

Import price rise in 2005 due to continued high energy prices

The rise in energy prices influenced the overall increase for import prices and the rise in soybean prices led the increase in agricultural export prices; Hurricanes Katrina and Rita caused short-term shocks to prices

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Import prices rose 8.0 percent in 2005—the fastest pace since 1987 and the fourth consecutive annual increase—following an increase of 6.7 percent a year earlier. Excluding energy goods, import prices rose a comparatively modest 1.1 percent following a 3.0-percent increase a year earlier. Export prices rose 2.8 percent, also the fourth consecutive annual increase, but a smaller increase than the 4.0-percent increase in 2004. Excluding agricultural products, export prices rose 2.6 percent following a 5.0-percent increase a year earlier.

Although hurricanes Katrina and Rita caused price surges for products ranging from building materials to petroleum-based chemicals, these shocks appear to have been only short term.¹ The more noteworthy story in 2005, however, was the continuation of rising prices for energy and raw materials. Import energy prices, which rose 43.5 percent, had a substantial impact on overall import prices as energy products made up 13 percent of all imports.²

Exchange rates also affected import prices and were reflected in the Locality of Origin price indexes. These price indexes measure price fluctuations of imported products aggregated by the country or region from which they were imported. This aggregation method allows analysts to study the effects of exchange rates on import prices. The European Union (EU) price index of manufactured goods and the Japanese price index, which ended 2005 up 1.8 percent and down 0.7 percent, respectively, increased early in the year due to a comparatively weak dollar,

but declined in the second half of the year as the dollar strengthened. By the end of the year, the dollar had appreciated 10.2 percent against the euro and 13.1 percent against the Japanese yen.³ In contrast, the U.S. dollar depreciated 1.3 percent against the Canadian dollar in 2005. The strong Canadian dollar, along with higher energy prices, contributed to the 11.1-percent increase in the Canadian price index.⁴

This article contains analysis of the annual data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics International Price Program (IPP). It focuses on import and export price trends for all goods.⁵ This article also provides some analysis of the price indexes for transportation services between establishments in the United States and those in other countries.

Other price measures

The IPP, along with the Consumer Price Index (CPI), which measures monthly price changes for consumer goods and services, and the Producer Price Index (PPI), which measures monthly fluctuations in prices received by domestic producers, form the three major BLS price-measuring programs.

Similar to the trends for the Import and Export Price Indexes, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) and PPI increased in 2005. The increases for both the CPI-U and PPI, like those for the Import and Export Price Indexes, were heavily influenced by sharply higher energy prices. When energy prices are excluded

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from all four price indexes, the increases were comparatively modest and the indexes remained relatively stable, although the Import and Export Price Indexes varied more in magnitude during 2005 than the CPI-U and PPI. The price indexes, with the exception of the CPI-U, declined in the last quarter. (See chart 1.)

The energy component of the CPI-U rose 17.1 percent in 2005 compared with an increase of 16.6 percent a year earlier. When energy prices are excluded, the CPI-U increased 2.2 percent, which was identical to the increase recorded a year earlier. Overall, the CPI-U rose 3.4 percent following an increase of 3.3 percent in 2004.

Energy prices tracked by the PPI for finished goods increased 23.9 percent following a smaller increase of 13.4 percent in 2004. Excluding energy, prices for finished goods at the producer level rose 1.5 percent after rising 2.5 percent in 2004. Overall, the PPI for finished goods rose 5.4 percent after a 4.2-percent increase in 2004.

Import price trends

Energy. Import energy prices rose 43.5 percent following a 31.5-percent increase in 2004 and had a significant influence on the overall increase for import prices in 2005. (See table 1.) Prices for energy products rose throughout most of the year, but weakened demand caused prices to decline in the last quarter.

Supply concerns permeated the energy markets early in the year. Analysts cited low crude inventories and the lack of spare production capacity in oil exporting countries.⁶ Though crude oil inventories declined domestically on a weekly basis during that period, they were still higher compared with inventory levels for the same period in 2004.⁷ Damage to production facilities from the 2004–05 hurricane season, Hurricane Ivan in particular, hampered crude oil production in the southern United States. As a result, the equivalent of 8 percent of daily production remained closed for repair during January 2005.⁸

Supply concerns for refined products continued throughout the spring due to scheduled maintenance at U.S. refineries, which kept some off line longer than anticipated.⁹

Anticipation of a continued surge in demand from China also contributed to higher energy prices early in the year. Petroleum demand in China spiked in 2004 due to widespread blackouts that forced many factories to supply their own electricity using diesel-powered generators.¹⁰ Instead of continuing to increase, China’s growth rate of petroleum demand was nearly cut in half after its domestic electricity situation stabilized. (See chart 2 on page 6.) Even with demand from China slowing, global demand for petroleum remained strong early in the year when cold weather in North America increased demand for heating oil.¹¹

Chart 1. Changes in the Consumer Price Index, Producer Price Index, and import and export prices indexes, 2001–05

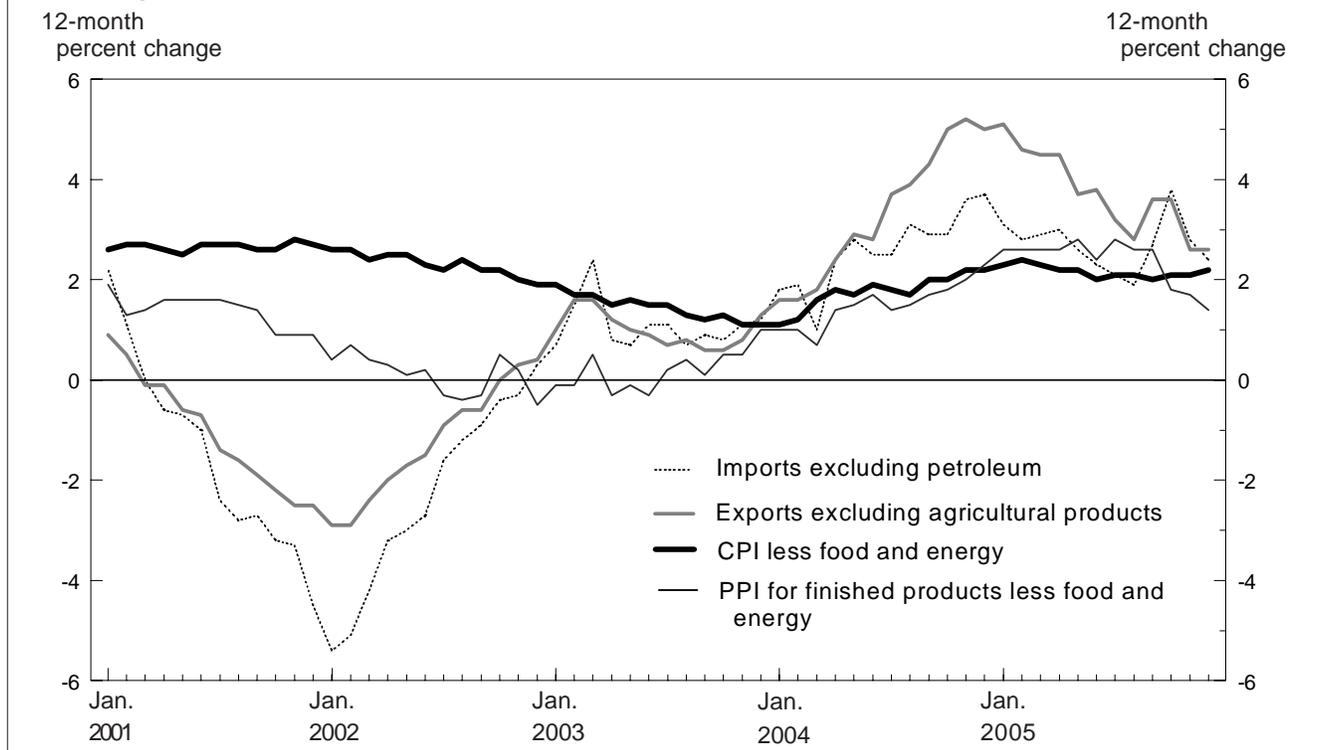


Table 1. U.S. import and export price indexes annual percent changes for selected categories of goods, 1996–2005

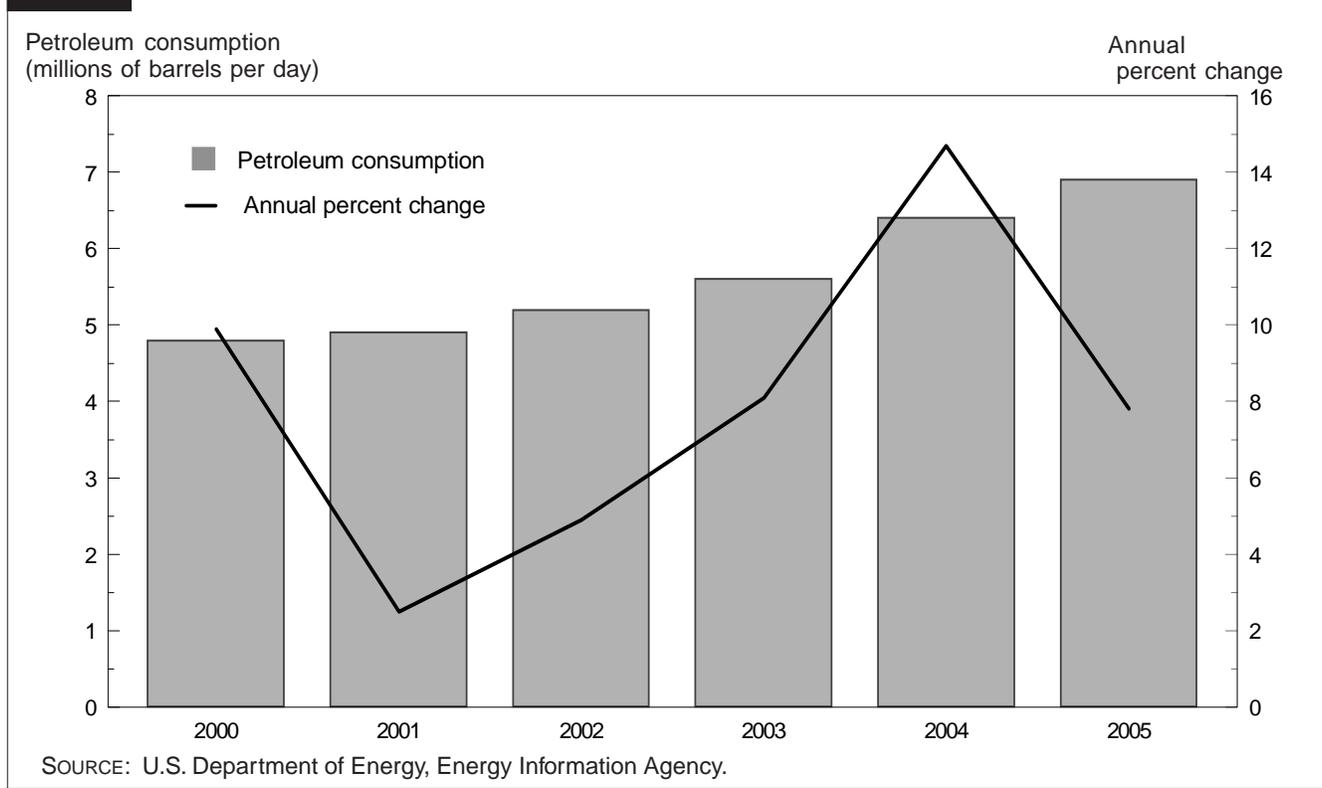
End use	Description	Relative importance November 2005 ¹	Percent change for 12 months ended in December									
			1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	Imports											
	All commodities	100.000	1.5	-5.2	-6.4	7.0	3.2	-9.1	4.2	2.4	6.7	8.0
	All imports excluding petroleum	81.385	-1.8	-2.8	-3.3	.0	1.3	-4.5	.3	1.2	3.7	2.4
	All imports excluding fuels	78.079	-	-	-	-	-	-	.0	1.0	3.0	1.1
0	Foods, feeds and beverages	4.549	-1.3	1.3	-3.1	-.3	-4.0	-4.7	5.9	3.0	8.0	5.4
1	Industrial supplies and materials	35.531	9.1	-1.4	-17.1	33.7	13.8	-24.6	21.9	9.5	22.0	25.5
	Excluding petroleum	16.916	-2.4	-1.7	-6.7	5.1	11.2	-14.6	5.8	7.2	16.4	11.3
	Excluding fuels	13.610	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.6	6.3	13.4	4.4
10	Fuels and lubricants	21.921	34.4	-23.8	-36.5	114.7	27.1	-41.9	53.7	13.2	31.5	43.5
100	Petroleum and petroleum products	18.615	33.7	-25.5	-4.8	137.2	17.6	-39.5	56.9	12.8	3.3	42.4
2	Capital goods	2.547	-3.8	-7.4	-5.0	-3.3	-2.1	-2.7	-2.4	-1.1	-.8	-1.3
	Excluding computers, peripherals, and semiconductors	14.326	-2.6	-4.7	-2.1	-1.8	-1.1	-1.0	-1.3	1.2	2.0	1.2
3	Automotive vehicles, parts and engines ...	15.340	.0	.5	.0	.7	.7	-.2	.5	.9	1.8	.4
4	Consumer goods, excluding automotives ...	24.033	-.7	-.9	-1.3	-.4	-1.2	-.8	-.7	.1	.9	.6
	Exports											
	All commodities	100.000	-1.1	-1.2	-3.4	.5	1.1	-2.5	1.0	2.2	4.0	2.8
	Agricultural commodities	8.839	-6.9	-2.9	-9.3	-6.8	3.1	-1.8	8.0	13.4	-5.9	4.9
	Nonagricultural commodities	91.160	-.4	-1.0	-2.7	1.2	.9	-2.5	.4	1.3	5.0	2.6
0	Foods, feeds, and beverages	8.054	-6.5	-3.3	-8.3	-5.7	1.7	-.5	7.9	12.6	-4.5	4.3
1	Industrial supplies and materials	29.794	-2.3	-1.4	-7.1	5.3	3.6	-8.6	5.0	6.8	15.1	8.4
	Nonagricultural industrial supplies and materials	28.230	-2.2	-1.3	-6.9	6.3	3.3	-8.4	4.8	6.3	16.6	8.3
2	Capital goods	39.098	.1	-1.6	-1.8	-1.1	.3	-.8	-1.3	-.6	.7	-.5
	Excluding computers, peripherals, and semiconductors	28.906	1.4	-.3	-.7	-.4	.8	.0	.5	.9	2.1	2.1
3	Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines ...	11.000	.4	.8	.5	1.0	.5	.4	.8	.5	1.1	1.0
4	Consumer goods, excluding automotives ...	12.019	1.4	.8	-.8	.6	-.4	.2	-.6	.6	1.3	.7
	¹ Relative importance figures are based on 2003 trade values. NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.											

Weather concerns sent energy prices even higher in 2005, especially in May, when the National Weather Service released a report predicting an active Atlantic hurricane season.¹² Soon after the release of that report, tropical storm Arlene made landfall in early June. Though causing little damage to oil infrastructure in the Gulf of Mexico, the first storm of the season gave the energy markets reason to be cautious.¹³ Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi were then battered by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in late summer and early fall. Crude oil import prices were largely unaffected by these storms even though Louisiana's main crude oil terminal was temporarily shut down after Hurricane Katrina. The terminal closure had a ripple effect through the production chain as it squeezed supplies of crude oil to refineries as far north as Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio.¹⁴ Prices for crude oil rose

a comparatively modest 3.9 percent in September, after increasing 29.8 percent over the previous 3 months, and declined in both October and November. These post-storm decreases were attributed to weaker demand in response to consistently high price levels and a warm beginning to the 2005–06 winter heating season.¹⁵ The hurricanes had a larger impact on the supply of refined products than crude oil because much of the refining infrastructure used to produce these products is located in the gulf region. Ten refineries spread throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama were shut down immediately after Hurricane Katrina struck.¹⁶

Hurricanes Katrina and Rita affected also domestic natural gas production. Hurricane Katrina destroyed 108 platforms in the Gulf of Mexico and damaged underwater pipelines. This damage reduced gulf-area gas production by almost 320 billion

Chart 2. Petroleum consumption in China, 2000–05



cubic feet, which is roughly equal to 5 days worth of domestic consumption.¹⁷ As a result, import prices rose 29.0 percent in August and 24.8 percent in September. Natural gas prices ended the year 54.9 percent higher, and have tripled since 2001.

Nonfuel industrial supplies and materials. Prices for industrial supplies, excluding energy, rose 4.4 percent, which was a comparatively smaller increase compared with the 13.4-percent increase in 2004. The demand slowdown in the steel market was a major factor for the smaller increase in 2005. In 2004, many companies feared shortages would develop due to strong Chinese demand, which led many to purchase two to three times more steel than needed.¹⁸ This strategy caused inventories to rise, which ultimately softened demand. Although the overall trend in steel prices for the year was down, prices for steel scrap and lower cost alternatives rose early in the year as manufacturers attempted to lower operating costs.

Hurricane Katrina had a short-term impact on building materials, and through the first half of 2006, the long-term effects appear to be minimal. The index for building materials excluding petroleum rose 4.5 percent in September and 4.6 percent in October, but then remained relatively flat for the last 2 months of the year. New home construction typically

slows down in the North during the winter months, so overall demand for building materials typically slips in the fall and winter months, which usually causes this price index to decline late in the year. However, the hurricanes initially sparked fears of supply shortages, which led to higher prices in September and October.¹⁹ Prices subsequently stabilized as higher costs in the South, due to storm-related plant outages and higher demand, were offset by decreased new home construction in the North.

Capital goods. Prices for capital goods decreased 1.3 percent, which was larger than the 0.8-percent drop in 2004. The decline was led by computers and telecommunications equipment, both of which continued well-established downward trends. Prices for electronic equipment typically fall as products eventually become obsolete and new products are introduced to replace them. Computer, peripheral, and semiconductor prices, as well as telecommunications equipment prices, declined steadily throughout the year and ended the year down 5.2 and 2.4 percent, respectively. The constant declines in computer prices overall were due to continued weak demand, technological improvements, and price competition; however, demand for laptop and handheld computers remained healthy, though not strong enough to overcome declining prices for other computer products.

Prices for capital goods excluding computers and semiconductors increased for the third consecutive year. The index rose 1.2 percent compared with 2.0 percent in 2004. The main influences on these prices were raw materials prices (especially for copper and steel) and the demand for oil drilling equipment. Many companies renegotiated steel contracts at the beginning of the year to reflect the spike in prices that occurred in 2004. Higher copper prices later in the year affected electrical generating equipment. Oil drilling and mining equipment prices rose steadily and consistently throughout the year, increasing 8.3 percent in 2005. This followed a large increase of 12.9 percent in 2004. Prices increased due to higher raw material costs and greater demand due to consistently high oil prices.

Automotive vehicles, parts and engines. The price index for automotive vehicles, parts and engines increased 0.4 percent in 2005, which was the fourth consecutive annual increase. Prices for passenger vehicles ended the year 0.1 percent higher due to continued high demand, especially for imported luxury automobiles. Demand has remained strong because buyers of luxury vehicles were not deterred by high gasoline prices.²⁰

The price index for parts and engines increased 0.4 percent in 2005 following a 2.5-percent increase a year earlier. Prices for car parts were affected throughout the year by raw material prices and exchange rate fluctuations. Manufacturers passed on higher prices for rubber and steel, but an appreciating dollar against the euro and Japanese yen mitigated the raw material effect.²¹

Consumer goods. Continuing a trend that began in 2003, the price index for consumer goods increased 0.7 percent in 2005 following a larger increase of 1.3 percent in 2004. Due to the makeup of this particular index which includes, among others, apparel, jewelry, household goods, and pharmaceuticals, prices were more sensitive to monthly exchange rate fluctuations and less sensitive to raw material costs such as steel and copper. Prices rose early in the year when businesses renegotiated contracts to reflect a weak U.S. dollar versus the Euro and Japanese yen. Higher prices for plastics and energy also added upward pressure on the price index.

Like computer and telecommunications equipment prices, prices for home entertainment equipment, and to a lesser degree recreational equipment, fell consistently throughout the course of the year. Production cost savings due to economies of scale along with strong competition drove prices in home entertainment equipment downward. In contrast, jewelry prices were stable early in the year and rose sharply near the end of 2005 due to rising gold prices. Growing inflation worries and uncertainty in the midst of ever rising energy costs caused investors to pour money into the gold market, thus increasing demand and raising prices. Higher demand

for other consumer nondurables, in particular, pharmaceuticals, also increased prices in this category during 2005. Goods in this area, which are of an organic chemical origin, were sensitive to rising petroleum prices.²²

Foods, feeds, and beverages. Prices for imported foods, feeds, and beverages rose 5.4 percent in 2005 after an increase of 8.0 percent in 2004. This index has risen every year since 2002. Although the increase was steady throughout most of 2005, the index matched the largest ever monthly increase in March, rising 3.3 percent. Poor crop conditions due to wet weather in Mexico, which is where the majority of imported vegetables are grown, caused the large increase. Prices subsequently normalized in June, when the index fell 1.2 percent, the largest drop since a 1.2-percent decline in May 2003.

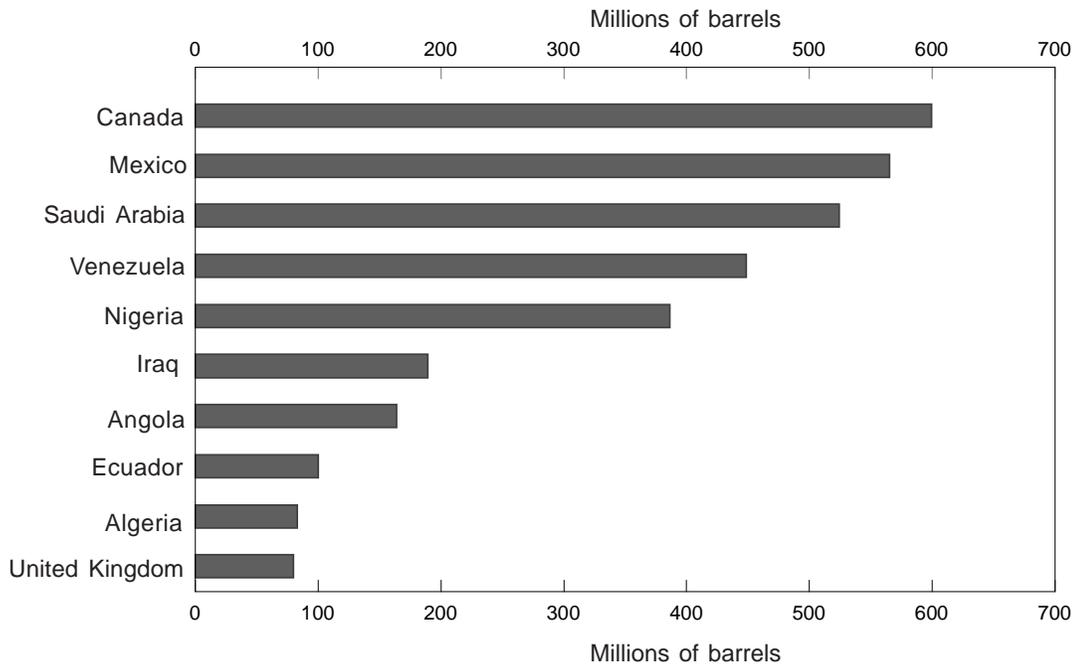
Locality of Origin price indexes. Similar to overall import prices, high energy prices influenced many of the Locality of Origin price indexes. In particular, energy prices led the increase in import prices from the Asian Near East region (commonly known as the Middle East), where crude oil carries a higher weight than any other published region.²³ The price index for this region posted a 30.1-percent increase in 2005 after a 22.7-percent increase a year earlier. Although the Asian Near East region includes two of the United States largest suppliers of crude oil, Canada is actually the largest supplier. (See chart 3.) Import prices from other major suppliers of energy products rose as well, including Mexico and the EU. Mexico, as seen in chart 3, is the second largest supplier of crude oil to the United States. The Mexican price index rose 8.5 percent following a 4.0-percent increase in 2004. The increase in the EU price index slowed to 2.6 percent after a 7.0-percent increase a year earlier. Although the EU price index was affected by high energy prices, the appreciation of the dollar against the euro mitigated the effect.

Prices of products produced in regions from which the United States does not import energy products, such as East Asia, were less affected by high energy prices. Import prices from China fell 0.5 percent following a 1.0-percent decline in 2004. The Japanese price index fell 0.7 percent following a 1.3-percent increase in 2004 and was affected by the appreciation of the dollar against the Japanese yen. After depreciating 4.1 percent against the Japanese yen in 2004, the dollar appreciated 13.1 percent in 2005. Prices of products from Asian Newly Industrialized Countries declined 2.3 percent—a steeper decline compared with the 0.3-percent decline in 2004—and have declined annually since a 0.5-percent increase in 1995.²⁴

Export price trends

Agricultural goods. Prices of exported agricultural goods rose

Chart 3. Top 10 countries of origin for U.S. crude oil, 2005 totals



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Agency.

4.3 percent following a decrease of 4.5 percent in 2004. Movement in soybean prices led the index for much of the year. The record harvest in 2004 depressed soybean prices in early 2005, so even with a large harvest in 2005, prices were 8.8 percent higher than a year earlier. Soybean prices rose 18.3 percent in March, when the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) indicated that farmers would plant fewer acres than in previous years, partly due to fears of Asian Soybean Rust.²⁵ Also, drought conditions affecting the 2004–05 crop in South America added to concerns of possible lower world soybean supplies.²⁶ Soybean prices then fell 10.5 percent in September due to good late-season weather in the United States, which boosted the harvest to a level second only to the record set in 2004.²⁷

Hurricane Katrina had little impact on export agricultural prices. Grain exports through the Port of New Orleans were interrupted for 2 weeks as a direct result of storm damage, but because the duration of the closure was relatively short and exports were quickly rerouted to other ports, prices were largely unaffected.²⁸ September export agricultural prices actually fell when the USDA raised its production forecasts for corn and soybeans.²⁹

The poultry export market was deeply affected by anxiety related to avian influenza. Poultry demand fell sharply in Europe, especially in Russia, the United States biggest poultry

customer, as consumers feared contracting avian influenza from poultry.³⁰

Nonagricultural industrial supplies and materials. The export nonagricultural industrial supplies and materials price index rose 8.5 percent in 2005, which was roughly half of the advance seen in 2004. The majority of the upward movement was due to products that use energy products as an input, and many of these price increases were directly and indirectly influenced by hurricanes. Hurricane Katrina directly affected prices for plastic and chemical products because many plants located in the gulf region were forced to close for repairs. These closures reduced supplies and as a result, prices peaked in October and November. Supplies improved and prices normalized in December as plants reopened after completing repairs. In contrast, rising petroleum prices, combined with short-term shocks from hurricane damage, indirectly led to higher prices in further stages of production, especially for products using natural gas as an input.

Due to the global nature of the steel industry, export steel prices behaved much the same as import prices with similar demand pressures. Specifically, export steel prices declined 2.2 percent in 2005 after surging 53.1 percent a year earlier. In contrast, nonferrous metals prices continued to rise, increasing

19.0 percent in 2005 following a 24.8-percent advance in 2004. In particular, copper and aluminum prices saw gains which were driven, in part, by the influx of money into commodity markets from investment funds as well as industrial demand.³¹

Capital goods. After a 0.7-percent increase in 2004, exported capital goods prices decreased 0.5 percent in 2005. As with imports, the decline in capital goods prices was largely due to the continuation of a long-term downward trend in prices for computers, peripherals and semiconductors, which fell 7.1 percent. Telecommunications equipment prices also played a role in the decline, falling 1.2 percent.

The price index for capital goods excluding computers, peripherals, and semiconductors, increased 2.1 percent for the second consecutive year, which was the largest annual increase since 1995. Similar to imports, strong demand for oil drilling equipment led to higher prices. Although strong demand existed for industrial and service machinery, higher raw material prices also played a role in the price increases for these products. Prices for electrical generating equipment were stable early in the year, then fell when the dollar appreciated against major foreign currencies.³²

Automotive vehicles, parts and engines. The price index for automotive vehicles, parts and engines rose 1.0 percent in 2005, which was less than the 1.1-percent increase in 2004, due to falling sales and lower demand. The indexes for both passenger cars and trucks increased 0.7 percent after holding steady during the first half of the year.

However, prices for automobile parts increased steadily throughout 2005 and ended 1.1 percent higher than a year earlier. This increase was driven by higher raw material prices, especially for steel, rubber, and energy. Similar to the imports, manufacturers of parts for export had absorbed much of the increases in raw material costs, especially the jump in steel prices during 2004, but began passing on some of those extra costs to vehicle manufacturers.³³

Consumer goods. Consumer goods increased 0.7 percent in 2005. This was the third consecutive annual advance, although less than the 1.3-percent rise in 2004. Prices for apparel, consumer nondurables, and household goods fluctuated throughout the year and closely followed the movement of the dollar against major foreign currencies. Recreational equipment prices, however, were stable during the first half of the year, then increased during the remaining 6 months due to higher raw materials costs, namely plastics,

fiberglass, and resins. Consumer electronics prices, however, declined throughout the year, which prevented the aggregate from increasing more than it did. Prices declined for electronic products in this index because of competitive pressures in the market.

Services price trends

The IPP currently publishes several indexes which capture transactions of transportation services between parties in the United States and abroad. Air passenger fares were driven in part by exchange rate fluctuations—a deviation from the historical trend of moving in response to seasonal demand factors. The price index for export air passenger fares, which measures changes in fares paid to U.S. carriers by foreign residents for international travel, ended the year down 4.3 percent and was primarily affected by the U.S. dollar weakening against the Canadian dollar. The weaker dollar had the opposite effect on the import side where the price index for import air passenger fares, which measures changes in fares paid to foreign carriers by U.S. residents for international travel, rose 4.1 percent. Fares on Canadian routes, both inbound and outbound, increased steadily throughout 2005, and bore the brunt of the weakening U.S. dollar versus the Canadian dollar. Canadian routes have less competition than routes to other locations; therefore, airlines were able to pass on rising fuel costs more easily to passengers on these routes.

The price index for export air freight, which measures changes in rates paid for the transportation of freight from the United States to foreign countries on U.S. air carriers, rose 5.6 percent, compared with the 11.2-percent increase in 2004. Strong demand and rising fuel surcharges drove the increase in rates for export air freight. The price index for import air freight, which measures changes in rates paid for the transportation of freight from foreign countries to the United States on foreign air carriers, rose 1.7 percent in 2005 following an increase of 10.4 percent in 2004.

Rising fuel costs also affected rates for ocean liner freight. Inbound ocean liner freight rates rose 3.3 percent in 2005 due to higher fuel surcharges along with consistent demand. The inbound crude oil tanker index retreated from the peaks of late 2004, but rates rose in the fourth quarter due to hurricanes in the southern United States. Overall, rates fell 17.2 percent after doubling in 2004. This slight correction in rates coincided with a 0.6-percent decrease in total crude oil imports, which increased 4.7 percent in 2004. Nearly steady crude oil imports, and not a sharp decline, prevented a larger correction in rates.

Notes

¹ Timothy Aepfel and Steve LeVine, "Hurricanes Has Mixed Impact on Profits, Depending on the Industry," *The Wall Street Journal*, Feb. 6, 2006, p. A3.

² The weights used in calculating the import and export price indexes are updated annually, though with a 2-year lag. Thus, the 2005 import and export indexes were calculated with weights based on trade

dollar values from 2003. For this reason, this figure was based on 2003 trade dollar values.

³ Exchange rates quoted in this article compared December 2004 with December 2005 using data from the Pacific Exchange Rate Service. On the Internet at <http://fx.sauder.ubc.ca/data.html> (visited July 20, 2006).

⁴ The relationship between U.S. and Canadian currencies can affect import and export prices because Canadian goods represented 17.2 percent of all imports to the United States in 2005, based on trade dollar value, more than any other nation. Canada also consistently ranks as the top trading partner of the United States. Data were obtained from the United States Census Bureau's Foreign Trade Statistics. On the Internet at <http://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/statistics/highlights/top/top0512.html> (visited June 21, 2006).

⁵ The Import and Export Price Indexes do not track price movements for military goods, artwork, used items, charity donations, railroad equipment, items leased for less than a year, rebuilt and repaired items, and selected exports (custom-made equipment).

⁶ Bob Tippee, "Industry Facing Product Delivery, Quality Challenges," *Oil & Gas Journal*, Feb. 21, 2005, p. 33.

⁷ Marilyn Radler, "US Oil, Gas Demand Rising Again in 2005," *Oil & Gas Journal*, July 4, 2005, pp. 32–34.

⁸ *EIA Petroleum Monthly Marketing Review* (U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Agency, April 2005) (review for January 2005).

⁹ *Ibid.*, June 2005 (review for March 2005).

¹⁰ Shai Oster, "Chinese Oil Demand Gets Harder to Gauge," *The Wall Street Journal*, Jan. 17, 2006, p. A2.

¹¹ Jad Mouawad, "Oil Price Rise Amid Concern Over Weather And Supplies," *The New York Times*, Feb. 23, 2005, p. C1.

¹² *EIA Petroleum Marketing Monthly* (U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Agency, September 2005) (review for June 2005).

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, December 2005 (review for September 2005).

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, January 2006 (review for October 2005) and February 2006 (review for November 2005).

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, December 2005 (review for September 2005). As a result, prices for refined products rose 22.9 percent in September.

¹⁷ Rebecca Smith and Russell Gold, "Cold Spell: Years of Short-Term Strategy Create a Crunch in Natural Gas; Consumers Face Soaring Bills In Winter as Utilities Fail To Hedge Against Risks; Asking the Public for Charity," *The Wall Street Journal*, Oct 17, 2005, p. A1.

¹⁸ Claudia H. Deutsch, "Is the Steel Industry in a Boom or on a Bubble?" *The New York Times*, Jan. 18, 2005, p. C1.

¹⁹ *NAHB Releases Study on Impact of Katrina* (National Association of Home Builders), on the Internet at http://www.nahb.org/news_

[details.aspx?newsID=1572](#) (visited July 18, 2006).

²⁰ According to data obtained from the United States Census Bureau's Foreign Trade Statistics, the dollar value of imported vehicles and parts increased nearly 5 percent in 2005 from a year earlier.

²¹ Greg Schneider, "Steel Prices Hurt Auto-Parts Business; Industry Study Warns of Job Losses," *The Washington Post*, Feb. 16, 2005, p. E3.

²² John Hoffman, "Global Insights: Peak Oil Approaching a New World Order?" *Chemical Market Reporter*, Jan. 17, 2005, pp. 21–22.

²³ According to year-2003 weights, 60 percent of imports—in dollar value terms—from the Asian Near East region (Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Emirates and Yemen) were crude oil and natural gas, whereas crude oil and natural gas accounted for only 15 percent of imports from Canada.

²⁴ The Asia Newly Industrialized Countries region includes Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan.

²⁵ Asian Soybean Rust is a plant disease caused by two different fungal species. The fungus spores are carried by the wind and can infect 20 plant species in the United States, of which soybean is the most commercially significant. Yield loss is the main consequence of the disease because the lesions caused by the fungus lead to premature defoliation. For more information, visit http://lugar.senate.gov/reports/RL32225_soy.pdf (visited July 6, 2006).

²⁶ *Oil Crops Outlook* (U.S. Department of Agriculture, April 2005).

²⁷ *Ibid.*, September 2005.

²⁸ Mark Drabenstott and Jason Henderson, "Katrina and Rita: Lingering Effects on Agriculture," *The Main Street Economist: Commentary on the rural economy*, October 2005.

²⁹ Scott Kilman "The Katrina Cleanup: Crop Forecasts Raised as Storm's Impact is Mitigated," *The Wall Street Journal*, Sept. 13, 2005, p. A11.

³⁰ Scott Kilman and Richard Gibson, "Pilgrim's Pride Cuts Its Outlook, As Chicken Boom May Be Waning," *The Wall Street Journal*, Jan. 4, 2006, p. A2.

³¹ Platts staff, "LME aluminum hits ten-year high, possibly due for correction," *Platt's Metals Week*, Dec. 5, 2005, p. 7.

³² Businesses are expanding the practice of pricing their products in foreign currencies in an attempt to hedge against adverse exchange rate fluctuations. As a result, an increasing number of prices collected in the IPP's surveys are originally quoted in foreign currencies. Because the price indexes published by the IPP are calculated using dollar prices, these prices must be converted into dollars. During 2005, 3.66 percent of all items in the Export Price Index were priced in a foreign currency. The consumer goods (excluding automobiles) category has the highest proportion, 7.62 percent, of all export end-use product categories. The foreign currencies used most often for exports were the Canadian dollar, euro, yen and pound. On the import side, 5.45 percent of all items were priced in a foreign currency. The foreign currencies used most often for imports were the Canadian dollar, euro, yen, British pound, and Swiss franc.

³³ Schneider, "Steel Prices Hurt Auto-Parts Business," *The Washington Post*, 2005, p. E3.

Income imputation and the analysis of consumer expenditure data

The Consumer Expenditure Survey now provides imputed income data from 2004 forward for households that do not report a specific income value; an examination of how income imputation affects the analysis of expenditure data shows that the results most sensitive to imputation are statistics that focus on households with lower levels of expenditures

Jonathan D. Fisher

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Consumer Expenditure Survey (CE) began imputing income in its 2004 data. Imputation predicts income for households that reported receiving income but failed to report a specific value. Many national household surveys such as the Current Population Survey and the Survey of Consumer Finances impute missing income values. While imputation is common practice, researchers should take some precautions when using imputed data.

This article examines how income imputation affects analysis of the CE *expenditure* data. Most importantly, researchers who use both income and expenditures data from 2004 forward no longer have to restrict their sample to households that reported income. This study presents results for the restricted sample employed before imputation was introduced and compares them with results using the sample that should be employed after imputation. The study also compares the distribution of expenditures and measures of well-being—such as the Gini coefficient and the poverty rate—in the two samples.

The other large effect of adopting income imputation is that there may be a break in time series data that use multiple years of CE data. Because BLS will only provide imputed income data from 2004 forward, researchers who want to create a time series using income and expenditures will not have imputed income data for the period before 2004. This study uses data from 2002 to 2004 to show how the introduction of income imputation creates

a break in the time series for some statistics (such as the poverty rate).

The data section of the article describes the relevant factors of the CE, and the imputation section provides an overview of the imputation procedure and how it interacts with expenditures. The methodology section describes the sample, defines the measure of expenditures, and defines other key variables. It then compares the distributions of expenditures before and after imputation and looks at how measures of well-being are affected by the introduction of income imputation.

Data

The CE Interview Survey is a continuing quarterly survey of consumer units. A consumer unit consists of members of a household who are related or share at least two of the three major expenditures: housing, food, and other living expenses. In each consumer unit, one individual is referred to as the reference person, who is the person who rents or owns the residence as designated by the respondent. Data are collected from consumer units and the individuals within these consumer units five times over a 13-month period. The first interview is used for bounding purposes and is not released publicly. The remaining four quarters of data are released publicly, and these are the data used in this analysis. By restricting the sample to consumer units that appear in all four quarterly interviews, a measure of yearly expenditures for each consumer unit can be created.

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The CE has 18 income variables. The following 6 variables are collected for each *individual* in the consumer unit: wages and salaries, self-employment income (nonfarm), farm income, Social Security benefits, railroad retirement benefits, and Supplemental Security Income benefits. The remaining 12 variables are collected for the *consumer unit as a whole*: pension income, interest income, dividend income, royalty income, unemployment benefits, workers' compensation benefits, child support, alimony, income from roomers or boarders, income from other rental units, food stamp benefits, and other income.

BLS creates a complete income reporter designation to determine whether consumer units provided sufficient income data for use in official publications.¹ A consumer unit is designated a complete income reporter if it meets one of the following three criteria:

1. The reference person reports a nonzero amount for a major income source. BLS defines major sources of income as wage and salary, self-employment, farm income, Social Security benefits, railroad retirement benefits, or Supplemental Security Income benefits.
2. At least one other consumer unit member reports a nonzero amount for a major income source and reports valid zeros for all major income sources for the reference person.
3. The consumer unit reports a nonzero amount for at least one other income source and valid zeros for all major sources for all members.

A consumer unit could be classified as a complete income reporter and still not provide a full accounting of its income. For example, the reference person could report wage and salary income but fail to report a valid amount for its alimony income; this consumer unit would be classified as a complete income reporter under condition (1). In 2004, 87 percent of consumer units were complete income reporters and only 64 percent of complete income reporters reported valid amounts for every income source. Overall, 44 percent of consumer units in 2004 reported an invalid amount for at least 1 of the 18 income components.²

Income imputation

For the 44 percent of consumer units that reported at least one invalid income amount, BLS imputes income using the multiple imputation technique described by D. B. Rubin in his 1987 book *Multiple Imputation for Nonresponses in Surveys*.³ As implemented by BLS, multiple imputation is an iterative regression-based approach, where the data for the regression comes from the valid non-zero reporters for each income component. The dependent variable equals the income component being imputed, and each of the 18 components is imputed

separately. The independent variables include demographic characteristics of the consumer unit and a variable that equals the quarterly expenditure outlays for the consumer unit.⁴

An initial regression is run with all of the independent variables. Any independent variable that is not statistically significant at the 15-percent confidence level using a two-sided test is removed from the regression model. A second regression is then run with the variables that were statistically significant in the initial regression. This iterative process continues until all remaining variables are statistically significant at the 15-percent level. The coefficients from this last regression are used to predict income for invalid reporters.⁵ Through this iterative removal of independent variables, the quarterly expenditure-outlays variable may or may not be in the final regression for a given income variable. If the expenditure outlays variable remains in the regression model, the level of quarterly expenditure outlays affects imputed income. This creates dependence between expenditure outlays and income that may affect conclusions about the relationship between expenditures and income.

Imputed income also directly affects the official BLS measure of expenditures. The publication category "personal insurance and pensions" includes employee contributions to Social Security that are derived from the wage and salary variable. In the 2004 sample used in this study, 25 percent of consumer units had wage and salary income imputed. After imputing missing wage and salary data for these individuals, BLS then assumes that each individual paid Social Security taxes at the required 7.65 percent rate.⁶ This 7.65 percent is added to the official personal insurance and pensions category and in the official BLS measure of total expenditures. Because Social Security taxes are also imputed, in its publications that use imputed income, BLS warns that "average annual expenditures and expenditures for personal insurance and pensions are not strictly comparable" to data from previous years.⁷

Methodology

The expenditure variable used in this study differs from the official BLS measure of total expenditures. The personal insurance and pensions category is excluded from total expenditures under the assumption that such expenditures are more accurately classified as savings or taxes. The measure of consumption expenditures used here equals the sum of outlays for housing, food, transportation, apparel, medical care, entertainment, gifts, and miscellaneous items. (See the appendix for additional details about consumption expenditures.) The definition follows much of the literature that defines expenditures as outlays.⁸ However, there is no consensus about the proper definition of outlays or expenditures. J. M. Rogers and M. Gray, for example, define three measures of expenditures, and all of the studies referenced in this article deviate from those three definitions. The definition employed here also differs slightly from that of Rogers and Gray

because they include insurance and pension contributions in their expenditure outlays measure while this study excludes them.

Two samples of consumer units are employed to show how income imputation affects the analysis of consumption expenditures. The first sample consists of complete income reporters as defined previously. This is the sample often used by past researchers who studied income and expenditures together. But income imputation allows researchers to utilize *all* consumer units. Thus, the second sample used in this study includes both complete and incomplete income reporters.⁹

One might be concerned that adding incomplete reporters may alter the sample in observable ways. Research that excludes incomplete income reporters implicitly assumes that incomplete reporters represent a random sample of the population, which suggests that the inclusion of them would not affect the sample. The purpose of this study is to show how the inclusion of incomplete reporters might affect the conclusions drawn about the distribution and the analysis of consumption expenditures after income imputation. It also looks at how a time series of economic statistics might be affected by the introduction of income imputation.

The study begins by comparing the distribution of consumption expenditures for the two samples by presenting the percentiles, the Gini coefficient, and the poverty rate for each. For the poverty rate, first, the level of consumption expenditures is compared with the official poverty thresholds. Then, con-

sumption expenditures are used in an Engel curve regression to further test the sensitivity of results from the two samples. An Engel curve estimates how the share of food expenditures in total consumption expenditures depends on permanent income and other factors. Previous studies have estimated Engel curves for all households, Hispanic households, and for poor households.¹⁰ The dependent variable equals the share of total consumption expenditures devoted to food. The key independent variable is the log of permanent income. Much of the earlier research uses consumption expenditures as a proxy for permanent income. This study follows that methodology and includes the log of consumption expenditures and its square. The regression also contains a number of control variables—the number of adults in the household, the number of children in the household, and the square for each—as well as dummy variables for region, education, race, and year.

Comparing distributions

Most of the analysis in this article compares two samples: all consumer units and complete income reporters. Focusing on these two groups obscures some of the differences in the data because incomplete income reporters are a small proportion of all consumer units. Incomplete reporters are only 13.6 percent of all consumer units. Tables 1 and 2 and chart 1 include separate results for incomplete income reporters.

Table 1. Demographic characteristics by income reporter status, 2002–04

	Complete income reporters	Incomplete income reporters	All consumer units
Number of observations	11,271	1,780	13,051
Age of reference person (in percent)			
Age 25 or less	4.1	3.5	4.0
Age 26 to 35	15.1	12.9	14.8
Age 36 to 45	21.6	23.1	21.9
Age 46 to 55	21.4	23.5	21.7
Age 56 to 65	15.3	17.3	15.5
Age 66 and older	22.5	19.7	22.1
Family size (mean)			
Adults	1.8	1.8	1.8
Children .....	.8	.8	.8
Family type (in percent)			
Single, no children	26.6	26.1	26.5
Single parent	5.5	4.6	5.4
Married, no children	23.7	24.3	23.8
Married with children	26.9	27.0	26.9
Married, other	4.3	4.7	4.3
Other family type	13.0	13.3	13.1
Education of reference person (in percent)			
High school dropout	15.6	13.8	15.4
High school graduate	27.8	29.6	28.0
Some college	28.8	30.2	29.0
College graduate	27.8	26.4	27.6
Race of reference person (in percent)			
White	84.5	81.0	84.0
Black	10.5	15.2	11.1
Other race	5.0	3.8	4.9
Region of residence (in percent)			
Northeast	19.1	20.1	19.2
West	20.9	18.9	20.6
South	36.0	34.1	35.8
Midwest	24.0	26.9	24.4
Percent who live in urban areas	72.4	71.3	72.3

SOURCE: Consumer Expenditure Interview Survey (2002–2004). All data are population weighted.

Table 2. Distribution of consumption expenditures by income reporter status, 2002–04

Item	Complete income reporters	Incomplete income reporters	All consumer units
Mean	35,441	31,099	34,845
10th percentile	11,899	9,973	11,568
25th percentile	18,870	15,614	18,386
50th percentile	29,542	25,905	28,953
75th percentile	45,060	40,093	44,436
90th percentile	64,577	58,543	63,703
Inequality measure			
Gini .....	.32	.32	.32

SOURCE: Consumer Expenditure Interview Survey (2002–2004). All data are population weighted. Expenditure data are in real 2004 dollars, adjusted using the CPI-U-RS.

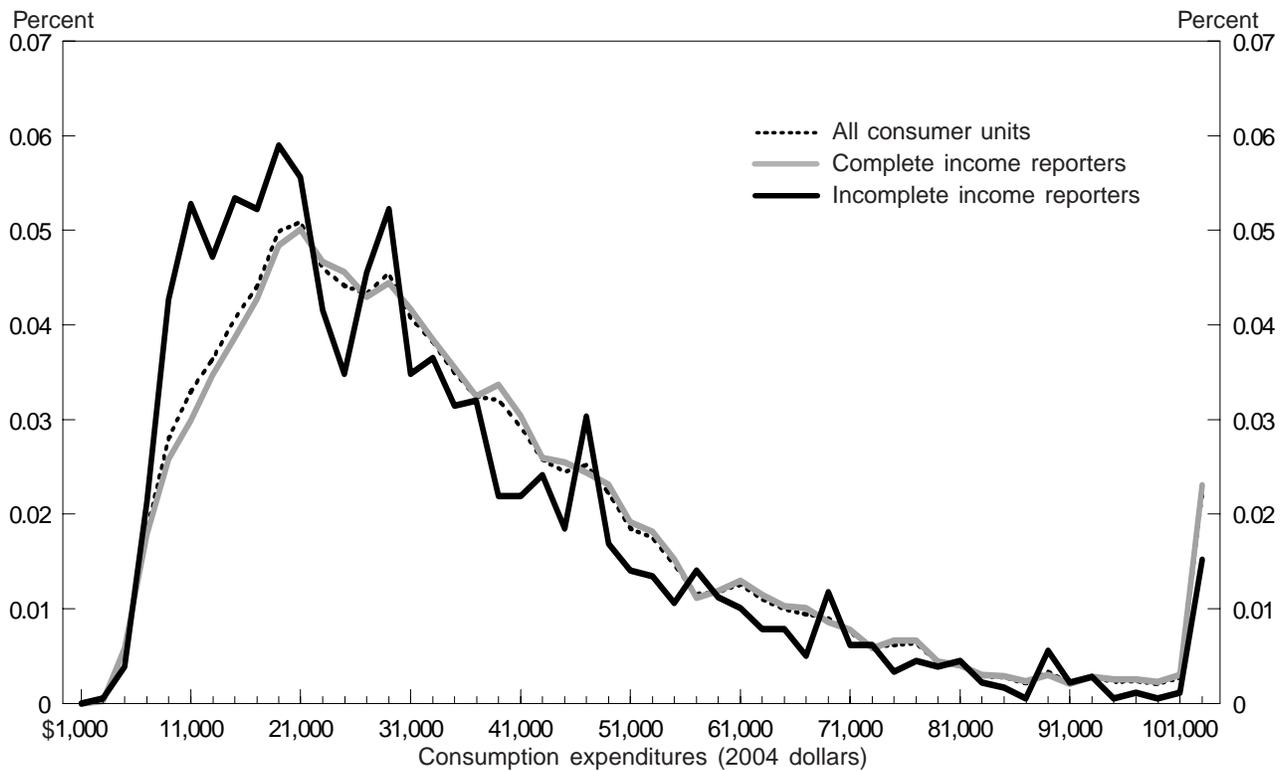
Table 1 compares selected demographic characteristics for complete income reporters, incomplete income reporters, and all consumer units. The mean age of the reference person for each group rounds to 51.5 years. As the age brackets shown in table 1

suggest, however, the means mask some heterogeneity in the distribution of age. Incomplete income reporters are less likely than complete reporters to be under age 35 and over age 65.¹¹ Family size is identical across samples, with each sample having 1.8 adults and 0.8 children, on average. There are also only small differences across samples for family type, education, region of residence, and urban status. There are noticeable differences in race, with incomplete reporters more likely to be black and less likely to be white.

Table 2 moves to the consumption expenditures data and presents percentiles of the consumption expenditures distribution. The means and medians are presented as measures of central tendency. The mean exceeds the median by approximately \$6,000 for complete and incomplete reporters, indicating that the distributions are right skewed. Chart 1 shows the extent of the skew in more detail by presenting the frequency distribution of consumption expenditures for complete income reporters, all consumer units, and incomplete income reporters. All three distributions exhibit a long right tail.

Table 2 and chart 1 also reveal that consumption expenditures are higher for complete reporters across all percentiles of the

Chart 1. Frequency distribution for consumption expenditures, 2002–04



SOURCE: Consumer Expenditure Interview Survey. All data are population weighted.

consumption expenditures distribution.¹² Incomplete reporters are more likely to be in the lower half of the consumption expenditures distribution. The comparison of interest is between complete reporters and all consumer units because these are the two samples researchers will tend to use. In addition, because incomplete reporters are a small fraction of the sample for all consumer units, the distributions for complete reporters and all consumer units virtually overlap at levels of consumption expenditures greater than \$23,000. The large grouping of incomplete reporters with consumption expenditures of less than \$23,000 causes the distributions of complete reporters and all consumer units to differ visibly in this range.

An additional way to describe a distribution is to look at the level of inequality, which can be seen in the Gini coefficients shown at the bottom of Table 2.¹³ The Gini coefficient for complete income reporters equals the Gini for all consumer units. The two Gini coefficients differ only in the third digit after the decimal place.

Another measure economists often focus on is the poverty rate.¹⁴ Table 3 presents the percent of consumer units with consumption expenditures below the official U.S. poverty threshold, as designated by the Census Bureau. The table shows that 10.8 percent of complete reporters had consumption expenditures below the poverty threshold, while 11.5 percent of all consumer units were consumption expenditure poor. With over 102 million consumer units represented by the 2004 CE, this difference in the poverty rate of 0.7 percentage point means that an additional 748,000 consumer units are considered consumption expenditure poor in the sample of all consumer units. Moreover, this difference persists when the sample is split by family type and race.

Table 3. Percent of consumer units below official poverty threshold using consumption expenditures, 2002–04

Item	Complete income reporters	All consumer units
All	10.8	11.5
By family type		
With children in consumer unit	10.7	11.3
Elderly head of household	16.3	17.4
By race of the reference person		
White	8.9	9.4
Black	23.3	26.9
Other race	12.5	12.7

SOURCE: Consumer Expenditure Interview Survey (2002–2004). All data are population weighted. Expenditure data are in real 2004 dollars, adjusted using the CPI-U-RS. The poverty thresholds are the official thresholds published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Time series analysis

Because of the difference in the poverty rate between the two samples, the introduction of income imputation could affect conclusions about the change in the poverty rate between 2003 and 2004. A researcher that creates a time series of poverty rates might use complete income reporters before 2004 and all consumer units in 2004. Table 4 shows that the poverty rate for complete reporters equals 10.6 percent in 2003 and 10.9 percent in 2004. If all consumer units are used for 2004, then the poverty rate equals 11.9 percent. Thus, depending on which sample is used in 2004, the poverty rate increased by either 0.3 percentage point or 1.3 percentage points from 2003 to 2004, a large difference that should be taken into account in analysis.

A similar issue might arise for the Gini coefficient and other statistics of interest. Using complete reporters, the results suggest that the Gini coefficient for consumption expenditures increased by 3.8 percent between 2003 and 2004. (See table 4.) But if complete reporters are used in 2003 and all consumers are used in 2004, inequality increased by 4.1 percent.

Table 4 also presents the change in consumption expenditures between 2003 and 2004 at different points of the consumption expenditures distribution. The growth in mean consumption expenditures between 2003 and 2004 equals 0.6 percent when using complete income reporters in both years, while it equals –1.7 percent using complete reporters in 2003 and all consumer units in 2004. The change in expenditures is always lower when using all consumer units in 2004 than when using complete income reporters in 2004. Taken as a whole, Table 4 suggests that researchers using multiple years of CE data must be aware of the fundamental change in the sample between 2003 and 2004. Statistics that focus on the bottom of the consumption expenditures distribution, such as the poverty rate, will be most sensitive to the change in the sample. Other statistics that consider the whole distribution, like the Gini coefficient, may not be as sensitive to the change.

Regression analysis

As a final test of the sensitivity of the consumption expenditures data to the introduction of income imputation, the data are analyzed in a regression framework. As described in the methodology section, Engel curves are estimated, which means that the share of food is regressed on consumption expenditures and other control variables. Table 5 displays ordinary least squares estimates of the coefficient on consumption expenditures and its square. The coefficients match expectations for complete income reporters and all consumer units; the linear term on consumption expenditures is negative and statistically significant, while the quadratic term is positive, statistically significant, and small relative to the linear term.¹⁵

Table 4. Examining the change in consumption expenditures from 2003 to 2004

Item	Complete income reporters		All consumer units	Percent change	
	2003	2004	2004	Complete income reporters	Complete income reporters to all consumer units
	(A)	(B)	(C)	[(B) - (A)] / (A)	[(C) - (A)] / (A)
Poverty rate	10.64	10.94	11.85	2.8	11.3
Gini coefficient .....	.32	.33	.33	3.8	4.1
Mean	23,143	23,291	22,739	.6	-1.7
25 th percentile	13,470	13,124	12,666	-2.6	-6.0
50 th percentile	19,899	19,534	19,022	-1.8	-4.4
75 th percentile	28,799	28,565	28,055	-8	-2.6

SOURCE: Consumer Expenditure Interview Survey (2002–2004). All data are population weighted. Expenditure data are in real 2004 dollars using the CPI-U-RS. The poverty thresholds are the official thresholds published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Next, the sample is restricted to those households that have consumption expenditures below the official poverty threshold. Restricting it to low consumption expenditure consumer units allows for testing the sensitivity of the regression results in the portion of the sample most likely to be affected by income imputation. Instead of a negative coefficient on consumption expenditures, the coefficient is positive and statistically significant.¹⁶ While the coefficient on consumption expenditures is positive and significant for both complete reporters and all consumer units, the point estimate for the linear term for all consumer units is 41 percent higher. Thus, the regression results are sensitive to the sample chosen, especially when the sample comes from the bottom part of the consumption expenditures distribution.

THE CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY NOW INCLUDES income imputation, which marks a substantial improvement in the data. Nevertheless, researchers need to be aware of the consequences of income imputation. This article outlined four possible consequences. First, a measure of expenditure outlays is used to impute income, which means that there may be an artificial dependence between income and expenditures. Second, imputed income also directly affects the BLS official published measure of expenditures. After imputing wage and salary income, BLS assumes each consumer unit pays Social Security taxes from its wage or salary income. The amount of Social Security taxes is added to the official personal insurance and pensions category and in the official BLS measure of total expenditures.

Third, for data from 2004 forward, researchers will not have to restrict the CE sample to complete income reporters if they want to examine income and expenditures together. Because in-

complete income reporters are more likely to have lower consumption expenditures than complete income reporters, research that focuses on low consumption expenditure households is more likely to be affected by the use of all consumer units. The results in this study that were most affected by the inclusion of incomplete income reporters were the poverty rate

Table 5. Ordinary least squares estimates of Engel curves for food expenditures, 2002–04

Item	Complete income reporters	All consumer units
All consumers:		
Consumption expenditures	-0.329 (.020)	-0.340 (.020)
Consumption expenditures squared ..	.012 (.001)	.012 (.001)
Consumption-expenditure poor:		
Consumption expenditures .....	.630 (.246)	1.075 (.227)
Consumption expenditures squared ..	-.043 (.014)	-.067 (.013)

SOURCE: Consumer Expenditure Interview Survey (2002–2004). All data are population weighted. Expenditure and income data are in real 2004 dollars using the CPI-U-RS. Consumer units that have consumption-expenditures below the official Census poverty threshold are classified as consumption-expenditure poor. The poverty thresholds are the official thresholds published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

NOTE: The dependent variable equals the share of food expenditure in total consumption expenditures. The other independent variables in each regression are age, the number of adults, the number of children, and the square of each. There are also dummy variables for region, education, race, and year. Figures in parentheses represent standard errors.

and the Engel curve for consumption expenditure poor households. Alternatively, the Gini coefficient and the Engel curve for all households were not affected by the inclusion of incomplete reporters. Fourth, there may be a break in time series of statistics that use 2004 data in combination with earlier data. This article has shown that the change in the poverty rate between 2003 and 2004 depends greatly on what sample is used for each year. The poverty rate is much higher when using all consumer units than when using complete income reporters.

This analysis has only used the Interview portion of the CE, but it applies to the Diary survey as well. Both surveys now impute from 2004 forward, and both use the same imputation

approach. All of the consequences described for the Interview Survey also apply to the Diary Survey.

Overall, there are legitimate concerns about using the expenditure data along with imputed income data. There may be a temptation to continue using the complete income reporter sample rather than using all consumer units. As researchers become aware of the potential issues, they probably will want to use all consumer units starting in 2004. The main advantage to using all consumer units is in the precision of estimates. In 2004, 13 percent of all consumer units were classified as incomplete income reporters. By having a larger sample size after imputation, the precision of analysis using the CE will increase. □

Notes

¹ See T. I. Garner and L. A. Blanciforti, "Household Income Reporting: An Analysis of U.S. Consumer Expenditure Survey Data," *Journal of Official Statistics*, March 1994, pp. 69–91.

² All results are population weighted. The data appendix describes the weighting methodology.

³ Rubin, D.B., *Multiple Imputation for Nonresponse in Surveys* (New York, Wiley & Sons, 1987).

⁴ Specifically, the quarterly expenditure–outlays variable is named *ERANKMTH*, and it equals the dollar amount of expenditure outlays made during the last 3 months.

⁵ For a more detailed description of the BLS imputation procedure, see G. Paulin, S. Tsai, and M. Grance, "Model-Based Multiple Imputation," Paper 210–29, *Proceedings of the Twenty-Ninth Annual SAS Users Group International Conference* (Cary, NC, SAS Institute Inc., 2004).

⁶ Officially, 6.2 percent is paid for Old–Age Survivors and Disability Insurance, and 1.45 percent is for Medicare.

⁷ *Consumer Expenditures in 2004*, USDL 05-2243 (U.S. Department of Labor), November 29, 2005; available on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/cesan.nr0.htm>

⁸ See, for example, J. M. Rogers and M. Gray, "CE Data: Quintiles of Income versus Quintiles of Outlays," *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1994, pp. 32–37. J. D. Fisher, D. S. Johnson, J. Marchand, T. Smeeding, and B. B. Torrey, "The Retirement Consumption Conundrum: Evidence from a Consumption Survey," CRR WP 2005–14, (Center for Retirement Research at Boston College, December 2005).

⁹ Researchers will still have the option to restrict the sample to complete income reporters. The variable identifying which households are complete income reporters is included in the 2004 wave and the 2005 wave of the CE.

¹⁰ G. Paulin, "A Changing Market: Expenditures by Hispanic

Consumers, Revisited," *Monthly Labor Review*, August 2003, pp. 12–35; S. Phipps and T. I. Garner, "Are Equivalence Scales the same for the United States and Canada?" *Review of Income and Wealth*, March 1994, pp. 1–17; O. Attanasio, E. Battistin, and A. Leicester, "Inequality, Poverty, and Their Evolution in the US: Consumption and Income Information in the Consumer Expenditure Survey," *Notes prepared for the National Poverty Center's ASPE-Initiated Workshop on Consumption among Low-income families*, 2004; available on the Internet at http://www.npc.umich.edu/research/npc_research/consumption.

¹¹ Garner and Blanciforti find a similar pattern for the ages of complete and incomplete reporters in "Household Income Reporting."

¹² Using data from 1991–2004, R. Bavier also finds that mean expenditures are lower for incomplete income reporters. See R. Bavier, "Income and Expenditure Data in Poverty Measurement," unpublished manuscript, 2006.

¹³ For an example of research that examines consumption inequality, see D. S. Johnson, T. M. Smeeding, and B. B. Torrey, "Economic inequality through the prisms of income and consumption," *Monthly Labor Review*, April 2005, pp. 11–24.

¹⁴ See D. M. Cutler and L. Katz, "Rising Inequality? Changes in the Distribution of Income and Consumption in the 1980's," *American Economic Review*, May 1992, 546–51; D. T. Slesnick, "Gaining Ground: Poverty in the Postwar United States," *Journal of Political Economy*, February 1993, pp. 1–38; and M. Federman, T. I. Garner, K. Short, W. B. Cutter IV, J. Kiely, D. Levine, D. McGough, and M. McMillen, "What does it mean to be poor in America?" *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1996, pp. 3–17.

¹⁵ These results are very similar to the ones presented in Attanasio and others, "Inequality, Poverty, and Their Evolution in the US."

¹⁶ This again matches the findings of Attanasio and others, *Ibid.*

APPENDIX: Data

The consumption expenditures measure includes the amount that the consumer unit actually spends for current consumption. This includes expenditures for food, housing, transportation, apparel, medical care, entertainment, gifts (of cash, goods and services) to organizations or persons outside the consumer unit, and miscellaneous items for the consumer unit. Excluded are expenditures for pensions and social security, savings, and life insurance.

Housing includes expenses associated with owning or renting a home or apartment, including rental payments, mortgage principal and interest, property taxes, maintenance, repairs, insurance, and utilities.

Transportation includes expenditures for the net purchase price of vehicles, finance charges, maintenance and repairs, insurance, rental, leases, licenses, gasoline and motor oil, and public transportation. Public transportation includes fares for mass transit, buses, airlines, taxis, school buses, and boats.

Medical care expenditures are for out-of-pocket expenses including payments for medical care insurance, medical services, and prescription drugs.

Entertainment expenditures are for fees and admissions, televisions, radios, sound equipment, pets, toys, playground equipment, and other entertainment supplies, equipment, and services.

Miscellaneous expenditures are for personal care services, reading, education, tobacco products and smoking supplies, alcoholic beverages, other lodging, and house furnishings and equipment.

All expenditure data in this article are adjusted using the Consumer Price Index research series (CPI-U-RS). The data are weighted using the weight variable *FINLWT21*. Because young renters are underrepresented in the sample of consumer units who remain in the survey for all five interviews, a procedure presented by J. Sabelhaus is used to adjust the weight variable by age and housing tenure (homeowner or renter) to obtain a better representation of the population as a whole.¹

For measures of inequality such as the Gini coefficient, it is desirable to have a comparable unit of measurement. It is difficult to compare the consumption expenditures of a single-person consumer unit with those of a four-person consumer unit. The four-person consumer unit is expected to have higher consumption expenditures when everything else remains equal. To overcome this difficulty, the consumption expenditures of a consumer unit are adjusted using an equivalence scale, which allows for comparisons across consumer units of different sizes. The scale is given by the square root of the family size and indicates that the resources for a four-person consumer unit must be twice that of a single-person consumer in order for the two to have an equivalent standard of living. The equivalence scale is only used for calculation of the Gini coefficient.

Note to the appendix

¹ J. Sabelhaus, "What is the Distributional Burden of Taxing Consumption?" *National Tax Journal*, September 1993, pp. 331–44.

A new look at long-term labor force projections to 2050

Among the factors affecting the composition and growth of the labor force over the next 50 years are the aging of the baby-boom generation, the stabilization of women's labor force participation rates, and increasing racial and ethnic diversity in the workforce

Mitra Toossi

With an annual growth rate of 0.6 percent over the 2005–50 period, the labor force is projected to reach 194.8 million in 2050. Peaking at 2.6 percent during the 1970s, the growth rate of the labor force has been decreasing with the passage of each decade and is expected to continue to do so in the future. (See chart 1.)

The 0.6-percent annual growth rate from 2005 to 2050 reflects a projected population of 322.6 million and a labor force participation rate of 60.4 percent in 2050. The period to 2050 will witness the baby-boom generation ascending the age ladder until the group moves out of the labor force, bringing to an end one of the major drivers of labor force growth over the post-World War II period. (See table 1.)

Because labor force growth is one of the major determinants of long-term economic growth, projections of the labor force shed light on the future path of the economy and its ability to create goods and services. The Bureau of Labor Statistics carries out medium-term, or 10-year, labor force projections every other year. Every several years, longer term projections of the labor force are carried out to elicit possible future paths of labor force growth. Several key factors are expected to continue to affect the composition and growth of the labor force in the next 50 years:

- *The impact of the aging baby-boom generation on the labor force.* The impact

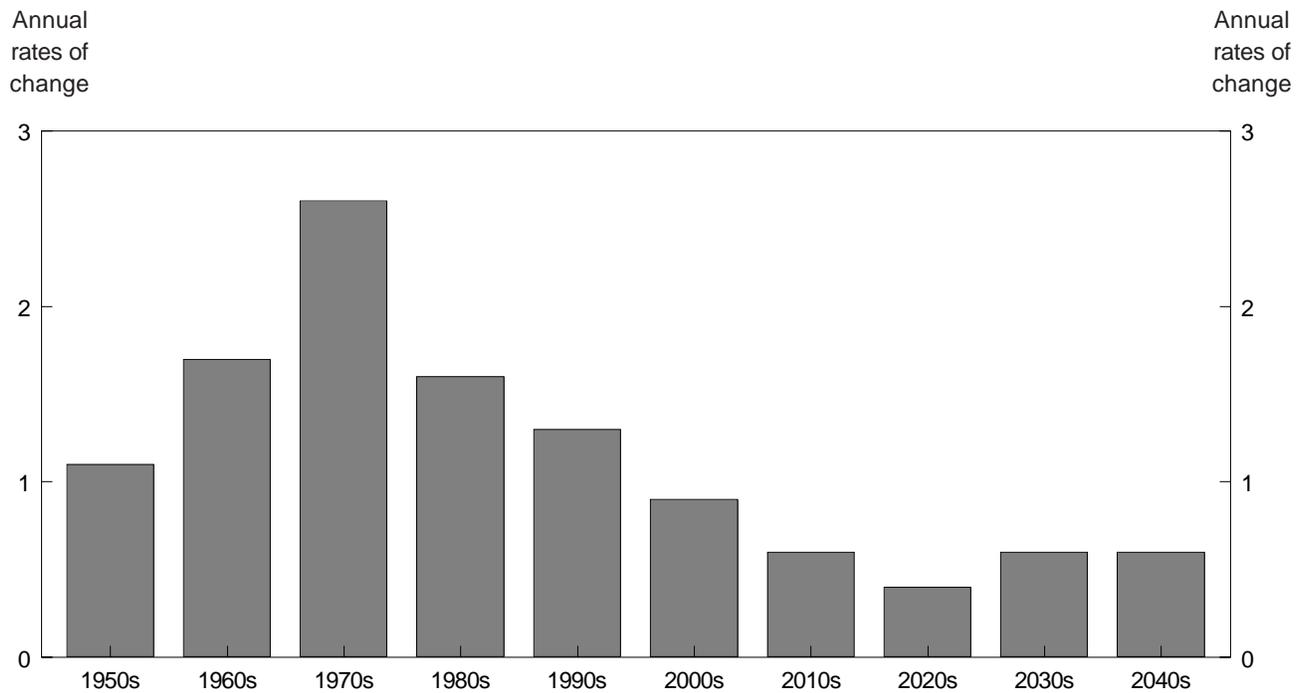
of the baby-boom generation on the composition and growth of the labor force will continue to be a key factor. As this large cohort ages, the increase in the share of the older labor force and, eventually, the exit of the baby-boom cohort from the workforce will be the main factor in lowering the growth of the labor force.

- *The stabilization of women's labor force participation rates after years of remarkable increases.* The growth rate of the labor force was much affected by the sizable increase in the labor force participation of women during the 1970s and 1980s. However, women's labor force participation rates appear to have peaked at 60 percent in 1999. Every year since then, the participation rate of women decreased, reaching 59.3 percent in 2005.
- *Increasing racial and ethnic diversity.* The labor force is expected to become even more diverse than it is now. Minorities, with higher population growth through immigration, higher fertility rates, and higher labor force participation rates, are projected to expand their share of the workforce considerably in the future.

The labor force of the future will be determined primarily by the dynamism of U.S. population change. The diversity of the Nation's

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Chart 1. Labor force growth, by decades, 1950s to 2005 and projected to 2040s



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1. Civilian labor force by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, 2000, 2005, and projected 2050

[Numbers in thousands]

Age, sex, race, and ethnicity	Level			Change		Percent change		Percent distribution			Annual growth rate	
	2000	2005	2050	2000-05	2005-50	2000-05	2005-50	2000	2005	2050	2000-05	2005-50
Total, 16 years and older .	142,583	149,320	194,757	6,737	45,437	4.7	30.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.9	0.6
Age, years:												
16 to 24	22,520	22,290	25,808	-230	3,518	-1.0	15.8	15.8	14.9	13.3	-.2	.3
25 to 54	101,394	102,773	124,392	1,379	21,619	1.4	21.0	71.1	68.8	63.9	.3	.4
55 and older	18,669	24,257	44,556	5,588	20,299	29.9	83.7	13.1	16.2	22.9	5.4	1.4
Sex:												
Men	76,280	80,033	103,183	3,753	23,150	4.9	28.9	53.5	53.6	53.0	1.0	.6
Women	66,303	69,288	91,574	2,985	22,286	4.5	32.2	46.5	46.4	47.0	.9	.6
Race:												
White	118,545	122,299	142,371	3,754	20,072	3.2	16.4	83.1	81.9	73.1	.6	.3
Black	16,397	17,013	26,809	616	9,796	3.8	57.6	11.5	11.4	13.8	.7	1.0
Asian	6,270	6,503	16,124	233	9,621	3.7	147.9	4.4	4.4	8.3	.7	2.0
All other groups ¹	1,371	3,505	9,453	2,134	5,948	155.7	169.6	1.0	2.3	4.9	20.7	2.2
Ethnicity:												
Hispanic origin	16,689	19,824	47,317	3,135	27,493	18.8	138.7	11.7	13.3	24.3	3.5	2.0
Other than Hispanic origin ...	125,894	129,496	147,440	3,602	17,944	2.9	13.9	88.3	86.7	75.7	.6	.3
White non-Hispanic	102,729	103,891	100,189	1,162	-3,702	1.1	-3.6	72.0	69.6	51.4	.2	-.1

¹ The "all other groups" category includes (1) those classified as being of multiple racial origin and (2) the race categories of (2a) American Indian and

Alaska Native and (2b) Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders. For this group, all 2000 numbers are estimates.

population has affected the size and composition of the labor force in the past and will continue to do so in the future.

Chart 2 presents a snapshot of demographic change in the United States since 1920. The chart shows the waves of change that have been the result of differing birthrates during the past eight or nine decades. The following features are evident:

- A reduction in birthrates—the “birth dearth”—in the late 1920s and early 1930s
- A surge in birthrates—the “baby boom”—in the 1946–64 period
- A slight reduction in birthrates again—the “baby bust”—from 1965 to 1975
- An increase in birthrates again—the “baby-boom echo”—during the late 1980s and the 1990s.

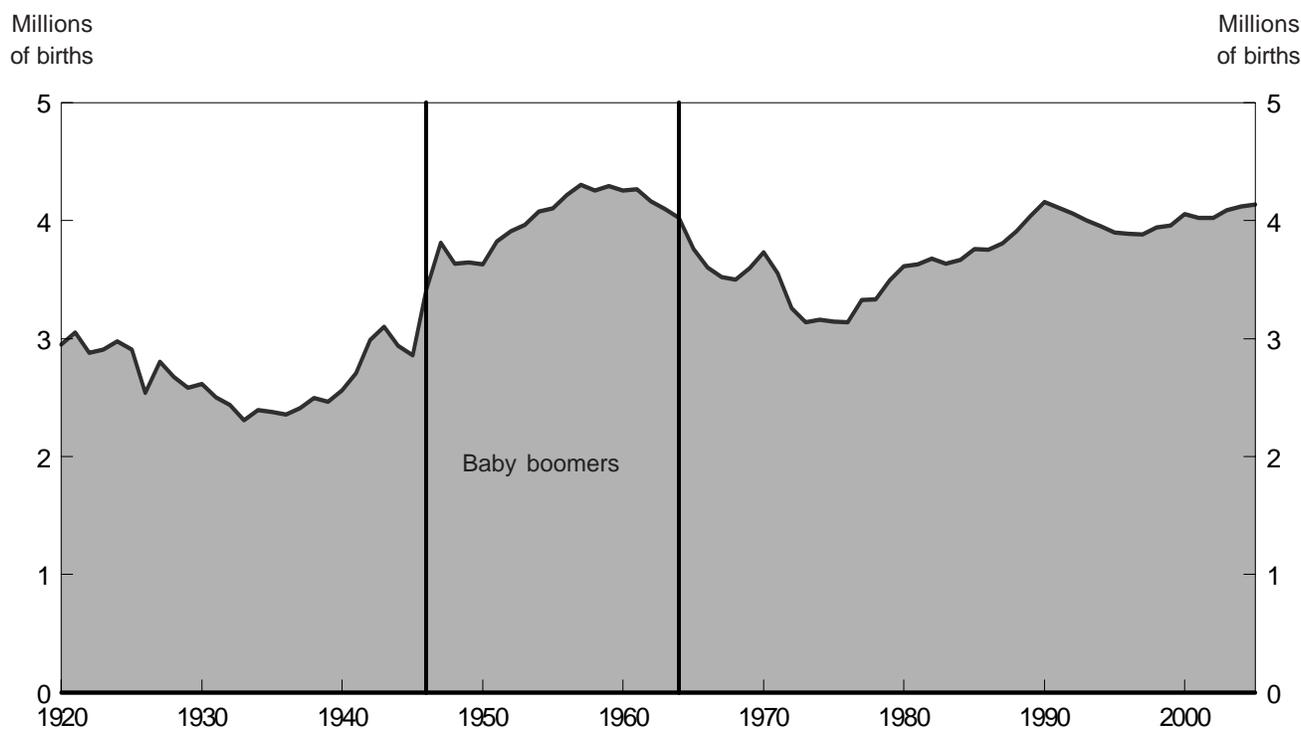
Even if all other variables are kept constant, the differing birthrates of the U.S. population throughout the past eight or

nine decades, and the resulting boom-and-bust waves of population change, would greatly influence the demographics of the present and future workforce.

The current projections of the labor force reinforce the results of previous BLS projections, revealing a population, and consequently a labor force, that possesses the following characteristics of change over the next 50 years:

- The aging of both the population and the labor force will result in a slowing down of the growth rate of the labor force.
- The share of the labor force aged 55 and older is rising rapidly, a direct result of increases in life expectancies and decreases in fertility rates of the U.S. population. By 2020, the share of the labor force held by those 55 years and older is projected to be nearly 24 percent.
- Significant numbers of the older age groups in the labor force will be retiring, resulting in a loss of much-needed skills and significant amounts of institutional knowledge.

Chart 2. Number of live births, 1920–2005



SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

- The share of the youth (16 to 24 years) workforce is projected to decrease until 2020 and to grow very slowly after that.
- The share of the prime-age (25 to 54 years) workforce is also projected to decline up to 2020 and to grow slowly after that date.
- Both the population and the labor force are projected to become even more racially and ethnically diverse.
- The median age of the labor force is expected to increase, reaching 42 years in 2020.
- The economic dependency (see pp. 37–38) of the U.S. population also will increase substantially.

Labor force projections

BLS long-term labor force projections are carried out by applying population projections produced by the U.S. Census Bureau to BLS projections of the labor force participation rate.¹ The assumptions about the population and the labor force participation rate that underlie the current BLS long-term projections of the labor force to 2050 differ from those of the previous BLS study conducted in 2002.

Assumptions about the population. The previous BLS long-term labor force projections were based on long-term Census Bureau population projections, weighted by 1990 census weights.² The previous BLS long-term labor force projections from 2000 to 2050 were extensions of the 2000–10 interim projections.³

The current BLS labor force projections to 2050 are based on interim population projections of the Census Bureau, in turn based on Census 2000.⁴ The current long-term labor force projections through 2050 are extensions of the 2004–14 projections published in the November 2005 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*.⁵

Census Bureau interim population projections are based on assumptions about future fertility and mortality rates of the U.S. population. Assumptions about immigration to the United States, which has a significant impact on population growth, are added to the assumptions about fertility and mortality. Indeed, of the preceding three factors—assumptions about fertility rates, assumptions about mortality rates, and assumptions about immigration—all of which are the basis of the calculation of the future population, none is as important or as uncertain as the assumptions about immigration.

Assumptions about the labor force participation rate. In the previous BLS long-term labor force projections, the detailed labor force participation rates were projected from 2000 to 2015, but were held constant from 2015 through 2050. As a result, any projected changes in the aggregate labor force participation rate and in the labor force between 2015 and

2050 reflected only changes in the composition of the population by age, sex, race, and ethnicity.

In the current set of long-term labor force projections, detailed labor force participation rates were projected from 2004 to 2020. Consequently, during this period, any changes projected in the labor force are the result not only of compositional changes of the population, but also of changes in the detailed labor force participation rates of the various age, sex, race, and ethnic categories. However, the latter changes are based on the past labor force behavior of those categories and are often assumed to approach zero beyond a certain point in the projection horizon. Accordingly, changes in the aggregate labor force participation rate and in the labor force between 2020 and 2050 will reflect only changes in the age, sex, race, and ethnic composition of the population.

Major factors affecting labor force change

Population growth and changes in participation rates are the main factors in the growth of the labor force. However, most of the changes in labor force growth are a result of changes in the population. During the 2000–50 timeframe, the projected overall decline in the participation rate is expected to exert a relatively insignificant influence on the labor force, whose growth will likely be due mostly to the impact of population growth.

The Census Bureau carries out long-term population projections of the resident U.S. population. The conversion from the resident population concept of the Census Bureau to the civilian noninstitutional population concept of the BLS Current Population Survey (CPS) takes place in three steps. First the population of children under 16 years is taken out of the total resident population. Then the population of the Armed Forces, broken down into different age, sex, race, and ethnic categories, is subtracted. Finally, the institutional population is subtracted from the civilian population for all the different categories. Thus, the civilian noninstitutional population comprises all nonmilitary persons 16 years and older who are not inmates of penal or mental institutions, sanitariums, or homes for the aged.

Population

The many demographic events since the beginning of the 20th century have led to significant changes in the size and composition of the population. Table 2 portrays the civilian noninstitutional population by age, sex, race, and ethnicity from 1990 to 2050, and chart 3 shows the noninstitutional population and the labor force in 1950, 2000, and 2050 (projected).

The civilian noninstitutional population was 189.2 million in 1990, 212.6 million in 2000, and 226.1 million in 2005, an increase of more than 13.5 million over the 2000–05 timeframe.

Table 2. Civilian noninstitutional population by age, sex, race, and ethnicity, 1990 to 2005 and projected 2010 to 2050

[Numbers in thousands]

Age, sex, race, and ethnicity	1990	2000	2005	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Level								
Total, 16 years and older	189,164	212,577	226,082	237,417	257,984	280,024	301,567	322,550
Age, years:								
16 to 24	33,421	34,453	36,674	37,901	36,910	40,844	43,610	46,320
25 to 54	105,777	120,657	124,175	125,442	126,488	132,095	141,147	149,223
25 to 34	42,976	38,704	39,064	40,507	43,813	43,674	48,367	51,341
35 to 44	37,719	44,312	43,005	40,431	42,065	45,856	46,173	50,882
45 to 54	25,081	37,641	42,107	44,504	40,610	42,565	46,607	47,000
55 to 64	20,720	24,230	30,165	35,946	42,443	39,108	41,341	45,398
65 and older	29,247	33,237	35,067	38,127	52,143	67,978	75,470	81,608
Sex:								
Men	90,377	101,964	109,151	114,631	124,664	135,306	145,799	156,313
Women	98,787	110,613	116,931	122,786	133,320	144,718	155,768	166,237
Race:								
White	160,625	176,220	184,446	191,253	203,270	215,142	225,678	235,187
Black	21,477	24,901	26,517	29,036	32,756	36,982	41,188	45,391
Asian	7,062	9,330	9,842	11,259	14,401	18,217	22,540	26,939
All other groups ¹	—	2,126	5,277	5,868	7,558	9,683	12,161	15,032
Ethnicity:								
Hispanic origin	15,904	23,938	29,133	32,821	41,926	52,315	63,352	74,907
Other than Hispanic origin	173,260	188,639	196,949	204,596	216,058	227,709	238,215	247,643
White non-Hispanic	146,535	153,506	157,394	160,827	164,538	166,999	167,631	166,919
		1990–2000	2000–05	2005–10	2010–20	2020–30	2030–40	2040–50
Change								
Total, 16 years and older		23,413	13,505	11,335	20,567	22,040	21,543	20,983
Age, years:								
16 to 24		1,032	2,221	1,227	–991	3,934	2,766	2,710
25 to 54		14,880	3,518	1,267	1,046	5,607	9,052	8,076
25 to 34		–4,272	360	1,443	3,306	–139	4,693	2,974
35 to 44		6,593	–1,307	–2,574	1,634	3,791	317	4,709
45 to 54		12,560	4,466	2,397	–3,894	1,955	4,042	393
55 to 64		3,510	5,935	5,781	6,496	–3,335	2,233	4,057
65 and older		3,990	1,830	3,060	14,016	15,835	7,492	6,138
Sex:								
Men		11,587	7,187	5,480	10,033	10,642	10,493	10,514
Women		11,826	6,318	5,855	10,534	11,398	11,050	10,469
Race:								
White		15,595	8,226	6,807	12,017	11,872	10,537	9,509
Black		3,424	1,616	2,519	3,720	4,226	4,206	4,203
Asian		2,268	512	1,417	3,141	3,817	4,323	4,399
All other groups ¹		2,126	3,151	2,591	1,690	2,126	2,478	2,871
Ethnicity:								
Hispanic origin		8,034	5,195	3,688	9,105	10,389	11,037	11,556
Other than Hispanic origin		15,379	8,310	7,647	11,462	11,651	10,506	9,427
White non-Hispanic		6,971	3,888	3,433	3,710	2,461	632	–712
Percent change								
Total, 16 years and older		12.4	6.4	5.0	8.7	8.5	7.7	7.0
Age, years:								
16 to 24		3.3	6.2	3.3	–2.6	10.7	6.8	6.2
25 to 54		14.1	2.9	1.0	.8	4.4	6.9	5.7
25 to 34		–9.9	.9	3.7	8.2	–.3	10.7	6.1
35 to 44		17.5	–2.9	–6.0	4.0	9.0	.7	10.2
45 to 54		50.1	11.9	5.7	–8.7	4.8	9.5	.8
55 to 64		16.9	24.5	19.2	18.1	–7.9	5.7	9.8
65 and older		14.4	7.8	5.7	36.8	30.4	11.0	8.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Continued—Civilian noninstitutional population by sex, age, race, and ethnicity, 1990 to 2005 and projected 2010 to 2050

[Numbers in thousands]

Age, sex, race, and ethnicity	1990-2000	2000-05	2005-10	2010-20	2020-30	2030-40	2040-50	
Percent change—continued								
Sex:								
Men	12.8	7.0	4.9	8.8	8.5	7.8	7.2	
Women	12.0	5.7	5.0	8.6	8.5	7.6	6.7	
Race:								
White	9.7	4.7	3.7	6.3	5.8	4.9	4.2	
Black	15.9	6.5	9.5	12.8	12.9	11.4	10.2	
Asian	32.2	5.5	14.4	27.9	26.5	23.7	19.5	
All other groups ¹.....	...	...	87.5	28.8	28.1	25.6	23.6
Ethnicity:								
Hispanic origin	50.5	21.7	12.7	27.7	24.8	21.1	18.2	
Other than Hispanic origin	8.9	4.4	3.9	5.6	5.4	4.6	4.0	
White non-Hispanic	4.8	2.5	2.2	2.3	1.5	.4	-.4	
	1990	2000	2005	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Percent distribution								
Total, 16 years and older	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age, years:								
16 to 24	17.7	16.2	16.2	16.0	14.3	14.6	14.5	14.4
25 to 54	55.9	56.8	54.5	52.8	49.0	47.2	46.8	46.3
25 to 34	22.7	18.2	17.3	17.1	17.0	15.6	16.0	15.9
35 to 44	19.9	20.8	19.0	17.0	16.3	16.4	15.3	15.8
45 to 54	13.3	17.7	18.6	18.7	15.7	15.2	15.5	14.6
55 to 64	11.0	11.4	13.3	15.1	16.5	14.0	13.7	14.1
65 and older	15.5	15.6	15.5	16.1	20.2	24.3	25.0	25.3
Sex:								
Men	47.8	48.0	48.3	48.2	48.3	48.3	48.3	48.5
Women	52.2	52.0	51.7	51.7	51.7	51.7	51.7	51.5
Race:								
White	84.9	82.9	81.6	80.6	78.8	76.8	74.8	72.9
Black	11.4	11.7	11.7	12.2	12.7	13.2	13.7	14.1
Asian	3.7	4.4	4.4	4.7	5.6	6.5	7.5	8.4
All other groups ¹	—	—	2.3	2.5	2.9	3.5	4.0	4.7
Ethnicity:								
Hispanic origin	8.4	11.3	12.9	13.8	16.3	18.7	21.0	23.2
Other than Hispanic origin	91.6	88.7	87.1	86.2	83.7	81.3	79.0	76.8
White non-Hispanic	77.5	72.2	69.6	67.7	63.8	59.6	55.6	51.7
	1990-2000	2000-05	2005-10	2010-20	2020-30	2030-40	2040-50	
Annual growth rate (percent)								
Total, 16 years and older	1.2	1.2	1.0	.8	.8	.7	.7	
Age, years:								
16 to 24 .....	.3	1.3	.7	-.3	1.0	.7	.6
25 to 54	1.3	.6	.2	.1	.4	.7	.6	
25 to 34	-1.0	.2	.7	.8	.0	1.0	.6	
35 to 44	1.6	-.6	-1.2	.4	.9	.1	1.0	
45 to 54	4.1	2.3	1.1	-.9	.5	.9	.1	
55 to 64	1.6	4.5	3.6	1.7	-.8	.6	.9	
65 and older	1.3	1.1	1.7	3.2	2.7	1.1	.8	
Sex:								
Men	1.2	1.4	1.0	.8	.8	.7	.7	
Women	1.1	1.1	1.0	.8	.8	.7	.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Continued—Civilian noninstitutional population by sex, age, race, and ethnicity, 1990 to 2005 and projected 2010 to 2050

[Numbers in thousands]

Age, sex, race, and ethnicity	1990–2000	2000–05	2005–10	2010–20	2020–30	2030–40	2040–50
Annual growth rate (percent)—continued							
Race:							
White .....	.9	.9	.7	.6	.6	.5	.4
Black	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0
Asian	2.8	1.1	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.8
All other groups .....	...	...	13.4	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.1
Ethnicity:							
Hispanic origin	4.2	4.0	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.7
Other than Hispanic origin .....	.9	.9	.8	.5	.5	.5	.4
White non-Hispanic .....	.5	.5	.4	.2	.1	.0	.0

¹ The “all other groups” category includes (1) those classified as being of multiple racial origin and (2) the race categories of (2a) American Indian and

Alaska Native and (2b) Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders.
NOTE: Dash indicates no data collected for category.

The growth rate of the civilian noninstitutional population was 1.2 percent on an annual basis during 1990–2000 and 1.2 percent again between 2000 and 2005. The rate is projected to decrease to 1.0 percent over the 2005–10 period and to slow even further over the decades that follow. The civilian noninstitutional population is expected to grow at an annual rate of 0.8 percent over the 2005–50 period, reaching 322.6 million in 2050.

Table 2 also shows the shares of the civilian noninstitutional population for several age groups. The 16- to 24-year-old age group made up 16.2 percent of the population in each of 2000 and 2005. This group’s share of the population is projected to decline to 14.4 percent in 2050. The share of the 25- to 54-year-old age group was 55.9 percent in 1990 and 56.8 percent in 2000 and is projected to be 46.3 percent in 2050.

The 55-years-and-older age group accounted for 26.5 percent of the civilian noninstitutional population in 1990 and 28.8 percent in 2005 and is projected to be 39.4 percent in 2050. The share of those aged 65 years and older also is expected to increase, and the share of those under 25 years is anticipated to decrease. From 1990 to 2005, the share of the former group in the population increased. In sharp contrast to the pattern for the youngest age group, the 65-year-and-older civilian noninstitutional population is expected to grow steadily and increase its share of the population from 15.5 percent in 2005 to 25.3 percent in 2050.

With the passage of each decade, immigration will continue to change the size and composition of the population in various ways. Immigration is expected to spur the growth rate of certain racial and ethnic categories, such as Asians and Hispanics. Immigration also affects the age composition of the population. Immigrants to the United States are predominantly younger than the native-born population, so their entry into the country adds to the population of the younger age groups. Immigrants offset the slow growth of the native-

born population and lower the average age of the working-age population.

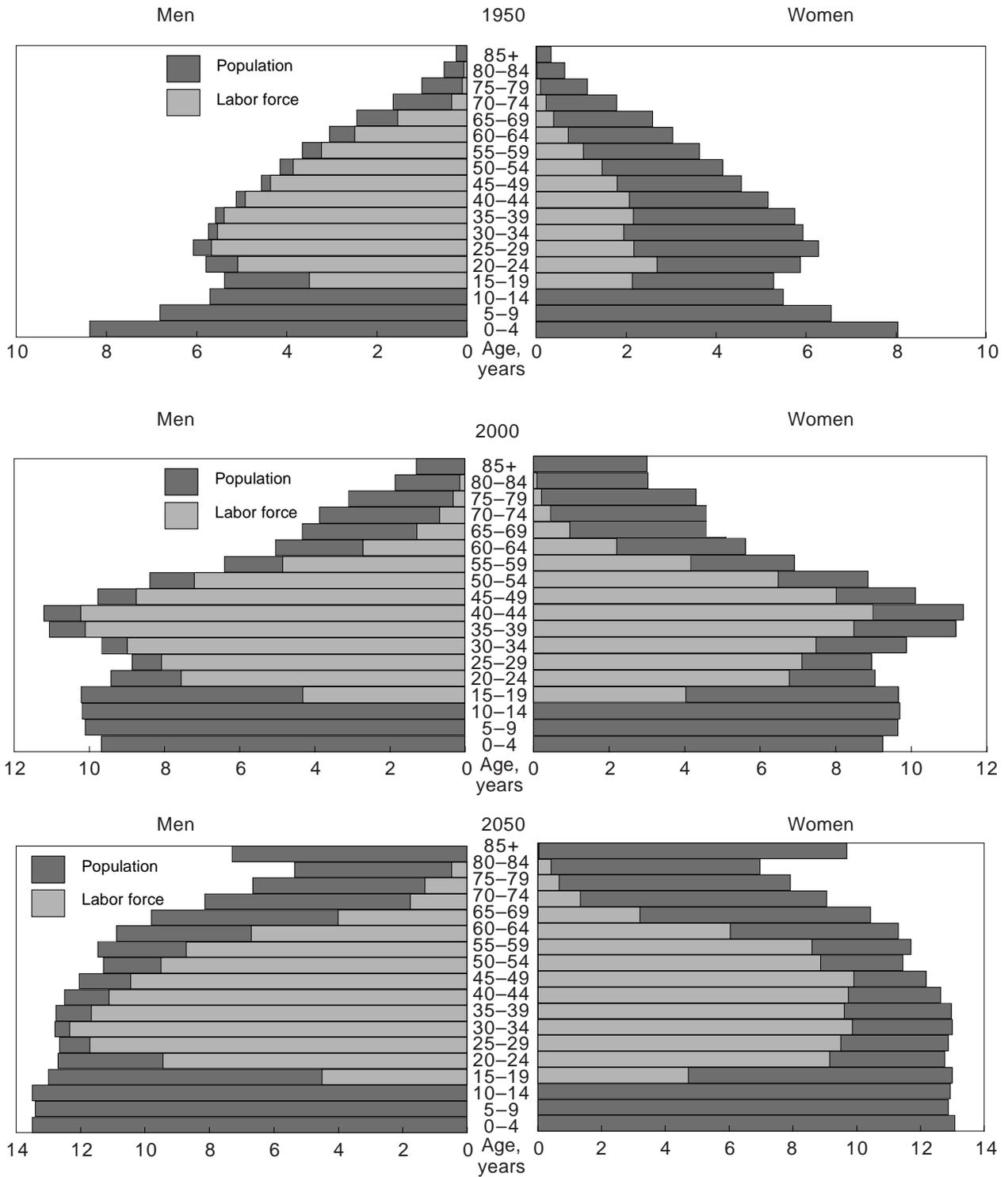
The rate of growth of the Hispanic population is expected to be greater than that of all other racial and ethnic groups. Hispanics constituted 12.9 percent of the share of the civilian noninstitutional population in 2005 and are projected to increase their share to 16.3 percent in 2020 and reach 23.2 percent by 2050.

Labor force participation

Table 3 shows the labor force participation rates of the different age, sex, race, and ethnic groups for the years 1990, 2000, and 2005 and the projected rates through 2050. The civilian labor force participation rate is the proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population that is in the labor force. Overall, changes in the labor force participation rate over time are fairly consistent across the different age, sex, race, and ethnic groups. The overall labor force participation rate was 66.5 percent in 1990 and peaked at 67.1 percent during the period from 1997 to 2000. Every year after 2000, the rate declined gradually, from 66.8 percent in 2001 to 66.0 percent in 2004 and 2005. According to the BLS projections, the overall participation rate will continue its gradual decrease each decade and reach 60.4 percent in 2050.

Labor force participation rate by sex. Men and women have differed in their labor force participation rates throughout the history of U.S. labor markets and have affected the overall labor force participation rates in different ways. Historically, the labor force participation rate of men has been decreasing since the 1950s as a result of various factors. For example, the Social Security Act was amended in 1960 to make individuals under 50 years eligible for disability payments. In contrast, the labor force participation rate of women has increased

Chart 3. Population and labor force, in millions, 1950, 2000, and projected 2050



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 3. Civilian labor force participation rates by age, sex, race, and ethnicity, 1990 to 2005 and projected 2010 to 2050

[Percent]

Age, sex, race, and ethnicity	1990	2000	2005	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Total, 16 years and older	66.5	67.1	66.0	65.9	64.5	61.7	60.8	60.4
Age, years								
16 to 24	67.3	65.4	60.8	59.5	56.5	56.3	56.2	55.7
16 to 19	53.7	52.0	43.7	40.8	35.9	35.4	35.1	34.5
20 to 24	77.8	77.8	74.6	74.7	73.8	73.5	73.3	73.1
25 to 54	83.5	84.0	82.8	83.1	83.7	83.5	83.4	83.4
25 to 34	83.6	84.6	82.8	84.5	85.6	85.1	84.9	84.7
35 to 44	85.2	84.8	83.8	83.2	82.8	82.7	82.8	82.9
45 to 54	80.7	82.5	81.7	81.7	82.6	82.5	82.4	82.5
55 and older	30.1	32.4	37.2	40.1	41.9	37.1	35.3	35.1
55 to 64	55.9	59.3	62.9	64.0	67.0	66.4	66.7	66.2
55 to 59	67.0	68.9	71.4	72.8	75.2	75.0	74.9	74.8
60 to 64	44.8	47.2	52.4	53.7	58.3	57.9	57.6	57.4
60 to 61	55.1	57.1	59.4	61.8	66.0	65.9	65.7	65.5
62 to 64	38.0	40.2	46.7	47.8	52.8	52.2	51.7	51.6
65 and older	11.8	12.9	15.1	17.5	21.5	20.2	18.1	17.7
65 to 74	16.7	19.2	22.4	25.0	28.6	27.9	27.3	27.6
65 to 69	21.0	24.5	28.3	31.1	36.1	35.9	35.7	35.7
70 to 74	11.3	13.5	16.3	16.9	19.2	18.9	18.4	18.1
75 and older	4.3	5.3	6.4	8.2	10.8	10.6	10.1	9.4
Sex, and age in years								
Men	76.4	74.8	73.3	72.6	70.0	67.4	66.5	66.0
16 to 24	71.8	68.6	62.9	60.4	56.3	56.2	56.2	55.8
16 to 19	55.7	52.8	43.2	40.0	34.3	34.0	33.7	33.3
20 to 24	84.4	82.6	79.1	77.1	75.0	74.8	74.6	74.4
25 to 54	93.4	91.6	90.5	90.7	90.4	90.1	90.0	90.2
25 to 34	94.1	93.4	91.7	94.7	95.4	95.0	94.7	94.5
35 to 44	94.3	92.7	92.1	91.3	90.2	90.0	90.1	90.2
45 to 54	90.7	88.6	87.7	86.5	85.1	85.2	85.1	85.5
55 and older	39.4	40.1	44.2	46.1	46.4	41.8	40.1	39.7
55 to 64	67.8	67.3	69.3	68.7	69.1	69.0	69.4	69.0
55 to 59	79.9	77.1	77.6	77.2	76.4	76.3	76.2	76.1
60 to 64	55.5	55.0	58.0	58.6	61.3	61.6	61.8	61.5
60 to 61	68.8	66.0	65.6	65.3	66.2	66.5	66.5	66.3
62 to 64	46.5	47.0	52.5	53.6	57.7	58.1	58.4	58.1
65 and older	16.3	17.7	19.8	22.3	26.1	24.7	22.4	21.9
65 to 74	21.4	24.6	27.2	29.7	32.8	32.2	31.9	32.2
65 to 69	26.0	30.3	33.6	36.3	40.8	40.9	41.0	41.0
70 to 74	15.4	18.0	20.7	20.6	22.4	22.2	21.9	21.7
75 and older	7.1	8.1	9.4	11.6	14.5	14.3	13.2	12.0
Women	57.5	59.9	59.3	59.7	59.4	56.5	55.5	55.1
16 to 24	62.9	63.0	58.6	58.6	56.7	56.4	56.3	55.7
16 to 19	51.6	51.2	44.2	41.5	37.5	36.9	36.4	35.7
20 to 24	71.3	73.1	70.1	72.3	72.6	72.1	72.1	71.8
25 to 54	74.0	76.7	75.3	75.7	77.1	76.9	76.8	76.6
25 to 34	73.5	76.1	73.9	74.5	76.0	75.4	75.2	75.0
35 to 44	76.4	77.2	75.8	75.4	75.5	75.6	75.6	75.7
45 to 54	71.2	76.8	76.0	77.1	80.1	79.9	79.7	79.5
55 and older	22.9	26.1	31.4	35.0	38.1	33.0	31.2	31.0
55 to 64	45.2	51.9	57.0	59.7	65.0	64.0	64.2	63.6
55 to 59	55.3	61.4	65.6	68.7	74.2	73.8	73.7	73.5
60 to 64	35.5	40.2	45.8	49.2	55.5	54.4	53.7	53.4
60 to 61	42.9	49.0	53.8	58.5	65.8	65.2	64.9	64.7
62 to 64	30.7	34.1	40.0	42.4	48.3	46.8	45.5	45.4
65 and older	8.6	9.4	11.5	13.9	17.9	16.6	14.6	14.3
65 to 74	13.0	14.9	18.4	21.0	25.0	24.1	23.3	23.4
65 to 69	17.0	19.5	23.7	26.6	31.9	31.5	30.8	30.7
70 to 74	8.2	10.0	12.8	13.8	16.4	16.1	15.4	14.9
75 and older	2.7	3.6	4.5	6.0	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.4
Race and sex								
White	66.9	67.3	66.3	66.4	64.6	61.7	60.9	60.5
Men	77.1	75.5	74.1	73.4	70.6	67.9	67.0	66.7
Women	57.4	59.5	58.9	59.6	58.8	55.9	54.9	54.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Continued—Civilian labor force participation rates by age, sex, race, and ethnicity, 1990 to 2005 and projected 2010 to 2050

[Percent]

Age, sex, race, and ethnicity	1990	2000	2005	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Race and sex—continued								
Black	64.0	65.8	64.2	63.1	63.3	60.9	59.9	59.1
Men	71.0	69.2	67.3	65.3	63.4	61.4	60.6	59.6
Women	58.3	63.1	61.6	61.3	63.2	60.5	59.3	58.6
Asian	65.4	67.2	66.1	66.4	65.7	63.0	61.0	59.9
Men	75.0	76.1	74.8	75.3	74.1	71.3	69.5	68.4
Women	57.4	59.2	58.2	58.6	58.5	56.1	54.1	52.8
All other groups ¹	—	—	67.0	64.1	63.9	62.6	62.9	62.9
Men	—	—	72.0	71.6	71.0	69.9	70.3	70.3
Women	—	—	62.3	56.9	56.9	55.5	55.6	55.5
Ethnicity and sex								
Hispanic	67.4	69.7	68.0	68.4	68.7	66.4	64.5	63.2
Men	81.4	81.5	80.1	78.7	76.9	74.4	72.2	70.7
Women	53.1	57.5	55.3	58.0	60.5	58.5	56.8	55.8
White non-Hispanic	66.8	66.9	66.0	66.1	63.9	60.8	60.1	60.0
Men	76.5	74.6	72.9	72.5	69.4	66.3	65.6	65.5
Women	57.8	59.8	59.5	60.0	58.8	55.5	54.8	54.8

¹ The “all other groups” category includes (1) those classified as being of multiple racial origin and (2) the race categories of (2a) American Indian and

Alaska Native and (2b) Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders. NOTE: Dash indicates no data collected for category.

significantly since the 1950s and has compensated for the decline in the labor force participation rate of men. The overall labor force participation rate consists of the joint contributions of the labor force participation rates of both men and women, which take into account their age structure or their population weights in each age, race, and ethnic category.

1. Men. The participation rate of men has been continually decreasing, having registered 76.4 percent in 1990, 74.8 percent in 2000, and 73.3 percent in 2005. The rate is projected to be 70.0 percent in 2020 and 66.0 percent in 2050.

2. Women. Women’s labor force participation, a low 33.9 percent in 1950, increased significantly during the 1970s and 1980s and reached 57.5 percent in 1990. In 1999, the women’s participation rate reached a peak of 60 percent. By 2000, however, the rate had declined slightly to 59.9 percent, and since then it has been displaying a pattern of slow decline in each successive period, falling to 59.3 percent in 2005. The participation rate of women is projected to be 59.4 percent in 2020 and 55.1 percent in 2050. Looking back at women’s participation rates during the past three decades reveals that the peak appears to have been reached and the rapid increase of the 1970–80 era is over. Although women’s participation has fast approached that of men, the women’s participation rate is expected to remain below the men’s rate through 2050.

The women’s labor force participation rate is not expected to be high enough to offset the decline in the men’s participation rate in the future. As a result, the overall labor force participation rate is expected to decline gradually in the coming years.

Labor force participation rate by age. The labor force participation rate differs among the various age groups, reflecting a number of factors that come into play at different ages.

1. Youths 16 to 24 years. The youth labor market consists of the teenage group of 16- to 19-year-olds and young adults aged 20 to 24 years. The labor force participation rates of the two groups have been different from each other in the past. The different shares of students and nonstudents in the two age groups has been part of the explanation for the difference in their participation rates. Because students are less likely to participate in the labor force, increases in school attendance at the secondary and college levels and, especially, increases in school attendance during the summer, significantly reduce the labor force participation rate of youths. The labor force participation rate of the 16- to 19-year-old group was 53.7 percent in 1990, declined to 52.0 percent in 2000, and fell further to 43.7 percent in 2005. The Bureau projects that the downward trend in the participation rate of 16- to 19-year-olds will continue and the rate will reach 34.5 percent in 2050.

The labor force participation rate of 20- to 24-year-olds was 77.8 percent in both 1990 and 2000. In 2005, the rate declined significantly, to 74.6 percent.

The rise in school attendance during the past couple of decades has been a major contributor to the decrease in the labor force participation rate of both youth groups.⁶ The participation rate of the 20- to 24-year age group is projected to decrease further, to 73.8 percent in 2020 and 73.1 percent in 2050. The decrease in the labor force participation rate of youths—especially 16- to 19-year-old men—has been a major contributor to the decrease in the overall labor force participation rate.

2. Prime-aged workers 25 to 54 years. Historically, all age cohorts in this group have exhibited strong attachment to the labor market. The group's participation rate was 83.5 percent in 1990, 84.0 percent in 2000, and 82.8 percent in 2005. The rate is projected to be 83.4 percent in 2050.

Both men and women have contributed to the strong labor force participation rates of this age group in the past. The participation rate of 25- to 54-year-old men was 90.5 percent in 2005 and is projected to be 90.7 percent in 2010 and to decrease slightly to 90.2 percent in 2050. The participation rate of 25- to 54-year-old women, by contrast, is expected to increase from its 2005 level of 75.3 percent to 75.7 percent in 2010 and 76.6 percent in 2050.

3. Workers 55 years and older. As workers move out of the prime-age category, reach the older age cohorts, and go through early and normal retirement, their labor force participation rate decreases dramatically.

The participation rate of the 55- to 64-year-old age group increased sharply from 55.9 percent in 1990 to 59.3 percent in 2000 and 62.9 percent in 2005. Still, the participation rate of the group in 2005 was lower by nearly 19 percentage points than the rate of those aged 45 to 54 years, which stood at 81.7 percent the same year.

A review of the historical data shows that, as a result of a variety of factors, the labor force participation rate of the 55-years-and-older age group has increased significantly since the end of the 1980s. The continued gradual increase in the labor force participation rate of this group, multiplied by the sheer number of baby boomers in the group, is expected to affect the overall labor force participation rate and keep it from declining further in the future.

Compared with all other age groups of the labor force, the 55-years-and-older group has the most potential to increase its labor force participation rate further, and that may contribute to an increase in the growth of the labor force in the future.

4. Race and ethnicity. Changes in the labor force participation rates of the different racial and ethnic categories

vary over time. However, judging by past data, differences in labor force participation by race and ethnic origin usually are not as great as those by the age and sex categories.

Hispanics have a younger population relative to other racial and ethnic groups and thus have higher aggregate labor force participation rates. Hispanic men have the highest labor force participation rate of any labor force group, in large part reflecting their young age structure.

The participation rate of Hispanics was 67.4 percent in 1990, 69.7 percent in 2000, and 68.0 percent in 2005. The rate is projected to be 68.7 percent in 2020. As a result of aging of the Hispanic population, the Hispanic labor force participation rate is expected to decline and reach 63.2 percent in 2050.

Asians have high participation rates as well. Their participation rate was 65.4 percent in 1990, 67.2 percent in 2000, and 66.1 percent in 2005. The Asian rate is expected to be 65.7 percent in 2020 and 59.9 percent in 2050.

The labor force participation rate of blacks stood at 64.0 percent in 1990, 65.8 percent in 2000, and 64.2 percent in 2005. The black participation rate is projected to be 63.3 percent in 2020 and 59.1 percent in 2050. The decline in the labor force participation rate of blacks between 2020 and 2050 is the result of the changing age structure of the black population.

The projected labor force

As the various age, sex, race, and ethnicity groups experience changes in their populations and participation rates, the labor force also experiences change. The U.S. labor force was 125.8 million in 1990, 142.6 million in 2000, and 149.3 million in 2005. The labor force is projected to reach 166.4 million in 2020 and 194.8 million in 2050.

The labor force and its rate of growth on an annual basis, both in the past and projected to 2050, are shown in table 4. The annual growth of the labor force peaked at 2.6 percent during the 1970–80 period, mainly the result of the continued entry of the baby-boom generation into the job market, but also a consequence of the significant acceleration of the labor force participation rate of women. The growth of the labor force has declined since that period. The annual growth rate of the labor force was 1.3 percent during 1990–2000, slowing to 0.9 percent from 2000 to 2005. The rate is projected to be 0.6 percent over the 2000–50 timeframe.

The discussion that follows breaks down the projected labor force by the different age, sex, racial, and ethnic categories.

Projected labor force by sex. Projections of the labor force by sex are based on past participation rates and shares of the population and therefore differ between men and women.

1. Men. The number of men in the labor force has always

Table 4. Civilian labor force by age, sex, race, and ethnicity, 1990 to 2005 and projected 2010 to 2050

[Numbers in thousands]

Age, sex, race, and ethnicity	1990	2000	2005	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Level								
Total, 16 years and older	125,840	142,583	149,320	156,511	166,355	172,910	183,427	194,757
Age, years:								
16 to 24	22,492	22,520	22,290	22,567	20,852	22,979	24,518	25,808
16 to 19	7,792	8,270	7,164	6,898	6,047	6,541	6,841	7,195
20 to 24	14,700	14,250	15,127	15,668	14,805	16,439	17,677	18,612
25 to 54	88,322	101,394	102,773	104,269	105,873	110,241	117,656	124,392
25 to 34	35,929	32,756	32,341	34,241	37,510	37,169	41,045	43,462
35 to 44	32,145	37,566	36,030	33,657	34,834	37,942	38,228	42,165
45 to 54	20,248	31,072	34,402	36,372	33,530	35,130	38,383	38,766
55 and older	15,026	18,669	24,257	29,675	39,629	39,689	41,253	44,556
55 to 64	11,575	14,357	18,979	23,013	28,427	25,986	27,594	30,076
65 and older	3,451	4,312	5,278	6,663	11,202	13,704	13,659	14,481
65 to 74	2,952	3,505	4,212	5,259	8,970	10,456	9,574	10,343
75 and older	498	807	1,066	1,404	2,232	3,248	4,085	4,138
Men, 16 years and older	69,011	76,280	80,033	83,179	87,215	91,144	96,948	103,183
16 to 24	11,960	11,789	11,644	11,509	10,416	11,497	12,289	12,960
16 to 19	4,094	4,268	3,590	3,435	2,924	3,172	3,330	3,516
20 to 24	7,866	7,521	8,054	8,074	7,491	8,325	8,958	9,444
25 to 54	48,456	54,206	55,385	56,138	56,638	59,054	63,032	66,773
25 to 34	19,872	17,844	17,837	19,050	20,744	20,542	22,676	24,050
35 to 44	17,481	20,093	19,495	18,221	18,844	20,498	20,645	22,778
45 to 54	11,103	16,269	18,053	18,867	17,049	18,013	19,711	19,945
55 and older	8,594	10,285	12,904	15,533	20,161	20,593	21,628	23,450
55 to 64	6,627	7,796	10,045	11,879	14,165	13,136	14,093	15,416
65 and older	1,967	2,489	2,859	3,654	5,996	7,456	7,534	8,034
65 to 74	1,664	2,018	2,346	2,875	4,773	5,641	5,276	5,780
75 and older	303	471	612	779	1,223	1,815	2,258	2,254
Women, 16 years and older	56,829	66,303	69,288	73,332	79,140	81,766	86,479	91,574
16 to 24	10,532	10,731	10,647	11,057	10,437	11,482	12,229	12,848
16 to 19	3,698	4,002	3,574	3,463	3,122	3,369	3,510	3,679
20 to 24	6,834	6,729	7,073	7,594	7,314	8,113	8,719	9,169
25 to 54	39,866	47,188	47,387	48,132	49,235	51,187	54,625	57,620
25 to 34	16,058	14,912	14,503	15,191	16,765	16,627	18,370	19,412
35 to 44	14,663	17,473	16,535	15,436	15,989	17,444	17,583	19,387
45 to 54	9,145	14,803	16,349	17,505	16,481	17,116	18,672	18,820
55 and older	6,431	8,384	11,253	14,143	19,468	19,097	19,625	21,106
55 to 64	4,948	6,561	8,934	11,134	14,262	12,849	13,500	14,660
65 and older	1,483	1,823	2,319	3,009	5,206	6,248	6,125	6,446
65 to 74	1,288	1,487	1,866	2,384	4,197	4,814	4,298	4,562
75 and older	195	336	454	625	1,009	1,433	1,827	1,884
Race:								
White	107,447	118,545	122,299	126,941	131,333	132,849	137,354	142,371
Men	59,638	64,466	66,694	68,596	70,211	71,450	74,044	76,920
Women	47,809	54,079	55,605	58,345	61,121	61,400	63,310	65,451
Black	13,740	16,397	17,013	18,334	20,739	22,519	24,661	26,809
Men	6,802	7,702	7,998	8,576	9,460	10,430	11,561	12,651
Women	6,938	8,695	9,014	9,758	11,279	12,088	13,100	14,158
Asian	4,652	6,270	6,503	7,473	9,457	11,476	13,759	16,124
Men	2,570	3,362	3,500	3,946	4,901	5,917	7,101	8,348
Women	2,082	2,908	3,002	3,526	4,556	5,559	6,658	7,776
All other groups ¹	—	1,371	3,505	3,764	4,826	6,066	7,653	9,453
Men	—	754	1,840	2,061	2,643	3,347	4,242	5,264
Women	—	617	1,665	1,703	2,183	2,719	3,411	4,188

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Continued—Civilian labor force by age, sex, race, and ethnicity, 1990 to 2005 and projected 2010 to 2050

[Numbers in thousands]

Age, sex, race, and ethnicity	1990	2000	2005	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Level—continued								
Ethnicity:								
Hispanic origin	10,720	16,689	19,824	22,442	28,795	34,734	40,842	47,317
Men	6,546	9,923	11,985	12,948	16,087	19,363	22,702	26,204
Women	4,174	6,767	7,839	9,494	12,708	15,371	18,140	21,114
Other than Hispanic origin .	115,120	125,894	129,496	134,069	137,560	138,176	142,585	147,440
Men	62,465	66,357	68,048	70,231	71,128	71,781	74,246	76,979
Women	52,655	59,536	61,449	63,838	66,432	66,395	68,339	70,460
White non-Hispanic	97,818	102,729	103,891	106,272	105,187	101,480	100,709	100,189
Men	53,731	55,040	55,492	56,595	55,486	53,819	53,515	53,372
Women	44,087	47,689	48,399	49,677	49,701	47,662	47,194	46,817
		1990–2000	2000–05	2005–10	2010–20	2020–30	2030–40	2040–50
Change								
Total, 16 years and older		16,743	6,737	7,191	9,844	6,555	10,517	11,330
Age, years:								
16 to 24		28	-230	277	-1,715	2,127	1,539	1,290
16 to 19		478	-1,106	-266	-851	494	300	354
20 to 24		-450	877	541	-863	1,634	1,238	935
25 to 54		13,072	1,379	1,496	1,604	4,368	7,415	6,736
25 to 34		-3,173	-415	1,900	3,269	-341	3,876	2,417
35 to 44		5,421	-1,536	-2,373	1,177	3,108	286	3,937
45 to 54		10,824	3,330	1,970	-2,842	1,600	3,253	383
55 and older		3,643	5,588	5,418	9,954	60	1,564	3,303
55 to 64		2,782	4,622	4,034	5,414	-2,441	1,608	2,482
65 and older		861	966	1,385	4,539	2,502	-45	822
65 to 74		553	707	1,047	3,711	1,486	-882	769
75 and older		309	259	338	828	1,016	837	53
Men, 16 years and older								
16 to 24		7,269	3,753	3,146	4,036	3,929	5,804	6,235
16 to 19		-171	-145	-135	-1,094	1,082	791	671
20 to 19		174	-678	-155	-511	248	158	186
20 to 24		-345	533	20	-583	834	633	485
25 to 54		5,750	1,179	753	501	2,416	3,977	3,741
25 to 34		-2,028	-7	1,213	1,695	-202	2,133	1,374
35 to 44		2,612	-598	-1,274	623	1,654	147	2,132
45 to 54		5,166	1,784	814	-1,817	964	1,697	234
55 and older		1,691	2,619	2,629	4,629	431	1,035	1,823
55 to 64		1,169	2,249	1,834	2,286	-1,029	957	1,322
65 and older		522	370	795	2,342	1,460	78	500
65 to 74		354	328	529	1,898	868	-366	505
75 and older		168	141	167	444	592	443	-4
Women, 16 years and older								
16 to 24		9,474	2,985	4,044	5,808	2,626	4,713	5,095
16 to 19		199	-84	410	-621	1,045	747	619
20 to 19		304	-428	-111	-341	246	142	169
20 to 24		-105	344	521	-280	799	606	450
25 to 54		7,322	199	745	1,103	1,952	3,438	2,995
25 to 34		-1,146	-409	688	1,574	-138	1,743	1,042
35 to 44		2,810	-938	-1,099	554	1,454	139	1,804
45 to 54		5,658	1,546	1,156	-1,025	636	1,556	148
55 and older		1,953	2,869	2,890	5,325	-371	529	1,480
55 to 64		1,613	2,373	2,200	3,128	-1,413	651	1,159
65 and older		340	496	690	2,197	1,042	-122	321
65 to 74		199	379	518	1,813	618	-516	264
75 and older		141	118	171	384	424	394	57
Race:								
White		11,098	3,754	4,642	4,392	1,516	4,505	5,017
Men		4,828	2,228	1,902	1,615	1,239	2,594	2,876
Women		6,270	1,526	2,740	2,776	279	1,910	2,141

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Continued—Civilian labor force by age, sex, race, and ethnicity, 1990 to 2005 and projected 2010 to 2050

[Numbers in thousands]

Age, sex, race, and ethnicity	1990–2000	2000–05	2005–10	2010–20	2020–30	2030–40	2040–50
Change—continued							
Black	2,657	616	1,321	2,405	1,780	2,142	2,148
Men	900	296	578	884	970	1,131	1,090
Women	1,757	319	744	1,521	809	1,012	1,058
Asian	1,656	233	970	1,984	2,019	2,283	2,365
Men	792	138	446	955	1,016	1,184	1,247
Women	864	94	524	1,030	1,003	1,099	1,118
All other groups ¹ .....	...	...	259	1,062	1,240	1,587	1,800
Men .....	...	...	221	582	704	895	1,022
Women .....	...	...	38	480	536	692	777
Ethnicity:							
Hispanic origin	5,969	3,135	2,618	6,353	5,939	6,108	6,475
Men	3,377	2,062	963	3,139	3,276	3,339	3,502
Women	2,593	1,072	1,655	3,214	2,663	2,769	2,974
Other than Hispanic origin	10,774	3,602	4,573	3,491	616	4,409	4,855
Men	3,892	1,691	2,183	897	653	2,465	2,733
Women	6,881	1,913	2,389	2,594	-37	1,944	2,121
White non-Hispanic	4,911	1,162	2,381	-1,085	-3,707	-771	-520
Men	1,309	452	1,103	-1,109	-1,667	-304	-143
Women	3,602	710	1,278	24	-2,039	-468	-377
Percent change							
Total, 16 years and older	13.3	4.7	4.8	6.3	3.9	6.1	6.2
Age, years:							
16 to 24 .....	.1	-1.0	1.2	-7.6	10.2	6.7	5.3
16 to 19	6.1	-13.4	-3.7	-12.3	8.2	4.6	5.2
20 to 24	-3.1	6.2	3.6	-5.5	11.0	7.5	5.3
25 to 54	14.8	1.4	1.5	1.5	4.1	6.7	5.7
25 to 34	-8.8	-1.3	5.9	9.5	-9	10.4	5.9
35 to 44	16.9	-4.1	-6.6	3.5	8.9	.8	10.3
45 to 54	53.5	10.7	5.7	-7.8	4.8	9.3	1.0
55 and older	24.2	29.9	22.3	33.5	.2	3.9	8.0
55 to 64	24.0	32.2	21.3	23.5	-8.6	6.2	9.0
65 and older	24.9	22.4	26.2	68.1	22.3	-3	6.0
65 to 74	18.7	20.2	24.9	70.6	16.6	-8.4	8.0
75 and older	62.0	32.1	31.7	59.0	45.5	25.8	1.3
Men, 16 years and older	10.5	4.9	3.9	4.9	4.5	6.4	6.4
16 to 24	-1.4	-1.2	-1.2	-9.5	10.4	6.9	5.5
16 to 19	4.3	-15.9	-4.3	-14.9	8.5	5.0	5.6
20 to 24	-4.4	7.1	.2	-7.2	11.1	7.6	5.4
25 to 54	11.9	2.2	1.4	.9	4.3	6.7	5.9
25 to 34	-10.2	.0	6.8	8.9	-1.0	10.4	6.1
35 to 44	14.9	-3.0	-6.5	3.4	8.8	.7	10.3
45 to 54	46.5	11.0	4.5	-9.6	5.7	9.4	1.2
55 and older	19.7	25.5	20.4	29.8	2.1	5.0	8.4
55 to 64	17.6	28.8	18.3	19.2	-7.3	7.3	9.4
65 and older	26.5	14.9	27.8	64.1	24.4	1.0	6.6
65 to 74	21.3	16.3	22.6	66.0	18.2	-6.5	9.6
75 and older	55.4	29.9	27.2	57.0	48.4	24.4	-2
Women, 16 years and older	16.7	4.5	5.8	7.9	3.3	5.8	5.9
16 to 24	1.9	-8	3.9	-5.6	10.0	6.5	5.1
16 to 19	8.2	-10.7	-3.1	-9.8	7.9	4.2	4.8
20 to 24	-1.5	5.1	7.4	-3.7	10.9	7.5	5.2
25 to 54	18.4	.4	1.6	2.3	4.0	6.7	5.5
25 to 34	-7.1	-2.7	4.7	10.4	-8	10.5	5.7
35 to 44	19.2	-5.4	-6.6	3.6	9.1	.8	10.3
45 to 54	61.9	10.4	7.1	-5.9	3.9	9.1	.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Continued—Civilian labor force by sex, age, race, and ethnicity, 1990 to 2005 and projected 2010 to 2050

[Numbers in thousands]

Age, sex, race, and ethnicity	1990–2000	2000–05	2005–10	2010–20	2020–30	2030–40	2040–50	
Percent change—continued								
55 and older	30.4	34.2	25.7	37.7	-1.9	2.8	7.5	
55 to 64	32.6	36.2	24.6	28.1	-9.9	5.1	8.6	
65 and older	22.9	27.2	29.8	73.0	20.0	-2.0	5.2	
65 to 74	15.5	25.5	27.7	76.1	14.7	-10.7	6.1	
75 and older	72.3	35.1	37.8	61.4	42.0	27.5	3.1	
Race:								
White	10.3	3.2	3.8	3.5	1.2	3.4	3.7	
Men	8.1	3.5	2.9	2.4	1.8	3.6	3.9	
Women	13.1	2.8	4.9	4.8	.5	3.1	3.4	
Black	19.3	3.8	7.8	13.1	8.6	9.5	8.7	
Men	13.2	3.8	7.2	10.3	10.3	10.8	9.4	
Women	25.3	3.7	8.3	15.6	7.2	8.4	8.1	
Asian	35.9	3.7	14.9	26.5	21.3	19.9	17.2	
Men	30.8	4.1	12.7	24.2	20.7	20.0	17.6	
Women	39.7	3.2	17.5	29.2	22.0	19.8	16.8	
All other groups ¹ .....	...	...	7.4	28.2	25.7	26.2	23.5
Men .....	...	...	12.0	28.2	26.6	26.7	24.1
Women .....	...	...	2.3	28.2	24.6	25.5	22.8
Ethnicity:								
Hispanic origin	55.7	18.8	13.2	28.3	20.6	17.6	15.9	
Men	51.6	20.8	8.0	24.2	20.4	17.2	15.4	
Women	62.1	15.8	21.1	33.9	21.0	18.0	16.4	
Other than Hispanic origin	9.4	2.9	3.5	2.6	.4	3.2	3.4	
Men	6.2	2.5	3.2	1.3	.9	3.4	3.7	
Women	13.1	3.2	3.9	4.1	-.1	2.9	3.1	
White non-Hispanic	5.0	1.1	2.3	-1.0	-3.5	-.8	-.5	
Men	2.4	.8	2.0	-2.0	-3.0	-.6	-.3	
Women	8.2	1.5	2.6	.0	-4.1	-1.0	-.8	
	1990	2000	2005	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Percent distribution								
Total, 16 years and older	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age, years:								
16 to 24	17.9	15.8	14.9	14.4	12.5	13.3	13.4	13.3
16 to 19	6.2	5.8	4.8	4.4	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.7
20 to 24	11.7	10.0	10.1	10.0	8.9	9.5	9.6	9.6
25 to 54	70.2	71.1	68.8	66.6	63.6	63.8	64.1	63.9
25 to 34	28.6	23.0	21.7	21.9	22.5	21.5	22.4	22.3
35 to 44	25.5	26.3	24.1	21.5	20.9	21.9	20.8	21.7
45 to 54	16.1	21.8	23.0	23.2	20.2	20.3	20.9	19.9
55 and older	11.9	13.1	16.2	19.0	23.8	23.0	22.5	22.9
55 to 64	9.2	10.1	12.7	14.7	17.1	15.0	15.0	15.4
65 and older	2.7	3.0	3.5	4.3	6.7	7.9	7.4	7.4
65 to 74	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.4	5.4	6.0	5.2	5.3
75 and older4	.6	.7	.9	1.3	1.9	2.2	2.1
Men, 16 years and older								
and older	54.8	53.5	53.6	53.1	52.4	52.7	52.9	53.0
16 to 24	9.5	8.3	7.8	7.4	6.3	6.6	6.7	6.7
16 to 19	3.3	3.0	2.4	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
20 to 24	6.3	5.3	5.4	5.2	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.8
25 to 54	38.5	38.0	37.1	35.9	34.0	34.2	34.4	34.3
25 to 34	15.8	12.5	11.9	12.2	12.5	11.9	12.4	12.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Continued—Civilian labor force by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin, 1990 to 2005 and projected 2010 to 2050

[Numbers in thousands]

Age, sex, race, and ethnicity	1990	2000	2005	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Percent distribution—continued								
35 to 44	13.9	14.1	13.1	11.6	11.3	11.9	11.3	11.7
45 to 54	8.8	11.4	12.1	12.1	10.2	10.4	10.7	10.2
55 and older	6.8	7.2	8.6	9.9	12.1	11.9	11.8	12.0
55 to 64	5.3	5.5	6.7	7.6	8.5	7.6	7.7	7.9
65 and older	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.3	3.6	4.3	4.1	4.1
65 to 74	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.9	3.3	2.9	3.0
75 and older .....	.2	.3	.4	.5	.7	1.0	1.2	1.2
Women, 16 years and older	45.2	46.5	46.4	46.9	47.6	47.3	47.1	47.0
16 to 24	8.4	7.5	7.1	7.1	6.3	6.6	6.7	6.6
16 to 19	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
20 to 24	5.4	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.7
25 to 54	31.7	33.1	31.7	30.8	29.6	29.6	29.8	29.6
25 to 34	12.8	10.5	9.7	9.7	10.1	9.6	10.0	10.0
35 to 44	11.7	12.3	11.1	9.9	9.6	10.1	9.6	10.0
45 to 54	7.3	10.4	10.9	11.2	9.9	9.9	10.2	9.7
55 and older	5.1	5.9	7.5	9.0	11.7	11.0	10.7	10.8
55 to 64	3.9	4.6	6.0	7.1	8.6	7.4	7.4	7.5
65 and older	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.9	3.1	3.6	3.3	3.3
65 to 74	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.5	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.3
75 and older .....	.2	.2	.3	.4	.6	.8	1.0	1.0
Race:								
White	85.4	83.1	81.9	81.1	78.9	76.8	74.9	73.1
Men	47.4	45.2	44.7	43.8	42.2	41.3	40.4	39.5
Women	38.0	37.9	37.2	37.3	36.7	35.5	34.5	33.6
Black	10.9	11.5	11.4	11.7	12.5	13.0	13.4	13.8
Men	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.5
Women	5.5	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.3
Asian	3.7	4.4	4.4	4.8	5.7	6.6	7.5	8.3
Men	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.9	3.4	3.9	4.3
Women	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.2	3.6	4.0
All other groups¹	—	—	2.3	2.4	2.9	3.5	4.2	4.9
Men	—	—	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.7
Women	—	—	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.2
Ethnicity:								
Hispanic origin	8.5	11.7	13.3	14.3	17.3	20.1	22.3	24.3
Men	5.2	7.0	8.0	8.3	9.7	11.2	12.4	13.5
Women	3.3	4.7	5.2	6.1	7.6	8.9	9.9	10.8
Other than Hispanic origin	91.5	88.3	86.7	85.7	82.7	79.9	77.7	75.7
Men	49.6	46.5	45.6	44.9	42.8	41.5	40.5	39.5
Women	41.8	41.8	41.2	40.8	39.9	38.4	37.3	36.2
White non-Hispanic ...	77.7	72.0	69.6	67.9	63.2	58.7	54.9	51.4
Men	42.7	38.6	37.2	36.2	33.4	31.1	29.2	27.4
Women	35.0	33.4	32.4	31.7	29.9	27.6	25.7	24.0
		1990–2000	2000–05	2005–10	2010–20	2020–30	2030–40	2040–50
Annual growth rate (percent)								
Total, 16 years and older		1.3	.9	.9	.6	.4	.6	.6
Age, years:								
16 to 24 .....		.0	–.2	.2	–.8	1.0	.7	.5
16 to 19 .....		.6	–2.8	–.8	–1.3	.8	.4	.5
20 to 24		–.3	1.2	.7	–.6	1.1	.7	.5
25 to 54		1.4	.3	.3	.2	.4	.7	.6
25 to 34		–.9	–.3	1.1	.9	–.1	1.0	.6
35 to 44		1.6	–.8	–1.4	.3	.9	.1	1.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Continued—Civilian labor force by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin, 1990 to 2005 and projected 2010 to 2050

[Numbers in thousands]

Age, sex, race, and ethnicity	1990-2000	2000-05	2005-10	2010-20	2020-30	2030-40	2040-50
Annual growth rate (percent)—							
continued							
45 to 54	4.4	2.1	1.1	-.8	.5	.9	.1
55 and older	2.2	5.4	4.1	2.9	.0	.4	.8
55 to 64	2.2	5.7	3.9	2.1	-.9	.6	.9
65 and older	2.3	4.1	4.8	5.3	2.0	.0	.6
65 to 74	1.7	3.7	4.5	5.5	1.5	-.9	.8
75 and older	4.9	5.7	5.7	4.7	3.8	2.3	.1
Men, 16 years and older	1.0	1.0	.8	.5	.4	.6	.6
16 to 24	-.1	-.2	-.2	-1.0	1.0	.7	.5
16 to 19 .....	.4	-3.4	-.9	-1.6	.8	.5	.5
20 to 24	-.4	1.4	.0	-.7	1.1	.7	.5
25 to 54	1.1	.4	.3	.1	.4	.7	.6
25 to 34	-1.1	.0	1.3	.9	-.1	1.0	.6
35 to 44	1.4	-.6	-1.3	.3	.8	.1	1.0
45 to 54	3.9	2.1	.9	-1.0	.6	.9	.1
55 and older	1.8	4.6	3.8	2.6	.2	.5	.8
55 to 64	1.6	5.2	3.4	1.8	-.8	.7	.9
65 and older	2.4	2.8	5.0	5.1	2.2	.1	.6
65 to 74	1.9	3.1	4.2	5.2	1.7	-.7	.9
75 and older	4.5	5.4	4.9	4.6	4.0	2.2	.0
Women, 16 years and older	1.6	.9	1.1	.8	.3	.6	.6
16 to 24 .....	.2	-.2	.8	-.6	1.0	.6	.5
16 to 19 .....	.8	-2.2	-.6	-1.0	.8	.4	.5
20 to 24	-.2	1.0	1.4	-.4	1.0	.7	.5
25 to 54	1.7	.1	.3	.2	.4	.7	.5
25 to 34	-.7	-.6	.9	1.0	-.1	1.0	.6
35 to 44	1.8	-1.1	-1.4	.4	.9	.1	1.0
45 to 54	4.9	2.0	1.4	-.6	.4	.9	.1
55 and older	2.7	6.1	4.7	3.2	-.2	.3	.7
55 to 64	2.9	6.4	4.5	2.5	-1.0	.5	.8
65 and older	2.1	4.9	5.3	5.6	1.8	-.2	.5
65 to 74	1.4	4.6	5.0	5.8	1.4	-1.1	.6
75 and older	5.6	6.2	6.6	4.9	3.6	2.5	.3
Race:							
White	1.0	.6	.7	.3	.1	.3	.4
Men .....	.8	.7	.6	.2	.2	.4	.4
Women	1.2	.6	1.0	.5	.0	.3	.3
Black	1.8	.7	1.5	1.2	.8	.9	.8
Men	1.3	.8	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	.9
Women	2.3	.7	1.6	1.5	.7	.8	.8
Asian	3.1	.7	2.8	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.6
Men	2.7	.8	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.6
Women	3.4	.6	3.3	2.6	2.0	1.8	1.6
All other groups ¹ .....	...	1.4	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.2
Men .....	...	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.4
Women .....	...	.5	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.1
Ethnicity:							
Hispanic origin	4.5	3.5	2.5	2.5	1.9	1.6	1.5
Men	4.2	3.8	1.6	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.4
Women	5.0	3.0	3.9	3.0	1.9	1.7	1.5
Other than Hispanic origin .....	.9	.6	.7	.3	.0	.3	.3
Men .....	.6	.5	.6	.1	.1	.3	.4
Women	1.2	.6	.8	.4	.0	.3	.3
White non-Hispanic .....	.5	.2	.5	-.1	-.4	-.1	-.1
Men	2	.2	.4	-.2	-.3	-.1	.0
Women	8	.3	.5	.0	-.4	-.1	-.1

¹ The "all other groups" category includes (1) those classified as of multiple racial origin and (2) the race categories of (2a) American Indian and Alaska Native and (2b)

Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders.

NOTE: Dash indicates no data collected for category.

been more than the number of women. The men's labor force was 69.0 million in 1990, 76.3 million in 2000, and 80 million in 2005 and is projected to be 87.2 million in 2020 and 103.2 million in 2050.

2. Women. Historically, the growth rate of women in the labor force has been higher than that of men. Concomitant with the significant increases in the labor force participation rate of women in the 1970–80 period, the women's labor force has increased. The labor force of women stood at 56.8 million in 1990 and reached 66.3 million in 2000. The labor force of women is projected to grow to 79.1 million in 2020 and 91.6 million in 2050.

Projected labor force by age. As with projections by sex, projections of the labor force by age are based on the various age groups' past participation rates and shares of the population and therefore differ among those age groups.

1. Youths 16 to 24 years. The youth labor force is conveniently broken down into two groups: 16- to 19-year-olds and 20- to 24-year-olds. Historical data show that the labor forces of these two groups have been growing at different rates. As discussed earlier, the difference can be partially explained by the share of students and nonstudents in each group. The labor force of 16- to 19-year-olds was 7.8 million in 1990, 8.3 million in 2000, and 7.2 million in 2005; it is projected to decrease until 2020 and then gradually increase, reaching 7.2 million again in 2050.

The increase in school attendance of youths, especially 16- to 19-year-olds, has been the main reason the youth labor force as a whole has been decreasing. The labor force of 20- to 24-year-olds, which stood at 14.7 million in 1990, contributed to the decrease by falling to 14.3 million in 2000, but then rose to 15.1 million in 2005. The labor force of 20- to 24-year-olds is projected to grow by an average of 0.5 percent annually from 2005 to 2050, enabling it to reach 18.6 million in 2050.

2. Prime-aged workers 25 to 54 years. Of all the age groups, the prime-aged workers have the strongest ties to the labor market. Their labor force numbered 88.3 million in 1990, 101.4 million in 2000, and 102.8 million in 2005. The Bureau projects that, by 2050, the prime-aged workforce will reach 124.4 million. The group made up 70.2 percent of the total labor force in 1990 and increased to a 71.1-percent share in 2000, but then decreased to 68.8 percent in 2005. By the year 2000, all the baby boomers were in the group of prime-aged workers. With the passage of each year after 2000, the baby boomers started entering the next group: those 55 years and older. The share of 25- to 54-year-olds is expected to be about 64 percent of the total labor force in 2050.

3. Workers 55 years and older. The number of persons 55 years and older who are working is on an upward trend, with

an annual growth rate several times the rate of the overall labor force. There were 15 million workers 55 years and older in 1990, accounting for nearly 12 percent of the labor force. Ten years later, in 2000, the group reached 18.7 million, or 13.1 percent of the labor force. In 2005, this age group reached 24.3 million, or 16.2 percent of the labor force. The sizable increase in the labor force 55 years and older is again attributable to the baby boomers, who swell the size of the labor force whichever age category they are in. In 2020, the 55-years-and-older age group will reach 39.6 million and have a 23.8-percent share of the labor force. By 2050, the group will number more than 44.6 million workers and constitute 23.0 percent of the labor force. Within this age group, the 55- to 64-year-olds are projected to be 28.4 million in 2020 and the 65- to 74-year-olds are expected to be nearly 9 million then.

Projected labor force by race and ethnicity. As the main engine of U.S. population growth, immigration will further diversify the population and the labor force in the coming years. In addition, immigrants are more likely than their native-born counterparts to be labor force participants. That phenomenon, in turn, will be another generator of diversity in the labor force.

The Hispanic labor force, 10.7 million in 1990, 16.7 million in 2000, and nearly 20 million in 2005, is projected to continue its strong presence in the U.S. labor force and reach 47.3 million in 2050, 24.3 percent of the total labor force. The annual growth rate of the Hispanic labor force is expected to average 2.0 percent during the 2005–50 projection period.

The Asian labor force also is expected to grow at an annual rate of 2.0 percent during the same timeframe. The Asian labor force is projected to reach 9.5 million in 2020 and 16.1 million, or 8.3 percent of the total workforce, in 2050.

The black labor force is projected to increase at an annual growth rate of 1.0 percent over the 2005–50 projection period and reach 20.7 million in 2020 and 26.8 million in 2050, nearly 14 percent of the total labor force.

The white non-Hispanic share of the total labor force is projected to decrease from nearly 70 percent in 2005 to 51.4 percent in 2050, a result of the faster growth rate of other racial and ethnic groups in the U.S. workforce. In addition, the retirement of the baby boomers, a group that has a large share of white non-Hispanics—especially white non-Hispanic men—will further lower the white non-Hispanic share of the total labor force. The lower fertility rate of the white non-Hispanic group, compared with those of the other racial and ethnic categories, will add lesser numbers to the white non-Hispanic population and hence to their labor force.

Implications of an aging labor force

Median age. The age of the labor force can be measured in

various ways. Two such measures are the median age and the labor force shares of younger, prime-age, and older workers. The median age is defined as that age than which half the population is older and half is younger. From the beginning of the 20th century, demographic changes have had major impacts on the median age of the U.S. population. With increases in life expectancies and decreases in fertility, the median age of the U.S. population, as well as that of the labor force, has increased significantly. According to the Census Bureau, the median age of the population increased by 2½ years between 1990 and 2000, reaching 35.3 years in the latter year. Oddly (though not contradictorily), during the same period the 65-years-and-older population increased at a slower rate than the overall population, as a result of the “birth dearth” of the late 1920s and early 1930s.⁷

At 40.5 years in 1962, the median age of the labor force was the highest ever attained before the baby boomers entered the labor force. The median age dropped steadily until 1980, when it began rising as the baby boomers began exiting the younger age groups. The overall median age of the labor force is projected to continue to increase in the future and reach 42 years in 2020. With the early retirement of the baby-boom generation at 62 years and normal retirement at 65, the median age of the labor force is projected to decrease slowly after 2020, reaching 41.6 years by 2050. (See table 5.)

Although the median age of both the population and the labor force is increasing, the median age of the population is increasing more than that of the labor force. Because the labor force participation rates of older persons are much lower than the rates of younger workers, the median age of the labor force is less than the median age of the population. Still, the growth of the older population, combined with the increase in

its participation rates, is projected to increase the overall median age of the labor force to 42 years in 2020. Men’s median age is projected to be 41.4 years that year, while women’s median age is expected to reach 42.7 years.

The median age of the white non-Hispanic labor force continues to be higher than that of other racial and ethnic categories. This trend is expected to continue, and the median age of the white non-Hispanic labor force is projected to be 43.8 years in 2020. Compared with white non-Hispanic groups, the black and Hispanic groups have a lower median age, reflecting their younger age profile and higher fertility. Still, the median age of minorities in the labor force is expected to increase. The median age of Hispanics is projected to be 38.6 years in 2020. The median age of the black labor force was 38.8 years in 2005 and is projected to be 39.5 years in 2020. Similarly, the median age of Asians, which was 39.5 years in 2005, is anticipated to reach 43.8 years in 2020.

Economic dependency ratio. The economic dependency ratio is the number of persons in the total population (including the Armed Forces overseas and children) who are not in the labor force, per 100 of those who are in the labor force. The modern human life cycle begins with nearly 20 years of economic dependency in childhood and ends with another 20 or so years of economic dependency in old age, with 40-plus years in between in which workers produce more than they consume and reallocate the surplus to members of other age groups for consumption.⁸

Table 6 shows the economic dependency ratio by age for 1990 and 2000 and projected to 2050. For every 100 persons in the labor force in 2000, about 94 persons were not in the labor force. Of the latter group, approximately 44 were children, 28

Table 5. Median age of the labor force, 1990 to 2005 and projected 2010 to 2050

Sex, race, and ethnicity	1990	2000	2005	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Total	36.4	39.3	40.8	41.5	42.0	41.9	41.8	41.6
Sex:								
Men	36.5	39.2	40.6	41.1	41.4	41.6	41.4	41.3
Women	36.2	39.4	41.0	41.9	42.7	42.4	42.2	42.0
Race:								
White	36.6	39.7	41.2	42.0	42.6	42.3	42.1	41.9
Black	34.8	37.4	38.8	38.8	39.5	39.8	40.0	40.2
Asian	35.8	37.9	39.5	41.4	43.8	44.0	43.6	43.8
Ethnicity:								
Hispanic origin	32.3	34.0	35.2	36.8	38.6	38.7	38.9	39.3
White non-Hispanic	37.0	40.6	42.3	43.2	43.8	43.5	43.4	43.0

Table 6. Economic dependency ratio, 1990 to 2000 and projected 2010 to 2050

[Per hundred in the labor force]

Age group	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Total population	98.3	93.9	95.6	100.1	108.5	112.0	114.0
Under 16 years	45.8	44.1	41.8	42.7	43.8	44.2	44.8
16 to 64 years	30.5	28.3	32.5	31.5	31.6	31.9	32.4
65 years and older	22.1	21.6	21.3	25.9	33.1	35.9	36.8

were 16 to 64 years old, and 22 were older than 64 years. (See chart 4.)

The economic dependency ratio attributed to children has decreased in the last couple of decades and will decrease even further until 2010. The ratio for 16- to 64-year-olds decreased from 1990 to 2000 and is projected to be 32 persons in 2050.

The dependency ratio of those 65 years and older has been increasing steadily in the past and is expected to rise yet further in the future. The economic dependency ratio of this group, which was about 22 (persons not working) in 2000, is projected to increase to approximately 26 in 2020 and then increase rapidly to about 37 in 2050.

Qualifications to the projections

As noted earlier, labor force growth in the future is the result of either

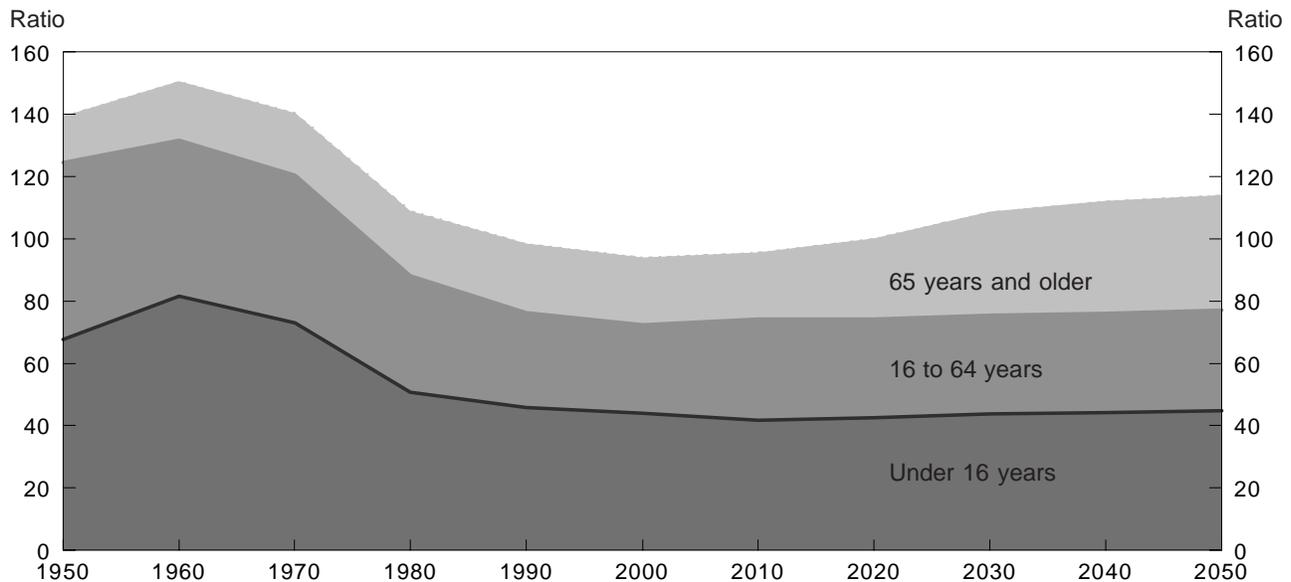
1. The projected growth in the labor force participation rates of the different age, sex, racial, and ethnic categories or

2. The projected growth in the populations of the different age, sex, racial, and ethnic categories.

The BLS long-term labor force projections, which are subject to certain assumptions, point to a lessening of the growth of the labor force in the future. Several factors may interfere with the projected further slowdown of labor force growth:

An increase in the participation rate of the young. A more efficient use of the youth labor force is one way that both the overall labor force participation rate and the growth of the labor force might increase. However, the increase in school enrollment of youths during the past several decades has decreased the labor force participation rates of the young age cohorts dramatically. The increase in school attendance and the growth in the number of students enrolled in high school, college, and summer school together represent a structural change with a permanent impact on the labor market. On the basis of the current long-term projections, it appears that the labor force participation rate of the young age groups will not

Chart 4. Economic dependency ratio, 1950 to 2000 and projected 2010 to 2050



NOTE: The economic dependency ration is the number of persons not in the labor force per hundred person in the labor force.

be increasing any time soon enough to be effective in increasing either the overall labor force participation rate or the growth of the labor force.

An increase in the participation rate of women. A second possibility for increasing the overall labor force participation rate and the growth of the labor force is through an increase in the labor force participation rate of women. Women's participation rates have increased significantly since the 1970s, and the gender gap has been greatly reduced. However, on the basis of previous BLS projections, as well as the current set of long-term labor force projections, it appears that the labor force participation rate of women already may have reached its peak. The recent decline in women's participation is another factor contributing to the downward trend in the overall participation rate since 2000. It is unlikely that the labor force participation rate of women will achieve the significant increases registered during the 1970–90 timeframe; more likely, the rate will remain flat or edge down.

An increase in the participation rate of the older workforce. Yet another manner in which the labor force can be more efficiently used is through an increase in the participation rate of the older workforce. Such a state of affairs can come about through changes in laws, regulations, and employment policies. The baby boomers currently (in 2006) are between the ages of 42 years and 60 years. An increase in the labor force participation rate of the older workforce, multiplied by the large number of workers in this age group, has the potential to increase the size of the labor force significantly. The 55-years-and-older age group accounted for 16.2 percent of the labor force in 2005 and is projected to constitute 19.0 percent of the labor force in 2010 and nearly 24 percent in 2020. The group's share is expected to decrease slightly to 22.9 percent in 2050.

The labor force participation rate of older workers has been increasing since the end of the 1980s. The decision to continue work into the later years of life has been the result of several intertwined factors, such as the continually increasing life expectancy of the population, wherein a growing number of people are healthier for a longer portion of their life span. Because the average number of years spent in retirement has been rising steadily over the past several decades, and even before that, since the 1980s older workers have increasingly chosen to remain in the labor force in pursuit of additional earnings. In addition, the elimination of mandatory retirement and the enactment of age discrimination laws have contributed to the increase in participation rates of older persons.

Other factors, such as significant increases in healthcare costs and a decrease in the availability of health benefits, also have increased the participation of the older age groups in the workforce. Finally, recent changes in the Social Security laws, along with an increase in the normal retirement age for certain birth cohorts and a decrease in benefits with early retirement, have encouraged the 55-years-and-older group to increase its labor force participation.

Immigration. As far as population projections are concerned, different immigration scenarios result in different growth rates for the population and the labor force. Because immigration accounts for more than 40 percent of the growth of the U.S. population, assumptions about immigration have a direct effect on the Census Bureau's population projections and hence on the BLS labor force projections.

According to the Census Bureau's Web site, the United States posts one birth every 8 seconds, one death every 11 seconds, one (net) international migrant every 31 seconds, and a net gain of one person every 14 seconds. Changes in future immigration policies could affect the growth rate of the population, which is the major factor in labor force projections. □

Notes

¹ Projections of the labor force participation rate for each group are developed by first estimating a trend rate of change based on past participation behavior. The latter rate is then modified when the time-series projections for the specific group appear to be inconsistent with the results of cross-sectional and cohort analysis. This second step ensures consistency in the projections across the various demographic groups. For further information, see "Employment Projections," Chapter 13 of *Handbook of Methods* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1999); on the Internet at stats.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch13_a.htm.

² Frederick W. Hollman, Tammany J. Mulder, and Jeffrey E. Kallan, *Population Projections of the United States, 1999 to 2100: Methodology and Assumptions*, Working Paper No. 38 (Bureau of the Census, 1999).

³ See Mitra Toossi, "A century of change: the U.S. labor force, 1950–

2050," *Monthly Labor Review*, May 2002, pp. 15–28.

⁴ Information about the U.S. Census Bureau is on the Internet at www.census.gov/ipc/www/usinterimproj.

⁵ See Mitra Toossi, "Labor force projections to 2014: retiring boomers," *Monthly Labor Review*, November 2005, pp. 25–44.

⁶ Steven Hipple, "Labor force during recent labor market downturns," *Issues in Labor Statistics*, Summary 03–03 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 2003).

⁷ Toossi, "A century of change."

⁸ Ronald D. Lee, *Intergenerational Transfers* (Berkeley, CA, Center for Research and Education in Aging), on the Internet at crea.berkeley.edu/lee-profile.shtml.

Labor costs of manufacturing employees in China: an update to 2003–04

While total hourly compensation costs for manufacturing workers increased more rapidly in China than in the United States between 2002 and 2004, hourly compensation per employee in China continued to be 3 percent of the level in the United States

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China's manufacturing industry is increasingly active in world trade: China's share of total world manufactures exports was 8 percent in 2004, about the same share as Japan in that year, and up from 2 percent in 1990.¹ In terms of employment, China's manufacturing industry is the largest in the world, employing more manufacturing workers than the Group of Seven (G7) industrial countries combined.² With the emergence of Chinese products on the international market, there has been increasing interest in the statistics of China's manufacturing industry, particularly for hourly compensation costs (total labor costs to employers). This article updates the 2002 compensation estimates for total Chinese manufacturing, first published in an August 2005 article in the *Monthly Labor Review*, with data for 2003 and 2004.³

While hourly compensation costs in China's manufacturing sector increased rapidly between 2002 and 2004, average hourly compensation in China continued to be a small fraction of that found in many of China's largest trade partners. For example, the average hourly manufacturing compensation estimate for China in 2004 was \$0.67, about 3 percent of the average hourly compensation costs of production workers in the United States for the same year.⁴ (See chart 1.) This percentage is virtually unchanged from the 2002 estimate. In 2004, employees in China's urban areas continued to be compensated at a higher rate than those employed in town and village en-

terprises (TVES),⁵ \$1.19 versus \$0.45. (See table 1.) The gap in labor costs between the two areas increased slightly from 2002 to 2004.

The hourly compensation cost measures presented in this article are estimates of employers' costs to hire an hour of labor; they are not estimates of worker income. It should also be noted that the changes over time in hourly compensation costs are changes in employers' costs at official exchange rates and not changes in workers' real income. Total hourly compensation, because it takes account of employer payments into funds for the benefit of workers (in China, payments to pension, medical, and housing funds, and additional employee welfare costs are not included in earnings), is a broader concept than either total direct earnings or spendable earnings.

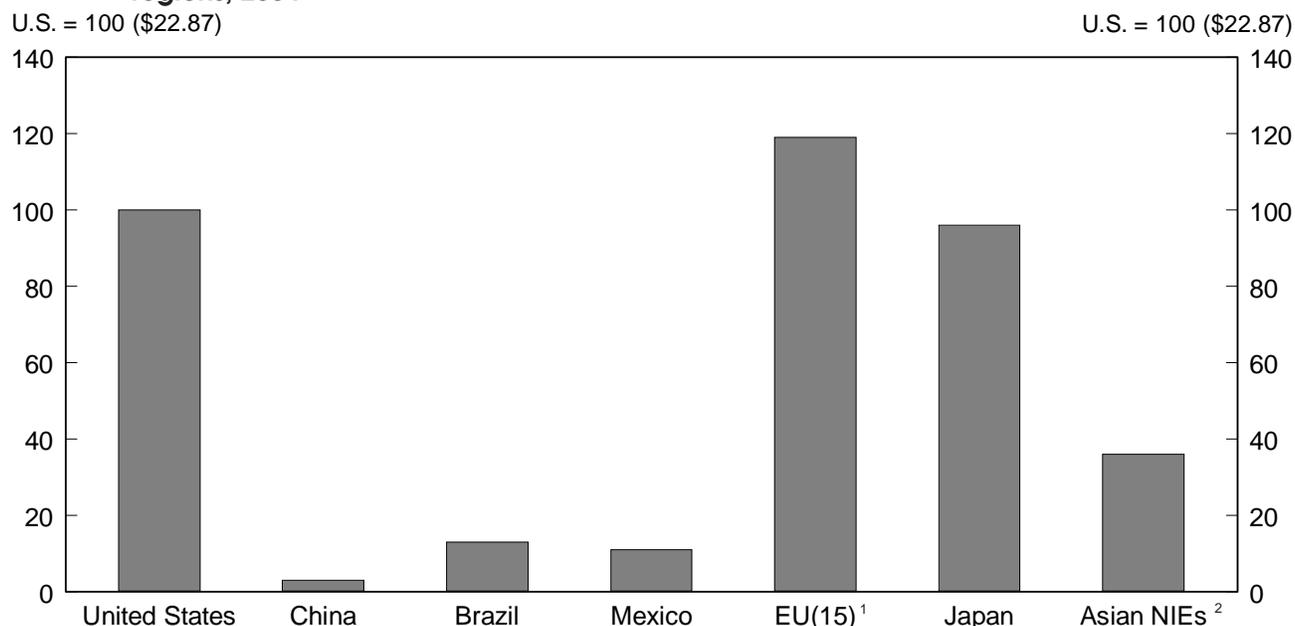
Besides updating the hourly compensation costs comparisons published last year, this article also provides updates to 2004 of China's statistics on manufacturing urban real earnings and earnings for urban manufacturing subsectors that also were included in the previous article.

Sources and methods

The sources and methods used to update the compensation costs estimates in this report are the same as in the August 2005 article. Employment and earnings data for the various categories of workers come from the annual yearend statistical reporting system. In China, each enterprise is re-

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Chart 1. Average hourly compensation costs of manufacturing workers, selected economies and regions, 2004



¹ EU(15) refers to European Union member countries prior to the expansion to 25 countries on May 1, 2004.

² Asian NIEs refer to Newly Industrialized Economies of Hong Kong SAR, Korea, Singapore, and Taiwan.

SOURCES: Bureau of Labor Statistics, "International comparisons of hourly compensation costs for production workers in manufacturing, 2004," November 18, 2005. Available on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/fls/home.htm>. For China, data are from this article and are not from the BLS series. The data for China refer to all employees rather than production workers.

Table 1. Estimated labor compensation costs of manufacturing employees in China, 2003 and 2004

Category of manufacturing workers	Average number of employees (in millions)	Average earnings per employee (in yuan)	Annual compensation per employee		Monthly compensation per employee		Hourly compensation per employee	
			yuan	U.S. dollars	yuan	U.S. dollars	yuan	U.S. dollars
2003								
Total for manufacturing urban units and TVEs ¹	101.57	8,989	11,409	\$1,378	951	\$115	5.17	\$0.62
Manufacturing urban units	² 29.77	12,671	19,488	2,354	1,624	196	8.87	1.07
Onpost urban manufacturing staff and workers	28.98	12,496	19,219	2,321	1,602	193	8.74	1.06
Other urban manufacturing employment	² .79	19,030	29,268	3,535	2,439	295	13.32	1.61
Manufacturing TVEs ¹	² 71.80	7,462	8,059	973	672	81	3.63	.44
2004								
Total for manufacturing urban units and TVEs ¹	104.49	9,635	12,298	1,485	1,025	124	5.51	.67
Manufacturing urban units	² 30.29	14,251	21,918	2,647	1,827	221	9.86	1.19
Onpost urban manufacturing staff and workers	29.40	14,033	21,583	2,607	1,799	217	9.71	1.17
Other urban manufacturing employment	² .89	21,473	33,025	3,989	2,752	332	14.86	1.80
Manufacturing TVEs ¹	² 74.20	7,751	8,371	1,011	698	84	3.73	.45

¹ TVEs refer to town and village enterprises.

² Derived from other numbers reported in the table or in the sources.

NOTES: Total labor compensation for urban workers is 1.538 times earnings, and for TVE workers is 1.08 times earnings. U.S. dollars calculated at prevailing commercial exchange rate: 8.28 yuan = US \$1. Hourly compensation is calculated assuming that urban manufacturing employees performed 2,198 and 2,222 actual hours of work per year in 2003 and 2004, respectively. TVE workers are assumed to have performed 2,219 and 2,243 hours per year in 2003 and 2004, respectively.

SOURCES: Judith Banister, "Manufacturing earnings and compensation in China," *Monthly Labor Review*, August 2005, p. 25. Data for 2003 are

from China National Bureau of Statistics and China Ministry of Labor and Social Security, compilers, *China Labor Statistical Yearbook 2004* (Beijing: China Statistics Press, 2004), pp. 179, 183, 272, and 278; China Ministry of Agriculture, China TVE Yearbook Editorial Committee, editors, *China Village and Town Enterprise Yearbook 2004* [In Chinese] (Beijing: China Agriculture Publishing House, 2004), pp. 102 and 104. Data for 2004 are from China National Bureau of Statistics and China Ministry of Labor and Social Security, compilers, *China Labor Statistical Yearbook 2005* (Beijing: China Statistics Press, 2005), pp. 103, 191, 195, 284, 290. China, Ministry of Agriculture, China TVE Yearbook Editorial Committee, editors, *China Village and Town Enterprise Yearbook 2005*. [In Chinese] (Beijing: China Agriculture Publishing House, 2005), pp. 108 and 110.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has been a leader in compiling international comparisons of hourly compensation of manufacturing workers, currently covering 32 countries. Despite its large and growing importance in world manufacturing, China has not been included in the comparisons because of difficulties in obtaining and interpreting that country's data and because of concerns about the quality of the data, as described in detail in the *Monthly Labor Review* articles by Judith Banister cited in this report. BLS does not plan to include China in its regular comparisons of hourly compensation costs at this time. Because of the widespread interest in expanded country coverage, BLS is considering providing data on China, along with data on some other countries, the quality of whose data is problematic, but in a separate format with appropriate annotations. BLS will continue to monitor China's data, and as better data become available, China could be moved into the regular comparisons series.

Division of Foreign Labor Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics

quired to report employment and earnings data based on the entity's "labor situation" during the previous year and at the previous yearend. Urban, or city, data are the responsibility of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, while rural and town data are produced by the Ministry of Agriculture. The employment and earnings figures from these two sources are combined to construct an estimate of labor costs in China's manufacturing industry.⁶

For the original 2002 estimate of hourly compensation costs, an urban annual hours worked figure was derived from the Ministry of Labor's labor force survey. First, a weekly hours worked estimate was calculated by averaging two published figures which referenced a week in both the spring and autumn of 2002. Then, the weekly figure was adjusted to an annual basis using an estimate of the average number of weeks worked during the year by urban manufacturing employees. For 2003 and 2004, hours data for the spring reference period were not published. Therefore, for this update, the estimates of hours worked by urban employees are based on changes in the number of hours worked in the autumn reference periods. Because there are no published data to update the estimate of hours worked by TVE manufacturing employees, the percentage changes used for urban areas have been applied to the 2002 TVE annual hours worked estimate.

In order to estimate total compensation costs for China's manufacturing employees, additional employer payments for social benefits such as workers' compensation, unemployment insurance, and old-age pension funds must be added to the published earnings figures. China's Ministry of Labor conducted a survey of urban establishments with reference to 2002 that collected relevant compensation data for the calculation of social benefits as a percentage of total earnings. The results of this survey were used to construct the original 2002 estimates of China's manufacturing labor costs.

A more recent survey has not been conducted, so the percentage is held constant for the 2003 and 2004 estimates. However, as noted in the original article, there is evidence that the amount of required employer contributions has been increasing over time. Therefore, it is possible that legally required employer contributions to social benefits funds have increased since 2002, and the total compensation costs figures provided in this article are understated.

The estimates of Chinese manufacturing compensation costs presented in this article may not be representative of all workers in manufacturing industries because it is likely that certain groups are not fully captured in the annual administrative data collected and published by China's National Bureau of Statistics, specifically migrant workers and persons employed in small-scale and private establishments and the informal sector.⁷

In this article, data for China are converted into U.S. dollars using commercial market exchange rates. For the entire 2002–04 time period, the Chinese yuan was pegged to the U.S. dollar at 8.28 yuan per dollar. In July 2005, China revalued the yuan, appreciating it by about 2 percent. In addition, instead of being pegged solely to the U.S. dollar, the yuan is now allowed to float within a narrow 0.3 percent band against a basket of foreign currencies in daily trading. Since its revaluation, the yuan has continued to slowly appreciate against the dollar.⁸ After 2004, this appreciation will lead to larger percent increases in compensation costs measured in U.S. dollars than those measured in the national currency.

Total hourly compensation in 2003 and 2004

While employees in China's manufacturing sector are compensated at a fraction of the level of production workers in the United States, Chinese compensation costs in current U.S. dollars have been increasing at a faster rate. Between 2002 and 2004, total hourly compensation costs of manufacturing employees in China increased nearly 18 percent, from \$0.57 to \$0.67. (See table 2.) In comparison, total hourly compensation costs for manufacturing production workers in the United States grew about 7 percent over the same period from \$21.40 to \$22.87.⁹

One of the prominent features of compensation in China is the difference in labor costs between urban and rural areas. In 2004, total hourly compensation costs of TVE (rural) manufacturing employees was \$0.45. Urban manufacturing employees were compensated more than 2.6 times this level at \$1.19 per hour. The gap between urban and rural compensation costs has increased since 2002 when employees in urban units were compensated at about 2.3 times the rate of their rural counterparts.

The following two sections update other elements included in the August 2005 article in the *Review*. The first

Table 2. Estimated labor compensation costs of manufacturing employees in China, 2002–04

Category of manufacturing workers	Hourly compensation per employee					
	yuan			U.S. dollars		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
Total for manufacturing urban units and TVEs ¹	4.73	5.17	5.50	\$0.57	\$0.62	\$0.67
Manufacturing urban units	7.87	8.87	9.86	.95	1.07	1.19
Onpost urban manufacturing staff and workers	7.76	8.74	9.71	.94	1.06	1.17
Other urban manufacturing employment	12.17	13.32	14.86	1.47	1.61	1.80
Manufacturing TVEs ¹	3.40	3.63	3.73	.41	.44	.45

¹ TVEs refer to town and village enterprises.

SOURCES: Table 1 and Judith Banister, "Manufacturing earnings and

compensation in China," *Monthly Labor Review*, August 2005, p. 28.

section covers trends in real (price-adjusted) earnings for China's urban manufacturing sector, and the second one presents earnings data for urban manufacturing subsectors. The reader should note that these sections cover only earnings, not total labor compensation costs, and that the data are not converted into U.S. dollars. Total compensation data are not available for China's manufacturing subsectors.

Urban manufacturing earnings over time

In order to compare earnings over time within China, changes in prices should be taken into account. China's Ministry of Labor published indices of average real wages for urban manufacturing workers until 2002. This series has been extended with data through 2004 using China's Consumer Price Index for urban areas to deflate average nominal earnings. (See chart 2 and table 3.) Average annual real earnings have increased every year since 1990, with the 1999–2004 time period showing relatively rapid increases.

Earnings data for urban subsectors

China's Ministry of Labor publishes data on yearend employment and average annual earnings per urban manufacturing employee for 29 manufacturing subsectors. Data on weekly hours worked and employer contributions to social benefit funds are not available for individual subsectors. Absent these data, total hourly compensation costs were not calculated for manufacturing subindustries.

Average annual earnings vary considerably among the many urban subsectors. (See table 4.) Persons employed in tobacco processing, the highest-paying industry, earn nearly four times the amount of their counterparts in the timber and bamboo products and textiles industries. Urban employment

remained nearly constant between 2002 and 2004 in the six industries with average annual earnings below 11,000 yuan in 2004 (timber and bamboo products, textiles, food processing, nonmetallic mineral products, furniture, and leather products). Over the same time period, urban employment grew about 6 percent in the six industries with average annual earnings above 16,000 yuan in 2004 (tobacco processing, petroleum processing, ferrous metal smelting, electronics and telecommunication equipment, transport equipment, and instruments and office machinery).

Future developments

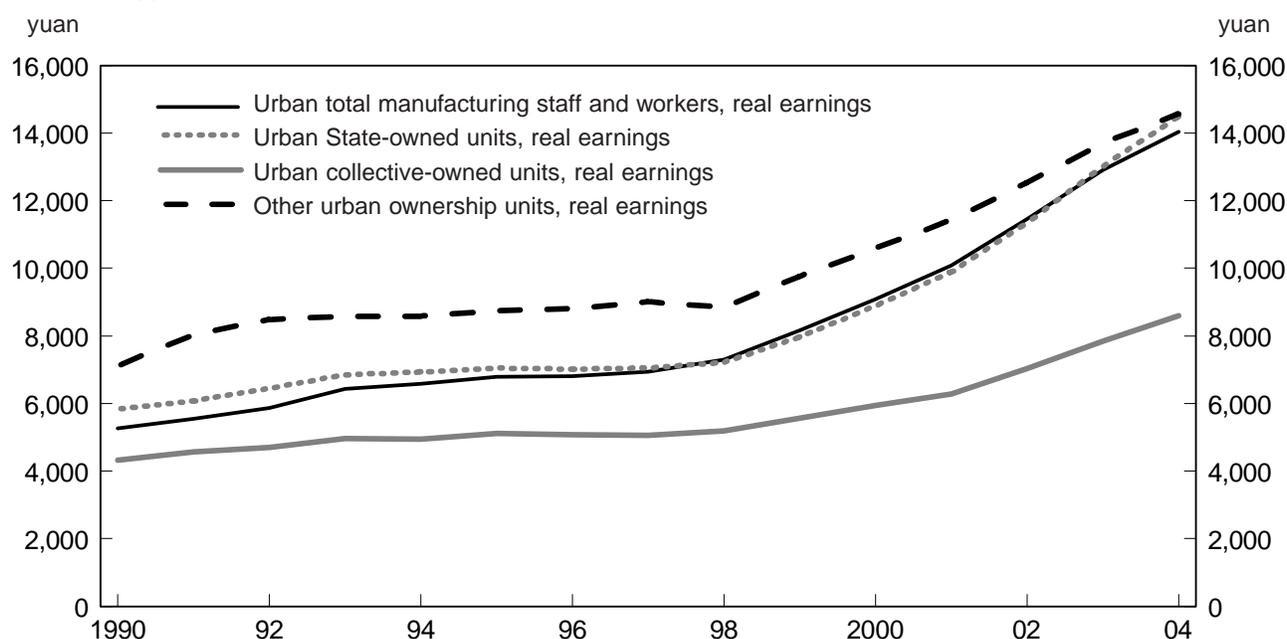
In 2005, China's National Bureau of Statistics conducted the First National Economic Census. The Census reportedly collected data on groups previously excluded from published estimates, including earnings of those employed in individual and household manufacturing establishments. In addition, the Census questionnaire included questions on employer payments to labor and unemployment insurance, old age and medical insurance, and welfare funds. Using data from the Census, BLS may be able to prepare more precise estimates of hourly compensation costs in China's manufacturing sector in the future.

Notes

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¹ *International Trade Statistics 2005*, World Trade Organization, on the Internet at http://www.wto.org/english/res_e/statis_e/its2005_e/its05_bysector_e.pdf.

Chart 2. Average annual real earnings of urban manufacturing staff and workers in China, 1990–2004



SOURCE: China National Bureau of Statistics and China Ministry of Labor and Social Security, compilers. *China Labor Statistical Yearbook 2005* (Beijing: China Statistics Press, 2005), p.56.

Table 3. Average annual real earnings and percent change of urban manufacturing staff and workers in China, 1990–2004

(In constant 2004 yuan)

Year	Urban manufacturing staff and workers							
	Total		Urban State-owned units		Urban collective-owned units		Other urban ownership units	
	Average real earnings	Percent change	Average real earnings	Percent change	Average real earnings	Percent change	Average real earnings	Percent change
1990	5,272	7.7	5,835	8.6	4,324	5.2	7,122	4.4
1991	5,541	5.1	6,075	4.1	4,558	5.4	8,041	12.9
1992	5,874	6.0	6,451	6.2	4,708	3.3	8,483	5.5
1993	6,426	9.4	6,851	6.2	4,962	5.4	8,576	1.1
1994	6,574	2.3	6,934	1.2	4,947	-3	8,585	.1
1995	6,791	3.3	7,044	1.6	5,120	3.5	8,739	1.8
1996	6,811	.3	7,016	-4	5,074	-9	8,809	.8
1997	6,947	2.0	7,051	.5	5,059	-3	9,012	2.3
1998	7,301	5.1	7,214	2.3	5,181	2.4	8,850	-1.8
1999	8,163	11.8	7,971	10.5	5,574	7.6	9,761	10.3
2000	9,094	11.4	8,888	11.5	5,942	6.6	10,591	8.5
2001	10,085	10.9	9,892	11.3	6,281	5.7	11,427	7.9
2002	11,466	13.7	11,336	14.6	7,035	12.0	12,536	9.7
2003	12,908	12.6	13,016	14.8	7,850	11.6	13,700	9.3
2004	14,033	8.7	14,486	11.3	8,598	9.5	14,569	6.3

NOTES: This table includes only the reported annual earnings, which have not been adjusted to include other labor compensation costs such as required employer payments to municipal social insurance systems. Published data for real earnings are not available for 2003 and 2004. Annual percent changes for these years have been calculated using China's Consumer Price Index for Urban Areas.

SOURCE: China National Bureau of Statistics and China Ministry of

Labor and Social Security, compilers. *China Labor Statistical Yearbook 2005*, (Beijing: China Statistics Press, 2005), p. 56. China National Bureau of Statistics and China Ministry of Labor and Social Security, compilers. *China Labor Statistical Yearbook 2005*. (Beijing: China Statistics Press, 2005), pp. 46, 49, 52, 55, 56 and China National Bureau of Statistics, compilers, *China Statistical Yearbook 2005*, (Beijing, China Statistics Press, 2005), p. 301.

Table 4. Urban manufacturing employment and earnings by subsector in China, 2002–04

Urban manufacturing subsector	Urban employees (yearend)			Average annual earnings per employee (in yuan)		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
Total manufacturing in urban units	29,807,492	29,804,919	30,508,231	11,152	12,671	14,251
Timber, bamboo, natural fiber, and straw products .	267,666	294,322	312,231	7,339	7,879	8,801
Textile industry	2,841,565	2,718,148	2,654,621	7,268	8,079	9,038
Food processing	977,439	949,907	981,935	7,965	8,727	9,607
Nonmetallic mineral products	2,116,034	2,092,946	2,095,421	8,123	9,173	10,394
Furniture manufacturing	180,484	189,110	231,098	8,881	9,501	10,808
Leather, furs, down, and related products	578,590	635,176	703,199	9,108	9,883	10,964
Papermaking and paper products	592,400	574,859	561,654	8,668	10,067	11,232
Other manufacturing	601,416	536,188	563,466	8,781	10,049	11,334
Garments and other fiber products	1,336,191	1,390,683	1,671,406	9,066	10,090	11,381
Beverage manufacturing	740,250	749,406	710,610	9,619	10,746	12,174
Cultural, educational, and sport products	294,636	332,826	353,672	10,390	11,432	12,183
Food products manufacturing	621,757	657,164	673,822	10,064	11,157	12,360
Metal products	897,455	809,559	854,134	10,075	11,073	12,451
Rubber products	377,633	375,154	387,495	10,055	11,024	12,470
Plastic products	606,800	629,700	664,683	10,131	11,317	12,584
Printing and record medium reproduction	493,497	477,071	454,347	10,863	11,707	13,409
Chemical raw materials and products	2,213,256	2,172,951	2,117,999	10,359	12,129	13,729
Chemical fibers manufacturing	263,378	204,733	207,241	11,404	12,562	13,804
Special purpose equipment manufacturing	1,400,594	1,661,521	1,627,336	10,406	12,040	13,985
Ordinary machinery manufacturing	1,921,315	1,884,852	1,900,869	10,668	12,777	14,549
Electric equipment and machinery	1,441,399	1,414,331	1,568,808	12,405	13,435	14,797
Smelting and pressing of nonferrous metals	755,646	790,666	789,552	12,491	13,661	15,285
Medical and pharmaceutical products	844,857	891,993	896,412	13,207	14,556	15,652
Instruments and stationery machine tools	464,762	553,854	581,439	12,720	15,044	16,543
Transportation equipment manufacturing	2,319,421	2,316,516	2,314,390	14,409	16,313	18,485
Electronics and telecommunications	1,623,783	1,825,847	2,054,772	17,636	18,922	20,428
Smelting and pressing of ferrous metals	1,900,648	1,900,466	1,845,205	15,032	17,989	21,074
Petroleum processing and coking products	565,505	525,522	507,916	17,357	20,733	22,951
Tobacco processing	233,485	222,476	200,184	23,744	27,143	34,688

NOTES: These data refer only to urban manufacturing employment and earnings. The subsectors listed here refer to 29.47 million, 29.78 million, and 30.49 million of China's urban manufacturing workers in 2002, 2003, and 2004, respectively. Rural manufacturing workers in each subsector undoubtedly have lower earnings than shown here. These earnings figures do not include required employer social insurance payments or other nonwage labor costs.

SOURCE: Data for 2002 are from China National Bureau of Statistics

and China Ministry of Labor and Social Security, compilers, *China Labor Statistical Yearbook 2003*, (Beijing, China Statistics Press, 2003), pp. 179 and 218–25. Data for 2003 are from China National Bureau of Statistics and China Ministry of Labor and Social Security, compilers, *China Labor Statistical Yearbook 2004*, (Beijing, China Statistics Press, 2004), pp. 187–210. Data from 2004 are from China National Bureau of Statistics and China Ministry of Labor and Social Security, compilers, *China Labor Statistical Yearbook 2005*, (Beijing, China Statistics Press, 2005), pp. 199–264.

² Chinese data are from China National Bureau of Statistics and China Ministry of Labor, compilers, *China Labor Statistical Yearbook 2005* (Beijing, China Statistics Press, 2005). G7 data are from *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, 10 Countries, 1960–2005* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, April 5, 2006); on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/fls/lfcompendium.pdf>.

³ For the original hourly compensation estimate for 2002 and a detailed explanation of the methods used, see Judith Banister, “Manufacturing Employment and Compensation in China,” on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/fls/chinareport.pdf> or two *Monthly Labor Review* articles based on this report: Judith Banister, “Manufacturing employment in China,” *Monthly Labor Review*, July 2005, pp. 11–29 on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2005/07/art2full.pdf> and Judith Banister, “Manufacturing earnings and compensation in China,” *Monthly Labor Review*, August 2005, pp. 22–40 on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2005/08/art3full.pdf>.

⁴ China's compensation data are for all employees while compensation data for other countries in this report only refer to production workers. Because nonproduction workers in manufacturing often are compensated at higher rates than their production worker counterparts, the inclusion of nonproduction workers in China's data may affect comparability with other

countries.

⁵ Town and village enterprise (TVE) data published by the Ministry of Agriculture are used in this article to represent employment and earnings in rural establishments. For a detailed explanation of why TVE data are used, see Banister, “Manufacturing employment in China,” pp. 11–29.

⁶ See Banister, “Manufacturing earnings and compensation in China,” pp. 22–40, for a more detailed explanation of the sources and methods used in constructing estimates of compensation costs and for the limitations of published data from China.

⁷ See Banister, “Manufacturing employment in China,” pp. 11–29 and Banister, “Manufacturing earnings and compensation in China,” pp. 22–40 for more detailed explanations of the undercoverage of these groups in China's administrative data.

⁸ Federal Reserve historical exchange rate data for China is on the Internet at http://www.federalreserve.gov/RELEASES/H10/hist/dat00_ch.txt.

⁹ See “International comparisons of hourly compensation costs for production workers in manufacturing, 1975–2004,” (Bureau of Labor Statistics, November 18, 2005), on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/fls/home.htm>.

Multiple jobholding in States in 2005

Jim Campbell

From 2004 to 2005, 23 States experienced decreases in their multiple jobholding rate—the percentage of working people who hold two or more jobs—while 21 States and the District of Columbia recorded increases, and 6 States had no change.¹ The largest over-the-year rate decreases among the States were posted in Montana (–0.8 percentage point) and in Indiana, Virginia, and West Virginia (–0.7 percentage point each). Alaska

experienced the largest increase among the States (+1.5 percentage points), followed by Iowa (+1.0 percentage point) and Wisconsin and Wyoming (+0.9 percentage point each). (See table 1.)

While the national multiple jobholding rate of 5.3 percent in 2005 was little changed from 2004 when it was 5.4 percent, it was still 0.9 percent lower than in 1996, when it peaked at 6.2 percent.² Compared with 1996, 43 States and the District of Columbia had lower multiple jobholding rates in 2005, 6 States had higher rates, and 1 State had the same rate as it had 9 years earlier. The largest declines over this period occurred in Indiana (–3.0 percentage points), Missouri (–2.5 percentage points), and Arkansas and Wisconsin (–2.4 percentage points each). Only four States had increases in multiple jobholding rates greater than 0.4 percentage point over this period: Alaska (+1.1 percentage points), South

Carolina (+0.6 percentage point), and North Carolina and North Dakota (+0.5 percentage point each).

The States showed considerable geographic variation, with lower rates in the South. Overall, 30 States had higher rates than the national average, 18 States and the District of Columbia had lower rates, and 2 States matched the U.S. rate. All seven States in the West North Central division continued to register multiple jobholding rates above that of the Nation. The northernmost States in the Mountain and New England divisions also had relatively high rates. North Dakota, in the West North Central division, and Wyoming, in the Mountain division, recorded the highest rates, 9.9 percent each. Most of the States with high multiple jobholding rates in 2005 have had consistently high rates for as long as estimates have been available.

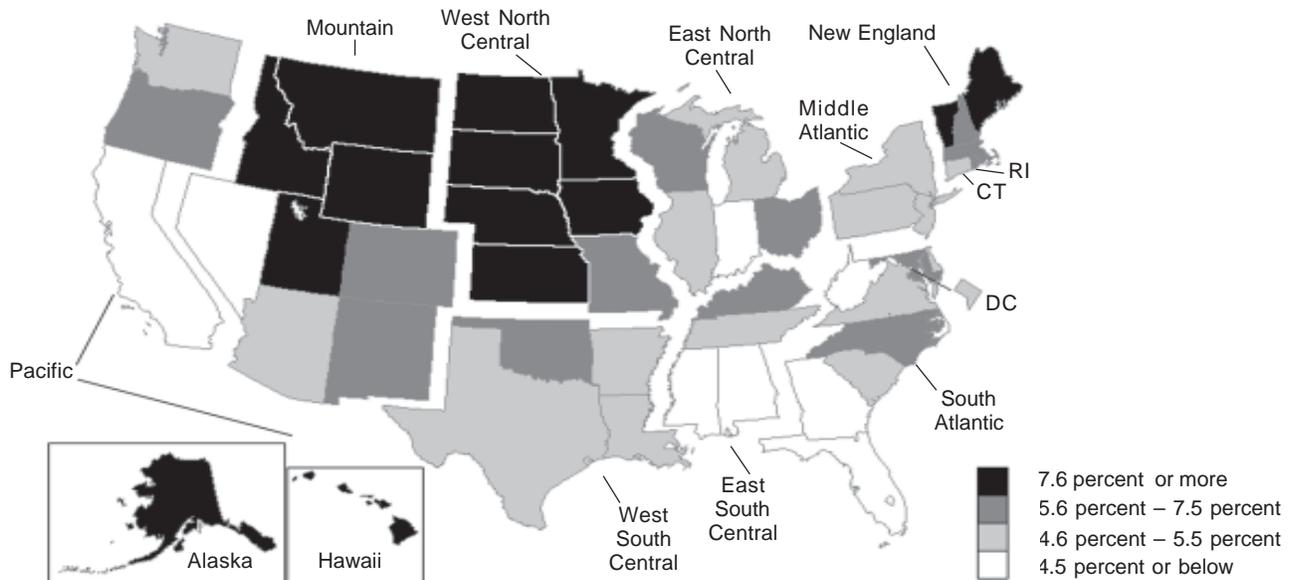
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Table 1. Multiple jobholders as a percentage of total employment by State, 2004 and 2005 annual averages

Place	2004	2005	Place	2004	2005
United States	5.4	5.3	Missouri	6.5	6.5
Alabama	4.1	4.1	Montana	9.0	8.2
Alaska	7.7	9.2	Nebraska	8.5	9.1
Arizona	5.2	5.3	Nevada	4.0	3.8
Arkansas	5.0	4.7	New Hampshire	6.4	6.3
California	4.4	4.4	New Jersey	4.6	4.6
Colorado	6.5	6.0	New Mexico	5.7	5.6
Connecticut	5.3	5.5	New York	4.6	4.6
Delaware	4.6	4.8	North Carolina	5.6	5.9
District of Columbia	4.6	5.2	North Dakota	10.1	9.9
Florida	4.3	4.1	Ohio	5.8	6.2
Georgia	3.9	4.2	Oklahoma	6.5	6.1
Hawaii	7.6	8.0	Oregon	5.2	5.8
Idaho	8.6	8.0	Pennsylvania	5.5	5.2
Illinois	5.4	5.2	Rhode Island	5.8	6.5
Indiana	5.2	4.5	South Carolina	4.9	5.3
Iowa	7.6	8.6	South Dakota	9.2	9.4
Kansas	8.8	8.3	Tennessee	5.0	5.0
Kentucky	6.0	6.3	Texas	4.9	4.6
Louisiana	5.3	4.7	Utah	8.8	8.2
Maine	7.7	7.8	Vermont	8.5	8.3
Maryland	5.8	5.6	Virginia	5.3	4.6
Massachusetts	5.4	5.8	Washington	5.9	5.4
Michigan	5.2	5.4	West Virginia	4.3	3.6
Minnesota	8.1	8.4	Wisconsin	6.6	7.5
Mississippi	4.7	4.4	Wyoming	9.0	9.9

Chart 1. Multiple jobholding rates by State, 2005 annual averages

(U.S. rate = 5.3 percent)



SOURCE: Current Population Survey.

Seven of the eight States along the southern border of the United States had multiple jobholding rates equal to or below the U.S. figure. (See chart 1.) Ten of the sixteen States in the South, plus the District of Columbia, reported multiple jobholding rates below the national rate. Among the eight States with rates at or below 4.5 percent, five were in the South.

The lowest multiple jobholding rates, 3.6 and 3.8 percent, were recorded in West Virginia and Nevada, respectively. □

Notes

¹ Data are from the Current Population Survey, a survey of about 60,000 households selected to represent the U.S. population 16 years and older. The survey is conducted

monthly by the Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Multiple jobholders in the United States are those who report in the Current Population Survey reference week that they are wage or salary workers who hold two or more jobs, self-employed workers who also hold a wage or salary job, or unpaid family workers who also hold a wage or salary job.

² Annual multiple jobholding data for States became available following the redesign of the Current Population Survey in 1994.

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

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

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

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Notes on Current Labor Statistics

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

General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

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

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

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

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

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

Sources of information

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

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

www.bls.gov/cps/

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

www.bls.gov/ces/

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

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

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

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

www.bls.gov/lpc/

For additional information on interna-

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

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

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

Symbols

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

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

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

Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–29)

Household survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

Unemployed persons are those who did not work during the survey week, but were available for work except for temporary ill-

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

At the beginning of each calendar year, historical seasonally adjusted data usually

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

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

Establishment survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

Production workers in the goods-producing industries cover employees, up through the level of working supervisors, who engage directly in the manufacture or construction of the establishment’s product. In private service-providing industries, data

are collected for nonsupervisory workers, which include most employees except those in executive, managerial, and supervisory positions. Those workers mentioned in tables 11–16 include production workers in manufacturing and natural resources and mining; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in all private service-providing industries. Production and nonsupervisory workers account for about four-fifths of the total employment on private nonagricultural payrolls.

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

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

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

Notes on the data

Establishment survey data are annually adjusted to comprehensive counts of employment (called “benchmarks”). The March 2003 benchmark was introduced in February 2004 with the release of data for January 2004, published in the March 2004 issue of the *Review*. With the release in June 2003, CES completed a conversion from the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and completed the transition from its original quota sample design to a probability-based sample design.

The industry-coding update included reconstruction of historical estimates in order to preserve time series for data users. Normally 5 years of seasonally adjusted data are revised with each benchmark revision. However, with this release, the entire new time series history for all CES data series were re-seasonally adjusted due to the NAICS conversion, which resulted in the revision of all CES time series.

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

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

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

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

lished 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 subject 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 activi-

ties are classified under different NAICS industries.

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

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

Data reported for the first quarter are tabulated into **size** categories ranging from worksites of very small size to those with 1,000 employees or more. The size category is determined by the establishment's March employment level. It is important to note that each establishment of a multi-establishment firm is tabulated separately into the appropriate size category. The total employment

level of the reporting multi-establishment firm is not used in the size tabulation.

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

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

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

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

Average weekly or annual wage is affected by the ratio of full-time to part-time workers as well as the number of individuals in high-paying and low-paying occupations. When average pay levels between States and industries are compared, these factors should be taken into consideration. For example, industries characterized by high proportions of part-time workers will show average wage levels appreciably less than the weekly pay levels of regular full-time employees in these industries. The opposite effect characterizes industries with low proportions of part-time workers, or industries that typically schedule heavy weekend and overtime work. Average wage data also may be influenced by work stoppages, labor turnover rates, retroactive payments,

seasonal factors, bonus payments, and so on.

Notes on the data

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

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

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

County definitions are assigned according to Federal Information Processing Standards Publications as issued by the National Institute of Standards and Technology. Areas shown as counties include those desig-

nated 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 separa-

tions. The JOLTS program covers all private nonfarm establishments such as factories, offices, and stores, as well as Federal, State, and local government entities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The JOLTS sample design is a random sample drawn from a universe of more than eight million establishments compiled as part of the operations of the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, or QCEW, program. This program includes all employers subject to State unemployment insurance (UI) laws and Federal agencies subject to Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE).

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

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

Definitions

Establishments submit **job openings** information for the last business day of the reference month. A job opening requires that (1) a specific position exists and there is work available for that position; and (2) work could start within 30 days regardless of whether a suitable candidate is found; and (3) the employer is actively recruiting from outside the establishment to fill the position. Included are full-time, part-time, permanent, short-term, and seasonal openings. Active recruiting means that the establishment is taking steps to fill a position by advertising in newspapers or on the Internet, posting help-wanted signs, accepting applications, or using other similar methods.

Jobs to be filled only by internal transfers, promotions, demotions, or recall from layoffs are excluded. Also excluded are jobs with start dates more than 30 days in the future, jobs for which employees have been hired but have not yet reported for work, and jobs

to be filled by employees of temporary help agencies, employee leasing companies, outside contractors, or consultants. The job openings rate is computed by dividing the number of job openings by the sum of employment and job openings, and multiplying that quotient by 100.

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

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

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

Notes on the data

The JOLTS data series on job openings, hires, and separations are relatively new. The full sample is divided into panels, with one panel enrolled each month. A full complement of panels for the original data series based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system was not completely enrolled in the survey until January 2002. The supple-

mental 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)

The National Compensation Survey (NCS) produces a variety of compensation data. These include: The Employment Cost Index (ECI) and NCS benefit measures of the incidence and provisions of selected employee benefit plans. Selected samples of these measures appear in the following tables. NCS also compiles data on occupational wages and the Employer Costs for Employee Compensation (ECEC).

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 is a Laspeyres Index that uses fixed employment weights to measure change in labor costs free from the influence of employment shifts among occupations and industries.

The ECI provides data for the civilian economy, which includes the total private nonfarm economy excluding private households, and the public sector excluding the Federal government. Data are collected each quarter for the pay period including the 12th day of March, June, September, and December.

Sample establishments are classified by industry categories based on the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS). Within a sample establishment, specific job categories are selected and classified into about 800 occupations according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) System. Individual occupations are combined to represent one of ten intermediate

aggregations, such as professional and related occupations, or one of five higher-level aggregations, such as management, professional, and related occupations.

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 sala-

ries 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/

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Employment Cost Index is available at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ect/home.htm> or by telephone at (202) 691-6199.

National Compensation Survey Benefit Measures

Description of the series

NCS benefit measures of employee benefits are published in two separate reports. The annual summary provides data on the incidence of (access to and participation in) selected benefits and provisions of paid holidays and vacations, life insurance plans, and other selected benefit programs. Data on percentages of establishments offering major employee benefits, and on the employer and employee shares of contributions to medical care premiums also are presented. Selected benefit data appear in the following tables. A second publication, published later, contains more detailed information about health and retirement plans.

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 paid entirely by the employee are included because the guarantee of insurability and availability at group premium rates are considered a benefit.

Employees are considered as having **access** to a benefit plan if it is available for their use. For example, if an employee is permitted to participate in a medical care plan offered by the employer, but the employee declines to do so, he or she is placed in the category with those having access to medical care.

Employees in contributory plans are considered as **participating** in an insurance or retirement plan if they have paid required contributions and fulfilled any applicable service requirement. Employees in noncon-

tributory plans are counted as participating regardless of whether they have fulfilled the service requirements.

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the NCS benefit measures is available at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/home.htm> or by telephone at (202) 691-6199.

Work stoppages

(Table 37)

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 37.

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.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on work stoppages data is available at <http://www.bls.gov/cba/home.htm> or by telephone at (202) 691-6199.

Price Data

(Tables 2; 38-48)

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, cloth-

ing, 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 39. The areas listed are as indicated in footnote 1 to the table. The area indexes measure only the average change in prices for each area since the base period, and do not indicate differences in the level of prices among cities.

Notes on the data

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

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

Producer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

American Industry Classification System and product codes developed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

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

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

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

International Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

To the extent possible, the data gathered refer to prices at the U.S. border for ex-

ports 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; 49-52)

Business and major sectors

Description of the series

The productivity measures relate real out-

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Labor inputs are hours of all persons ad-

justed 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 49-52 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 53–55)

Labor force and unemployment

Description of the series

Tables 53 and 54 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 Bureau adjusts the figures for these 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 additional information on adjustments and comparability issues, see Constance Sorrentino, “International unemployment rates: how comparable are they?” *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2000, pp. 3–20 (available on the BLS Web site at: www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2000/06/art1full.pdf).

Definitions

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

Notes on the data

The foreign country data are adjusted as closely as possible to U.S. concepts, with the exception of lower age limits and the treatment

of layoffs. These adjustments include, but are not limited to: including older persons in the labor force by imposing no upper age limit, adding unemployed students to the unemployed, excluding the military and family workers working fewer than 15 hours from the employed, and excluding persons engaged in passive job search from the unemployed.

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

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. 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. 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. Persons without work and waiting to start a new job are counted as unemployed under U.S. concepts if they were actively seeking work during the reference period; if they were not actively seeking work, they are not counted in the labor force. Persons without work and waiting to start a new job are counted among the unemployed for all other countries, whether or not they were actively seeking work.

For more qualifications and historical annual data, see *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, Ten Countries*, on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/fls/flscomparelf.htm>

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

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

Definitions

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

The output measure for manufacturing in the United States is the chain-weighted index of real gross product originating (deflated value added), estimated by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the U.S. Department of Commerce. It is based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For more information on the U.S. measure, see “Improved Estimates of Gross Product by Industry for 1947–98,” *Survey of Current Business*, June 2000, pp. 24–38 and “Gross Domestic Product by Industry for 1947–86. New Estimates Based on the North American Industry Classification System,” *Survey of Current Business*, December 2005, pp. 70–84. Most of the other economies now also use annual moving price weights, but

earlier years were estimated using fixed price weights, with the weights typically updated every 5 or 10 years.

To preserve the comparability of the U.S. measures with those for other economies, BLS uses gross product originating in manufacturing for the United States for these comparative measures. The gross product originating series differs from the manufacturing output series that BLS publishes in its news releases on quarterly measures of U.S. productivity and costs (and that underlies the measures that appear in tables 49 and 51 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 56–57)

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

Occupational illness is an abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses

or disease which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

relate to workplace activity (for example, contact dermatitis and carpal tunnel syndrome).

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

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

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

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

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

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries compiles a complete roster of fatal job-related injuries, including detailed data about the fatally injured workers and the fatal events. The program collects and cross checks fatality information from multiple sources, including death certificates, State and Federal

workers' compensation reports, Occupational Safety and Health Administration and Mine Safety and Health Administration records, medical examiner and autopsy reports, media accounts, State motor vehicle fatality records, and follow-up questionnaires to employers.

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

Definition

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

Notes on the data

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

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

1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	2004	2005	2004		2005				2006		
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey): ¹											
Labor force participation rate.....	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	65.8	66.1	66.2	66.1	66.0	66.1	66.2
Employment-population ratio.....	62.3	62.7	62.4	62.4	62.4	62.7	62.9	62.8	62.9	63.0	63.1
Unemployment rate.....	5.5	5.1	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.7
Men.....	5.6	5.1	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6
16 to 24 years.....	12.6	12.4	12.5	12.6	13.2	12.5	12.1	11.7	11.2	11.1	11.4
25 years and older.....	4.4	3.8	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5
Women.....	5.4	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.7
16 to 24 years.....	11.0	10.1	10.9	10.9	10.4	10.4	9.8	10.0	9.6	9.2	10.1
25 years and older.....	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.8
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: ¹											
Total nonfarm.....	131,435	133,463	131,602	132,244	132,694	133,230	133,750	134,161	134,722	135,125	135,577
Total private.....	109,814	111,660	109,981	110,533	110,960	111,454	111,907	112,291	112,849	113,198	113,564
Goods-producing.....	21,882	22,133	21,932	22,001	22,039	22,126	22,140	22,242	22,363	22,419	22,423
Manufacturing.....	14,315	14,232	14,336	14,307	14,271	14,247	14,208	14,211	14,226	14,245	14,229
Service-providing.....	109,553	111,330	109,670	110,243	110,655	111,104	11,610	111,920	112,359	112,706	113,154
Average hours:											
Total private.....	33.7	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8
Manufacturing.....	40.8	40.7	40.8	40.5	40.6	40.4	40.6	40.9	41.0	41.2	41.3
Overtime.....	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.4
Employment Cost Index^{1,2,3}											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm ⁴	3.7	3.1	1.0	.5	1.0	.6	.8	.6	.7	.9	1.1
Private nonfarm.....	3.8	2.9	.8	.5	1.0	.7	.6	.5	.8	.9	.8
Goods-producing ⁵	4.6	3.2	1.2	.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.2	.3	1.0	.7
Service-providing ⁵	3.5	2.8	.7	.5	1.0	.6	.6	.5	1.0	.8	.9
State and local government.....	3.6	4.1	1.6	.7	.8	.3	2.0	.9	.5	.4	2.3
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):											
Union.....	5.4	2.8	.8	.6	.6	.9	.8	.4	.5	1.3	.6
Nonunion.....	3.5	2.9	.8	.5	1.1	.6	.6	.5	.9	.8	.9

¹ Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

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

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

⁴ Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

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

Selected measures	2004	2005	2004		2005				2006		
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Compensation data^{1,2,3}											
Employment Cost Index—compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	3.7	3.1	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1
Private nonfarm.....	3.8	2.9	.8	.5	1.0	.7	.6	.5	.8	.9	.8
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	2.5	2.6	.9	.3	.6	.6	.7	.6	.7	.8	1.1
Private nonfarm.....	2.6	2.5	.8	.3	.7	.6	.6	.5	.7	1.0	.8
Price data¹											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items.....											
	3.3	3.4	.2	.2	1.0	.5	2.2	-1.0	1.5	1.6	.0
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods.....	4.1	5.4	.0	1.1	2.0	.3	3.2	.0	.1	1.7	.9
Finished consumer goods.....	4.6	6.8	-1.7	.9	-2.6	1.4	4.1	-4	.1	2.1	1.1
Capital equipment.....	2.4	1.3	.4	1.6	2.1	-2	.3	.7	.5	.3	.1
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	9.1	8.4	1.9	.9	3.5	.8	3.9	1.1	1.1	3.0	.2
Crude materials.....	18.0	22.1	-5.1	8.3	9.7	-2.5	-1.4	2.0	-11.7	1.5	.6
Productivity data⁴											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector.....	3.5	2.6	.5	1.6	3.1	1.2	5.0	.2	4.5	1.1	.1
Nonfarm business sector.....	3.4	2.7	.2	.4	3.6	2.3	4.4	-1	4.3	1.1	.0
Nonfinancial corporations ⁵	4.0	5.0	5.5	1.6	5.0	4.9	3.0	3.2	7.2	.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			
	III	IV	I	II	III	III	IV	I	II	III	
Average hourly compensation: ¹											
All persons, business sector.....	8.3	3.1	13.6	6.4	4.0	4.9	4.0	6.4	7.8	6.7	
All persons, nonfarm business sector.....	7.8	2.9	13.7	6.6	3.7	4.8	4.1	6.4	7.7	6.7	
Employment Cost Index—compensation: ²											
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.8	.6	.7	.9	1.1	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.3
Private nonfarm.....	.6	.5	.8	.9	.8	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.0	
Union.....	.8	.4	.5	1.3	.6	3.0	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.8	
Nonunion.....	.6	.5	.9	.8	.9	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.1	
State and local government.....	2.0	.9	.5	.4	2.3	3.9	4.1	3.7	3.8	4.1	
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries: ²											
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.7	.6	.7	.8	1.1	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.2
Private nonfarm.....	.6	.5	.7	1.0	.8	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.8	3.0	
Union.....	.8	.5	.3	.9	.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	
Nonunion.....	.6	.5	.8	1.0	.9	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.2	
State and local government.....	1.3	.9	.3	.5	2.0	2.6	3.1	2.8	3.1	3.7	

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

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

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

³ Excludes Federal and private household workers.

4. Employment status of the population, by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2005				2006								
	2004	2005	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	223,357	226,082	226,693	226,959	227,204	227,425	227,553	227,763	227,975	228,199	228,428	228,671	228,912	229,167	229,420
Civilian labor force.....	147,401	149,320	150,083	150,043	150,183	150,153	150,114	150,449	150,652	150,811	150,991	151,321	151,534	151,698	151,799
Participation rate.....	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.1	66.1	66.0	66.0	66.1	66.1	66.1	66.1	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.2
Employed.....	139,252	141,730	142,435	142,625	142,611	142,779	143,074	143,257	143,641	143,688	143,976	144,363	144,329	144,579	144,850
Employment-population ratio ²	62.3	62.7	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.9	62.9	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.1	63.0	63.1	63.1
Unemployed.....	8,149	7,591	7,648	7,418	7,572	7,375	7,040	7,193	7,011	7,123	7,015	6,957	7,205	7,119	6,949
Unemployment rate.....	5.5	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6
Not in the labor force.....	75,956	76,762	76,610	76,916	77,021	77,271	77,439	77,314	77,323	77,388	77,437	77,350	77,379	77,469	77,621
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	99,476	100,835	101,136	101,265	101,383	101,489	101,560	101,657	101,754	101,857	101,963	102,075	102,187	102,308	102,428
Civilian labor force.....	75,364	76,443	76,792	76,780	76,722	76,786	76,928	77,115	77,335	77,415	77,477	77,296	77,308	77,550	77,831
Participation rate.....	75.8	75.8	75.9	75.8	75.7	75.7	75.7	75.9	76.0	76.0	76.0	75.7	75.7	75.8	76.0
Employed.....	71,572	73,050	73,331	73,500	73,441	73,468	73,844	73,857	74,197	74,169	74,202	74,215	74,082	74,358	74,864
Employment-population ratio ²	71.9	72.4	72.5	72.6	72.4	72.4	72.7	72.7	72.9	72.8	72.8	72.7	72.5	72.7	73.1
Unemployed.....	3,791	3,392	3,461	3,281	3,282	3,318	3,084	3,258	3,137	3,246	3,275	3,082	3,226	3,192	2,966
Unemployment rate.....	5.0	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.8
Not in the labor force.....	24,113	24,392	24,344	24,485	24,660	24,703	24,631	24,542	24,419	24,442	24,486	24,779	24,878	24,758	24,597
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	107,658	108,850	109,114	109,228	109,332	109,425	109,478	109,562	109,646	109,736	109,829	109,927	110,026	110,134	110,241
Civilian labor force.....	64,923	65,714	66,129	66,175	66,223	66,215	66,022	66,081	66,038	66,187	66,280	66,609	66,872	66,878	66,718
Participation rate.....	60.3	60.4	60.6	60.6	60.6	60.5	60.3	60.3	60.2	60.3	60.3	60.6	60.8	60.7	60.5
Employed.....	61,773	62,702	63,074	63,162	63,170	63,249	63,163	63,262	63,305	63,362	63,555	63,878	64,035	64,131	63,927
Employment-population ratio ²	57.4	57.6	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.7	57.7	57.7	57.7	57.9	58.1	58.2	58.2	58.0
Unemployed.....	3,150	3,013	3,055	3,013	3,053	2,966	2,859	2,819	2,733	2,825	2,725	2,730	2,837	2,747	2,791
Unemployment rate.....	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2
Not in the labor force.....	42,735	43,136	42,985	43,053	43,109	43,209	43,456	43,481	43,608	43,550	43,549	43,319	43,154	43,256	43,523
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	16,222	16,398	16,443	16,465	16,489	16,511	16,515	16,545	16,575	16,606	16,637	16,668	16,700	16,725	16,751
Civilian labor force.....	7,114	7,164	7,163	7,088	7,238	7,152	7,164	7,253	7,279	7,210	7,234	7,416	7,353	7,269	7,250
Participation rate.....	43.9	43.7	43.6	43.0	43.9	43.3	43.4	43.8	43.9	43.4	43.5	44.5	44.0	43.5	43.3
Employed.....	5,907	5,978	6,030	5,964	6,000	6,061	6,067	6,138	6,139	6,157	6,220	6,270	6,211	6,089	6,058
Employment-population ratio ²	36.4	36.5	36.7	36.2	36.4	36.7	36.7	37.1	37.0	37.1	37.4	37.6	37.2	36.4	36.2
Unemployed.....	1,208	1,186	1,133	1,124	1,238	1,091	1,097	1,115	1,140	1,053	1,015	1,145	1,142	1,180	1,192
Unemployment rate.....	17.0	16.6	15.8	15.9	17.1	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.7	14.6	14.0	15.4	15.5	16.2	16.4
Not in the labor force.....	9,108	9,234	9,281	9,377	9,251	9,359	9,352	9,292	9,296	9,396	9,402	9,253	9,347	9,456	9,501
White³															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	182,643	184,446	184,851	185,028	185,187	185,327	185,436	185,570	185,704	185,849	186,002	186,166	186,329	186,500	186,669
Civilian labor force.....	121,086	122,299	122,843	122,810	122,813	122,994	123,168	123,022	123,103	123,357	123,449	123,747	123,946	124,070	124,032
Participation rate.....	66.3	66.3	66.5	66.4	66.3	66.4	66.4	66.3	66.3	66.4	66.4	66.5	66.5	66.5	66.4
Employed.....	115,239	116,949	117,354	117,396	117,598	117,729	118,071	117,926	118,193	118,357	118,429	118,720	118,846	118,956	119,125
Employment-population ratio ²	63.1	63.4	63.5	63.4	63.5	63.5	63.7	63.5	63.6	63.7	63.7	63.8	63.8	63.8	63.8
Unemployed.....	5,847	5,350	5,489	5,415	5,215	5,264	5,097	5,096	4,910	5,001	5,020	5,027	5,100	5,114	4,907
Unemployment rate.....	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0
Not in the labor force.....	61,558	62,148	62,008	62,218	62,374	62,333	62,268	62,548	62,601	62,492	62,552	62,418	62,383	62,430	62,636
Black or African American³															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	26,065	26,517	26,618	26,663	26,705	26,744	26,788	26,826	26,865	26,905	26,943	26,982	27,021	27,065	27,109
Civilian labor force.....	16,638	17,013	17,068	17,150	17,118	16,979	16,982	17,273	17,334	17,326	17,312	17,231	17,369	17,344	17,191
Participation rate.....	63.8	64.2	64.1	64.3	64.1	63.5	63.4	64.4	64.5	64.4	64.3	63.9	64.3	64.1	63.4
Employed.....	14,909	15,313	15,455	15,591	15,299	15,397	15,476	15,660	15,726	15,698	15,767	15,685	15,714	15,822	15,617
Employment-population ratio ²	57.2	57.7	58.1	58.5	57.3	57.6	57.8	58.4	58.5	58.3	58.5	58.1	58.2	58.5	57.6
Unemployed.....	1,729	1,700	1,613	1,559	1,819	1,582	1,506	1,614	1,608	1,628	1,545	1,547	1,655	1,521	1,574
Unemployment rate.....	10.4	10.0	9.5	9.1	10.6	9.3	8.9	9.3	9.3	9.4	8.9	9.0	9.5	8.8	9.2
Not in the labor force.....	9,428	9,504	9,549	9,513	9,587	9,766	9,806	9,553	9,531	9,580	9,631	9,751	9,652	9,722	9,918

See footnotes at end of table.

4. Continued—Employment status of the population, by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2005				2006								
	2004	2005	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	28,109	29,133	29,361	29,456	29,552	29,645	29,622	29,707	29,793	29,880	29,966	30,053	30,140	30,232	30,324
Civilian labor force.....	19,272	19,824	19,944	20,047	20,214	20,292	20,528	20,485	20,489	20,583	20,574	20,753	20,663	20,628	20,669
Participation rate.....	68.6	68.0	67.9	68.1	68.4	68.4	69.3	69.0	68.8	68.9	68.7	69.1	68.6	68.2	68.2
Employed.....	17,930	18,632	18,647	18,871	18,991	19,066	19,344	19,356	19,385	19,476	19,541	19,649	19,578	19,528	19,556
Employment-population ratio ²	63.8	64.0	63.5	64.1	64.3	64.3	65.3	65.2	65.1	65.2	65.2	65.4	65.0	64.6	64.5
Unemployed.....	1,342	1,191	1,297	1,176	1,223	1,226	1,184	1,129	1,104	1,107	1,033	1,104	1,085	1,100	1,113
Unemployment rate.....	7.0	6.0	6.5	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4
Not in the labor force.....	8,837	9,310	9,417	9,409	9,338	9,353	9,094	9,222	9,304	9,297	9,392	9,300	9,477	9,604	9,655

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	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older..	139,252	141,730	142,435	142,625	142,611	142,779	143,074	143,257	143,641	143,688	143,976	144,363	144,329	144,579	144,850
Men.....	74,524	75,973	76,257	76,396	76,410	76,529	76,857	76,888	77,273	77,237	77,313	77,357	77,162	77,423	77,911
Women.....	64,728	65,757	66,178	66,229	66,200	66,250	66,217	66,369	66,368	66,451	66,663	67,006	67,168	67,156	66,939
Married men, spouse present.....	45,084	45,483	45,457	45,634	45,480	45,469	45,790	45,679	45,806	45,837	45,843	45,809	45,558	45,484	45,613
Married women, spouse present.....	34,600	34,773	34,943	34,868	34,910	34,948	35,167	35,039	35,074	35,300	35,171	35,394	35,309	35,295	35,436
Persons at work part time¹															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,567	4,350	4,565	4,240	4,175	4,138	4,133	4,204	3,989	3,978	4,137	4,266	4,261	4,147	4,056
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,841	2,684	2,893	2,643	2,595	2,541	2,649	2,655	2,494	2,474	2,703	2,729	2,658	2,683	2,614
Could only find part-time work.....	1,409	1,341	1,331	1,299	1,246	1,246	1,226	1,238	1,191	1,179	1,152	1,190	1,202	1,161	1,137
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,380	19,491	19,581	19,696	19,612	19,582	19,708	19,564	19,373	19,460	19,701	19,684	19,501	19,624	19,622
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,469	4,271	4,500	4,161	4,105	4,051	4,064	4,107	3,884	3,900	4,037	4,158	4,143	4,071	3,946
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,773	2,636	2,846	2,592	2,567	2,508	2,606	2,590	2,382	2,422	2,612	2,656	2,578	2,635	2,547
Could only find part-time work.....	1,399	1,330	1,335	1,284	1,230	1,230	1,198	1,225	1,177	1,169	1,150	1,189	1,197	1,158	1,133
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,026	19,134	19,207	19,255	19,235	19,214	19,368	19,199	19,044	19,112	19,292	19,310	19,170	19,220	19,269

¹ Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial disputes.

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

6. Selected unemployment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual average		2005				2006								
	2004	2005	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older.....	5.5	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	17.0	16.6	15.8	15.9	17.1	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.7	14.6	14.0	15.4	15.5	16.2	16.4
Men, 20 years and older.....	5.0	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.8	
Women, 20 years and older.....	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	
White, total ¹	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	15.0	14.2	13.3	14.2	13.9	13.4	13.3	12.7	12.7	12.3	12.7	13.6	12.9	14.1	13.8
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	16.3	16.1	15.3	15.1	15.1	13.8	14.4	14.6	14.0	14.2	15.0	14.9	14.2	15.1	14.8
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	13.6	12.3	11.4	13.3	12.6	12.9	12.1	10.7	11.4	10.4	10.3	12.4	11.6	13.1	12.6
Men, 20 years and older.....	4.4	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.3
Women, 20 years and older.....	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7
Black or African American, total ¹	10.4	10.0	9.5	9.1	10.6	9.3	8.9	9.3	9.3	9.4	8.9	9.0	9.5	8.8	9.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	31.7	33.3	33.1	32.4	38.4	24.4	31.4	30.8	33.1	29.5	25.0	27.8	31.6	28.8	32.2
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	35.6	36.3	33.7	35.0	44.9	23.6	30.9	31.8	32.6	31.9	29.4	32.1	35.6	31.6	39.1
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	28.2	30.3	32.5	30.3	31.5	25.2	31.8	29.9	33.4	27.0	20.5	23.7	28.0	26.2	27.0
Men, 20 years and older.....	9.9	9.2	8.7	8.5	9.4	8.6	7.5	8.5	8.3	8.9	9.0	8.5	9.0	8.4	8.3
Women, 20 years and older.....	8.9	8.5	8.1	7.5	9.0	8.5	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.2	7.5	7.8	7.2	7.7
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	7.0	6.0	6.5	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4
Married men, spouse present.....	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3
Married women, spouse present.....	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.9
Full-time workers.....	5.6	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5
Part-time workers.....	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.5	4.8	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.1
Educational attainment²															
Less than a high school diploma.....	8.5	7.6	8.2	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.9	6.4
High school graduates, no college ³	5.0	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.2
Some college or associate degree.....	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.6
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁴	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.0

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	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,696	2,667	2,751	2,708	2,779	2,764	2,556	2,595	2,676	2,635	2,516	2,673	2,704	2,617	2,581
5 to 14 weeks.....	2,382	2,304	2,253	2,263	2,268	2,240	2,263	2,074	2,011	2,115	2,242	2,052	2,175	2,215	2,080
15 weeks and over.....	3,072	2,619	2,584	2,477	2,492	2,417	2,241	2,482	2,333	2,373	2,297	2,133	2,338	2,394	2,294
15 to 26 weeks.....	1,293	1,130	1,120	1,045	1,108	1,068	1,090	1,126	1,044	1,046	968	1,020	998	1,066	1,027
27 weeks and over.....	1,779	1,490	1,464	1,432	1,383	1,350	1,151	1,356	1,288	1,327	1,329	1,112	1,340	1,328	1,267
Mean duration, in weeks.....	19.6	18.4	18.2	18.0	17.6	17.3	16.8	17.6	16.9	16.8	17.1	16.2	17.3	17.4	17.4
Median duration, in weeks.....	9.8	8.9	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.9	8.5	8.5	8.5	7.5	8.2	8.5	8.2

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	Annual average		2005				2006								
	2004	2005	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Job losers ¹	4,197	3,667	3,697	3,508	3,455	3,486	3,336	3,361	3,412	3,531	3,524	3,409	3,370	3,305	3,179
On temporary layoff.....	998	933	970	944	899	935	873	885	918	907	949	981	933	886	873
Not on temporary layoff.....	3,199	2,734	2,726	2,564	2,556	2,552	2,462	2,477	2,494	2,624	2,575	2,428	2,437	2,420	2,306
Job leavers.....	858	872	874	889	900	841	839	849	817	846	878	818	857	861	810
Reentrants.....	2,408	2,386	2,423	2,349	2,538	2,430	2,314	2,313	2,158	2,180	2,119	2,091	2,358	2,277	2,299
New entrants.....	686	666	626	654	679	644	622	680	634	579	525	650	629	650	641
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers ¹	51.5	48.3	48.5	47.4	45.6	47.1	46.9	46.7	48.6	49.5	50.0	48.9	46.7	46.6	45.9
On temporary layoff.....	12.2	12.3	12.7	12.8	11.9	12.6	12.3	12.3	13.1	12.7	13.5	14.1	12.9	12.5	12.6
Not on temporary layoff.....	39.3	36.0	35.8	34.7	33.8	34.5	34.6	34.4	35.5	36.8	36.5	34.8	33.8	34.1	33.3
Job leavers.....	10.5	11.5	11.5	12.0	11.9	11.4	11.8	11.8	11.6	11.9	12.5	11.7	11.9	12.1	11.7
Reentrants.....	29.5	31.4	31.8	31.7	33.5	32.8	32.5	32.1	30.7	30.5	30.1	30.0	32.7	32.1	33.2
New entrants.....	8.4	8.8	8.2	8.8	9.0	8.7	8.7	9.4	9.0	8.1	7.4	9.3	8.7	9.2	9.3
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers ¹	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1
Job leavers.....	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.5
Reentrants.....	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5
New entrants.....	.5	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.4	.5	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4

¹ Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

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

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

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2005				2006								
	2004	2005	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Total, 16 years and older.....	5.5	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6
16 to 24 years.....	11.8	11.3	11.0	10.8	11.2	10.7	10.5	10.7	10.2	10.3	10.0	10.4	10.8	10.8	10.7
16 to 19 years.....	17.0	16.6	15.8	15.9	17.1	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.7	14.6	14.0	15.4	15.5	16.2	16.4
16 to 17 years.....	20.2	19.1	18.8	18.7	21.4	17.8	16.5	17.9	18.6	15.9	15.1	17.0	16.7	19.2	18.0
18 to 19 years.....	15.0	14.9	13.9	14.2	14.2	13.5	14.4	13.9	13.7	14.1	13.4	14.3	14.7	14.5	15.4
20 to 24 years.....	9.4	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.2	8.5	7.6	8.2	8.1	7.9	8.5	8.2	8.0
25 years and older.....	4.4	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5
25 to 54 years.....	4.6	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.7
55 years and older.....	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.9
Men, 16 years and older.....	5.6	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.5
16 to 24 years.....	12.6	12.4	12.1	11.5	12.3	11.3	11.2	11.6	11.0	11.1	11.3	11.0	11.3	11.5	11.3
16 to 19 years.....	18.4	18.6	17.4	16.5	19.1	16.0	16.2	17.1	16.8	16.2	16.2	17.0	17.1	17.2	17.9
16 to 17 years.....	22.0	22.0	21.3	18.1	23.6	19.8	17.0	21.3	20.5	17.9	17.6	18.0	16.9	18.4	19.3
18 to 19 years.....	16.3	16.5	15.1	15.5	15.6	13.8	15.4	14.6	14.4	15.8	15.3	16.6	17.6	16.7	17.2
20 to 24 years.....	10.1	9.6	9.8	9.4	9.1	9.2	8.9	9.1	8.3	8.7	9.1	8.2	8.7	9.0	8.3
25 years and older.....	4.4	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.3
25 to 54 years.....	4.6	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.4
55 years and older.....	3.9	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.6
Women, 16 years and older.....	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7
16 to 24 years.....	11.0	10.1	9.7	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.4	9.4	8.6	9.7	10.2	10.0	10.1
16 to 19 years.....	15.5	14.5	14.3	15.2	15.0	14.4	14.4	13.6	14.5	13.0	11.7	13.8	13.9	15.3	14.9
16 to 17 years.....	18.5	16.5	16.6	19.1	19.5	16.1	16.1	14.7	16.7	14.0	12.5	15.9	16.5	20.1	16.8
18 to 19 years.....	13.5	13.1	12.6	12.8	12.7	13.2	13.2	13.1	13.0	12.3	11.3	11.9	11.7	12.2	13.4
20 to 24 years.....	8.7	7.9	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.4	7.7	6.7	7.5	7.0	7.5	8.3	7.3	7.6
25 years and older.....	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8
25 to 54 years.....	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0
55 years and older ¹	3.6	3.4	3.9	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.2	3.3

¹ Data are not seasonally adjusted.

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

10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

State	Aug. 2005	July 2006	Aug. 2006 ^P	State	Aug. 2005	July 2006	Aug. 2006 ^P
Alabama.....	3.9	3.9	3.5	Missouri.....	5.1	4.7	5.1
Alaska.....	6.7	7.0	6.5	Montana.....	4.0	3.8	3.5
Arizona.....	4.8	4.7	3.6	Nebraska.....	3.8	3.2	3.3
Arkansas.....	4.9	5.4	5.3	Nevada.....	4.0	4.5	4.2
California.....	5.2	4.8	4.9	New Hampshire.....	3.6	3.6	3.5
Colorado.....	5.0	4.7	4.8	New Jersey.....	4.4	5.1	5.3
Connecticut.....	5.0	4.3	4.5	New Mexico.....	5.2	4.4	4.3
Delaware.....	4.2	3.8	3.7	New York.....	4.9	5.1	4.7
District of Columbia.....	6.3	5.7	5.8	North Carolina.....	5.4	4.8	4.8
Florida.....	3.6	3.3	3.3	North Dakota.....	3.4	3.4	3.5
Georgia.....	5.3	4.8	4.6	Ohio.....	5.9	5.8	5.7
Hawaii.....	2.7	3.0	2.8	Oklahoma.....	4.4	4.0	4.2
Idaho.....	3.7	3.6	3.3	Oregon.....	6.2	5.6	5.5
Illinois.....	5.7	4.7	4.7	Pennsylvania.....	4.9	4.8	4.9
Indiana.....	5.5	5.7	5.3	Rhode Island.....	5.1	5.6	5.6
Iowa.....	4.5	3.8	3.6	South Carolina.....	6.9	6.2	6.5
Kansas.....	5.1	4.8	4.8	South Dakota.....	3.8	3.2	3.2
Kentucky.....	6.2	6.3	5.8	Tennessee.....	5.6	5.9	5.7
Louisiana.....	5.6	2.9	3.4	Texas.....	5.3	5.2	5.1
Maine.....	5.0	4.8	4.7	Utah.....	4.1	3.4	3.2
Maryland.....	4.2	4.3	4.1	Vermont.....	3.5	3.5	3.7
Massachusetts.....	4.7	4.7	4.9	Virginia.....	3.6	3.2	3.2
Michigan.....	6.7	7.0	7.1	Washington.....	5.6	5.3	5.2
Minnesota.....	3.9	3.8	3.7	West Virginia.....	5.2	5.4	5.9
Mississippi.....	7.4	8.0	7.1	Wisconsin.....	4.7	5.0	4.6
				Wyoming.....	3.9	3.0	3.3

^P = preliminary

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

State	Aug. 2005	July 2006	Aug. 2006 ^p	State	Aug. 2005	July 2006	Aug. 2006 ^p
Alabama.....	2,157,842	2,172,906	2,180,822	Missouri.....	3,018,946	3,035,310	3,052,444
Alaska.....	339,717	347,105	346,072	Montana.....	495,082	499,626	501,925
Arizona.....	2,858,631	2,941,243	2,948,643	Nebraska.....	984,475	981,681	982,165
Arkansas.....	1,367,650	1,383,515	1,383,696	Nevada.....	1,219,886	1,269,394	1,285,170
California.....	17,735,670	17,775,642	17,651,615	New Hampshire.....	733,278	740,858	739,476
Colorado.....	2,551,382	2,621,090	2,643,681	New Jersey.....	4,444,717	4,474,083	4,493,792
Connecticut.....	1,821,328	1,838,329	1,846,842	New Mexico.....	937,241	947,619	951,156
Delaware.....	439,109	447,172	445,989	New York.....	9,422,694	9,500,426	9,476,490
District of Columbia.....	295,910	290,302	290,189	North Carolina.....	4,348,962	4,429,530	4,443,773
Florida.....	8,686,628	8,950,607	8,963,351	North Dakota.....	359,435	362,722	362,360
Georgia.....	4,606,947	4,694,474	4,690,024	Ohio.....	5,907,229	5,937,337	5,936,191
Hawaii.....	637,377	651,959	650,390	Oklahoma.....	1,746,832	1,756,495	1,758,390
Idaho.....	741,877	756,455	759,777	Oregon.....	1,863,015	1,886,153	1,887,139
Illinois.....	6,479,176	6,536,719	6,577,129	Pennsylvania.....	6,290,942	6,284,294	6,285,235
Indiana.....	3,214,724	3,251,650	3,240,982	Rhode Island.....	571,148	580,605	576,847
Iowa.....	1,663,750	1,679,168	1,684,186	South Carolina.....	2,086,388	2,109,490	2,118,573
Kansas.....	1,477,106	1,476,809	1,478,514	South Dakota.....	432,617	432,447	434,129
Kentucky.....	2,004,446	2,024,787	2,026,001	Tennessee.....	2,909,335	2,986,472	2,994,735
Louisiana.....	2,124,234	1,851,376	1,847,185	Texas.....	11,253,324	11,467,535	11,503,537
Maine.....	714,758	713,428	718,319	Utah.....	1,271,100	1,307,528	1,314,692
Maryland.....	2,947,262	3,004,813	3,001,647	Vermont.....	356,425	363,008	364,165
Massachusetts.....	3,363,729	3,367,909	3,370,947	Virginia.....	3,949,889	4,001,588	4,001,084
Michigan.....	5,093,430	5,095,481	5,085,980	Washington.....	3,303,846	3,336,977	3,328,101
Minnesota.....	2,939,180	2,942,630	2,944,465	West Virginia.....	804,265	819,178	821,577
Mississippi.....	1,358,049	1,313,754	1,311,321	Wisconsin.....	3,042,349	3,080,471	3,074,188
				Wyoming.....	286,160	288,045	291,202

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

p = preliminary

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2005				2006								
	2004	2005	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	Sept. ^P
TOTAL NONFARM.....	131,435	133,463	133,840	133,877	134,231	134,376	134,530	134,730	134,905	135,017	135,117	135,251	135,374	135,604	135,752
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	109,814	111,660	111,985	112,025	112,351	112,498	112,686	112,854	113,006	113,099	113,193	113,300	113,404	113,584	113,704
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	21,882	22,133	22,143	22,179	22,264	22,282	22,335	22,373	22,381	22,419	22,407	22,435	22,420	22,427	22,421
Natural resources and															
mining.....	591	625	631	636	641	644	648	653	661	670	672	677	680	683	684
Logging.....	67.6	64.2	62.7	62.1	62.1	62.0	62.1	62.3	63.0	63.8	63.7	63.0	62.3	61.6	60.8
Mining.....	523.0	560.7	567.9	573.8	579.3	582.1	585.6	590.8	597.7	606.2	608.5	613.5	617.7	621.0	623.3
Oil and gas extraction.....	123.4	125.9	126.5	127.4	128.9	128.7	129.9	130.9	131.9	133.5	134.6	136.7	137.2	139.1	139.3
Mining, except oil and gas ¹	205.1	212.1	212.7	214.5	215.0	214.3	214.4	216.0	217.6	218.2	218.5	219.2	220.1	218.9	219.4
Coal mining.....	70.6	73.8	74.5	75.1	75.1	75.4	76.0	77.2	78.3	78.7	78.4	78.3	78.2	78.5	78.4
Support activities for mining.....	194.6	222.4	228.7	231.9	235.4	239.1	241.3	243.9	248.2	254.5	255.4	257.6	260.4	263.0	264.6
Construction.....	6,976	7,277	7,325	7,347	7,409	7,416	7,460	7,494	7,495	7,505	7,501	7,499	7,504	7,512	7,517
Construction of buildings.....	1,630.0	1,694.6	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	1,756.9	1,755.8	1,757.0
Heavy and civil engineering.....	907.4	952.8	963.9	965.3	977.1	974.8	987.0	992.4	990.5	987.5	985.4	981.5	983.0	985.0	992.8
Specialty trade contractors.....	4,438.6	4,629.1	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	4,765.0	4,764.1	4,771.4	4,767.0
Manufacturing.....	14,315	14,232	14,187	14,196	14,214	14,222	14,227	14,226	14,225	14,244	14,234	14,259	14,236	14,232	14,220
Production workers.....	10,072	10,062	10,048	10,069	10,103	10,123	10,155	10,164	10,170	10,192	10,198	10,221	10,212	10,212	10,191
Durable goods.....	8,924	8,953	8,933	8,952	8,960	8,970	8,977	8,981	8,992	9,017	9,014	9,033	9,011	9,014	9,011
Production workers.....	6,139	6,217	6,218	6,249	6,274	6,299	6,323	6,331	6,347	6,370	6,380	6,400	6,394	6,397	6,386
Wood products.....	549.6	554.9	552.2	550.7	556.7	558.9	560.7	557.5	558.3	554.5	555.5	551.6	550.8	546.0	542.4
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	505.5	503.2	501.1	500.8	502.0	500.7	505.1	506.5	507.2	506.6	502.7	501.4	500.7	496.4	496.4
Primary metals.....	466.8	468.7	469.7	470.5	471.5	469.4	472.9	470.9	473.1	472.9	473.7	475.6	474.6	473.4	470.7
Fabricated metal products.....	1,497.1	1,519.0	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	1,544.4	1,551.0	1,551.8	1,554.4
Machinery.....	1,143.0	1,161.8	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	1,184.3	1,191.4	1,194.8	1,196.8
Computer and electronic products ¹	1,322.8	1,320.4	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	1,334.5	1,327.6	1,329.4	1,328.8
Computer and peripheral equipment.....	210.0	206.5	207.4	207.9	206.3	205.7	201.7	201.8	202.7	203.1	202.7	203.3	203.1	203.2	202.6
Communications equipment.....	148.4	148.1	147.9	148.2	148.0	149.2	147.3	148.8	149.3	149.6	149.6	149.7	147.1	147.4	147.5
Semiconductors and electronic components.....	454.1	451.1	451.8	450.7	450.6	451.0	451.2	453.1	453.1	457.8	458.5	461.4	462.7	463.0	463.7
Electronic instruments.....	431.4	438.1	440.6	441.6	442.0	441.7	443.1	445.0	444.3	446.4	445.6	448.7	445.4	446.4	446.4
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	445.1	435.6	431.8	431.1	434.3	434.4	436.5	437.6	439.3	441.4	442.4	445.1	444.0	445.1	445.3
Transportation equipment.....	1,765.7	1,772.3	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	1,786.7	1,765.1	1,766.9	1,771.3
Furniture and related products.....	573.3	563.3	561.3	560.5	558.4	558.0	557.4	557.5	557.6	558.5	556.8	555.1	550.4	547.3	544.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	655.5	654.0	655.0	653.6	654.7	655.8	654.1	656.5	656.7	655.5	655.0	653.6	655.0	658.5	660.8
Nondurable goods.....	5,391	5,278	5,254	5,244	5,254	5,252	5,250	5,245	5,233	5,227	5,220	5,226	5,225	5,218	5,209
Production workers.....	3,933	3,846	3,830	3,820	3,829	3,824	3,832	3,833	3,823	3,822	3,818	3,821	3,818	3,815	3,805
Food manufacturing.....	1,493.7	1,472.0	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	1,466.2	1,468.8	1,468.0	1,472.3
Beverages and tobacco products.....	194.6	191.9	191.0	192.4	193.4	192.3	194.4	194.3	194.4	195.0	194.9	195.6	196.5	197.1	197.5
Textile mills.....	236.9	217.9	214.7	213.2	210.9	209.0	208.6	206.3	203.7	201.7	199.9	197.2	195.8	193.4	189.7
Textile product mills.....	175.7	172.3	173.0	173.8	174.5	173.9	175.4	173.9	170.5	168.2	168.3	168.3	169.1	168.4	167.6
Apparel.....	285.5	260.2	255.1	251.8	253.7	253.5	253.7	253.1	252.8	252.3	250.8	249.6	249.0	243.6	242.7
Leather and allied products.....	41.8	39.5	39.5	39.6	39.5	39.7	38.9	38.4	37.5	37.7	37.5	37.2	37.1	36.8	37.1
Paper and paper products.....	495.5	484.4	480.5	478.5	478.5	478.1	477.7	477.3	475.2	472.8	472.9	471.0	470.2	467.2	465.4
Printing and related support activities.....	662.6	648.1	646.4	645.1	644.8	644.0	643.4	644.1	644.1	643.0	640.9	641.8	639.0	640.3	638.4
Petroleum and coal products.....	111.7	112.7	113.0	113.1	112.3	112.3	111.5	112.9	113.3	114.0	114.6	115.7	116.6	116.8	117.3
Chemicals.....	887.0	879.2	880.3	879.3	881.5	884.0	886.4	885.8	887.0	887.7	891.1	893.0	897.5	895.8	895.8
Plastics and rubber products.....	805.7	800.3	799.5	799.1	799.4	798.9	796.2	796.4	793.6	792.5	791.1	791.9	790.1	788.9	785.6
SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	109,553	111,330	111,697	111,698	111,967	112,094	112,195	112,357	112,524	112,598	112,710	112,816	112,954	113,177	113,331
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	87,932	89,527	89,842	89,846	90,087	90,216	90,351	90,481	90,625	90,680	90,786	90,865	90,984	91,157	91,283
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	25,533	25,909	25,944	25,945	26,006	26,015	26,042	26,048	26,075	26,053	26,039	26,040	26,052	26,052	26,063
Wholesale trade.....	5,662.9	5,749.5	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	5,848.1	5,847.0	5,854.6	5,865.3
Durable goods.....	2,950.5	2,992.0	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	3,050.7	3,051.0	3,058.0	3,068.4
Nondurable goods.....	2,010.0	2,022.3	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	2,040.2	2,039.6	2,039.5	2,038.7
Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	702.4	735.2	742.4	743.8	743.3	742.3	747.7	748.0	751.4	754.4	755.3	757.2	756.4	757.1	758.2
Retail trade.....	15,058.2	15,254.9	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	15,221.2	15,222.2	15,212.3	15,200.3
Motor vehicles and parts dealers ¹	1,902.3	1,918.9	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	1,909.7	1,907.3	1,906.7	1,908.4
Automobile dealers.....	1,257.3	1,260.6	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	1,245.6	1,245.7	1,243.6	1,243.5
Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	563.4	577.8	580.9	581.5	583.3	583.0	589.6	590.7	591.3	595.3	595.2	595.3	594.8	594.3	593.5
Electronics and appliance stores.....	516.2	532.8	539.9	540.5	541.2	540.5	534.2	536.5	535.1	534.8	533.1	534.0	530.5	527.1	525.8

See notes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2005				2006								
	2004	2005	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	Sept. ^P
Building material and garden supply stores.....	1,227.1	1,272.3	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	1,315.5	1,316.5	1,313.2	1,315.8
Food and beverage stores.....	2,821.6	2,813.6	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	2,804.2	2,808.8	2,813.5	2,811.7
Health and personal care stores.....	941.1	955.2	953.8	959.3	964.7	966.1	959.4	955.9	960.3	956.8	959.8	958.4	959.3	960.0	960.3
Gasoline stations.....	875.6	871.3	873.9	874.6	869.1	869.6	869.4	870.2	866.0	867.0	859.5	863.2	863.3	858.5	858.2
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	1,364.3	1,414.1	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	1,423.3	1,434.0	1,437.5	1,438.7
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	641.3	642.1	631.3	638.7	641.5	640.0	641.3	637.8	634.5	632.8	628.7	628.1	624.2	628.1	620.8
General merchandise stores ¹	2,863.1	2,919.1	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	2,866.0	2,859.8	2,850.8	2,841.7
Department stores.....	1,605.3	1,602.8	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	1,574.4	1,571.4	1,565.0	1,558.2
Miscellaneous store retailers.....	913.5	902.9	902.2	899.1	897.3	899.0	901.5	900.7	902.5	899.5	896.3	892.7	892.7	889.9	889.9
Nonstore retailers.....	428.8	434.9	438.7	437.7	438.4	435.6	435.4	430.3	430.6	429.9	430.6	431.3	431.0	432.7	435.5
Transportation and warehousing.....	4,248.6	4,346.7	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	4,411.0	4,423.2	4,425.3	4,436.6
Air transportation.....	514.5	501.3	495.1	493.7	488.9	486.9	489.0	489.1	487.6	489.0	486.7	486.7	487.7	488.1	488.6
Rail transportation.....	225.7	228.3	228.2	228.1	227.8	227.3	227.4	227.4	227.5	227.4	227.8	227.5	227.3	226.7	226.9
Water transportation.....	56.4	60.6	61.8	62.6	63.6	63.7	63.4	63.0	62.5	62.8	62.9	62.8	64.2	64.6	65.9
Truck transportation.....	1,351.7	1,393.0	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	1,419.3	1,427.1	1,427.4	1,430.9
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	384.9	388.5	388.0	388.5	394.9	392.2	394.1	394.6	394.5	391.0	394.8	393.5	391.6	388.7	390.8
Pipeline transportation.....	38.4	37.6	37.6	37.2	37.2	37.0	37.4	37.5	37.7	37.8	38.1	38.1	38.4	38.6	38.3
Scenic and sightseeing transportation.....	27.2	29.9	31.8	31.5	31.4	31.1	30.3	31.5	32.4	31.8	31.9	31.3	30.5	31.5	31.4
Support activities for transportation.....	535.1	550.6	551.9	549.8	553.9	556.2	560.7	564.7	562.2	564.2	566.4	567.7	564.9	565.4	566.0
Couriers and messengers.....	556.6	571.7	573.8	576.3	576.8	579.7	576.8	576.5	575.2	577.6	581.2	580.5	583.6	584.4	586.9
Warehousing and storage.....	558.1	585.2	589.8	588.7	592.0	593.5	594.9	595.6	595.6	599.1	603.5	603.6	607.9	609.9	610.9
Utilities.....	563.8	557.6	558.9	559.4	560.1	559.7	559.3	560.4	559.5	560.5	560.3	559.4	559.8	559.8	560.3
Information.....	3,118	3,066	3,071	3,058	3,064	3,066	3,065	3,073	3,072	3,070	3,061	3,062	3,052	3,062	3,059
Publishing industries, except Internet.....	909.1	903.7	904.4	903.7	902.8	902.5	901.5	903.9	903.5	904.4	902.9	901.4	900.8	901.2	898.5
Motion picture and sound recording industries.....	385.0	379.3	390.6	379.3	383.5	387.7	391.2	389.7	389.5	384.4	377.3	380.3	375.7	379.8	376.3
Broadcasting, except Internet.....	325.0	326.6	326.7	327.6	325.7	325.1	323.4	325.3	325.5	327.1	327.0	327.6	328.0	328.2	327.6
Internet publishing and broadcasting.....	29.9	30.4	30.4	30.1	30.1	30.4	29.6	30.7	30.3	30.4	30.5	30.3	29.5	30.6	31.0
Telecommunications.....	1,034.6	998.7	993.4	991.2	995.1	993.3	991.3	994.6	993.2	993.5	993.1	989.2	986.3	990.1	992.5
ISPs, search portals, and data processing.....	383.7	376.8	376.1	376.9	376.7	377.8	377.4	378.7	380.7	380.0	380.4	383.8	381.8	382.8	383.0
Other information services.....	50.8	50.1	49.7	49.4	49.9	49.6	50.4	49.6	49.4	49.7	50.1	49.8	50.0	49.4	49.8
Financial activities.....	8,031	8,141	8,172	8,201	8,217	8,223	8,244	8,268	8,282	8,308	8,315	8,315	8,321	8,333	8,360
Finance and insurance.....	5,949.0	6,012.0	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	6,130.5	6,142.3	6,150.9	6,172.1
Monetary authorities—central bank.....	21.8	20.8	20.7	20.7	20.9	21.0	21.2	21.2	21.3	21.4	21.5	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.8
Credit intermediation and related activities ¹	2,817.0	2,865.8	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	2,920.0	2,925.7	2,927.2	2,942.2
Depository credit intermediation ¹	1,751.5	1,774.4	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	1,816.1	1,818.3	1,821.4	1,827.9
Commercial banking.....	1,280.8	1,297.9	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	1,322.7	1,322.9	1,325.7	1,332.7
Securities, commodity contracts, investments.....	766.1	783.2	786.2	790.5	790.7	790.4	792.9	795.9	798.8	800.7	800.8	797.6	798.7	799.4	800.6
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	2,258.6	2,255.4	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	2,301.0	2,304.9	2,310.9	2,315.3
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles.....	85.4	86.8	86.2	87.1	87.5	87.8	87.5	87.8	88.2	88.6	89.5	90.2	91.3	91.7	92.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	2,081.9	2,129.3	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	2,184.0	2,178.6	2,182.0	2,187.6
Real estate.....	1,415.1	1,455.8	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	1,503.2	1,499.7	1,500.3	1,501.4
Rental and leasing services.....	641.1	646.4	646.8	645.1	643.9	645.0	643.3	643.9	644.9	646.1	650.2	651.9	649.3	651.9	656.4
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets.....	25.7	27.1	27.5	27.7	27.9	27.9	27.9	28.0	28.2	28.4	28.2	28.9	29.6	29.8	29.8
Professional and business services.....	16,395	16,882	16,997	16,991	17,061	17,121	17,127	17,156	17,199	17,211	17,276	17,319	17,364	17,402	17,416
Professional and technical services ¹	6,774.0	7,013.0	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	7,240.9	7,281.1	7,295.5	7,307.3
Legal services.....	1,163.1	1,164.1	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	1,157.7	1,158.5	1,160.5	1,161.6
Accounting and bookkeeping services.....	805.9	840.0	848.9	851.0	847.5	859.0	847.0	846.2	849.9	852.7	860.4	867.2	870.8	869.4	877.4
Architectural and engineering services.....	1,258.2	1,307.2	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	1,372.9	1,382.2	1,386.6	1,389.3

See notes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2005				2006								
	2004	2005	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	Sept. ^P
Computer systems design and related services.....	1,148.6	1,189.3	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	1,258.8	1,267.8	1,274.6	1,278.5
Management and technical consulting services.....	789.9	843.6	852.9	855.5	861.4	865.4	867.8	871.7	875.4	878.0	879.4	880.0	886.5	892.0	895.9
Management of companies and enterprises.....	1,724.4	1,751.6	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	1,783.0	1,789.1	1,790.7	1,794.5
Administrative and waste services.....	7,896.0	8,117.0	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	8,294.9	8,294.2	8,315.4	8,314.5
Administrative and support services ¹	7,567.4	7,782.8	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	7,960.8	7,959.1	7,983.4	7,979.4
Employment services ¹	3,428.5	3,575.3	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	3,659.2	3,648.1	3,663.8	3,650.6
Temporary help services.....	2,387.2	2,538.9	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	2,602.7	2,596.6	2,600.5	2,588.6
Business support services.....	757.8	759.8	757.2	752.7	754.7	751.8	760.7	760.6	761.3	761.6	765.8	766.5	766.8	770.5	770.6
Services to buildings and dwellings.....	1,693.7	1,729.8	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	1,773.4	1,777.9	1,775.9	1,775.2
Waste management and remediation services.....	328.6	334.2	334.0	330.2	332.7	334.1	335.2	334.4	335.8	335.5	335.0	334.1	335.1	332.0	335.1
Educational and health services.....	16,953	17,342	17,451	17,440	17,481	17,507	17,544	17,585	17,622	17,650	17,676	17,704	17,735	17,805	17,842
Educational services.....	2,762.5	2,818.9	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	2,852.2	2,856.9	2,889.1	2,889.6
Health care and social assistance.....	14,190.2	14,522.9	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	14,852.1	14,877.6	14,915.7	14,952.5
Ambulatory health care services ¹	4,952.3	5,110.0	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	5,257.1	5,271.7	5,287.0	5,308.6
Offices of physicians.....	2,047.8	2,101.1	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	2,173.7	2,180.3	2,182.8	2,196.8
Outpatient care centers.....	450.5	473.5	479.3	480.6	482.4	484.1	485.9	486.9	488.6	488.8	488.8	490.3	489.2	491.5	492.6
Home health care services.....	776.6	814.1	820.5	820.8	824.3	822.1	829.1	831.9	835.8	835.5	839.9	839.4	845.6	850.9	855.7
Hospitals.....	4,284.7	4,346.9	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	4,427.4	4,434.0	4,445.1	4,453.6
Nursing and residential care facilities ¹	2,818.4	2,856.2	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	2,900.9	2,909.9	2,910.6	2,910.4
Nursing care facilities.....	1,576.9	1,579.3	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	1,588.6	1,593.0	1,590.3	1,591.4
Social assistance ¹	2,134.8	2,209.8	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	2,266.7	2,262.0	2,273.0	2,279.9
Child day care services.....	764.7	784.5	787.8	793.2	792.9	793.3	795.1	795.8	795.6	797.0	793.7	790.6	781.9	789.7	787.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	12,493	12,802	12,826	12,840	12,881	12,898	12,932	12,955	12,976	12,989	13,014	13,023	13,062	13,099	13,127
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1,849.6	1,890.7	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	1,911.8	1,913.7	1,916.1	1,914.3
Performing arts and spectator sports.....	367.5	369.1	372.2	365.0	362.8	362.1	356.3	364.9	364.4	369.2	374.3	374.3	376.5	375.1	373.7
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks.....	118.3	120.7	123.2	121.6	121.0	121.6	121.4	121.9	121.5	122.8	124.1	123.8	123.9	124.4	124.5
Amusements, gambling, and recreation.....	1,363.8	1,400.9	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	1,413.7	1,413.3	1,416.6	1,416.1
Accommodations and food services.....	10,643.2	10,911.4	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	11,110.8	11,148.0	11,182.6	11,212.4
Accommodations.....	1,789.5	1,812.0	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	1,798.0	1,806.5	1,809.9	1,817.5
Food services and drinking places.....	8,853.7	9,099.4	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	9,312.8	9,341.5	9,372.7	9,394.9
Other services.....	5,409	5,386	5,381	5,371	5,377	5,386	5,397	5,396	5,399	5,399	5,405	5,402	5,398	5,404	5,416
Repair and maintenance.....	1,228.8	1,236.2	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	1,251.8	1,245.9	1,252.5	1,256.3
Personal and laundry services	1,272.9	1,272.9	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	1,267.9	1,271.2	1,268.2	1,272.6
Membership associations and organizations.....	2,907.5	2,877.1	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	2,882.5	2,880.9	2,883.0	2,887.0
Government.....	21,621	21,803	21,855	21,852	21,880	21,878	21,844	21,876	21,899	21,918	21,924	21,951	21,970	22,020	22,048
Federal.....	2,730	2,724	2,725	2,724	2,728	2,713	2,705	2,707	2,706	2,704	2,708	2,708	2,716	2,708	2,706
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service.....	1,947.5	1,950.8	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	1,942.7	1,943.2	1,940.3	1,938.8
U.S. Postal Service.....	782.1	773.4	774.7	774.1	774.9	772.1	769.1	767.9	769.3	766.2	769.7	764.9	772.9	767.5	767.2
State.....	4,982	5,021	5,026	5,022	5,032	5,036	5,007	5,024	5,024	5,032	5,032	5,038	5,039	5,055	5,061
Education.....	2,238.1	2,249.7	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	2,258.3	2,256.1	2,268.6	2,275.0
Other State government.....	2,743.9	2,770.9	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	2,779.8	2,783.0	2,786.1	2,786.3
Local.....	13,909	14,058	14,104	14,106	14,120	14,129	14,132	14,145	14,169	14,182	14,184	14,205	14,215	14,257	14,281
Education.....	7,765.2	7,864.1	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	7,934.1	7,940.2	7,973.2	7,990.1
Other local government.....	6,144.1	6,193.7	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	6,270.7	6,274.7	6,284.0	6,291.0

¹ Includes other industries not shown separately.

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

p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Annual average		2005				2006								
	2004	2005	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^p	Sept. ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.8
GOODS-PRODUCING	40.0	40.1	40.0	40.3	40.4	40.2	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.6	40.4	40.6	40.7	40.6	40.3
Natural resources and mining	44.5	45.6	45.9	46.0	45.0	45.6	46.1	45.2	45.2	45.5	44.9	46.0	46.0	45.3	45.1
Construction	38.3	38.6	38.2	38.5	39.2	38.7	39.1	38.9	38.9	39.1	38.5	39.0	38.8	39.0	38.5
Manufacturing	40.8	40.7	40.7	41.0	40.8	40.8	40.9	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.2	41.3	41.4	41.3	41.1
Overtime hours.....	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3
Durable goods.....	41.3	41.1	41.2	41.6	41.3	41.2	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.6	41.5	41.6	41.8	41.6	41.3
Overtime hours.....	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.3
Wood products.....	40.7	40.0	39.6	40.8	40.5	40.1	40.1	40.3	40.4	40.4	40.1	39.6	40.1	39.9	39.6
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	42.3	42.2	41.9	42.6	43.5	42.7	43.1	42.9	43.0	43.3	43.1	43.6	43.6	43.3	43.2
Primary metals.....	43.1	43.1	43.4	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.7	43.6	43.4	43.4	43.7	43.8	44.0	43.7	43.6
Fabricated metal products.....	41.1	41.0	40.8	41.6	41.2	41.1	41.2	41.3	41.5	41.7	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.7	41.4
Machinery.....	41.9	42.1	42.1	42.2	42.0	41.9	41.8	42.1	42.1	42.6	42.5	42.5	42.9	42.7	42.4
Computer and electronic products.....	40.4	40.0	40.2	40.5	40.3	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.5	40.7	40.5	40.8	40.6	40.5	40.4
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	40.7	40.6	41.3	41.4	41.0	40.9	41.2	41.4	41.3	41.4	41.2	41.3	41.5	41.0	40.7
Transportation equipment.....	42.5	42.5	42.7	43.0	42.7	42.6	42.6	42.7	42.8	43.0	43.0	42.9	43.5	42.9	42.5
Furniture and related products.....	39.5	39.2	39.3	39.2	38.5	38.3	38.2	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.7	38.7	38.6	39.0	38.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.5	38.7	38.8	39.0	38.6	38.5	38.5	38.6	38.5	38.7	38.7	38.9	38.7	38.7	38.5
Nondurable goods.....	40.0	39.9	39.9	40.1	40.0	40.2	40.3	40.4	40.4	40.5	40.6	40.7	40.8	40.7	40.7
Overtime hours.....	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2
Food manufacturing.....	39.3	39.0	38.8	38.9	39.0	39.3	39.6	39.7	39.8	39.7	39.9	39.9	40.1	39.8	40.2
Beverage and tobacco products.....	39.2	40.0	39.5	40.8	40.1	40.0	39.9	39.9	40.2	40.1	40.9	41.2	41.7	41.1	40.8
Textile mills.....	40.1	40.3	39.9	40.2	40.6	41.0	40.6	40.5	40.3	40.3	40.4	40.8	40.8	41.1	40.7
Textile product mills.....	38.9	39.0	38.7	38.8	39.6	40.0	40.1	40.4	39.6	40.2	40.2	40.2	40.3	40.4	39.6
Apparel.....	36.0	35.7	35.8	36.1	35.9	35.6	36.0	35.8	36.0	36.5	36.7	36.8	36.7	36.6	36.6
Leather and allied products.....	38.4	38.4	38.5	38.7	39.5	39.4	39.4	39.3	39.5	38.8	39.3	39.1	39.2	39.6	38.8
Paper and paper products.....	42.1	42.5	42.8	42.9	42.5	42.6	42.4	42.5	42.4	42.9	43.1	43.3	43.5	43.4	42.9
Printing and related support activities.....	38.4	38.4	38.6	38.5	38.3	38.4	38.8	39.0	39.0	39.3	39.2	39.3	39.1	39.1	39.2
Petroleum and coal products.....	44.9	45.6	47.4	47.3	45.8	44.5	45.0	44.6	45.0	45.1	45.4	45.6	45.6	45.4	45.1
Chemicals.....	42.8	42.3	42.0	42.9	42.3	42.5	42.6	42.8	42.7	42.7	42.4	42.6	42.8	42.7	43.1
Plastics and rubber products.....	40.4	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.1	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.8	40.8	40.7	40.8	41.0	40.9	40.5
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.5	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.4	33.3	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4
Wholesale trade.....	37.8	37.7	37.7	37.8	37.8	37.9	37.8	37.9	37.8	38.1	37.9	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0
Retail trade.....	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.4	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.4	30.4	30.5	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.3	30.4
Transportation and warehousing.....	37.2	37.0	36.6	36.7	36.8	36.7	36.6	36.7	36.7	36.6	36.7	36.9	36.9	37.0	36.7
Utilities.....	40.9	41.1	41.2	41.3	41.2	41.4	41.0	41.1	41.0	41.2	41.3	41.3	41.6	41.7	41.4
Information	36.3	36.5	36.6	36.7	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.8	36.8	36.9
Financial activities	35.5	35.9	36.0	36.1	35.9	35.9	36.0	35.7	35.6	35.7	35.5	35.6	35.7	35.5	35.7
Professional and business services	34.2	34.2	34.3	34.3	34.3	34.3	34.6	34.5	34.4	34.7	34.4	34.6	34.6	34.7	34.7
Education and health services	32.4	32.6	32.7	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.6	32.6	32.5	32.4	32.5
Leisure and hospitality	25.7	25.7	25.8	25.7	25.7	25.6	25.7	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.8
Other services	31.0	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	31.0	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.9	30.8

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2005				2006								
	2004	2005	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^p	Sept. ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars.....	\$15.67	\$16.11	\$16.19	\$16.28	\$16.28	\$16.35	\$16.40	\$16.47	\$16.51	\$16.61	\$16.62	\$16.69	\$16.76	\$16.81	\$16.85
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.23	8.17	8.05	8.09	8.15	8.20	8.17	8.20	8.19	8.18	8.15	8.17	8.16	8.16	8.24
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	17.19	17.60	17.66	17.74	17.74	17.77	17.79	17.80	17.82	17.87	17.92	17.99	18.00	18.06	18.08
Natural resources and mining.....	18.07	18.73	19.03	19.04	18.95	19.12	19.33	19.40	19.52	19.71	19.79	19.85	19.89	20.06	20.17
Construction.....	19.23	19.46	19.54	19.58	19.59	19.65	19.63	19.66	19.65	19.70	19.86	20.02	20.06	20.11	20.17
Manufacturing.....	16.15	16.56	16.60	16.71	16.68	16.70	16.71	16.72	16.74	16.78	16.79	16.80	16.80	16.85	16.86
Excluding overtime.....	15.29	15.69	15.73	15.82	15.79	15.83	15.84	15.83	15.87	15.89	15.90	15.91	15.93	16.00	16.02
Durable goods.....	16.82	17.34	17.38	17.51	17.50	17.52	17.53	17.54	17.57	17.60	17.65	17.68	17.69	17.74	17.77
Nondurable goods.....	15.05	15.27	15.30	15.35	15.29	15.31	15.33	15.33	15.33	15.37	15.33	15.30	15.28	15.32	15.30
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	15.26	15.71	15.80	15.89	15.89	15.97	16.03	16.11	16.16	16.27	16.27	16.34	16.43	16.47	16.52
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	14.58	14.93	14.98	15.05	15.04	15.10	15.13	15.19	15.20	15.30	15.30	15.38	15.48	15.49	15.53
Wholesale trade.....	17.65	18.16	18.26	18.32	18.45	18.56	18.53	18.61	18.66	18.69	18.79	18.84	18.94	19.00	19.10
Retail trade.....	12.08	12.36	12.35	12.43	12.35	12.39	12.44	12.46	12.47	12.58	12.54	12.60	12.66	12.65	12.67
Transportation and warehousing.....	16.52	16.71	16.82	16.82	16.85	16.87	16.91	16.99	16.98	17.10	17.04	17.19	17.36	17.34	17.40
Utilities.....	25.61	26.70	26.95	27.17	27.15	27.34	27.48	27.54	27.53	27.44	27.34	27.47	27.57	27.47	27.33
Information.....	21.40	22.07	22.32	22.65	22.40	22.60	22.98	22.82	23.00	23.13	23.16	23.24	23.34	23.40	23.45
Financial activities.....	17.52	17.94	18.01	18.09	18.20	18.27	18.33	18.45	18.49	18.64	18.64	18.69	18.79	18.86	19.03
Professional and business services.....	17.48	18.07	18.15	18.30	18.29	18.42	18.54	18.66	18.80	18.98	18.93	18.98	19.15	19.17	19.29
Education and health services.....	16.15	16.72	16.84	16.90	16.95	17.00	17.04	17.13	17.16	17.22	17.26	17.33	17.36	17.44	17.45
Leisure and hospitality.....	8.91	9.14	9.22	9.22	9.24	9.27	9.27	9.36	9.42	9.49	9.54	9.57	9.61	9.67	9.69
Other services.....	13.98	14.33	14.40	14.46	14.46	14.47	14.48	14.50	14.48	14.49	14.52	14.56	14.60	14.61	14.67

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2005				2006								
	2004	2005	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	Sept. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$15.67	\$16.11	\$16.22	\$16.35	\$16.30	\$16.37	\$16.52	\$16.51	\$16.51	\$16.68	\$16.58	\$16.60	\$16.71	\$16.70	\$16.88
Seasonally adjusted.....	—	—	16.19	16.28	16.28	16.35	16.40	16.47	16.51	16.61	16.62	16.69	16.76	16.81	16.85
GOODS-PRODUCING	17.19	17.60	17.78	17.82	17.76	17.82	17.73	17.72	17.72	17.82	17.89	17.99	18.02	18.12	18.20
Natural resources and mining	18.07	18.73	18.93	19.01	18.90	19.23	19.47	19.41	19.61	19.82	19.79	19.77	19.83	19.93	20.04
Construction	19.23	19.46	19.69	19.75	19.61	19.68	19.50	19.57	19.53	19.61	19.78	19.99	20.13	20.23	20.36
Manufacturing	16.15	16.56	16.66	16.70	16.70	16.81	16.76	16.71	16.71	16.76	16.76	16.78	16.72	16.81	16.91
Durable goods.....	16.82	17.34	17.45	17.52	17.54	17.67	17.56	17.54	17.54	17.56	17.60	17.64	17.54	17.71	17.84
Wood products.....	13.03	13.16	13.08	13.28	13.32	13.23	13.17	13.16	13.17	13.27	13.35	13.49	13.46	13.48	13.56
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	16.25	16.61	16.76	16.71	16.55	16.53	16.51	16.55	16.61	16.72	16.60	16.56	16.58	16.73	16.52
Primary metals.....	18.57	18.94	19.07	19.08	19.21	19.16	19.37	19.22	19.18	19.34	19.10	19.12	19.14	19.32	19.63
Fabricated metal products.....	15.31	15.80	15.91	15.93	16.01	16.18	16.12	16.06	16.09	16.04	16.09	16.13	16.18	16.10	16.20
Machinery.....	16.68	17.03	17.02	17.06	17.01	17.07	17.07	17.01	16.99	16.95	17.03	17.03	17.13	17.14	17.26
Computer and electronic products.....	17.27	18.40	18.65	18.61	18.60	18.72	18.71	18.75	18.61	18.76	18.71	18.81	19.06	19.12	19.34
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	14.90	15.25	15.32	15.39	15.42	15.56	15.47	15.48	15.42	15.37	15.42	15.47	15.55	15.65	15.61
Transportation equipment.....	21.49	22.10	22.31	22.54	22.55	22.71	22.33	22.30	22.32	22.28	22.40	22.50	21.92	22.45	22.61
Furniture and related products.....	13.16	13.44	13.55	13.45	13.45	13.52	13.53	13.48	13.50	13.70	13.66	13.65	13.74	13.82	13.95
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	13.84	14.08	14.06	14.08	14.12	14.20	14.08	14.08	14.30	14.37	14.40	14.29	14.53	14.52	14.52
Nondurable goods.....	15.05	15.27	15.34	15.31	15.28	15.35	15.39	15.31	15.29	15.38	15.31	15.29	15.33	15.27	15.33
Food manufacturing.....	12.98	13.04	13.08	13.00	13.06	13.13	13.08	13.01	13.02	13.08	13.11	13.13	13.09	13.14	13.15
Beverages and tobacco products.....	19.14	18.79	18.67	18.57	18.76	18.59	18.41	18.24	18.19	18.39	18.24	17.99	18.19	17.96	18.23
Textile mills.....	12.13	12.38	12.39	12.31	12.48	12.45	12.50	12.38	12.41	12.42	12.42	12.55	12.54	12.65	12.57
Textile product mills.....	11.39	11.66	11.70	11.71	11.78	11.89	11.75	11.74	11.74	11.90	11.97	11.98	12.07	11.90	11.97
Apparel.....	9.75	10.24	10.36	10.28	10.41	10.47	10.62	10.59	10.61	10.61	10.58	10.63	10.68	10.56	10.60
Leather and allied products.....	11.63	11.50	11.70	11.49	11.57	11.33	11.25	11.00	11.11	11.25	11.45	11.72	11.58	11.66	11.44
Paper and paper products.....	17.91	17.98	17.97	17.94	17.87	17.91	17.87	17.74	17.78	17.98	17.88	17.93	18.24	17.91	18.14
Printing and related support activities.....	15.71	15.75	15.95	15.89	15.73	15.92	15.90	15.69	15.77	15.72	15.77	15.65	15.76	15.81	15.82
Petroleum and coal products.....	24.39	24.54	24.39	24.59	24.64	24.62	24.74	24.78	24.81	24.74	24.32	23.91	23.66	23.53	24.12
Chemicals.....	19.17	19.67	19.84	19.88	19.68	19.85	19.95	19.92	19.63	19.76	19.51	19.34	19.25	19.18	19.40
Plastics and rubber products.....	14.59	14.82	14.87	14.80	14.78	14.84	15.00	14.89	14.90	14.93	14.93	15.00	15.05	15.08	15.07
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	15.26	15.71	15.79	15.95	15.90	15.98	16.20	16.19	16.19	16.38	16.23	16.21	16.36	16.31	16.51
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.58	14.93	15.00	15.09	15.00	14.96	15.20	15.23	15.23	15.44	15.29	15.35	15.52	15.44	15.56
Wholesale trade.....	17.65	18.16	18.23	18.42	18.46	18.58	18.64	18.65	18.60	18.86	18.71	18.73	19.06	18.92	19.08
Retail trade.....	12.08	12.36	12.37	12.42	12.28	12.25	12.47	12.47	12.50	12.70	12.57	12.61	12.69	12.63	12.71
Transportation and warehousing.....	16.52	16.71	16.82	16.83	16.88	16.86	16.92	16.95	16.96	17.11	16.97	17.17	17.42	17.36	17.42
Utilities.....	25.61	26.70	27.19	27.26	27.37	27.44	27.53	27.60	27.60	27.69	27.33	27.19	27.48	27.19	27.49
Information	21.40	22.07	22.40	22.80	22.45	22.61	23.08	22.84	22.89	23.19	23.10	23.00	23.20	23.32	23.58
Financial activities	17.52	17.94	18.02	18.22	18.17	18.23	18.45	18.45	18.46	18.76	18.59	18.57	18.80	18.78	19.03
Professional and business services	17.48	18.07	18.04	18.38	18.25	18.44	18.85	18.77	18.82	19.20	18.86	18.84	19.22	18.94	19.14
Education and health services	16.15	16.72	16.87	16.90	16.94	17.04	17.10	17.14	17.16	17.23	17.21	17.27	17.38	17.41	17.48
Leisure and hospitality	8.91	9.14	9.23	9.26	9.29	9.39	9.33	9.41	9.43	9.48	9.55	9.49	9.49	9.58	9.72
Other services	13.98	14.33	14.39	14.45	14.46	14.52	14.55	14.54	14.49	14.58	14.55	14.51	14.48	14.51	14.70

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2005				2006								
	2004	2005	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	Sept. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	528.36	543.65	549.86	557.54	550.94	551.67	558.38	553.09	554.74	565.45	558.75	564.40	571.48	569.47	572.23
Seasonally adjusted.....			547.22	550.26	550.26	552.63	554.32	556.69	558.04	563.08	561.76	565.79	568.16	568.18	569.53
GOODS-PRODUCING	688.17	705.28	721.87	723.49	721.06	719.93	710.97	708.80	712.34	711.02	724.55	735.79	729.81	741.11	742.56
Natural resources and mining	803.82	853.89	876.46	882.06	854.28	876.89	887.83	869.57	876.57	901.81	892.53	915.35	908.21	912.79	913.82
CONSTRUCTION	735.55	750.63	775.79	772.23	768.71	749.81	744.90	747.57	749.95	753.02	769.44	791.60	793.12	807.18	800.15
Manufacturing	658.59	673.61	684.73	688.04	688.04	695.93	685.48	680.10	685.11	677.10	690.51	693.01	683.85	694.25	700.07
Durable goods.....	694.13	713.05	725.92	730.58	731.42	738.61	723.47	720.89	726.16	714.69	730.40	735.59	722.65	736.74	742.14
Wood products.....	530.15	526.91	524.51	545.81	544.79	533.17	521.53	517.19	526.80	530.80	539.34	540.95	539.75	543.24	538.33
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	688.20	700.62	715.65	728.56	731.51	699.22	698.37	695.10	704.26	717.29	718.78	728.64	719.57	732.77	720.27
Primary metals.....	799.78	815.52	829.55	828.07	839.48	843.04	854.22	839.91	834.33	823.88	832.76	833.63	830.68	838.49	859.79
Fabricated metal products.....	628.80	647.32	653.90	665.87	664.42	674.71	665.76	660.07	666.13	649.62	666.13	669.40	665.00	669.76	673.92
Machinery.....	699.59	716.48	721.65	718.23	719.52	728.89	716.94	712.72	716.98	705.12	723.78	723.78	729.74	725.02	735.28
Computer and electronic products.....	697.83	735.82	753.46	757.43	760.74	763.78	754.01	753.75	753.71	752.28	755.88	765.57	768.12	768.62	785.20
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	606.97	619.19	637.31	643.30	641.47	645.74	638.91	631.58	633.76	613.26	630.68	634.27	636.00	641.65	640.01
Transportation equipment.....	912.98	938.37	963.79	973.73	967.40	990.16	949.03	949.98	957.53	926.85	965.44	969.75	916.26	963.11	972.23
Furniture and related products.....	519.62	527.11	540.65	521.86	520.52	529.98	514.14	516.28	518.40	520.60	524.54	533.72	530.36	545.89	546.84
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	533.07	545.19	546.93	550.53	547.86	552.38	542.08	544.90	554.84	547.50	557.28	558.74	555.05	563.38	560.47
Nondurable goods.....	602.53	609.13	618.20	616.99	617.31	624.75	620.22	613.93	616.19	613.66	620.06	622.30	620.87	621.49	630.06
Food manufacturing.....	509.55	508.03	516.66	510.90	515.87	522.57	515.35	507.39	511.69	506.20	521.78	525.20	522.29	525.60	537.84
Beverages and tobacco products.....	751.20	752.39	741.20	752.09	757.90	738.02	721.67	720.48	729.42	733.76	755.14	751.98	765.80	747.14	743.78
Textile mills.....	486.68	498.47	499.32	491.17	511.68	515.43	510.00	498.91	503.85	498.04	501.77	509.53	504.11	519.92	514.11
Textile product mills.....	443.12	455.19	458.64	456.69	470.02	483.92	473.53	473.12	466.08	468.86	478.80	482.79	479.18	478.38	477.60
Apparel.....	351.56	366.11	370.89	372.14	375.80	376.92	379.13	380.18	385.14	379.84	388.29	391.18	387.68	387.55	386.90
Leather and allied products.....	446.66	442.16	450.45	448.11	460.49	449.80	438.75	430.10	443.29	429.75	451.13	459.42	449.30	460.57	441.58
Paper and paper products.....	754.14	763.36	778.10	773.21	766.62	779.09	761.26	745.08	746.76	758.76	770.63	778.16	789.79	775.50	783.65
Printing and related support activities.....	603.97	604.80	623.65	616.53	608.75	617.70	618.51	611.91	616.61	609.94	613.45	610.35	609.91	615.01	626.47
Petroleum and coal products.....	1,095.00	1,117.94	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	1,090.30	1,083.63	1,056.50	1,107.11
Chemicals.....	819.73	831.40	831.30	848.88	838.37	853.55	855.86	854.57	840.16	843.75	823.32	821.95	816.20	815.15	834.20
Plastics and rubber products.....	589.84	592.50	602.24	593.48	597.11	611.41	609.00	601.56	607.92	597.20	607.65	613.50	606.52	615.26	616.36
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	493.30	508.66	511.60	519.97	513.57	516.15	526.50	521.32	519.70	533.99	522.61	526.83	538.24	531.71	534.92
Trade, transportation, and utilities	488.42	498.59	502.50	505.52	498.00	499.66	501.60	501.07	502.59	517.24	509.16	514.23	526.13	518.78	521.26
Wholesale trade.....	667.09	684.91	689.09	703.64	697.79	702.32	706.46	701.24	699.36	722.34	707.24	711.74	731.90	718.96	725.04
Retail trade.....	371.13	377.68	379.76	377.57	372.08	376.08	375.35	372.85	375.00	388.62	382.13	385.87	393.39	387.74	388.93
Transportation and warehousing.....	614.82	618.64	620.66	624.39	624.56	623.82	615.89	611.90	615.65	624.52	619.41	633.57	651.51	645.79	642.80
Utilities.....	1,048.44	1,097.16	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	1,122.95	1,143.17	1,133.82	1,149.08
Information	777.05	805.89	819.84	843.60	821.67	827.53	849.34	831.38	830.91	855.71	836.22	841.80	865.36	860.51	870.10
Financial activities	622.87	644.71	643.31	665.03	648.67	650.81	673.43	654.98	651.64	680.99	654.37	657.38	682.44	664.81	673.66
Professional and business services	597.56	618.46	618.77	635.95	625.98	632.49	652.21	645.69	645.53	666.24	646.90	653.75	670.78	659.11	664.16
Education and health services	523.78	544.80	549.96	554.32	550.55	553.80	560.88	555.34	554.27	561.70	557.60	561.28	570.06	565.83	568.10
Leisure and hospitality	228.65	235.29	235.37	239.83	235.97	236.63	236.05	238.07	238.58	243.64	242.57	245.79	253.38	251.95	248.83
Other services	433.04	443.06	444.65	447.95	445.37	447.22	451.05	447.83	444.84	451.98	448.14	449.81	451.78	451.26	452.76

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

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision. Dash indicates data not available. p = preliminary.

17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2002.....	40.8	36.5	38.3	38.7	40.1	46.0	43.7	43.3	41.7	41.9	41.5	36.0
2003.....	44.1	37.9	34.9	38.3	42.8	38.8	37.6	39.7	50.7	49.8	52.0	51.3
2004.....	51.6	49.5	62.4	65.5	62.4	57.7	52.7	52.0	57.0	54.3	55.0	54.1
2005.....	50.7	57.7	56.7	54.7	54.5	56.7	59.2	54.1	51.4	53.4	61.7	58.6
2006.....	61.0	59.9	58.5	64.4	55.8	56.8	53.8	53.1	55.9			
Over 3-month span:												
2002.....	34.5	36.2	35.6	35.8	34.9	38.8	38.5	44.8	37.6	39.7	37.2	39.6
2003.....	40.6	34.2	34.7	32.7	35.3	41.7	38.5	33.8	42.6	47.8	49.8	50.5
2004.....	54.3	53.4	57.6	63.1	69.4	68.3	58.8	55.6	57.4	56.5	59.9	55.2
2005.....	52.9	56.7	59.2	60.4	56.8	60.8	60.4	59.7	57.9	52.2	57.0	63.7
2006.....	66.2	65.5	63.3	63.7	63.8	59.7	56.7	58.8	56.1			
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	65.8	62.9	59.9	59.7			
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	65.3	60.8	62.6	63.8			
Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2002.....	19.6	21.4	18.5	29.2	25.0	30.4	36.9	25.6	28.6	17.9	17.9	19.6
2003.....	32.7	19.6	19.6	10.7	23.2	19.0	19.6	29.2	28.6	36.3	42.3	40.5
2004.....	44.0	47.6	44.6	64.9	53.6	45.8	56.5	52.4	41.7	42.3	39.9	39.3
2005.....	39.3	38.7	38.7	42.3	44.6	34.5	47.6	35.7	45.2	43.5	50.0	52.4
2006.....	59.5	48.8	49.4	57.7	50.0	60.7	45.2	39.9	44.0			
Over 3-month span:												
2002.....	9.5	9.5	11.3	17.9	14.9	17.9	22.6	25.6	22.6	17.3	9.5	11.9
2003.....	18.5	11.3	12.5	8.3	7.7	11.3	14.9	15.5	16.7	27.4	32.1	35.7
2004.....	43.5	42.3	43.5	53.6	57.7	58.9	53.6	48.8	48.2	40.5	38.1	31.0
2005.....	35.7	39.9	42.9	39.9	37.5	41.1	39.3	35.7	39.9	36.3	36.9	50.0
2006.....	56.0	51.8	48.8	50.6	48.8	51.2	48.8	49.4	37.5			
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	51.8	45.2	45.2	47.6			
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	42.9	42.9	45.8			

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

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

Data for the two most recent months are preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2006							2006							
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	
Total ²	4,089	4,070	3,945	3,960	3,844	4,061	4,053	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	
Industry															
Total private ²	3,633	3,603	3,496	3,476	3,363	3,604	3,570	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.0	
Construction.....	144	138	119	161	148	162	144	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.9	
Manufacturing.....	318	323	311	301	305	310	300	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	651	672	687	640	605	686	690	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.6	
Professional and business services.....	702	748	693	616	651	661	663	3.9	4.2	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.7	
Education and health services.....	692	674	651	659	643	678	699	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.8	
Leisure and hospitality.....	506	485	496	487	482	501	515	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	
Government.....	458	467	452	467	478	464	480	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	
Region³															
Northeast.....	732	672	670	699	699	747	773	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	
South.....	1,634	1,600	1,591	1,507	1,498	1,548	1,543	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	
Midwest.....	721	770	787	777	739	809	790	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	
West.....	985	1,022	918	935	911	955	972	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	

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

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

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

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

NOTE: The job openings level is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month; the job openings rate is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month as a percent of total employment plus job openings.

^P = preliminary.

19. Hires levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2006							2006							
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	
Total ²	4,884	4,649	4,949	4,899	4,995	4,831	4,684	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	
Industry															
Total private ²	4,503	4,301	4,573	4,508	4,741	4,396	4,349	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.8	
Construction.....	344	376	374	366	365	351	328	4.6	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.4	
Manufacturing.....	341	328	385	378	380	353	316	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.2	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,103	1,029	1,018	1,099	1,045	1,070	966	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.7	
Professional and business services.....	922	858	1,006	905	967	860	959	5.4	5.0	5.8	5.2	5.6	4.9	5.5	
Education and health services.....	435	481	549	465	521	482	475	2.5	2.7	3.1	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.7	
Leisure and hospitality.....	899	775	811	846	850	794	807	6.9	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.1	6.2	
Government.....	397	361	379	392	338	409	324	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.5	
Region³															
Northeast.....	914	849	852	729	841	738	697	3.6	3.3	3.3	2.9	3.3	2.9	2.7	
South.....	1,803	1,777	1,849	1,877	1,849	1,907	1,946	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	
Midwest.....	1,117	965	1,133	1,072	1,123	1,008	965	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.1	
West.....	1,127	1,152	1,114	1,207	1,177	1,160	1,104	3.8	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	

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

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

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

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

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

^P = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2006							2006							
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	
Total ²	4,681	4,495	4,811	4,631	4,479	4,386	4,339	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	
Industry															
Total private ²	4,360	4,203	4,488	4,299	4,168	4,083	4,054	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	
Construction.....	422	373	478	324	415	348	312	5.6	5.0	6.4	4.3	5.5	4.6	4.1	
Manufacturing.....	427	346	381	370	358	364	387	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	989	1,022	1,046	1,082	935	997	975	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	3.6	3.8	3.7	
Professional and business services.....	798	790	833	755	735	705	762	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.4	
Education and health services.....	399	437	487	424	431	460	407	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.3	
Leisure and hospitality.....	769	770	799	802	818	801	764	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.1	5.8	
Government.....	326	302	324	315	306	304	291	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	
Region³															
Northeast.....	714	711	779	724	763	695	760	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.7	3.0	
South.....	1,810	1,710	1,828	1,858	1,687	1,703	1,634	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.4	
Midwest.....	1,014	992	1,045	871	1,087	942	896	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.8	3.4	3.0	2.8	
West.....	1,188	1,116	1,136	1,137	979	1,070	1,046	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.6	3.5	

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

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

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

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

NOTE: The 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							
	2006							2006							
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P	
Total ²	2,763	2,541	2,723	2,699	2,623	2,597	2,401	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	
Industry															
Total private ²	2,606	2,383	2,565	2,554	2,469	2,442	2,260	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.0	
Construction.....	182	167	207	154	157	143	123	2.4	2.2	2.8	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.6	
Manufacturing.....	205	175	202	190	189	194	181	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	598	613	622	615	586	604	582	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	
Professional and business services.....	426	409	434	386	412	388	393	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.3	
Education and health services.....	267	253	276	290	277	300	272	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	
Leisure and hospitality.....	561	535	533	622	549	542	476	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.8	4.2	4.1	3.6	
Government.....	156	159	159	146	156	153	146	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	
Region³															
Northeast.....	383	370	370	358	378	404	378	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	
South.....	1,129	1,026	1,152	1,153	1,081	1,095	983	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.0	
Midwest.....	619	575	581	552	562	551	511	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	
West.....	642	593	612	631	598	553	543	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	

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

^P = preliminary.

22. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: 10 largest counties, first quarter 2006.

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		March 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2005-06 ²	First quarter 2006	Percent change, first quarter 2005-06 ²
United States ³	8,770.7	132,613.1	2.2	\$838	8.1
Private industry	8,492.7	111,080.5	2.5	843	8.5
Natural resources and mining	123.5	1,634.5	2.7	882	13.2
Construction	867.6	7,296.6	7.3	823	9.9
Manufacturing	365.3	14,104.7	-.4	1,022	8.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,890.9	25,624.0	1.8	708	7.8
Information	144.0	3,041.5	-.1	1,374	10.4
Financial activities	840.5	8,101.5	2.3	1,629	9.9
Professional and business services	1,413.1	17,153.3	4.2	1,020	8.7
Education and health services	790.1	16,830.1	2.8	714	7.5
Leisure and hospitality	703.7	12,626.1	2.4	338	8.0
Other services	1,127.3	4,320.5	.8	508	7.2
Government	277.9	21,532.5	.8	808	5.3
Los Angeles, CA	392.0	4,179.3	2.6	944	9.3
Private industry	388.2	3,591.9	3.0	927	9.4
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	10.8	-4.8	1,067	-6.7
Construction	14.0	154.1	8.0	883	8.5
Manufacturing	16.1	469.5	-.8	1,002	11.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	55.3	803.3	2.4	768	8.3
Information	9.0	214.5	4.9	1,649	4.7
Financial activities	24.7	248.0	2.5	1,680	8.5
Professional and business services	42.6	593.1	4.3	1,103	13.2
Education and health services	28.1	471.1	2.7	804	10.9
Leisure and hospitality	27.1	383.9	3.3	503	11.3
Other services	170.4	242.9	6.4	403	2.8
Government	3.8	587.4	.3	1,046	8.5
Cook, IL	132.7	2,502.0	1.1	1,047	6.5
Private industry	131.5	2,186.2	1.4	1,061	7.1
Natural resources and mining .....	.1	1.3	8.0	1,032	6.6
Construction	11.4	89.2	4.8	1,182	5.0
Manufacturing	7.3	245.7	-3.3	987	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27.2	471.5	.3	803	8.1
Information	2.5	59.4	-2.5	1,628	9.2
Financial activities	14.9	216.8	.7	2,411	12.2
Professional and business services	27.3	423.4	3.8	1,286	3.9
Education and health services	13.1	361.0	2.2	765	7.1
Leisure and hospitality	11.1	219.2	3.1	388	9.0
Other services	13.2	93.7	-.3	668	6.4
Government	1.2	315.8	-.6	953	2.6
New York, NY	115.3	2,271.0	1.8	2,223	9.6
Private industry	115.0	1,824.7	2.2	2,524	9.5
Natural resources and mining .....	.0	.1	1.0	2,606	53.7
Construction	2.1	29.7	3.7	1,387	4.7
Manufacturing	3.1	39.2	-8.5	1,349	11.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.4	237.9	2.1	1,139	6.5
Information	4.2	129.6	.4	2,445	9.2
Financial activities	17.5	361.5	2.5	6,879	11.3
Professional and business services	23.1	454.2	2.7	2,067	6.9
Education and health services	8.1	281.5	1.5	929	5.8
Leisure and hospitality	10.5	195.2	1.9	734	9.7
Other services	16.7	84.0	.8	912	7.2
Government .....	.2	446.2	.3	998	8.6
Harris, TX	91.8	1,924.0	4.5	1,033	8.7
Private industry	91.4	1,673.1	4.9	1,067	9.1
Natural resources and mining	1.4	70.8	9.3	3,120	3.4
Construction	6.3	141.5	7.6	948	13.4
Manufacturing	4.6	171.9	4.8	1,398	10.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.3	402.7	4.2	953	9.8
Information	1.3	31.5	-1.3	1,311	12.1
Financial activities	10.0	116.6	2.1	1,464	10.4
Professional and business services	17.9	313.1	6.9	1,106	8.2
Education and health services	9.5	199.1	3.2	767	6.5
Leisure and hospitality	7.0	166.6	4.0	367	8.9
Other services	10.7	56.0	2.2	566	9.3
Government .....	.4	250.9	1.8	809	5.3
Maricopa, AZ	89.1	1,791.4	6.0	822	10.5
Private industry	88.5	1,579.3	6.7	822	10.3
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	8.9	-.8	741	17.1
Construction	9.0	175.7	13.8	856	18.4
Manufacturing	3.4	136.2	4.1	1,184	6.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	19.0	361.1	5.0	777	8.7
Information	1.5	32.1	-2.0	1,078	11.7
Financial activities	10.8	148.2	5.8	1,213	12.6
Professional and business services	18.9	301.0	6.3	787	9.6
Education and health services	8.5	183.5	7.3	810	9.9
Leisure and hospitality	6.2	176.4	5.1	381	10.8
Other services	6.2	46.8	1.7	552	12.2
Government .....	.6	212.1	1.2	820	11.4

See footnotes at end of table.

22. Continued—Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: 10 largest counties, first quarter 2006.

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		March 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2005-06 ²	First quarter 2006	Percent change, first quarter 2005-06 ²
Orange, CA	95.5	1,512.1	2.5	\$967	8.2
Private industry	94.1	1,361.3	2.8	955	8.3
Natural resources and mining .....	.2	7.0	-4.7	538	-6
Construction	7.0	106.2	10.9	1,008	10.2
Manufacturing	5.7	183.4	.5	1,143	11.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	17.9	270.8	2.0	884	8.3
Information	1.4	32.0	-9	1,414	11.9
Financial activities	11.3	140.9	1.3	1,599	3.4
Professional and business services	19.0	271.4	4.2	997	10.5
Education and health services	9.8	135.4	2.9	818	6.6
Leisure and hospitality	7.0	166.3	2.9	369	7.3
Other services	14.7	47.8	.3	540	6.3
Government	1.4	150.7	-9	1,075	7.6
Dallas, TX	66.5	1,439.9	3.2	1,033	8.4
Private industry	66.0	1,279.9	3.5	1,057	8.9
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	7.3	7.1	3,020	16.5
Construction	4.3	78.6	6.0	884	5.0
Manufacturing	3.2	147.1	3.4	1,261	7.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.9	300.4	2.2	944	9.4
Information	1.7	52.6	-2.5	1,526	12.4
Financial activities	8.4	138.7	3.8	1,644	10.2
Professional and business services	14.0	255.4	7.1	1,109	7.3
Education and health services	6.3	135.2	3.9	841	5.3
Leisure and hospitality	5.1	122.4	.1	489	15.3
Other services	6.5	39.8	-1.3	613	8.1
Government .....	.4	160.0	.8	843	4.1
San Diego, CA	92.2	1,313.3	1.6	904	10.8
Private industry	90.8	1,092.2	1.9	901	11.8
Natural resources and mining .....	.8	11.4	-2.5	511	12.8
Construction	7.3	92.9	4.9	937	15.3
Manufacturing	3.4	104.1	-1.5	1,207	10.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.6	217.0	2.0	729	7.8
Information	1.3	36.7	-2.1	2,349	39.9
Financial activities	9.9	86.0	4.0	1,294	5.9
Professional and business services	16.2	215.4	1.8	1,056	10.8
Education and health services	8.0	123.9	1.3	779	10.3
Leisure and hospitality	6.8	150.0	3.6	392	10.1
Other services	22.4	54.7	.7	464	7.7
Government	1.4	221.2	.2	917	6.1
King, WA	74.1	1,126.8	3.2	1,041	10.3
Private industry	73.6	974.4	3.8	1,056	10.8
Natural resources and mining .....	.4	3.3	1.7	1,325	1.6
Construction	6.4	62.8	12.8	961	8.3
Manufacturing	2.5	109.6	4.6	1,413	16.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.7	215.3	1.8	916	9.8
Information	1.7	69.7	1.2	1,817	9.2
Financial activities	6.7	75.7	2.3	1,534	11.8
Professional and business services	12.3	174.5	7.3	1,200	9.9
Education and health services	6.2	116.0	2.5	781	10.8
Leisure and hospitality	5.7	103.1	2.6	447	4.9
Other services	16.9	44.5	-6	527	8.0
Government .....	.5	152.4	-4	942	5.5
Miami-Dade, FL	85.9	1,014.5	2.2	826	11.0
Private industry	85.6	861.6	2.6	801	10.9
Natural resources and mining .....	.5	11.1	4.0	445	20.3
Construction	5.7	49.6	13.4	851	13.0
Manufacturing	2.7	48.3	-1.1	756	9.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	23.8	247.4	2.3	744	9.6
Information	1.7	22.3	-3.1	1,269	11.5
Financial activities	10.0	71.1	3.9	1,334	11.4
Professional and business services	17.1	140.0	-2.0	932	13.0
Education and health services	8.6	131.5	4.9	749	6.7
Leisure and hospitality	5.8	102.1	1.9	505	(⁴)
Other services	7.7	34.5	2.3	481	8.6
Government .....	.3	152.9	-4	965	12.2

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

Virgin Islands.

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

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

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

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

23. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: by State, first quarter 2006.

State	Establishments, first quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		March 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2005-06	First quarter 2006	Percent change, first quarter 2005-06
United States ²	8,770.7	132,613.1	2.2	\$838	8.1
Alabama	116.1	1,923.6	2.6	690	7.6
Alaska	20.6	296.3	2.0	791	6.5
Arizona	145.1	2,613.3	6.0	767	10.2
Arkansas	80.5	1,171.6	2.5	621	7.1
California	1,279.8	15,422.5	2.7	952	9.2
Colorado	172.2	2,211.3	2.5	858	9.2
Connecticut	111.2	1,640.1	1.1	1,191	10.0
Delaware	30.1	415.0	1.7	965	9.8
District of Columbia	31.4	664.9	.3	1,371	7.3
Florida	587.0	8,014.1	3.7	735	8.2
Georgia	260.2	3,989.2	2.8	799	7.7
Hawaii	37.1	615.1	2.7	719	7.5
Idaho	53.4	623.3	5.0	609	8.6
Illinois	344.4	5,733.7	1.6	913	7.7
Indiana	155.2	2,870.4	1.1	717	7.5
Iowa	92.2	1,445.7	1.8	662	7.5
Kansas	84.7	1,317.1	1.7	686	8.7
Kentucky	108.8	1,769.9	1.8	671	6.8
Louisiana	121.6	1,793.1	-4.1	697	12.6
Maine	48.9	577.5	.9	652	6.2
Maryland	161.6	2,511.2	2.1	897	7.9
Massachusetts	205.8	3,136.3	1.3	1,045	8.4
Michigan	257.3	4,207.8	-6	816	4.7
Minnesota	173.0	2,633.0	2.7	827	5.8
Mississippi	68.6	1,112.1	.0	597	9.3
Missouri	172.2	2,680.5	1.6	724	7.7
Montana	40.6	416.8	3.3	572	7.3
Nebraska	57.6	888.4	1.0	648	8.0
Nevada	70.0	1,260.0	6.2	764	6.7
New Hampshire	48.0	617.1	1.7	800	7.5
New Jersey	278.6	3,933.9	1.8	1,037	7.6
New Mexico	51.8	795.5	4.0	647	8.6
New York	566.9	8,329.2	1.0	1,193	8.8
North Carolina	238.4	3,905.5	2.4	744	7.8
North Dakota	25.2	328.8	2.8	586	6.9
Ohio	293.3	5,267.2	.8	751	6.5
Oklahoma	95.9	1,505.6	3.5	660	11.9
Oregon	126.8	1,669.7	2.9	734	7.3
Pennsylvania	334.3	5,551.7	1.6	807	8.0
Rhode Island	35.9	468.2	.4	777	5.6
South Carolina	122.5	1,834.1	1.9	661	8.2
South Dakota	29.4	373.2	2.2	581	6.6
Tennessee	135.1	2,717.7	2.3	705	6.8
Texas	530.4	9,850.2	4.0	824	8.6
Utah	84.4	1,147.2	5.0	660	8.9
Vermont	24.5	300.5	.9	688	7.7
Virginia	218.2	3,613.3	2.5	862	8.6
Washington	208.1	2,784.0	3.1	833	8.7
West Virginia	48.2	697.7	2.0	625	7.2
Wisconsin	164.1	2,712.2	.8	716	7.5
Wyoming	23.5	256.8	5.0	667	9.3
Puerto Rico	59.6	1,048.1	.2	450	3.9
Virgin Islands	3.4	45.6	2.8	664	2.3

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

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

Year	Average establishments	Average annual employment	Total annual wages (in thousands)	Average annual wage per employee	Average weekly wage
Total covered (UI and UCFE)					
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
2003	8,228,840	127,795,827	4,826,251,547	37,765	726
2004	8,364,795	129,278,176	5,087,561,796	39,354	757
2005	8,571,144	131,571,623	5,351,949,496	40,677	782
UI covered					
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
2003	8,177,087	125,031,551	4,676,319,378	37,401	719
2004	8,312,729	126,538,579	4,929,262,369	38,955	749
2005	8,518,249	128,837,948	5,188,301,929	40,270	774
Private industry covered					
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
2003	7,963,340	107,065,553	4,015,823,311	37,508	721
2004	8,093,142	108,490,066	4,245,640,890	39,134	753
2005	8,294,662	110,611,016	4,480,311,193	40,505	779
State government covered					
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
2003	64,467	4,481,845	179,528,728	40,057	770
2004	64,544	4,484,997	184,414,992	41,118	791
2005	66,278	4,527,514	191,281,126	42,249	812
Local government covered					
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
2003	149,281	13,484,153	480,967,339	35,669	686
2004	155,043	13,563,517	499,206,488	36,805	708
2005	157,309	13,699,418	516,709,610	37,718	725
Federal government covered (UCFE)					
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
2003	51,753	2,764,275	149,932,170	54,239	1,043
2004	52,066	2,739,596	158,299,427	57,782	1,111
2005	52,895	2,733,675	163,647,568	59,864	1,151

NOTE: Data are final. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

25. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, establishment size and employment, private ownership, by supersector, first quarter 2005

Industry, establishments, and employment	Total	Size of establishments								
		Fewer than 5 workers ¹	5 to 9 workers	10 to 19 workers	20 to 49 workers	50 to 99 workers	100 to 249 workers	250 to 499 workers	500 to 999 workers	1,000 or more workers
Total all industries²										
Establishments, first quarter	8,203,193	4,937,585	1,368,471	900,660	620,350	210,747	119,647	29,663	10,633	5,437
Employment, March	108,400,665	7,342,119	9,060,122	12,154,050	18,712,178	14,484,991	17,908,651	10,135,444	7,202,266	11,400,844
Natural resources and mining										
Establishments, first quarter	122,314	69,037	23,171	15,130	9,542	3,024	1,679	505	170	56
Employment, March	1,591,414	110,672	153,458	203,615	285,777	207,152	254,726	175,153	114,603	86,258
Construction										
Establishments, first quarter	831,198	541,438	136,884	81,651	49,546	13,963	6,186	1,178	279	73
Employment, March	6,801,693	788,401	897,445	1,095,463	1,480,278	946,712	911,056	393,664	185,993	102,681
Manufacturing										
Establishments, first quarter	365,703	139,265	62,539	55,531	53,217	25,598	19,498	6,468	2,432	1,155
Employment, March	14,154,939	241,424	419,954	763,046	1,655,600	1,792,309	2,996,843	2,232,678	1,644,836	2,408,249
Trade, transportation, and utilities										
Establishments, first quarter	1,857,536	986,399	378,634	243,020	154,658	53,059	32,572	6,921	1,746	527
Employment, March	25,178,580	1,648,596	2,519,528	3,253,554	4,670,426	3,660,431	4,845,270	2,356,307	1,132,759	1,091,709
Information										
Establishments, first quarter	141,249	80,206	20,516	16,131	13,347	5,569	3,553	1,153	518	256
Employment, March	3,044,649	111,997	136,803	220,670	410,443	384,425	539,896	393,212	352,742	494,461
Financial activities										
Establishments, first quarter	801,843	514,145	145,932	80,803	39,849	11,798	6,105	1,872	884	455
Employment, March	7,920,659	838,192	961,226	1,069,124	1,186,061	805,249	917,119	647,897	614,198	881,593
Professional and business services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,352,317	914,425	186,219	116,874	77,281	29,848	19,141	5,588	2,075	866
Employment, March	16,461,563	1,277,785	1,223,193	1,575,508	2,339,310	2,069,104	2,908,692	1,909,120	1,412,210	1,746,641
Education and health services										
Establishments, first quarter	758,591	356,913	171,672	109,414	69,888	25,217	17,969	3,985	1,810	1,723
Employment, March	16,369,857	659,950	1,139,990	1,470,423	2,099,073	1,757,066	2,693,346	1,355,658	1,260,059	3,934,292
Leisure and hospitality										
Establishments, first quarter	683,022	265,161	115,748	124,094	128,070	37,122	10,332	1,563	624	308
Employment, March	12,325,005	421,191	780,979	1,739,011	3,861,338	2,485,398	1,460,338	528,449	422,549	625,752
Other services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,097,218	889,756	117,854	56,303	24,642	5,518	2,603	429	95	18
Employment, March	4,284,985	1,069,170	769,066	741,466	715,321	375,264	380,117	143,056	62,317	29,208

¹ Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2005.

NOTE: Data are final. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

² Includes data for unclassified establishments, not shown separately.

Table 26. Average annual wages for 2004 and 2005 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2004	2005	Percent change, 2004-05
Metropolitan areas ⁴	\$40,917	\$42,253	3.3
Abilene, TX	27,103	27,876	2.9
Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastian, PR	18,579	18,717	0.7
Akron, OH	36,548	37,471	2.5
Albany, GA	30,930	31,741	2.6
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	38,557	39,201	1.7
Albuquerque, NM	34,530	35,665	3.3
Alexandria, LA	29,003	30,114	3.8
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	37,461	38,506	2.8
Altoona, PA	29,115	29,642	1.8
Amarillo, TX	30,780	31,954	3.8
Ames, IA	32,689	33,889	3.7
Anchorage, AK	40,652	41,712	2.6
Anderson, IN	31,719	31,418	-0.9
Anderson, SC	28,937	29,463	1.8
Ann Arbor, MI	44,926	45,820	2.0
Anniston-Oxford, AL	29,915	31,231	4.4
Appleton, WI	33,618	34,431	2.4
Asheville, NC	29,989	30,926	3.1
Athens-Clarke County, GA	31,702	32,512	2.6
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	43,250	44,595	3.1
Atlantic City, NJ	35,700	36,735	2.9
Auburn-Opelika, AL	28,785	29,196	1.4
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	33,513	34,588	3.2
Austin-Round Rock, TX	42,144	43,500	3.2
Bakersfield, CA	33,707	34,165	1.4
Baltimore-Towson, MD	41,815	43,486	4.0
Bangor, ME	29,882	30,707	2.8
Barnstable Town, MA	34,598	35,123	1.5
Baton Rouge, LA	33,162	34,523	4.1
Battle Creek, MI	36,576	37,994	3.9
Bay City, MI	32,386	33,572	3.7
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	34,675	36,530	5.3
Bellingham, WA	29,957	31,128	3.9
Bend, OR	30,084	31,492	4.7
Billings, MT	30,290	31,748	4.8
Binghamton, NY	32,168	33,290	3.5
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	37,983	39,353	3.6
Bismarck, ND	30,825	31,504	2.2
Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA	30,906	32,196	4.2
Bloomington, IN	29,288	30,080	2.7
Bloomington-Normal, IL	38,823	39,404	1.5
Boise City-Nampa, ID	33,614	34,623	3.0
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	52,976	54,199	2.3
Boulder, CO	47,264	49,115	3.9
Bowling Green, KY	30,695	31,306	2.0
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	35,599	36,467	2.4
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	67,223	71,095	5.8
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	24,222	24,893	2.8
Brunswick, GA	30,408	30,902	1.6
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	34,923	35,302	1.1
Burlington, NC	30,218	31,084	2.9
Burlington-South Burlington, VT	37,319	38,582	3.4
Canton-Massillon, OH	31,304	32,080	2.5
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	33,932	35,649	5.1
Carson City, NV	36,799	38,428	4.4
Casper, WY	32,284	34,810	7.8
Cedar Rapids, IA	36,546	37,902	3.7
Champaign-Urbana, IL	32,595	33,278	2.1
Charleston, WV	34,236	35,363	3.3
Charleston-North Charleston, SC	32,233	33,896	5.2
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	41,897	43,728	4.4
Charlottesville, VA	35,743	37,392	4.6
Chattanooga, TN-GA	32,701	33,743	3.2
Cheyenne, WY	31,007	32,208	3.9
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	45,181	46,609	3.2
Chico, CA	29,082	30,007	3.2
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	39,170	40,343	3.0
Clarksville, TN-KY	28,353	29,870	5.4
Cleveland, TN	31,529	32,030	1.6
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	39,172	39,973	2.0
Coeur d'Alene, ID	27,505	28,208	2.6
College Station-Bryan, TX	27,716	29,032	4.7
Colorado Springs, CO	36,318	37,268	2.6
Columbia, MO	30,462	31,263	2.6
Columbia, SC	32,619	33,386	2.4
Columbus, GA-AL	30,263	31,370	3.7
Columbus, IN	38,076	38,446	1.0
Columbus, OH	38,687	39,806	2.9
Corpus Christi, TX	31,907	32,975	3.3
Corvallis, OR	37,248	39,357	5.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 26. Average annual wages for 2004 and 2005 for all covered workers by metropolitan area — Continued

Metropolitan area ^a	Average annual wages ^b		
	2004	2005	Percent change, 2004-05
Cumberland, MD-WV	\$28,143	\$28,645	1.8
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	43,925	45,337	3.2
Dalton, GA	31,972	32,848	2.7
Danville, IL	31,218	31,861	2.1
Danville, VA	27,855	28,449	2.1
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	34,555	35,546	2.9
Dayton, OH	36,996	37,922	2.5
Decatur, AL	32,772	33,513	2.3
Decatur, IL	36,487	38,444	5.4
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL	29,346	29,927	2.0
Denver-Aurora, CO	44,568	45,940	3.1
Des Moines, IA	38,499	39,760	3.3
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	45,798	46,790	2.2
Dothan, AL	29,492	30,253	2.6
Dover, DE	32,358	33,132	2.4
Dubuque, IA	31,596	32,414	2.6
Duluth, MN-WI	32,512	32,638	0.4
Durham, NC	45,892	46,743	1.9
Eau Claire, WI	30,161	30,763	2.0
El Centro, CA	28,935	29,879	3.3
Elizabethtown, KY	30,144	30,912	2.5
Elkhart-Goshen, IN	34,626	35,573	2.7
Elmira, NY	31,048	32,989	6.3
El Paso, TX	27,988	28,666	2.4
Erie, PA	31,247	32,010	2.4
Eugene-Springfield, OR	31,344	32,295	3.0
Evansville, IN-KY	34,388	35,302	2.7
Fairbanks, AK	37,847	39,399	4.1
Fajardo, PR	20,331	20,011	-1.6
Fargo, ND-MN	31,571	32,291	2.3
Farmington, NM	32,281	33,695	4.4
Fayetteville, NC	29,506	30,325	2.8
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO	33,678	34,598	2.7
Flagstaff, AZ	29,121	30,733	5.5
Flint, MI	38,243	37,982	-0.7
Florence, SC	31,838	32,326	1.5
Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL	28,586	28,885	1.0
Fond du Lac, WI	31,760	32,634	2.8
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	35,522	36,612	3.1
Fort Smith, AR-OK	28,251	29,599	4.8
Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL	31,163	32,976	5.8
Fort Wayne, IN	34,204	34,717	1.5
Fresno, CA	31,429	32,266	2.7
Gadsden, AL	27,904	28,438	1.9
Gainesville, FL	30,832	32,992	7.0
Gainesville, GA	32,849	33,828	3.0
Glens Falls, NY	30,288	31,710	4.7
Goldsboro, NC	27,461	28,316	3.1
Grand Forks, ND-MN	27,601	28,138	1.9
Grand Junction, CO	29,965	31,611	5.5
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	36,302	36,941	1.8
Great Falls, MT	27,060	28,021	3.6
Greeley, CO	32,593	33,636	3.2
Green Bay, WI	34,861	35,467	1.7
Greensboro-High Point, NC	34,129	34,876	2.2
Greenville, NC	30,592	31,433	2.7
Greenville, SC	33,557	34,469	2.7
Guayama, PR	22,359	23,263	4.0
Gulfport-Biloxi, MS	28,857	31,688	9.8
Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	32,088	33,202	3.5
Hanford-Corcoran, CA	29,655	29,989	1.1
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	38,204	39,144	2.5
Harrisonburg, VA	29,145	30,366	4.2
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	48,381	50,154	3.7
Hattiesburg, MS	27,973	28,568	2.1
Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC	29,568	30,090	1.8
Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA	28,058	30,062	7.1
Holland-Grand Haven, MI	35,505	36,362	2.4
Honolulu, HI	36,618	37,654	2.8
Hot Springs, AR	26,176	27,024	3.2
Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA	31,689	33,696	6.3
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX	44,656	47,157	5.6
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	30,434	31,415	3.2
Huntsville, AL	40,964	42,401	3.5
Idaho Falls, ID	28,937	29,795	3.0
Indianapolis, IN	38,968	39,830	2.2
Iowa City, IA	33,777	34,785	3.0
Ithaca, NY	36,071	36,457	1.1
Jackson, MI	35,031	35,879	2.4
Jackson, MS	32,178	33,099	2.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 26. Average annual wages for 2004 and 2005 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area — Continued

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2004	2005	Percent change, 2004-05
Jackson, TN	\$32,525	\$33,286	2.3
Jacksonville, FL	36,870	38,224	3.7
Jacksonville, NC	23,969	24,803	3.5
Janesville, WI	34,022	34,107	0.2
Jefferson City, MO	30,027	30,991	3.2
Johnson City, TN	29,293	29,840	1.9
Johnstown, PA	28,315	29,335	3.6
Jonesboro, AR	27,540	28,550	3.7
Joplin, MO	28,386	29,152	2.7
Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	36,113	36,042	-0.2
Kankakee-Bradley, IL	31,322	31,802	1.5
Kansas City, MO-KS	38,650	39,749	2.8
Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA	37,611	38,453	2.2
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX	28,883	30,028	4.0
Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA	33,100	33,568	1.4
Kingston, NY	29,506	30,752	4.2
Knoxville, TN	34,718	35,724	2.9
Kokomo, IN	44,394	44,462	0.2
La Crosse, WI-MN	30,445	31,029	1.9
Lafayette, IN	34,064	35,176	3.3
Lafayette, LA	33,042	34,729	5.1
Lake Charles, LA	32,077	33,728	5.1
Lakeland, FL	31,163	32,235	3.4
Lancaster, PA	34,296	35,264	2.8
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	36,706	38,135	3.9
Laredo, TX	25,954	27,401	5.6
Las Cruces, NM	27,492	28,569	3.9
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	37,066	38,940	5.1
Lawrence, KS	27,665	28,492	3.0
Lawton, OK	27,276	28,459	4.3
Lebanon, PA	30,239	30,704	1.5
Lewiston, ID-WA	28,995	29,414	1.4
Lewiston-Auburn, ME	30,415	31,008	1.9
Lexington-Fayette, KY	36,051	36,683	1.8
Lima, OH	31,618	32,630	3.2
Lincoln, NE	32,108	32,711	1.9
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	34,019	34,920	2.6
Logan, UT-ID	25,281	25,869	2.3
Longview, TX	29,925	32,603	8.9
Longview, WA	32,742	33,993	3.8
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	45,085	46,592	3.3
Louisville, KY-IN	36,466	37,144	1.9
Lubbock, TX	29,061	30,174	3.8
Lynchburg, VA	30,956	32,025	3.5
Macon, GA	32,275	33,110	2.6
Madera, CA	28,108	29,356	4.4
Madison, WI	37,250	38,210	2.6
Manchester-Nashua, NH	43,638	45,066	3.3
Mansfield, OH	32,352	32,688	1.0
Mayaguez, PR	19,066	19,597	2.8
McAllen-Edinburg-Pharr, TX	24,529	25,315	3.2
Medford, OR	29,786	30,502	2.4
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	38,292	39,094	2.1
Merced, CA	29,122	30,209	3.7
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL	38,557	40,174	4.2
Michigan City-La Porte, IN	30,065	30,724	2.2
Midland, TX	35,566	38,267	7.6
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	39,315	40,181	2.2
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	45,064	45,507	1.0
Missoula, MT	28,625	29,627	3.5
Mobile, AL	31,925	33,496	4.9
Modesto, CA	33,127	34,325	3.6
Monroe, LA	27,917	29,264	4.8
Monroe, MI	39,106	39,449	0.9
Montgomery, AL	32,694	33,441	2.3
Morgantown, WV	30,516	31,529	3.3
Morristown, TN	31,112	31,215	0.3
Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	30,016	31,387	4.6
Muncie, IN	30,742	32,172	4.7
Muskegon-Norton Shores, MI	32,578	33,035	1.4
Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach, SC	26,074	26,642	2.2
Napa, CA	39,026	40,180	3.0
Naples-Marco Island, FL	34,856	38,211	9.6
Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN	37,394	38,753	3.6
New Haven-Milford, CT	43,007	43,931	2.1
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	34,487	37,239	8.0
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	55,431	57,660	4.0
Niles-Benton Harbor, MI	34,718	35,029	0.9
Norwich-New London, CT	41,443	42,151	1.7
Ocala, FL	29,013	30,008	3.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 26. Average annual wages for 2004 and 2005 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area — Continued

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2004	2005	Percent change, 2004-05
Ocean City, NJ	\$30,227	\$31,033	2.7
Odessa, TX	31,744	33,475	5.5
Ogden-Clearfield, UT	30,406	31,195	2.6
Oklahoma City, OK	32,328	33,142	2.5
Olympia, WA	35,033	36,230	3.4
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	35,208	36,329	3.2
Orlando, FL	35,041	36,466	4.1
Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	38,135	38,820	1.8
Owensboro, KY	30,606	31,379	2.5
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	42,805	44,597	4.2
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	37,912	38,287	1.0
Panama City-Lynn Haven, FL	30,257	31,894	5.4
Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH	30,427	30,747	1.1
Pascagoula, MS	32,323	34,735	7.5
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL	30,361	32,064	5.6
Peoria, IL	37,182	39,871	7.2
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	45,008	46,454	3.2
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	38,816	40,245	3.7
Pine Bluff, AR	29,892	30,794	3.0
Pittsburgh, PA	37,821	38,809	2.6
Pittsfield, MA	34,672	35,807	3.3
Pocatello, ID	26,784	27,686	3.4
Ponce, PR	19,430	19,660	1.2
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME	34,983	35,857	2.5
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	39,973	41,048	2.7
Port St. Lucie-Fort Pierce, FL	31,726	33,235	4.8
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	36,773	38,187	3.8
Prescott, AZ	27,906	29,295	5.0
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	36,841	37,796	2.6
Provo-Orem, UT	29,501	30,395	3.0
Pueblo, CO	30,463	30,165	-1.0
Punta Gorda, FL	29,998	31,937	6.5
Racine, WI	37,082	37,659	1.6
Raleigh-Cary, NC	38,450	39,465	2.6
Rapid City, SD	27,945	28,758	2.9
Reading, PA	35,414	36,210	2.2
Redding, CA	31,036	32,139	3.6
Reno-Sparks, NV	37,260	38,453	3.2
Richmond, VA	39,629	41,274	4.2
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	34,287	35,201	2.7
Roanoke, VA	32,801	32,987	0.6
Rochester, MN	40,176	41,296	2.8
Rochester, NY	37,243	37,991	2.0
Rockford, IL	34,150	35,652	4.4
Rocky Mount, NC	30,569	30,983	1.4
Rome, GA	32,930	33,896	2.9
Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA	41,317	42,800	3.6
Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI	36,322	36,325	0.0
St. Cloud, MN	31,693	31,705	0.0
St. George, UT	24,518	26,046	6.2
St. Joseph, MO-KS	29,047	30,009	3.3
St. Louis, MO-IL	38,640	39,985	3.5
Salem, OR	30,490	31,289	2.6
Salinas, CA	34,681	36,067	4.0
Salisbury, MD	31,118	32,240	3.6
Salt Lake City, UT	35,562	36,857	3.6
San Angelo, TX	28,990	29,530	1.9
San Antonio, TX	33,919	35,097	3.5
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	42,382	43,824	3.4
Sandusky, OH	32,586	32,631	0.1
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	55,793	58,634	5.1
San German-Cabo Rojo, PR	18,158	18,745	3.2
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	69,637	71,970	3.4
San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	23,219	23,952	3.2
San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA	32,942	33,759	2.5
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta, CA	37,471	39,080	4.3
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	37,386	38,016	1.7
Santa Fe, NM	32,590	33,253	2.0
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	38,512	40,017	3.9
Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice, FL	32,118	33,905	5.6
Savannah, GA	32,839	34,104	3.9
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA	31,329	32,057	2.3
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	45,095	46,644	3.4
Sheboygan, WI	34,844	35,067	0.6
Sherman-Denison, TX	31,623	32,800	3.7
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	31,435	31,962	1.7
Sioux City, IA-NE-SD	30,830	31,122	0.9
Sioux Falls, SD	32,030	33,257	3.8
South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI	33,812	34,086	0.8
Spartanburg, SC	34,984	35,526	1.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 26. Average annual wages for 2004 and 2005 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area — Continued

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2004	2005	Percent change, 2004-05
Spokane, WA	\$31,643	\$32,621	3.1
Springfield, IL	38,256	39,299	2.7
Springfield, MA	35,793	36,791	2.8
Springfield, MO	29,298	30,124	2.8
Springfield, OH	30,287	30,814	1.7
State College, PA	33,042	34,109	3.2
Stockton, CA	34,175	35,030	2.5
Sumter, SC	26,770	27,469	2.6
Syracuse, NY	35,863	36,494	1.8
Tallahassee, FL	32,610	33,548	2.9
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	35,328	36,374	3.0
Terre Haute, IN	29,839	30,597	2.5
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR	30,185	31,302	3.7
Toledo, OH	35,122	35,848	2.1
Topeka, KS	32,071	33,303	3.8
Trenton-Ewing, NJ	50,467	52,034	3.1
Tucson, AZ	33,992	35,650	4.9
Tulsa, OK	34,014	35,211	3.5
Tuscaloosa, AL	32,223	34,124	5.9
Tyler, TX	33,704	34,731	3.0
Utica-Rome, NY	30,174	30,902	2.4
Valdosta, GA	24,779	25,712	3.8
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	37,118	38,431	3.5
Vero Beach, FL	31,812	32,591	2.4
Victoria, TX	33,316	34,327	3.0
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	36,228	36,387	0.4
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	33,458	34,580	3.4
Visalia-Porterville, CA	27,927	28,582	2.3
Waco, TX	30,709	32,325	5.3
Warner Robins, GA	34,535	36,762	6.4
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	53,134	55,525	4.5
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	32,322	33,123	2.5
Wausau, WI	32,399	33,259	2.7
Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH	30,173	30,596	1.4
Wenatchee, WA	26,440	27,163	2.7
Wheeling, WV-OH	28,772	29,808	3.6
Wichita, KS	34,618	35,976	3.9
Wichita Falls, TX	28,144	29,343	4.3
Williamsport, PA	30,050	30,699	2.2
Wilmington, NC	30,379	31,792	4.7
Winchester, VA-WV	32,396	33,787	4.3
Winston-Salem, NC	36,559	36,654	0.3
Worcester, MA	40,428	41,094	1.6
Yakima, WA	26,497	27,334	3.2
Yauco, PR	18,274	17,818	-2.5
York-Hanover, PA	34,966	36,834	5.3
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	31,943	32,176	0.7
Yuba City, CA	30,913	32,133	3.9
Yuma, AZ	25,978	27,168	4.6

¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

² 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.

³ Each year's total is based on the MSA definition for the specific year. Annual changes include differences resulting from changes in MSA definitions.

⁴ Totals do not include the six MSAs within Puerto Rico.

27. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

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

¹ Not strictly comparable with prior years.

28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2004		2005				2006			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Sept. 2006										
Civilian workers²	96.5	97.0	98.0	98.6	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.6	102.7	1.1	3.3
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	96.2	96.8	98.0	98.5	99.4	100.0	100.9	101.6	103.0	1.4	3.6
Management, business, and financial.....	97.1	97.7	99.0	99.4	99.7	100.0	101.3	101.9	102.7	.8	3.0
Professional and related.....	95.7	96.3	97.5	98.1	99.3	100.0	100.7	101.4	103.2	1.8	3.9
Sales and office.....	96.6	96.8	97.7	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.6	102.4	.8	3.1
Sales and related.....	96.8	96.3	97.3	97.9	99.2	100.0	99.9	101.1	101.7	.6	2.5
Office and administrative support.....	96.4	97.1	98.0	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.9	101.9	102.8	.9	3.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	96.4	97.0	97.8	98.8	99.5	100.0	100.8	102.0	103.0	1.0	3.5
Construction and extraction.....	96.3	97.1	97.6	98.5	99.4	100.0	100.7	102.0	103.0	1.0	3.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	96.6	96.9	98.0	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.9	102.0	103.0	1.0	3.4
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	97.3	97.7	98.4	99.0	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.1	101.8	.7	2.1
Production.....	97.3	97.7	98.5	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.4	101.0	101.6	.6	2.0
Transportation and material moving.....	97.2	97.6	98.2	98.8	99.8	100.0	100.5	101.3	102.2	.9	2.4
Service occupations.....	96.5	97.0	97.8	98.3	99.4	100.0	100.8	101.4	102.5	1.1	3.1
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	96.5	96.9	98.0	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.3	101.3	102.0	.7	2.2
Manufacturing.....	96.7	96.9	98.2	99.1	99.8	100.0	100.1	101.0	101.4	.4	1.6
Service-providing.....	96.5	97.0	97.9	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.9	101.6	102.9	1.3	3.6
Education and health services.....	95.8	96.4	97.2	97.6	99.1	100.0	100.6	101.3	103.5	2.2	4.4
Health care and social assistance.....	96.3	96.7	97.8	98.5	99.3	100.0	101.1	102.0	103.5	1.5	4.2
Hospitals.....	95.5	96.2	97.5	98.2	99.3	100.0	101.2	101.9	103.2	1.3	3.9
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	96.1	96.6	97.5	98.3	99.2	100.0	101.0	101.4	102.6	1.2	3.4
Education services.....	95.5	96.1	96.7	97.0	99.0	100.0	100.2	100.7	103.4	2.7	4.4
Elementary and secondary schools.....	95.3	96.0	96.4	96.7	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.5	3.0	4.7
Public administration ³	95.1	95.8	97.1	97.5	99.0	100.0	100.6	101.2	102.4	1.2	3.4
Private industry workers	96.7	97.2	98.2	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.5	.8	3.0
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	96.5	97.1	98.5	99.1	99.6	100.0	101.1	101.9	102.9	1.0	3.3
Management, business, and financial.....	97.3	97.9	99.1	99.6	99.7	100.0	101.3	102.0	102.7	.7	3.0
Professional and related.....	95.8	96.5	98.0	98.8	99.5	100.0	101.0	101.8	103.1	1.3	3.6
Sales and office.....	96.6	96.8	97.8	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.6	102.3	.7	3.0
Sales and related.....	96.8	96.2	97.2	97.9	99.2	100.0	99.9	101.1	101.7	.6	2.5
Office and administrative support.....	96.5	97.2	98.1	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.9	102.7	.8	3.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	96.5	97.1	97.9	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.8	102.1	103.0	.9	3.5
Construction and extraction.....	96.4	97.2	97.7	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.7	102.2	103.1	.9	3.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	96.7	97.0	98.1	99.3	99.6	100.0	100.9	102.1	103.0	.9	3.4
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	97.4	97.8	98.5	99.0	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.1	101.7	.6	2.0
Production.....	97.4	97.7	98.6	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.4	101.0	101.6	.6	2.0
Transportation and material moving.....	97.5	97.9	98.3	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.4	101.2	102.0	.8	2.2
Service occupations.....	97.2	97.7	98.5	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.5	102.3	.8	2.8
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries.....	96.5	96.9	98.0	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.3	101.3	102.0	.7	2.2
Management, professional, and related.....	94.5	95.6	98.0	99.2	100.2	100.0	100.2	100.7	101.6	.9	1.4
Sales and office.....	97.0	95.8	96.8	98.0	99.7	100.0	99.9	102.7	102.1	-.6	2.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	96.7	97.3	97.9	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.9	102.7	.8	3.1
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	97.5	97.8	98.6	99.2	99.8	100.0	100.3	101.0	101.6	.6	1.8
Construction.....	96.5	96.7	97.4	98.5	99.7	100.0	100.7	101.9	103.0	1.1	3.3
Manufacturing.....	96.7	96.9	98.2	99.1	99.8	100.0	100.1	101.0	101.4	.4	1.6
Management, professional, and related.....	94.8	95.1	97.6	98.9	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.5	101.3	.8	1.5
Sales and office.....	96.6	96.3	97.6	98.7	99.9	100.0	99.5	102.8	101.3	-1.5	1.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	97.3	97.9	98.3	99.2	99.5	100.0	100.1	100.8	101.5	.7	2.0
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	97.6	97.9	98.7	99.3	99.8	100.0	100.2	100.9	101.5	.6	1.7
Service-providing industries.....	96.8	97.3	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	101.0	101.8	102.7	.9	3.2
Management, professional, and related.....	96.8	97.4	98.6	99.1	99.5	100.0	101.3	102.2	103.2	1.0	3.7
Sales and office.....	96.6	96.9	97.9	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.6	101.5	102.3	.8	3.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	96.3	96.7	97.9	99.0	99.4	100.0	101.2	102.5	103.6	1.1	4.2
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	97.4	97.7	98.3	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.3	101.9	.6	2.3
Service occupations.....	97.2	97.7	98.5	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.5	102.3	.8	2.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	96.9	97.0	98.1	98.5	99.4	100.0	100.8	101.4	102.4	1.0	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2004		2005				2006			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Sept. 2006										
Wholesale trade.....	96.4	96.0	97.7	97.7	99.2	100.0	100.3	100.8	102.4	1.6	3.2
Retail trade.....	96.6	97.1	98.1	98.8	99.5	100.0	100.6	101.2	101.9	.7	2.4
Transportation and warehousing.....	98.4	98.5	98.4	98.6	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.0	101.6	.6	1.9
Utilities.....	95.2	95.1	98.1	99.3	99.5	100.0	107.8	109.3	110.1	.7	10.7
Information.....	96.6	96.8	98.3	99.2	99.5	100.0	100.9	102.1	103.0	.9	3.5
Financial activities.....	96.1	96.8	98.4	99.4	99.2	100.0	101.2	101.8	102.1	.3	2.9
Finance and insurance.....	96.9	97.8	98.7	100.0	99.5	100.0	101.5	102.4	102.6	.2	3.1
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	91.3	91.2	96.9	96.7	98.6	100.0	99.8	99.3	100.2	.9	1.6
Professional and business services.....	97.9	98.5	99.1	99.5	99.6	100.0	101.1	102.2	102.9	.7	3.3
Education and health services.....	96.1	96.7	97.7	98.4	99.3	100.0	101.0	101.8	103.2	1.4	3.9
Education services.....	95.6	96.4	97.1	97.5	99.6	100.0	100.7	101.5	103.2	1.7	3.6
Health care and social assistance.....	96.3	96.7	97.8	98.5	99.3	100.0	101.1	101.9	103.2	1.3	3.9
Hospitals.....	95.3	96.0	97.5	98.2	99.2	100.0	101.3	102.0	103.2	1.2	4.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	97.4	97.7	98.5	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.3	102.4	1.1	2.8
Accommodation and food services.....	97.2	97.9	98.7	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.5	101.4	102.5	1.1	3.0
Other services, except public administration.....	96.5	97.2	98.0	98.6	99.9	100.0	101.4	102.7	103.6	.9	3.7
State and local government workers.....	95.4	96.1	96.9	97.2	99.1	100.0	100.5	100.9	103.2	2.3	4.1
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	95.5	96.2	97.0	97.3	99.0	100.0	100.3	100.8	103.3	2.5	4.3
Professional and related.....	95.5	96.1	96.8	97.1	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.8	103.4	2.6	4.6
Sales and office.....	95.7	96.5	97.5	97.6	99.3	100.0	100.9	101.5	103.3	1.8	4.0
Office and administrative support.....	95.6	96.4	97.4	97.5	99.2	100.0	101.0	101.6	103.5	1.9	4.3
Service occupations.....	94.9	95.5	96.2	96.7	99.1	100.0	100.6	101.2	103.1	1.9	4.0
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	95.5	96.1	96.7	97.0	99.0	100.0	100.3	100.8	103.7	2.9	4.7
Education services.....	95.4	96.1	96.6	96.9	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.5	3.0	4.7
Schools.....	95.5	96.1	96.6	96.9	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.5	3.0	4.7
Elementary and secondary schools.....	95.3	96.0	96.4	96.6	98.8	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.6	3.1	4.9
Health care and social assistance.....	96.3	96.5	97.6	98.0	99.5	100.0	101.3	102.9	105.1	2.1	5.6
Hospitals.....	96.1	96.7	97.6	98.0	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.3	103.3	2.0	3.8
Public administration ³	95.1	95.8	97.1	97.5	99.0	100.0	100.6	101.2	102.4	1.2	3.4

¹ Cost (cents per hour worked) measured in the Employment Cost Index consists of wages, salaries, and employer cost of employee benefits.

² Consists of private industry workers (excluding farm and household workers) and State and local government (excluding Federal Government) workers.

³ Consists of legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities.

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2004		2005				2006			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Sept. 2006										
Civilian workers¹	97.2	97.5	98.1	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.5	102.6	1.1	3.2
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	97.1	97.5	98.3	98.8	99.4	100.0	100.8	101.6	102.9	1.3	3.5
Management, business, and financial.....	97.9	98.4	99.1	99.5	99.6	100.0	101.2	102.0	102.7	.7	3.1
Professional and related.....	96.6	97.1	97.8	98.3	99.3	100.0	100.6	101.4	103.1	1.7	3.8
Sales and office.....	97.2	97.2	97.8	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.4	101.6	102.4	.8	3.1
Sales and related.....	97.4	96.6	97.3	97.8	99.2	100.0	99.8	101.3	102.0	.7	2.8
Office and administrative support.....	97.1	97.6	98.2	98.8	99.4	100.0	100.8	101.8	102.6	.8	3.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	97.0	97.4	97.8	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.7	.9	3.3
Construction and extraction.....	96.8	97.4	97.8	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.7	101.9	102.9	1.0	3.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	97.3	97.4	97.8	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.6	101.6	102.6	1.0	3.1
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	97.6	97.8	98.3	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.2	101.9	.7	2.3
Production.....	97.4	97.5	98.2	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.2	101.8	.6	2.3
Transportation and material moving.....	97.9	98.2	98.4	98.9	99.7	100.0	100.5	101.2	102.1	.9	2.4
Service occupations.....	97.1	97.6	98.2	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.5	101.2	102.2	1.0	2.7
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	97.2	97.2	97.9	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.3	.5	2.8
Manufacturing.....	97.4	97.4	98.2	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.7	101.7	101.9	.2	2.3
Service-providing.....	97.2	97.5	98.2	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.5	102.7	1.2	3.3
Education and health services.....	96.6	97.0	97.6	98.0	99.1	100.0	100.4	101.1	103.1	2.0	4.0
Health care and social assistance.....	96.7	97.1	98.0	98.5	99.2	100.0	100.8	101.8	103.2	1.4	4.0
Hospitals.....	96.0	96.7	97.6	98.2	99.2	100.0	100.9	101.7	102.9	1.2	3.7
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	96.2	96.9	97.7	98.4	99.1	100.0	100.7	101.2	102.2	1.0	3.1
Education services.....	96.5	96.9	97.4	97.6	99.0	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.0	2.5	4.0
Elementary and secondary schools.....	96.5	96.9	97.1	97.3	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.3	102.9	2.6	4.0
Public administration ²	96.5	97.0	97.9	98.3	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.1	102.0	.9	2.7
Private industry workers	97.3	97.6	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.7	102.5	.8	3.0
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	97.3	97.8	98.6	99.2	99.6	100.0	101.1	102.0	103.0	1.0	3.4
Management, business, and financial.....	98.1	98.5	99.2	99.7	99.5	100.0	101.3	102.2	102.8	.6	3.3
Professional and related.....	96.7	97.2	98.2	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.9	101.8	103.1	1.3	3.5
Sales and office.....	97.2	97.2	97.8	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.4	101.6	102.4	.8	3.1
Sales and related.....	97.4	96.6	97.3	97.8	99.2	100.0	99.8	101.3	102.0	.7	2.8
Office and administrative support.....	97.1	97.6	98.2	99.0	99.4	100.0	100.9	101.9	102.6	.7	3.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	97.1	97.5	97.8	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.8	1.0	3.4
Construction and extraction.....	96.9	97.5	97.8	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.7	102.0	103.0	1.0	3.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	97.3	97.4	97.8	99.1	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.6	102.6	1.0	3.1
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	97.6	97.8	98.3	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.2	101.8	.6	2.2
Production.....	97.4	97.5	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.2	101.7	.5	2.2
Transportation and material moving.....	97.9	98.2	98.5	98.9	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.2	102.0	.8	2.3
Service occupations.....	97.4	97.9	98.6	99.0	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.3	102.0	.7	2.4
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries.....	97.2	97.2	97.9	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.3	.5	2.8
Management, professional, and related.....	97.0	97.2	98.0	98.8	99.7	100.0	101.1	101.7	102.4	.7	2.7
Sales and office.....	98.3	96.2	96.8	97.9	99.7	100.0	99.8	103.4	102.2	-1.2	2.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	97.0	97.4	97.9	98.6	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.9	102.7	.8	3.3
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	97.4	97.5	98.2	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.3	101.9	.6	2.4
Construction.....	97.0	96.9	97.3	98.3	99.4	100.0	100.6	102.0	102.9	.9	3.5
Manufacturing.....	97.4	97.4	98.2	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.7	101.7	101.9	.2	2.3
Management, professional, and related.....	97.4	97.5	98.2	98.9	99.9	100.0	101.1	101.5	102.2	.7	2.3
Sales and office.....	97.8	97.2	97.9	98.6	100.0	100.0	99.5	103.8	101.1	-2.6	1.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	96.8	97.1	97.8	98.6	99.1	100.0	100.9	101.7	102.3	.6	3.2
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	97.4	97.5	98.3	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.3	101.8	.5	2.3
Service-providing industries.....	97.3	97.7	98.4	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.6	.9	3.1
Management, professional, and related.....	97.4	97.9	98.7	99.2	99.6	100.0	101.1	102.0	103.1	1.1	3.5
Sales and office.....	97.1	97.3	97.9	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.4	102.4	1.0	3.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	97.3	97.6	97.8	98.9	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.8	103.0	1.2	3.6
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	97.9	98.2	98.5	98.9	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.0	101.7	.7	2.0
Service occupations.....	97.4	98.0	98.6	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.3	102.0	.7	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	97.3	97.3	97.9	98.4	99.5	100.0	100.4	100.9	102.1	1.2	2.6

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2004		2005				2006			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Sept. 2006	
Wholesale trade.....	97.3	96.1	97.5	97.4	99.0	100.0	100.2	100.7	102.7	2.0	3.7
Retail trade.....	96.9	97.4	98.0	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.5	100.9	101.9	1.0	2.3
Transportation and warehousing.....	98.5	98.7	98.2	98.8	99.9	100.0	100.1	100.7	101.4	.7	1.5
Utilities.....	97.1	97.4	98.4	99.2	99.5	100.0	100.8	102.1	103.0	.9	3.5
Information.....	97.4	97.6	98.4	99.2	99.3	100.0	101.0	101.7	102.6	.9	3.3
Financial activities.....	96.9	97.8	98.7	99.8	99.4	100.0	101.3	102.3	102.5	.2	3.1
Finance and insurance.....	98.3	99.2	99.1	100.7	99.7	100.0	101.6	102.8	102.9	.1	3.2
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	90.7	90.7	96.8	96.2	98.3	100.0	99.8	99.9	100.8	.9	2.5
Professional and business services.....	98.5	99.0	99.5	99.7	99.7	100.0	101.0	102.3	103.0	.7	3.3
Education and health services.....	96.5	97.0	97.9	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.7	101.6	103.0	1.4	3.7
Education services.....	96.0	96.8	97.4	97.8	99.7	100.0	100.7	101.4	103.1	1.7	3.4
Health care and social assistance.....	96.6	97.1	97.9	98.6	99.2	100.0	100.7	101.6	103.0	1.4	3.8
Hospitals.....	95.7	96.5	97.4	98.1	99.1	100.0	100.9	101.8	102.9	1.1	3.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	97.2	97.6	98.3	98.8	99.5	100.0	100.6	101.3	102.3	1.0	2.8
Accommodation and food services.....	96.7	97.5	97.9	98.3	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.3	102.2	.9	2.9
Other services, except public administration.....	96.6	97.1	97.8	98.4	99.8	100.0	101.3	102.6	103.4	.8	3.6
State and local government workers.....	96.6	97.0	97.6	97.8	99.1	100.0	100.3	100.8	102.8	2.0	3.7
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	96.6	97.0	97.5	97.8	99.0	100.0	100.2	100.7	102.9	2.2	3.9
Professional and related.....	96.6	96.9	97.4	97.7	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.7	103.0	2.3	4.1
Sales and office.....	97.3	97.6	98.1	98.0	99.4	100.0	100.6	101.2	102.6	1.4	3.2
Office and administrative support.....	97.1	97.5	98.0	97.9	99.3	100.0	100.7	101.4	102.7	1.3	3.4
Service occupations.....	96.4	96.8	97.3	97.7	99.3	100.0	100.3	100.8	102.4	1.6	3.1
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	96.6	97.0	97.4	97.6	99.0	100.0	100.2	100.7	103.1	2.4	4.1
Education services.....	96.6	96.9	97.3	97.5	98.9	100.0	100.1	100.4	103.0	2.6	4.1
Schools.....	96.6	96.9	97.3	97.5	98.9	100.0	100.1	100.4	103.0	2.6	4.1
Elementary and secondary schools.....	96.5	96.9	97.1	97.2	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.3	103.0	2.7	4.1
Health care and social assistance.....	97.1	97.3	98.1	98.5	99.4	100.0	101.0	103.0	104.8	1.7	5.4
Hospitals.....	97.1	97.7	98.3	98.6	99.4	100.0	100.9	101.4	103.1	1.7	3.7
Public administration ²	96.5	97.0	97.9	98.3	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.1	102.0	.9	2.7

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2004		2005				2006			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Sept. 2006	
Civilian workers.....	94.8	95.7	97.6	98.3	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.6	102.8	1.2	3.3
Private industry workers.....	95.4	96.2	98.1	99.0	99.7	100.0	101.0	101.7	102.5	.8	2.8
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	94.4	95.4	98.2	99.0	99.8	100.0	101.3	101.8	102.8	1.0	3.0
Sales and office.....	95.2	95.8	97.6	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.8	101.6	102.0	.4	2.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	95.4	96.4	98.0	99.3	99.8	100.0	101.1	102.7	103.5	.8	3.7
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	97.1	97.7	98.7	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.1	101.0	101.6	.6	1.6
Service occupations.....	96.7	97.0	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	101.5	102.2	103.0	.8	3.5
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	95.0	96.3	98.3	99.6	100.4	100.0	99.6	100.4	101.3	.9	.9
Manufacturing.....	95.3	96.0	98.3	99.4	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.7	100.5	.8	.5
Service-providing.....	95.5	96.1	98.1	98.7	99.4	100.0	101.5	102.3	103.0	.7	3.6
State and local government workers.....	93.0	94.1	95.5	96.0	99.0	100.0	100.7	101.3	104.1	2.8	5.2

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2004		2005				2006			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
	Sept. 2006										
COMPENSATION											
Workers by bargaining status¹											
Union.....	96.7	97.3	97.9	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.5	101.8	102.4	0.6	2.8
Goods-producing.....	96.7	97.2	97.7	98.8	99.6	100.0	99.9	101.2	101.8	.6	2.2
Manufacturing.....	97.5	97.8	98.3	99.1	99.7	100.0	99.3	100.1	100.5	.4	.8
Service-providing.....	96.6	97.3	98.1	98.8	99.6	100.0	101.0	102.2	102.9	.7	3.3
Nonunion.....	96.7	97.2	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.7	102.6	.9	3.1
Goods-producing.....	96.4	96.8	98.1	99.0	99.9	100.0	100.5	101.4	102.0	.6	2.1
Manufacturing.....	96.4	96.6	98.2	99.1	99.8	100.0	100.3	101.3	101.7	.4	1.9
Service-providing.....	96.9	97.3	98.3	98.9	99.4	100.0	101.0	101.8	102.7	.9	3.3
Workers by region¹											
Northeast.....	96.3	96.6	97.6	98.5	99.2	100.0	100.9	101.8	102.5	.7	3.3
South.....	97.1	97.7	98.9	99.3	99.7	100.0	101.0	101.6	102.8	1.2	3.1
Midwest.....	96.6	96.9	97.8	98.4	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.7	102.3	.6	2.8
West.....	96.9	97.4	98.4	99.3	99.7	100.0	100.6	101.8	102.5	.7	2.8
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers by bargaining status¹											
Union.....	97.1	97.6	97.9	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.3	101.2	101.7	.5	2.2
Goods-producing.....	96.9	97.1	97.5	98.5	99.2	100.0	100.5	101.6	101.9	.3	2.7
Manufacturing.....	97.0	97.1	97.6	98.3	99.0	100.0	100.6	101.2	101.4	.2	2.4
Service-providing.....	97.3	98.0	98.2	99.0	99.7	100.0	100.1	100.9	101.6	.7	1.9
Nonunion.....	97.3	97.6	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.8	102.7	.9	3.2
Goods-producing.....	97.3	97.3	98.0	98.7	99.6	100.0	100.7	101.9	102.4	.5	2.8
Manufacturing.....	97.5	97.5	98.4	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.0	.2	2.2
Service-providing.....	97.3	97.7	98.4	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.7	1.0	3.2
Workers by region¹											
Northeast.....	97.1	97.2	97.8	98.6	99.2	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.5	.8	3.3
South.....	97.5	98.0	98.9	99.3	99.7	100.0	101.0	101.6	102.9	1.3	3.2
Midwest.....	96.9	97.1	97.8	98.2	99.4	100.0	100.4	101.4	102.0	.6	2.6
West.....	97.7	98.0	98.4	99.3	99.6	100.0	100.7	102.1	102.7	.6	3.1

¹ The indexes are calculated differently from those for the occupation and industry groups. For a detailed description of the index calculation, see the Monthly Labor Review Technical Note, "Estimation procedures for the Employment Cost Index," May 1982.

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

34. National Compensation Survey: retirement benefits in private industry by access, participation, and selected series, 2003–05

Series	Year		
	2003	2004	2005
All retirement			
Percentage of workers with access			
All workers.....	57	59	60
White-collar occupations.....	67	69	70
Blue-collar occupations.....	59	59	60
Service occupations.....	28	31	32
Full-time.....	67	68	69
Part-time.....	24	27	27
Union.....	86	84	88
Nonunion.....	54	56	56
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	45	46	46
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	76	77	78
Goods-producing industries.....	70	70	71
Service-producing industries.....	53	55	56
Establishments with 1–99 workers.....	42	44	44
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	75	77	78
Percentage of workers participating			
All workers.....	49	50	50
White-collar occupations.....	59	61	61
Blue-collar occupations.....	50	50	51
Service occupations.....	21	22	22
Full-time.....	58	60	60
Part-time.....	18	20	19
Union.....	83	81	85
Nonunion.....	45	47	46
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	35	36	35
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	70	71	71
Goods-producing industries.....	63	63	64
Service-producing industries.....	45	47	47
Establishments with 1–99 workers.....	35	37	37
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	65	67	67
Take-up rate (all workers)¹.....	–	–	85
Defined benefit			
Percentage of workers with access			
All workers.....	20	21	22
White-collar occupations.....	23	24	25
Blue-collar occupations.....	24	26	26
Service occupations.....	8	6	7
Full-time.....	24	25	25
Part-time.....	8	9	10
Union.....	74	70	73
Nonunion.....	15	16	16
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	12	11	12
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	34	35	35
Goods-producing industries.....	31	32	33
Service-producing industries.....	17	18	19
Establishments with 1–99 workers.....	9	9	10
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	34	35	37
Percentage of workers participating			
All workers.....	20	21	21
White-collar occupations.....	22	24	24
Blue-collar occupations.....	24	25	26
Service occupations.....	7	6	7
Full-time.....	24	24	25
Part-time.....	8	9	9
Union.....	72	69	72
Nonunion.....	15	15	15
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	11	11	11

See footnotes at end of table.

**34. Continued—National Compensation Survey: retirement benefits in private industry
by access, participation, and selected series, 2003–05**

Series	Year		
	2003	2004	2005
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	33	35	34
Goods-producing industries.....	31	31	32
Service-producing industries.....	16	18	18
Establishments with 1–99 workers.....	8	9	9
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	33	34	36
Take-up rate (all workers)¹	–	–	97
Defined contribution			
Percentage of workers with access			
All workers.....	51	53	53
White-collar occupations.....	62	64	64
Blue-collar occupations.....	49	49	50
Service occupations.....	23	27	28
Full-time.....	60	62	62
Part-time.....	21	23	23
Union.....	45	48	49
Nonunion.....	51	53	54
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	40	41	41
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	67	68	69
Goods-producing industries.....	60	60	61
Service-producing industries.....	48	50	51
Establishments with 1–99 workers.....	38	40	40
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	65	68	69
Percentage of workers participating			
All workers.....	40	42	42
White-collar occupations.....	51	53	53
Blue-collar occupations.....	38	38	38
Service occupations.....	16	18	18
Full-time.....	48	50	50
Part-time.....	14	14	14
Union.....	39	42	43
Nonunion.....	40	42	41
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	29	30	29
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	57	59	59
Goods-producing industries.....	49	49	50
Service-producing industries.....	37	40	39
Establishments with 1–99 workers.....	31	32	32
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	51	53	53
Take-up rate (all workers)¹	–	–	78
Employee contribution requirement			
Employee contribution required.....	–	–	61
Employee contribution not required.....	–	–	31
Not determinable.....	–	–	8
Percent of establishments			
Offering retirement plans.....	47	48	51
Offering defined benefit plans.....	10	10	11
Offering defined contribution plans.....	45	46	48

¹The take-up rate is an estimate of the percentage of workers with access to a plan who participate in the plan.

NOTE: Where applicable, dashes indicate no employees in this category or data do not meet publication criteria.

35. National Compensation Survey: health insurance benefits in private industry by access, participation, and selected series, 2003–05

Series	Year		
	2003	2004	2005
Medical insurance			
Percentage of workers with access			
All workers.....	60	69	70
White-collar occupations.....	65	76	77
Blue-collar occupations.....	64	76	77
Service occupations.....	38	42	44
Full-time.....	73	84	85
Part-time.....	17	20	22
Union.....	67	89	92
Nonunion.....	59	67	68
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	51	57	58
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	74	86	87
Goods-producing industries.....	68	83	85
Service-producing industries.....	57	65	66
Establishments with 1–99 workers.....	49	58	59
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	72	82	84
Percentage of workers participating			
All workers.....	45	53	53
White-collar occupations.....	50	59	58
Blue-collar occupations.....	51	60	61
Service occupations.....	22	24	27
Full-time.....	56	66	66
Part-time.....	9	11	12
Union.....	60	81	83
Nonunion.....	44	50	49
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	35	40	39
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	61	71	72
Goods-producing industries.....	57	69	70
Service-producing industries.....	42	48	48
Establishments with 1–99 workers.....	36	43	43
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	55	64	65
Take-up rate (all workers)¹.....	–	–	75
Dental			
Percentage of workers with access			
All workers.....	40	46	46
White-collar occupations.....	47	53	54
Blue-collar occupations.....	40	47	47
Service occupations.....	22	25	25
Full-time.....	49	56	56
Part-time.....	9	13	14
Union.....	57	73	73
Nonunion.....	38	43	43
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	30	34	34
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	55	63	62
Goods-producing industries.....	48	56	56
Service-producing industries.....	37	43	43
Establishments with 1–99 workers.....	27	31	31
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	55	64	65
Percentage of workers participating			
All workers.....	32	37	36
White-collar occupations.....	37	43	42
Blue-collar occupations.....	33	40	39
Service occupations.....	15	16	17
Full-time.....	40	46	45
Part-time.....	6	8	9
Union.....	51	68	67
Nonunion.....	30	33	33
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	22	26	24

See footnotes at end of table.

35. Continued—National Compensation Survey: health insurance benefits in private industry by access, participation, and selected series, 2003–05

Series	Year		
	2003	2004	2005
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	47	53	52
Goods-producing industries.....	42	49	49
Service-producing industries.....	29	33	33
Establishments with 1–99 workers.....	21	24	24
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	44	52	51
Take-up rate (all workers) ¹	–	–	78
Vision care			
Percentage of workers with access.....	25	29	29
Percentage of workers participating.....	19	22	22
Outpatient prescription drug coverage			
Percentage of workers with access.....	–	–	64
Percentage of workers participating.....	–	–	48
Percent of establishments offering healthcare benefits			
	58	61	63
Percentage of medical premium paid by employer and employee			
Single coverage			
Employer share.....	82	82	82
Employee share.....	18	18	18
Family coverage			
Employer share.....	70	69	71
Employee share.....	30	31	29

¹The take-up rate is an estimate of the percentage of workers with access to a plan who participate in the plan.

NOTE: Where applicable, dashes indicate no employees in this category or data do not meet publication criteria.

36. National Compensation Survey: percent of workers in private industry with access to selected benefits, 2003-05

Benefit	Year		
	2003	2004	2005
Life insurance.....	50	51	52
Short-term disability insurance.....	39	39	40
Long-term disability insurance.....	30	30	30
Long-term care insurance.....	11	11	11
Flexible work place.....	4	4	4
Section 125 cafeteria benefits			
Flexible benefits.....	-	-	17
Dependent care reimbursement account.....	-	-	29
Healthcare reimbursement account.....	-	-	31
Health Savings Account.....	-	-	5
Employee assistance program.....	-	-	40
Paid leave			
Holidays.....	79	77	77
Vacations.....	79	77	77
Sick leave.....	-	59	58
Personal leave.....	-	-	36
Family leave			
Paid family leave.....	-	-	7
Unpaid family leave.....	-	-	81
Employee assistance for childcare.....	18	14	14
Nonproduction bonuses.....	49	47	47

NOTE: Where applicable, dashes indicate no employees in this category or data do not meet publication criteria.

37. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

Measure	Annual totals		2005				2006								
	2004	2005	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^P
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period.....	17	22	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	1	4	1	4	1
In effect during period.....	18	24	4	4	5	4	3	4	5	6	5	7	4	6	6
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands).....	170.7	99.6	18.3	5.3	1.5	35.0	.0	3.6	4.2	3.1	5.0	10.8	3.0	19.6	3.9
In effect during period (in thousands).....	316.5	160.7	25.3	12.3	13.8	41.5	6.5	10.1	12.9	14.2	13.9	18.2	10.4	25.8	22.2
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands).....	3,344.1	1,736.1	513.0	145.3	181.5	241.5	130.0	124.3	261.5	176.1	179.8	188.0	146.8	215.4	247.7
Percent of estimated working time ¹.....	.01	.1	.02	.01	.01	.01	(²)	(²)	.01	.01	.01	.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.

38. 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	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items.....	188.9	195.3	198.8	199.2	197.6	196.8	198.3	198.7	199.8	201.5	202.5	202.9	203.5	203.9	202.9
All items (1967 = 100).....	565.8	585.0	595.4	596.7	592.0	589.4	593.9	595.2	598.6	603.5	606.5	607.8	609.6	610.9	607.9
Food and beverages.....	186.6	191.2	191.8	192.5	192.8	193.2	194.5	194.4	194.5	194.2	194.7	195.1	195.6	196.0	196.7
Food.....	186.2	190.7	191.4	192.1	192.4	192.9	194.1	194.0	194.0	193.7	194.2	194.5	195.0	195.5	196.2
Food at home.....	186.2	189.8	190.0	190.8	191.0	191.7	193.4	192.6	192.3	191.5	191.9	192.2	192.6	193.1	194.1
Cereals and bakery products.....	206.0	209.0	208.3	209.4	209.1	208.4	210.6	210.3	210.9	210.9	211.9	212.8	214.6	214.6	213.6
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	181.7	184.7	185.2	184.6	185.8	185.7	185.8	185.4	185.9	185.5	184.7	186.0	185.1	187.1	188.0
Dairy and related products ¹	180.2	182.4	181.8	182.6	183.5	183.2	183.7	183.4	183.0	181.3	181.0	179.6	180.8	180.0	179.9
Fruits and vegetables.....	232.7	241.4	240.8	245.7	246.4	252.3	258.5	253.4	248.5	246.6	248.0	248.0	249.1	249.2	258.2
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	140.4	144.4	145.2	145.6	145.5	145.5	147.2	147.3	148.0	146.3	146.6	146.6	146.3	146.9	147.5
Other foods at home.....	164.9	167.0	167.7	168.3	167.3	167.6	169.1	169.1	169.2	168.8	170.0	170.0	171.0	170.6	169.8
Sugar and sweets.....	163.2	165.2	165.8	166.3	166.5	167.8	169.3	167.3	170.1	171.0	171.3	171.9	173.3	173.5	172.1
Fats and oils.....	167.8	167.7	169.4	168.6	166.2	165.2	169.9	170.4	168.5	165.0	168.6	167.3	166.9	167.5	167.9
Other foods.....	179.7	182.5	183.1	184.0	183.0	183.3	184.3	184.7	184.5	184.3	185.4	185.6	186.9	186.1	185.0
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	110.4	111.3	111.5	112.1	112.7	112.4	112.6	113.4	113.0	113.2	114.3	114.4	115.0	113.8	114.2
Food away from home ¹	187.5	193.4	194.6	195.2	195.6	196.0	196.6	197.2	197.6	198.0	198.7	199.2	199.7	200.2	200.5
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	125.3	131.3	133.2	133.5	133.7	133.7	134.1	134.7	135.2	135.8	136.0	136.3	136.8	137.3	137.6
Alcoholic beverages.....	192.1	195.9	196.6	196.8	197.1	196.4	198.0	199.5	200.1	200.1	200.8	201.6	201.3	201.2	201.4
Housing.....	189.5	195.7	197.0	198.4	198.5	198.3	200.0	200.5	201.3	201.7	202.2	203.7	204.7	205.1	205.0
Shelter.....	218.8	224.4	224.4	225.7	225.4	225.6	226.8	228.3	229.9	230.7	231.2	232.2	233.6	234.2	233.9
Rent of primary residence.....	211.0	217.3	218.6	219.3	220.0	220.5	220.9	221.6	222.3	222.9	223.6	224.2	225.2	226.2	227.1
Lodging away from home.....	125.9	130.3	124.7	129.7	125.2	122.8	127.5	133.4	140.4	140.4	137.9	139.1	142.8	141.1	135.0
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	224.9	230.2	231.2	231.7	232.2	232.8	233.4	234.1	234.9	235.8	236.9	237.9	238.8	239.7	240.4
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	116.2	117.6	116.6	115.8	115.9	116.1	115.9	116.2	116.2	116.2	116.3	116.4	116.4	116.2	116.4
Fuels and utilities.....	161.9	179.0	188.9	192.8	194.6	191.6	198.7	194.6	192.3	190.8	192.0	197.6	198.5	199.0	199.6
Fuels.....	144.4	161.6	172.1	176.2	178.0	174.7	182.1	177.5	174.8	173.2	174.4	180.4	181.1	181.5	182.0
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	160.5	208.6	235.9	241.1	231.5	227.8	229.5	230.5	230.4	236.4	239.8	239.1	241.9	245.3	237.1
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	150.6	166.5	176.4	180.7	183.4	180.0	188.1	182.8	179.9	177.7	178.8	185.6	186.2	186.4	187.4
Household furnishings and operations.....	125.5	126.1	125.7	125.9	126.1	126.4	126.5	126.8	126.7	126.9	127.2	127.3	127.1	127.1	127.1
Apparel.....	120.4	119.5	120.5	122.7	121.5	117.5	114.9	116.6	122.0	123.4	122.4	118.9	113.8	116.1	121.7
Men's and boys' apparel.....	117.5	116.1	114.0	117.2	117.4	114.1	112.4	112.7	116.2	118.0	116.5	113.0	110.3	110.8	114.4
Women's and girls' apparel.....	113.0	110.8	112.3	115.1	113.9	108.9	103.0	106.3	115.0	116.3	114.4	110.3	102.3	105.7	114.6
Infants' and toddlers' apparel ¹	118.5	116.7	115.5	116.3	115.3	115.3	115.3	116.6	118.7	118.2	118.3	115.0	114.4	115.6	116.5
Footwear.....	119.3	122.6	126.0	126.7	124.3	121.4	122.3	122.8	125.4	126.1	125.8	123.0	119.1	120.6	124.2
Transportation.....	163.1	173.9	186.5	184.0	175.6	172.7	175.9	175.8	177.4	184.1	187.6	187.3	189.0	188.5	180.6
Private transportation.....	159.4	170.2	183.1	180.5	171.8	168.9	172.1	171.9	173.5	180.4	183.9	183.2	184.9	184.5	176.5
New and used motor vehicles ²	94.2	95.6	95.4	95.7	95.8	95.8	96.2	96.2	96.0	96.0	95.8	95.7	95.6	95.5	95.3
New vehicles.....	137.1	137.9	135.8	137.1	138.0	138.3	139.3	139.3	138.8	138.4	137.7	137.2	136.9	136.4	136.3
Used cars and trucks ¹	133.3	139.4	141.5	140.6	139.4	139.2	139.3	139.5	140.0	140.4	140.9	141.5	142.1	142.4	141.0
Motor fuel.....	160.4	195.7	249.5	237.1	199.7	187.3	199.2	198.1	205.8	235.4	250.9	248.4	255.6	254.4	220.1
Gasoline (all types).....	159.7	194.7	248.5	235.9	198.6	186.2	198.2	197.0	204.7	234.4	249.8	247.3	254.6	253.2	219.0
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	108.7	111.9	112.7	113.0	113.6	114.0	114.4	114.9	115.4	115.8	117.0	117.0	117.9	118.2	118.7
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	200.2	206.9	208.7	209.8	210.5	210.7	211.2	212.9	213.4	213.9	214.9	215.5	216.7	216.2	217.0
Public transportation.....	209.1	217.3	220.7	222.7	220.8	217.6	219.9	221.3	222.6	225.3	229.2	234.3	237.4	234.3	229.5
Medical care.....	310.1	323.2	324.6	326.2	328.1	328.4	329.5	332.1	333.8	334.7	335.6	336.0	337.0	337.7	338.3
Medical care commodities.....	269.3	276.0	277.7	278.9	280.3	280.8	282.0	283.1	284.3	285.3	286.3	286.3	287.1	287.6	288.1
Medical care services.....	321.3	336.7	337.9	339.7	341.7	342.0	342.9	346.1	348.0	348.8	349.7	350.3	351.2	352.1	352.7
Professional services.....	271.5	281.7	283.0	284.0	284.5	284.9	284.7	286.5	287.8	288.5	289.0	289.2	289.8	290.2	290.6
Hospital and related services.....	417.9	439.9	439.8	443.6	449.6	449.7	453.6	460.4	463.3	464.6	466.1	467.6	469.3	471.1	472.0
Recreation ²	108.6	109.4	109.7	109.9	109.8	109.7	109.9	110.2	110.6	111.1	111.2	111.2	111.3	111.3	111.1
Video and audio ^{1,2}	104.2	104.2	104.4	104.4	104.2	103.9	104.1	104.3	105.2	105.8	105.5	105.2	105.0	104.7	104.5
Education and communication ²	111.6	113.7	115.3	115.1	115.3	115.3	115.7	115.7	115.6	115.8	115.7	115.9	116.3	117.5	118.4
Education ²	143.7	152.7	157.1	157.4	157.5	157.6	158.3	158.4	158.4	158.6	158.9	159.5	160.3	163.9	166.6
Educational books and supplies.....	351.0	365.6	372.4	373.9	373.6	374.3	379.2	382.0	383.1	383.1	384.7	386.7	386.3	391.3	393.9
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	414.3	440.9	454.1	454.7	455.1	455.3	457.2	457.2	457.2	457.7	458.6	460.2	462.9	473.4	481.7
Communication ^{1,2}	86.7	84.7	84.6	84.2	84.4	84.3	84.5	84.5	84.4	84.5	84.2	84.3	84.3	84.3	84.2
Information and information processing ^{1,2}	84.6	82.6	82.4	82.0	82.2	82.2	82.1	82.0	81.9	82.1	81.7	81.8	81.9	81.8	81.7
Telephone services ^{1,2}	95.8	94.9	95.1	94.6	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.0	95.4	95.2	95.4	95.6	95.9	96.1
Information and information processing other than telephone services ^{1,4}	14.8	13.6	13.3	13.3	13.1	13.1	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.5	12.3
Personal computers and peripheral equipment ^{1,2}	15.3	12.8	12.3	12.2	12.0	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.1	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.5
Other goods and services.....	304.7	313.4	315.0	315.3	316.2	317.3	318.2	319.1	320.0	320.0	320.2	321.5	321.2	321.7	323.3
Tobacco and smoking products.....	478.0	502.8	510.1	509.4	511.2	513.1	515.1	515.9	519.0	518.1	517.5	521.5	521.5	521.1	520.8
Personal care ¹	181.7	185.6	186.1	186.4	186.9	187.6	188.1	188.6	189.1	189.1	189.4	189.9	189.7	190.1	191.3
Personal care products ¹	153.9	154.4	154.8	155.0	155.0	155.4	155.8	155.6	155.2	155.0	154.6	155.2	155.0	154.9	156.4
Personal care services ¹	197.6	203.9	204.6	204.8	205.2	206.6	206.4	207.9	208.5	208.5	208.7	209.1	209.5	210.1	210.7

38. Continued—Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: U.S. cit average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group
 [1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2005				2006								
	2004	2005	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Miscellaneous personal services.....	293.9	303.0	304.7	305.0	305.9	306.6	308.2	309.3	310.9	311.3	312.4	313.3	312.9	314.4	316.4
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	154.7	160.2	165.6	165.1	161.5	160.0	161.3	161.4	162.8	165.5	166.9	166.3	166.4	166.6	164.4
Food and beverages.....	186.6	191.2	191.8	192.5	192.8	193.2	194.5	194.4	194.5	194.2	194.7	195.1	195.6	196.0	196.7
Commodities less food and beverages.....	136.7	142.5	149.9	148.9	143.6	141.3	142.6	142.8	144.7	148.6	150.3	149.3	149.3	149.4	146.0
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	157.2	168.4	184.4	182.0	171.1	166.3	168.7	169.1	173.3	181.8	185.6	183.8	183.8	184.5	177.7
Apparel.....	120.4	119.5	120.5	122.7	121.5	117.5	114.9	116.6	122.0	123.4	122.4	118.9	113.8	116.1	121.7
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	183.9	202.6	228.0	222.8	205.9	200.4	206.0	205.7	209.3	222.3	229.2	228.4	231.6	231.2	216.6
Durables.....	114.8	115.3	114.6	114.9	114.9	114.9	115.3	115.3	115.1	115.1	114.9	114.6	114.6	114.3	113.8
Services.....	222.8	230.1	231.7	233.0	233.5	233.2	234.9	235.7	236.6	237.1	237.7	239.2	240.2	240.9	241.1
Rent of shelter ³	227.9	233.7	233.8	235.1	234.9	235.0	236.2	237.8	239.6	240.4	241.0	242.0	243.4	244.1	243.8
Transportation services.....	220.6	225.7	227.0	227.6	228.4	227.8	228.2	228.7	228.8	229.6	230.7	231.8	232.7	232.2	231.7
Other services.....	261.3	268.4	271.2	271.5	272.1	272.3	273.2	273.9	274.6	275.5	275.8	276.6	277.2	279.1	280.8
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	189.4	196.0	200.0	200.4	198.5	197.4	199.0	199.5	200.8	202.8	203.9	204.3	204.9	205.4	204.1
All items less shelter.....	179.3	186.1	191.0	191.1	189.0	187.7	189.3	189.4	190.3	192.3	193.5	193.7	194.0	194.4	193.1
All items less medical care.....	182.7	188.7	192.3	192.6	190.9	190.0	191.6	191.9	193.0	194.7	195.6	196.1	196.6	197.1	196.0
Commodities less food.....	138.8	144.5	151.8	150.8	145.6	143.3	144.7	144.9	146.8	150.6	152.3	151.3	151.3	151.4	148.0
Nondurables less food.....	159.3	170.1	185.2	183.0	172.7	168.1	170.5	171.0	175.0	182.9	186.5	184.9	184.9	185.5	179.1
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	183.8	201.2	224.3	219.6	204.2	199.2	204.3	204.2	207.5	219.2	225.8	224.8	227.6	227.3	214.2
Nondurables.....	172.2	180.2	188.9	188.0	182.4	180.1	182.0	182.2	184.4	188.7	191.0	190.2	190.4	191.0	187.8
Services less rent of shelter ³	233.5	243.2	246.8	248.2	249.5	248.8	251.2	251.0	250.9	251.0	251.8	253.9	254.6	255.4	256.2
Services less medical care services.....	214.5	221.2	222.8	224.1	224.4	224.2	225.9	226.5	227.3	227.8	228.4	229.9	231.0	231.6	231.8
Energy.....	151.4	177.1	208.0	204.3	187.6	180.0	189.5	186.4	188.6	201.4	209.3	211.3	215.1	214.7	199.1
All items less energy.....	194.4	198.7	199.2	200.1	200.2	200.1	200.8	201.6	202.6	203.0	203.3	203.6	203.9	204.4	204.9
All items less food and energy.....	196.6	200.9	201.3	202.3	202.3	202.1	202.6	203.6	204.9	205.5	205.7	205.9	206.2	206.7	207.2
Commodities less food and energy.....	139.6	140.3	140.2	141.0	140.8	140.1	139.9	140.3	141.5	141.7	141.5	140.7	139.6	139.9	140.9
Energy commodities.....	161.2	197.4	249.9	238.6	202.7	190.7	202.1	201.1	208.3	236.6	251.4	249.0	256.0	255.0	222.3
Services less energy.....	230.2	236.6	237.4	238.4	238.6	238.7	239.7	241.1	242.4	243.2	243.7	244.7	245.8	246.5	246.6
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN															
WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items.....	184.5	191.0	195.0	195.2	193.4	192.5	194.0	194.2	195.3	197.2	198.2	198.6	199.2	199.6	198.4
All items (1967 = 100).....	549.5	568.9	580.9	581.5	576.1	573.3	577.7	578.6	581.8	587.3	590.5	591.7	593.2	594.6	591.0
Food and beverages.....	186.2	190.5	191.1	191.8	192.1	192.5	193.8	193.7	193.8	193.4	193.9	194.2	194.6	195.2	195.9
Food.....	185.7	190.1	190.7	191.4	191.7	192.2	193.4	193.3	193.2	192.8	193.3	193.7	194.1	194.7	195.5
Food at home.....	185.4	188.9	189.1	189.9	190.1	190.7	192.4	191.7	191.4	190.5	190.9	191.2	191.6	192.2	193.3
Cereals and bakery products.....	206.0	208.9	208.1	209.2	208.9	208.4	210.8	210.5	211.1	211.2	212.2	213.1	214.9	214.8	214.1
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	181.8	184.7	185.1	184.5	185.8	185.6	185.4	185.1	185.8	185.1	184.4	185.4	184.7	186.7	187.5
Dairy and related products ¹	180.0	182.2	181.7	182.4	183.3	183.0	183.5	183.3	182.7	180.8	180.5	179.1	180.3	179.4	179.4
Fruits and vegetables.....	230.4	238.9	238.8	243.4	243.4	249.6	256.2	251.3	245.9	244.0	246.0	245.7	247.0	247.9	257.3
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	139.7	143.7	144.6	144.9	144.8	144.9	146.7	146.7	147.3	145.7	145.9	146.1	145.6	146.3	146.8
Other foods at home.....	164.5	166.5	167.1	167.7	166.9	167.1	168.5	168.7	168.7	168.2	169.4	169.5	170.4	170.0	169.3
Sugar and sweets.....	162.5	164.3	165.1	165.6	165.7	166.9	168.3	166.5	169.0	169.9	170.5	170.9	172.5	172.5	171.3
Fats and oils.....	167.8	167.8	169.4	168.6	166.3	165.6	170.4	171.2	169.4	165.7	169.1	167.9	168.2	168.6	168.6
Other foods.....	180.1	182.8	183.2	184.1	183.4	183.7	184.4	185.0	184.8	184.5	185.5	185.9	187.0	186.2	185.3
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	110.9	111.8	111.9	112.5	113.2	112.9	113.0	113.8	113.4	113.4	114.4	115.0	115.2	114.2	114.5
Food away from home ¹	187.4	193.3	194.4	195.1	195.5	195.8	196.4	197.0	197.4	197.8	198.4	198.9	199.4	199.9	200.2
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	125.1	131.1	133.0	133.3	133.5	133.6	133.7	134.4	134.8	135.6	135.8	136.0	136.3	136.7	137.1
Alcoholic beverages.....	192.4	195.8	196.0	196.5	197.0	196.3	198.0	199.4	200.5	200.3	200.6	201.0	200.8	200.7	200.9
Housing.....	185.0	191.2	192.9	194.1	194.4	194.2	195.8	196.1	196.6	196.8	197.4	198.9	199.7	200.3	200.4
Shelter.....	212.2	217.5	217.9	218.8	218.9	219.2	220.0	221.2	222.4	223.1	223.7	224.7	225.8	226.5	226.6
Rent of primary residence.....	210.2	216.5	217.7	218.4	219.1	219.7	220.1	220.8	221.4	222.0	222.7	223.5	224.3	225.3	226.2
Lodging away from home ²	126.4	130.0	124.5	129.2	124.5	122.4	126.1	133.1	140.4	139.8	136.6	138.7	142.6	141.1	134.0
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	204.1	208.8	209.7	210.2	210.7	211.2	211.7	212.4	213.0	213.9	214.8	215.7	216.5	217.3	218.0
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	116.4	117.9	116.9	116.0	116.2	116.4	116.2	116.5	116.5	116.5	116.6	116.7	116.7	116.6	116.8
Fuels and utilities.....	161.2	177.9	187.7	191.0	193.0	190.2	197.3	193.2	190.8	189.4	190.4	196.0	196.7	197.2	197.7
Fuels.....	143.2	159.7	169.9	173.5	175.5	172.4	179.7	175.0	172.4	170.8	171.8	177.8	178.3	178.6	179.0
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	160.0	208.1	235.4	241.2	231.3	227.4	228.9	229.7	229.8	235.8	238.9	238.3	241.3	244.6	235.8
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	149.8	165.4	175.2	178.8	181.6	178.3	186.4	181.1	178.3	176.1	177.1	183.7	184.1	184.3	185.3
Household furnishings and operations.....	121.1	121.8	121.4	121.8	121.8	121.9	122.0	122.4	122.5	122.5	122.8	122.9	122.9	122.7	122.7
Apparel.....	120.0	119.1	119.6	121.9	121.0	117.2	114.3	116.1	121.6	123.1	121.9	118.4	113.2	115.7	121.4
Men's and boys' apparel.....	117.3	115.6	113.2	116.6	116.9	113.5	112.0	112.7	115.7	117.5	116.5	113.0	110.3	110.9	114.5
Women's and girls' apparel.....	112.8	110.4	111.1	114.3	113.4	108.3	102.1	105.4	114.3	115.9	114.0	109.8	101.3	105.4	114.3
Infants' and toddlers' apparel ¹	121.3	119.3	117.6	118.7	117.8	117.6	115.8	118.1	120.8	120.3	120.2	116.8	115.9	117.7	118.5
Footwear.....	118.2	121.8	124.9	125.4	123.2	120.9	121.6	122.1	124.7	125.4	125.1	122.6	119.1	120.3	123.9
Transportation.....	161.5	173.0	186.4	183.7	174.7	171.6	174.9	174.8	176.6	183.9	187.7	187.1	189.0	188.6	180.1
Private transportation.....	158.8	170.3	183.9	181.1	171.9	168.8	172.2	172.0	173.8	181.2	184.9	184.2	186.1	185.8	177.1
New and used motor vehicles ²															

38. 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	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
New vehicles.....	138.1	138.9	136.8	138.2	139.1	139.3	140.3	140.3	139.9	139.5	138.8	138.3	137.9	137.4	137.4
Used cars and trucks ¹	134.1	140.3	142.4	141.4	140.2	140.0	140.1	140.3	140.8	141.3	141.8	142.4	143.0	143.2	141.9
Motor fuel.....	160.9	196.3	250.3	238.0	200.5	188.0	199.9	198.7	206.5	236.1	251.3	248.8	256.2	255.1	220.8
Gasoline (all types).....	160.2	195.4	249.3	236.8	199.4	187.0	198.9	197.7	205.6	235.2	250.3	247.8	255.3	254.1	219.7
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	108.2	111.5	112.3	112.6	113.2	113.6	113.9	114.3	114.9	115.3	116.5	116.6	117.5	117.8	118.4
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	202.0	209.3	211.1	212.4	213.1	213.2	213.6	215.4	215.8	216.3	217.4	218.0	219.1	218.6	219.4
Public transportation.....	207.1	215.5	218.8	220.9	219.4	216.6	219.0	220.4	221.6	224.0	227.5	232.0	234.1	231.4	227.8
Medical care.....	309.5	322.8	324.0	325.8	327.9	328.2	329.1	331.5	333.2	334.2	335.0	335.5	336.5	337.3	337.8
Medical care commodities.....	263.2	269.2	270.3	271.8	273.4	273.9	275.0	276.3	277.3	278.4	279.4	279.4	280.3	280.6	281.1
Medical care services.....	321.5	337.3	338.4	340.4	342.6	342.8	343.6	346.4	348.3	349.2	350.0	350.6	351.6	352.5	353.1
Professional services.....	274.0	284.3	285.6	286.6	287.1	287.4	288.9	290.2	290.8	291.3	291.5	292.1	292.5	292.8	292.8
Hospital and related services.....	414.0	436.1	435.5	439.8	446.4	446.4	450.1	455.4	458.4	459.9	461.2	462.8	464.8	466.7	467.5
Recreation ²	106.3	106.8	107.0	107.3	107.2	107.1	107.2	107.5	107.9	108.4	108.5	108.6	108.7	108.5	108.3
Video and audio ^{1,2}	103.4	103.4	103.7	103.7	103.5	103.2	103.3	103.6	104.4	104.9	104.7	104.5	104.3	104.1	103.9
Education and communication ²	110.0	111.4	112.6	112.4	112.7	112.6	113.1	113.1	113.0	113.2	113.0	113.3	113.5	114.5	115.3
Education ²	142.5	151.0	155.1	155.3	155.5	155.6	156.7	156.7	156.8	156.9	157.2	157.8	158.4	161.7	164.7
Educational books and supplies.....	352.2	367.1	373.6	375.1	374.8	375.5	380.6	383.5	384.9	384.7	386.2	388.1	387.6	393.0	395.4
Tuition, other school fees, and child care...	402.5	427.1	439.1	439.7	440.3	440.5	443.3	443.2	443.1	443.5	444.4	446.1	448.0	457.7	466.6
Communication ^{1,2}	88.3	86.4	86.3	85.9	86.2	86.2	86.3	86.3	86.2	86.3	86.0	86.1	86.2	86.2	86.2
Information and information processing ^{1,2}	86.8	84.9	84.8	84.4	84.7	84.6	84.6	84.6	84.5	84.6	84.3	84.4	84.5	84.5	84.4
Telephone services ^{1,2}	96.0	95.0	95.3	94.8	95.3	95.3	95.3	95.4	95.2	95.6	95.3	95.5	95.7	96.0	96.2
Information and information processing other than telephone services ^{1,4}	15.3	14.2	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.6	13.5	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.1	12.9
Personal computers and peripheral equipment ^{1,2}	15.0	12.6	12.1	12.0	11.8	11.6	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.0	10.7	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.3
Other goods and services.....	312.6	322.2	324.4	324.5	325.4	326.6	327.6	328.4	329.4	329.3	329.3	330.8	330.7	331.0	332.2
Tobacco and smoking products.....	478.8	504.2	512.2	511.3	513.2	515.0	517.1	517.9	520.9	519.9	519.4	523.5	523.3	522.9	522.4
Personal care ¹	180.4	184.0	184.4	184.7	185.1	185.8	186.3	186.8	187.2	187.2	187.3	187.9	187.9	188.2	189.2
Personal care products ¹	154.4	154.5	155.0	155.0	154.9	155.4	155.8	155.6	155.2	155.0	154.7	155.1	155.0	155.0	156.3
Personal care services ¹	198.2	204.2	204.8	205.0	205.5	206.9	206.6	208.0	208.5	208.6	208.6	209.2	209.7	210.2	210.8
Miscellaneous personal services.....	294.0	303.4	305.1	305.4	306.2	307.0	308.6	309.7	311.4	311.8	312.7	313.8	313.9	315.1	316.8
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	155.4	161.4	167.4	166.8	162.8	161.2	162.6	162.7	164.3	167.3	168.9	168.2	168.5	168.8	166.1
Food and beverages.....	186.2	190.5	191.1	191.8	192.1	192.5	193.8	193.7	193.8	193.4	193.9	194.2	194.6	195.2	195.9
Commodities less food and beverages.....	138.1	144.7	153.0	151.8	145.9	143.4	144.8	145.1	147.2	151.8	153.7	152.7	152.8	153.0	148.9
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	160.6	173.2	191.0	188.2	176.1	170.8	173.5	174.0	178.7	188.4	192.8	190.8	191.1	191.8	183.6
Apparel.....	120.0	119.1	119.6	121.9	121.0	117.2	114.3	116.1	121.6	123.1	121.9	118.4	113.2	115.7	121.4
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	189.6	210.6	239.4	233.5	214.2	207.8	214.2	213.9	218.1	233.2	241.1	240.1	243.8	243.4	226.2
Durables.....	114.0	115.1	114.8	115.0	114.9	114.9	115.2	115.3	115.2	115.2	115.0	114.8	114.8	114.5	114.0
Services.....	218.6	225.7	227.5	228.6	229.3	229.2	230.7	231.2	231.8	232.2	232.8	234.3	235.2	235.9	236.3
Rent of shelter ³	204.3	209.5	209.9	210.8	210.9	211.2	211.9	213.1	214.3	215.0	215.6	216.5	217.6	218.3	218.4
Transportation services.....	220.9	225.9	226.9	227.5	228.5	228.3	228.6	229.0	229.0	229.5	230.3	231.0	231.4	231.3	231.3
Other services.....	254.1	260.0	262.4	262.6	263.2	263.5	264.4	265.0	265.7	266.6	266.8	267.6	268.1	269.6	271.0
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	184.1	191.0	195.6	195.8	193.5	192.3	193.9	194.2	195.5	197.8	199.0	199.4	199.9	200.4	198.8
All items less shelter.....	176.4	183.4	188.8	188.7	186.2	184.8	186.6	186.5	187.6	189.8	191.1	191.3	191.6	192.0	190.3
All items less medical care.....	179.1	185.4	189.5	189.6	187.7	186.7	188.2	188.4	189.5	191.3	192.4	192.8	193.3	193.8	192.5
Commodities less food.....	140.0	146.5	154.6	153.5	147.8	145.3	146.8	147.0	149.1	153.6	155.5	154.5	154.6	154.8	150.8
Nondurables less food.....	162.6	174.6	191.5	188.9	177.4	172.4	175.1	175.6	180.1	189.3	193.4	191.6	191.9	192.5	184.7
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	189.0	208.4	234.6	229.3	211.8	205.9	211.9	211.7	215.6	229.4	236.6	235.7	239.1	238.7	223.1
Nondurables.....	173.9	182.5	191.9	190.9	184.7	182.2	184.2	184.5	186.9	191.8	194.2	193.4	193.8	194.4	190.5
Services less rent of shelter ³	207.4	215.9	219.2	220.4	221.7	221.1	223.4	222.9	222.7	222.7	223.3	225.3	225.8	226.3	227.2
Services less medical care services.....	210.6	217.2	219.1	220.1	220.7	220.6	222.2	222.5	223.0	223.4	224.0	225.5	226.4	227.0	227.4
Energy.....	151.3	177.2	209.3	204.8	187.1	179.3	188.8	185.9	188.4	202.0	210.0	211.8	215.7	215.3	198.7
All items less energy.....	189.5	193.5	194.1	194.8	195.0	194.9	195.4	196.1	197.0	197.4	197.7	197.9	198.0	198.6	199.2
All items less food and energy.....	190.6	194.6	195.1	195.9	196.1	195.9	196.2	197.1	198.2	198.7	198.9	199.1	199.2	199.8	200.4
Commodities less food and energy.....	139.4	140.6	140.6	141.3	141.2	140.4	140.2	140.7	141.9	142.2	141.9	141.2	140.0	140.4	141.4
Energy commodities.....	161.5	197.7	250.5	239.0	202.8	190.7	202.0	200.9	208.4	236.9	251.4	249.1	256.2	255.4	222.3
Services less energy.....	226.2	232.3	233.1	234.0	234.4	234.6	235.4	236.5	237.5	238.2	238.8	239.7	240.6	241.4	241.7

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

⁴ Indexes on a December 1988 = 100 base.

² Indexes on a December 1997 = 100 base.

³ Indexes on a December 1982 = 100 base.

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

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing schedule ¹	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2006						2006					
		Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
U.S. city average.....	M	201.5	202.5	202.9	203.5	203.9	202.9	197.2	198.2	198.6	199.2	199.6	198.4
Region and area size²													
Northeast urban.....	M	214.7	215.7	216.7	217.5	218.1	216.3	211.0	212.1	213.0	213.5	214.2	212.7
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	216.8	218.1	219.3	220.1	220.7	219.1	211.5	212.8	214.0	214.3	215.1	214.0
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	127.3	127.4	127.7	128.2	128.5	127.2	127.6	128.0	128.1	128.6	128.9	127.5
Midwest urban ⁴	M	193.0	193.6	194.1	194.6	195.1	193.7	188.3	189.0	189.5	190.0	190.4	188.7
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	194.5	195.1	195.6	196.3	196.9	195.7	189.0	189.7	190.1	190.7	191.3	189.8
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	123.3	123.7	124.0	124.1	124.1	123.2	122.8	123.3	123.6	123.8	123.8	122.5
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	187.8	188.1	189.3	190.1	190.9	189.1	186.0	186.4	187.6	188.6	189.3	187.3
South urban.....	M	194.7	195.5	196.3	197.0	197.1	195.8	192.1	192.9	193.5	194.3	194.5	192.9
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	196.5	197.4	198.2	198.9	199.2	198.3	194.7	195.7	196.3	197.1	197.5	196.4
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	124.1	124.6	125.0	125.5	125.4	124.4	122.9	123.3	123.7	124.2	124.2	122.9
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	195.1	195.9	196.7	198.0	198.3	197.1	195.3	196.3	196.9	198.1	198.5	196.9
West urban.....	M	205.3	206.9	206.4	206.7	207.5	207.8	200.0	201.9	201.5	201.7	202.5	202.4
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	208.6	210.3	209.5	210.0	210.7	211.3	201.7	203.6	203.0	203.3	204.0	204.3
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	124.9	125.7	125.6	125.6	126.2	125.9	124.4	125.6	125.4	125.5	126.0	125.6
Size classes:													
A ⁵	M	184.3	185.3	185.6	186.2	186.7	186.1	182.6	183.7	184.0	184.5	185.1	184.3
B/C ³	M	124.5	125.0	125.3	125.6	125.7	124.8	123.8	124.4	124.6	125.0	125.1	124.0
D.....	M	193.5	194.4	195.3	196.0	196.6	195.6	192.2	193.3	194.1	194.8	195.4	194.1
Selected local areas⁶													
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	197.7	198.4	199.0	199.3	200.4	199.6	191.4	192.0	192.4	192.8	193.8	192.8
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	210.5	212.4	211.1	211.4	211.9	212.9	202.9	205.0	204.2	204.5	205.0	205.3
New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA.....	M	220.2	221.6	222.6	223.1	224.1	222.9	214.0	215.5	216.7	216.8	217.8	216.9
Boston—Brookton—Nashua, MA—NH—ME—CT.....	1	—	222.9	—	225.1	—	224.5	—	222.9	—	223.9	—	224.3
Cleveland—Akron, OH.....	1	—	192.4	—	193.1	—	190.7	—	183.8	—	184.3	—	181.7
Dallas—Ft Worth, TX.....	1	—	191.2	—	191.7	—	192.0	—	192.9	—	193.9	—	193.7
Washington—Baltimore, DC—MD—VA—WV ⁷	1	—	128.8	—	130.7	—	130.2	—	128.2	—	129.8	—	129.9
Atlanta, GA.....	2	193.9	—	196.0	—	197.3	—	192.0	—	194.4	—	195.8	—
Detroit—Ann Arbor—Flint, MI.....	2	197.2	—	196.8	—	198.6	—	192.2	—	192.0	—	194.0	—
Houston—Galveston—Brazoria, TX.....	2	181.2	—	182.4	—	182.5	—	180.0	—	181.4	—	182.0	—
Miami—Ft. Lauderdale, FL.....	2	203.8	—	203.8	—	205.6	—	202.3	—	202.5	—	204.6	—
Philadelphia—Wilmington—Atlantic City, PA—NJ—DE—MD.....	2	211.6	—	213.9	—	216.4	—	211.1	—	213.2	—	215.8	—
San Francisco—Oakland—San Jose, CA.....	2	208.9	—	209.1	—	210.7	—	204.9	—	205.2	—	206.7	—
Seattle—Tacoma—Bremerton, WA.....	2	207.4	—	208.2	—	209.6	—	202.5	—	203.8	—	205.1	—

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

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

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

² Regions defined as the four Census regions.

³ Indexes on a December 1996 = 100 base.

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

⁵ Indexes on a December 1986 = 100 base.

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

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

⁷ Indexes on a November 1996 = 100 base.

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

40. 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

41. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2006				2006								
	2004	2005	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^p	July ^p	Aug. ^p	Sept. ^p
Finished goods.....	148.5	155.7	158.9	160.9	158.3	158.7	159.9	158.0	159.1	160.7	161.2	161.8	162.0	162.1	160.3
Finished consumer goods.....	151.7	160.4	164.9	167.1	163.7	164.2	165.7	163.0	164.5	166.5	167.2	168.0	168.4	168.8	165.9
Finished consumer foods.....	152.7	155.7	155.8	155.8	156.3	157.5	157.1	153.8	154.4	154.8	154.2	156.1	156.1	158.3	159.3
Finished consumer goods excluding foods.....	150.9	161.9	168.0	171.2	166.1	166.5	168.7	166.2	168.0	170.7	171.9	172.3	172.9	172.5	168.1
Nondurable goods less food.....	156.6	172.0	181.5	184.9	178.0	178.7	181.7	177.9	180.6	184.7	186.5	187.2	188.6	188.8	181.8
Durable goods.....	135.0	136.6	135.5	138.0	137.1	136.6	137.3	137.5	137.4	137.1	137.1	136.7	135.7	134.1	135.4
Capital equipment.....	141.4	144.6	144.5	145.9	145.5	145.3	145.8	146.2	146.4	146.6	146.7	146.7	146.4	145.9	146.6
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	142.6	154.0	158.0	162.5	159.9	159.6	161.6	160.7	161.2	163.1	164.9	166.1	166.8	167.4	165.4
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	137.9	146.0	146.7	149.3	149.4	149.8	151.2	151.9	152.7	153.9	156.3	157.3	158.2	158.5	158.3
Materials for food manufacturing.....	145.0	146.0	145.4	146.6	146.6	146.3	146.0	144.6	144.4	143.7	144.4	145.7	147.2	147.0	148.3
Materials for nondurable manufacturing...	147.8	163.2	166.5	172.9	170.9	170.8	172.2	173.4	173.3	173.1	176.2	178.1	177.9	178.2	175.6
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	146.6	158.3	156.8	159.9	162.2	164.4	167.6	169.6	170.5	175.4	182.4	183.4	185.9	186.6	187.5
Components for manufacturing.....	127.4	129.9	130.0	130.2	130.8	130.8	131.4	131.7	133.1	133.8	134.0	134.4	135.1	135.3	136.1
Materials and components for construction.....	166.4	176.6	177.0	179.2	180.8	181.7	184.2	185.0	185.5	186.7	188.2	189.2	190.3	190.9	191.4
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	124.3	150.0	166.9	180.5	166.5	162.6	167.2	160.1	160.0	165.6	167.4	169.4	169.7	171.6	161.4
Containers.....	159.3	167.1	166.1	166.8	168.3	169.9	170.5	171.2	173.1	172.8	173.3	176.3	176.6	176.6	176.8
Supplies.....	146.7	151.9	152.5	153.6	153.8	154.1	155.3	155.6	155.9	156.2	156.5	156.8	157.3	157.6	157.8
Crude materials for further processing.....	159.0	182.2	200.2	211.6	208.5	200.6	199.0	182.9	178.4	183.0	186.9	181.6	186.9	191.5	184.6
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	127.0	122.7	120.9	120.8	120.9	123.4	119.3	116.6	114.2	113.1	112.7	116.9	118.9	119.0	121.0
Crude nonfood materials.....	179.2	223.4	256.5	276.5	271.1	255.2	255.7	229.3	223.4	232.4	239.6	226.7	234.7	242.6	228.8
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	147.2	155.5	159.4	162.0	158.5	158.7	160.3	158.8	160.1	161.9	162.7	163.0	163.3	162.8	160.2
Finished energy goods.....	113.0	132.6	147.0	152.3	140.9	141.9	145.7	139.1	143.1	149.6	151.9	153.1	154.9	155.4	144.3
Finished goods less energy.....	152.4	155.9	155.8	156.8	156.7	156.9	157.4	156.9	157.2	157.2	157.3	157.7	157.4	157.4	158.2
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	157.2	160.8	160.8	161.6	161.6	162.0	162.4	161.5	161.8	161.9	161.9	162.4	162.2	162.5	163.3
Finished goods less food and energy.....	152.7	156.4	156.3	157.5	157.3	157.1	157.9	158.3	158.5	158.5	158.7	158.6	158.3	157.5	158.2
Finished consumer goods less food and energy.....	160.3	164.3	164.2	165.4	165.3	165.1	166.0	166.5	166.7	166.5	166.9	166.6	166.3	165.4	166.1
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy.....	180.8	187.1	188.1	187.9	188.5	188.7	189.8	190.6	191.0	191.0	191.7	191.6	192.1	191.7	191.8
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	143.0	155.1	159.2	163.8	161.2	160.8	163.0	162.1	162.6	164.6	166.5	167.6	168.3	169.0	166.8
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	137.1	133.8	134.1	134.4	133.6	134.1	135.0	133.6	133.8	133.0	133.1	133.9	134.9	134.3	135.2
Intermediate energy goods.....	123.2	149.2	166.6	180.1	165.8	162.1	166.5	160.5	160.4	165.9	168.1	169.9	169.8	170.9	160.3
Intermediate goods less energy.....	145.8	153.3	153.6	155.7	156.3	156.8	158.3	158.7	159.4	160.3	162.0	162.9	163.8	164.3	164.5
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	146.5	154.6	154.9	157.1	157.7	158.3	159.7	160.3	161.0	162.0	163.7	164.7	165.6	166.2	166.4
Crude energy materials.....	174.6	234.0	278.2	308.6	298.0	274.0	274.5	233.6	223.6	231.6	233.5	216.9	228.1	241.6	221.4
Crude materials less energy.....	144.0	143.5	144.3	143.2	145.0	147.6	144.7	144.9	144.1	146.4	151.4	153.4	154.9	153.6	155.4
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	193.0	202.4	210.2	206.4	212.8	215.6	216.1	224.0	227.7	239.4	259.5	255.4	255.7	250.4	251.6

p = preliminary

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2006				2006								
		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June ^p	July ^p	Aug. ^p	Sept. ^p
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100)	233.1	254.3	247.4	234.6	234.3	207.4	202.0	210.6	215.4	204.2	212.9	222.9	206.5
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100).....	316.9	352.8	336.6	312.2	308.9	259.2	247.1	257.1	259.3	241.7	256.3	272.3	245.7
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	128.8	130.4	131.8	132.5	136.8	137.4	140.0	146.1	154.8	150.3	151.7	154.1	151.4
213	Mining support activities.....	139.5	144.7	154.8	156.9	160.2	163.4	167.2	172.7	174.3	176.6	177.1	178.4	174.7
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)	154.2	156.6	152.7	152.8	154.1	153.5	155.0	157.2	158.5	159.5	159.7	159.8	156.8
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	146.3	146.7	146.1	146.2	146.4	145.1	145.2	144.1	144.7	146.4	147.1	147.3	147.9
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing.....	105.2	105.2	105.5	105.5	106.0	106.4	106.6	106.5	106.6	106.9	106.2	106.1	106.3
313	Textile mills.....	104.3	104.6	104.9	105.1	105.6	106.1	106.0	106.1	106.8	106.6	106.8	107.1	107.2
315	Apparel manufacturing.....	100.4	99.9	99.9	99.8	100.1	100.2	100.3	100.4	100.5	100.4	100.1	100.7	100.7
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	144.6	144.7	144.8	144.7	144.9	145.6	145.9	146.4	146.6	146.5	146.7	146.9	146.7
321	Wood products manufacturing.....	109.6	110.7	107.7	108.4	109.6	109.8	110.1	110.2	110.9	109.6	109.1	107.4	107.6
322	Paper manufacturing.....	106.4	106.5	107.4	107.8	108.2	109.5	110.5	110.6	111.7	112.9	113.3	113.5	114.0
323	Printing and related support activities.....	103.6	103.7	103.7	103.9	104.5	104.8	105.2	105.3	105.4	105.5	105.5	105.8	106.1
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	241.5	259.5	208.2	209.2	216.1	205.9	222.8	249.2	260.0	267.6	268.1	269.9	226.1
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	187.7	191.2	193.6	193.9	195.7	196.2	196.2	195.7	196.6	197.2	198.1	198.2	198.5
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	141.4	143.7	147.2	148.2	149.0	149.1	148.7	148.8	148.8	148.9	149.6	150.9	150.7
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	152.4	155.8	159.2	160.7	163.9	165.6	166.4	171.4	178.4	182.3	185.8	186.7	188.9
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	150.1	150.5	150.7	151.1	152.0	152.5	153.0	153.6	154.3	155.4	156.9	157.5	157.5
333	Machinery manufacturing.....	106.1	106.3	106.5	106.8	107.4	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.3	108.6	108.9	109.1	109.4
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing.....	97.1	97.0	96.8	96.6	96.5	96.5	96.5	96.6	96.6	96.5	96.7	96.5	96.7
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing.....	108.4	109.0	110.3	110.9	111.9	112.3	112.8	114.1	116.0	117.6	117.1	119.0	119.4
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing.....	101.9	103.9	102.9	102.5	103.1	103.2	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.1	102.3	101.1	102.0
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	158.7	159.2	159.4	160.0	160.7	161.3	161.5	161.6	162.3	162.5	162.8	163.0	163.1
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	103.1	103.3	103.3	103.6	104.0	103.9	104.2	104.5	104.9	104.8	104.8	105.1	104.8
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	106.2	107.4	107.1	107.9	109.2	109.6	112.4	113.2	114.3	114.7	114.2	114.2	113.4
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	112.7	115.1	114.6	115.0	115.9	115.1	116.1	114.9	116.1	116.8	116.7	118.8	118.9
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	100.7	100.2	99.9	95.3	98.7	97.0	102.9	105.6	103.9	96.9	98.7	96.6	96.1
446	Health and personal care stores.....	106.8	107.0	110.7	111.9	115.6	114.1	120.5	120.1	118.7	118.8	118.5	119.8	119.8
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100).....	59.3	64.6	61.9	48.3	45.6	58.3	44.9	44.4	48.9	44.7	45.9	55.2	65.9
454	Nonstore retailers.....	128.4	122.0	118.3	114.0	120.5	120.4	112.0	111.8	111.6	113.0	112.0	120.4	134.8
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100).....	170.2	173.7	178.9	173.2	177.7	180.1	182.5	182.7	179.7	185.4	187.3	187.8	171.0
483	Water transportation.....	108.1	109.7	108.5	108.0	109.4	109.6	111.0	110.5	111.1	110.9	113.2	111.9	112.8
491	Postal service (June 1989=100).....	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7
	Utilities													
221	Utilities.....	125.5	131.2	130.0	129.6	131.3	127.0	123.5	121.5	121.0	120.8	122.2	125.6	124.5
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100).....	116.6	116.7	116.7	116.7	116.9	116.9	117.2	117.1	117.2	117.6	117.2	117.2	117.1
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	104.3	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.1	104.2	104.2	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.5	104.5	104.5
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100).....	121.0	121.6	121.7	121.2	121.4	121.6	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.8	121.9	121.6	121.8
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100).....	147.2	149.5	149.9	149.9	151.3	151.5	151.7	152.1	152.3	152.5	153.5	153.8	153.6
6231	Nursing care facilities.....	107.0	107.5	107.7	107.7	108.3	108.5	108.6	108.7	108.8	108.9	109.0	109.7	109.9
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities.....	104.2	104.7	106.0	106.3	107.3	107.3	107.3	108.0	108.0	108.0	108.1	108.4	109.3
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet.....	104.7	104.9	105.0	105.0	105.4	105.5	105.2	105.3	106.1	106.0	106.0	106.1	107.0
515	Broadcasting, except Internet.....	101.2	104.6	105.2	102.9	100.6	101.1	101.7	102.6	103.8	103.4	101.1	100.1	101.2
517	Telecommunications.....	97.9	97.7	97.4	97.3	97.2	97.1	97.6	97.8	97.8	98.1	98.3	99.0	99.0
5182	Data processing and related services.....	99.0	99.0	98.9	98.9	99.0	99.3	99.2	99.0	99.6	99.5	99.6	100.0	100.0
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity.....	109.3	110.3	109.9	110.4	111.2	111.4	111.4	111.9	113.5	114.2	113.6	113.2	113.7
53112	Lessors or nonresidential buildings (except miniwarehouse).....	107.7	106.5	104.9	108.4	105.6	105.5	106.5	106.9	107.5	107.2	108.1	109.0	110.3
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers.....	109.0	110.5	110.4	110.3	110.3	110.4	111.3	111.3	110.6	110.8	111.0	111.4	109.7
5313	Real estate support activities.....	103.1	101.4	100.9	102.5	103.8	102.7	103.2	103.1	103.1	102.9	102.9	102.8	103.0
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100).....	112.2	111.0	112.2	112.7	112.8	114.4	114.2	114.9	111.6	114.6	116.4	112.5	115.6
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100).....	139.2	139.6	139.9	140.0	143.6	144.1	144.3	144.7	144.9	144.8	144.8	144.9	145.2
541211	Offices of certified public accountants.....	103.2	104.0	105.1	106.6	104.4	105.9	106.7	105.3	106.5	106.6	105.8	105.9	107.0
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100).....	129.8	130.0	130.4	130.6	131.8	132.7	132.8	132.9	134.1	134.4	135.0	134.9	134.8
54181	Advertising agencies.....	101.8	101.8	101.8	102.0	103.2	103.6	103.6	103.5	103.5	103.5	105.4	105.0	104.9
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100).....	116.4	117.3	117.7	118.4	117.8	117.8	118.8	118.9	118.4	118.6	119.5	120.5	119.8
56151	Travel agencies.....	95.8	96.7	96.4	98.0	98.3	98.3	98.4	98.5	99.1	101.5	98.8	99.2	99.2
56172	Janitorial services.....	101.9	101.8	102.0	102.1	102.4	102.6	102.6	103.3	103.6	103.7	103.7	104.5	104.5
5621	Waste collection.....	102.7	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.2	104.0	104.5	104.4
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100).....	134.9	133.1	133.1	131.7	133.8	133.5	134.9	135.7	136.3	137.3	139.6	138.1	139.7

p = preliminary.

43. 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

44. 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

NOTE: The data series for table 44 end at June 2006. This table will be deleted from the CLS department in the January 2007 edition.

45. 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

NOTE: The data series for table 45 end at June 2006. This table will be deleted from the CLS department in the January 2007 edition.

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2005				2006								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
ALL COMMODITIES	107.5	108.3	107.6	107.7	108.5	108.6	108.8	109.6	110.4	111.2	111.6	112.1	111.7
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	122.8	123.0	122.5	121.9	122.8	121.9	121.7	121.0	122.0	125.6	128.5	129.5	128.9
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	122.6	122.9	122.4	121.7	122.8	121.6	121.5	120.8	121.9	125.7	128.9	129.8	129.2
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	123.6	123.8	123.2	123.6	122.7	124.2	123.2	122.5	122.9	125.0	125.6	126.9	125.8
Industrial supplies and materials.....	127.4	130.1	127.4	127.9	129.9	130.6	131.3	133.9	136.5	138.8	139.2	141.2	139.5
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	116.4	117.3	117.7	117.4	116.9	117.2	116.8	117.2	116.4	117.3	116.6	118.7	118.1
Fuels and lubricants.....	184.8	191.5	163.1	163.4	172.0	169.7	173.5	187.0	194.9	196.3	199.0	207.2	191.1
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.....	122.2	124.7	125.0	125.7	127.0	128.1	128.5	129.8	132.0	134.7	134.9	136.0	136.3
Selected building materials.....	105.7	105.8	106.1	106.5	107.2	108.4	108.5	108.6	109.0	109.8	109.8	110.1	110.0
Capital goods.....	97.6	97.7	97.6	97.7	98.1	98.1	98.2	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.5	98.3	98.5
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	102.6	103.3	103.4	103.6	103.7	104.0	104.4	104.5	104.6	104.8	104.8	104.9	105.1
Nonelectrical machinery.....	92.7	92.6	92.4	92.5	92.8	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.4	92.5
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	103.7	104.0	104.0	103.9	104.1	104.2	104.4	104.6	104.7	104.9	105.1	105.2	105.2
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	101.9	102.0	102.0	101.9	102.3	102.4	102.3	102.6	103.2	103.5	103.7	103.8	103.9
Nondurables, manufactured.....	101.5	101.7	101.6	101.6	102.3	102.5	102.4	102.7	103.0	103.3	103.6	103.6	103.7
Durables, manufactured.....	101.8	101.4	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.4	101.3	101.4	102.2	102.4	102.5	102.8	103.0
Agricultural commodities.....	121.5	121.9	121.6	121.0	121.7	120.8	120.7	120.2	120.9	124.1	126.5	127.7	127.1
Nonagricultural commodities.....	106.5	107.3	106.6	106.8	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.8	109.6	110.3	110.5	110.9	110.6

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2005				2006								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
ALL COMMODITIES	114.4	114.5	112.3	112.3	113.7	112.8	112.7	115.1	117.2	117.3	118.2	119.0	116.6
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	114.2	115.1	115.6	117.5	119.2	116.7	117.0	116.2	118.1	118.0	118.1	120.6	120.9
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	122.6	123.4	124.6	127.2	129.7	125.4	125.4	124.6	127.1	126.8	126.5	129.9	130.3
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	95.6	96.5	95.3	95.9	95.8	97.2	98.3	97.6	98.1	98.5	99.4	100.0	99.9
Industrial supplies and materials.....	167.2	167.6	159.1	158.6	163.8	160.8	160.4	170.1	178.2	178.1	180.9	183.6	174.1
Fuels and lubricants.....	222.1	221.5	204.1	202.4	211.7	203.3	201.5	221.1	233.9	230.2	237.6	242.7	220.7
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	224.4	217.5	197.1	196.6	208.1	206.0	207.2	230.7	245.4	242.6	251.3	255.1	230.3
Paper and paper base stocks.....	104.3	105.4	105.8	106.1	106.7	107.5	107.7	109.3	110.4	111.3	111.9	112.8	113.0
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials.....	117.3	118.3	117.6	117.8	118.3	118.8	119.3	119.0	119.5	120.6	121.7	121.0	121.0
Selected building materials.....	117.6	120.0	116.0	116.9	118.5	118.5	118.0	118.1	120.0	117.2	116.8	115.2	116.4
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods...	138.2	140.4	143.5	145.8	150.8	157.4	161.1	165.4	180.2	193.2	184.2	188.6	194.0
Nonmetals associated with durable goods.....	100.7	100.9	100.9	100.5	100.9	101.0	100.8	101.0	101.0	101.1	101.2	101.5	101.4
Capital goods.....	91.5	91.3	91.1	91.0	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.0	91.0	91.2	91.3	91.3	91.3
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	99.0	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.8	100.0	100.1	100.3	100.9	102.1	102.2	102.0	102.5
Nonelectrical machinery.....	88.7	88.4	88.3	88.1	88.1	88.0	88.0	87.8	87.7	87.8	87.9	87.9	87.8
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	103.6	103.7	103.7	103.6	103.4	103.5	103.5	103.6	103.7	103.9	104.1	104.1	104.1
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	99.7	99.6	99.5	99.6	99.8	99.9	99.6	99.5	99.7	99.8	100.3	100.4	100.5
Nondurables, manufactured.....	103.1	102.9	102.8	102.7	103.1	102.9	102.8	102.6	102.5	102.6	103.0	103.0	103.0
Durables, manufactured.....	96.2	96.2	95.9	96.2	96.3	96.5	96.3	96.4	96.9	97.0	97.5	97.7	97.8
Nonmanufactured consumer goods.....	100.6	100.4	100.0	101.2	101.6	101.4	98.2	98.4	98.4	98.6	99.7	100.1	100.5

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2004		2005				2006		
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.
Air freight (inbound).....	118.7	125.1	126.3	125.6	127.5	124.6	124.6	129.2	127.7
Air freight (outbound).....	100.7	104.7	103.8	107.2	112.4	112.0	113.5	117.2	116.3
Inbound air passenger fares (Dec. 2003 = 100).....	110.1	112.5	114.5	116.1	118.3	108.5	110.5	121.0	122.2
Outbound air passenger fares (Dec. 2003 = 100).....	114.2	105.4	105.0	120.5	120.1	110.8	110.6	128.7	121.1
Ocean liner freight (inbound).....	120.3	122.7	121.3	128.5	127.9	126.8	125.4	114.9	113.9

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	2003		2004				2005				2006		
	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	130.8	130.3	131.4	132.8	133.0	133.5	134.5	134.9	136.6	136.7	138.2	138.6	138.6
Compensation per hour.....	152.5	153.6	154.4	155.8	157.5	160.1	161.6	162.0	165.2	166.5	171.9	174.6	176.3
Real compensation per hour.....	118.4	118.9	118.5	118.3	119.1	120.0	120.4	119.5	120.3	120.3	123.6	124.0	124.3
Unit labor costs.....	116.6	117.9	117.5	117.3	118.5	119.9	120.1	120.0	121.0	121.8	124.4	126.0	127.2
Unit nonlabor payments.....	120.2	119.5	122.9	126.2	125.5	125.8	127.9	130.0	131.1	132.3	130.2	130.1	129.1
Implicit price deflator.....	118.0	118.5	119.5	120.6	121.1	122.1	123.0	123.7	124.7	125.7	126.6	127.5	127.9
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	130.1	129.9	130.5	132.2	132.2	132.4	133.5	134.3	135.8	135.8	137.2	137.6	137.6
Compensation per hour.....	151.7	152.9	153.4	154.8	156.6	158.7	160.4	161.0	164.1	165.3	170.6	173.4	175.0
Real compensation per hour.....	117.8	118.4	117.8	117.6	118.3	118.9	119.5	118.9	119.5	119.4	122.6	123.1	123.3
Unit labor costs.....	116.6	117.7	117.6	117.2	118.4	119.9	120.1	119.9	120.9	121.7	124.4	126.0	127.2
Unit nonlabor payments.....	121.5	120.5	123.6	126.8	126.6	127.0	129.4	131.8	133.1	134.3	132.2	132.3	131.1
Implicit price deflator.....	118.4	118.7	119.8	120.7	121.4	122.5	123.5	124.3	125.3	126.4	127.3	128.3	128.6
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	135.7	136.6	137.6	138.6	140.5	141.0	142.8	144.5	145.6	146.7	150.6	150.7	–
Compensation per hour.....	150.8	152.0	151.8	153.2	155.0	157.1	158.6	159.3	162.4	163.6	168.5	171.2	–
Real compensation per hour.....	117.1	117.7	116.5	116.4	117.1	117.7	118.2	117.6	118.3	118.2	121.1	121.5	–
Total unit costs.....	111.0	110.9	110.0	110.2	110.0	110.8	110.9	110.2	111.9	111.3	110.9	112.5	–
Unit labor costs.....	111.1	111.3	110.4	110.5	110.3	111.4	111.1	110.2	111.6	111.5	111.9	113.6	–
Unit nonlabor costs.....	110.8	110.0	109.1	109.3	109.2	109.3	110.3	110.2	112.6	110.5	108.3	109.6	–
Unit profits.....	112.9	117.8	131.2	139.2	142.3	142.4	148.5	159.0	149.9	159.6	172.9	165.9	–
Unit nonlabor payments.....	111.4	112.1	115.0	117.3	118.1	118.2	120.5	123.3	122.6	123.6	125.6	124.6	–
Implicit price deflator.....	111.2	111.6	111.9	112.8	112.9	113.7	114.2	114.6	115.3	115.6	116.5	117.3	–
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	163.0	162.6	161.8	163.3	164.0	166.1	168.1	169.7	171.2	173.2	174.8	176.0	178.5
Compensation per hour.....	159.4	162.0	157.5	159.8	163.0	165.5	166.1	167.8	170.7	170.9	176.3	178.0	179.3
Real compensation per hour.....	123.7	125.4	120.8	121.4	123.2	124.0	123.7	123.8	124.3	123.4	126.7	126.4	126.4
Unit labor costs.....	97.7	99.6	97.3	97.8	99.4	99.6	98.8	98.9	99.7	98.7	100.9	101.2	100.4

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

50. Annual indexes of multifactor productivity and related measures, selected years

[2000 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Item	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Private business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	86.4	87.3	87.5	90.1	91.8	94.4	97.2	100.0	102.8	107.0	111.2	115.0	118.0
Output per unit of capital services.....	102.9	104.4	103.3	103.5	103.7	103.0	102.0	100.0	96.3	95.2	96.4	98.6	98.9
Multifactor productivity.....	93.0	93.7	93.5	95.1	96.0	97.5	98.7	100.0	100.2	101.8	104.7	107.7	109.6
Output.....	73.2	76.8	79.2	82.8	87.2	91.5	96.2	100.0	100.5	102.0	105.5	110.6	115.0
Inputs:													
Labor input.....	82.5	86.2	88.7	90.5	94.1	96.3	98.9	100.0	98.6	97.3	97.2	98.7	100.1
Capital services.....	71.2	73.6	76.6	80.0	84.1	88.8	94.3	100.0	104.4	107.1	109.4	112.1	116.3
Combined units of labor and capital input.....	78.7	82.0	84.7	87.1	90.8	93.9	97.5	100.0	100.3	100.2	100.8	102.7	104.9
Capital per hour of all persons.....	84.0	83.6	84.7	87.1	88.5	91.6	95.3	100.0	106.8	112.3	115.3	116.6	119.3
Private nonfarm business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons.....	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.....	103.9	105.2	104.3	104.2	104.1	103.4	102.3	100.0	96.3	95.1	96.3	98.6	-
Multifactor productivity.....	93.5	94.3	94.3	95.6	96.3	97.7	98.8	100.0	100.1	101.8	104.6	107.7	-
Output.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	83.6	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.....	90.2	93.0	96.5	100.0	103.8	108.9	114.0	118.3	119.7	-	-	-	-
Output per unit of capital services.....	96.9	99.7	100.6	100.0	101.4	101.7	101.7	101.0	95.1	-	-	-	-
Multifactor productivity.....	95.1	97.3	99.2	100.0	103.1	105.7	108.7	111.3	110.3	-	-	-	-
Output.....	88.3	92.9	96.9	100.0	105.6	110.5	114.7	117.4	112.1	-	-	-	-
Inputs:													
Hours of all persons.....	97.8	99.9	100.4	100.0	101.7	101.5	100.7	99.2	93.6	-	-	-	-
Capital services.....	91.1	93.2	96.4	100.0	104.1	108.7	112.8	116.2	117.9	-	-	-	-
Energy.....	96.6	99.9	102.3	100.0	97.5	100.6	102.9	104.3	98.9	-	-	-	-
Nonenergy materials.....	86.5	90.3	93.1	100.0	101.9	107.5	107.9	106.9	105.5	-	-	-	-
Purchased business services.....	92.9	96.0	100.4	100.0	103.9	103.1	105.4	106.5	97.7	-	-	-	-
Combined units of all factor inputs.....	92.8	95.5	97.7	100.0	102.4	104.6	105.5	105.5	101.6	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

51. 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.

52. Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries, 1987-2005

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Mining														
21	Mining.....	85.5	85.1	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	92.3	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	95.9	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	98.3	99.8	100.0	99.6	104.2	108.2	108.8	115.1	115.9	113.0	-

52. Continued—Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries, 1987–2004

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
3328	Coating, engraving, and heat treating metals.....	75.5	81.3	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	81.8	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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.....	73.2	79.8	94.0	97.1	100.0	103.4	110.9	116.2	118.0	123.8	127.9	134.7	135.5
423	Durable goods.....	62.3	67.5	90.1	94.7	100.0	106.9	118.9	124.6	128.3	139.7	145.5	159.8	164.8
4231	Motor vehicles and parts.....	74.5	78.6	94.6	96.1	100.0	106.4	120.4	116.6	119.9	133.4	137.8	144.0	153.0
4232	Furniture and furnishings.....	80.5	90.1	102.7	103.2	100.0	99.9	102.3	112.4	110.5	116.0	123.9	129.8	127.2
4233	Lumber and construction supplies.....	109.1	108.4	101.6	103.9	100.0	105.4	109.3	107.6	116.4	123.9	133.2	138.9	131.5
4234	Commercial equipment.....	28.0	34.2	74.5	88.1	100.0	124.8	160.3	179.0	213.4	261.0	288.1	332.2	359.1
4235	Metals and minerals.....	101.7	103.1	105.2	102.3	100.0	100.9	94.0	93.9	94.4	96.3	97.8	108.9	105.0
4236	Electric goods.....	42.8	50.3	83.8	89.2	100.0	105.9	127.4	152.7	147.4	159.4	165.9	194.7	201.8
4237	Hardware and plumbing.....	82.2	88.0	99.2	99.2	100.0	101.8	104.3	103.7	100.5	102.6	104.0	107.7	105.9
4238	Machinery and supplies.....	74.1	81.5	90.0	94.3	100.0	104.3	102.9	105.5	102.8	100.3	103.1	111.9	118.2
4239	Miscellaneous durable goods.....	89.8	90.5	99.5	101.0	100.0	100.8	113.7	114.7	116.8	124.6	119.5	134.8	135.7
424	Nondurable goods.....	91.0	98.9	98.5	99.2	100.0	99.1	100.8	105.1	105.1	105.8	110.7	113.5	114.2
4241	Paper and paper products.....	85.6	81.0	95.4	95.0	100.0	98.4	100.1	100.9	104.6	116.6	119.7	131.1	144.9
4242	Druggists' goods.....	70.7	80.6	94.8	99.5	100.0	94.2	93.1	85.9	84.9	89.8	100.5	106.4	112.0
4243	Apparel and piece goods.....	86.3	99.3	90.6	97.0	100.0	103.6	105.1	108.8	115.2	122.8	125.9	130.8	144.1
4244	Grocery and related products.....	87.9	96.2	103.9	100.4	100.0	101.1	101.0	102.4	101.8	98.6	104.3	103.2	101.5
4245	Farm product raw materials.....	81.6	79.4	87.4	89.2	100.0	94.3	101.6	105.1	102.1	98.1	98.2	109.1	100.5
4246	Chemicals.....	90.4	101.1	98.7	98.7	100.0	97.1	93.3	87.9	85.3	89.1	91.9	90.1	88.1
4247	Petroleum.....	83.8	109.3	100.6	106.9	100.0	88.5	102.9	138.1	140.6	153.6	155.9	167.0	152.8
4248	Alcoholic beverages.....	99.3	110.0	101.5	101.2	100.0	106.5	105.6	108.4	106.4	106.8	107.9	103.0	108.9
4249	Miscellaneous nondurable goods.....	111.2	109.0	99.8	101.2	100.0	105.4	106.8	115.0	111.9	106.1	109.1	119.7	126.7
425	Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	64.3	74.3	95.4	100.4	100.0	103.3	110.9	119.3	117.8	117.8	111.8	107.4	98.1
Retail trade														
44-45	Retail trade.....	79.1	81.4	94.0	97.6	100.0	105.7	112.7	116.1	120.1	125.6	131.6	138.0	142.7
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	78.3	82.7	95.5	98.5	100.0	106.4	115.1	114.3	116.0	119.9	124.3	127.4	128.0
4411	Automobile dealers.....	79.2	84.1	95.8	98.3	100.0	106.5	116.3	113.7	115.5	117.2	119.5	124.7	123.4
4412	Other motor vehicle dealers.....	70.6	69.7	88.3	98.1	100.0	109.6	114.8	115.3	124.6	133.6	133.8	142.8	150.5
4413	Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores.....	71.8	79.0	95.2	97.8	100.0	105.1	107.6	108.4	101.3	107.7	115.1	110.3	118.6
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	75.1	79.0	93.7	97.3	100.0	104.1	110.8	115.9	122.4	129.3	134.6	147.0	149.4
4421	Furniture stores.....	77.3	84.8	93.6	96.0	100.0	104.3	107.5	112.0	119.7	125.2	128.8	139.4	138.4
4422	Home furnishings stores.....	71.3	71.0	93.3	98.7	100.0	104.1	115.2	121.0	126.1	134.9	142.6	157.1	163.8
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	38.0	47.7	87.8	93.5	100.0	122.6	150.6	173.7	196.7	233.5	292.7	334.7	365.1
444	Building material and garden supply stores.....	75.8	79.5	91.9	96.6	100.0	107.4	113.8	113.3	116.8	120.8	127.1	134.6	135.1

52. Continued—Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries, 1987–2004

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
4441	Building material and supplies dealers	77.6	81.6	93.4	97.1	100.0	108.3	115.3	115.1	116.7	121.3	127.5	134.0	134.6
4442	Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores ...	66.9	69.0	83.9	93.8	100.0	102.3	105.5	103.1	118.4	118.3	125.7	140.2	139.4
445	Food and beverage stores	110.9	107.5	102.3	101.0	100.0	100.0	101.9	101.1	103.9	104.8	107.2	113.1	119.1
4451	Grocery stores.....	111.1	106.9	102.7	100.9	100.0	99.6	102.5	101.1	103.3	104.8	106.7	112.3	117.3
4452	Specialty food stores	138.5	127.2	102.9	101.0	100.0	100.5	96.4	98.5	108.2	105.3	112.2	121.1	137.4
4453	Beer, wine and liquor stores	94.7	98.7	95.4	101.7	100.0	105.9	100.3	107.0	108.3	111.4	118.4	129.9	147.6
446	Health and personal care stores	84.0	91.0	91.4	96.3	100.0	104.0	107.1	112.2	116.2	122.9	129.5	134.0	132.8
447	Gasoline stations	83.9	84.2	99.4	99.5	100.0	106.7	110.7	107.7	112.9	125.1	119.9	122.3	129.5
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores	66.3	69.8	92.7	99.5	100.0	106.3	114.0	123.5	126.4	131.3	138.9	139.2	147.5
4481	Clothing stores	67.1	70.0	91.7	98.8	100.0	108.7	114.2	125.0	130.3	136.0	141.8	141.0	153.7
4482	Shoe stores	65.3	70.8	96.4	103.7	100.0	94.2	104.9	110.0	111.5	125.2	132.5	124.9	129.4
4483	Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores	64.5	68.1	94.1	98.8	100.0	108.7	122.5	130.5	123.9	118.7	132.9	144.5	137.2
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	74.4	82.1	95.0	95.9	100.0	107.9	114.0	121.1	127.1	127.5	131.3	151.1	164.2
4511	Sporting goods and musical instrument stores	70.5	79.5	94.7	95.1	100.0	111.6	119.3	127.8	132.4	132.7	136.7	160.1	172.8
4512	Book, periodical, and music stores	84.3	87.9	95.4	97.6	100.0	100.9	104.0	108.7	116.9	117.8	121.8	134.8	149.3
452	General merchandise stores	73.5	75.1	92.0	96.7	100.0	105.3	113.4	120.2	124.8	129.1	136.9	140.7	146.1
4521	Department stores	87.2	83.9	94.6	98.5	100.0	100.4	104.5	106.2	103.8	102.0	106.8	109.0	109.6
4529	Other general merchandise stores	54.8	61.2	87.2	93.8	100.0	114.7	131.0	147.3	164.7	179.3	188.8	192.9	203.5
453	Miscellaneous store retailers	65.1	69.5	88.8	94.8	100.0	108.9	111.3	114.1	112.6	119.1	126.1	131.2	142.0
4531	Florists	77.6	73.3	82.4	92.8	100.0	102.3	116.2	115.2	102.7	113.8	108.9	103.0	127.5
4532	Office supplies, stationery and gift stores	61.4	66.4	91.7	93.3	100.0	111.5	119.2	127.3	132.3	141.5	153.9	173.0	182.6
4533	Used merchandise stores	64.5	70.4	85.9	94.8	100.0	119.1	113.4	116.5	121.9	142.0	149.7	155.7	168.1
4539	Other miscellaneous store retailers	68.3	75.0	88.9	97.0	100.0	105.3	103.0	104.4	96.9	94.4	99.9	97.2	104.3
454	Nonstore retailers	50.7	54.7	79.8	91.4	100.0	114.3	128.9	152.2	163.6	182.1	195.5	216.1	222.3
4541	Electronic shopping and mail-order houses	39.4	43.4	72.5	85.5	100.0	120.2	142.6	160.2	179.6	212.7	243.6	272.8	284.2
4542	Vending machine operators	95.5	95.1	86.4	94.6	100.0	106.3	105.4	111.1	95.7	91.2	102.3	110.4	112.7
4543	Direct selling establishments	70.8	74.1	93.2	101.7	100.0	101.9	104.2	122.5	127.9	135.0	127.0	131.8	128.7
Transportation and warehousing														
481	Air transportation.....	81.1	77.5	95.3	98.8	100.0	97.6	98.2	98.2	91.9	102.2	112.7	125.6	—
5E+05	Line-haul railroads.....	58.9	69.8	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	102.5	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	104.8	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	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	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	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	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	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														
5E+05	Passenger car rental	90.5	88.5	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	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	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														
5E+05	Tax preparation services.....	82.9	76.2	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	102.5	103.4	100.0	89.2	97.9	107.5	106.9	112.9	120.7	133.0	—
5E+05	Photography studios, portrait.....	98.1	95.9	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	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	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	—
6E+05	Medical laboratories.....	-	-	91.3	94.7	100.0	117.1	121.5	127.4	127.7	123.1	128.7	130.8	—
6E+05	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	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	96.0	102.4	100.3	99.1	100.0	101.0	100.9	103.5	103.8	104.4	106.3	107.1	108.8

52. Continued—Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries, 1987–2004

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
7221	Full-service restaurants	92.1	99.4	96.2	96.1	100.0	100.9	100.8	103.0	103.6	104.4	104.2	104.9	107.5
7222	Limited-service eating places	96.5	103.6	104.1	102.0	100.0	101.2	100.4	102.0	102.5	102.7	105.4	106.9	106.8
7223	Special food services	89.9	99.8	100.8	98.3	100.0	100.6	105.2	115.0	115.3	114.9	117.6	118.8	122.8
7224	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages.....	136.7	123.3	104.6	102.4	100.0	99.7	98.8	100.6	97.6	102.9	118.6	112.6	119.7
	Other services (except public administration)													
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance.....	85.9	89.9	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	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	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	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	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.

53. Unemployment rates, approximating U.S. concepts, nine countries, seasonally adjusted

[Percent]

Country	2004	2005	2004				2005				2006		
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
United States.....	5.5	5.1	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.7	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	5.5	5.6
Australia.....	5.5	5.1	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.8
Japan.....	4.8	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.1	-
France.....	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.5	9.4	9.0	-
Germany.....	10.3	11.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	11.4	11.4	11.2	10.9	10.8	10.6	10.3
Italy.....	8.1	7.8	8.3	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.3	7.1	-
Sweden.....	6.6	7.7	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom.....	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.5	-

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

Quarterly figures for 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.

There are breaks in series for Germany (2005) and Sweden (2005). For details on breaks in series, see the technical notes of the report *Comparative Civilian*

Labor Force Statistics, Ten Countries, 1960-2005 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, October 19, 2006), available on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/fls/flscomparelf.htm>. For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the full report, also available at this site.

Monthly and quarterly unemployment rates, updated monthly, are available on the Internet at <ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ForeignLabor/flsjec.txt>.

54. 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	25,791	26,099	26,393	26,710	26,930	26,969	27,019
Germany.....	38,980	39,142	39,415	39,752	39,375	39,302	39,459	39,413	39,276	39,711	40,760
Italy.....	22,576	22,677	22,751	23,002	23,174	23,359	23,521	23,726	24,017	24,066	24,156
Netherlands.....	7,208	7,301	7,536	7,617	7,848	8,138	8,130	8,311	8,394	8,505	8,480
Sweden.....	4,460	4,459	4,418	4,402	4,430	4,489	4,530	4,544	4,567	4,576	4,693
United Kingdom.....	28,129	28,239	28,401	28,474	28,777	28,952	29,085	29,335	29,557	29,776	30,094
Participation rate¹											
United States.....	66.6	66.8	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0
Canada.....	64.8	64.7	65.0	65.3	65.8	65.8	65.9	66.7	67.3	67.3	67.0
Australia.....	64.5	64.6	64.3	64.3	64.0	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.6	64.7	65.4
Japan.....	62.9	63.0	63.2	62.8	62.4	62.0	61.6	60.8	60.3	60.0	60.0
France.....	55.5	55.7	55.6	56.0	56.4	56.6	56.8	57.0	57.1	56.7	56.5
Germany.....	57.1	57.1	57.3	57.7	56.9	56.7	56.7	56.4	56.0	56.4	57.6
Italy.....	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.6	47.9	48.1	48.2	48.5	49.1	49.0	48.7
Netherlands.....	58.8	59.2	60.8	61.1	62.6	64.4	63.9	64.9	65.2	65.7	65.4
Sweden.....	64.1	64.0	63.3	62.8	62.8	63.8	63.7	64.0	64.0	63.7	64.9
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	23,080	23,714	24,167	24,311	24,337	24,330	24,392
Germany.....	35,780	35,637	35,508	36,059	36,042	36,236	36,350	36,018	35,615	35,604	36,185
Italy.....	20,032	20,122	20,167	20,368	20,615	20,971	21,357	21,663	21,969	22,106	22,268
Netherlands.....	6,730	6,858	7,163	7,321	7,595	7,908	7,947	8,079	8,083	8,118	8,078
Sweden.....	4,056	4,019	3,973	4,034	4,117	4,229	4,303	4,310	4,303	4,276	4,333
United Kingdom.....	25,691	25,941	26,413	26,686	27,051	27,368	27,599	27,812	28,073	28,358	28,637
Employment-population ratio²											
United States.....	62.9	63.2	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7
Canada.....	59.3	59.1	59.6	60.4	61.3	62.0	61.9	62.4	63.0	63.3	63.4
Australia.....	59.2	59.3	59.0	59.3	59.6	60.3	60.1	60.3	60.7	61.2	62.1
Japan.....	60.9	60.9	61.0	60.2	59.4	59.0	58.4	57.5	57.1	57.1	57.3
France.....	49.2	49.1	49.1	49.7	50.4	51.4	52.0	51.9	51.6	51.2	51.0
Germany.....	52.4	52.0	51.6	52.3	52.1	52.2	52.2	51.5	50.8	50.6	51.2
Italy.....	42.0	42.0	41.9	42.2	42.6	43.2	43.8	44.3	44.9	45.0	44.9
Netherlands.....	54.9	55.6	57.8	58.7	60.6	62.6	62.5	63.1	62.8	62.7	62.3
Sweden.....	58.3	57.7	56.9	57.6	58.4	60.1	60.5	60.7	60.3	59.5	59.9
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	2,399	2,593	2,639	2,627
Germany.....	3,200	3,505	3,907	3,693	3,333	3,065	3,110	3,396	3,661	4,107	4,575
Italy.....	2,544	2,555	2,584	2,634	2,559	2,388	2,164	2,062	2,048	1,960	1,889
Netherlands.....	478	443	374	296	253	230	183	232	311	387	402
Sweden.....	404	440	445	368	313	260	227	234	264	300	361
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	10.3	11.2
Italy.....	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.0	10.2	9.2	8.7	8.5	8.1	7.8
Netherlands.....	6.6	6.1	5.0	3.9	3.2	2.8	2.2	2.8	3.7	4.6	4.7
Sweden.....	9.1	9.9	10.1	8.4	7.1	5.8	5.0	5.1	5.8	6.6	7.7
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: There are breaks in series for the United States (1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2003, 2004), Australia (2001), Germany (1999, 2005), and Sweden (2005). For details on

breaks in series, see the technical notes of the report *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, Ten Countries, 1960-2005* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, October 19, 2006), available on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/fls/flscompareifl.htm>. For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the full report, also available at this site.

55. 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.

55. 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.

56. 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.

56. 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.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁴ Equal to or greater than 0.5 percent.

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

Health Savings Accounts in National Compensation Survey Data

by [Alan Zilberman](#)

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Originally Posted: November 29, 2006

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) recently reported that 6 percent of private industry workers have access to a health savings account (HSA), a relatively new kind of employer-provided health benefit. These data were published in the summary [National Compensation Survey: Employee Benefits in Private Industry in the United States, March 2006](#).¹ Data on HSAs currently are available for 2005 and 2006. BLS plans to continue to collect HSA data on workers in private nonagricultural industries.²

Table: Percent of private industry workers with access to health savings accounts (HSAs) by selected characteristics, 2005 and 2006

	2005	2006
All workers	5	6
Worker characteristics		
White-collar occupations	7	9
Blue-collar occupations	3	4
Service occupations	1	2
Full time	5	7
Part time	2	2
Union	2	2
Nonunion	5	7
Average wage less than \$15 per hour	3	5
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher	7	8
Establishment characteristics		
Goods producing	4	5
Service producing	5	6
1 to 99 workers	3	3
100 workers or more	7	9
Geographic areas		
Metropolitan areas	5	6
Nonmetropolitan areas	3	4
New England	3	6
Middle Atlantic	2	4
East North Central	6	7
West North Central	5	5
South Atlantic	6	10
East South Central	5	8
West South Central	3	4
Mountain	3	5
Pacific	6	5
Source: National Compensation Survey		

BLS defines a health savings account as an account that allows employees to pay for future medical expenses with tax exempt contributions. HSAs must be used in conjunction with employer-provided, high-deductible health plans with an annual maximum limit on out-of-pocket and deductible expenses. Other features of HSAs include the rollover of unused contributions, the portability of accounts, and tax-free interest earned on the funds in the account. The definition is in accordance with the Internal Revenue Service final regulations on [HSAs](#) released in August 2005.³

BLS provides data on access to HSAs for a wide variety of worker characteristics. In March 2006, 9 percent of white-collar workers had access to HSAs, compared with 4 percent of blue-collar workers; 7 percent of nonunion workers had access, compared with 2 percent of union workers; and 7 percent of full-time workers had access, compared with 2 percent of part-time workers.

Looking at wage levels, 5 percent of workers with an average wage of less than \$15 per hour had access to HSAs in March 2006, while 8 percent of those whose average hourly wage was \$15 or higher had HSA access. In larger establishments (those with 100 or more workers), 9 percent of employees had access to HSAs, compared with 3 percent in smaller establishments. In metropolitan areas, 6 percent of workers had access to HSAs in March 2006, compared with 4 percent in nonmetropolitan areas.

For comparison, one can consider data published by the Kaiser Family Foundation. The foundation found that among firms offering health benefits, 2 percent offered HSAs in 2005 and 6 percent offered HSAs in 2006.⁴ Note that the Kaiser percentages pertain to firms, whereas the BLS data pertain to workers.

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

Notes

¹ *National Compensation Survey: Employee Benefits in Private Industry in the United States, March 2006*, Summary 06-05 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 2006); available on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/sp/ebsm0004.pdf>.

² In the past, benefits data were collected for State and local government workers as well, but due to other commitments in the NCS program, these data will not be available until after 2008.

³ See Internal Revenue Service, *Publication 969*, "Health Savings Accounts (HSAs)," on the Internet at <http://www.irs.gov/publications/p969/ar02.html>.

⁴ See *Employer Health Benefits: 2006 Summary of Findings* (Kaiser Family Foundation, 2006), p. 5. Kaiser defines HSAs as medical savings accounts that "allow consumers to save for medical expenses on a tax-free basis. They are linked with high deductible health plans (HDHPs), and together these insurance and savings options represent a new approach to health care, commonly referred to as consumer-directed care." In 2006, the minimum deductibles for HSA-qualifying HDHPs were \$1,050 for single coverage and \$2,100 for family coverage. Such plans also must limit the consumer's out-of-pocket cost sharing for covered benefits to \$5,250 per year for single coverage and \$10,500 per year for family coverage. For more information, see Catherine Hoffman and Jennifer Tolbert, *Health Savings Accounts and High Deductible Health Plans: Are They An Option for Low-Income Families?*, Issue Paper 7568 (Kaiser Family Foundation, October 2006), available on the Kaiser Family Foundation's website at www.kff.org.