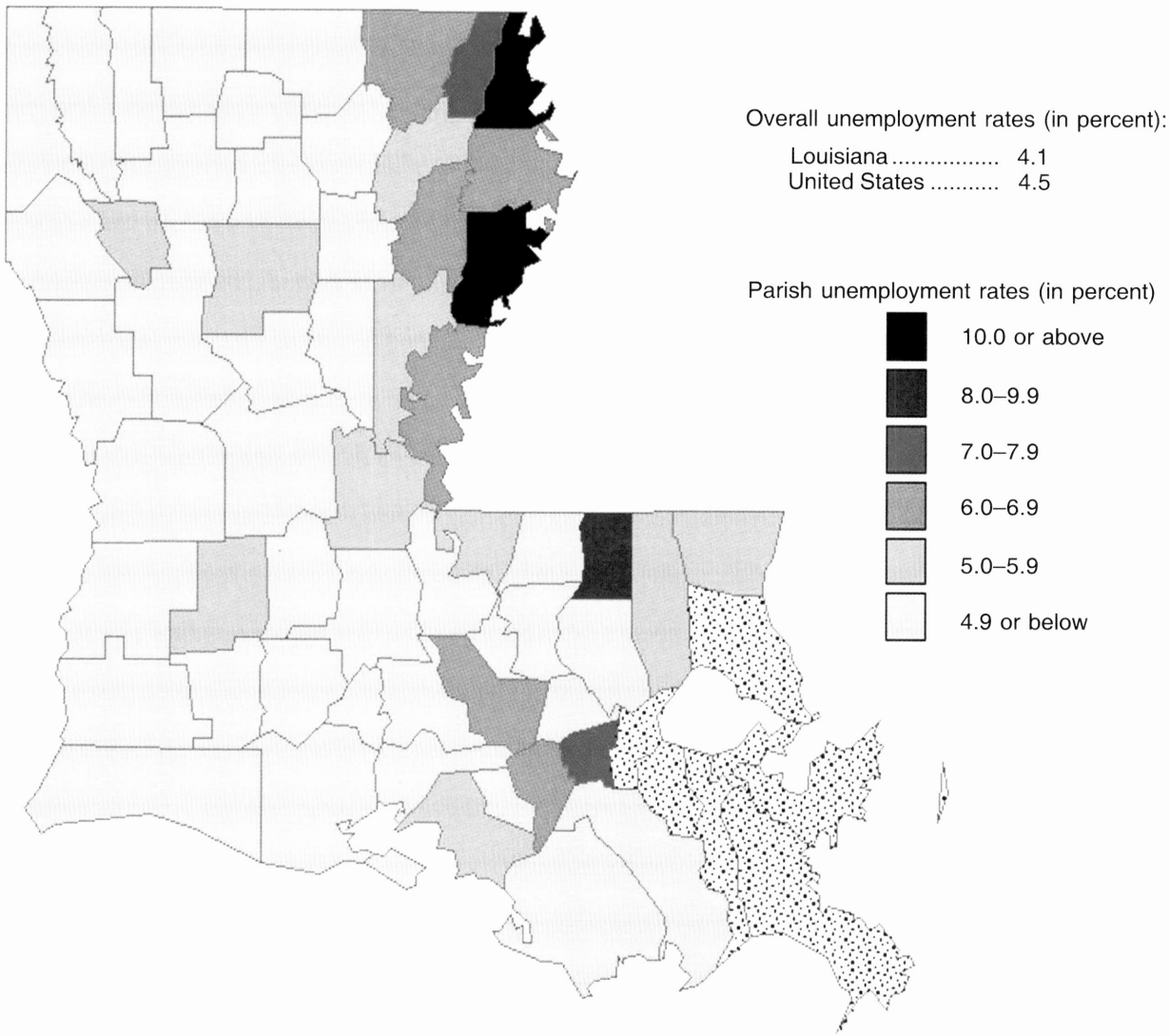
Map 5. **Unemployment rates in Louisiana, by parish, April 2006, not seasonally adjusted**



NOTE: Dotted area indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

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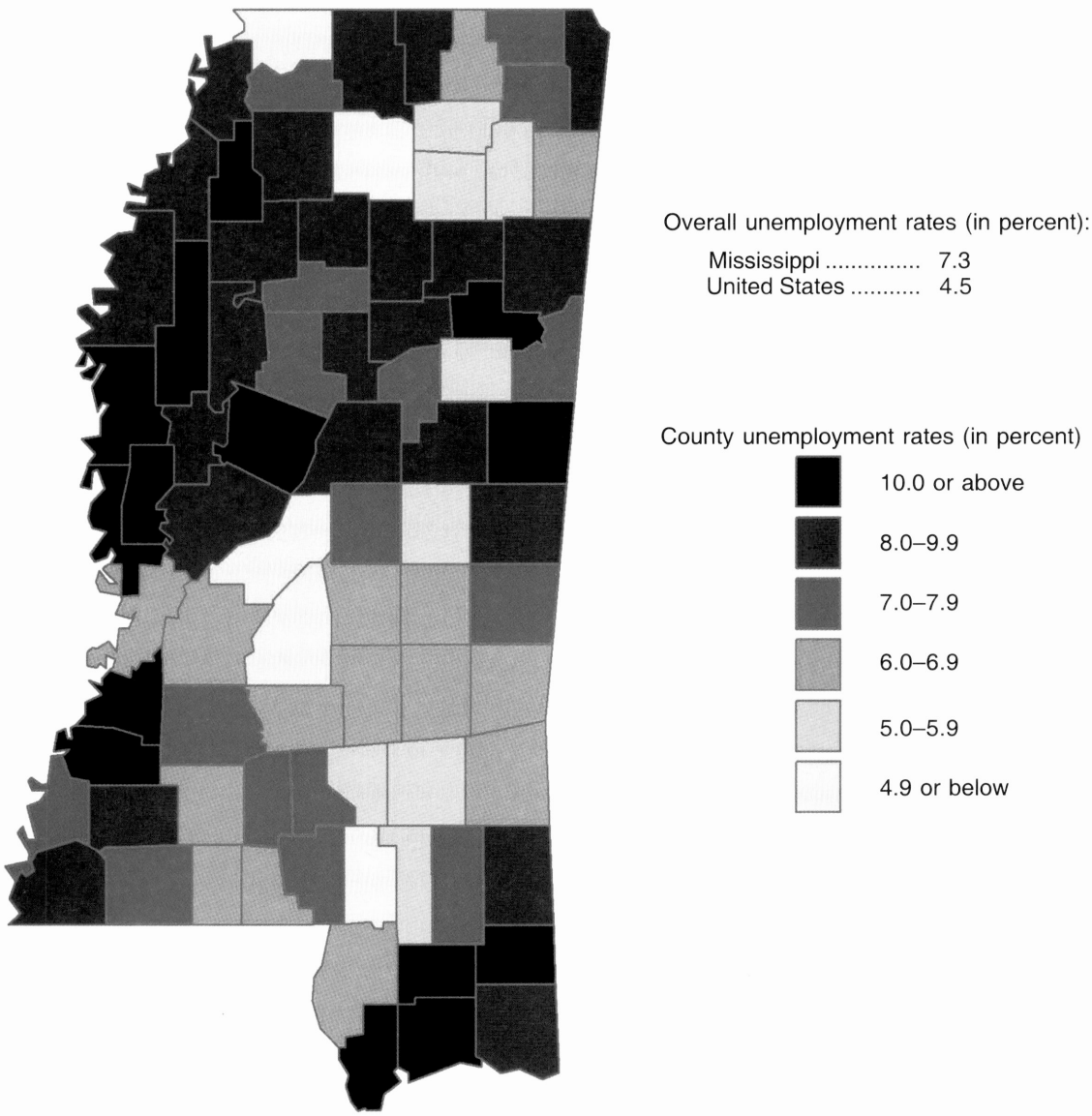
Map 6. **Unemployment rates in Mississippi, by county, April 2006, not seasonally adjusted**



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

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week. Despite the effort, there was an unusually large drop in the number of households interviewed from August to September in Louisiana and Mississippi, as shown in the following tabulation:

State	Number of households interviewed in— August	September	Percent change
Louisiana	580	381	–34
Mississippi	570	504	–12

This inability to maintain the sample introduces not only variability due to a reduced sample size, but also bias in the remaining sample, and it is the latter effect that is of most concern: the labor force behavior of persons displaced from areas affected by the hurricanes was unlikely to be well represented by the sample in the rest of the State.

In October, Census Bureau interviewers attempted to collect data in all areas affected by the hurricane. As in the previous month, nonresponse was higher than normal in both Louisiana and Mississippi, because housing units in the sample were destroyed or because people had not yet returned to their homes. Again, in accordance with standard procedures, the survey was not conducted in temporary shelters, hotels, or motels.

Many residents of Louisiana and Mississippi relocated or were evacuated in the days and weeks following Katrina. Official estimates of the population shifts associated with the evacuations and relocations were not available in the weeks immediately following the storm. Therefore, in September, the Census Bureau was not able to incorporate the results of population shifts due to the disaster. Explicit adjustment of the LAUS State estimates aimed at reducing population estimates and, in turn, labor force estimates in the directly affected States and at increasing estimates in States such as Texas, Arkansas, and Georgia, to which many evacuees relocated, also was not possible at that time.

In an effort to develop official statistics on the movement of population, the Census Bureau obtained the National Change of Address File (NCOA) from the U.S. Postal Service in late September. This file includes the current (at the time) contact addresses for individuals and families who lived within one of the 21 areas designated by the Federal Emergency Management Administration as affected by the hurricane and who notified the Postal Service of their change of address after the onset of Katrina.

The Census Bureau felt that the NCOA file was a good official source of information for population shifts, even though it likely included only a portion of residents who had changed their State of address. From October onward, using the NCOA tabulations, the Census Bureau was able to provide modified population data that accounted for some of the movement of individuals as a result of the hurricane. The LAUS program incorporated these modified population data into the model estimates for all States. The population control for Louisiana was adjusted downward by 6.3 percent, and that for Mississippi was adjusted downward by 0.7 percent. The Texas control was adjusted upward by 0.64 percent, while the controls for Georgia and Alabama each rose 0.31 percent. (There was little or no impact on the remaining States.) It is important to note that, whereas these adjustments had a proportionate impact on levels of employment and unemployment, they had no effect on the unemployment rate.

Although the Census Bureau undertook extraordinary efforts to collect data in the months following Katrina, the usual monthly CPS estimates for the Katrina-affected Census Divisions and States were not as affected by the disaster as were other important economic series—in particular, the nonfarm wage and salary estimate and the count of unemployment insurance (UI) claimants. The sample in the affected States captured few Katrina victims. Standard estimation procedures were followed for those contacted, thus biasing the results.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment inputs to LAUS. The nonagricultural wage and salary estimates from the CES program are used as basic employment inputs for several LAUS estimating procedures—most notably, as variables for the State employment models. CES data also are used in adjusting place of employment to place of residence and as current inputs to labor market area employment, where available. Although the CES input typically is not a major contributor to the LAUS State model employment series, CES metropolitan area estimates are important in those areas.

For the September 2005 CES estimates, the Bureau and its State partners made several adjustments to the usual estimation procedures. These adjustments, which were designed to help the estimates reflect the employment situation more accurately for September, can be summarized as follows:

- Imputation procedures for survey nonrespondents were modified in the most heavily affected disaster areas in order to recognize the likelihood of temporary or permanent business deaths.
- Sample weights were adjusted as needed for sample units in the more broadly defined disaster area to compensate for lower-than-average survey response rates.
- The business net birth-death model used for adjusting sample-based employment estimates was left unchanged for national estimates, aside from its use in reporting an employment of zero from affected businesses, but was modified for States and metropolitan areas in recognition that the statistical relationship between business births and deaths may have changed in the disaster areas.[4]

The net result of the changes made to CES estimating procedures resulted in lower employment estimates for Louisiana than were

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seen in the CPS employment estimates, but surprisingly, for Mississippi, the impact on CES employment estimates was relatively small and of much shorter duration than it was on CPS employment estimates.

UI statistics and LAUS estimation. The Federal-State UI program provides unemployment benefits to eligible workers who are unemployed through no fault of their own and who meet other eligibility requirements of State law. UI payments are intended to provide temporary financial assistance to unemployed workers. Each State administers a separate program within guidelines established by Federal law. The State law under which UI claims are established determines a worker's eligibility for insurance, benefit amounts, and the duration of benefits.

Statistics from the UI systems are the only current measure of substate unemployment available at the county and city levels and thus are important inputs into subnational labor force estimation. As an administrative statistic, the UI data reflect not only the economic fluctuations related to layoffs, but also noneconomic elements of the State's UI law and of the State's administrative practices. Each State has its own set of laws defining both the individual's eligibility for UI, based on requirements on earnings and length of work, and his or her qualification for benefits, based on the nature of the job loss and continuing efforts to actively seek work. The State laws have coalesced to a significant extent, but still, an insured unemployed worker in one State may not qualify for benefits in another State, and differing levels of earnings may be "forgiven." States also have the ability to affect the administration of the UI system. Historically, this aspect was reflected in such decisions as how often the individual had to report to the UI office and which local office was visited. Over the years, the impact of administrative factors such as frequency of reporting and place of filing has diminished as more and more workers file claims over the Internet or by telephone.

Because of these issues, rather than resorting to the raw administrative UI data, the Bureau requires that States both produce special tabulations of UI data that bring the statistics closer to CPS concepts and use these data in LAUS estimation. Each month, unduplicated counts of individuals certifying their unemployment for the week that includes the 12th of the month (the CPS reference week) are developed by keying on the Social Security number of the claimants and the ending date of the week of certification. Claimants are identified by place of residence (State, county, and city) rather than place of filing. In accordance with the CPS employment classification, claimants with *any* earnings due to employment in the week of certification are treated as employed and are removed from UI inputs to the LAUS program.

At the State level, the UI claims count typically is not a major contributor to the LAUS unemployment estimate, for the simple reason that, for the Nation as a whole, the ratio of UI claims to total unemployment is about 34 percent. At the substate level, however, UI data are important to the unemployment estimates, because the data are current and pertain to the place of residence of the individual and because no other direct estimates of unemployment are available. For labor market areas, the LAUS program uses UI data on the basis of the State and county or parish of residence, while county, parish, and city claims counts are used to disaggregate labor market areas to smaller geographic units.

When Katrina hit the gulf coast, States processed claims for UI filed by affected individuals in accordance with procedures established in cooperation with the Federal Department of Labor. In the 5-week period following Katrina, Louisiana processed 224,200 new unemployment insurance claims under the State UI program, compared with 193,000 initial claims for all of 2004. (The State also provided disaster unemployment benefits to Katrina-affected individuals who were not otherwise eligible for regular UI benefits. Such individuals are not considered as being in the labor market and thus are not included in LAUS estimates.)

To meet the challenge that the increased, and rising, claims load put on State staff, Louisiana partnered with several States, chiefly Texas, California, Montana, and Georgia, to help input claims from Louisiana evacuees. The State also set up a call center to take claims from customers, collected claims at job centers throughout the State, and visited shelters to assist with claims filed by evacuees. Louisiana also encouraged evacuees to file claims over the Internet and issued instructions for individuals to access the Louisiana Web site. The State indicated that benefits would be paid by direct deposit or by debit cards through automated teller machines and not with paper checks sent through the mail.

Identifying claimants' residences is important for both UI and LAUS purposes and is part of the UI benefit application process. UI staffs need to know where claimants reside in order not only to pay benefits, but also to deliver appropriate employment and training services. LAUS estimates relate to total resident unemployment, so counting claimants where they reside is a key feature of estimation. Louisiana evacuees filing claims in other States identified themselves as Louisiana residents if they continued to consider themselves as living in Louisiana, but temporarily domiciled elsewhere, and were treated as such by the UI system and in LAUS estimation. Evacuees who considered themselves residents of the State in which they relocated and who indicated as much on their UI benefit application were counted as unemployed in that State.

When Katrina hit in September, Louisiana waived a number of key rules that normally apply for seeking and receiving UI benefits. Because many individuals did not have complete documentation to prove where and how long they worked, the State waived eligibility requirements for individuals who submitted initial claims for benefits. Owing to communications issues after the hurricane, the State waived the Federal requirement that

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Who are the Louisiana unemployment insurance claimants?

A look at the demographic composition of Louisiana and New Orleans unemployment insurance claimants before and after Katrina

In August 2005, there were 31,797 continued claimants for unemployment insurance (UI) in Louisiana. (The claims of these persons are specifically extracted and processed for LAUS requirements: they relate to individuals who have claimed unemployment in the CPS reference week—the week including August 12—and have no earnings associated with employment.) Twenty-eight percent, or 9,011, of the total claimants were residents of the New Orleans metropolitan area.

Just over half of the statewide claimants for the month were black, and half were women. Sixteen-to-nineteen-year-old claimants were less than 1 percent of the State total, while 20-to-44-year-old claimants were three-fifths of the total, and claimants 45 and older made up nearly two-fifths.

The demographic picture of claimants in New Orleans in August was similar to the statewide distribution. Slightly less than three-fifths were black (57 percent) and just over one-half were female (53 percent). Less than one percent were 16 to 19 years old, three-fifths were 20 to 44 years, and two-fifths were 45 years and older.

After Katrina hit the gulf coast at the end of August, claimant counts rose dramatically. September claims more than tripled in Louisiana, to 147,126, while New Orleans claims increased to 58,275, more than 5 times their August level.

Women and young claimants posted the most dramatic increases in September. Statewide, the number of women claimants quadrupled, and the women's share of total claimants rose to 56 percent. In New Orleans, the number of women claimants rose fivefold, and their share of the total claimant pool increased to 58 percent. Young claimants (16-to-19-year-olds) in Louisiana totaled 2,639 in September, up from 170 in August.

The ethnic composition of claimants shifted in September, becoming less black. Blacks made up 42 percent of statewide claimants in September, compared with 51 percent in August. In New Orleans, the change was more dramatic: the proportion of black claimants fell to 29 percent in September, from 57 percent in August.

Claims levels continued to rise in Louisiana in October (by 8 percent) and November (by 2 percent). The September pattern of black and women claimants persisted through November.

Claims levels fell dramatically in December as the State reinstituted requirements for claimants to report their unemployment weekly and to verify that they were actively searching for work. Statewide claims fell 57 percent, to 70,103 from the 162,112 posted in November, while New Orleans levels dropped to 25,027 from 61,538.

The number of black claimants decreased by almost half in December, and the black proportion of total claimants was again 50 percent, the August proportion. Women claimants fell by slightly more than half, but women were three-fifths of total claimants, still above their August share. Claimant levels in each of the three age categories dropped substantially, but the proportions of claimants by age remained stable: 1 percent for 16-to-19-year-olds, nearly three-fifths for 20-to-44-year-olds, and two-fifths for those aged 45 years and older.

April 2006 claimant levels were substantially below those posted in December and also were below August levels, both statewide and in New Orleans. The demographic profile in April returned to the pre-Katrina August picture, with blacks and women each slightly more than half of the total claimants.

NOTE: Tabulations of demographic characteristics of UI claimants are from the BLS Program to Measure Insured Unemployment Statistics (PROMIS), designed to facilitate State production of appropriate UI inputs for the LAUS and Mass Layoff Statistics programs. State claimant files are formatted according to established BLS specifications for each program. The claimant data discussed in this box relate to unduplicated counts of individuals who certified that they were unemployed in the week including the 12th of each month (the CPS reference week) and who have no earnings from employment in that week. This article represents the first time that the Bureau is using the PROMIS system to issue tabulations of demographic characteristics of UI claimants. Special thanks are extended to Jamie Cross Kennedy of the BLS Dallas-Kansas City regional office, who provided the PROMIS databases to national office staff, and to Brad Jensen, economist in the Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, who developed the tabulations.

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claimants contact the State Department of Labor weekly to report that they looked for work and that they were available for work. The State felt that it was important to get benefits to displaced workers as quickly as possible. As a result of the waiver, claims counts rose dramatically in September, October, and November. On November 27, Louisiana reimposed the requirement that claimants call weekly to certify that they continue to look for work and that they are available for work. Thereupon, the December claims count for Louisiana fell dramatically, but not to pre-Katrina levels, and it has remained at that slightly elevated level to date.

The administrative actions of temporarily waiving and subsequently restoring contact and reporting provisions by Louisiana had a major impact on not only the UI claims data, but also the decisions taken to adjust the State's LAUS unemployment estimate. Although the number of claims also rose in Mississippi, there did not appear to be any clear administrative impact on the series.

The box on page 33 presents a profile of the Louisiana UI claimants.

Adapting State labor force estimates to reflect Hurricane Katrina. To produce monthly employment and unemployment estimates for all 50 States and the District of Columbia, time-series models are applied to CPS estimates. Time-series models provide a way of reducing variability in the direct survey estimates related to small sample sizes. Each State has two separate models, one for unemployment and the other for employment. Each model uses an auxiliary series along with the CPS in a bivariate framework to estimate the underlying trend. For unemployment, CPS unemployment and UI claims are used, while for employment, CPS and CES employment are used. In this bivariate framework, the model of the CPS trend depends not only on the past history of the CPS series, but also on correlations of the CPS with the past history of the auxiliary series.

The importance of the non-CPS variable in explaining the trend in the CPS depends on the strength of the correlation between the two series, which, in the case of Louisiana and Mississippi, the two States most affected by Katrina, is relatively low for both employment and unemployment. As a result, the historical trend and seasonal pattern in the CPS are given by far the most weight in the estimation of total unemployment and employment. This strong reliance on CPS data raised special problems in estimation because, as mentioned earlier, the CPS sample-based estimate did not reflect the impact of Katrina on the labor force.

Although the use of models produces estimators with much smaller variances than those of the direct survey estimates, models can break down. The most dramatic type of breakdown occurs when an unexpected external shock that occurs in real time results in a large shift in the level of the series. Because this shift is unrelated to the historical past, the model will be slow to adapt to the new level. Even when a large shift is detected, prior information about its cause is rarely available, and it is difficult to determine the appropriate action to take until additional data become available.

In order to provide protection against nationwide shocks to the economy, the LAUS State model estimates are constrained through real-time benchmarking, so that the sum of the monthly State model estimates equals the monthly national CPS values, which are far more reliable than any State estimate. Thus, if there is a nationwide shock that affects most States, the benchmarked estimators will reflect this change much faster than the model-dependent estimators.

Benchmarking actually takes place in two stages. First, States are grouped into nine Census Divisions, and the aggregate CPS Division employment and unemployment series are modeled and then constrained to add up to the monthly national CPS estimates. These adjusted Division model estimates serve as benchmarks for constraining the State estimates within each of the Divisions to sum to their respective adjusted Division estimates. In this way, all of the State model estimates sum to the national CPS estimates and therefore will immediately reflect national disturbances.

Katrina challenged the LAUS State model-based methodology in a number of respects. First, the CPS inputs—the core of the estimation—did not reflect the labor market impact of Katrina. Second, real-time benchmarking did not afford protection to the LAUS estimates for Louisiana and Mississippi, because Katrina was a local shock and not a national one. Third, with the CPS not reflecting the effect of Katrina, reliance was shifted to the auxiliary variables to provide information on the appropriate interventions. Last, decisions had to be made each month as to the nature of the actions to be taken.

Adapting to local shocks. While real-time benchmarking builds protection against national shocks into the LAUS estimation system, no such protection is afforded for shocks confined to a small number of States with little, if any, impact on the national economy. Information about local shocks is confined to each of those States' sample data, for which sampling variability is very high. Therefore, adapting to local shocks is much more difficult than adapting to national shocks. Special intervention is required to modify the models so that they can adapt immediately to the shock. Hurricane Katrina is an example of a local shock affecting only a few States.

Shocks can affect a time series in many different ways, changing its level, either abruptly or after some delay, changing the growth rate of the series, or leading to other, more complicated response patterns. Specifying a model to address a shock assumes that a lot is known about the shock, such as when the disturbance first occurred, how long it will last, and how the magnitude of the effect varies over time. When this information is known, the model used is referred to as an "intervention" model.

A common form of intervention is referred to as a *level shift*—an abrupt shift in the level of a series at consecutive points in

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time, with the shift assumed to be fixed over time. If the shift is not permanent, it is referred to as a *temporary level shift*. If the shift is for one period only and is followed by an immediate return to the normal level of the series, the shift is referred to as an *additive outlier*. The important issues having to do with the intervention relate to its duration and the pattern of recovery of the labor force to the initial damage from the hurricane.

Adjusting a model to respond immediately to an intervention effect is equivalent to augmenting the model with a 0/1 regression variable (dummy), where 1's denote the times at which the intervention is present and 0's the times at which it is absent. The regression coefficient for this variable is a measure of the effect of the intervention.

In practice, interventions are rare in LAUS models. Outliers may occur that require adjustment because they do not conform to the behavior expected by the model, but, unlike the situation with interventions, there is no prior information about their occurrence and there may be no identifiable events to explain them. Heavy reliance is placed on statistical testing to identify outliers, given that visual inspection is often unreliable. Ignoring these observations is not feasible if they seriously distort diagnostic tests and weaken the model's fit. The most effective treatment of an outlier is when there is a large number of months of data before and after the occurrence of the outlier; such data aid in determining the appropriate intervention. Although monitoring for outliers is ongoing, attempting to correct for outliers in real time is not possible, and, in practice, at least 1 year of data following the occurrence of the outlier is required for adjustment.

Modeling the reaction to Katrina at the State and Division levels. A "wait and see" approach to modeling the effect of Katrina was not an option. Because the hurricane's destructive power had such an immediately large impact on the labor force in the affected States, timely corrective action for the Louisiana and Mississippi models was required. Katrina appeared to be a classic intervention, because it was an identifiable exogenous disturbance with a known date of occurrence. However, there were some unusual limitations in data, and the path of the recovery in the labor force was not known.

As discussed earlier in relation to the CPS, the estimates for the Nation and for Louisiana and Mississippi did not appear to reflect the effect of Katrina between August and September. In fact, Louisiana's unemployment estimate from the CPS dropped by a nonsignificant 4,000 in September. Mississippi's employment fell by 40,000, which also was not statistically significant.

In contrast, the CES and UI statistics clearly showed hurricane-related effects. (See table 1.) Louisiana UI claims, as specially processed for LAUS, reached a high of 147,000 in September, 5 times the August level of 32,000. The previous high for the series, which begins in 1976, was 82,000, in March 1983. The Louisiana CES payroll employment estimates fell by an unprecedented 11 percent. The previous largest monthly decline was 3 percent, in January 1977. Mississippi's UI claims also showed a dramatic September increase, to 66,000, 3.5 times the August level. The previous high of 45,555 occurred in February 1983. Surprisingly, CES payroll employment in Mississippi showed only a modest decline—a relative decrease of 1.5 percent.

Table 1. Effects of Katrina on UI claims and CES payroll employment, September 2005–June 2006

Month and year	Louisiana		Mississippi	
	UI claims	Change in CES employment	UI Claims	Change in CES employment
September 2005 ..	117,682	–225,600	49,630	–20,320
October 2005	130,639	–225,600	35,406	–10,963
November 2005	129,839	–225,600	32,384	0
December 2005	36,493	–225,600	16,730	0
January 2006	23,315	–206,604	9,172	0
February 2006	0	–200,152	5,484	0
March 2006	0	–201,867	0	0
April 2006	0	–217,095	0	0
May 2006	0	–217,095	0	0
June 2006	0	–221,494	0	0

To address the problem of estimating an effect that is largely unobserved in the CPS sample with a model that puts relatively little weight on the auxiliary variables—which, for the most part, were strongly affected by Katrina—those variables and their models were used to estimate the effect of Katrina. This was done by adding intervention variables to the models for the auxiliary variables, imputing the effects of those variables to the CPS sample data, and then producing estimates of total employment and unemployment from the CPS models fitted to the corrected sample data. Such an approach effectively puts much more weight on the auxiliary variables than is normally allowed by the structure of the bivariate model.

Two critical assumptions were required: that the UI and CES estimates fully reflect the effect of Katrina and that the CPS undercoverage bias is proportional to that effect in the auxiliary variables. Thus, on a monthly basis, as the CPS and CES estimates and the UI data were provided to the Bureau, the following steps were taken to adjust the State labor force estimates developed by the LAUS model: (1) the Katrina effect was estimated in the UI and CES models; (2) the respective effect was then imputed to the CPS proportionally at the State level and to the Division; (3) next, the CPS models were estimated with the appropriate intervention; and (4) finally, the State model estimates were benchmarked to the adjusted Division controls and to the adjusted national levels.

Step 1 was a learning process that required respecification of some of the auxiliary models as new data became available and previous interventions had to be reestimated. For example, the Louisiana UI model was initially specified as a fixed level shift in September, and this specification was carried forward in October

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on the assumption that claims would remain at that level. Instead, claims increased more in October, necessitating a respecification of the September intervention as an additive outlier, with October as a fixed level shift. The situation became further complicated by the significant drop in UI claims in December as the administrative easing of filing requirements was lifted.

In addition, the LAUS State operating system was not designed to accommodate real-time interventions, so special fixes had to be made to the core software each month to reflect the peculiarities of the Katrina effect. The timing each month is very tight. Regular processing occurs in about a 4-day period. Evaluating State inputs, determining the appropriate model intervention, and then respecifying the State models was accommodated in this tight timeframe.

Charts 1 through 4 show employment and unemployment estimates for Louisiana and Mississippi from January 2006 through June 2006. For the unemployment estimates, the UI claims series is provided, as are the CPS series before and after adjustment and the modeled estimates benchmarked to the Division. These charts clearly display the nature of the two States' adjustment to Katrina over the period.

Adjustments to CPS unemployment and employment to reflect hurricane effects in Louisiana and Mississippi also were added to their respective Census Division totals and to the national totals, in order to have consistent controls for benchmarking. The national CPS estimates released in official BLS publications do not include these special adjustments, because they had a marginal effect on the Nation as a whole.

The modifications for Louisiana were incorporated into the West South Central Division, and interventions were made. These effects were constrained to equal those in the Louisiana models, in order to prevent adverse spillover effects in the other States that also are benchmarked to the Division estimates. The Mississippi modifications were reflected in the estimates for the East South Central Division, but interventions were not needed in these models.

Table 2 shows the estimated Katrina effect on the labor force for Louisiana and Mississippi. For example, in September the unemployment rate for Louisiana was increased by 6.4 percentage points and employment was reduced by 232,000. The resultant estimates for Louisiana and Mississippi from August 2005 to June 2006 are given in table 3, which reflects the Katrina effect presented in table 2.

With the Katrina effect incorporated into the model, the Louisiana unemployment rate doubled from about 6 percent to 12 percent in September. In December, it fell back to 6 percent, although the number of unemployed for the month remained slightly above the prehurricane level. (See table 3.) By January 2006, the Katrina effect had disappeared.

The estimated loss in Louisiana employment was about 232,000 from September onward, 11 percent below the number of persons employed in August. The failure of the employed to recover to previous levels differs sharply from the recovery in the number of unemployed. This difference, a reflection of the contrasting behavior of payroll employment and UI claims, reinforces the impression that the drop in claims, as well as the unusual increase in September, was in part reflecting changes in administrative rules to help provide relief to hurricane victims.

In Mississippi, the initial response to Katrina was a rise in unemployment by about 30,000 and in the unemployment rate by almost 3 percentage points. The normal September decline in the rate was reversed with a net increase from 7.4 percent to 9.4 percent. The Katrina effect resulted in a persistent drop in employment of about 58,000 persons lasting since September 2005. This behavior contrasts with the quick recovery in the CES payroll employment.

In sum, the initial effect on unemployment was very strong, but temporary, in both States. Employment, however, continues to be depressed. This is so in Mississippi even though CES employment returned to prehurricane levels 2 months after Katrina hit the State.

Adapting substate labor force estimates to Hurricane Katrina. A complex methodology is used to develop labor force estimates for labor market areas and their components. This methodology also had to be adjusted to reflect the impact of Katrina. After evaluation of the September data, it was determined that the adjustments were confined to selected areas in Louisiana.

A number of improvements to the program, both in methodology and procedures, were introduced into LAUS estimation beginning with January 2005. Two such improvements were extending model-based estimation to six metropolitan areas, including the New Orleans metropolitan area, and improving the method of adjusting place of employment to place of residence. The modeling method in use for the New Orleans metropolitan area up to August 2005 is similar to the Division models in that the models take only the CPS values into consideration in developing labor force estimates.

Because of the devastating damage done to New Orleans by Katrina, two parishes—Jefferson and Orleans—were under mandatory evacuation orders, and CPS data collection was not possible in those parishes in September. In response, model-based estimation for New Orleans ceased with August estimation, and the area reverted to the estimation methodology used for most of the labor market areas in the Nation and for New Orleans prior to January 2005. The latter methodology utilizes a building-block approach to estimation and incorporates data from the CES and UI programs. This estimation methodology continues to be used to develop labor force estimates for the New Orleans metropolitan area.

In the LAUS methodology, estimates of nonagricultural wage and salary workers from either the CES survey or the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) are adjusted to

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Chart 1. Lousiana unemployment, January 2005–June 2006

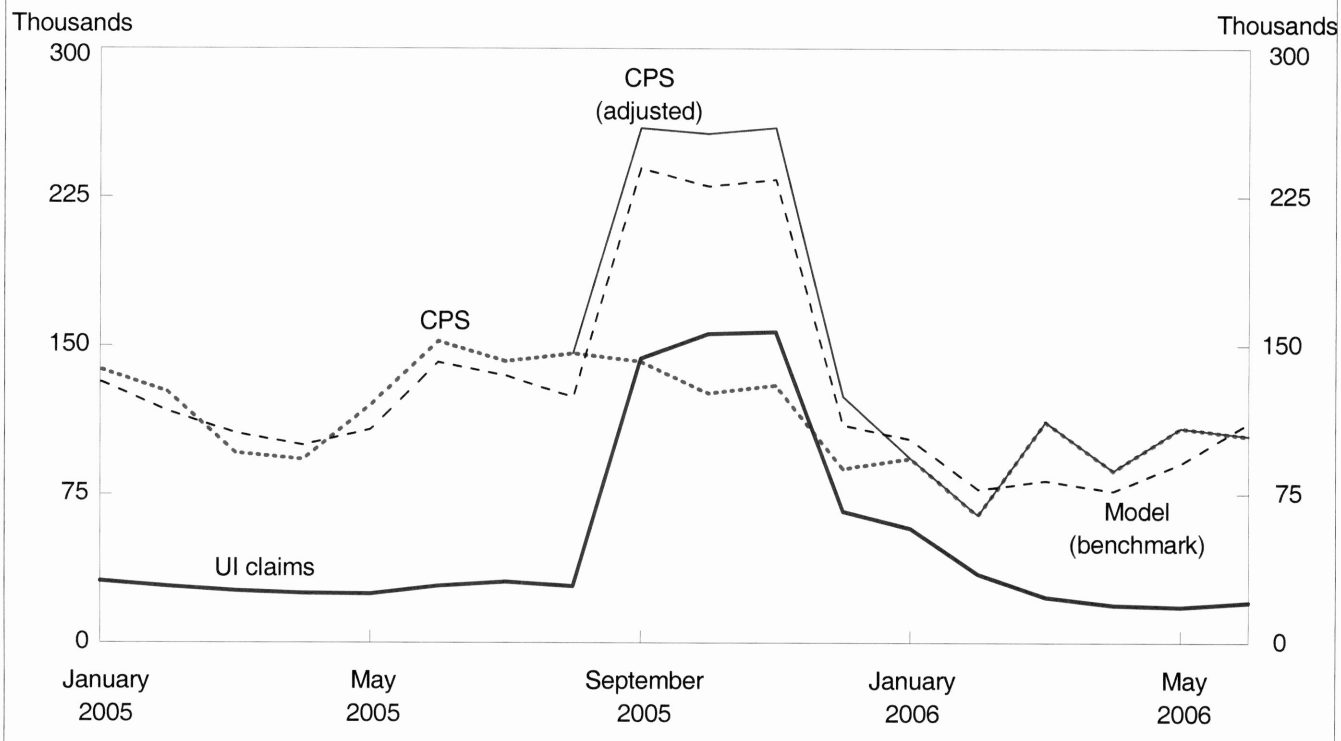

Chart 2. Lousiana employment, January 2005–June 2006

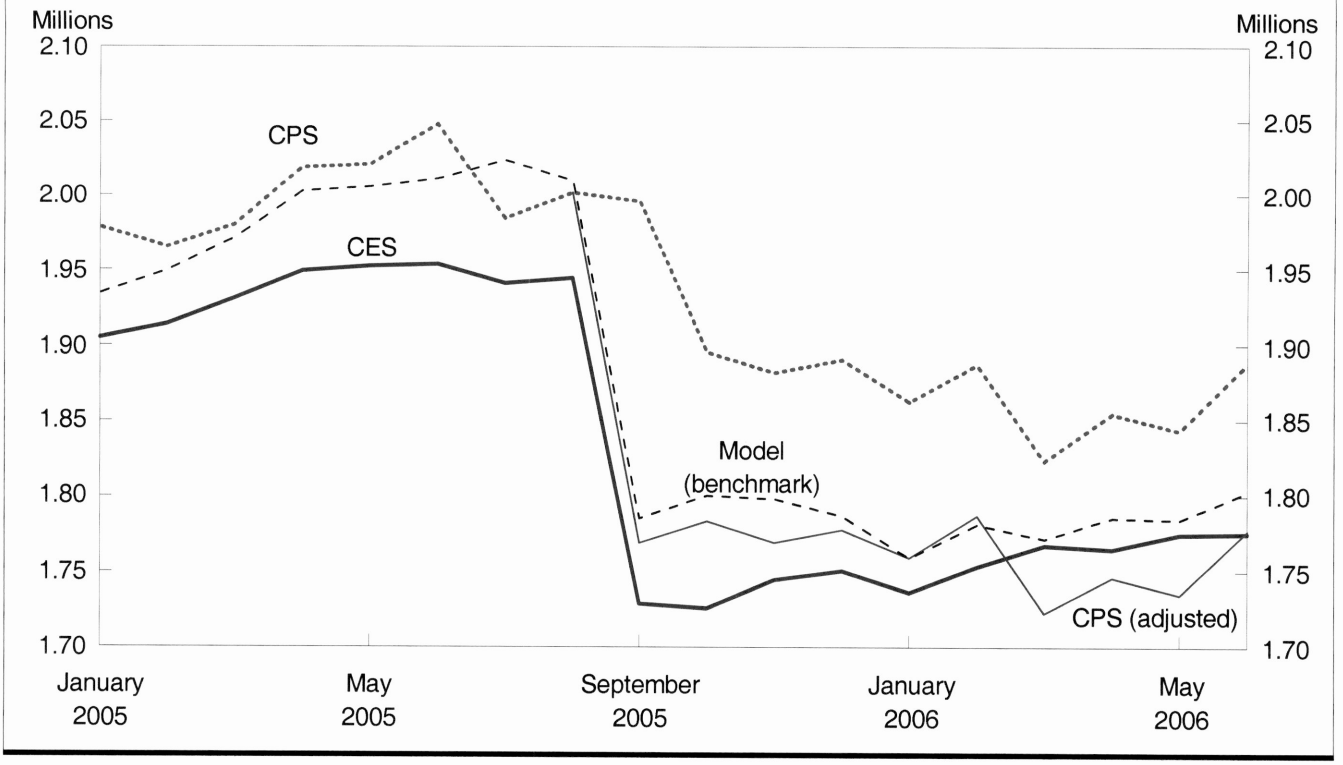

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Chart 3. Mississippi unemployment estimates, January 2005–June 2006

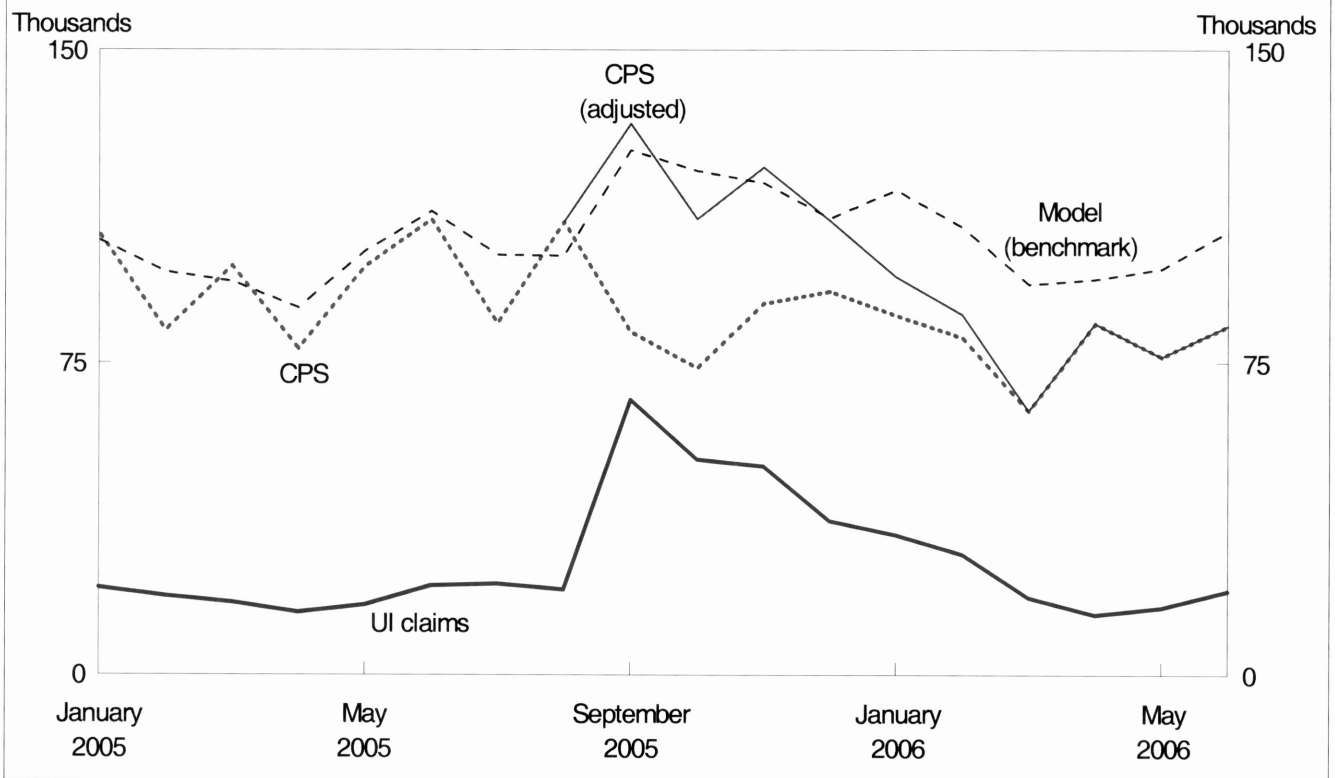

Chart 4. Mississippi employment estimates, January 2005–June 2006

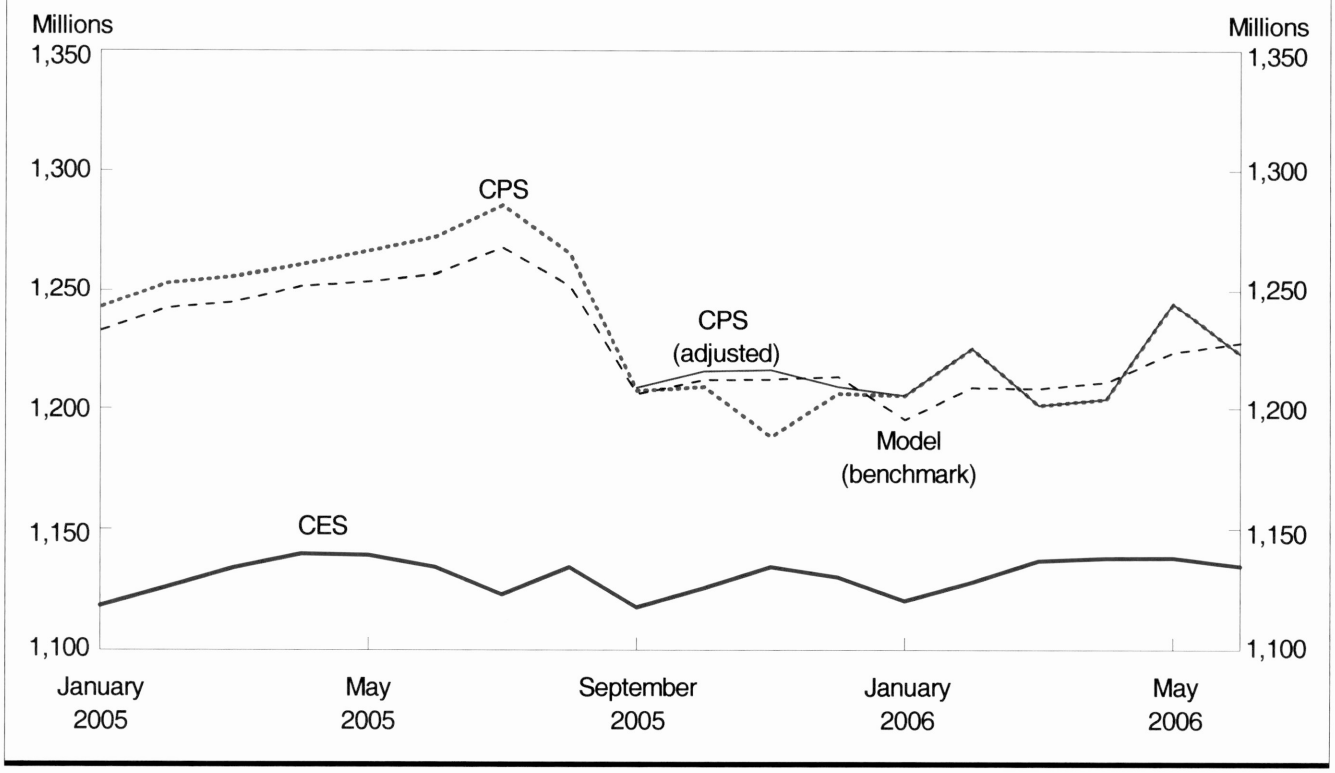

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Table 2. Effects of Katrina on the labor force, September 2005–June 2006

Month and year	Louisiana				Mississippi			
	Change in unemployment rate	Change in unemployment	Change in employment	Change in labor force	Change in unemployment rate	Change in unemployment	Change in employment	Change in labor force
September 2005	6.36	122,896	–232,027	–109,131	2.86	36,635	–58,137	–21,502
October 2005	6.20	120,161	–232,485	–112,325	2.16	26,542	–58,183	–31,641
November 2005	6.32	122,747	–231,997	–109,250	2.07	25,247	–58,040	–32,793
December 2005	.69	1,250	–232,363	–231,113	1.23	13,143	–58,042	–44,899
January 2006	0	0	–232,253	–232,253	.86	7,124	–57,986	–50,863
February 2006	0	0	–232,340	–232,340	.65	4,279	–57,970	–53,691
March 2006	0	0	–232,239	–232,239	0	0	–58,053	–58,053
April 2006	0	0	–232,147	–232,147	0	0	–58,000	–58,000
May 2006	0	0	–232,106	–232,106	0	0	–58,002	–58,002
June 2006	0	0	–232,055	–232,055	0	0	–58,021	–58,021

Table 3. Effects of Katrina on total unemployment and employment, September 2005–June 2006

Month and year	Louisiana				Mississippi			
	Unemployment rate	Unemployment	Employment	Labor force	Unemployment rate	Unemployment	Employment	Labor force
August 2005	5.8	123,996	2,010,170	2,134,166	7.4	100,611	1,252,027	1,352,638
September 2005	11.8	239,469	1,785,458	2,024,927	9.4	125,856	1,206,092	1,331,948
October 2005	11.3	230,284	1,800,566	2,030,850	9.1	120,961	1,212,044	1,333,005
November 2005	11.5	233,786	1,798,263	2,032,049	8.9	118,020	1,212,267	1,330,287
December 2005	5.8	109,857	1,787,137	1,896,994	8.3	109,289	1,214,347	1,323,636
January 2006	5.5	102,723	1,759,230	1,861,953	9.1	120,051	1,195,409	1,315,460
February 2006	4.2	77,592	1,781,372	1,858,964	8.6	113,600	1,208,849	1,322,449
March 2006	4.4	81,880	1,771,828	1,853,708	8.0	104,698	1,208,433	1,313,131
April 2006	4.1	76,683	1,785,879	1,862,562	7.3	94,931	1,211,088	1,306,019
May 2006	4.8	90,481	1,784,516	1,874,997	7.4	97,443	1,223,777	1,321,220
June 2006	5.8	110,923	1,802,977	1,913,900	8.0	106,443	1,227,600	1,334,043

reflect the household concept of the CPS. The method employed to adjust the payroll estimates, referred to as the *dynamic residency adjustment*, uses commuting patterns, both into and out of metropolitan areas, to adjust the nonfarm estimates, on the basis of information from the 2000 census. New Orleans was a model-based area, so no additional adjustment for residency was required for the official estimate. However, abandoning model estimation for New Orleans required a consideration of the appropriate method of residency adjustment procedure, especially because the commuting patterns described in the 2000 census were no longer appropriate. Therefore, rather than the dynamic approach (which reflects commuting that no longer exists), a single adjustment ratio that does *not* rely on commuting patterns was put into use. In consultation with the States of Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi, the LAUS program reviewed the adjustment ratios for the other labor market areas in the region affected by Katrina to determine whether further modifications were warranted. Even though it was likely that additional commuting patterns were interrupted by the storm, data to support making a change to the residency adjustment mechanism did not exist.

Also as part of regular data development, monthly labor force estimates are prepared for individual parishes, including the seven parishes of the New Orleans metropolitan area. Beginning with September 2005, the Bureau ceased developing monthly estimates for each parish in New Orleans. Parish estimates are developed from the metropolitan area estimate by means of disaggregation techniques that employ (1) current UI claims data by parish of residence, (2) 2000 census data on population by age and on employment, and (3) intercensal population estimates. Although Louisiana has UI claims data by residence for the parishes that New Orleans comprises, the Census Bureau has not developed official statistics on the population of New Or-

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leans, and 2000 census data and relationships clearly have changed.

Communicating with States and the public

The unprecedented nature of Hurricane Katrina and its impact on program operation and estimation resulted in heightened communication with Louisiana and Mississippi staff and with BLS regional staff working on the LAUS program. Obtaining and understanding the State-developed UI and CES inputs, and discussing the interventions planned for the model and their impact on State and Division estimates, required monthly conference calls with State and regional staff. Often, calls were conducted with State and regional staff in all of the States of the East South Central and West South Central Divisions.

During this time, the Bureau made every effort to accommodate States' requests for assistance in understanding the intervention process and its impact on their estimates. State efforts to provide input data to the Bureau ahead of schedule allowed BLS staff to develop and implement the model interventions with no significant impact on preannounced release schedules.

The Bureau took pains to keep users informed of the actions taken to ensure that the impact of Katrina was reflected in the labor force statistics for all States. From the outset, information about modifications being made to BLS programs, background information for the affected region, and frequently asked questions were placed on the BLS Web site.

LAUS PROGRAM ESTIMATION IS COMPLEX AND INTERDEPENDENT: each month, State labor force estimates are developed and controlled to Division estimates, which in turn are controlled to national estimates of employment and unemployment. The complexity of this approach and its real-time benchmarking to monthly national labor force estimates was stretched in responding to the effects of Hurricane Katrina.

Unusual circumstances limited the effect of Katrina on the CPS. Acknowledging the fact that Katrina effects were not evident in the State CPS estimates, but appeared in the State CES and UI series, the LAUS program shifted the basic relationship of the State models to place more weight than normal on these supporting variables. While that did give a depiction of the impact of Katrina on employment and unemployment that followed those other series, in Louisiana the UI claims series was greatly affected by administrative decisions made by the State regarding the payment of unemployment insurance. On the employment side, some employers continued to issue checks to employees who might have been receiving UI benefits. Despite the unusual circumstances, the UI and CES series were the best indicators of the effect of Katrina at the time. Major modifications to models for Louisiana and Mississippi were necessary to reflect the effect of the hurricane on each State's labor force. The modifications were carried up to the Division models.

Identifying outliers in the data in real time and taking the appropriate action is extremely difficult. Is the outlier a 1-month phenomenon, or does it represent the start of a level shift in the series? Will the series remain at the new level for some time, or will it return to the old level after a certain duration? Because of the nature of Hurricane Katrina, the longstanding LAUS policy of not intervening in model estimation during the course of the current year was ignored, and intervention occurred in real time. The form of the outlier was determined initially by 1 month's data, and the form changed as more information was obtained with the passage of ensuing months. The entire course of events resulted in significant revisions to previous estimates. □

Notes

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: The authors thank Lisa Williamson for the development of maps of Louisiana and Mississippi, and Jennifer Oh for the preparation of the tables and charts, used in this article.

[1] For a detailed discussion of the LAUS program, including its methodology, visit the program on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/lau/home.htm**. For a description of the modeling methodology, see Richard Tiller, "Model-based labor force estimates for sub-national areas with large survey errors" (Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2006), on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/ore/pdf/st060010.pdf**.

[2] According to the website **http://geography.about.com/cs/largecities/a/metromicro.htm**, a Micropolitan Statistical Area has at least one urban cluster of at least 10,000, but less than 50,000, population.

[3] For a complete discussion of the impact of Katrina on the CPS, see Sharon P. Brown and Patrick Carey, "Conducting the Mass Layoff Statistics program: response and findings," this issue, pages 70–75.

[4] For a complete discussion of the impact of Katrina on the CES program, see "Hurricane Katrina's effects on industry employment and wages," this issue, pages 22–39.

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Conducting the Mass Layoff Statistics program: response and findings

Due to careful collaboration between BLS and State agencies after Hurricane Katrina, data collection challenges facing the Mass Layoff Statistics program were overcome; the highest number of mass layoff events occurred in accommodation and food services

Sharon P. Brown
and
Patrick Carey

The devastation caused by Hurricane Katrina created several data collection and analytical challenges for the Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program. The sheer number of mass layoffs based on initial claims filings for unemployment insurance (UI) against establishments led to acute workload problems in affected States. There was a need to ensure that mass layoffs directly or indirectly related to Hurricane Katrina were consistently identified by analysts working on the MLS program in all States. Another challenge was understanding and resolving apparent contradictions between data on potential layoff events based solely on administrative data and responses from the employers themselves. While the MLS program has undertaken special data collection efforts in the past, nothing matched this collection in terms of immediacy, magnitude, and geographic concentration. BLS also requested special interim reporting of Hurricane Katrina-related layoff activity in order to verify that procedures were adequately being followed and to provide important and relevant information quickly. The success in meeting these challenges was grounded in the ongoing collaboration that exists between BLS and the State agencies in this program. This article details the efforts made to identify and track layoff activity related to Hurricane Katrina and provides some of the resulting information.[1]

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MLS program description

Among the key economic data developed by BLS, the MLS program provides important and detailed information on a subset of establishments and job losers experiencing dislocation. Using a combination of administrative and employer interview data, the MLS program identifies, describes, and tracks the effects of major job cutbacks from establishments with 50 or more workers who file for unemployment insurance.[2] The program is a Federal-State cooperative program, with BLS responsible for program specifications, data review, and publication of monthly and quarterly news releases, and States responsible for data collection, employer interviews, data development, and their own publications.

To define the relevant population, the MLS program uses administrative statistics on establishments covered by unemployment insurance laws and on unemployment insurance claimants who previously worked in these establishments. The administrative data provide important economic information on the establishment—the State where the establishment is located and its detailed industry code—and on the worker demographics—age, gender, location of residence, and status in the unemployment insurance system. The program yields information on the individual's entire spell of insured unemployment, up to the point at which

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regular unemployment insurance benefits are exhausted.

MLS establishment data are the universe of establishments meeting the program specifications, and the claimant data are all claims filed against these establishments. MLS specifications concerning the size of establishment, number of claims, and timing of filing are applied to the administrative data to identify the MLS economic event; however, they also limit the scope of the program. Only relatively large and concentrated layoffs are identified through the MLS size limitation on establishments and the requirement that at least 50 initial claims for unemployment insurance were filed against the establishment in a consecutive 5-week period.

The layoffs based solely on administrative data are viewed as "potential" extended mass layoff events. All employers in private nonfarm establishments meeting the MLS layoff event trigger of 50 initial claims in a consecutive 5-week period are interviewed. The employer is first asked whether the separations last at least 31 days. If so, information is obtained on the total number of affected workers, the economic reason for the layoff, the open/closed status of the worksite, recall expectations, and, in nonseasonal events, relocation of work. These layoffs, based on information from the employer interview, are considered "extended" layoff events. The employer interview is conducted via telephone and largely in an unstructured manner, by trained State employment security agency analysts. Employer participation in the MLS interview is voluntary, with a 96-percent response rate in 2005. The employer is not provided with a copy of the questionnaire or response options in advance of the interview. From responses provided by the employer, the analyst codes the information into standard categories.

The MLS program provides data nationally and by State and selected areas. The statistics are among the timeliest economic measures issued by BLS. Monthly data on potential mass layoff events and laid-off workers (without regard to duration of the layoff) by State and industry are issued about 3 weeks after the end of the reference month. Data on extended mass layoffs (those lasting more than 30 days) are issued quarterly about 7 weeks after the end of the reference quarter.

Identifying Katrina-related layoffs

The MLS program response to identifying and tracking layoff activity related to Hurricane Katrina borrowed greatly from the program's experiences in reacting to the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. As in the earlier situation, BLS issued immediate instructions to States on the MLS reason for layoff that should be used for Katrina-related layoffs and stressed the need for special, timelier data submittals.

In an effort to ensure consistent reporting from all States, BLS instructed States to use "weather-related" as the primary reason for separating workers if the layoff event was related to Hurricane Katrina and the worksite was located within the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) hurricane disaster areas. "Weather-related" is used as the reason for layoff to describe situations where activity at an establishment has been curtailed because of unusual or extreme weather conditions, including flooding, hail, and so forth. For employers who cited the effects of the hurricane as a reason for layoff but were located outside of the FEMA-designated areas, States were instructed to use another primary reason (of an economic nature) to describe the layoff and "weather-related" as a secondary reason. An example of a layoff indirectly related to Katrina is an establishment that curtailed operations because of a shortage of parts and/or materials from its supplier whose production or delivery was affected by the hurricane. In such an example, "material shortage" is the primary reason for layoff, and "weather-related" is the secondary reason.

BLS also instructed States to send interim reports of extended mass layoff data for the purpose of timelier monitoring and reporting of layoff activity related to Hurricane Katrina. This modification of the usual quarterly reporting of extended mass layoff activity lasted for 3 months.

Data collection in affected States

Five States were affected by Hurricane Katrina insofar as each had areas within it that FEMA designated for assistance.

Identifying plant closings and mass layoffs associated with Hurricane Katrina. Hurricane Katrina's impact was first observed in the MLS program with the September 2005 data. The hurricane struck the gulf coast on August 29, and the September 2005 reference period for identifying potential layoff events includes the Sunday–Saturday calendar weeks from August 28 through October 1. Although the physical damage caused by Hurricane Katrina touched Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas, elevated mass layoff activity was concentrated in just two States—Louisiana and Mississippi. (See table 1.)

In September 2005, Louisiana and Mississippi reported 791 and 113 layoff events, respectively, far more layoff activity than either State had ever reported before. The highest numbers of events in a month previous to September 2005 were 36 events in Louisiana (June 2001) and 19 events in Mississippi (May 1995). The dramatic increases in events for these two States, particularly in Louisiana, posed quite a data collection challenge. As a result, BLS staff from the Dallas (for Louisiana) and Atlanta (for Mississippi) regional offices assisted those States with interviewing employers.

Monthly mass layoff activity based on administrative data dropped sharply in Louisiana and Mississippi in the months

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Table 1. Potential mass layoff events in States affected by Hurricane Katrina, not seasonally adjusted, 2005

Month	Mass layoff events					
	Total United States	Alabama	Florida	Louisiana	Mississippi	Texas
Total	16,466	244	700	956	155	491
January	2,564	85	62	24	([1])	57
February	810	8	36	7	5	24
March	806	7	36	4	0	35
April	1,373	10	62	16	([1])	45
May	986	9	53	10	5	49
June	1,157	8	93	21	7	37
July	1,981	58	86	20	5	51
August	645	5	35	11	6	30
September	1,662	20	40	791	113	50
October	905	4	36	3	4	38
November	1,254	6	100	36	([1])	25
December	2,323	24	61	13	([1])	50

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

NOTE: The States shown all received some Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) assistance because of Hurricane Katrina.

following September. As a result, BLS instructed States to cease special data collection activities with the data for December 2005. Thus, monthly mass layoff data for the September–December 2005 period in Louisiana (843 events) and Mississippi (121 events) were the focus of potential extended layoff activity related to the effects of Hurricane Katrina.

Identifying extended mass layoffs. State analysts are instructed to wait 30 days after an event reaches 50 initial claims so that the employer can confirm with certainty that the minimum duration criterion for an extended mass layoff has been met. For layoff events that triggered in the week of August 28–September 3, employer contact was not made until at least the week of October 2–9. As State and BLS staff started making phone calls, it became apparent that many employers in Louisiana and Mississippi either did not have a layoff lasting more than 30 days (thus theirs was a temporary layoff) or did not initiate any worker separations at all. As part of normal program operation, information on temporary mass layoff events and those for which the employer states a layoff did not occur are not transmitted to BLS. In the case of Hurricane Katrina, however, BLS instructed Louisiana and Mississippi to provide information on such events in an effort to account for and report on all potential mass layoff activity in the September–December 2005 period.

Out of the 964 potential layoff events that reached 50 initial claims in a 5-week period criterion during the September–December period, analysts attempted to contact employers in 868 private nonfarm layoff events in Louisiana and Mississippi. (The MLS program excludes potential events from agricultural and government establishments from the employer interview component.) Based on information obtained from employers, 484 private nonfarm mass layoff events were not classified as an extended event because the criteria for an extended mass layoff were not met. (See table 2.) Of the 367 employers who did not lay off any workers despite the UI activity filed against the firms, 47 percent stated employees did not return to work that was still available and another 29 percent continued to pay employees for some period of time after the hurricanes.

Accounting for another 22 percent (107 events out of 484) of the events not meeting the extended mass layoff criteria were employers that laid off workers for less than 31 days. In 10 nonlayoff events, employers cited a layoff that lasted

Table 2. Potential and extended private nonfarm mass layoff activity in Louisiana and Mississippi not related to Hurricane Katrina, September–December 2005

Measure	Layoff events
Total, private nonfarm potential events	868
Extended mass layoff events, hurricane related	358
Extended mass layoff events, but not hurricane related	26
Total excluded events	484
Not a layoff	367
Employees did not return	174
Employers continued paying employees	108
Other	85
Temporary layoff	107
Permanent, but less than 50 workers laid off	10

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more than 30 days, but fewer than 50 people were separated from their job.

Data resulting from Hurricane Katrina

Private nonfarm extended mass layoffs directly or indirectly related to Hurricane Katrina totaled 358 events and 57,551 separations over the September–December 2005 period. (See table 3.) These layoff events comprise both situations where contact was successful and the employer confirmed the layoff was related in some way to Hurricane Katrina, as well as events where analysts were unable to contact employers.

State analysts are instructed to code events as extended mass layoff events when they have exhausted attempts to contact employers. In this case, individual data elements obtained during the employer interview, including the reason for layoff, are normally set to "not available." In response to Hurricane Katrina, BLS directed States to use "weather-related" as the primary reason for establishments located within a FEMA-designated hurricane disaster area, despite unsuccessful attempts to reach employers. The physical damage to workplaces and infrastructure caused by Hurricane Katrina likely contributed to problems contacting some employers. Such noncontacts accounted for 46 percent of the 358 layoff events directly and indirectly related to Hurricane Katrina.

Establishment characteristics. The highest number of worker separations in extended mass layoff events related to Hurricane Katrina occurred in accommodation and food services, followed by retail trade and healthcare and social assistance. (See table 4.) In contrast, employers in manufacturing and construction reported the most separated workers in nationwide extended layoff events not related to the hurricane over the same September–December 2005 period.

Claimant characteristics. Demographic information captured from the UI initial claim record by the MLS program offers a look at workers associated with extended mass layoff events. Table 5 displays the percentage of initial claimants by selected age, gender, and race/ethnicity groupings in hurricane- versus nonhurricane-related layoffs over the September–December 2005 period. Claimants younger than 30 accounted for nearly 30 percent of all laid-off workers in hurricane-related extended mass layoff events, whereas the percentage drops to 18.1 percent in layoff events not related to the hurricane. Women accounted for nearly 60 percent of UI claimants in events related to the hurricane; in nonhurricane-related events, the percentage drops to 32.7 percent. Black claimants accounted for 56.5 percent of workers related to the hurricane, but made up only 12.2 percent of the claimants in events not related to the hurricane.

The MLS program also collects information on the continuing impact of joblessness through the filing of continued UI claims, up through the point of exhaustion. Table 5 shows that 25.8 percent of the initial claimants in extended mass layoff events related to the hurricane exhausted their UI benefits in reporting received thus far. This compares with a 7.0-percent UI benefit exhaustion rate for claimants in events not related to Hurricane Katrina.

Demographic information associated with these claimants receiving their final payments also reveals interesting differences between the populations of MLS claimants affected by and not affected by the hurricane. Almost all age groups experienced the same benefit exhaustion rate in hurricane-related events, whereas the benefit exhaustion rate among older workers is slightly higher in events not related to the hurricane. Women had a benefit exhaustion rate that was more than 7 percentage points higher than men in hurricane-related events; in events not related to the hurricane, the difference narrows to 3 percentage points. For all racial/ethnic

Table 3. Hurricane Katrina-related potential and extended mass layoff activity in Louisiana and Mississippi, September–December 2005

Measure	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants for unemployment insurance
Potential layoff activity			
Total	964	...	136,930
Private nonfarm	868	...	107,341
Extended mass layoffs			
Total, hurricane-related	358	57,551	48,161
Directly related to the hurricane	355	55,873	47,425
Contact with employer successful	191	32,415	24,049
Contact with employer unsuccessful	164	23,458	23,376
Indirectly related to the hurricane	3	1,678	736

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Table 4. Extended mass layoff events and separations, related to and not related to Hurricane Katrina nationwide, by major industry sector, September–December 2005

Industry	Hurricane related		Not hurricane related (nationwide)	
	Events	Separations	Events	Separations
Total, private nonfarm	358	57,551	1,600	289,285
Mining	([1])	([1])	29	3,731
Utilities	([1])	([1])	3	519
Construction	7	938	517	70,093
Manufacturing	22	2,499	471	89,017
Wholesale trade	7	522	28	4,123
Retail trade	63	10,958	82	22,942
Transportation and warehousing	15	2,375	39	8,262
Information	([1])	([1])	25	4,723
Finance and insurance	([1])	([1])	19	2,768
Real estate and rental and leasing	([1])	([1])	3	665
Professional and technical services	6	422	42	6,724
Management of companies and enterprises	0	0	5	994
Administrative and waste services	37	5,250	182	33,803
Educational services	6	3,592	3	541
Healthcare and social assistance	55	7,461	24	4,399
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	14	5,157	47	18,656
Accommodation and food services	100	15,833	68	15,278
Other services, except public administration	9	1,122	13	2,047
Unclassified establishments	0	0	0	0

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

Table 5. Demographic characteristics of the insured unemployed in extended mass layoff events related to and not related to Hurricane Katrina nationwide, September–December 2005

Characteristics	Percentage of initial claimants		Percentage of initial claimants receiving final payments	
	Hurricane related	Not hurricane related	Hurricane related	Not hurricane related
Total	100.0	100.0	25.8	7.0
Age				
30 years of age or younger	29.8	18.1	26.0	7.1
30–44	31.7	36.2	27.2	6.3
45–54	18.1	27.1	26.5	6.7
55 years of age or older	11.3	16.7	26.5	8.8
Not available	9.2	1.9	18.3	5.5
Gender				
Male	40.5	67.0	21.4	6.0
Female	59.5	32.7	28.8	9.0
Not available	0	.4	33.3	5.1
Race/ethnicity				
White	29.2	64.4	13.2	5.6
Black	56.5	12.2	33.0	9.1
Hispanic origin	5.4	13.9	13.4	11.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	.4	.6	14.7	7.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	2.6	1.8	17.8	5.3
Not available	5.8	7.2	35.0	7.6

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groups, claimants in hurricane-related events were much more likely to exhaust benefits than claimants in nonhurricane events. The biggest difference was among blacks (33.0 percent versus 9.1 percent).

The residency information also captured from the initial claim record provides insight into where workers in extended layoff events related to Hurricane Katrina were living when they filed for UI benefits. (See table 6.) Of the more than 40,000 initial claimants associated with hurricane-related layoff events in Louisiana establishments, 60 percent resided in Louisiana, followed by Texas (22 percent), Georgia (5 percent), and Mississippi (4 percent). Claimants in Louisiana mass layoff events were living in the District of Columbia and every State in the United States, with the exception of Alaska. Among the more than 8,000 claimants in Mississippi events, 86 percent resided within Mississippi.

Table 6. Initial claimants for unemployment insurance in extended mass layoff events because of Hurricane Katrina, by State of residence

State	Initial claimants for unemployment insurance	Percent to total
Total, associated with layoffs in Louisiana	40,124	100.0
State of residence:		
Louisiana	24,248	60.4
Texas	9,001	22.4
Georgia	1,910	4.8
Mississippi	1,478	3.7
Florida	622	1.6
Other (in 44 States and the District of Columbia)	2,768	6.9
Unknown	97	.2
Total, associated with layoffs in Mississippi	8,037	100.0
State of residence:		
Mississippi	6,880	85.6
Alabama	170	2.1
Florida	155	1.9
Other (in 42 States and the Virgin Islands)	832	10.4

THE MLS PROGRAM is well poised to collect information on employers' decisions to engage in large-scale layoffs and closings related to sudden and extreme events, as shown by the response to the devastation caused by Hurricane Katrina. The employer interview continues to be an important vehicle for capturing key information on labor market decisions, as underscored by the employer responses to layoffs in conflict with UI claims filings. In addition, administrative data captured by the MLS program provides insight into the workers most affected by mass layoffs, as well as the continuing spell of joblessness. Capturing accurate and timely information on an important labor force phenomenon such as mass layoffs reinforces the importance of the cooperative environment between BLS and State agencies. □

Notes

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[1] Hurricane Rita hit Louisiana and Texas on September 24, 2005, only 26 days after Hurricane Katrina hit on August 29. Because of the difficulties in separating Katrina-related and Rita-related layoffs, the mass layoff data in this article include some Rita-generated cases.

[2] For a detailed discussion of the Mass Layoff Statistics program, see the program Web site at **http://www.bls.gov/mls/home.htm**.

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Hurricane damage to the ocean economy in the U.S. gulf region in 2005

Counties and parishes of the gulf coast ocean economy affected by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita saw the greatest insured dollar losses in 1 year from suchlike catastrophes in U.S. history; the region has yet to recover fully a year after the maelstrom

Charles S. Colgan
and
Jefferey Adkins

In 2005, insured losses from hurricanes and other catastrophes were greater than in any other year in U.S. history. NOAA's National Hurricane Center estimates that $85 billion of total damages resulted from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita alone. One year later, the region affected by these two hurricanes still struggles to recover, both as a place to live and as a viable economy.

Using data from the BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, the National Ocean Economics Program has developed a data series that allows the economic damage to coastal regions to be seen in a new light: what happens to the economic value derived from the ocean when the ocean turns from resource and respite to a massive engine of destruction?[1]

According to Federal disaster declarations, Hurricane Katrina affected the entire States of Mississippi and Louisiana, plus 22 counties in Alabama and 9 in Florida. Rita affected all of Louisiana, plus 26 counties in Texas. The greatest effects were in the counties (parishes in Louisiana) closest to the coast, where the storm's effects were at their maximum intensity. Coastal counties and parishes include those designated as such by each State under the Federal Coastal Zone Management Program, as well as those designated as coastal watershed counties or parishes by the U.S. Geological Survey.

Virtually all of the coastal zone and watershed counties[2] or parishes of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, plus the coastal counties in Texas from Houston eastward, were affected by the two hurricanes. The coastal zone counties or parishes of the four States account for nearly a quarter of employment and wages in those States. In Louisiana, the coastal parishes are more than half of the State's economy. The combined coastal zone and watershed counties and parishes on the Gulf of Mexico constituted 14 percent of employment in Alabama, 4 percent in Mississippi, 6 percent in Florida, a considerably greater 33 percent in Texas, and fully 80 percent in Louisiana.

The ocean economy is defined as industries in marine construction, living resources (seafood processing and marketing, plus aquaculture), shipbuilding and boatbuilding, minerals (primarily oil and gas exploration and production), marine transportation and related goods and services, and, finally, tourism and recreation industries whose establishments are located close to the shore of the ocean or the Great Lakes.

In 2004, the ocean economy of the region encompassing Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, stretching from Franklin County, Florida, to Brazoria County, Texas, employed 291,830 people in wage and salary jobs paying nearly $7.7 billion in wages. (See table 1.) The affected States accounted for 13 percent of employment and wages in the U.S. ocean economy.

However, these gross figures mask a key fact about the region: it is the industrial heartland of the U.S. ocean economy. As the following tabulation shows, the region accounts for more than a third of U.S. employment in marine construction, more than a fifth of employment in fisheries (living resources), shipbuilding, and boatbuilding, and more than half of employment

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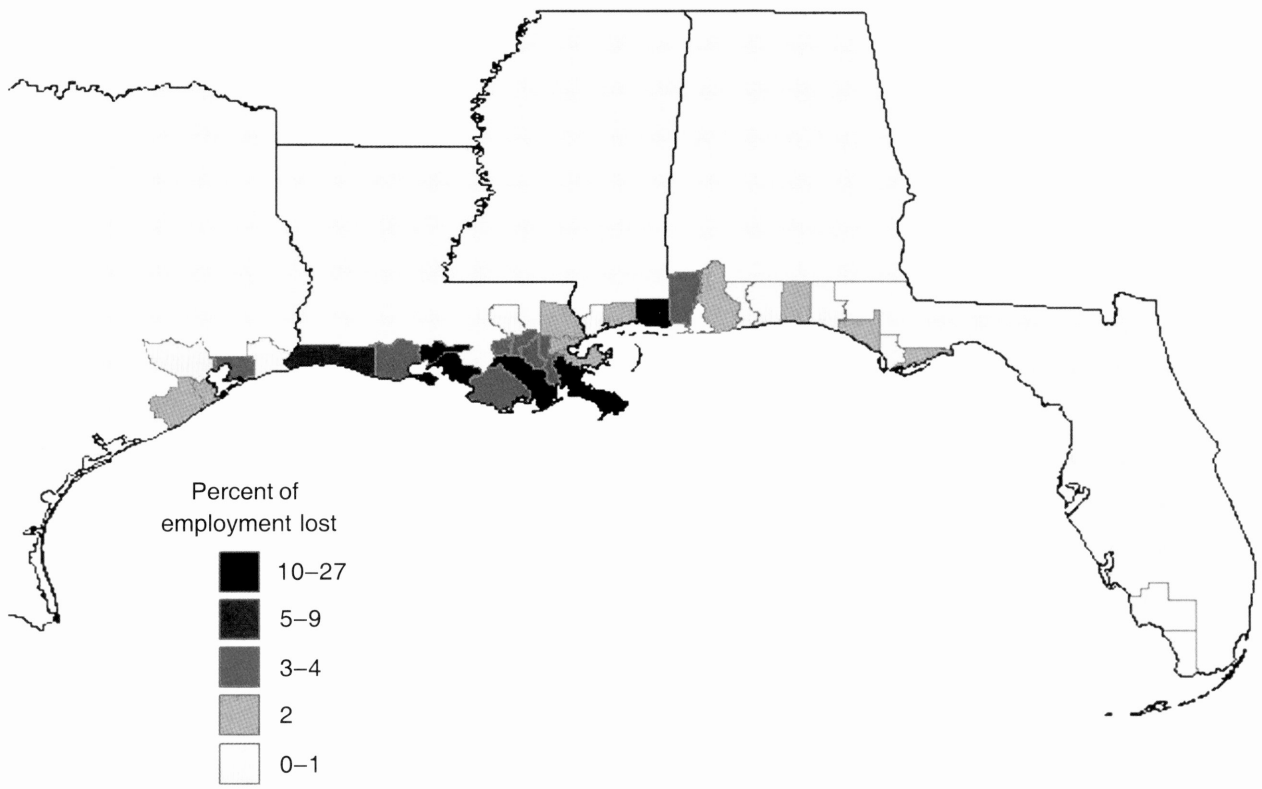
Table 1. Employment and wages in ocean economy industries in the Gulf of Mexico region, 2004

Sector and industry	2004		Sector and industry	2004	
	Employment	Wages (millions of dollars)		Employment	Wages (millions of dollars)
Ocean economy, total	291,830	$7,694.8	Eating and drinking places	131,985	1,718.6
Construction	12,094	548.1	Hotels and lodging places	34,870	725.5
Living resources	12,552	251.9	Marinas	1,447	38.2
Fish hatcheries and aquaculture	1,653	37.7	Recreational vehicles in parks and campsites	470	8.9
Fishing	571	10.8	Scenic water tours	1,676	43.0
Seafood markets	1,686	32.0	Sporting goods	106	2.9
Seafood processing	8,642	171.4	Zoos and aquariums	1,622	31.1
Minerals	15,105	1,077.0			
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding	135,839	1,443.2	Transportation	37,836	1,657.9
Boatbuilding and repair	3,567	125.5	Deep-sea freight transportation	3,109	226.0
Shipbuilding and repair	32,272	1,317.7	Marine passenger transportation	375	20.6
			Marine transportation services	28,485	1,163.8
Tourism and recreation	178,404	2,716.7	Search and navigation equipment	2,251	107.1
Amusement and recreation services	4,150	74.9	Warehousing	3,616	140.4
Boat dealers	2,078	73.5			

Chart 1. Loss of employment in the ocean economy industries as a result of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in 2005



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in the ocean-related component of oil and gas exploration and production:

	Percent of U.S. ocean economy	
	Employment	*Wages*
Construction	38.8	34.8
Living resources	20.2	13.7
Offshore oil and gas	51.1	49.3
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding	22.0	19.1
Tourism and recreation	10.6	8.9
Transportation	13.3	9.1

The region also accounts for a disproportionate share of marine transportation-related employment.

Chart 1 shows the counties and parishes bordering the Gulf of Mexico that were declared disaster areas as a result of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in 2005. The shading represents the portion of employment in each county that was accounted for by construction, living resources, minerals, shipbuilding and boatbuilding, and transportation. The heaviest concentration of these industries extends from Jackson County, Mississippi, to Cameron Parish, Louisiana. In these counties, the portions of the ocean industry other than tourism and recreation range from 3 percent to 27 percent of county employment.

The economic effects of these hurricanes have focused on discussions of the losses in New Orleans, perhaps the largest disaster effects on a major American city since the San Francisco earthquake a century ago. But the economy affected was significant to the nation not only because of the loss of the unique charms of the Crescent City. The affected region was the heart of the industrial sectors of the American ocean economy, and the recovery of these industries will be critical to both the region and the Nation. □

Notes

[1] For information on the definitions of the ocean economy, visit **www.oceaneconomics.org**, the Web site of the National Ocean Economics Program.

[2] Coastal zone counties are those within a State's defined coastal zone management program. Watershed counties are defined by the U.S. Geological Survey.

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Notes on Current Labor Statistics

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

General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

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

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

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

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

Sources of information

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

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

www.bls.gov/cps/

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

www.bls.gov/ces/

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

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

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

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

www.bls.gov/lpc/

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

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

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

Symbols

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

Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

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

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

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

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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

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in each establishment which reports them.

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unemployment data by State

Description of the series

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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,

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1–3; 30–36)

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

Employment Cost Index

Description of the series

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

Statistical series on total compensation

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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

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establishments conducted over the 1979–86 period included establishments that employed at least 50, 100, or 250 workers, depending on the industry (most service industries were excluded). The survey conducted in 1987 covered only State and local governments with 50 or more employees. The surveys conducted in 1988 and 1989 included medium and large establishments with 100 workers or more in private industries. All surveys conducted over the 1979–89 period excluded establishments in Alaska and Hawaii, as well as part-time employees.

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

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

www.bls.gov/ebs/

Work stoppages

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

Number of days idle: The aggregate number of workdays lost by workers involved in the stoppages.

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

Notes on the data

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

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

www.bls.gov/cba/

Price Data

(Tables 2; 37–47)

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

Consumer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Producer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

International Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 48–51)

Business and major sectors

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

Unit nonlabor costs contain all the com-

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ponents of unit nonlabor payments except unit profits.

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

Industry productivity measures

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

International Comparisons

(Tables 52–54)

Labor force and unemployment

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Manufacturing productivity and labor costs

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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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

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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/**

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1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	2004	2005	2004			2005				2006	
			II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
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	65.8	66.1	66.2	66.1	66.0	66.1
Employment-population ratio	62.3	62.7	62.3	62.4	62.4	62.4	62.7	62.9	62.8	62.9	63.0
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.1	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.7
Men	5.6	5.1	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.7
16 to 24 years	12.6	12.4	12.9	12.5	12.6	13.2	12.5	12.1	11.7	11.2	11.1
25 years and older	4.4	3.8	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6
Women	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.6
16 to 24 years	11.0	10.1	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.4	10.4	9.8	10.0	9.6	9.2
25 years and older	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.8
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands:[1]											
Total nonfarm	131,435	133,463	131,277	131,602	132,244	132,694	133,230	133,750	134,161	134,722	135,125
Total private	109,814	111,660	109,683	109,981	110,533	110,960	111,454	111,907	112,291	112,849	113,198
Goods-producing	21,882	22,133	21,858	21,932	22,001	22,039	22,126	22,140	22,242	22,363	22,419
Manufacturing	14,315	14,232	14,330	14,336	14,307	14,271	14,247	14,208	14,211	14,226	14,245
Service-providing	109,553	111,330	109,419	109,670	110,243	110,655	111,104	11,610	111,920	112,359	112,706
Average hours:											
Total private	33.7	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.9
Manufacturing	40.8	40.7	40.9	40.8	40.5	40.6	40.4	40.6	40.9	41.0	41.2
Overtime	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6
Employment Cost Index[1, 2, 3]											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm[4]	3.7	3.1	1.0	1.0	.5	1.0	.6	.8	.6	.7	.9
Private nonfarm	3.8	2.9	1.1	.8	.5	1.0	.7	.6	.5	.8	.9
Goods-producing[5]	4.6	3.2	1.0	1.2	.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.2	.3	1.0
Service-providing[5]	3.5	2.8	1.1	.7	.5	1.0	.6	.6	.5	1.0	.8
State and local government	3.6	4.1	.4	1.6	.7	.8	.3	2.0	.9	.5	.4
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):											
Union	5.4	2.8	1.5	.8	.6	.6	.9	.8	.4	.5	1.3
Nonunion	3.5	2.9	.9	.8	.5	1.1	.6	.6	.5	.9	.8

[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.

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

Selected measures	2004	2005	2004			2005				2006	
			II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Compensation data[1, 2, 3]											
Employment Cost Index—compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm	3.7	3.1	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9
Private nonfarm	3.8	2.9	1.1	.8	.5	1.0	.7	.6	.5	.8	.9
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm	2.5	2.6	.6	.9	.3	.6	.6	.7	.6	.7	.8
Private nonfarm	2.6	2.5	.8	.8	.3	.7	.6	.6	.5	.7	1.0
Price data[1]											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items	3.3	3.4	1.2	.2	.2	1.0	.5	2.2	−1.0	1.5	1.6
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods	4.1	5.4	1.2	.0	1.1	2.0	.3	3.2	.0	.1	1.7
Finished consumer goods	4.6	6.8	1.4	−1.7	.9	−2.6	1.4	4.1	−.4	.1	2.1
Capital equipment	2.4	1.3	.5	.4	1.6	2.1	−.2	.3	.7	.5	.3
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	9.1	8.4	3.0	1.9	.9	3.5	.8	3.9	1.1	1.1	3.0
Crude materials	18.0	22.1	7.6	−5.1	8.3	9.7	−2.5	−1.4	2.0	−11.7	1.5
Productivity data[4]											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector	3.5	2.6	4.5	.5	1.6	3.1	1.2	5.0	.2	4.5	1.1
Nonfarm business sector	3.4	2.7	5.1	.2	.4	3.6	2.3	4.4	−.1	4.3	1.1
Nonfinancial corporations[5]	4.0	5.0	3.1	5.5	1.6	5.0	4.9	3.0	3.2	7.2	–

[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	
	II	III	IV	I	II	II	III	IV	I	II
Average hourly compensation:[1]										
All persons, business sector	0.8	8.3	3.1	6.9	5.1	4.0	4.9	4.0	4.8	5.9
All persons, nonfarm business sector	1.6	7.8	2.9	6.9	5.4	4.0	4.8	4.1	4.8	5.7
Employment Cost Index—compensation:[2]										
Civilian nonfarm[3]	.6	.8	.6	.7	.9	3.2	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.0
Private nonfarm	.7	.6	.5	.8	.9	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.8
Union	.9	.8	.4	.5	1.3	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	3.0
Nonunion	.6	.6	.5	.9	.8	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.8
State and local government	.3	2.0	.9	.5	.4	3.5	3.9	4.1	3.7	3.8
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:[2]										
Civilian nonfarm[3]	.6	.7	.6	.7	.8	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.8
Private nonfarm	.6	.6	.5	.7	1.0	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.8
Union	.8	.8	.5	.3	.9	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Nonunion	.6	.6	.5	.8	1.0	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.9
State and local government	.2	1.3	.9	.3	.5	2.3	2.6	3.1	2.8	3.1

[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.

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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	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	223,357	226,082	225,911	226,153	226,421	226,693	226,959	227,204	227,425	227,553	227,763	227,975	228,199	228,428	228,671
Civilian labor force	147,401	149,320	149,243	149,605	149,792	150,083	150,043	150,183	150,153	150,114	150,449	150,652	150,811	150,991	151,321
Participation rate	66.0	66.0	66.1	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.1	66.1	66.0	66.0	66.1	66.1	66.1	66.1	66.2
Employed	139,252	141730.0	141,750	142,111	142,425	142,435	142,625	142,611	142,779	143,074	143,257	143,641	143,688	143,976	144,363
Employment-population ratio[2]	62.3	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	63.1
Unemployed	8,149	7591.0	7,493	7,494	7,367	7,648	7,418	7,572	7,375	7,040	7,193	7,011	7,123	7,015	6,957
Unemployment rate	5.5	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	4.6
Not in the labor force	75,956	76762.0	76,668	76,548	76,629	76,610	76,916	77,021	77,271	77,439	77,314	77,323	77,388	77,437	77,350
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	99,476	100,835	100,754	100,874	101,004	101,136	101,265	101,383	101,489	101,560	101,657	101,754	101,857	101,963	102,075
Civilian labor force	75,364	76,443	76,471	76,619	76,787	76,792	76,780	76,722	76,786	76,928	77,115	77,335	77,415	77,477	77,296
Participation rate	75.8	75.8	75.9	76.0	76.0	75.9	75.8	75.7	75.7	75.7	75.9	76.0	76.0	76.0	75.7
Employed	71,572	73050.0	73,178	73,345	73,479	73,331	73,500	73,441	73,468	73,844	73,857	74,197	74,169	74,202	74,215
Employment-population ratio[2]	71.9	72.4	72.6	72.7	72.7	72.5	72.6	72.4	72.4	72.7	72.7	72.9	72.8	72.8	72.7
Unemployed	3,791	3392.0	3,294	3,274	3,307	3,461	3,281	3,282	3,318	3,084	3,258	3,137	3,246	3,275	3,082
Unemployment rate	5.0	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	4.0
Not in the labor force	24,113	24392.0	24,282	24,255	24,218	24,344	24,485	24,660	24,703	24,631	24,542	24,419	24,442	24,486	24,779
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	107,658	108,850	108,776	108,880	108,996	109,114	109,228	109,332	109,425	109,478	109,562	109,646	109,736	109,829	109,927
Civilian labor force	64,923	65,714	65,582	65,813	65,778	66,129	66,175	66,223	66,215	66,022	66,081	66,038	66,187	66,280	66,609
Participation rate	60.3	60.4	60.3	60.4	60.3	60.6	60.6	60.6	60.5	60.3	60.3	60.2	60.3	60.3	60.6
Employed	61,773	62702.0	62,552	62,744	62,901	63,074	63,162	63,170	63,249	63,163	63,262	63,305	63,362	63,555	63,878
Employment-population ratio[2]	57.4	57.6	57.5	57.6	57.7	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.7	57.7	57.7	57.7	57.9	58.1
Unemployed	3,150	3013.0	3,030	3,070	2,877	3,055	3,013	3,053	2,966	2,859	2,819	2,733	2,825	2,725	2,730
Unemployment rate	4.9	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	4.1
Not in the labor force	42,735	43136.0	43,193	43,067	43,219	42,985	43,053	43,109	43,209	43,456	43,481	43,608	43,550	43,549	43,319
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	16,222	16,398	16,381	16,399	16,421	16,443	16,465	16,489	16,511	16,515	16,545	16,575	16,606	16,637	16,668
Civilian labor force	7,114	7,164	7,189	7,172	7,228	7,163	7,088	7,238	7,152	7,164	7,253	7,279	7,210	7,234	7,416
Participation rate	43.9	43.7	43.9	43.7	44.0	43.6	43.0	43.9	43.3	43.4	43.8	43.9	43.4	43.5	44.5
Employed	5,907	5978.0	6,020	6,022	6,045	6,030	5,964	6,000	6,061	6,067	6,138	6,139	6,157	6,220	6,270
Employment-population ratio[2]	36.4	36.5	36.8	36.7	36.8	36.7	36.2	36.4	36.7	36.7	37.1	37.0	37.1	37.4	37.6
Unemployed	1,208	1186.0	1,169	1,150	1,183	1,133	1,124	1,238	1,091	1,097	1,115	1,140	1,053	1,015	1,145
Unemployment rate	17.0	16.6	16.3	16.0	16.4	15.8	15.9	17.1	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.7	14.6	14.0	15.4
Not in the labor force	9,108	9234.0	9,192	9,226	9,193	9,281	9,377	9,251	9,359	9,352	9,292	9,296	9,396	9,402	9,253
White[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	182,643	184,446	184,328	184,490	184,669	184,851	185,028	185,187	185,327	185,436	185,570	185,704	185,849	186,002	186,166
Civilian labor force	121,086	122,299	122,036	122,431	122,638	122,843	122,810	122,813	122,994	123,168	123,022	123,103	123,357	123,449	123,747
Participation rate	66.3	66.3	66.2	66.4	66.4	66.5	66.4	66.3	66.4	66.4	66.3	66.3	66.4	66.4	66.5
Employed	115,239	116949.0	116,811	117,168	117,446	117,354	117,396	117,598	117,729	118,071	117,926	118,193	118,357	118,429	118,720
Employment-population ratio[2]	63.1	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	63.8
Unemployed	5,847	5350.0	5,224	5,263	5,193	5,489	5,415	5,215	5,264	5,097	5,096	4,910	5,001	5,020	5,027
Unemployment rate	4.8	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	4.1
Not in the labor force	61,558	62148.0	62,292	62,059	62,031	62,008	62,218	62,374	62,333	62,268	62,548	62,601	62,492	62,552	62,418
Black or African American[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	26,065	26,517	26,488	26,526	26,572	26,618	26,663	26,705	26,744	26,788	26,826	26,865	26,905	26,943	26,982
Civilian labor force	16,638	17,013	17,158	17,199	17,130	17,068	17,150	17,118	16,979	16,982	17,273	17,334	17,326	17,312	17,231
Participation rate	63.8	64.2	64.8	64.8	64.5	64.1	64.3	64.1	63.5	63.4	64.4	64.5	64.4	64.3	63.9
Employed	14,909	15313.0	15,392	15,581	15,476	15,455	15,591	15,299	15,397	15,476	15,660	15,726	15,698	15,767	15,685
Employment-population ratio[2]	57.2	57.7	58.1	58.7	58.2	58.1	58.5	57.3	57.6	57.8	58.4	58.5	58.3	58.5	58.1
Unemployed	1,729	1700.0	1,766	1,619	1,654	1,613	1,559	1,819	1,582	1,506	1,614	1,608	1,628	1,545	1,547
Unemployment rate	10.4	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	9.0
Not in the labor force	9,428	9504.0	9,330	9,327	9,442	9,549	9,513	9,587	9,766	9,806	9,553	9,531	9,580	9,631	9,751

See footnotes at end of table.

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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	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	28,109	29,133	29,079	29,168	29,264	29,361	29,456	29,552	29,645	29,622	29,707	29,793	29,880	29,966	30,053
Civilian labor force	19,272	19824.0	19,770	19,792	19,925	19,944	20,047	20,214	20,292	20,528	20,485	20,489	20,583	20,574	20,753
Participation rate	68.6	68.0	68.0	67.9	68.1	67.9	68.1	68.4	68.4	69.3	69.0	68.8	68.9	68.7	69.1
Employed	17,930	18632.0	18,628	18,700	18,760	18,647	18,871	18,991	19,066	19,344	19,356	19,385	19,476	19,541	19,649
Employment-population ratio[2]	63.8	64.0	64.1	64.1	64.1	63.5	64.1	64.3	64.3	65.3	65.2	65.1	65.2	65.2	65.4
Unemployed	1,342	1191.0	1,142	1,092	1,164	1,297	1,176	1,223	1,226	1,184	1,129	1,104	1,107	1,033	1,104
Unemployment rate	7.0	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.8	6.5	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.0	5.3
Not in the labor force	8,837	9310.0	9,309	9,376	9,340	9,417	9,409	9,338	9,353	9,094	9,222	9,304	9,297	9,392	9,300

[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	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older	139,252	141,730	141,750	142,111	142,425	142,435	142,625	142,611	142,779	143,074	143,257	143,641	143,688	143,976	144,363
Men	74,524	75,973	76,099	76,258	76,404	76,257	76,396	76,410	76,529	76,857	76,888	77,273	77,237	77,313	77,357
Women	64,728	65,757	65,652	65,853	66,022	66,178	66,229	66,200	66,250	66,217	66,369	66,368	66,451	66,663	67,006
Married men, spouse present	45,084	45,483	45,387	45,489	45,666	45,457	45,634	45,480	45,469	45,790	45,679	45,806	45,837	45,843	45,809
Married women, spouse present	34,600	34,773	34,676	34,956	34,960	34,943	34,868	34,910	34,948	35,167	35,039	35,074	35,300	35,171	35,394
Persons at work part time[1]															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	4,567	4,350	4,457	4,411	4,450	4,565	4,240	4,175	4,138	4,133	4,204	3,989	3,978	4,137	4,266
Slack work or business conditions	2,841	2,684	2,670	2,716	2,752	2,893	2,643	2,595	2,541	2,649	2,655	2,494	2,474	2,703	2,729
Could only find part-time work	1,409	1,341	1,406	1,374	1,392	1,331	1,299	1,246	1,246	1,226	1,238	1,191	1,179	1,152	1,190
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,380	19,491	19,214	19,539	19,548	19,581	19,696	19,612	19,582	19,708	19,564	19,373	19,460	19,701	19,684
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	4,469	4,271	4,379	4,353	4,406	4,500	4,161	4,105	4,051	4,064	4,107	3,884	3,900	4,037	4,158
Slack work or business conditions	2,773	2,636	2,615	2,670	2,728	2,846	2,592	2,567	2,508	2,606	2,590	2,382	2,422	2,612	2,656
Could only find part-time work	1,399	1,330	1,405	1,371	1,394	1,335	1,284	1,230	1,230	1,198	1,225	1,177	1,169	1,150	1,189
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,026	19,134	18,915	19,110	19,168	19,207	19,255	19,235	19,214	19,368	19,199	19,044	19,112	19,292	19,310

[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.

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6. Selected unemployment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual average		2005							2006					
	2004	2005	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older	5.5	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	4.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	17.0	16.6	16.3	16.0	16.4	15.8	15.9	17.1	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.7	14.6	14.0	15.4
Men, 20 years and older	5.0	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	4.0
Women, 20 years and older	4.9	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	4.1
White, total[1]	4.8	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	4.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	15.0	14.2	14.1	13.6	13.8	13.3	14.2	13.9	13.4	13.3	12.7	12.7	12.3	12.7	13.6
Men, 16 to 19 years	16.3	16.1	15.8	15.5	15.3	15.3	15.1	15.1	13.8	14.4	14.6	14.0	14.2	15.0	14.9
Women, 16 to 19 years	13.6	12.3	12.3	11.7	12.4	11.4	13.3	12.6	12.9	12.1	10.7	11.4	10.4	10.3	12.4
Men, 20 years and older	4.4	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	3.5
Women, 20 years and older	4.2	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	3.6
Black or African American, total[1]	10.4	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	9.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	31.7	33.3	32.3	32.8	35.9	33.1	32.4	38.4	24.4	31.4	30.8	33.1	29.5	25.0	27.8
Men, 16 to 19 years	35.6	36.3	37.5	38.9	39.5	33.7	35.0	44.9	23.6	30.9	31.8	32.6	31.9	29.4	32.1
Women, 16 to 19 years	28.2	30.3	26.9	27.4	32.6	32.5	30.3	31.5	25.2	31.8	29.9	33.4	27.0	20.5	23.7
Men, 20 years and older	9.9	9.2	9.7	8.3	8.6	8.7	8.5	9.4	8.6	7.5	8.5	8.3	8.9	9.0	8.5
Women, 20 years and older	8.9	8.5	8.8	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.5	9.0	8.5	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.2	7.5
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	7.0	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.8	6.5	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.0	5.3
Married men, spouse present	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5
Married women, spouse present	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.9
Full-time workers	5.6	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	4.5
Part-time workers	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.5	4.8	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2
Educational attainment[2]															
Less than a high school diploma	8.5	7.6	6.9	7.6	7.6	8.2	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.0
High school graduates, no college[3]	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.1
Some college or associate degree	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.5
Bachelor's degree and higher[4]	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	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	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Less than 5 weeks	2,696	2,667	2,661	2,616	2,544	2,751	2,708	2,779	2,764	2,556	2,595	2,676	2,635	2,516	2,673
5 to 14 weeks	2,382	2,304	2,339	2,452	2,268	2,253	2,263	2,268	2,240	2,263	2,074	2,011	2,115	2,242	2,052
15 weeks and over	3,072	2,619	2,388	2,483	2,672	2,584	2,477	2,492	2,417	2,241	2,482	2,333	2,373	2,297	2,133
15 to 26 weeks	1,293	1,130	1,053	1,069	1,229	1,120	1,045	1,108	1,068	1,090	1,126	1,044	1,046	968	1,020
27 weeks and over	1,779	1,490	1,335	1,414	1,444	1,464	1,432	1,383	1,350	1,151	1,356	1,288	1,327	1,329	1,112
Mean duration, in weeks	19.6	18.4	17.2	17.7	18.9	18.2	18.0	17.6	17.3	16.8	17.6	16.9	16.8	17.1	16.2
Median duration, in weeks	9.8	8.9	9.1	8.9	9.4	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.9	8.5	8.5	8.5	7.5

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

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8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	Annual average		2005							2006					
	2004	2005	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Job losers[1]	4,197	3,667	3,666	3,626	3,474	3,697	3,508	3,455	3,486	3,336	3,361	3,412	3,531	3,524	3,409
On temporary layoff	998	933	974	954	874	970	944	899	935	873	885	918	907	949	981
Not on temporary layoff	3,199	2,734	2,692	2,673	2,600	2,726	2,564	2,556	2,552	2,462	2,477	2,494	2,624	2,575	2,428
Job leavers	858	872	838	825	839	874	889	900	841	839	849	817	846	878	818
Reentrants	2,408	2,386	2,240	2,411	2,455	2,423	2,349	2,538	2,430	2,314	2,313	2,158	2,180	2,119	2,091
New entrants	686	666	654	627	633	626	654	679	644	622	680	634	579	525	650
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers[1]	51.5	48.3	49.6	48.4	46.9	48.5	47.4	45.6	47.1	46.9	46.7	48.6	49.5	50.0	48.9
On temporary layoff	12.2	12.3	13.2	12.7	11.8	12.7	12.8	11.9	12.6	12.3	12.3	13.1	12.7	13.5	14.1
Not on temporary layoff	39.3	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	34.8
Job leavers	10.5	11.5	11.3	11.0	11.3	11.5	12.0	11.9	11.4	11.8	11.8	11.6	11.9	12.5	11.7
Reentrants	29.5	31.4	30.3	32.2	33.2	31.8	31.7	33.5	32.8	32.5	32.1	30.7	30.5	30.1	30.0
New entrants	8.4	8.8	8.8	8.4	8.6	8.2	8.8	9.0	8.7	8.7	9.4	9.0	8.1	7.4	9.3
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers[1]	2.8	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	2.3
Job leavers	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.5
Reentrants	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	1.4
New entrants	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.4	.5	.4	.4	.3	.4

[1] Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

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

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

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2005							2006					
	2004	2005	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Total, 16 years and older	5.5	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	4.6
16 to 24 years	11.8	11.3	11.2	10.8	11.3	11.0	10.8	11.2	10.7	10.5	10.7	10.2	10.3	10.0	10.4
16 to 19 years	17.0	16.6	16.3	16.0	16.4	15.8	15.9	17.1	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.7	14.6	14.0	15.4
16 to 17 years	20.2	19.1	18.0	18.5	18.6	18.8	18.7	21.4	17.8	16.5	17.9	18.6	15.9	15.1	17.0
18 to 19 years	15.0	14.9	15.1	14.4	15.0	13.9	14.2	14.2	13.5	14.4	13.9	13.7	14.1	13.4	14.3
20 to 24 years	9.4	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	7.9
25 years and older	4.4	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	3.6
25 to 54 years	4.6	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	3.7
55 years and older	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.9
Men, 16 years and older	5.6	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	4.6
16 to 24 years	12.6	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	11.0
16 to 19 years	18.4	18.6	18.7	18.3	18.0	17.4	16.5	19.1	16.0	16.2	17.1	16.8	16.2	16.2	17.0
16 to 17 years	22.0	22.0	21.4	22.9	21.4	21.3	18.1	23.6	19.8	17.0	21.3	20.5	17.9	17.6	18.0
18 to 19 years	16.3	16.5	17.2	15.5	16.2	15.1	15.5	15.6	13.8	15.4	14.6	14.4	15.8	15.3	16.6
20 to 24 years	10.1	9.6	9.3	8.8	10.0	9.8	9.4	9.1	9.2	8.9	9.1	8.3	8.7	9.1	8.2
25 years and older	4.4	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	3.5
25 to 54 years	4.6	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.6
55 years and older	3.9	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.1
Women, 16 years and older	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.6
16 to 24 years	11.0	10.1	10.0	9.7	9.9	9.7	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.4	9.4	8.6	9.7
16 to 19 years	15.5	14.5	13.8	13.8	14.7	14.3	15.2	15.0	14.4	14.4	13.6	14.5	13.0	11.7	13.8
16 to 17 years	18.5	16.5	14.9	14.5	15.9	16.6	19.1	19.5	16.1	16.1	14.7	16.7	14.0	12.5	15.9
18 t0 19 years	13.5	13.1	12.8	13.2	13.8	12.6	12.8	12.7	13.2	13.2	13.1	13.0	12.3	11.3	11.9
20 to 24 years	8.7	7.9	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.4	7.7	6.7	7.5	7.0	7.5
25 years and older	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7
25 to 54 years	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9
55 years and older[1]	3.6	3.4	3.3	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.0

[1] Data are not seasonally adjusted.

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

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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

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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.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2005							2006					
	2004	2005	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]	June[p]
TOTAL NONFARM	131,435	133,631	133,376	133,617	133,792	133,840	133,877	134,231	134,376	134,530	134,730	134,905	135,017	135,117	135,241
TOTAL PRIVATE	109,814	111,836	111,590	111,795	111,941	111,985	112,025	112,351	112,498	112,686	112,854	113,006	113,099	113,193	113,302
GOODS-PRODUCING	21,882	22,141	22,133	22,131	22,146	22,143	22,179	22,264	22,282	22,335	22,373	22,381	22,419	22,407	22,430
Natural resources and mining	591	629	623	624	627	631	636	641	644	648	653	661	670	672	677
Logging	67.6	65.2	63.7	63.8	63.4	62.7	62.1	62.1	62.0	62.1	62.3	63.0	63.8	63.7	62.9
Mining	523.0	563.5	559.7	559.9	563.1	567.9	573.8	579.3	582.1	585.6	590.8	597.7	606.2	608.5	614.0
Oil and gas extraction	123.4	125.8	125.3	126.1	126.2	126.5	127.4	128.9	128.7	129.9	130.9	131.9	133.5	134.6	136.5
Mining, except oil and gas[1]	205.1	219.3	213.9	212.7	212.6	212.7	214.5	215.0	214.3	214.4	216.0	217.6	218.2	218.5	219.1
Coal mining	70.6	77.7	73.5	74.1	73.7	74.5	75.1	75.1	75.4	76.0	77.2	78.3	78.7	78.4	78.4
Support activities for mining	194.6	218.4	220.5	221.1	224.3	228.7	231.9	235.4	239.1	241.3	243.9	248.2	254.5	255.4	258.4
Construction	6,976	7,233	7,277	7,283	7,306	7,325	7,347	7,409	7,416	7,460	7,494	7,495	7,505	7,501	7,497
Construction of buildings	1,630.0	1,700.9	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	1,756.1	1,752.6
Heavy and civil engineering	907.4	933.2	961.2	961.0	961.4	963.9	965.3	977.1	974.8	987.0	992.4	990.5	987.5	985.4	981.2
Specialty trade contractors	4,438.6	4,598.7	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	4,759.7	4,763.0
Manufacturing	14,315	14,279	14,233	14,224	14,213	14,187	14,196	14,214	14,222	14,227	14,226	14,225	14,244	14,234	14,256
Production workers	10,072	10,096	10,054	10,050	10,054	10,048	10,069	10,103	10,123	10,155	10,164	10,170	10,192	10,198	10,218
Durable goods	8,924	8,950	8,953	8,946	8,950	8,933	8,952	8,960	8,970	8,977	8,981	8,992	9,017	9,014	9,034
Production workers	6,139	6,212	6,208	6,204	6,222	6,218	6,249	6,274	6,299	6,323	6,331	6,347	6,370	6,380	6,399
Wood products	549.6	550.8	553.9	553.6	553.7	552.2	550.7	556.7	558.9	560.7	557.5	558.3	554.5	555.5	552.0
Nonmetallic mineral products	505.5	501.3	504.5	501.8	501.5	501.1	500.8	502.0	500.7	505.1	506.5	507.2	506.6	502.7	500.6
Primary metals	466.8	466.5	468.2	468.1	468.0	469.7	470.5	471.5	469.4	472.9	470.9	473.1	472.9	473.7	475.4
Fabricated metal products	1,497.1	1,521.4	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	1,540.5	1,544.6
Machinery	1,143.0	1,157.2	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	1,179.6	1,184.0
Computer and electronic products[1]	1,322.8	1,332.2	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	1,327.5	1,333.4
Computer and peripheral equipment	210.0	213.6	207.8	207.6	207.8	207.4	207.9	206.3	205.7	201.7	201.8	202.7	203.1	202.7	203.1
Communications equipment	148.4	154.7	147.6	147.6	147.6	147.9	148.2	148.0	149.2	147.3	148.8	149.3	149.6	149.6	149.4
Semiconductors and electronic components	454.1	447.2	451.4	451.4	451.7	451.8	450.7	450.6	451.0	451.2	453.1	453.1	457.8	458.5	461.6
Electronic instruments	431.4	439.5	438.0	439.1	440.1	440.6	441.6	442.0	441.7	443.1	445.0	444.3	446.4	445.6	448.0
Electrical equipment and appliances	445.1	440.6	435.0	434.3	434.5	431.8	431.1	434.3	434.4	436.5	437.6	439.3	441.4	442.4	445.6
Transportation equipment	1,765.7	1,764.8	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	1,779.8	1,789.1
Furniture and related products	573.3	561.3	562.6	561.3	561.3	561.3	560.5	558.4	558.0	557.4	557.5	557.6	558.5	556.8	555.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	655.5	654.0	653.6	656.9	655.9	655.0	653.6	654.7	655.8	654.1	656.5	656.7	655.5	655.0	653.7
Nondurable goods	5,391	5,329	5,280	5,278	5,263	5,254	5,244	5,254	5,252	5,250	5,245	5,233	5,227	5,220	5,222
Production workers	3,933	3,884	3,846	3,846	3,832	3,830	3,820	3,829	3,824	3,832	3,833	3,823	3,822	3,818	3,819
Food manufacturing	1,493.7	1,484.6	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	1,461.7	1,463.8
Beverages and tobacco products	194.6	190.9	191.0	190.8	189.9	191.0	192.4	193.4	192.3	194.4	194.3	194.4	195.0	194.9	195.5
Textile mills	236.9	223.1	219.3	217.5	216.2	214.7	213.2	210.9	209.0	208.6	206.3	203.7	201.7	199.9	197.3
Textile product mills	175.7	179.2	171.3	172.0	172.0	173.0	173.8	174.5	173.9	175.4	173.9	170.5	168.1	168.2	168.6
Apparel	285.5	258.3	260.1	259.4	257.1	255.1	251.8	253.7	253.5	253.7	253.1	252.8	252.3	250.8	250.5
Leather and allied products	41.8	43.3	39.1	39.5	39.7	39.5	39.6	39.5	39.7	38.9	38.4	37.5	37.7	37.5	37.2
Paper and paper products	495.5	495.2	485.1	484.6	483.2	480.5	478.5	478.5	478.1	477.7	477.3	475.2	472.8	472.9	471.3
Printing and related support activities	662.6	656.1	648.6	646.4	645.3	646.4	645.1	644.8	644.0	643.4	644.1	644.1	643.0	640.9	640.2
Petroleum and coal products	111.7	116.1	113.2	113.3	113.6	113.0	113.1	112.3	112.3	111.5	112.9	113.3	114.0	114.6	115.5
Chemicals	887.0	878.9	878.4	879.4	878.3	880.3	879.3	881.5	884.0	886.4	885.8	887.0	887.1	887.7	890.3
Plastics and rubber products	805.7	803.4	798.8	800.1	799.2	799.5	799.1	799.4	798.9	796.2	796.4	793.6	792.5	791.1	792.2
SERVICE-PROVIDING	109,553	111,490	111,243	111,486	111,646	111,697	111,698	111,967	112,094	112,195	112,357	112,524	112,598	112,710	112,811
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	87,932	89,696	89,457	89,664	89,795	89,842	89,846	90,087	90,216	90,351	90,481	90,625	90,680	90,786	90,872
Trade, transportation, and utilities	25,533	25,833	25,908	25,976	25,985	25,944	25,945	26,006	26,015	26,042	26,048	26,075	26,053	26,039	26,050
Wholesale trade	5,662.9	5,724.0	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	5,842.1	5,849.7
Durable goods	2,950.5	2,987.8	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	3,047.0	3,051.5
Nondurable goods	2,010.0	2,012.0	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	2,039.8	2,040.8
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	702.4	724.3	735.0	738.3	740.8	742.4	743.8	743.3	742.3	747.7	748.0	751.4	754.4	755.3	757.4
Retail trade	15,058.2	15,174.1	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	15,260.4	15,225.7	15,221.5
Motor vehicles and parts dealers[1]	1,902.3	1,915.8	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	1,909.6	1,910.7
Automobile dealers	1,257.3	1,250.8	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	1,245.3	1,247.2
Furniture and home furnishings stores	563.4	568.0	575.8	578.5	578.8	580.9	581.5	583.3	583.0	589.6	590.7	591.3	595.3	595.2	595.5
Electronics and appliance stores	516.2	527.8	531.1	534.0	537.3	539.9	540.5	541.2	540.5	534.2	536.5	535.1	534.8	533.1	533.8

See notes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2005							2006					
	2004	2005	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[P]	June[P]
Building material and garden supply stores	1,227.1	1,269.0	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	1,317.2	1,316.5
Food and beverage stores	2,821.6	2,829.5	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	2,803.4	2,802.5
Health and personal care stores	941.1	955.7	955.1	954.1	960.4	953.8	959.3	964.7	966.1	959.4	955.9	960.3	956.8	959.8	958.6
Gasoline stations	875.6	875.5	869.0	874.6	876.2	873.9	874.6	869.1	869.6	869.4	870.2	866.0	867.0	859.5	864.8
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,364.3	1,402.8	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	1,412.3	1,422.5
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	641.3	636.0	644.1	642.7	643.0	631.3	638.7	641.5	640.0	641.3	637.8	634.5	632.8	628.7	627.6
General merchandise stores[1]	2,863.1	2,853.8	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	2,880.0	2,865.5
Department stores	1,605.3	1,622.3	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	1,584.1	1,576.5
Miscellaneous store retailers	913.5	919.0	905.2	903.1	903.9	902.2	899.1	897.3	899.0	901.5	900.7	902.5	899.5	896.3	892.7
Nonstore retailers	428.8	421.3	431.9	433.2	435.1	438.7	437.7	438.4	435.6	435.4	430.3	430.6	429.9	430.6	430.8
Transportation and warehousing	4,248.6	4,358.6	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	4,410.8	4,419.5
Air transportation	514.5	502.6	505.6	503.6	501.6	495.1	493.7	488.9	486.9	489.0	489.1	487.6	489.0	486.7	486.5
Rail transportation	225.7	223.4	229.1	228.9	228.4	228.2	228.1	227.8	227.3	227.4	227.4	227.5	227.4	227.8	227.6
Water transportation	56.4	62.8	60.0	60.2	61.0	61.8	62.6	63.6	63.7	63.4	63.0	62.5	62.8	62.9	63.3
Truck transportation	1,351.7	1,392.7	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	1,417.5	1,421.6
Transit and ground passenger transportation	384.9	391.2	381.5	387.3	386.7	388.0	388.5	394.9	392.2	394.1	394.6	394.5	391.0	394.8	395.4
Pipeline transportation	38.4	39.3	37.5	37.4	37.6	37.6	37.2	37.2	37.0	37.4	37.5	37.7	37.8	38.1	38.2
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	27.2	28.0	30.6	31.4	31.7	31.8	31.5	31.4	31.1	30.3	31.5	32.4	31.8	31.9	31.5
Support activities for transportation	535.1	555.3	549.4	549.5	549.2	551.9	549.8	553.9	556.2	560.7	564.7	562.2	564.2	566.4	568.8
Couriers and messengers	556.6	583.1	571.2	571.3	574.1	573.8	576.3	576.8	579.7	576.8	576.5	575.2	577.6	581.2	581.4
Warehousing and storage	558.1	580.1	586.7	587.1	589.2	589.8	588.7	592.0	593.5	594.9	595.6	595.6	599.1	603.5	605.2
Utilities	563.8	576	556.2	557.7	559.1	558.9	559.4	560.1	559.7	559.3	560.4	559.5	560.5	560.3	559.7
Information	3,118	3,142.0	3,062	3,061	3,065	3,071	3,058	3,064	3,066	3,065	3,073	3,072	3,070	3,061	3,060
Publishing industries, except Internet	909.1	907.7	902.7	905.9	904.8	904.4	903.7	902.8	902.5	901.5	903.9	903.5	904.4	902.9	901.4
Motion picture and sound recording industries	385.0	393.1	376.6	375.9	381.2	390.6	379.3	383.5	387.7	391.2	389.7	389.5	384.4	377.3	379.3
Broadcasting, except Internet	325.0	331.1	327.3	328.3	329.1	326.7	327.6	325.7	325.1	323.4	325.3	325.5	327.1	327.0	326.6
Internet publishing and broadcasting	29.9	35.4	30.5	29.9	30.1	30.4	30.1	30.1	30.4	29.6	30.7	30.3	30.4	30.5	30.3
Telecommunications	1,034.6	1,032.8	998.6	996.8	994.2	993.4	991.2	995.1	993.3	991.3	994.6	993.2	993.5	993.1	989.5
ISPs, search portals, and data processing	383.7	391.8	376.4	373.6	375.6	376.1	376.9	376.7	377.8	377.4	378.7	380.7	380.0	380.4	383.4
Other information services	50.8	50	50.3	50.7	50.1	49.7	49.4	49.9	49.6	50.4	49.6	49.4	49.7	50.1	49.9
Financial activities	8,031	8,227.0	8,114	8,136	8,155	8,172	8,201	8,217	8,223	8,244	8,268	8,282	8,308	8,315	8,310
Finance and insurance	5,949.0	6,077.4	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	6,139.0	6,130.0
Monetary authorities—central bank	21.8	20.4	20.8	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.9	21.0	21.2	21.2	21.3	21.4	21.5	21.7
Credit intermediation and related activities[1]	2,817.0	2,920.4	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	2,924.3	2,920.5
Depository credit intermediation[1]	1,751.5	1,805.3	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	1,816.8	1,816.4
Commercial banking	1,280.8	1,313.3	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	1,321.7	1,322.8
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	766.1	790.6	778.4	779.6	783.4	786.2	790.5	790.7	790.4	792.9	795.9	798.8	800.7	800.8	796.6
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,258.6	2,260.8	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	2,302.9	2,301.1
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	85.4	85.2	87.0	86.8	86.3	86.2	87.1	87.5	87.8	87.5	87.8	88.2	88.6	89.5	90.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,081.9	2,149.3	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	2,176.4	2,180.4
Real estate	1,415.1	1,465.9	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	1,498.0	1,499.7
Rental and leasing services	641.1	657.6	646.2	647.4	647.8	646.8	645.1	643.9	645.0	643.3	643.9	644.9	646.1	650.2	652.0
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	25.7	25.9	26.9	27.1	27.2	27.5	27.7	27.9	27.9	27.9	28.0	28.2	28.4	28.2	28.7
Professional and business services	16,395	16,935	16,844	16,898	16,932	16,997	16,991	17,061	17,121	17,127	17,156	17,199	17,211	17,276	17,313
Professional and technical services[1]	6,774.0	6,965.9	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	7,220.6	7,239.4
Legal services	1,163.1	1,160.2	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	1,159.6	1,157.2
Accounting and bookkeeping services	805.9	862.0	837.3	841.3	845.5	848.9	851.0	847.5	859.0	847.0	846.2	849.9	852.7	860.4	867.3
Architectural and engineering services	1,258.2	1,315.9	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	1,369.3	1,371.0

See notes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2005							2006					
	2004	2005	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]	June[p]
Computer systems design and related services	1,148.6	1,186.2	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	1,255.5	1,260.2
Management and technical consulting services	789.9	809.3	841.4	847.6	851.0	852.9	855.5	861.4	865.4	867.8	871.7	875.4	878.0	879.4	879.4
Management of companies and enterprises	1,724.4	1,731.9	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	1,779.7	1,781.1
Administrative and waste services	7,896.0	8,237.1	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	8,276.1	8,292.1
Administrative and support services[1]	7,567.4	7,914.4	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	7,941.1	7,956.7
Employment services[1]	3,428.5	3,707.6	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	3,653.8	3,660.0
Temporary help services	2,387.2	2,555.0	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	2,613.4	2,603.7
Business support services	757.8	750.1	760.8	759.5	759.4	757.2	752.7	754.7	751.8	760.7	760.6	761.3	761.6	765.8	766.4
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,693.7	1,730.6	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	1,767.4	1,770.1
Waste management and remediation services	328.6	322.6	333.6	337.6	336.9	334.0	330.2	332.7	334.1	335.2	334.4	335.8	335.5	335.0	335.4
Educational and health services	16,953	17,344.0	17,333	17,368	17,413	17,451	17,440	17,481	17,507	17,544	17,585	17,622	17,650	17,676	17,702
Educational services	2,762.5	2,830	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	2,853.1	2,849.2
Health care and social assistance	14,190.2	14,514.6	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	14,823.3	14,852.3
Ambulatory health care services[1]	4,952.3	5,090.9	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	5,249.1	5,254.6
Offices of physicians	2,047.8	2,120.3	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	2,168.6	2,173.6
Outpatient care centers	450.5	459.7	471.2	474.7	476.5	479.3	480.6	482.4	484.1	485.9	486.9	488.6	488.8	488.8	490.0
Home health care services	776.6	803.3	815.1	817.1	819.6	820.5	820.8	824.3	822.1	829.1	831.9	835.8	835.5	839.9	838.5
Hospitals	4,284.7	4,375.5	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	4,417.6	4,428.1
Nursing and residential care facilities[1]	2,818.4	2,845.2	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	2,894.8	2,902.6
Nursing care facilities	1,576.9	1,574.3	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	1,590.1	1,590.6
Social assistance[1]	2,134.8	2,202.9	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	2,261.8	2,267.0
Child day care services	764.7	792.4	787.4	786.6	785.7	787.8	793.2	792.9	793.3	795.1	795.8	795.6	797.0	793.7	790.2
Leisure and hospitality	12,493	12,748.0	12,802	12,833	12,860	12,826	12,840	12,881	12,898	12,932	12,955	12,976	12,989	13,014	13,035
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,849.6	1,828	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	1,910.2	1,911.0
Performing arts and spectator sports	367.5	359.3	372.0	372.2	372.9	372.2	365.0	362.8	362.1	356.3	364.9	364.4	369.2	374.3	374.9
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	118.3	116.9	121.5	121.3	121.1	123.2	121.6	121.0	121.6	121.4	121.9	121.5	122.8	124.1	123.4
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,363.8	1,352.3	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	1,411.8	1,412.7
Accommodations and food services	10,643.2	10,919.3	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	11,104.0	11,124.2
Accommodations	1,789.5	1,830.2	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	1,799.3	1,799.6
Food services and drinking places	8,853.7	9,089.1	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	9,304.7	9,324.6
Other services	5,409	5,467.0	5,394	5,392	5,385	5,381	5,371	5,377	5,386	5,397	5,396	5,399	5,399	5,405	5,402
Repair and maintenance	1,228.8	1,239.0	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	1,251.5	1,249.8
Personal and laundry services	1,272.9	1,280	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	1,269.8	1,269.2
Membership associations and organizations	2,907.5	2,947.6	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	2,883.8	2,883.4
Government	21,621	21,795.0	21,786	21,822	21,851	21,855	21,852	21,880	21,878	21,844	21,876	21,899	21,918	21,924	21,939
Federal	2,730	2,719.0	2,727	2,726	2,725	2,725	2,724	2,728	2,713	2,705	2,707	2,706	2,704	2,708	2,713
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	1,947.5	1,939	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	1,938.1	1,941.8
U.S. Postal Service	782.1	779.9	775.7	775.5	774.6	774.7	774.1	774.9	772.1	769.1	767.9	769.3	766.2	769.7	770.8
State	4,982	5,030.0	5,016	5,023	5,024	5,026	5,022	5,032	5,036	5,007	5,024	5,024	5,032	5,032	5,028
Education	2,238.1	2,283.0	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	2,255.0	2,254.7	2,251.7
Other State government	2,743.9	2,747	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	2,776.9	2,776.2
Local	13,909	14,046.0	14,043	14,073	14,102	14,104	14,106	14,120	14,129	14,132	14,145	14,169	14,182	14,184	14,198
Education	7,765.2	7,856.0	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	7,922.9	7,924.7
Other local government	6,144.1	6,190	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	6,260.9	6,273.6

[1] Includes other industries not shown separately.

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

p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Annual average		2005							2006					
	2004	2005	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]	June[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.7	33.8	33.7	33.8	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.9
GOODS-PRODUCING	40.0	40.1	39.9	39.9	39.9	40.0	40.3	40.4	40.2	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.6	40.4	40.6
Natural resources and mining	44.5	45.6	45.6	45.9	45.9	45.9	46.0	45.0	45.6	46.1	45.2	45.2	45.5	44.9	45.9
Construction	38.3	38.6	38.6	38.2	38.3	38.2	38.5	39.2	38.7	39.1	38.9	38.9	39.1	38.5	39.0
Manufacturing	40.8	40.7	40.4	40.5	40.6	40.7	41.0	40.8	40.8	40.9	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.2	41.3
Overtime hours	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6
Durable goods	41.3	41.1	40.9	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.6	41.3	41.2	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.6	41.5	41.6
Overtime hours	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
Wood products	40.7	40.0	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	40.8	40.5	40.1	40.1	40.3	40.4	40.4	40.1	39.6
Nonmetallic mineral products	42.3	42.0	41.9	41.7	41.6	41.9	42.6	43.5	42.7	43.1	42.9	43.0	43.3	43.1	43.4
Primary metals	43.1	43.0	42.7	43.1	43.2	43.4	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.7	43.6	43.4	43.4	43.7	43.8
Fabricated metal products	41.1	41.0	40.7	40.9	40.9	40.8	41.6	41.2	41.1	41.2	41.3	41.5	41.7	41.4	41.5
Machinery	41.9	42.1	41.9	42.0	42.0	42.1	42.2	42.0	41.9	41.8	42.1	42.1	42.6	42.5	42.6
Computer and electronic products	40.4	40.0	39.8	40.1	39.9	40.2	40.5	40.3	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.5	40.7	40.5	40.8
Electrical equipment and appliances	40.7	40.6	40.3	40.8	40.9	41.3	41.4	41.0	40.9	41.2	41.4	41.3	41.4	41.2	41.3
Transportation equipment	42.5	42.5	42.1	42.3	42.7	42.7	43.0	42.7	42.6	42.6	42.7	42.8	43.0	43.0	43.0
Furniture and related products	39.5	39.3	39.1	39.2	39.2	39.3	39.2	38.5	38.3	38.2	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.7	38.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.5	38.7	38.7	38.3	38.7	38.8	39.0	38.6	38.5	38.5	38.6	38.5	38.7	38.7	39.0
Nondurable goods	40.0	39.9	39.7	39.7	39.7	39.9	40.1	40.0	40.2	40.3	40.4	40.4	40.5	40.6	40.7
Overtime hours	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5
Food manufacturing	39.3	39.0	38.8	39.0	38.8	38.8	38.9	39.0	39.3	39.6	39.7	39.8	39.7	39.9	40.0
Beverage and tobacco products	39.2	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.5	40.8	40.1	40.0	39.9	39.9	40.2	40.1	40.9	41.1
Textile mills	40.1	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	40.7
Textile product mills	38.9	38.8	37.8	38.2	38.7	38.7	38.8	39.6	40.0	40.1	40.4	39.6	40.2	40.2	40.2
Apparel	36.0	35.8	35.4	35.5	35.8	35.8	36.1	35.9	35.6	36.0	35.8	36.0	36.5	36.7	37.1
Leather and allied products	38.4	38.3	38.7	39.0	38.6	38.5	38.7	39.5	39.4	39.4	39.3	39.5	38.8	39.3	39.1
Paper and paper products	42.1	42.5	42.3	42.3	42.4	42.8	42.9	42.5	42.6	42.4	42.5	42.4	42.9	43.1	43.2
Printing and related support activities	38.4	38.4	38.2	38.4	38.4	38.6	38.5	38.3	38.4	38.8	39.0	39.0	39.3	39.2	39.2
Petroleum and coal products	44.9	45.6	45.8	45.4	45.2	47.4	47.3	45.8	44.5	45.0	44.6	45.0	45.1	45.4	45.1
Chemicals	42.8	42.2	42.1	42.1	41.6	42.0	42.9	42.3	42.5	42.6	42.8	42.7	42.7	42.4	42.7
Plastics and rubber products	40.4	40.0	39.7	39.6	39.9	40.0	40.0	40.1	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.8	40.8	40.7	40.9
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.5	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.4	33.3	33.4
Wholesale trade	37.8	37.7	37.6	37.6	37.5	37.7	37.8	37.8	37.9	37.8	37.9	37.8	38.1	37.9	38.0
Retail trade	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.4	30.5	30.4	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.4	30.4	30.5	30.4	30.4
Transportation and warehousing	37.2	37.0	37.0	37.0	36.9	36.6	36.7	36.8	36.7	36.6	36.7	36.7	36.6	36.7	36.9
Utilities	40.9	41.1	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.3	41.2	41.4	41.0	41.1	41.0	41.2	41.3	41.2
Information	36.3	36.5	36.4	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.7	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.5	36.5
Financial activities	35.5	35.9	36.1	36.1	36.0	36.0	36.1	35.9	35.9	36.0	35.7	35.6	35.7	35.5	35.6
Professional and business services	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	34.5
Education and health services	32.4	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	32.6
Leisure and hospitality	25.7	25.7	25.8	25.8	25.7	25.8	25.7	25.7	25.6	25.7	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6
Other services	31.0	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	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.

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

Industry	Annual average		2005							2006					
	2004	2005	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]	June[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars	$15.67	$16.11	$16.07	$16.14	$16.16	$16.19	$16.28	$16.28	$16.35	$16.40	$16.47	$16.51	$16.61	$16.62	$16.69
Constant (1982) dollars	8.23	$8.17	8.22	8.20	8.15	8.05	8.09	8.15	8.20	8.17	8.20	8.19	8.18	8.15	8.17
GOODS-PRODUCING	17.19	17.60	17.59	17.63	17.68	17.66	17.74	17.74	17.77	17.79	17.80	17.82	17.87	17.92	18.00
Natural resources and mining	18.07	18.73	18.66	18.74	18.88	19.03	19.04	18.95	19.12	19.33	19.40	19.52	19.71	19.79	19.85
Construction	19.23	19.48	19.43	19.52	19.51	19.54	19.58	19.59	19.65	19.63	19.66	19.65	19.70	19.86	20.02
Manufacturing	16.15	16.56	16.56	16.58	16.65	16.60	16.71	16.68	16.70	16.71	16.72	16.74	16.78	16.79	16.82
Excluding overtime	15.29	15.68	15.70	15.71	15.76	15.73	15.82	15.79	15.83	15.84	15.83	15.87	15.89	15.90	15.93
Durable goods	16.82	17.35	17.32	17.36	17.45	17.38	17.51	17.50	17.52	17.53	17.54	17.57	17.60	17.65	17.70
Nondurable goods	15.05	15.27	15.29	15.27	15.30	15.30	15.35	15.29	15.31	15.33	15.33	15.33	15.37	15.33	15.30
PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	15.26	15.71	15.67	15.75	15.76	15.80	15.89	15.89	15.97	16.03	16.11	16.16	16.27	16.27	16.33
Trade,transportation, and utilities	14.58	14.95	14.89	15.00	14.98	14.98	15.05	15.04	15.10	15.13	15.19	15.20	15.30	15.30	15.38
Wholesale trade	17.65	18.16	18.10	18.22	18.21	18.26	18.32	18.45	18.56	18.53	18.61	18.66	18.69	18.79	18.86
Retail trade	12.08	12.37	12.35	12.45	12.41	12.35	12.43	12.35	12.39	12.44	12.46	12.47	12.58	12.54	12.59
Transportation and warehousing	16.52	16.73	16.66	16.75	16.78	16.82	16.82	16.85	16.87	16.91	16.99	16.98	17.10	17.04	17.17
Utilities	25.61	26.67	26.39	26.98	26.84	26.95	27.17	27.15	27.34	27.48	27.54	27.53	27.44	27.34	27.48
Information	21.40	22.14	22.04	22.17	22.21	22.32	22.65	22.40	22.60	22.98	22.82	23.00	23.13	23.16	23.26
Financial activities	17.52	17.97	17.87	17.95	17.92	18.01	18.09	18.20	18.27	18.33	18.45	18.49	18.64	18.64	18.69
Professional and business services	17.48	18.02	18.03	18.11	18.14	18.15	18.30	18.29	18.42	18.54	18.66	18.80	18.98	18.93	18.99
Education and health services	16.15	16.69	16.69	16.76	16.79	16.84	16.90	16.95	17.00	17.04	17.13	17.16	17.22	17.26	17.32
Leisure and hospitality	8.91	9.13	9.12	9.13	9.16	9.22	9.22	9.24	9.27	9.27	9.36	9.42	9.49	9.54	9.57
Other services	13.98	14.25	14.31	14.35	14.39	14.40	14.46	14.46	14.47	14.48	14.50	14.48	14.49	14.52	14.54

[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.

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

Industry	Annual average		2005							2006					
	2004	2005	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]	June[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	$15.67	$16.11	$15.97	$16.05	$16.06	$16.22	$16.35	$16.30	$16.37	$16.52	$16.51	$16.51	$16.68	$16.58	$16.59
Seasonally adjusted	–	–	16.07	16.14	16.16	16.19	16.28	16.28	16.35	16.40	16.47	16.51	16.61	16.62	16.69
GOODS-PRODUCING	17.19	17.60	17.57	17.64	17.71	17.78	17.82	17.76	17.82	17.73	17.72	17.72	17.82	17.89	18.00
Natural resources and mining	18.07	18.73	18.57	18.70	18.76	18.93	19.01	18.90	19.23	19.47	19.41	19.61	19.82	19.79	19.78
Construction	19.23	19.46	19.36	19.56	19.59	19.69	19.75	19.61	19.68	19.50	19.57	19.53	19.61	19.78	19.99
Manufacturing	16.15	16.56	16.52	16.50	16.60	16.66	16.70	16.70	16.81	16.76	16.71	16.71	16.76	16.76	16.78
Durable goods	16.82	17.34	17.27	17.21	17.41	17.45	17.52	17.54	17.67	17.56	17.54	17.54	17.56	17.60	17.65
Wood products	13.03	13.16	13.08	13.21	13.04	13.08	13.28	13.32	13.23	13.17	13.16	13.17	13.27	13.35	13.49
Nonmetallic mineral products	16.25	16.61	16.79	16.93	16.85	16.76	16.71	16.55	16.53	16.51	16.55	16.61	16.72	16.60	16.67
Primary metals	18.57	18.94	18.76	18.93	18.99	19.07	19.08	19.21	19.16	19.37	19.22	19.18	19.34	19.10	19.10
Fabricated metal products	15.31	15.80	15.73	15.84	15.88	15.91	15.93	16.01	16.18	16.12	16.06	16.09	16.04	16.09	16.12
Machinery	16.68	17.03	17.04	17.12	17.00	17.02	17.06	17.01	17.07	17.07	17.01	16.99	16.95	17.03	17.06
Computer and electronic products	17.27	18.40	18.36	18.59	18.56	18.65	18.61	18.60	18.72	18.71	18.75	18.61	18.76	18.71	18.83
Electrical equipment and appliances	14.90	15.25	15.11	15.29	15.34	15.32	15.39	15.42	15.56	15.47	15.48	15.42	15.37	15.42	15.45
Transportation equipment	21.49	22.10	21.96	21.46	22.27	22.31	22.54	22.55	22.71	22.33	22.30	22.32	22.28	22.40	22.49
Furniture and related products	13.16	13.44	13.47	13.44	13.45	13.55	13.45	13.45	13.52	13.53	13.48	13.50	13.70	13.66	13.70
Miscellaneous manufacturing	13.84	14.08	14.02	14.22	14.11	14.06	14.08	14.12	14.20	14.08	14.08	14.30	14.37	14.40	14.28
Nondurable goods	15.05	15.27	15.28	15.33	15.25	15.34	15.31	15.28	15.35	15.39	15.31	15.29	15.38	15.31	15.29
Food manufacturing	12.98	13.04	13.03	13.01	12.98	13.08	13.00	13.06	13.13	13.08	13.01	13.02	13.08	13.11	13.14
Beverages and tobacco products	19.14	18.79	18.73	19.05	18.46	18.67	18.57	18.76	18.59	18.41	18.24	18.19	18.39	18.24	17.92
Textile mills	12.13	12.38	12.45	12.44	12.44	12.39	12.31	12.48	12.45	12.50	12.38	12.41	12.42	12.42	12.56
Textile product mills	11.39	11.66	11.65	11.75	11.75	11.70	11.71	11.78	11.89	11.75	11.74	11.74	11.90	11.97	11.98
Apparel	9.75	10.24	10.19	10.29	10.24	10.36	10.28	10.41	10.47	10.62	10.59	10.61	10.61	10.58	10.63
Leather and allied products	11.63	11.50	11.50	11.54	11.55	11.70	11.49	11.57	11.33	11.25	11.00	11.11	11.25	11.45	11.74
Paper and paper products	17.91	17.98	18.08	18.22	17.95	17.97	17.94	17.87	17.91	17.87	17.74	17.78	17.98	17.88	17.90
Printing and related support activities	15.71	15.75	15.63	15.71	15.78	15.95	15.89	15.73	15.92	15.90	15.69	15.77	15.72	15.77	15.63
Petroleum and coal products	24.39	24.54	24.50	24.59	24.13	24.39	24.59	24.64	24.62	24.74	24.78	24.81	24.74	24.32	23.91
Chemicals	19.17	19.67	19.61	19.72	19.73	19.84	19.88	19.68	19.85	19.95	19.92	19.63	19.76	19.51	19.36
Plastics and rubber products	14.59	14.82	14.88	14.92	14.92	14.87	14.80	14.78	14.84	15.00	14.89	14.90	14.93	14.93	15.02
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	15.26	15.71	15.53	15.62	15.61	15.79	15.95	15.90	15.98	16.20	16.19	16.19	16.38	16.23	16.21
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.58	14.93	14.84	14.97	14.93	15.00	15.09	15.00	14.96	15.20	15.23	15.23	15.44	15.29	15.34
Wholesale trade	17.65	18.16	17.99	18.17	18.13	18.23	18.42	18.46	18.58	18.64	18.65	18.60	18.86	18.71	18.74
Retail trade	12.08	12.36	12.33	12.43	12.37	12.37	12.42	12.28	12.25	12.47	12.47	12.50	12.70	12.57	12.59
Transportation and warehousing	16.52	16.71	16.64	16.79	16.79	16.82	16.83	16.88	16.86	16.92	16.95	16.96	17.11	16.97	17.17
Utilities	25.61	26.70	26.22	26.83	26.64	27.19	27.26	27.37	27.44	27.53	27.60	27.60	27.69	27.33	27.20
Information	21.40	22.07	21.78	21.98	22.09	22.40	22.80	22.45	22.61	23.08	22.84	22.89	23.19	23.10	23.02
Financial activities	17.52	17.94	17.78	17.90	17.90	18.02	18.22	18.17	18.23	18.45	18.45	18.46	18.76	18.59	18.57
Professional and business services	17.48	18.07	17.89	17.98	17.93	18.04	18.38	18.25	18.44	18.85	18.77	18.82	19.20	18.86	18.84
Education and health services	16.15	16.72	16.63	16.80	16.76	16.87	16.90	16.94	17.04	17.10	17.14	17.16	17.23	17.21	17.26
Leisure and hospitality	8.91	9.14	9.03	9.01	9.05	9.23	9.26	9.29	9.39	9.33	9.41	9.43	9.48	9.55	9.50
Other services	13.98	14.33	14.25	14.24	14.29	14.39	14.45	14.46	14.52	14.55	14.54	14.49	14.58	14.55	14.49

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.

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

Industry	Annual average		2005							2006					
	2004	2005	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]	June[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	$528.36	$543.65	$539.79	$542.49	$544.43	$549.86	$557.54	$550.94	$551.67	$558.38	$553.09	$554.74	$565.45	$558.75	$562.40
Seasonally adjusted	–	–	541.56	545.53	544.59	547.22	550.26	550.26	552.63	554.32	556.69	558.04	563.08	561.76	565.79
GOODS-PRODUCING	688.17	705.28	706.31	700.31	713.71	721.87	723.49	721.06	719.93	710.97	708.80	712.34	711.02	724.55	736.20
Natural resources and mining	803.82	853.89	848.65	850.85	870.46	876.46	882.06	854.28	876.89	887.83	869.57	876.57	901.81	892.53	913.84
CONSTRUCTION	735.55	750.63	758.91	758.93	769.89	775.79	772.23	768.71	749.81	744.90	747.57	749.95	753.02	769.44	791.60
Manufacturing	658.59	673.61	669.06	658.35	673.96	684.73	688.04	688.04	695.93	685.48	680.10	685.11	677.10	690.51	693.01
Durable goods	694.13	713.05	708.07	693.56	715.55	725.92	730.58	731.42	738.61	723.47	720.89	726.16	714.69	730.40	736.01
Wood products	530.15	526.91	527.12	523.12	522.90	524.51	545.81	544.79	533.17	521.53	517.19	526.80	530.80	539.34	540.95
Nonmetallic mineral products	688.20	700.62	710.22	704.29	711.07	715.65	728.56	731.51	699.22	698.37	695.10	704.26	717.29	718.78	730.15
Primary metals	799.78	815.52	801.05	802.63	812.77	829.55	828.07	839.48	843.04	854.22	839.91	834.33	823.88	832.76	832.76
Fabricated metal products	628.80	647.32	640.21	638.35	646.32	653.90	665.87	664.42	674.71	665.76	660.07	666.13	649.62	666.13	668.98
Machinery	699.59	716.48	713.98	712.19	707.20	721.65	718.23	719.52	728.89	716.94	712.72	716.98	705.12	723.78	725.05
Computer and electronic products	697.83	735.82	727.06	738.02	734.98	753.46	757.43	760.74	763.78	754.01	753.75	753.71	752.28	755.88	766.38
Electrical equipment and appliances	606.97	619.19	607.42	614.66	625.87	637.31	643.30	641.47	645.74	638.91	631.58	633.76	613.26	630.68	633.45
Transportation equipment	912.98	938.37	931.10	869.13	950.93	963.79	973.73	967.40	990.16	949.03	949.98	957.53	926.85	965.44	969.32
Furniture and related products	519.62	527.11	532.07	526.85	531.28	540.65	521.86	520.52	529.98	514.14	516.28	518.40	520.60	524.54	532.93
Miscellaneous manufacturing	533.07	545.19	543.98	534.67	546.06	546.93	550.53	547.86	552.38	542.08	544.90	554.84	547.50	557.28	558.35
Nondurable goods	602.53	609.13	606.62	602.47	605.43	618.20	616.99	617.31	624.75	620.22	613.93	616.19	613.66	620.06	623.83
Food manufacturing	509.55	508.03	506.87	504.79	507.52	516.66	510.90	515.87	522.57	515.35	507.39	511.69	506.20	521.78	526.91
Beverages and tobacco products	751.20	752.39	756.69	760.10	745.78	741.20	752.09	757.90	738.02	721.67	720.48	729.42	733.76	755.14	749.06
Textile mills	486.68	498.47	501.74	492.62	496.36	499.32	491.17	511.68	515.43	510.00	498.91	503.85	498.04	501.77	509.94
Textile product mills	443.12	455.19	445.03	444.15	452.38	458.64	456.69	470.02	483.92	473.53	473.12	466.08	468.86	478.80	483.99
Apparel	351.56	366.11	359.71	359.12	367.62	370.89	372.14	375.80	376.92	379.13	380.18	385.14	379.84	388.29	394.37
Leather and allied products	446.66	442.16	446.20	441.98	443.52	450.45	448.11	460.49	449.80	438.75	430.10	443.29	429.75	451.13	460.21
Paper and paper products	754.14	763.36	764.78	765.24	757.49	778.10	773.21	766.62	779.09	761.26	745.08	746.76	758.76	770.63	773.28
Printing and related support activities	603.97	604.80	592.38	598.55	604.37	623.65	616.53	608.75	617.70	618.51	611.91	616.61	609.94	613.45	609.57
Petroleum and coal products	1,095.00	1,117.94	1,117.20	1,118.85	1,078.61	1,170.72	1,170.48	1,148.22	1,095.59	1,100.93	1,087.84	1,104.05	1,125.67	1,101.70	1,073.56
Chemicals	819.73	831.40	825.58	820.35	818.80	831.30	848.88	838.37	853.55	855.86	854.57	840.16	843.75	823.32	824.74
Plastics and rubber products	589.84	592.50	592.22	578.90	593.82	602.24	593.48	597.11	611.41	609.00	601.56	607.92	597.20	607.65	615.82
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	493.30	508.66	503.17	507.65	507.33	511.60	519.97	513.57	516.15	526.50	521.32	519.70	533.99	522.61	525.20
Trade, transportation, and utilities	488.42	498.59	497.14	502.99	501.65	502.50	505.52	498.00	499.66	501.60	501.07	502.59	517.24	509.16	513.89
Wholesale trade	667.09	684.91	676.42	681.38	679.88	689.09	703.64	697.79	702.32	706.46	701.24	699.36	722.34	707.24	712.12
Retail trade	371.13	377.68	379.76	385.33	382.23	379.76	377.57	372.08	376.08	375.35	372.85	375.00	388.62	382.13	385.25
Transportation and warehousing	614.82	618.64	615.68	622.91	622.91	620.66	624.39	624.56	623.82	615.89	611.90	615.65	624.52	619.41	633.57
Utilities	1,048.44	1,097.16	1,082.89	1,100.03	1,092.24	1,133.82	1,134.02	1,141.33	1,133.27	1,120.47	1,128.84	1,123.32	1,146.37	1,131.46	1,123.36
Information	777.05	805.89	792.79	802.27	808.49	819.84	843.60	821.67	827.53	849.34	831.38	830.91	855.71	836.22	840.23
Financial activities	622.87	644.71	638.30	642.61	642.61	643.31	665.03	648.67	650.81	673.43	654.98	651.64	680.99	654.37	657.38
Professional and business services	597.56	618.46	611.84	614.92	613.21	618.77	635.95	625.98	632.49	652.21	645.69	645.53	666.24	646.90	651.86
Education and health services	523.78	544.80	540.48	549.36	546.38	549.96	554.32	550.55	553.80	560.88	555.34	554.27	561.70	557.60	560.95
Leisure and hospitality	228.65	235.29	235.68	238.77	238.92	235.37	239.83	235.97	236.63	236.05	238.07	238.58	243.64	242.57	246.05
Other services	433.04	443.06	441.75	442.86	444.42	444.65	447.95	445.37	447.22	451.05	447.83	444.84	451.98	448.14	449.19

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.

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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	55.8	56.7						
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	63.8	61.7						
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	65.5	65.1						
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	64.0	65.1						
Over 1-month span:												
2002	19.6	21.4	18.5	29.2	25.0	30.4	36.9	25.6	28.6	17.9	17.9	19.6
2003	32.7	19.6	19.6	10.7	23.2	19.0	19.6	29.2	28.6	36.3	42.3	40.5
2004	44.0	47.6	44.6	64.9	53.6	45.8	56.5	52.4	41.7	42.3	39.9	39.3
2005	39.3	38.7	38.7	42.3	44.6	34.5	47.6	35.7	45.2	43.5	50.0	52.4
2006	59.5	48.8	49.4	57.7	50.0	60.7						
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	48.8	54.2						
Over 6-month span:												
2002	7.1	8.3	7.7	8.3	8.3	11.9	12.5	11.9	13.7	8.9	7.1	7.7
2003	11.3	11.3	8.3	9.5	10.7	9.5	6.0	8.9	13.7	18.5	24.4	23.8
2004	28.6	33.3	33.3	45.8	47.6	51.2	56.0	51.8	48.2	49.4	39.3	35.7
2005	36.9	36.9	35.1	33.3	33.3	32.7	36.9	36.9	41.1	41.7	39.3	42.3
2006	37.5	45.8	45.2	51.2	48.2	51.2						
Over 12-month span:												
2002	7.1	6.0	6.0	6.5	7.1	3.6	4.8	6.0	4.8	7.1	4.8	8.3
2003	10.7	6.0	6.5	6.0	8.3	7.1	7.1	8.3	10.7	10.7	9.5	10.7
2004	13.1	14.3	13.1	20.2	23.2	35.7	36.9	38.1	36.3	44.0	44.6	44.6
2005	44.6	44.6	41.7	40.5	39.9	33.3	32.7	31.0	32.1	39.3	35.7	40.5
2006	41.1	39.9	39.9	42.9	41.7	46.4						

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.

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

Industry and region	Levels[1] (in thousands)							Percent						
	2005	2006						2005	2006					
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June[P]	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June[P]
Total[2]	3,941	3,981	3,994	4,089	4,070	3,945	4,004	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9
Industry														
Total private[2]	3,509	3,533	3,531	3,633	3,603	3,496	3,509	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0
Construction	170	114	121	144	138	119	156	2.2	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.0
Manufacturing	313	324	318	318	323	311	313	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	661	687	660	651	672	687	663	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5
Professional and business services	750	777	716	702	748	693	611	4.2	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.2	3.9	3.4
Education and health services	618	627	640	692	674	651	674	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	522	507	587	506	485	496	486	3.9	3.8	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.6
Government	435	449	460	458	467	452	478	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1
Region[3]														
Northeast	718	740	707	732	672	670	726	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.8
South	1,612	1,550	1,547	1,634	1,600	1,591	1,536	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1
Midwest	738	745	797	721	770	787	772	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4
West	919	928	957	985	1,022	918	933	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.0

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

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

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

NOTE: The 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					
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June[P]	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June[P]
Total[2]	4,694	4,941	4,954	4,884	4,649	4,949	4,758	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.5
Industry														
Total private[2]	4,397	4,584	4,578	4,503	4,301	4,573	4,385	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.9
Construction	426	379	403	344	376	374	362	5.8	5.1	5.4	4.6	5.0	5.0	4.8
Manufacturing	307	366	333	341	328	385	377	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,011	1,177	1,117	1,103	1,029	1,018	1,037	3.9	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.0
Professional and business services	849	953	841	922	858	1,006	868	5.0	5.6	4.9	5.4	5.0	5.8	5.0
Education and health services	467	446	435	435	481	549	471	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.1	2.7
Leisure and hospitality	853	847	1,019	899	775	811	843	6.6	6.6	7.9	6.9	6.0	6.2	6.5
Government	293	352	379	397	361	379	373	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7
Region[3]														
Northeast	698	727	814	914	849	852	716	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.3	2.8
South	1,817	1,946	2,061	1,803	1,777	1,849	1,836	3.8	4.1	4.3	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8
Midwest	1,038	1,043	1,045	1,117	965	1,133	1,022	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.2
West	1,127	1,176	1,083	1,127	1,152	1,114	1,177	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.9

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

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

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

NOTE: The 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.

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

Industry and region	Levels[1] (in thousands)							Percent						
	2005	2006						2005	2006					
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June[p]	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June[p]
Total[2]	4,359	4,285	4,531	4,681	4,495	4,811	4,550	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.4
Industry														
Total private[2]	4,067	3,995	4,252	4,360	4,203	4,488	4,263	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.8
Construction	348	374	335	422	373	478	318	4.7	5.0	4.5	5.6	5.0	6.4	4.2
Manufacturing	355	353	380	427	346	381	373	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,027	880	997	989	1,022	1,046	1,042	3.9	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0
Professional and business services	735	780	826	798	790	833	752	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.4
Education and health services	400	353	403	399	437	487	464	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.6
Leisure and hospitality	843	848	881	769	770	799	781	6.5	6.6	6.8	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.0
Government	270	300	285	326	302	324	286	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3
Region[3]														
Northeast	685	701	736	714	711	779	742	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.9
South	1,759	1,653	1,694	1,810	1,710	1,828	1,774	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.7
Midwest	934	987	1,032	1,014	992	1,045	849	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.7
West	997	970	1,054	1,188	1,116	1,136	1,127	3.4	3.3	3.5	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.8

[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					
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June[p]	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June[p]
Total[2]	2,567	2,577	2,663	2,763	2,541	2,723	2,614	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9
Industry														
Total private[2]	2,428	2,435	2,526	2,606	2,383	2,565	2,478	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.2
Construction	189	179	153	182	167	207	159	2.6	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.8	2.1
Manufacturing	184	196	202	205	175	202	191	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	634	551	602	598	613	622	594	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3
Professional and business services	365	415	422	426	409	434	357	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.1
Education and health services	254	225	279	267	253	276	286	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6
Leisure and hospitality	558	569	607	561	535	533	588	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.5
Government	139	143	139	156	159	159	137	.6	.7	.6	.7	.7	.7	.6
Region[3]														
Northeast	390	369	368	383	370	370	349	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
South	1,069	1,068	1,114	1,129	1,026	1,152	1,120	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.3
Midwest	481	571	600	619	575	581	535	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7
West	618	569	567	642	593	612	615	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.0	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.

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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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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.

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

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

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

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

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

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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.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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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.

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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.

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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

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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.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2004			2005				2006		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
										June 2006	
Civilian workers[2]	95.5	96.5	97.0	98.0	98.6	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.6	0.9	3.0
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	95.2	96.2	96.8	98.0	98.5	99.4	100.0	100.9	101.6	.7	3.1
Management, business, and financial	96.5	97.1	97.7	99.0	99.4	99.7	100.0	101.3	101.9	.6	2.5
Professional and related	94.4	95.7	96.3	97.5	98.1	99.3	100.0	100.7	101.4	.7	3.4
Sales and office	95.5	96.6	96.8	97.7	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.6	1.1	3.3
Sales and related	95.4	96.8	96.3	97.3	97.9	99.2	100.0	99.9	101.1	1.2	3.3
Office and administrative support	95.6	96.4	97.1	98.0	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.9	101.9	1.0	3.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	95.9	96.4	97.0	97.8	98.8	99.5	100.0	100.8	102.0	1.2	3.2
Construction and extraction	95.7	96.3	97.1	97.6	98.5	99.4	100.0	100.7	102.0	1.3	3.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair	96.1	96.6	96.9	98.0	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.9	102.0	1.1	2.9
Production, transportation, and material moving	96.3	97.3	97.7	98.4	99.0	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.1	.7	2.1
Production	96.3	97.3	97.7	98.5	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.4	101.0	.6	1.9
Transportation and material moving	96.3	97.2	97.6	98.2	98.8	99.8	100.0	100.5	101.3	.8	2.5
Service occupations	95.4	96.5	97.0	97.8	98.3	99.4	100.0	100.8	101.4	.6	3.2
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	95.4	96.5	96.9	98.0	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.3	101.3	1.0	2.3
Manufacturing	95.6	96.7	96.9	98.2	99.1	99.8	100.0	100.1	101.0	.9	1.9
Service-providing	95.5	96.5	97.0	97.9	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.9	101.6	.7	3.1
Education and health services	94.3	95.8	96.4	97.2	97.6	99.1	100.0	100.6	101.3	.7	3.8
Health care and social assistance	95.1	96.3	96.7	97.8	98.5	99.3	100.0	101.1	102.0	.9	3.6
Hospitals	94.3	95.5	96.2	97.5	98.2	99.3	100.0	101.2	101.9	.7	3.8
Nursing and residential care facilities	95.4	96.1	96.6	97.5	98.3	99.2	100.0	101.0	101.4	.4	3.2
Education services	93.8	95.5	96.1	96.7	97.0	99.0	100.0	100.2	100.7	.5	3.8
Elementary and secondary schools	93.3	95.3	96.0	96.4	96.7	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.5	.3	3.9
Public administration[3]	93.8	95.1	95.8	97.1	97.5	99.0	100.0	100.6	101.2	.6	3.8
Private industry workers	95.9	96.7	97.2	98.2	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.7	.9	2.8
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	95.7	96.5	97.1	98.5	99.1	99.6	100.0	101.1	101.9	.8	2.8
Management, business, and financial	96.8	97.3	97.9	99.1	99.6	99.7	100.0	101.3	102.0	.7	2.4
Professional and related	94.8	95.8	96.5	98.0	98.8	99.5	100.0	101.0	101.8	.8	3.0
Sales and office	95.7	96.6	96.8	97.8	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.6	1.1	3.1
Sales and related	95.4	96.8	96.2	97.2	97.9	99.2	100.0	99.9	101.1	1.2	3.3
Office and administrative support	95.8	96.5	97.2	98.1	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.9	1.0	3.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	96.1	96.5	97.1	97.9	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.8	102.1	1.3	3.2
Construction and extraction	95.8	96.4	97.2	97.7	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.7	102.2	1.5	3.5
Installation, maintenance, and repair	96.3	96.7	97.0	98.1	99.3	99.6	100.0	100.9	102.1	1.2	2.8
Production, transportation, and material moving	96.5	97.4	97.8	98.5	99.0	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.1	.7	2.1
Production	96.4	97.4	97.7	98.6	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.4	101.0	.6	1.9
Transportation and material moving	96.7	97.5	97.9	98.3	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.4	101.2	.8	2.2
Service occupations	96.7	97.2	97.7	98.5	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.5	.7	2.5
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries	95.4	96.5	96.9	98.0	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.3	101.3	1.0	2.3
Management, professional, and related	93.8	94.5	95.6	98.0	99.2	100.2	100.0	100.2	100.7	.5	1.5
Sales and office	94.0	97.0	95.8	96.8	98.0	99.7	100.0	99.9	102.7	2.8	4.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	96.0	96.7	97.3	97.9	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.9	1.3	3.0
Production, transportation, and material moving	96.5	97.5	97.8	98.6	99.2	99.8	100.0	100.3	101.0	.7	1.8
Construction	95.4	96.5	96.7	97.4	98.5	99.7	100.0	100.7	101.9	1.2	3.5
Manufacturing	95.6	96.7	96.9	98.2	99.1	99.8	100.0	100.1	101.0	.9	1.9
Management, professional, and related	94.0	94.8	95.1	97.6	98.9	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.5	.5	1.6
Sales and office	94.7	96.6	96.3	97.6	98.7	99.9	100.0	99.5	102.8	3.3	4.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	96.2	97.3	97.9	98.3	99.2	99.5	100.0	100.1	100.8	.7	1.6
Production, transportation, and material moving	96.6	97.6	97.9	98.7	99.3	99.8	100.0	100.2	100.9	.7	1.6
Service-providing industries	96.1	96.8	97.3	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	101.0	101.8	.8	2.9
Management, professional, and related	96.0	96.8	97.4	98.6	99.1	99.5	100.0	101.3	102.2	.9	3.1
Sales and office	95.9	96.6	96.9	97.9	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.6	101.5	.9	3.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	96.1	96.3	96.7	97.9	99.0	99.4	100.0	101.2	102.5	1.3	3.5
Production, transportation, and material moving	96.5	97.4	97.7	98.3	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.3	.7	2.5
Service occupations	96.7	97.2	97.7	98.5	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.5	.6	2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	96.3	96.9	97.0	98.1	98.5	99.4	100.0	100.8	101.4	.6	2.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2004			2005				2006		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
										June 2006	
Wholesale trade	95.3	96.4	96.0	97.7	97.7	99.2	100.0	100.3	100.8	0.5	3.2
Retail trade	96.3	96.6	97.1	98.1	98.8	99.5	100.0	100.6	101.2	.6	2.4
Transportation and warehousing	97.6	98.4	98.5	98.4	98.6	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.0	.6	2.4
Utilities	94.8	95.2	95.1	98.1	99.3	99.5	100.0	107.8	109.3	1.4	10.1
Information	96.2	96.6	96.8	98.3	99.2	99.5	100.0	100.9	102.1	1.2	2.9
Financial activities	95.5	96.1	96.8	98.4	99.4	99.2	100.0	101.2	101.8	.6	2.4
Finance and insurance	96.5	96.9	97.8	98.7	100.0	99.5	100.0	101.5	102.4	.9	2.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	89.8	91.3	91.2	96.9	96.7	98.6	100.0	99.8	99.3	−.5	2.7
Professional and business services	97.0	97.9	98.5	99.1	99.5	99.6	100.0	101.1	102.2	1.1	2.7
Education and health services	94.9	96.1	96.7	97.7	98.4	99.3	100.0	101.0	101.8	.8	3.5
Education services	94.1	95.6	96.4	97.1	97.5	99.6	100.0	100.7	101.5	.8	4.1
Health care and social assistance	95.1	96.3	96.7	97.8	98.5	99.3	100.0	101.1	101.9	.8	3.5
Hospitals	94.2	95.3	96.0	97.5	98.2	99.2	100.0	101.3	102.0	.7	3.9
Leisure and hospitality	97.4	97.4	97.7	98.5	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.3	.7	2.2
Accommodation and food services	96.9	97.2	97.9	98.7	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.5	101.4	.9	2.5
Other services, except public administration	96.2	96.5	97.2	98.0	98.6	99.9	100.0	101.4	102.7	1.3	4.2
State and local government workers	93.9	95.4	96.1	96.9	97.2	99.1	100.0	100.5	100.9	.4	3.8
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	94.0	95.5	96.2	97.0	97.3	99.0	100.0	100.3	100.8	.5	3.6
Professional and related	93.9	95.5	96.1	96.8	97.1	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.8	.6	3.8
Sales and office	94.4	95.7	96.5	97.5	97.6	99.3	100.0	100.9	101.5	.6	4.0
Office and administrative support	94.2	95.6	96.4	97.4	97.5	99.2	100.0	101.0	101.6	.6	4.2
Service occupations	92.7	94.9	95.5	96.2	96.7	99.1	100.0	100.6	101.2	.6	4.7
Workers by industry											
Education and health services	93.8	95.5	96.1	96.7	97.0	99.0	100.0	100.3	100.8	.5	3.9
Education services	93.8	95.4	96.1	96.6	96.9	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.5	.3	3.7
Schools	93.8	95.5	96.1	96.6	96.9	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.5	.3	3.7
Elementary and secondary schools	93.4	95.3	96.0	96.4	96.6	98.8	100.0	100.2	100.5	.3	4.0
Health care and social assistance	94.7	96.3	96.5	97.6	98.0	99.5	100.0	101.3	102.9	1.6	5.0
Hospitals	94.4	96.1	96.7	97.6	98.0	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.3	.4	3.4
Public administration[3]	93.8	95.1	95.8	97.1	97.5	99.0	100.0	100.6	101.2	.6	3.8

[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.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2004			2005				2006		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
										June 2006	
Civilian workers[1]	96.3	97.2	97.5	98.1	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.5	0.8	2.8
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	96.2	97.1	97.5	98.3	98.8	99.4	100.0	100.8	101.6	.8	2.8
Management, business, and financial	97.4	97.9	98.4	99.1	99.5	99.6	100.0	101.2	102.0	.8	2.5
Professional and related	95.6	96.6	97.1	97.8	98.3	99.3	100.0	100.6	101.4	.8	3.2
Sales and office	96.1	97.2	97.2	97.8	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.4	101.6	1.2	3.3
Sales and related	95.8	97.4	96.6	97.3	97.8	99.2	100.0	99.8	101.3	1.5	3.6
Office and administrative support	96.4	97.1	97.6	98.2	98.8	99.4	100.0	100.8	101.8	1.0	3.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	96.6	97.0	97.4	97.8	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.8	1.1	3.1
Construction and extraction	96.5	96.8	97.4	97.8	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.7	101.9	1.2	3.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair	96.6	97.3	97.4	97.8	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.6	101.6	1.0	2.6
Production, transportation, and material moving	96.7	97.6	97.8	98.3	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.2	.6	2.3
Production	96.4	97.4	97.5	98.2	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.2	.5	2.3
Transportation and material moving	97.0	97.9	98.2	98.4	98.9	99.7	100.0	100.5	101.2	.7	2.3
Service occupations	96.5	97.1	97.6	98.2	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.5	101.2	.7	2.5
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	96.2	97.2	97.2	97.9	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.8	1.1	3.1
Manufacturing	96.5	97.4	97.4	98.2	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.7	101.7	1.0	2.8
Service-providing	96.3	97.2	97.5	98.2	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.5	.8	2.8
Education and health services	95.3	96.6	97.0	97.6	98.0	99.1	100.0	100.4	101.1	.7	3.2
Health care and social assistance	95.5	96.7	97.1	98.0	98.5	99.2	100.0	100.8	101.8	1.0	3.4
Hospitals	94.9	96.0	96.7	97.6	98.2	99.2	100.0	100.9	101.7	.8	3.6
Nursing and residential care facilities	95.7	96.2	96.9	97.7	98.4	99.1	100.0	100.7	101.2	.5	2.8
Education services	95.2	96.5	96.9	97.4	97.6	99.0	100.0	100.2	100.5	.3	3.0
Elementary and secondary schools	95.1	96.5	96.9	97.1	97.3	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.3	.3	3.1
Public administration[2]	95.8	96.5	97.0	97.9	98.3	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.1	.6	2.8
Private industry workers	96.5	97.3	97.6	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.7	1.0	2.8
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	96.5	97.3	97.8	98.6	99.2	99.6	100.0	101.1	102.0	.9	2.8
Management, business, and financial	97.5	98.1	98.5	99.2	99.7	99.5	100.0	101.3	102.2	.9	2.5
Professional and related	95.7	96.7	97.2	98.2	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.9	101.8	.9	3.0
Sales and office	96.1	97.2	97.2	97.8	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.4	101.6	1.2	3.1
Sales and related	95.7	97.4	96.6	97.3	97.8	99.2	100.0	99.8	101.3	1.5	3.6
Office and administrative support	96.4	97.1	97.6	98.2	99.0	99.4	100.0	100.9	101.9	1.0	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	96.7	97.1	97.5	97.8	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.8	1.1	3.1
Construction and extraction	96.6	96.9	97.5	97.8	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.7	102.0	1.3	3.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair	96.8	97.3	97.4	97.8	99.1	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.6	.9	2.5
Production, transportation, and material moving	96.7	97.6	97.8	98.3	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.2	.6	2.3
Production	96.5	97.4	97.5	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.2	.5	2.3
Transportation and material moving	97.1	97.9	98.2	98.5	98.9	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.2	.8	2.3
Service occupations	96.9	97.4	97.9	98.6	99.0	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.3	.7	2.3
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries	96.2	97.2	97.2	97.9	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.8	1.1	3.1
Management, professional, and related	96.6	97.0	97.2	98.0	98.8	99.7	100.0	101.1	101.7	.6	2.9
Sales and office	94.6	98.3	96.2	96.8	97.9	99.7	100.0	99.8	103.4	3.6	5.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	96.5	97.0	97.4	97.9	98.6	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.9	1.2	3.3
Production, transportation, and material moving	96.4	97.4	97.5	98.2	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.3	.6	2.4
Construction	95.9	97.0	96.9	97.3	98.3	99.4	100.0	100.6	102.0	1.4	3.8
Manufacturing	96.5	97.4	97.4	98.2	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.7	101.7	1.0	2.8
Management, professional, and related	96.9	97.4	97.5	98.2	98.9	99.9	100.0	101.1	101.5	.4	2.6
Sales and office	95.7	97.8	97.2	97.9	98.6	100.0	100.0	99.5	103.8	4.3	5.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	96.2	96.8	97.1	97.8	98.6	99.1	100.0	100.9	101.7	.8	3.1
Production, transportation, and material moving	96.5	97.4	97.5	98.3	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.3	.6	2.3
Service-providing industries	96.6	97.3	97.7	98.4	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.7	.9	2.7
Management, professional, and related	96.5	97.4	97.9	98.7	99.2	99.6	100.0	101.1	102.0	.9	2.8
Sales and office	96.3	97.1	97.3	97.9	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.4	.9	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	96.8	97.3	97.6	97.8	98.9	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.8	1.1	2.9
Production, transportation, and material moving	97.1	97.9	98.2	98.5	98.9	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.0	.6	2.1
Service occupations	97.0	97.4	98.0	98.6	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.3	.7	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	96.7	97.3	97.3	97.9	98.4	99.5	100.0	100.4	100.9	.5	2.5

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2004			2005				2006		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
										June 2006	
Wholesale trade	96.0	97.3	96.1	97.5	97.4	99.0	100.0	100.2	100.7	0.5	3.4
Retail trade	96.7	96.9	97.4	98.0	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.5	100.9	.4	2.1
Transportation and warehousing	97.6	98.5	98.7	98.2	98.8	99.9	100.0	100.1	100.7	.6	1.9
Utilities	96.6	97.1	97.4	98.4	99.2	99.5	100.0	100.8	102.1	1.3	2.9
Information	96.7	97.4	97.6	98.4	99.2	99.3	100.0	101.0	101.7	.7	2.5
Financial activities	96.3	96.9	97.8	98.7	99.8	99.4	100.0	101.3	102.3	1.0	2.5
Finance and insurance	97.9	98.3	99.2	99.1	100.7	99.7	100.0	101.6	102.8	1.2	2.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	89.0	90.7	90.7	96.8	96.2	98.3	100.0	99.8	99.9	.1	3.8
Professional and business services	97.7	98.5	99.0	99.5	99.7	99.7	100.0	101.0	102.3	1.3	2.6
Education and health services	95.2	96.5	97.0	97.9	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.7	101.6	.9	3.3
Education services	94.3	96.0	96.8	97.4	97.8	99.7	100.0	100.7	101.4	.7	3.7
Health care and social assistance	95.4	96.6	97.1	97.9	98.6	99.2	100.0	100.7	101.6	.9	3.0
Hospitals	94.7	95.7	96.5	97.4	98.1	99.1	100.0	100.9	101.8	.9	3.8
Leisure and hospitality	97.4	97.2	97.6	98.3	98.8	99.5	100.0	100.6	101.3	.7	2.5
Accommodation and food services	96.5	96.7	97.5	97.9	98.3	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.3	.8	3.1
Other services, except public administration	96.3	96.6	97.1	97.8	98.4	99.8	100.0	101.3	102.6	1.3	4.3
State and local government workers	95.6	96.6	97.0	97.6	97.8	99.1	100.0	100.3	100.8	.5	3.1
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	95.5	96.6	97.0	97.5	97.8	99.0	100.0	100.2	100.7	.5	3.0
Professional and related	95.4	96.6	96.9	97.4	97.7	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.7	.5	3.1
Sales and office	96.2	97.3	97.6	98.1	98.0	99.4	100.0	100.6	101.2	.6	3.3
Office and administrative support	96.1	97.1	97.5	98.0	97.9	99.3	100.0	100.7	101.4	.7	3.6
Service occupations	95.4	96.4	96.8	97.3	97.7	99.3	100.0	100.3	100.8	.5	3.2
Workers by industry											
Education and health services	95.4	96.6	97.0	97.4	97.6	99.0	100.0	100.2	100.7	.5	3.2
Education services	95.4	96.6	96.9	97.3	97.5	98.9	100.0	100.1	100.4	.3	3.0
Schools	95.4	96.6	96.9	97.3	97.5	98.9	100.0	100.1	100.4	.3	3.0
Elementary and secondary schools	95.2	96.5	96.9	97.1	97.2	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.3	.3	3.2
Health care and social assistance	96.0	97.1	97.3	98.1	98.5	99.4	100.0	101.0	103.0	2.0	4.6
Hospitals	95.9	97.1	97.7	98.3	98.6	99.4	100.0	100.9	101.4	.5	2.8
Public administration[2]	95.8	96.5	97.0	97.9	98.3	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.1	.6	2.8

[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	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
										June 2006	
Civilian workers	93.6	94.8	95.7	97.6	98.3	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.6	0.7	3.4
Private industry workers	94.6	95.4	96.2	98.1	99.0	99.7	100.0	101.0	101.7	.7	2.7
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	93.5	94.4	95.4	98.2	99.0	99.8	100.0	101.3	101.8	.5	2.8
Sales and office	94.4	95.2	95.8	97.6	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.8	101.6	.8	3.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	94.9	95.4	96.4	98.0	99.3	99.8	100.0	101.1	102.7	1.6	3.4
Production, transportation, and material moving	96.1	97.1	97.7	98.7	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.1	101.0	.9	1.7
Service occupations	95.9	96.7	97.0	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	101.5	102.2	.7	3.3
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	93.9	95.0	96.3	98.3	99.6	100.4	100.0	99.6	100.4	.8	.8
Manufacturing	94.1	95.3	96.0	98.3	99.4	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.7	.7	.3
Service-providing	94.9	95.5	96.1	98.1	98.7	99.4	100.0	101.5	102.3	.8	3.6
State and local government workers	90.3	93.0	94.1	95.5	96.0	99.0	100.0	100.7	101.3	.6	5.5

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.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2004			2005				2006		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
										June 2006	
COMPENSATION											
Workers by bargaining status[1]											
Union	95.9	96.7	97.3	97.9	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.5	101.8	1.3	3.0
Goods-producing	95.9	96.7	97.2	97.7	98.8	99.6	100.0	99.9	101.2	1.3	2.4
Manufacturing	96.7	97.5	97.8	98.3	99.1	99.7	100.0	99.3	100.1	.8	1.0
Service-providing	95.8	96.6	97.3	98.1	98.8	99.6	100.0	101.0	102.2	1.2	3.4
Nonunion	95.9	96.7	97.2	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.7	.8	2.8
Goods-producing	95.2	96.4	96.8	98.1	99.0	99.9	100.0	100.5	101.4	.9	2.4
Manufacturing	95.3	96.4	96.6	98.2	99.1	99.8	100.0	100.3	101.3	1.0	2.2
Service-providing	96.1	96.9	97.3	98.3	98.9	99.4	100.0	101.0	101.8	.8	2.9
Workers by region[1]											
Northeast	95.5	96.3	96.6	97.6	98.5	99.2	100.0	100.9	101.8	.9	3.4
South	96.2	97.1	97.7	98.9	99.3	99.7	100.0	101.0	101.6	.6	2.3
Midwest	95.9	96.6	96.9	97.8	98.4	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.7	1.0	3.4
West	96.2	96.9	97.4	98.4	99.3	99.7	100.0	100.6	101.8	1.2	2.5
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers by bargaining status[1]											
Union	96.4	97.1	97.6	97.9	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.3	101.2	.9	2.5
Goods-producing	96.3	96.9	97.1	97.5	98.5	99.2	100.0	100.5	101.6	1.1	3.1
Manufacturing	96.2	97.0	97.1	97.6	98.3	99.0	100.0	100.6	101.2	.6	3.0
Service-providing	96.5	97.3	98.0	98.2	99.0	99.7	100.0	100.1	100.9	.8	1.9
Nonunion	96.5	97.3	97.6	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.8	1.0	2.9
Goods-producing	96.2	97.3	97.3	98.0	98.7	99.6	100.0	100.7	101.9	1.2	3.2
Manufacturing	96.5	97.5	97.5	98.4	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.7	101.8	1.1	2.8
Service-providing	96.6	97.3	97.7	98.4	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.7	.9	2.7
Workers by region[1]											
Northeast	96.3	97.1	97.2	97.8	98.6	99.2	100.0	100.8	101.7	.9	3.1
South	96.7	97.5	98.0	98.9	99.3	99.7	100.0	101.0	101.6	.6	2.3
Midwest	96.1	96.9	97.1	97.8	98.2	99.4	100.0	100.4	101.4	1.0	3.3
West	97.0	97.7	98.0	98.4	99.3	99.6	100.0	100.7	102.1	1.4	2.8

[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.

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34. Percent of full-time employees participating in employer-provided benefit plans, and in selected features within plans, medium and large private establishments, selected years, 1980–97

Item	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988	1989	1991	1993	1995	1997
Scope of survey (in 000's)	21,352	21,043	21,013	21,303	31,059	32,428	31,163	28,728	33,374	38,409
Number of employees (in 000's):										
With medical care	20,711	20,412	20,383	20,238	27,953	29,834	25,865	23,519	25,546	29,340
With life insurance	20,498	20,201	20,172	20,451	28,574	30,482	29,293	26,175	29,078	33,495
With defined benefit plan	17,936	17,676	17,231	16,190	19,567	20,430	18,386	16,015	17,417	19,202
Time-off plans										
Participants with:										
Paid lunch time	10	9	9	10	11	10	8	9	–	–
Average minutes per day	–	25	26	27	29	26	30	29	–	–
Paid rest time	75	76	73	72	72	71	67	68	–	–
Average minutes per day	–	25	26	26	26	26	28	26	–	–
Paid funeral leave	–	–	–	88	85	84	80	83	80	81
Average days per occurrence	–	–	–	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.7
Paid holidays	99	99	99	99	96	97	92	91	89	89
Average days per year	10.1	10.0	9.8	10.0	9.4	9.2	10.2	9.4	9.1	9.3
Paid personal leave	20	24	23	25	24	22	21	21	22	20
Average days per year	–	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.5
Paid vacations	100	99	99	100	98	97	96	97	96	95
Paid sick leave [1]	62	67	67	70	69	68	67	65	58	56
Unpaid maternity leave	–	–	–	–	33	37	37	60	–	–
Unpaid paternity leave	–	–	–	–	16	18	26	53	–	–
Unpaid family leave	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	84	93
Insurance plans										
Participants in medical care plans	97	97	97	95	90	92	83	82	77	76
Percent of participants with coverage for:										
Home health care	–	–	46	66	76	75	81	86	78	85
Extended care facilities	58	62	62	70	79	80	80	82	73	78
Physical exam	–	–	8	18	28	28	30	42	56	63
Percent of participants with employee contribution required for:										
Self coverage	26	27	36	43	44	47	51	61	67	69
Average monthly contribution	–	–	$11.93	$12.80	$19.29	$25.31	$26.60	$31.55	$33.92	$39.14
Family coverage	46	51	58	63	64	66	69	76	78	80
Average monthly contribution	–	–	$35.93	$41.40	$60.07	$72.10	$96.97	$107.42	$118.33	$130.07
Participants in life insurance plans	96	96	96	96	92	94	94	91	87	87
Percent of participants with:										
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	69	72	74	72	78	71	71	76	77	74
Survivor income benefits	–	–	–	10	8	7	6	5	7	6
Retiree protection available	–	64	64	59	49	42	44	41	37	33
Participants in long-term disability insurance plans	40	43	47	48	42	45	40	41	42	43
Participants in sickness and accident insurance plans	54	51	51	49	46	43	45	44	–	–
Participants in short-term disability plans [1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	55
Retirement plans										
Participants in defined benefit pension plans	84	84	82	76	63	63	59	56	52	50
Percent of participants with:										
Normal retirement prior to age 65	55	58	63	64	59	62	55	52	52	52
Early retirement available	98	97	97	98	98	97	98	95	96	95
Ad hoc pension increase in last 5 years	–	–	47	35	26	22	7	6	4	10
Terminal earnings formula	53	52	54	57	55	64	56	61	58	56
Benefit coordinated with Social Security	45	45	56	62	62	63	54	48	51	49
Participants in defined contribution plans	–	–	–	60	45	48	48	49	55	57
Participants in plans with tax-deferred savings arrangements	–	–	–	33	36	41	44	43	54	55
Other benefits										
Employees eligible for:										
Flexible benefits plans	–	–	–	2	5	9	10	12	12	13
Reimbursement accounts [2]	–	–	–	5	12	23	36	52	38	32
Premium conversion plans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	7

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

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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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.

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36. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

Measure	Annual totals		2005							2006					
	2004	2005	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June[p]
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period	17	22	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	1	1
In effect during period	18	24	9	3	3	4	4	5	4	3	4	5	6	5	4
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands)	170.7	99.6	5.5	1.5	4.2	18.3	5.3	1.5	35.0	.0	3.6	4.2	3.1	5.0	2.0
In effect during period (in thousands)	316.5	160.7	12.8	3.9	6.6	25.3	12.3	13.8	41.5	6.5	10.1	12.9	14.2	13.9	9.4
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands)	3,344.1	1,736.1	84.1	64.5	98.0	513.0	145.3	181.5	241.5	130.0	124.3	261.5	176.1	179.8	168.8
Percent of estimated working time[1]	.01	.1	([2])	([2])	([2])	.02	.01	.01	.01	([2])	([2])	.01	.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.

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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	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items	188.9	195.3	194.5	195.4	196.4	198.8	199.2	197.6	196.8	198.3	198.7	199.8	201.5	202.5	202.9
All items (1967 = 100)	565.8	585.0	582.6	585.2	588.2	595.4	596.7	592.0	589.4	593.9	595.2	598.6	603.5	606.5	607.8
Food and beverages	186.6	191.2	190.9	191.3	191.3	191.8	192.5	192.8	193.2	194.5	194.4	194.5	194.2	194.7	195.1
Food	186.2	190.7	190.4	190.8	190.9	191.4	192.1	192.4	192.9	194.1	194.0	194.0	193.7	194.2	194.5
Food at home	186.2	189.8	189.4	189.8	189.5	190.0	190.8	191.0	191.7	193.4	192.6	192.3	191.5	191.9	192.2
Cereals and bakery products	206.0	209.0	209.4	209.4	210.1	208.3	209.4	209.1	208.4	210.6	210.3	210.9	210.9	211.9	212.8
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	181.7	184.7	185.2	184.7	184.4	185.2	184.6	185.8	185.7	185.8	185.4	185.9	185.5	184.7	186.0
Dairy and related products[1]	180.2	182.4	181.0	181.6	182.9	181.8	182.6	183.5	183.2	183.7	183.4	183.0	181.3	181.0	179.6
Fruits and vegetables	232.7	241.4	238.4	240.3	236.6	240.8	245.7	246.4	252.3	258.5	253.4	248.5	246.6	248.0	248.0
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	140.4	144.4	144.0	144.8	144.3	145.2	145.6	145.5	145.5	147.2	147.3	148.0	146.3	146.6	146.6
Other foods at home	164.9	167.0	166.9	167.6	167.7	167.7	168.3	167.3	167.6	169.1	169.1	169.2	168.8	170.0	170.0
Sugar and sweets	163.2	165.2	165.7	167.1	164.7	165.8	166.3	166.5	167.8	169.3	167.3	170.1	171.0	171.3	171.9
Fats and oils	167.8	167.7	164.5	167.3	167.6	169.4	168.6	166.2	165.2	169.9	170.4	168.5	165.0	168.6	167.3
Other foods	179.7	182.5	182.9	183.0	183.9	183.1	184.0	183.0	183.3	184.3	184.7	184.5	184.3	185.4	185.6
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	110.4	111.3	110.2	111.5	111.8	111.5	112.1	112.7	112.4	112.6	113.4	113.0	113.2	114.3	114.4
Food away from home[1]	187.5	193.4	193.2	193.6	194.2	194.6	195.2	195.6	196.0	196.6	197.2	197.6	198.0	198.7	199.2
Other food away from home[1,2]	125.3	131.3	131.6	132.0	132.6	133.2	133.5	133.7	133.7	134.1	134.7	135.2	135.8	136.0	136.3
Alcoholic beverages	192.1	195.9	195.9	195.8	195.9	196.6	196.8	197.1	196.4	198.0	199.5	200.1	200.1	200.8	201.6
Housing	189.5	195.7	195.5	196.6	196.9	197.0	198.4	198.5	198.3	200.0	200.5	201.3	201.7	202.2	203.7
Shelter	218.8	224.4	224.5	225.6	225.6	224.4	225.7	225.4	225.6	226.8	228.3	229.9	230.7	231.2	232.2
Rent of primary residence	211.0	217.3	216.8	217.5	218.0	218.6	219.3	220.0	220.5	220.9	221.6	222.3	222.9	223.6	224.4
Lodging away from home	125.9	130.3	132.8	136.4	134.3	124.7	129.7	125.2	122.8	127.5	133.4	140.4	140.4	137.9	139.1
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	224.9	230.2	229.7	230.2	230.7	231.2	231.7	232.2	232.8	233.4	234.1	234.9	235.8	236.9	237.9
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	116.2	117.6	118.0	118.1	117.8	116.6	115.8	115.9	116.1	115.9	116.2	116.2	116.2	116.3	116.4
Fuels and utilities	161.9	179.0	177.4	180.1	181.8	188.9	192.8	194.6	191.6	198.7	194.6	192.3	190.8	192.0	197.6
Fuels	144.4	161.6	159.9	162.6	164.4	172.1	176.2	178.0	174.7	182.1	177.5	174.8	173.2	174.4	180.4
Fuel oil and other fuels	160.5	208.6	195.0	202.9	209.8	235.9	241.1	231.5	227.8	229.5	230.5	230.4	236.4	239.8	239.1
Gas (piped) and electricity	150.6	166.5	165.6	168.1	169.6	176.4	180.7	183.4	180.0	188.1	182.8	179.9	177.7	178.8	185.6
Household furnishings and operations	125.5	126.1	126.0	125.9	125.8	125.7	125.9	126.1	126.4	126.5	126.8	126.7	126.9	127.2	127.3
Apparel	120.4	119.5	118.3	113.8	115.8	120.5	122.7	121.5	117.5	114.9	116.6	122.0	123.4	122.4	118.9
Men's and boys' apparel	117.5	116.1	115.3	111.6	112.4	114.0	117.2	117.4	114.1	112.4	112.7	116.2	118.0	116.5	113.0
Women's and girls' apparel	113.0	110.8	109.1	102.8	105.1	112.3	115.1	113.9	108.9	103.0	106.3	115.0	116.3	114.4	110.3
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	118.5	116.7	116.4	112.8	113.5	115.5	116.3	115.3	115.0	113.3	116.6	118.7	118.2	118.3	115.0
Footwear	119.3	122.6	121.7	119.3	121.7	126.0	126.7	124.3	121.4	122.3	122.8	125.4	126.1	125.8	123.0
Transportation	163.1	173.9	171.8	174.4	177.7	186.5	184.0	175.6	172.7	175.9	175.8	177.4	184.1	187.6	187.3
Private transportation	159.4	170.2	167.7	170.3	173.8	183.1	180.5	171.8	168.9	172.1	171.9	173.5	180.4	183.9	183.2
New and used motor vehicles[2]	94.2	95.6	95.6	95.2	95.0	95.4	95.7	95.8	95.8	96.2	96.2	96.0	96.0	95.8	95.7
New vehicles	137.1	137.9	138.1	136.3	135.0	135.8	137.1	138.0	138.3	139.3	139.3	138.8	138.4	137.7	137.2
Used cars and trucks[1]	133.3	139.4	139.9	141.0	142.0	141.5	140.6	139.4	139.2	139.3	139.5	140.0	140.4	140.9	141.5
Motor fuel	160.4	195.7	185.5	197.5	212.7	249.5	237.1	199.7	187.3	199.2	198.1	205.8	235.4	250.9	248.4
Gasoline (all types)	159.7	194.7	184.6	196.5	211.7	248.5	235.9	198.6	186.2	198.2	197.0	204.7	234.4	249.8	247.3
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	108.7	111.9	111.2	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.0	113.6	114.0	114.4	114.9	115.4	115.8	117.0	117.0
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	200.2	206.9	206.1	206.7	207.3	208.7	209.8	210.5	210.7	211.2	212.9	213.4	213.9	214.9	215.5
Public transportation	209.1	217.3	222.4	226.1	223.3	220.7	222.7	220.8	217.6	219.9	221.3	222.6	225.3	229.2	234.3
Medical care	310.1	323.2	322.9	324.1	323.9	324.6	326.2	328.1	328.4	329.5	332.1	333.8	334.7	335.6	336.0
Medical care commodities	269.3	276.0	275.6	276.3	276.8	277.7	278.9	280.3	280.8	282.0	283.1	284.3	285.3	286.3	286.3
Medical care services	321.3	336.7	336.3	337.8	337.3	337.9	339.7	341.7	342.0	342.9	346.1	348.0	348.8	349.7	350.3
Professional services	271.5	281.7	281.9	282.6	282.4	283.0	284.0	284.5	284.9	284.7	286.5	287.8	288.5	289.0	289.2
Hospital and related services	417.9	439.9	437.9	440.9	439.6	439.8	443.6	449.6	449.7	453.6	460.4	463.3	464.6	466.1	467.6
Recreation[2]	108.6	109.4	109.1	109.1	109.3	109.7	109.9	109.8	109.7	109.9	110.2	110.6	111.1	111.2	111.2
Video and audio[1,2]	104.2	104.2	103.1	103.1	104.3	104.4	104.4	104.2	103.9	104.1	104.3	105.2	105.8	105.5	105.2
Education and communication[2]	111.6	113.7	112.8	112.9	113.7	115.3	115.1	115.3	115.3	115.7	115.7	115.6	115.8	115.7	115.9
Education[2]	143.7	152.7	150.5	151.3	153.9	157.1	157.4	157.5	157.6	158.3	158.4	158.4	158.6	158.9	159.5
Educational books and supplies	351.0	365.6	363.4	364.0	364.6	372.4	373.9	373.6	374.3	379.2	382.0	383.1	383.1	384.7	386.7
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	414.3	440.9	434.4	436.6	444.8	454.1	454.7	455.1	455.3	457.2	457.2	457.2	457.7	458.6	460.2
Communication[1,2]	86.7	84.7	84.6	84.4	84.0	84.6	84.2	84.4	84.3	84.5	84.5	84.4	84.5	84.2	84.3
Information and information processing[1,2]	84.6	82.6	82.4	82.2	81.8	82.4	82.0	82.2	82.2	82.1	82.0	81.9	82.1	81.7	81.8
Telephone services[1,2]	95.8	94.9	94.6	94.4	94.1	95.1	94.6	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.0	95.4	95.2	95.4
Information and information processing other than telephone services[1,4]	14.8	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.1	13.1	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.7
Personal computers and peripheral equipment[1,2]	15.3	12.8	13.0	12.8	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.0	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.1	10.8	10.7
Other goods and services	304.7	313.4	312.5	314.1	314.4	315.0	315.3	316.2	317.3	318.2	319.1	320.0	320.0	320.2	321.5
Tobacco and smoking products	478.0	502.8	497.8	503.4	506.5	510.1	509.4	511.2	513.1	515.1	515.9	519.0	518.1	517.5	521.5
Personal care[1]	181.7	185.6	185.5	186.1	186.1	186.1	186.4	186.9	187.6	188.1	188.6	189.1	189.1	189.4	189.9
Personal care products[1]	153.9	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	155.2
Personal care services[1]	197.6	203.9	203.0	203.9	204.1	204.6	204.8	205.2	206.6	206.4	207.9	208.5	208.5	208.7	209.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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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	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Miscellaneous personal services	293.9	303.0	302.9	303.9	304.2	304.7	305.0	305.9	306.6	308.2	309.3	310.9	311.3	312.4	313.3
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	154.7	160.2	158.9	159.5	161.1	165.6	165.1	161.5	160.0	161.3	161.4	162.8	165.5	166.9	166.3
Food and beverages	186.6	191.2	190.9	191.3	191.3	191.8	192.5	192.8	193.2	194.5	194.4	194.5	194.2	194.7	195.1
Commodities less food and beverages	136.7	142.5	140.8	141.4	143.7	149.9	148.9	143.6	141.3	142.6	142.8	144.7	148.6	150.3	149.3
Nondurables less food and beverages	157.2	168.4	164.7	166.7	171.8	184.4	182.0	171.1	166.3	168.7	169.1	173.3	181.8	185.6	183.8
Apparel	120.4	119.5	118.3	113.8	115.8	120.5	122.7	121.5	117.5	114.9	116.6	122.0	123.4	122.4	118.9
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	183.9	202.6	197.5	203.3	210.4	228.0	222.8	205.9	200.4	206.0	205.7	209.3	222.3	229.2	228.4
Durables	114.8	115.3	115.4	114.9	114.4	114.6	114.9	114.9	114.9	115.3	115.3	115.1	115.1	114.9	114.6
Services	222.8	230.1	229.8	230.9	231.3	231.7	233.0	233.5	233.2	234.9	235.7	236.6	237.1	237.7	239.2
Rent of shelter[3]	227.9	233.7	233.8	234.9	235.0	233.8	235.1	234.9	235.0	236.2	237.8	239.6	240.4	241.0	242.0
Transporatation services	220.6	225.7	226.0	227.1	227.0	227.0	227.6	228.4	227.8	228.2	228.7	228.8	229.6	230.7	231.8
Other services	261.3	268.4	266.7	267.2	268.7	271.2	271.5	272.1	272.3	273.2	273.9	274.6	275.5	275.8	276.6
Special indexes:															
All items less food	189.4	196.0	195.2	196.1	197.3	200.0	200.4	198.5	197.4	199.0	199.5	200.8	202.8	203.9	204.3
All items less shelter	179.3	186.1	184.9	185.7	187.1	191.0	191.1	189.0	187.7	189.3	189.4	190.3	192.3	193.5	193.7
All items less medical care	182.7	188.7	187.9	188.8	189.8	192.3	192.6	190.9	190.0	191.6	191.9	193.0	194.7	195.6	196.1
Commodities less food	138.8	144.5	142.8	143.5	145.7	151.8	150.8	145.6	143.3	144.7	144.9	146.8	150.6	152.3	151.3
Nondurables less food	159.3	170.1	166.6	168.5	173.3	185.2	183.0	172.7	168.1	170.5	171.0	175.0	182.9	186.5	184.9
Nondurables less food and apparel	183.8	201.2	196.5	201.8	208.3	224.3	219.6	204.2	199.2	204.3	204.2	207.5	219.2	225.5	224.8
Nondurables	172.2	180.2	178.2	179.4	182.1	188.9	188.0	182.4	180.1	182.0	182.2	184.4	188.7	191.0	190.2
Services less rent of shelter[3]	233.5	243.2	242.4	243.6	244.5	246.8	248.2	249.5	248.8	251.2	251.0	250.9	251.0	251.8	253.9
Services less medical care services	214.5	221.2	220.9	222.0	222.5	222.8	224.1	224.4	224.2	225.9	226.5	227.3	227.8	228.4	229.9
Energy	151.4	177.1	171.4	178.5	186.6	208.0	204.3	187.6	180.0	189.5	186.4	188.6	201.4	209.3	211.3
All items less energy	194.4	198.7	198.5	198.7	198.9	199.2	200.1	200.2	200.1	200.8	201.6	202.6	203.0	203.3	203.6
All items less food and energy	196.6	200.9	200.6	200.8	201.0	201.3	202.3	202.3	202.1	202.6	203.6	204.9	205.5	205.7	205.9
Commodities less food and energy	139.6	140.3	140.0	138.9	139.0	140.2	141.0	140.8	140.1	139.9	140.3	141.5	141.7	141.5	140.7
Energy commodities	161.2	197.4	187.0	198.8	213.6	249.9	238.6	202.7	190.7	202.1	201.1	208.3	236.6	251.4	249.0
Services less energy	230.2	236.6	236.4	237.4	237.7	237.4	238.4	238.6	238.7	239.7	241.1	242.4	243.2	243.7	244.7
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items	184.5	191.0	190.1	191.0	192.1	195.0	195.2	193.4	192.5	194.0	194.2	195.3	197.2	198.2	198.6
All items (1967 = 100)	549.5	568.9	566.2	568.8	572.3	580.9	581.5	576.1	573.3	577.7	578.6	581.8	587.3	590.5	591.7
Food and beverages	186.2	190.5	190.3	190.6	190.6	191.1	191.8	192.1	192.5	193.8	193.7	193.8	193.4	193.9	194.2
Food	185.7	190.1	189.8	190.2	190.2	190.7	191.4	191.7	192.2	193.4	193.3	193.2	192.8	193.3	193.7
Food at home	185.4	188.9	188.6	188.9	188.7	189.1	189.9	190.1	190.7	192.4	191.7	191.4	190.5	190.9	191.2
Cereals and bakery products	206.0	208.9	209.5	209.2	209.9	208.1	209.2	208.9	208.4	210.8	210.5	211.1	211.2	212.2	213.1
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	181.8	184.7	185.2	184.6	184.5	185.1	184.5	185.8	185.6	185.4	185.1	185.8	185.1	184.4	185.4
Dairy and related products[1]	180.0	182.2	180.9	181.4	182.8	181.7	182.4	183.3	183.0	183.5	183.3	182.7	180.8	180.5	179.1
Fruits and vegetables	230.4	238.9	235.9	238.0	234.7	238.8	243.4	243.4	249.6	256.2	251.3	245.9	244.0	246.0	245.7
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	139.7	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	146.1
Other foods at home	164.5	166.5	166.3	167.0	167.1	167.1	167.7	166.9	167.1	168.5	168.7	168.7	168.2	169.4	169.5
Sugar and sweets	162.5	164.3	164.8	166.3	163.8	165.1	165.6	165.7	166.9	168.3	166.5	169.0	169.9	170.5	170.9
Fats and oils	167.8	167.8	164.5	167.4	167.6	169.4	168.6	166.3	165.6	170.4	171.2	169.4	165.7	169.1	167.9
Other foods	180.1	182.8	183.1	183.3	184.0	183.2	184.1	183.4	183.7	184.4	185.0	184.8	184.5	185.5	185.9
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	110.9	111.8	110.5	111.9	112.1	111.9	112.5	113.2	112.9	113.0	113.8	113.4	113.4	114.4	115.0
Food away from home[1]	187.4	193.3	193.0	193.4	194.0	194.4	195.1	195.5	195.8	196.4	197.0	197.4	197.8	198.4	198.9
Other food away from home[1,2]	125.1	131.1	131.5	131.8	132.4	133.0	133.3	133.5	133.6	133.7	134.4	134.8	135.6	135.8	136.0
Alcoholic beverages	192.4	195.8	195.7	195.6	195.3	196.0	196.5	197.0	196.3	198.0	199.4	200.5	200.3	200.6	201.0
Housing	185.0	191.2	190.9	191.9	192.3	192.9	194.1	194.4	194.2	195.8	196.1	196.6	196.8	197.4	198.9
Shelter	212.2	217.5	217.3	218.3	218.5	217.9	218.8	218.9	219.2	220.0	221.2	222.4	223.1	223.7	224.7
Rent of primary residence	210.2	216.5	215.9	216.6	217.1	217.7	218.4	219.1	219.7	220.1	220.8	221.4	222.0	222.7	223.5
Lodging away from home[2]	126.4	130.0	132.9	136.9	134.5	124.5	129.2	124.5	122.4	126.1	133.1	140.4	139.8	136.6	138.7
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	204.1	208.8	208.4	208.8	209.3	209.7	210.2	210.7	211.2	211.7	212.4	213.0	213.9	214.8	215.7
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	116.4	117.9	118.3	118.4	118.1	116.9	116.0	116.2	116.4	116.2	116.5	116.5	116.5	116.6	116.7
Fuels and utilities	161.2	177.9	176.7	179.2	181.0	187.7	191.0	193.0	190.2	197.3	193.2	190.8	189.4	190.4	196.0
Fuels	143.2	159.7	158.5	161.0	162.7	169.9	173.5	175.5	172.4	179.7	175.0	172.4	170.8	171.8	177.8
Fuel oil and other fuels	160.0	208.1	194.8	201.8	208.9	235.4	241.2	231.3	227.4	228.9	229.7	229.8	235.8	238.9	238.3
Gas (piped) and electricity	149.8	165.4	164.8	167.2	168.7	175.2	178.8	181.6	178.3	186.4	181.1	178.3	176.1	177.1	183.7
Household furnishings and operations	121.1	121.8	121.9	121.5	121.5	121.4	121.8	121.8	121.9	122.0	122.4	122.5	122.5	122.8	122.9
Apparel	120.0	119.1	117.9	113.8	115.5	119.6	121.9	121.0	117.2	114.3	116.1	121.6	123.1	121.9	118.4
Men's and boys' apparel	117.3	115.6	114.9	111.2	111.8	113.2	116.6	116.9	113.5	112.0	112.7	115.7	117.5	116.5	113.0
Women's and girls' apparel	112.8	110.4	108.7	102.7	104.5	111.1	114.3	113.4	108.3	102.1	105.4	114.3	115.9	114.0	109.8
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	121.3	119.3	118.9	115.2	116.0	117.6	118.7	117.8	117.6	115.8	118.1	120.8	120.3	120.2	116.8
Footwear	118.2	121.8	121.3	119.0	121.2	124.9	125.4	123.2	120.9	121.6	122.1	124.7	125.4	125.1	122.6
Transportation	161.5	173.0	170.6	173.5	177.1	186.4	183.7	174.7	171.6	174.9	174.8	176.6	183.9	187.7	187.1
Private transportation	158.8	170.3	167.7	170.5	174.4	183.9	181.1	171.9	168.8	172.2	172.0	173.8	181.2	184.9	184.2
New and used motor vehicles[2]	92.8	94.7	94.8	94.5	94.4	94.7	94.9	94.9	94.8	95.2	95.2	95.1	95.1	95.0	94.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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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	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
New vehicles	138.1	138.9	139.0	137.2	136.0	136.8	138.2	139.1	139.3	140.3	140.3	139.9	139.5	138.8	138.3
Used cars and trucks[1]	134.1	140.3	140.7	141.9	142.9	142.4	141.4	140.2	140.0	140.1	140.3	140.8	141.3	141.8	142.4
Motor fuel	160.9	196.3	186.1	198.1	213.4	250.3	238.0	200.5	188.0	199.9	198.7	206.5	236.1	251.3	248.8
Gasoline (all types)	160.2	195.4	185.3	197.2	212.4	249.3	236.8	199.4	187.0	198.9	197.7	205.6	235.2	250.3	247.8
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	108.2	111.5	110.8	111.4	111.9	112.3	112.6	113.2	113.6	113.9	114.3	114.9	115.3	116.5	116.6
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	202.0	209.3	208.4	209.1	209.7	211.1	212.4	213.1	213.2	213.6	215.4	215.8	216.3	217.4	218.0
Public transportation	207.1	215.5	219.8	223.3	220.8	218.8	220.9	219.4	216.6	219.0	220.4	221.6	224.0	227.5	232.0
Medical care	309.5	322.8	322.5	323.7	323.5	324.0	325.8	327.9	328.2	329.1	331.5	333.2	334.2	335.0	335.5
Medical care commodities	263.2	269.2	268.8	269.4	269.9	270.3	271.8	273.4	273.9	275.0	276.3	277.3	278.4	279.4	279.4
Medical care services	321.5	337.3	337.0	338.4	337.9	338.4	340.4	342.6	342.8	343.6	346.4	348.3	349.2	350.0	350.6
Professional services	274.0	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	291.5
Hospital and related services	414.0	436.1	434.3	436.9	435.3	435.5	439.8	446.4	446.4	450.1	455.4	458.4	459.9	461.2	462.8
Recreation[2]	106.3	106.8	106.6	106.5	106.8	107.0	107.3	107.2	107.1	107.2	107.5	107.9	108.4	108.5	108.6
Video and audio[1,2]	103.4	103.4	102.5	102.4	103.6	103.7	103.7	103.5	103.2	103.3	103.6	104.4	104.9	104.7	104.5
Education and communication[2]	110.0	111.4	110.7	110.7	111.1	112.6	112.4	112.7	112.6	113.1	113.1	113.0	113.2	113.0	113.3
Education[2]	142.5	151.0	149.1	149.7	152.0	155.1	155.3	155.5	155.6	156.7	156.7	156.8	156.9	157.2	157.8
Educational books and supplies	352.2	367.1	365.1	365.6	365.9	373.6	375.1	374.8	375.5	380.6	383.5	384.9	384.7	386.2	388.1
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	402.5	427.1	421.6	423.4	430.4	439.1	439.7	440.3	440.5	443.3	443.2	443.1	443.5	444.4	446.1
Communication[1,2]	88.3	86.4	86.3	86.0	85.7	86.3	85.9	86.2	86.2	86.3	86.3	86.2	86.3	86.0	86.1
Information and information processing[1,2]	86.8	84.9	84.8	84.5	84.1	84.8	84.4	84.7	84.6	84.6	84.6	84.5	84.6	84.3	84.4
Telephone services[1,2]	96.0	95.0	94.8	94.6	94.3	95.3	94.8	95.3	95.3	95.3	95.4	95.2	95.6	95.3	95.5
Information and information processing other than telephone services[1,4]	15.3	14.2	14.2	14.1	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.6	13.5	13.3	13.3
Personal computers and peripheral equipment[1,2]	15.0	12.6	12.7	12.5	12.2	12.1	12.0	11.8	11.6	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.0	10.7	10.5
Other goods and services	312.6	322.2	320.9	323.1	323.6	324.4	324.5	325.4	326.6	327.6	328.4	329.4	329.3	329.3	330.8
Tobacco and smoking products	478.8	504.2	498.9	505.2	508.5	512.2	511.3	513.2	515.0	517.1	517.9	520.9	519.9	519.4	523.5
Personal care[1]	180.4	184.0	183.8	184.6	184.4	184.4	184.7	185.1	185.8	186.3	186.8	187.2	187.2	187.3	187.9
Personal care products[1]	154.4	154.5	154.5	155.4	155.4	155.0	155.0	154.9	155.4	155.8	155.6	155.2	155.0	154.7	155.1
Personal care services[1]	198.2	204.2	203.3	204.1	204.4	204.8	205.0	205.5	206.9	206.6	208.0	208.5	208.6	208.6	209.2
Miscellaneous personal services	294.0	303.4	303.2	304.4	304.6	305.1	305.4	306.2	307.0	308.6	309.7	311.4	311.8	312.7	313.8
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	155.4	161.4	160.1	160.8	162.7	167.4	166.8	162.8	161.2	162.6	162.7	164.3	167.3	168.9	168.2
Food and beverages	186.2	190.5	190.3	190.6	190.6	191.1	191.8	192.1	192.5	193.8	193.7	193.8	193.4	193.9	194.2
Commodities less food and beverages	138.1	144.7	142.8	143.8	146.4	153.0	151.8	145.9	143.4	144.8	145.1	147.2	151.8	153.7	152.7
Nondurables less food and beverages	160.6	173.2	169.2	171.7	177.3	191.0	188.2	176.1	170.8	173.5	174.0	178.7	188.4	192.8	190.8
Apparel	120.0	119.1	117.9	113.8	115.5	119.6	121.9	121.0	117.2	114.3	116.1	121.6	123.1	121.9	118.4
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	189.6	210.6	204.7	211.3	219.5	239.4	233.5	214.2	207.8	214.2	213.9	218.1	233.2	241.1	240.1
Durables	114.0	115.1	115.3	114.9	114.7	114.8	115.0	114.9	114.9	115.2	115.3	115.2	115.2	115.0	114.8
Services	218.6	225.7	225.3	226.3	226.8	227.5	228.6	229.3	229.2	230.7	231.2	231.8	232.2	232.8	234.3
Rent of shelter[3]	204.3	209.5	209.3	210.2	210.4	209.9	210.8	210.9	211.2	211.9	213.1	214.3	215.0	215.6	216.5
Transporatation services	220.9	225.9	226.0	226.8	226.9	226.9	227.5	228.5	228.3	228.6	229.0	229.0	229.5	230.3	231.0
Other services	254.1	260.0	258.6	258.9	260.2	262.4	262.6	263.2	263.5	264.4	265.0	265.7	266.6	266.8	267.6
Special indexes:															
All items less food	184.1	191.0	190.0	190.9	192.3	195.6	195.8	193.5	192.3	193.9	194.2	195.5	197.8	199.0	199.4
All items less shelter	176.4	183.4	182.2	183.1	184.6	188.8	188.7	186.2	184.8	186.6	186.5	187.6	189.8	191.1	191.3
All items less medical care	179.1	185.4	184.5	185.3	186.5	189.5	189.6	187.7	186.7	188.2	188.4	189.5	191.3	192.4	192.8
Commodities less food	140.0	146.5	144.7	145.7	148.2	154.6	153.5	147.8	145.3	146.8	147.0	149.1	153.6	155.5	154.5
Nondurables less food	162.6	174.6	170.8	173.2	178.5	191.5	188.9	177.4	172.4	175.1	175.6	180.1	189.3	193.4	191.6
Nondurables less food and apparel	189.0	208.4	203.0	209.0	216.5	234.6	229.3	211.8	205.9	211.9	211.7	215.6	229.4	236.6	235.7
Nondurables	173.9	182.5	180.3	181.7	184.6	191.9	190.9	184.7	182.2	184.2	184.5	186.9	191.8	194.2	193.4
Services less rent of shelter[3]	207.4	215.9	215.3	216.3	217.0	219.2	220.4	221.7	221.1	223.4	222.9	222.7	222.7	223.3	225.3
Services less medical care services	210.6	217.2	216.8	217.8	218.3	219.1	220.1	220.7	220.6	222.2	222.5	223.0	223.4	224.0	225.5
Energy	151.3	177.2	171.5	178.7	187.2	209.3	204.8	187.1	179.3	188.8	185.9	188.4	202.0	210.0	211.8
All items less energy	189.5	193.5	193.2	193.3	193.6	194.1	194.8	195.0	194.9	195.4	196.1	197.0	197.4	197.7	197.9
All items less food and energy	190.6	194.6	194.3	194.3	194.6	195.1	195.9	196.1	195.9	196.2	197.1	198.2	198.7	198.9	199.1
Commodities less food and energy	139.4	140.6	140.4	139.3	139.6	140.6	141.3	141.2	140.4	140.2	140.7	141.9	142.2	141.9	141.2
Energy commodities	161.5	197.7	187.3	199.0	214.0	250.5	239.0	202.8	190.7	202.0	200.9	208.4	236.9	251.4	249.1
Services less energy	226.2	232.3	231.9	232.8	233.1	233.1	234.0	234.4	234.6	235.4	236.5	237.5	238.2	238.8	239.7

[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.

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing schedule[1]	All Urban Consumers 2006						Urban Wage Earners 2006					
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
U.S. city average	M	198.3	198.7	199.8	201.5	202.5	202.9	194.0	194.2	195.3	197.2	198.2	198.6
Region and area size[2]													
Northeast urban	M	211.0	211.6	212.8	214.7	215.7	216.7	207.5	207.9	209.0	211.0	212.1	213.0
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	213.2	213.8	215.0	216.8	218.1	219.3	208.2	208.6	209.7	211.5	212.8	214.0
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	124.8	125.2	126.0	127.3	127.4	127.7	125.2	125.5	126.1	127.6	128.0	128.1
Midwest urban[4]	M	190.8	190.7	192.0	193.0	193.6	194.1	186.2	185.9	187.0	188.3	189.0	189.5
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	192.7	192.5	193.8	194.5	195.1	195.6	187.3	186.9	188.0	189.0	189.7	190.1
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	121.6	121.6	122.3	123.3	123.7	124.0	121.1	121.0	121.7	122.8	123.3	123.6
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	185.3	185.2	186.7	187.8	188.1	189.3	183.5	183.2	184.7	186.0	186.4	187.6
South urban	M	191.5	191.8	192.8	194.7	195.5	196.3	188.8	188.9	189.9	192.1	192.9	193.5
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	193.6	193.9	194.6	196.5	197.4	198.2	191.6	191.8	192.4	194.7	195.7	196.3
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	122.0	122.1	123.0	124.1	124.6	125.0	120.7	120.7	121.6	122.9	123.3	123.7
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	191.0	191.1	192.3	195.1	195.9	196.7	191.0	191.1	192.4	195.3	196.3	196.9
West urban	M	201.7	202.7	203.8	205.3	206.9	206.4	196.3	197.2	198.3	200.0	201.9	201.5
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	204.7	205.7	206.8	208.6	210.3	209.5	197.6	198.6	199.7	201.7	203.6	203.0
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	122.9	123.7	124.2	124.9	125.7	125.6	122.3	123.1	123.6	124.4	125.6	125.4
Size classes:													
A[5]	M	181.4	181.9	182.8	184.3	185.3	185.6	179.8	180.0	181.0	182.6	183.7	184.0
B/C[3]	M	122.5	122.7	123.5	124.5	125.0	125.3	121.7	121.9	122.6	123.8	124.4	124.6
D	M	190.1	190.2	191.6	193.5	194.4	195.3	188.7	188.7	190.2	192.2	193.3	194.1
Selected local areas[6]													
Chicago–Gary–Kenosha, IL–IN–WI	M	197.5	197.2	197.6	197.7	198.4	199.0	191.2	190.6	190.9	191.4	192.0	192.4
Los Angeles–Riverside–Orange County, CA	M	206.0	207.5	208.5	210.5	212.4	211.1	198.3	199.9	200.8	202.9	205.0	204.2
New York, NY–Northern NJ–Long Island, NY–NJ–CT–PA	M	215.9	216.4	218.2	220.2	221.6	222.6	210.2	210.6	212.0	214.0	215.5	216.7
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	–	189.8	–	193.9	–	196.0	–	188.5	–	192.0	–	194.4
Detroit–Ann Arbor–Flint, MI	2	–	194.8	–	197.2	–	196.8	–	189.6	–	192.2	–	192.0
Houston–Galveston–Brazoria, TX	2	–	178.6	–	181.2	–	182.4	–	176.7	–	180.0	–	181.4
Miami–Ft. Lauderdale, FL	2	–	202.2	–	203.8	–	203.8	–	199.9	–	202.3	–	202.5
Philadelphia–Wilmington–Atlantic City, PA–NJ–DE–MD	2	–	209.0	–	211.6	–	213.9	–	209.1	–	211.1	–	213.2
San Francisco–Oakland–San Jose, CA	2	–	207.1	–	208.9	–	209.1	–	202.5	–	204.9	–	205.2
Seattle–Tacoma–Bremerton, WA	2	–	203.6	–	207.4	–	208.2	–	198.0	–	202.5	–	203.8

[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; Port-land–Salem, OR–WA; St Louis, MO–IL; San Diego, CA; Tampa–St. Petersburg–Clearwater, FL.

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

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

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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

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40. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2005							2006					
	2004	2005	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[P]	Apr.[P]	May[P]	June[P]
Finished goods	148.5	155.7	154.2	155.5	156.3	158.9	160.9	158.3	158.7	159.9	158.0	159.0	160.6	161.2	161.7
Finished consumer goods	151.7	160.4	158.6	160.2	161.4	164.9	167.1	163.7	164.2	165.7	163.0	164.4	166.5	167.2	167.8
Finished consumer foods	152.7	155.7	155.5	154.4	154.0	155.8	155.8	156.3	157.5	157.1	153.8	154.1	154.3	154.3	156.4
Finished consumer goods excluding foods	150.9	161.9	159.3	162.1	163.8	168.0	171.2	166.1	166.5	168.7	166.2	168.0	170.8	171.8	171.9
Nondurable goods less food	156.6	172.0	168.7	172.6	175.4	181.5	184.9	178.0	178.7	181.7	177.9	180.5	184.7	186.2	186.5
Durable goods	135.0	136.6	135.6	135.8	135.4	135.5	138.0	137.1	136.6	137.3	137.5	137.6	137.4	137.4	137.1
Capital equipment	141.4	144.6	144.2	144.4	144.4	144.5	145.9	145.5	145.3	145.8	146.2	146.3	146.5	146.7	146.8
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	142.6	154.0	151.7	153.2	153.9	158.0	162.5	159.9	159.6	161.6	160.7	161.0	162.6	164.4	165.8
Materials and components for manufacturing	137.9	146.0	144.3	144.6	144.4	146.7	149.3	149.4	149.8	151.2	151.9	152.1	153.0	155.4	157.0
Materials for food manufacturing	145.0	146.0	145.6	145.1	144.4	145.4	146.6	146.6	146.3	146.0	144.6	143.8	143.5	144.5	146.2
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	147.8	163.2	159.4	160.8	161.2	166.5	172.9	170.9	170.8	172.2	173.4	173.6	173.7	176.1	177.8
Materials for durable manufacturing	146.6	158.3	156.2	155.3	153.8	156.8	159.9	162.2	164.4	167.6	169.6	169.7	172.7	180.2	181.8
Components for manufacturing	127.4	129.9	129.7	129.9	130.0	130.0	130.2	130.8	130.8	131.4	131.7	131.9	132.7	133.0	134.4
Materials and components for construction	166.4	176.6	175.5	175.7	175.4	177.0	179.2	180.8	181.7	184.2	185.0	185.5	186.4	188.6	189.0
Processed fuels and lubricants	124.3	150.0	142.9	149.3	153.4	166.9	180.5	166.5	162.6	167.2	160.1	160.1	165.5	166.7	168.9
Containers	159.3	167.1	167.4	166.8	166.8	166.1	166.8	168.3	169.9	170.5	171.2	173.4	173.1	173.6	176.9
Supplies	146.7	151.9	151.7	152.0	152.2	152.5	153.6	153.8	154.1	155.3	155.6	156.0	156.0	156.6	156.9
Crude materials for further processing	159.0	182.2	167.0	175.4	181.8	200.2	211.6	208.5	200.6	199.0	182.9	178.7	180.9	185.2	181.3
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	127.0	122.7	122.0	120.9	119.6	120.9	120.8	120.9	123.4	119.3	116.6	114.4	112.8	112.7	117.2
Crude nonfood materials	179.2	223.4	197.1	212.8	225.1	256.5	276.5	271.1	255.2	255.7	229.3	223.7	228.9	236.6	226.2
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods	147.2	155.5	153.6	155.5	156.6	159.4	162.0	158.5	158.7	160.3	158.8	160.0	161.9	162.7	162.8
Finished energy goods	113.0	132.6	127.4	133.2	137.3	147.0	152.3	140.9	141.9	145.7	139.1	143.1	149.7	151.4	151.7
Finished goods less energy	152.4	155.9	155.5	155.5	155.3	155.8	156.8	156.7	156.9	157.4	156.9	157.1	157.2	157.4	157.9
Finished consumer goods less energy	157.2	160.8	160.5	160.3	160.1	160.8	161.6	161.6	162.0	162.4	161.5	161.8	161.8	162.0	162.7
Finished goods less food and energy	152.7	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	158.8
Finished consumer goods less food and energy	160.3	164.3	163.8	164.2	164.1	164.2	165.4	165.3	165.1	166.0	166.5	166.8	166.7	167.0	166.9
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy	180.8	187.1	187.2	187.7	187.9	188.1	187.9	188.5	188.7	189.8	190.6	191.0	191.1	191.7	191.9
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds	143.0	155.1	152.6	154.1	154.9	159.2	163.8	161.2	160.8	163.0	162.1	162.3	164.1	165.9	167.3
Intermediate foods and feeds	137.1	133.8	134.8	134.9	134.4	134.1	134.4	133.6	134.1	135.0	133.6	133.3	132.8	132.9	134.1
Intermediate energy goods	123.2	149.2	142.3	148.7	153.0	166.6	180.1	165.8	162.1	166.5	160.5	160.5	165.7	167.5	169.5
Intermediate goods less energy	145.8	153.3	152.2	152.3	152.2	153.6	155.7	156.3	156.8	158.3	158.7	159.0	159.7	161.5	162.7
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	146.5	154.6	153.3	153.5	153.3	154.9	157.1	157.7	158.3	159.7	160.3	160.6	161.4	163.2	164.5
Crude energy materials	174.6	234.0	202.1	224.0	237.5	278.2	308.6	298.0	274.0	274.5	233.6	224.7	227.7	233.4	217.6
Crude materials less energy	144.0	143.5	139.3	138.9	140.6	144.3	143.2	145.0	147.6	144.7	144.9	143.9	145.4	148.7	152.6
Crude nonfood materials less energy	193.0	202.4	188.9	190.2	200.1	210.2	206.4	212.8	215.6	216.1	224.0	226.4	236.8	249.5	251.7

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2005							2006					
		June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]	Apr.[p]	May[p]	June[p]
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100)	178.1	193.4	203.6	233.1	254.3	247.4	234.6	234.3	207.4	201.0	205.6	212.0	202.7
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100)	222.2	248.4	265.5	316.9	352.8	336.6	312.2	308.9	259.2	246.5	251.0	259.0	242.1
212	Mining, except oil and gas	127.0	127.2	127.6	128.8	130.4	131.8	132.5	136.8	137.4	138.5	141.7	146.1	146.5
213	Mining support activities	129.1	133.5	136.4	139.5	144.7	154.8	156.9	160.2	163.4	166.2	172.7	174.5	173.8
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)	149.6	151.0	151.8	154.2	156.6	152.7	152.8	154.1	153.5	154.9	157.1	158.5	159.5
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100)	146.4	146.3	146.0	146.3	146.7	146.1	146.2	146.4	145.1	144.9	144.0	144.8	146.6
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing	104.8	104.8	105.1	105.2	105.2	105.5	105.5	106.0	106.4	106.4	106.5	106.5	106.9
313	Textile mills	103.4	103.4	103.7	104.3	104.6	104.9	105.1	105.6	106.1	106.0	106.0	106.6	106.4
315	Apparel manufacturing	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.4	99.9	99.9	99.8	100.1	100.2	100.3	100.0	100.2	100.1
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	144.5	144.8	144.6	144.6	144.7	144.8	144.7	144.9	145.6	145.8	146.5	146.7	146.6
321	Wood products manufacturing	109.5	108.3	107.4	109.6	110.7	107.7	108.4	109.6	109.8	110.3	110.5	111.4	109.8
322	Paper manufacturing	107.2	106.9	106.6	106.4	106.5	107.4	107.8	108.2	109.5	110.7	110.8	111.8	113.2
323	Printing and related support activities	102.9	103.2	103.4	103.6	103.7	103.7	103.9	104.5	104.8	105.5	105.4	105.4	105.6
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100)	189.7	204.7	215.6	241.5	259.5	208.2	209.2	216.1	205.9	222.6	249.3	259.9	267.8
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100)	185.3	186.3	186.4	187.7	191.2	193.6	193.9	195.7	196.2	196.0	195.9	196.7	197.4
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100)	140.1	140.3	140.2	141.4	143.7	147.2	148.2	149.0	149.1	149.3	149.1	149.6	148.7
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100)	153.6	152.5	150.5	152.4	155.8	159.2	160.7	163.9	165.6	165.4	168.6	176.9	181.3
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	149.5	149.7	149.9	150.1	150.5	150.7	151.1	152.0	152.5	152.7	153.4	154.1	155.3
333	Machinery manufacturing	105.6	105.8	105.9	106.1	106.3	106.5	106.8	107.4	107.6	108.0	108.0	108.3	108.7
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing	97.6	97.5	97.6	97.1	97.0	96.8	96.6	96.5	96.5	96.4	96.4	96.7	96.6
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing	107.5	107.7	107.7	108.4	109.0	110.3	110.9	111.9	112.3	112.8	114.0	116.3	116.5
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing	101.7	102.0	101.8	101.9	103.9	102.9	102.5	103.1	103.2	103.2	103.3	103.2	103.2
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	157.8	158.4	158.3	158.7	159.2	159.4	160.0	160.7	161.3	161.1	161.3	162.3	162.5
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	102.9	102.9	103.0	103.1	103.3	103.3	103.6	104.0	103.9	104.2	104.4	105.0	104.6
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	106.9	106.7	106.2	106.2	107.4	107.1	107.9	109.2	109.6	108.8	111.0	113.5	114.8
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	111.2	111.2	111.0	112.7	115.1	114.6	115.0	115.9	115.1	113.7	114.9	117.9	116.7
443	Electronics and appliance stores	99.4	91.8	95.8	100.7	100.2	99.9	95.3	98.7	97.0	92.7	99.1	97.8	99.1
446	Health and personal care stores	107.6	105.8	106.9	106.8	107.0	110.7	111.9	115.6	114.1	119.3	116.8	118.6	119.0
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100)	40.0	46.5	42.3	59.3	64.6	61.9	48.3	45.6	58.3	43.1	43.6	49.8	44.4
454	Nonstore retailers	120.2	120.0	110.8	128.4	122.0	118.3	114.0	120.5	120.4	123.3	120.3	117.8	112.5
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100)	172.6	175.2	172.8	170.2	173.7	178.9	173.2	177.7	180.1	185.6	182.6	182.1	185.6
483	Water transportation	105.4	105.9	107.0	108.1	109.7	108.5	108.0	109.4	109.6	109.4	109.3	109.7	111.0
491	Postal service (June 1989=100)	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7
	Utilities													
221	Utilities	112.2	116.2	119.9	125.5	131.2	130.0	129.6	131.3	127.0	123.6	121.7	120.7	120.3
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100)	116.5	116.6	116.5	116.6	116.7	116.7	116.7	116.9	116.9	117.7	117.5	117.3	117.2
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.3	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.1	104.2	104.2	104.6	104.6	104.4
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100)	120.8	120.9	120.9	121.0	121.6	121.7	121.2	121.4	121.6	122.0	121.4	121.5	121.6
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100)	145.8	146.4	146.6	147.2	149.5	149.9	149.9	151.3	151.5	151.1	151.6	151.9	152.1
6231	Nursing care facilities	106.0	106.8	106.6	107.0	107.5	107.7	107.7	108.3	108.5	108.0	108.1	108.2	108.8
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.7	106.0	106.3	107.3	107.3	106.7	107.9	108.0	108.0
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	103.9	104.1	104.3	104.7	104.9	105.0	105.0	105.4	105.5	105.2	105.2	105.3	105.7
515	Broadcasting, except Internet	103.0	99.3	99.8	101.2	104.6	105.2	102.9	100.6	101.1	101.0	103.5	103.9	103.5
517	Telecommunications	98.2	98.4	98.2	97.9	97.7	97.4	97.3	97.2	97.1	97.4	97.9	97.6	98.2
5182	Data processing and related services	99.0	99.0	98.8	99.0	99.0	98.9	98.9	99.0	99.3	99.2	99.1	99.8	99.6
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity	109.1	109.9	109.7	109.3	110.3	109.9	110.4	111.2	111.4	111.3	113.2	113.0	113.6
53112	Lessors or nonresidental buildings (except miniwarehouse)	103.9	104.6	106.4	107.7	106.5	104.9	108.4	105.6	105.5	105.3	107.9	107.2	108.3
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers	108.9	109.1	109.2	109.0	110.5	110.4	110.3	110.3	110.4	111.4	111.4	110.6	111.0
5313	Real estate support activities	102.5	101.9	102.2	103.1	101.4	100.9	102.5	103.8	102.7	105.1	105.7	104.3	104.0
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100)	108.0	108.8	110.8	112.2	111.0	112.2	112.7	112.8	114.4	114.2	115.1	112.2	115.0
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100)	138.3	138.8	138.8	139.2	139.6	139.9	140.0	143.6	144.1	144.0	144.8	144.8	144.8
541211	Offices of certified public accountants	102.9	101.7	103.1	103.2	104.0	105.1	106.6	104.4	105.9	106.4	107.8	105.3	105.3
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100)	128.9	129.3	129.3	129.8	130.0	130.4	130.6	131.8	132.7	132.8	133.0	134.5	134.4
54181	Advertising agencies	101.5	101.5	101.7	101.8	101.8	101.8	102.0	103.2	103.6	105.0	104.5	103.7	103.7
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100)	115.6	116.2	116.5	116.4	117.3	117.7	118.4	117.8	117.8	119.2	119.1	118.4	118.9
56151	Travel agencies	95.5	95.6	96.8	95.8	96.7	96.4	98.0	98.3	98.3	98.6	98.0	97.7	99.3
56172	Janitorial services	101.9	101.6	101.8	101.9	101.8	102.0	102.1	102.4	102.6	102.6	103.3	103.5	103.7
5621	Waste collection	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.7	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	104.0	104.2	104.1	104.0	104.0
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100)	132.9	134.4	135.1	134.9	133.1	133.1	131.7	133.8	133.5	133.7	135.5	137.1	138.1

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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					
		June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
0	**Food and live animals**	124.3	124.3	124.2	123.8	125.2	123.7	122.8	123.7	123.2	122.9	122.8	122.5	126.8
01	Meat and meat preparations	140.2	137.8	139.2	142.7	142.8	141.6	136.9	131.4	130.6	127.1	121.3	125.6	130.8
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	118.7	120.5	118.4	117.0	121.7	119.9	121.1	124.6	126.7	129.3	129.1	129.7	136.0
05	Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry	133.6	132.1	131.5	129.2	130.0	126.0	123.9	124.4	119.2	117.5	121.4	118.6	125.9
2	**Crude materials, inedible, except fuels**	130.3	129.5	129.0	126.4	127.4	128.5	131.3	135.2	136.9	137.5	142.4	147.4	151.8
22	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	136.5	137.1	135.7	121.7	116.8	119.7	119.7	124.9	120.0	120.8	113.3	120.1	119.5
24	Cork and wood	97.6	97.2	97.0	96.9	96.9	97.2	97.3	98.1	98.7	99.5	99.4	99.9	100.0
25	Pulp and waste paper	101.5	99.9	99.0	99.3	98.7	97.6	97.5	96.9	97.6	98.1	99.2	100.6	101.3
26	Textile fibers and their waste	103.1	104.3	103.3	104.8	107.7	108.4	109.2	112.9	112.0	109.1	109.8	107.7	110.4
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	212.9	209.1	206.8	206.2	214.2	214.0	227.8	242.7	259.1	261.1	295.8	321.9	346.1
3	**Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products**	181.0	193.5	192.3	231.9	244.6	203.5	205.5	216.7	210.7	211.0	227.0	233.4	232.3
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	188.7	200.3	197.0	239.3	245.0	206.0	206.3	217.1	215.0	223.0	240.7	252.2	251.7
5	**Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.**	115.7	116.3	117.1	118.8	120.9	120.8	119.6	120.1	120.8	120.7	120.5	121.6	123.4
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	107.6	107.2	107.1	107.3	107.4	107.2	107.1	108.2	108.6	108.3	108.4	108.6	109.6
55	Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations	112.4	112.2	112.2	112.6	112.2	112.0	111.8	111.7	112.0	112.9	113.6	114.3	114.6
57	Plastics in primary forms	122.1	121.8	123.3	126.9	136.5	139.0	135.3	134.1	134.5	132.3	129.0	131.6	133.4
58	Plastics in nonprimary forms	103.3	103.8	104.2	104.9	105.7	107.3	108.0	109.1	109.4	109.1	109.7	109.5	109.6
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	106.1	106.2	106.2	106.3	107.4	107.6	107.7	109.7	110.4	110.4	109.8	110.1	110.7
6	**Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials**	113.9	113.5	113.5	113.9	114.5	115.0	116.0	117.7	118.7	119.6	120.5	121.9	124.2
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	115.5	116.5	116.2	116.9	116.9	117.1	117.8	119.1	119.3	119.4	119.7	121.0	121.1
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp, and paperboard	103.9	103.4	103.4	103.7	103.0	102.7	102.8	104.3	104.7	105.0	107.6	107.6	109.5
66	Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	103.5	103.7	103.9	104.2	105.2	105.5	105.5	105.8	105.8	105.3	105.2	105.2	105.7
68	Nonferrous metals	106.1	106.6	107.5	108.5	110.5	113.2	118.2	122.5	126.3	130.9	134.7	144.0	156.5
7	**Machinery and transport equipment**	98.7	98.3	98.0	98.0	98.1	98.0	98.1	98.3	98.3	98.4	98.6	98.7	98.7
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	111.3	111.1	111.1	111.2	111.8	112.4	112.4	113.2	113.4	113.3	114.0	114.1	114.2
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	110.7	111.3	111.6	112.1	112.6	112.8	114.1	115.0	115.2	115.3	116.3	116.5	116.7
74	General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s., and machine parts	109.3	109.3	109.3	109.4	109.7	109.8	109.9	110.4	110.8	110.9	111.6	111.7	111.8
75	Computer equipment and office machines	80.9	79.5	79.5	79.1	78.3	77.5	77.1	77.9	77.7	77.7	77.1	77.5	77.0
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	89.7	89.5	89.5	89.4	89.4	89.4	89.5	88.6	87.9	87.7	88.1	88.0	87.8
77	Electrical machinery and equipment	87.4	86.7	85.2	84.9	84.9	84.6	84.6	84.3	83.8	83.9	84.0	84.0	84.0
78	Road vehicles	103.0	103.2	103.3	103.5	103.8	103.9	103.8	104.1	104.2	104.2	104.3	104.4	104.4
87	**Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments and apparatus**	103.1	103.6	103.6	103.8	103.6	103.5	103.7	104.0	104.2	104.2	104.3	104.6	104.8

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

[2000 = 100]

SITC Rev. 3	Industry	2005							2006					
		June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
0	**Food and live animals**	113.9	113.3	113.9	113.5	114.8	115.4	117.4	119.5	115.9	116.5	115.2	117.3	117.3
01	Meat and meat preparations	138.5	139.6	139.5	140.8	140.5	141.2	140.4	139.1	140.5	138.6	138.3	138.6	137.8
03	Fish and crustaceans, mollusks, and other aquatic invertebrates	87.8	90.0	90.9	91.4	92.4	91.1	91.7	91.4	93.2	94.7	93.9	95.1	94.9
05	Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry	109.0	106.6	109.0	106.2	110.4	112.3	120.6	124.4	109.4	111.3	108.3	113.6	114.5
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	127.8	120.5	118.7	119.1	117.4	122.1	120.3	128.7	127.7	124.7	124.9	124.6	121.7
1	**Beverages and tobacco**	108.5	108.7	108.8	108.9	108.8	108.6	108.5	108.5	109.0	109.4	109.5	109.6	109.7
11	Beverages	109.1	109.3	109.3	109.5	109.6	109.4	109.3	109.3	109.4	109.9	110.0	110.1	110.3
2	**Crude materials, inedible, except fuels**	130.5	128.7	127.9	132.0	131.8	129.8	133.7	136.4	137.4	134.6	135.3	138.6	137.6
24	Cork and wood	127.0	122.4	120.9	124.5	126.2	119.6	123.6	126.9	126.6	125.4	123.8	128.3	120.6
25	Pulp and waste paper	103.6	104.2	102.8	102.2	105.9	105.6	106.0	105.7	107.9	108.5	111.4	115.5	116.6
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	176.0	180.1	185.7	193.3	187.5	190.8	195.2	196.3	199.6	203.6	207.6	211.2	211.6
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	111.7	103.5	95.6	106.0	102.7	101.9	111.3	113.7	112.7	91.0	92.7	93.0	93.6
3	**Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products**	179.0	192.6	206.4	223.5	222.1	204.0	202.3	212.2	203.5	201.9	221.1	233.5	228.8
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	182.4	197.1	211.7	225.1	216.9	195.9	195.7	208.1	206.0	207.6	230.6	244.8	241.1
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	148.5	157.8	164.4	209.1	257.1	259.3	245.5	241.0	187.3	165.6	162.2	162.8	151.5
5	**Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.**	112.4	113.2	113.5	114.6	115.7	115.1	115.0	115.9	115.9	115.9	115.4	115.7	116.6
52	Inorganic chemicals	138.2	140.4	144.0	151.7	164.4	163.7	162.0	160.8	159.7	161.4	162.1	160.4	159.4
53	Dying, tanning, and coloring materials													
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	110.3	110.8	110.6	111.0	110.6	110.4	110.2	109.0	108.0	108.1	106.6	106.7	107.3
55	Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations	94.5	94.5	95.3	95.2	95.1	95.0	94.7	94.7	94.3	94.4	94.4	94.7	94.6
57	Plastics in primary forms	125.1	125.5	123.4	125.5	130.7	135.9	138.0	135.7	134.6	132.8	130.7	130.1	130.7
58	Plastics in nonprimary forms	107.2	106.7	106.4	106.6	106.5	107.0	106.9	107.8	108.0	108.0	108.5	108.5	108.5
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	102.4	101.7	101.8	101.8	103.4	103.2	103.1	102.8	102.2	102.0	102.1	102.3	102.5
6	**Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials**	112.8	112.4	112.1	112.8	114.1	114.2	114.4	115.9	117.4	118.2	119.8	123.6	126.5
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	104.5	104.3	104.3	104.4	104.5	104.5	104.6	104.8	104.9	105.5	106.1	106.2	107.0
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp, and paperboard	102.1	103.9	103.7	103.7	104.0	104.4	104.4	105.2	105.6	105.7	106.7	106.9	107.7
66	Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	101.4	101.4	101.7	101.9	102.1	101.9	101.8	101.9	102.0	102.1	103.3	103.3	103.4
68	Nonferrous metals	117.7	118.8	118.4	121.1	125.1	128.6	133.3	140.4	148.2	152.9	158.6	181.8	196.8
69	Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	108.6	108.7	108.4	109.0	108.8	108.9	108.4	110.0	110.8	110.7	110.8	111.1	111.5
7	**Machinery and transport equipment**	95.0	94.6	94.6	94.4	94.3	94.2	94.1	94.0	94.0	94.0	94.0	94.0	94.2
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	110.9	110.8	110.8	111.0	111.0	111.1	111.1	111.9	112.3	112.3	112.4	112.7	113.0
74	General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s., and machine parts	107.2	107.4	107.1	107.3	107.4	107.3	107.3	108.3	108.8	109.0	109.5	110.1	110.7
75	Computer equipment and office machines	70.5	69.2	69.1	68.3	68.0	67.6	67.3	66.8	66.4	66.2	65.8	65.4	65.2
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	82.1	81.4	80.9	80.5	80.3	80.0	79.8	79.5	79.3	79.2	79.0	78.8	78.7
77	Electrical machinery and equipment	94.4	93.9	94.1	94.0	93.7	93.7	94.0	94.0	94.3	94.4	94.4	94.5	95.3
78	Road vehicles	103.8	103.9	104.0	104.1	104.2	104.2	104.1	103.9	104.0	103.9	104.1	104.1	104.2
85	Footwear	100.5	100.8	100.7	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.9
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment, and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.	99.0	98.3	97.9	98.1	98.2	98.3	98.0	97.5	97.7	97.4	97.5	97.6	98.0

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2005							2006					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
ALL COMMODITIES	106.7	106.8	106.6	107.5	108.3	107.6	107.7	108.5	108.6	108.8	109.6	110.3	111.1
Foods, feeds, and beverages	125.2	125.4	124.9	122.8	123.0	122.5	121.9	122.8	121.9	121.7	121.0	122.1	125.4
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	125.6	125.6	124.9	122.6	122.9	122.4	121.7	122.8	121.6	121.5	120.8	121.9	125.4
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	120.1	122.4	124.6	123.6	123.8	123.2	123.6	122.7	124.2	123.2	122.5	123.1	125.3
Industrial supplies and materials	122.3	123.3	123.4	127.4	130.1	127.4	127.9	129.9	130.6	131.3	133.9	136.1	138.4
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials	115.8	116.0	115.1	116.4	117.3	117.7	117.4	116.9	117.2	116.8	117.2	116.4	117.3
Fuels and lubricants	148.8	158.0	156.7	184.8	191.5	163.1	163.4	172.0	169.7	173.5	187.0	191.8	192.1
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials	120.6	120.7	121.0	122.2	124.7	125.0	125.7	127.0	128.1	128.5	129.8	132.0	134.8
Selected building materials	106.2	106.0	105.8	105.7	105.8	106.1	106.5	107.2	108.4	108.5	108.6	108.9	109.6
Capital goods	98.4	98.0	97.6	97.6	97.7	97.6	97.7	98.1	98.1	98.2	98.4	98.5	98.4
Electric and electrical generating equipment	103.4	102.9	102.5	102.6	103.3	103.4	103.6	103.7	104.0	104.4	104.5	104.6	104.8
Nonelectrical machinery	93.7	93.3	92.7	92.7	92.6	92.4	92.5	92.8	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	103.4	103.5	103.6	103.7	104.0	104.0	103.9	104.1	104.2	104.4	104.6	104.8	104.9
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	101.5	101.5	101.6	101.9	102.0	102.0	101.9	102.3	102.4	102.3	102.6	103.2	103.6
Nondurables, manufactured	101.2	101.1	101.2	101.5	101.7	101.6	101.6	102.3	102.5	102.4	102.7	102.9	103.1
Durables, manufactured	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.8	101.4	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.4	101.3	101.4	102.2	102.3
Agricultural commodities	123.9	123.9	123.2	121.5	121.9	121.6	121.0	121.7	120.8	120.7	120.2	120.9	123.9
Nonagricultural commodities	105.4	105.5	105.4	106.5	107.3	106.6	106.8	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.8	109.6	110.2

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2005							2006					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
ALL COMMODITIES	109.2	110.5	112.1	114.4	114.5	112.3	112.3	113.7	112.8	112.7	115.1	117.2	117.2
Foods, feeds, and beverages	114.1	113.7	114.1	114.2	115.1	115.6	117.5	119.2	116.7	117.0	116.2	118.1	118.0
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	123.5	122.1	122.4	122.6	123.4	124.6	127.2	129.7	125.4	125.4	124.6	127.1	126.8
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	93.1	94.8	95.6	95.6	96.5	95.3	95.9	95.8	97.2	98.3	97.6	98.1	98.5
Industrial supplies and materials	145.5	151.7	158.0	167.2	167.6	159.1	158.6	163.8	160.8	160.4	170.1	178.2	177.9
Fuels and lubricants	178.0	191.2	204.6	222.1	221.5	204.1	202.4	211.7	203.3	201.5	221.1	234.0	229.6
Petroleum and petroleum products	181.5	195.5	209.9	224.4	217.5	197.1	196.6	208.1	206.0	207.2	230.7	245.4	241.9
Paper and paper base stocks	103.8	104.8	104.3	104.3	105.4	105.8	106.1	106.7	107.5	107.7	109.3	110.4	111.0
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials	113.5	114.4	115.1	117.3	118.3	117.6	117.8	118.3	118.8	119.3	119.0	119.6	120.9
Selected building materials	118.1	114.9	114.6	117.6	120.0	116.0	116.9	118.5	118.5	118.0	118.1	120.1	117.3
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods	139.9	138.8	137.1	138.2	140.4	143.5	145.8	150.8	157.4	161.1	165.4	180.0	193.4
Nonmetals associated with durable goods	100.9	100.6	100.6	100.7	100.9	100.9	100.5	100.9	101.0	100.8	101.0	101.0	101.0
Capital goods	92.3	91.7	91.7	91.5	91.3	91.1	91.0	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.0	90.9	91.2
Electric and electrical generating equipment	98.8	98.4	98.5	99.0	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.8	100.0	100.1	100.3	100.7	102.0
Nonelectrical machinery	89.8	89.1	89.0	88.7	88.4	88.3	88.1	88.1	88.0	88.0	87.8	87.7	87.8
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	103.4	103.4	103.5	103.6	103.7	103.7	103.6	103.4	103.5	103.5	103.6	103.7	103.9
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	99.9	99.7	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.5	99.6	99.8	99.9	99.6	99.5	99.7	99.8
Nondurables, manufactured	102.8	103.0	102.9	103.1	102.9	102.8	102.7	103.1	102.9	102.8	102.6	102.5	102.6
Durables, manufactured	96.6	96.2	96.0	96.2	96.2	95.9	96.2	96.3	96.5	96.3	96.4	96.9	97.0
Nonmanufactured consumer goods	101.8	100.1	98.9	100.6	100.4	100.0	101.2	101.6	101.4	98.2	98.4	98.4	98.6

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2004			2005				2006	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June
Air freight (inbound)	116.6	118.7	125.1	126.3	125.6	127.5	124.6	124.6	128.1
Air freight (outbound)	99.0	100.7	104.7	103.8	107.2	112.4	112.0	113.5	116.3
Inbound air passenger fares (Dec. 2003 = 100)	106.1	110.1	112.5	114.5	116.1	118.3	108.5	110.5	128.2
Outbound air passenger fares (Dec. 2003 = 100))	114.2	114.2	105.4	105.0	120.5	120.1	110.8	110.6	131.0
Ocean liner freight (inbound)	121.1	120.3	122.7	121.3	128.5	127.9	126.8	125.4	112.7

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	2003			2004				2005				2006	
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	128.0	130.8	130.3	131.4	132.8	133.0	133.5	134.5	134.9	136.6	136.7	138.2	138.6
Compensation per hour	150.8	152.5	153.6	154.4	155.8	157.5	160.1	161.6	162.0	165.2	166.5	169.3	171.5
Real compensation per hour	117.8	118.4	118.9	118.5	118.3	119.1	120.0	120.4	119.5	120.3	120.3	121.7	121.7
Unit labor costs	117.8	116.6	117.9	117.5	117.3	118.5	119.9	120.1	120.0	121.0	121.8	122.5	123.7
Unit nonlabor payments	116.7	120.2	119.5	122.9	126.2	125.5	125.8	127.9	130.0	131.1	132.3	133.4	133.9
Implicit price deflator	117.4	118.0	118.5	119.5	120.6	121.1	122.1	123.0	123.7	124.7	125.7	126.6	127.5
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	127.0	130.1	129.9	130.5	132.2	132.2	132.4	133.5	134.3	135.8	135.8	137.2	137.6
Compensation per hour	149.7	151.7	152.9	153.4	154.8	156.6	158.7	160.4	161.0	164.1	165.3	168.0	170.2
Real compensation per hour	117.0	117.8	118.4	117.8	117.6	118.3	118.9	119.5	118.9	119.5	119.4	120.8	120.9
Unit labor costs	117.9	116.6	117.7	117.6	117.2	118.4	119.9	120.1	119.9	120.9	121.7	122.5	123.8
Unit nonlabor payments	118.1	121.5	120.5	123.6	126.8	126.6	127.0	129.4	131.8	133.1	134.3	135.4	136.2
Implicit price deflator	118.0	118.4	118.7	119.8	120.7	121.4	122.5	123.5	124.3	125.3	126.4	127.3	128.3
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	133.6	135.7	136.6	137.6	138.6	140.5	141.0	142.8	144.5	145.6	146.7	149.3	–
Compensation per hour	148.8	150.8	152.0	151.8	153.2	155.0	157.1	158.6	159.3	162.4	163.6	166.1	–
Real compensation per hour	116.2	117.1	117.7	116.5	116.4	117.1	117.7	118.2	117.6	118.3	118.2	119.4	–
Total unit costs	111.3	111.0	110.9	110.0	110.2	110.0	110.8	110.9	110.2	111.9	111.3	110.8	–
Unit labor costs	111.4	111.1	111.3	110.4	110.5	110.3	111.4	111.1	110.2	111.6	111.5	111.3	–
Unit nonlabor costs	111.2	110.8	110.0	109.1	109.3	109.2	109.3	110.3	110.2	112.6	110.5	109.3	–
Unit profits	105.9	112.9	117.8	131.2	139.2	142.3	142.4	148.5	159.0	149.9	159.6	174.5	–
Unit nonlabor payments	109.8	111.4	112.1	115.0	117.3	118.1	118.2	120.5	123.3	122.6	123.6	126.7	–
Implicit price deflator	110.8	111.2	111.6	111.9	112.8	112.9	113.7	114.2	114.6	115.3	115.6	116.5	–
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	159.7	163.0	162.6	161.8	163.3	164.0	166.1	168.1	169.7	171.2	173.2	174.8	176.1
Compensation per hour	157.2	159.4	162.0	157.5	159.8	163.0	165.5	166.1	167.8	170.7	170.9	173.0	173.8
Real compensation per hour	122.8	123.7	125.4	120.8	121.4	123.2	124.0	123.7	123.8	124.3	123.4	124.4	123.4
Unit labor costs	98.5	97.7	99.6	97.3	97.8	99.4	99.6	98.8	98.9	99.7	98.7	99.0	98.7

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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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.

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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.

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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

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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

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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

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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.

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53. Annual data: employment status of the working-age population, approximating U.S. concepts, 10 countries

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status and country	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Civilian labor force											
United States	132,304	133,943	136,297	137,673	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320
Canada	14,456	14,623	14,884	15,135	15,403	15,637	15,891	16,366	16,729	16,955	17,108
Australia	8,995	9,115	9,204	9,339	9,414	9,590	9,752	9,907	10,092	10,244	10,524
Japan	65,990	66,450	67,200	67,240	67,090	66,990	66,860	66,240	66,010	65,770	65,850
France	24,742	24,982	25,116	25,434	25,767	26,083	26,368	26,707	26,865	26,900	-
Germany	38,980	39,142	39,415	39,752	39,375	39,302	39,459	39,413	39,276	39,796	-
Italy	22,574	22,674	22,749	23,000	23,172	23,357	23,520	23,728	24,021	24,065	-
Netherlands	7,208	7,301	7,536	7,617	7,848	8,137	8,130	8,308	8,391	8,505	8,441
Sweden	4,460	4,459	4,418	4,402	4,430	4,489	4,530	4,544	4,567	4,576	-
United Kingdom	28,129	28,239	28,401	28,474	28,777	28,952	29,085	29,335	29,557	29,776	30,094
Participation rate[1]											
United States	66.6	66.8	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0
Canada	64.8	64.7	65.0	65.3	65.8	65.8	65.9	66.7	67.3	67.3	67.0
Australia	64.5	64.6	64.3	64.3	64.0	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.6	64.7	65.4
Japan	62.9	63.0	63.2	62.8	62.4	62.0	61.6	60.8	60.3	60.0	60.0
France	55.4	55.7	55.6	55.9	56.3	56.5	56.8	57.1	57.0	56.9	-
Germany	57.1	57.1	57.3	57.7	56.9	56.7	56.7	56.4	56.0	56.5	-
Italy	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.6	47.9	48.1	48.2	48.5	49.1	49.1	-
Netherlands	58.8	59.2	60.8	61.1	62.6	64.4	63.9	64.9	65.2	65.7	65.2
Sweden	64.1	64.0	63.3	62.8	62.8	63.8	63.7	64.0	64.0	63.7	-
United Kingdom	62.4	62.4	62.5	62.5	62.8	62.9	62.7	62.9	63.0	63.0	63.1
Employed											
United States	124,900	126,708	129,558	131,463	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730
Canada	13,210	13,338	13,637	13,973	14,331	14,681	14,866	15,223	15,579	15,861	16,080
Australia	8,256	8,364	8,444	8,618	8,762	8,989	9,091	9,271	9,481	9,677	9,987
Japan	63,900	64,200	64,900	64,450	63,920	63,790	63,460	62,650	62,510	62,640	62,910
France	21,955	22,036	22,176	22,597	23,056	23,698	24,142	24,314	24,288	24,259	-
Germany	35,780	35,637	35,508	36,059	36,042	36,236	36,350	36,018	35,615	35,876	-
Italy	20,030	20,120	20,165	20,366	20,613	20,969	21,356	21,665	21,973	22,105	-
Netherlands	6,730	6,858	7,163	7,321	7,595	7,907	7,947	8,076	8,080	8,118	8,036
Sweden	4,056	4,019	3,973	4,034	4,117	4,229	4,303	4,310	4,303	4,276	-
United Kingdom	25,691	25,941	26,413	26,686	27,051	27,368	27,599	27,812	28,073	28,358	28,637
Employment-population ratio[2]											
United States	62.9	63.2	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7
Canada	59.3	59.1	59.6	60.4	61.3	62.0	61.9	62.4	63.0	63.3	63.4
Australia	59.2	59.3	59.0	59.3	59.6	60.3	60.1	60.3	60.7	61.2	62.1
Japan	60.9	60.9	61.0	60.2	59.4	59.0	58.4	57.5	57.1	57.1	57.3
France	49.2	49.1	49.1	49.7	50.4	51.4	52.0	52.0	51.5	51.3	-
Germany	52.4	52.0	51.6	52.3	52.1	52.2	52.2	51.5	50.8	50.9	-
Italy	42.0	42.0	41.9	42.2	42.6	43.2	43.8	44.3	44.9	45.1	-
Netherlands	54.9	55.6	57.8	58.7	60.6	62.6	62.5	63.1	62.8	62.7	62.0
Sweden	58.3	57.7	56.9	57.6	58.4	60.1	60.5	60.7	60.3	59.5	-
United Kingdom	57.0	57.3	58.2	58.5	59.1	59.4	59.5	59.6	59.8	60.0	60.0
Unemployed											
United States	7,404	7,236	6,739	6,210	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591
Canada	1,246	1,285	1,248	1,162	1,072	956	1,026	1,143	1,150	1,093	1,028
Australia	739	751	759	721	652	602	661	636	611	567	537
Japan	2,100	2,250	2,300	2,790	3,170	3,200	3,400	3,590	3,500	3,130	2,940
France	2,787	2,946	2,940	2,837	2,711	2,385	2,226	2,393	2,577	2,641	-
Germany	3,200	3,505	3,907	3,693	3,333	3,065	3,110	3,396	3,661	3,920	-
Italy	2,544	2,555	2,584	2,634	2,559	2,388	2,164	2,062	2,048	1,960	-
Netherlands	478	443	374	296	253	230	183	232	311	387	405
Sweden	404	440	445	368	313	260	227	234	264	300	-
United Kingdom	2,439	2,298	1,987	1,788	1,726	1,584	1,486	1,524	1,484	1,417	1,458
Unemployment rate											
United States	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1
Canada	8.6	8.8	8.4	7.7	7.0	6.1	6.5	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.0
Australia	8.2	8.2	8.3	7.7	6.9	6.3	6.8	6.4	6.1	5.5	5.1
Japan	3.2	3.4	3.4	4.1	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.5
France	11.3	11.8	11.7	11.2	10.5	9.1	8.4	9.0	9.6	9.8	9.7
Germany	8.2	9.0	9.9	9.3	8.5	7.8	7.9	8.6	9.3	9.9	9.7
Italy	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.0	10.2	9.2	8.7	8.5	8.1	-
Netherlands	6.6	6.1	5.0	3.9	3.2	2.8	2.2	2.8	3.7	4.6	4.8
Sweden	9.1	9.9	10.1	8.4	7.1	5.8	5.0	5.1	5.8	6.6	-
United Kingdom	8.7	8.1	7.0	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.8

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

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available. See "Notes on the data" for information on breaks in series. For further qualifications and historical data, see *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, Ten Countries, 1960-2005* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, April 6, 2006), on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/fls/home.htm**.

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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.

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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.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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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.

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

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

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

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

[3] The BLS news release of September 17, 2003, reported a total of 5,524 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2003. Since then, an additional 10 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2002 to 5,534.

[4] Equal to or greater than 0.5 percent.

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

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