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The February *Review*

This issue leads off with a detailed case study of a "community in which 80 percent of women are college educated, work in the professions, delay marriage and childbearing until their late twenties, and return to work within a few years of childbirth." No, it is not the typical suburban, dual-income community of today, but an upper middle class Black group from Baltimore in the 1960s. Author Ruth B. McKay concludes by observing that by the later years of the 20th century, "white women achieved greater educational, occupational, and economic parity with men" and so came to resemble, in household roles, fertility patterns, and child-rearing practices, those African-American mothers of mid-century Baltimore.

One of the striking features of late-20th-century labor markets was the rise in labor force participation among mothers of young children. Sharon R. Cohany and Emy Sok report on the evidence that labor force participation rates for married mothers of infants edged down in the last few years of the last century, and have been basically flat since.

Ana Aizcorbe uses detailed data from the Consumer Price Index and Producer Price Index in a demand model for Japanese motor cars. Aizcorbe uses the model to assess the effectiveness of Japan's automotive export restraints before and after the yen's exchange value for the dollar increased sharply in the middle years of the 1980s.

Jessica R. Sincavage reviews some international comparisons of consumer price indexes that have been "harmonized" as to coverage and methodology.

Telemarketing hot spots

The five U.S. counties with the greatest number of telemarketing employees supplied a little more than 11 percent of the total number of workers in the industry with a combined total of 38,620 in March 2006. With 10,175 telemarketers accounting for 1.8 percent of its total employment, Bexar County, Texas, which contains San Antonio, tops the list. Telemarketing employees there earn an average of $653 per week—more than $100 above the national average for the industry.

Maricopa County, Arizona employs 7,669 people in the telemarketing industry, which is 0.5 percent of its total employment. (Maricopa's county seat is Phoenix.) Close behind Maricopa County are Miami-Dade County, Florida, and Salt Lake County, Utah, with 7,455 and 7,415 telemarketing employees, respectively. Rounding out the top five is Tarrant County, Texas, with a little more than half the number of telemarketing industry employees as Bexar. Tarrant County is an urban county located in the north central part of Texas; Fort Worth serves as the county seat. Find out more in "Telemarketing: Five Industry Centers," Issues in Labor Statistics, BLS Summary 06–06.

Ask for volunteers

About 43 percent of volunteers became involved with their organization after simply being asked to volunteer. Most often they were asked by someone in the organization; about 27 percent of volunteers became involved this way. About 14 percent of volunteers started after being asked by a relative, friend, or co-worker. About 41 percent of volunteers became involved on their own initiative; that is, they approached the organization. Find out more in "Volunteering in the United States, 2006," news release USDL 07–0019.

Union membership in 2006

In 2006, 12.0 percent of employed wage and salary workers were union members, down from 12.5 percent a year earlier. The union membership rate has steadily declined from 20.1 percent in 1983, the first year for which comparable data are available.

The union membership rate was higher for men (13.0 percent) than for women (10.9 percent) in 2006. The gap between their rates has narrowed considerably since 1983, when the rate for men was about 10 percentage points higher than the rate for women. This narrowing occurred because the union membership rate for men declined more rapidly than the rate for women over the period. Black workers were more likely to be union members (14.5 percent) than were whites (11.7 percent), Asians (10.4 percent), or Hispanics (9.8 percent). Find out more in "Union Members in 2006," news release USDL 07–0113.

Compensation costs rise in 2006

Compensation costs in private industry rose 3.2 percent in the year ended December 2006, compared with a 2.9-percent increase in December 2005. The components of compensation differed in their rates of change. While increases in wages and salaries became greater, the sharp increases in benefit costs seen over the past several years slowed to a more moderate pace.

Wages and salaries rose 3.2 percent in the year ended December 2006, greater than the gains of 2.5 percent in December 2005 and 2.6 percent in December 2004. Benefit costs gained 3.1 percent for the year ended December 2006, slowing from increases of 4.0 percent for the year ended December 2005 and 6.7 percent for the year ended December 2004. For more information, see "Employment Cost Index – December 2006," news release USDL 07–0158. □

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News releases discussed above are available at **www.bls.gov/bls/newsrels.htm**.

A black community with advanced labor force characteristics in 1960

Women in a middle-class black community in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1960 were found to exhibit labor force characteristics associated with white women in the late 20th century

Ruth B. McKay

An American community in which 80 percent of women are college educated, work in the professions, delay marriage and childbearing until their late twenties, and return to work within a few years of childbirth would not seem remarkable in 2007. By contrast, a community with these characteristics in 1960 would have appeared "off the charts" to sociologists and labor economists alike. Yet, these demographic characteristics were observed in an upper middle-class African-American community in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1960.

Information on this community was collected as part of a large-scale University of Maryland Medical School study of social class, socialization patterns, and personality development in Baltimore's African-American community between September 1960 and June 1962.[1] Detailed analyses of the social, cultural, and child-rearing patterns of the community have appeared in previous publications.[2,3,4]

This article focuses on the distinctive labor force characteristics of the women in the aforesaid community. Using statistical data from a number of governmental and academic sources, the article compares the changes in education, employment, occupation, and earnings of U.S. women—especially middle-class white women—over the past four decades with the 1960 profile of the Baltimore women. The effects of the changing labor force characteristics of mainstream women on their household roles, fertility patterns, and children's gender role socialization also will be considered in light of the Baltimore findings.

Research methods

The 1960 study collected demographic information from 169 families in the Baltimore chapter of Lads and Lassies,[5] a prestigious national black family and children's organization. Twenty-five of these families that had 5-year-old children were recruited for an Intensive Study Sample. Information on the children's socialization within the family setting came from standardized observations of the children in the home, as well as from the children's autobiographical stories and drawings. Information on the mothers' child-rearing practices came from parent interviews using the Sears, Maccoby, and Levin (SML) questionnaire developed for a Harvard study of white Massachusetts mothers in the 1950s.[6] The two sets of information allowed for a comparison of socialization practices within the two communities.

Working mothers

Recruiting Lads and Lassies families with a 5-year-old child whose mother stayed home full time proved very difficult. In 1960, 82 percent of the Lads and Lassies mothers of 5-year-olds were in the labor force. This percentage was in marked contrast to that of white Massachusetts mothers of 5-year-olds, only 17 percent of whom worked at least part time after the birth of the child. White-collar and blue-collar Massachusetts mothers showed no significant difference in this trait.[7] In the United States, fewer than 1 in 5 mothers with children under 6 years (18.6 percent) were in the labor force in 1960.[8]

A high number of the Lads and Lassies mothers were employed in professional occupations. These mothers reported returning to work within months or a year or two of giving birth, because of the importance of their incomes in maintaining an upper middle-class family lifestyle.[9] In addition, the Baltimore black mothers reported that there was an expectation in their community *that a woman with professional training would wish to work*.

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As the following data from the Current Population Survey show, the decades between 1960 and 2000 saw a steady increase in the labor force participation rate of married women with children under 6 years:

Year	Labor force participation rate of married women with children under 6 years
1960	18.6
1970	30.3
1980	45.1
1990	58.2
2000	65.3

By 2000, 65.3 percent of married women with children under 6 years were in the labor force, coming closer to the rate observed for the Lads and Lassies mothers in 1960.[10]

Writing in 2000, Mahshid Jalivand, a professor of economics at the University of Wisconsin, attributed the increase in employment to "women's increasing perception of market work and careers as sources of rewards (psychic as well as financial) that can be complementary to rather than substitutable for careers in the home."[11] Among the factors contributing to the rise in American women's labor force participation, Jalivand lists "an increase in the amount of the wives' education, an increasing wage rate, the changing economic position of women, declines in the male-female earnings gap, lower fertility, [and] a larger interval between marriage and the birth of the first child."[12] Many of these factors were already operating for the Lads and Lassies families in 1960 and will be explored in what follows.

Education

In education, slightly more of the Lads and Lassies mothers (91 percent) than fathers (79 percent) had completed 4 years of college.[13] The following tabulation based on data from the National Center for Education Statistics lists the percentages of persons aged 25 years and older with 4 or more years of college, by race and sex, in 1960 and 2000:

Demographic category	*1960*	*2000*
Lads and Lassies fathers (*n* = 169)	79.0	…
Lads and Lassies mothers (*n* = 169)	91.0	…
White non-Hispanic men	10.3	30.8
White non-Hispanic women	6.0	25.5
Black non-Hispanic men	3.5	16.4
Black non-Hispanic women	3.6	16.8

In 1960, among U.S. whites with a college education, men outnumbered women by close to 2 to 1 (10.3 percent, compared with 6.0 percent). By 2000, the gender gap in college completion rates for whites had closed considerably: white men had a college completion rate of 30.8 percent, compared with 25.5 percent for white women. For blacks, the national rates of college completion by sex were almost identical in 1960 and 2000: 3.6 percent for women and 3.5 percent for men in 1960, and 16.8 percent and 16.4 percent, respectively, in 2000.[14]

Overall, the percentage of the women's labor force composed of women with 4 or more years of college nearly tripled from 1970 to 2004, from 11.2 percent to 32.6 percent.[15] The increase may reflect not only higher levels of educational achievement for women during that period, but an increasing willingness on the part of college-educated women to join the labor force. In 1970, the labor force participation rate for women aged 25 to 64 years with 4 or more years of college was 60.9 percent. By 1987, that figure had climbed to 80.3 percent, which approaches the 82 percent employment rate for the Lads and Lassies mothers in 1960. The labor force participation rate for men with 4 or more years of college declined slightly between 1970 and 1987, from 96.1 percent to 94.2 percent.[16]

Occupation

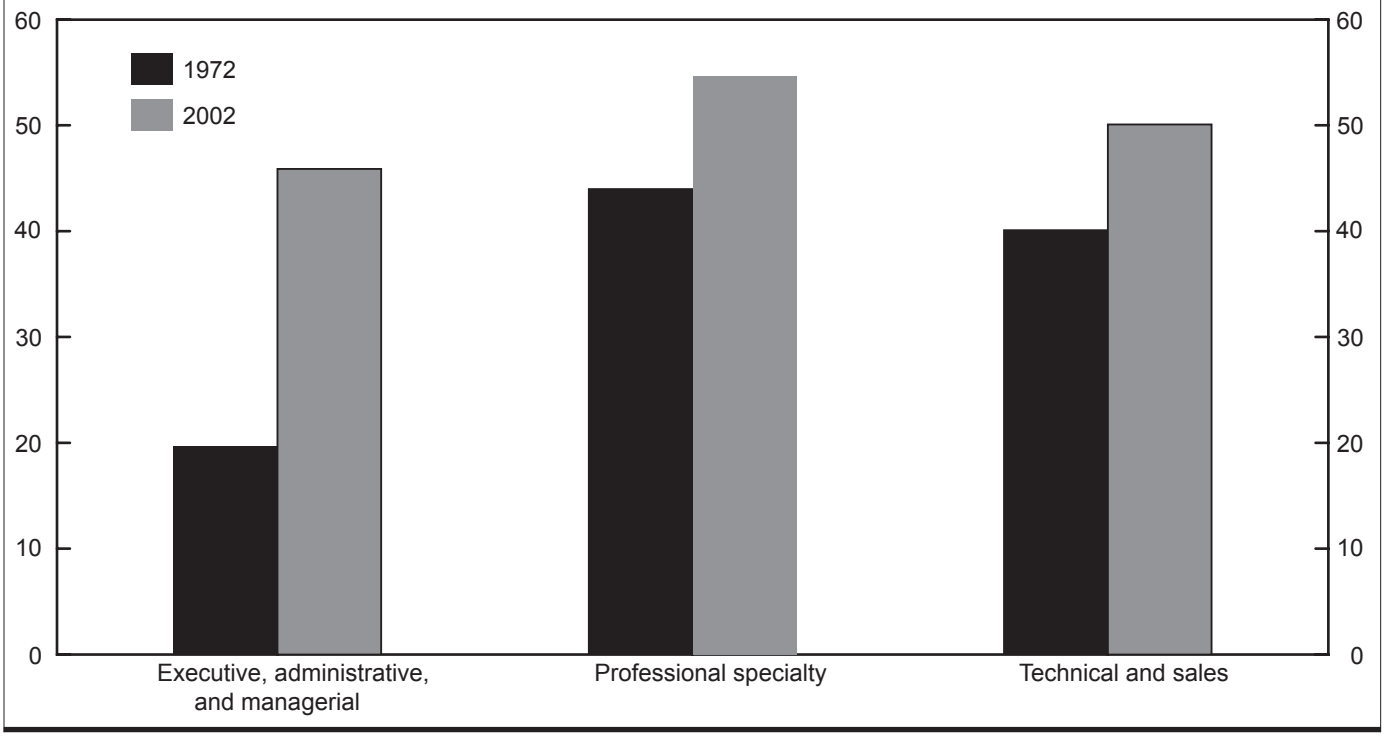
In 1960, 52,123 whites and 7,760 blacks in Baltimore were employed in professional and technical, and managerial and proprietary, occupations. Of the whites, men held 71 percent and women 29 percent of these positions. For the blacks in those occupations, the gender distribution was almost equal: 47 percent were men, 53 percent women.[17] Occupational information, available only for the Lads and Lassies Intensive Study Sample, shows that 22 (88 percent) of the 25 employed fathers and 19 (90 percent) of the 21 employed mothers worked in positions in the aforementioned occupational categories.

It took decades for the general female population in the United States to attain the gender parity seen in professional, technical, and managerial occupations among blacks in Baltimore in 1960. Between 1972 and 2002, U.S. women's share of total employment in the managerial, professional, and technical occupations increased substantially. The proportion of women employed in executive, administrative, and managerial positions more than doubled over that period, from 19.7 percent to 45.9 percent. In professional specialties, women's share rose from 44.0 percent to 54.7 percent. The percentage of women employed in technical and sales positions rose from 40.1 to 50.1 percent.[18] Combining women's shares of employment in these occupational categories for 2002 reveals that women constituted 50.23 percent of those employed in these occupations, a figure similar to the 53-percent share of the managerial, professional, and technical jobs held by this group of black Baltimorean women in 1960. (See chart 1.)

Economic position of women

In 1960, 19 percent of white families and 6 percent of black families in Baltimore reported incomes of $10,000 or more on the decennial census.[19] For the Lads and Lassies families in the Intensive Study Sample, the combined household income was slightly more than $10,000 when the husband worked full time and the wife part time and was in the $13,000–$17,000 range when both spouses worked full time.[20] (Incomes over $50,000

Chart 1. **Women's shares of employment in professional, technical, and managerial occupations, 1972 and 2002**



were reported for some households with a physician husband and a professionally employed wife.)

Between 1963 and 1992, the percentage of marriages in which the husband provided 70 percent or more of the couple's income declined from 78 percent to 46 percent among whites and from 71 percent to 33 percent among African-Americans.[21] Wives' earnings rose from 26 percent to 35 percent of their families' earnings between 1973 and 2003. Between 1967 and 2003, the percentage of married couples in which both wife and husband had earnings from work rose from 44 percent to 58 percent.[22] Among working-age married couples, the percentage in which only the husband was employed dropped from 51.4 percent in 1970 to 26 percent in 1987.[23] The proportion of wives earning more than their husbands grew from 18 percent in 1987 to 25 percent in 2003.[24]

Fertility and the childbearing interval

Recruiting Lads and Lassies families with at least one child of each sex for the Baltimore study proved difficult. An examination of the 1960 Lads and Lassies membership roster showed that, for the 162 native Baltimorean natural mothers, 102 (63 percent) had one child, 39 (24 percent) had two children, and 21 (13 percent) had three or more children.[25] For most of the mothers, childbearing did not begin until their middle to late twenties or early thirties, after they completed their education and professional training. The majority of the Lads and Lassies women interrupted their professional careers just once, in order to bear a child, and then resumed their careers.[26]

In 1960, the fertility rate (the number of live births per 1,000 women) of white women aged 30 to 34 years with 16 or more years of education was 67.9. By 1990, it had fallen to 48.6, approaching the 1960 fertility rate of 45.6 for black women of similar age and education. (The rate for black women dropped marginally, to 42.8, in 1990.)[27]

Increased education had a marked effect on childbearing patterns of all U.S. women over the 1960–94 period. In 1969, 10.2 percent of women with college degrees bore their first child at age 30 or older. In 1994, the same was true for 45 percent of such women. This change was not observed in women with less than 12 years of education.[28] Between 1975 and 1986, the proportion of college graduate first-time mothers aged 30 to 34 years increased from 40 percent to 48 percent, and the proportion of first-time mothers aged 35–39 years rose from 32 percent to 53 percent.[29] From 1980 to 1985, the first-birth rate for women in their early twenties with college degrees fell 27 percent.[30] The mothers of the 5-year-olds included in the Lads and Lassies Intensive Study Sample ranged in age from their mid-thirties to mid-forties.[31]

Household roles

The similarities between the Lads and Lassies families in 1960 and contemporary families in mainstream American society

extend well beyond labor force characteristics to family and household organization and the gender socialization of children. Information on household organization and family routines in the Lads and Lassies families was collected through ethnographic observations conducted between 1960 and 1962.[32] Household observations on each family, conducted for 15 days, entailed arriving at the family's home in the morning when the child awoke and remaining "on location" through the child's waking hours until bedtime. The description that follows is written in the "ethnographic present."[33]

Typically, the family's weekday routine is organized around the work schedules of the parent or parents who are employed outside the home. Depending upon which parent must leave the house earliest in the morning, one or the other parent will carry out one or more of the morning activities necessary to launch the family members on their day's trajectories. The fathers were observed to perform some or all of the following household or childcare tasks:

- Prepare lunches to be taken to school or the workplace.
- Cook breakfast for the child or the entire family.
- Help the child to dress.
- Help the child to comb his or her hair.
- Drive one or more family members to school or the workplace.
- Prepare afternoon snacks for the child.
- Vacuum floors.
- Shop for the week's groceries.

The participation of the Lads and Lassies fathers in household duties and childcare was uncommon, compared with the societal norms of the 1960s. It was not until the 1990s that sociological studies documented an attitude shift toward more egalitarian gender roles within U.S. households. One example of this shift is the change in response to an item in the General Social Survey, a U.S. household interview survey conducted by the National Opinion Research Center: "It is much better for everyone involved if the man is the achiever outside the home and the woman takes care of the home and the family." In 1977, only 34 percent of women and 29 percent of men disagreed with that statement. By the late 1990s, the percentages had risen to 67 percent and 60 percent, respectively.[34] Time-use studies reveal that married men's time spent doing housework more than doubled between 1965 and 1995, from 4.7 to 10.4 hours per week. Married women's time in housework over the same period declined from 34 to 19.4 hours per week.[35] There also has been an increase in the number of fathers expressing an interest in being involved in the care and nurturing of their children.[36]

Gender role socialization

One of the areas of greatest difference in child-rearing patterns between the Lads and Lassies mothers and the white Massachusetts mothers was that of gender role differentiation. The information obtained was drawn from the mothers' responses to the following survey questions on gender role socialization of their 5-year-old children:

- How important do you think it is for a boy of X's age to act like a real boy (or, for a girl of X's age to be ladylike?)
- (For boys) How about playing with dolls and that sort of thing?
- (For girls) How about playing rough games and that sort of thing?
- Do you feel there is any difference in the way boys and girls ought to act at X's age?

Thirty-six percent of the black mothers, compared with 14 percent of the white mothers, believed that little or no difference existed between boys and girls at age 5, with little or no valuing of "masculine" or "feminine" behavior at that age. Conversely, 43 percent of the white mothers, compared with only 18 percent of the black mothers, emphasized, and trained their children for, "some" to "wide" differentiation in a number of behavioral areas.[37] Ethnographic observations of the Lads and Lassies children included instances of girls climbing trees and a boy playing with a doll, without incurring parental disapproval. The white Massachusetts mothers were not atypical for their time. Studies of socialization practices in North America into the 1980s showed a significant sex difference in parents' "encouragement of sex-typed activities and perceptions of sex-typed characteristics" in their children.[38]

By the 1970s, however, a shift was beginning in gender role socialization in the United States, moving in the direction of the Lads and Lassies mothers' attitudes. In 1953, 65 percent of mothers interviewed in the Detroit area said that only boys should be asked to shovel snow and wash the car. In 1971, mothers restricting these tasks to boys had dropped to 50 percent and 31 percent respectively. In 1953, 52 percent of the Detroit area mothers said that only girls should make beds; by 1971, the figure dropped to 29 percent.[39] By the late 1970s, women's increased participation in employment and decreased preoccupation with mothering had resulted in a shift in socialization toward more independence training and toward occupational orientation for girls.[40]

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH WHITE WOMEN in the late 20th century were observed in women in a middle-class black community in Baltimore in 1960. The relative economic equality of men and women in the Baltimore community stemmed from a segregated occupational structure in which black men did not receive the same financial compensation as white men with similar educational training. For the black middle-class family to enjoy a comfortable standard of living, it was necessary for the wife to return to work soon after the birth of a child and to continue to work for most of her life. In addition to economic pressures, there was a cultural value in

the community holding that professional careers provide fulfillment for college-educated individuals of either gender.[41]

This picture was in marked contrast to the family pattern of the more highly paid white male college graduate, whose single salary was sufficient to provide his family a middle-class standard of living. Even the college-educated wives of white professionals in the 1960s tended to begin child bearing in their early to midtwenties. These women then devoted most of their young and middle adult years to the home and childcare. As late as 1977, the majority of U.S. men and women subscribed to the belief that "it is better for everyone if the man is the achiever outside the home and the woman takes care of the home and the family."

In 1960, similar occupational roles for both spouses in the black families were found to be associated with egalitarian household and childcare responsibilities. The egalitarian social roles of the Lads and Lassies mothers, compared with the roles of the white Massachusetts mothers, were reflected in child socialization patterns. Significantly more of the white mothers expected their children to exhibit native sex differences in behavior, and significantly more trained their daughters and sons to exhibit such differences. The middle-class black Baltimorean parents tended to perceive the behavioral repertoires of their 5-year-old sons and daughters as essentially similar, to regard any sex differences that did exist as relatively unimportant, and to postpone any conscious patterning of gender-appropriate behavior until adolescence.

As white women achieved greater educational, occupational, and economic parity with men over the last decades of the 20th century, their social and household roles, fertility patterns, and child socialization practices came to resemble those observed in the black Lads and Lassies mothers in Baltimore in 1960. □

Notes

[1] See Eugene B. Brody, "Cultural Exclusion, Character and Illness," *American Journal of Psychiatry*, vol. 122, no. 8 (1966), pp. 852–58.

[2] Ruth Blumenfeld, *Children of Integration*, unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1965.

[3] Ruth B. McKay, "Relations of Urban Afro-American Elite and White Communities, 1890–1970," in *Perspectives on Contemporary African and Afro-American Development*, Occasional Publications No. 1, Afro-American Studies Program (Nashville, Vanderbilt University, 1975), pp. 15–24.

[4] Ruth B. McKay, "One-Child Families and Atypical Sex Ratios in an Elite Black Community," in Robert Staples, ed., *The Black Family: Essays and Studies*, 2d ed. (Belmont, Wadsworth Publishing Corp., CA 1978), pp. 177–81.

[5] "Lads and Lassies" is a fictitious name for this organization, which had chapters in more than 20 U.S. cities in 1960.

[6] Robert R. Sears, Eleanor Maccoby, and Harry Levin, *Patterns of Child Rearing* (Evanston, IL, Row, Peterson & Co., 1957).

[7] Data from Sears, Maccoby, and Levin, *Patterns of Child Rearing*; quoted in Blumenfeld, *Children of Integration*, p. 125.

[8] Arleen Leibowitz, Jacob Alex Klerman, and Linda Waite, *Women's Employment During Pregnancy and Following Birth*, National Longitudinal Survey Report no. 92-11 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, February 1992), p. 2.

[9] The lack of higher status employment opportunities for college-educated black men in the Baltimore community during this period led some to jobs—for example, museum guard, postal clerk, and policeman—that were more often held by whites with a high school education. (See Blumenfeld, *Children of Integration*, p. 65).

[10] *Women in the Labor Force: A Databook* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 2005), p. 20.

[11] Mahshid Jalilvand, "Married Women, work, and values," *Monthly Labor Review*, August 2000, pp. 26–31.

[12] *Ibid.*, p. 27.

[13] Blumenfeld, *Children of Integration*, p. 60.

[14] *Digest of Education Statistics, 2001,* NCES 2002-130 (U.S. Department of Education, 2002), p. 17.

[15] *Women in the Labor Force*, p. 24.

[16] *Labor Force Statistics from the* CPS, 1948–1987, Bulletin 2307 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1988).

[17] *U.S. Censuses of Population and Housing; General Population Characteristics; General Social and Economic Characteristics 1900; 1910; 1960. Baltimore, Maryland and Maryland, United States* (U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1961).

[18] "Women at Work: A Visual Essay," *Monthly Labor Review*, Oct. 2003, pp. 45–50.

[19] *General Social and Economic Characteristics, Baltimore, 1960* (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1961).

[20] Blumenfeld, *Children of Integration* , pp. 52, 69.

[21] Aimée R. Dechter and Pamela J. Smock, *The Fading Breadwinner Role and the Economic Implications for Young Couples*, Institute for Research on Poverty, Discussion Paper No. 1051-94 (Madison, WI, University of Wisconsin, December, 1994).

[22] *Women in the Labor Force,* p. 2.

[23] Jerry A. Jacobs and Kathleen Gerson, "Overworked Individuals or Overworked Families? Explaining Trends in Work, Leisure, and Family Time," *Work and Occupations*, February 2001, pp. 40–63.

[24] *Women in the Labor Force*, p. 2.

[25] McKay, "One-Child Families," pp. 178–80.

[26] *Ibid.*, p. 179.

[27] Robert D. Mare, *Differential Fertility, Intergenerational Mobility, and Racial Inequality*, Center for Demography and Ecology CDE Working Paper No. 97-03 (Madison, WI, University of Wisconsin, February 1997), pp. 40–41.

[28] Katherine E. Heck, Kenneth C. Schoendorf, Stephanie J. Ventura, and John L. Kiely, "Delayed Childbearing by Education Level in the United States," *Maternal and Child Health Journal*, June 1997, pp. 81–88.

[29] Stephanie J. Ventura, *Trends and Variations in First Births to Older Women, 1970–1986*, Vital and Health Statistics, Series 21 (National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, June 1989), p. 8.

[30] Caroline Lewis and Stephanie Ventura, *Births and Fertility Rates by Education: 1980 and 1985*, Vital and Health Statistics, Series 21 (National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, October 1990), p. 1.

[31] Blumenfeld, unpublished data.

[32] Ethnography attempts to describe the culture, or way of life, of a particular society from the point of view of members of that society.

[33] The "ethnographic present" is the anthropological convention whereby

behaviors that were observed some time in the past are reported in the present tense, as they were practiced at the time of observation.

[34] Arland Thornton and Linda Young-DeMarco, "Four Decades of Trends in Attitudes toward Family Issues in the United States: The 1960s through the 1990s," *Journal of Marriage and Family*, November 2001, pp. 1009–37.

[35] Suzanne M. Bianchi, Melissa A. Milkie, Liana C. Sayer, and John P. Robinson, "Is Anyone Doing the Housework? Trends in the Gender Division of Household Labor," *Social Forces*, September 2000, pp. 191–228.

[36] Teresa L. Jump and Linda Haas, "Fathers in Transition: Dual-Career Fathers Participating in Childcare," in Michael S. Kimmel (ed.), *Changing Men: New Directions in Research on Men and Masculinity* (Newbury Park, CA, Sage Publications, 1987), pp. 98–114.

[37] Blumenfeld, *Children of Integration*, pp. 160–61.

[38] Hugh Lytton and David M. Romney, "Parents' Differential Socialization of Boys and Girls: A Meta-analysis," *Psychological Bulletin*, March 1991, pp. 267–96; see especially p. 283.

[39] Lois W. Hoffman, "Changes in Family Roles, Socialization, and Sex Differences," *American Psychologis*t, August 1977, pp. 644–57; see especially p. 650.

[40] *Ibid.*, p. 655.

[41] Another factor to consider is the historical legacy of slavery in the black community, under which all able-bodied women and men were expected to work. The 1960 cultural study of the Lads and Lassies parents notes that some of their grandparents had been born into slavery and that "accounts of episodes in the lives of slave ancestors are to be heard in the Negro community today." (See Blumenfeld, *Children of Integration*, pp. 38–39.)

Trends in labor force participation of married mothers of infants

Following a long-term advance, the labor force activity of married mothers of infants began to decline in the late 1990s for a variety of demographic groups and since 2000 has been relatively stable

Sharon R. Cohany
and
Emy Sok

The most striking feature of women's labor market gains during the post-World War II period was the entry of married mothers into the work force. In 1948, only about 17 percent of married mothers were in the labor force. By the 1980s, labor force participation had become an integral part of their lives. In 1985, for example, 61 percent of married mothers were working or looking for work. (See chart 1.) By 1995, their labor force participation rate had reached 70 percent. In fact, married mothers accounted for much of the increase in total labor force participation during the postwar period.[1]

In recent years, however, the labor force participation of married mothers, especially those with young children, has stopped its advance.[2] In 2005, the participation rate of married mothers with preschoolers was 60 percent, about 4 percentage points lower than its peak in 1997 and 1998.[3] Married mothers with children under a year old (infants) showed the most dramatic changes. After reaching a peak of 59.2 percent in 1997, the participation rate for married mothers of infants fell by about 6 percentage points to 53.3 percent in 2000 and has shown no clear trend since then. In comparison, the participation rate of married mothers of school-age children (aged 6 to 17) fell by just 2 percentage points, from 77 percent in 1997 to about 75 percent in 2005.[4] (See chart 2.)

This article explores the characteristics of married mothers of infants and recent trends in their labor force participation. The data in this article are from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly survey of 60,000 households that provides a large amount of demographic, family relationship, and labor force information.[5]

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Profile of married mothers of infants

Before investigating the trends in labor force participation rates among married mothers of infants, this article begins with a look at their demographic characteristics. In 2005, there were 2.4 million married mothers whose youngest child was less than 1 year old. The characteristics of married mothers with infants vary somewhat from those of married mothers overall. Not surprisingly, those with infants were younger, on average, than married mothers in general. Among married mothers of infants, in 2005, about 79 percent were under the age of 35. In contrast, just 36 percent of all married mothers were under 35. (See tables 1 and 4.)

Married mothers aged 25 and older with infants are well educated, on average. Nearly half (47 percent) had a college degree, compared with 35 percent of all married mothers of that age group.[6] Another 26 percent of married mothers of infants had completed 1 to 3 years of college, compared with 29 percent of all mothers. The proportions of married mothers of infants who were white non-Hispanic (67 percent), black non-Hispanic (7 percent), Asian non-Hispanic (7 percent), or Hispanic (18 percent) were very similar to those of other mothers.[7] About 21 percent of mothers with infants were born outside the United States, also about the same as the proportion for all mothers. (See table 1.)

Mothers of infants have more children, on average, than mothers of school-age children. For the mothers of infants, 27 percent had three or more children under age 18, compared with 16 percent

Chart 1. **Labor force participation rates of women by marital status and presence of children, March 1948–2005**

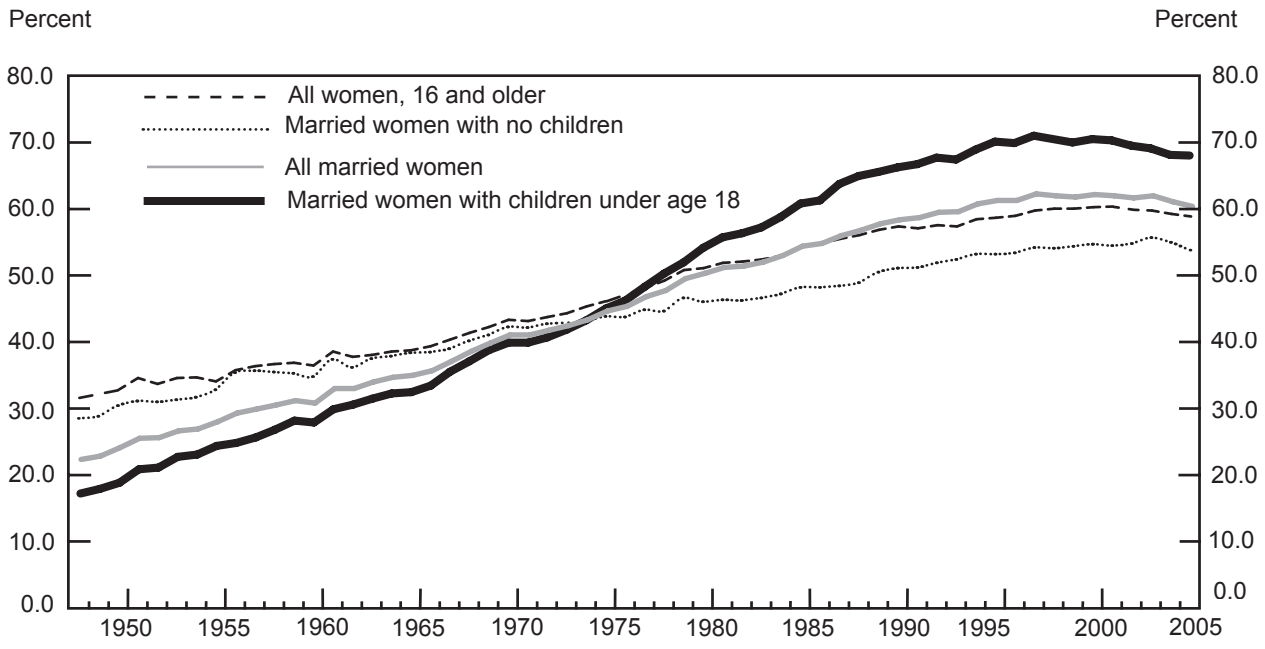

Chart 2. **Labor force participation rates of married mothers by age of youngest child, 1994–2005**

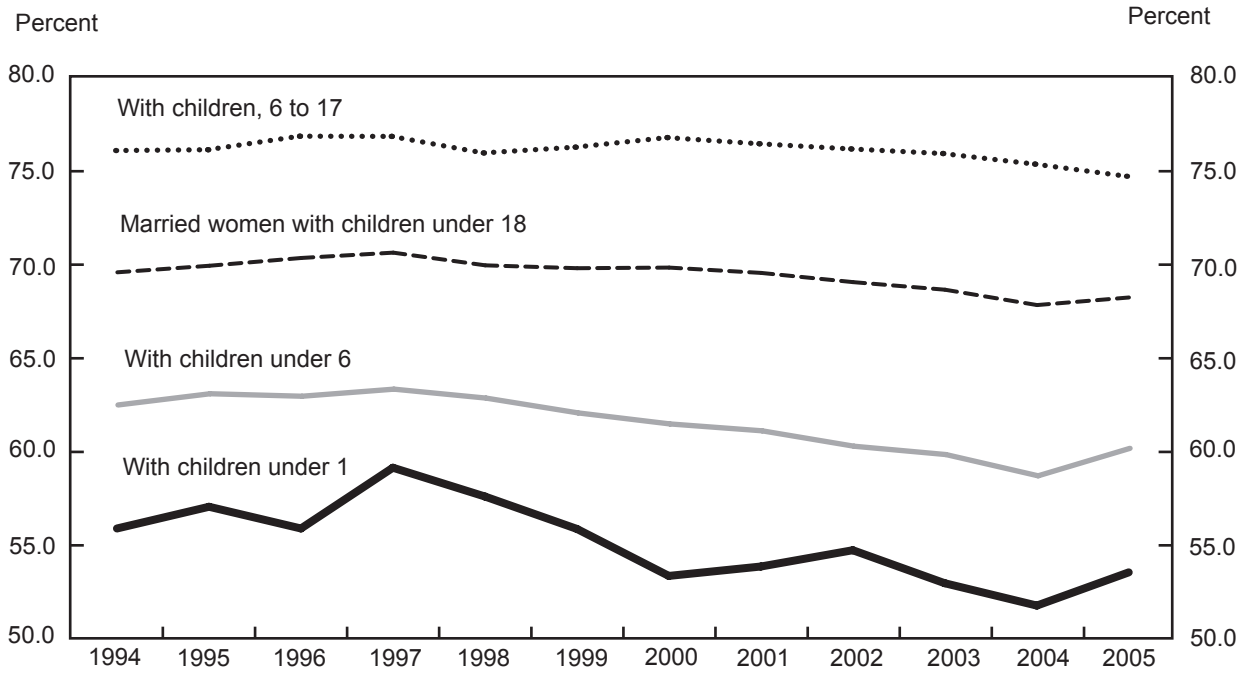

Table 1. Selected characteristics of married mothers by age of youngest child, annual averages, 1997 and 2005

[Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	With children under 18, total		With children 6 to 17, none younger		Children 3 to 5, none younger		Children under 3			
							Total		Children under 1	
	1997	2005	1997	2005	1997	2005	1997	2005	1997	2005
Married mothers, 16 years and older, total	25,704	25,942	13,792	14,231	4,863	4,760	7,049	6,951	2,448	2,398
Percent distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age										
16 to 24 years	5.3	4.8	.3	.5	4.8	4.3	15.4	14.0	19.0	17.4
25 to 34 years	34.2	30.9	15.2	13.0	50.0	44.3	60.5	58.2	62.1	61.2
35 to 44 years	45.6	43.0	58.2	50.3	42.2	45.9	23.1	26.3	18.3	20.8
45 years and older	14.9	21.3	26.3	36.2	3.0	5.6	1.0	1.6	.5	.6
Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity										
White non-Hispanic	74.9	68.5	76.8	70.9	71.5	64.8	73.5	66.0	73.8	67.2
Black or African-American non-Hispanic	7.3	7.1	7.8	7.4	8.1	7.5	6.0	6.2	5.2	6.7
Asian non-Hispanic	–	6.0	–	5.5	–	6.5	–	6.5	–	6.5
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	12.3	16.9	10.2	14.6	14.7	19.7	14.7	19.5	14.9	18.0
Educational attainment[1] (25 years and older)										
Less than a high school diploma	10.4	10.2	11.1	10.2	10.9	11.4	8.6	9.4	7.6	8.7
High school graduates, no college	33.1	26.4	36.2	29.6	33.0	24.4	25.9	20.2	23.7	18.5
Some college or associate degree	28.8	28.5	28.2	29.6	29.1	28.4	29.8	26.1	30.2	25.5
Bachelor's degree and higher	27.7	34.9	24.6	30.6	26.9	35.9	35.7	44.3	38.5	47.4
Nativity										
Native born	84.9	79.4	86.8	81.6	82.9	76.1	82.4	77.2	82.1	78.6
Foreign born	15.1	20.6	13.2	18.4	17.1	23.9	17.6	22.8	17.9	21.4
Employment status										
In labor force	18,165	17,690	10,614	10,636	3,257	3,114	4,295	3,939	1,448	1,282
Labor force participation rate	70.7	68.2	77.0	74.7	67.0	65.4	60.9	56.7	59.2	53.5
Employed	17,535	17,058	10,296	10,296	3,135	2,987	4,105	3,776	1,379	1,225
Employment-population ratio	68.2	65.8	74.7	72.3	64.5	62.7	58.2	54.3	56.3	51.1
Unemployed	630	632	318	340	122	128	191	164	69	58
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.6	3.0	3.2	3.7	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.8	4.5
Not in labor force	7,539	8,252	3,178	3,595	1,606	1,645	2,754	3,012	1,000	1,11

[1] As percent of civilian noninstitutional population 25 years and older.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because data for all groups are not always presented and also due to rounding. Children refer to own children and include sons, daughters, stepchildren, and adopted children. Not included are nieces, nephews, grandchildren, or other related children, and all unrelated children living in the household. Dash indicates data are not available or do not meet publication criteria.

of mothers of school-age children. Among married mothers of infants, about one-third had just one child, compared with 44 percent of mothers of school-age children. (See table 2.)

Trends among demographic groups

A decline in participation rates such as that experienced by married mothers of infants in the late 1990s can reflect a variety of factors, including weaker labor market conditions (such as slow earnings or job growth, employers having fewer job openings or offering fewer family-friendly policies); demographic changes (such as a shift in the group's age, ethnicity, or foreign-born composition); changes in cultural or societal attitudes (a society might begin to place a higher value on stay-at-home mothers, for example); and shifts in personal preferences.[8] Information on employers' policies and individuals' attitudes is not collected in the CPS, but the survey is a rich source of demographic data.

The subsections that follow discuss participation rate trends in several key demographic categories.

Table 2. Percent distribution of married mothers by number of children and age of youngest child, annual averages, 2000 and 2005

Number of children	With children under 18, total		With children 6 to 17, none younger		Children 3 to 5, none younger		Children under 3			
							Total		Children under 1	
	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
One child	38.4	38.0	43.8	44.4	26.2	24.9	35.8	33.9	37.6	35.4
Two children	40.3	40.4	39.8	39.8	44.7	45.0	38.3	38.4	36.4	37.2
Three children	15.4	15.7	12.6	12.4	20.5	20.9	17.6	18.9	17.4	18.9
Four children	4.2	4.3	2.9	2.5	6.2	6.9	5.6	6.2	5.5	5.8
Five or more children	1.5	1.5	.6	.7	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.7

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Children refer to own children and include sons, daughters, stepchildren and adopted children. Not included are nieces, nephews, grandchildren, or other related children, and all unrelated children living in the household. Comparable data are not readily tabulated before 2000.

Educational attainment. The educational attainment of women has risen dramatically in the post-World War II period. For instance, among all women aged 25 and older, the proportion with at least 1 year of college more than tripled, rising from about 15 percent in 1960 to 53 percent in 2005.[9] (Among men, this proportion almost tripled, going from 18 percent to 53 percent.) Labor force activity rose at every level of education. The participation rate for women with a college degree rose from about 57 percent in 1962 to 73 percent in 2005, while the rate for women with some college (but not a bachelor's degree) went from 42 percent to 67 percent.[10]

The declines in labor force activity in the late 1990s by married mothers of infants have occurred across all educational levels and, for most groups, by about the same magnitude. After peaking at 71 percent in 1997, the participation rate of those with a college degree had fallen by about 9 percentage points by 2000. The participation rate for mothers with less than a high school diploma fell by 8 percentage points, as did the rate for those with some college. Since 2000, participation rates for these groups showed little change. High school graduates' participation rates declined almost every year from 1997 to 2005. (See table 3.)

Participation rates fell in all education categories for a variety of reasons. For college-educated women, there are two possible explanations that can be supported with CPS data.[11] The first is that married women with college degrees typically have husbands with similar levels of education. These husbands are likely to be relatively high earners, providing their wives with more financial resources to draw upon and more choice about whether to work after the birth of children. So while college-educated mothers have a relatively large investment in human capital (that is, their formal education), they also are more able, on average, to afford to leave the work force, at least temporarily.[12] (The effects of husbands' earnings on their wives' labor force participation are examined in more detail later in this section.)

The second potential factor in the decline in labor force activity among college-educated mothers of infants that can be supported with CPS data is related to job demands. Women aged 25 and older with at least a bachelor's degree who worked full time have a relatively lengthy workweek, averaging 42.2 hours in 2005. Within this group, the workweek was particularly long for women with a professional or doctoral degree—about 45 hours. These relatively heavy work hours, on average, may give highly educated women an incentive to step back from the work force once they become mothers.[13] Husbands' earnings and work demands explain only part of the changes in labor market attachment, however, as the overall statistics reflect many complex individual decisions that are only partly related to economic factors.

Among mothers with less education, their lower average earnings mean that they are less able to afford child care. At the same time, their opportunity costs of not working are lower. However, as with the college graduates, why these mothers have lower rates of labor force activity now as compared with a few years ago is a question that cannot be answered fully by economic measures.

Race and ethnicity. Race and Hispanic ethnicity are important factors in married mothers' labor force participation. Married black or African-American mothers of young children historically have been more likely to work or look for work than have either married white or Asian mothers, and far more likely to work than married Hispanic mothers. In 2005, 65 percent of black non-Hispanic married mothers of infants were in the labor force, compared with 58 percent among white non-Hispanic married mothers, 51 percent among Asian non-Hispanic mothers, and 34 percent among Hispanic mothers. The participation rate of white mothers fell by 4.5 percentage points since 1997, while the rate for black mothers stayed about the same. (Strictly

Table 3. Labor force participation rates of married mothers of infants by selected characteristics, annual averages, 1994–2005

[In percent]

Characteristic	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Married mothers of infants, 16 years and older, total	55.9	57.0	55.9	59.2	57.6	55.8	53.3	53.8	54.7	52.9	51.7	53.5
Age												
16 to 24 years	45.5	46.6	44.4	47.6	47.8	45.5	45.4	45.9	44.3	43.9	39.7	42.6
25 to 34 years	58.2	60.0	58.6	62.2	60.7	59.4	56.2	55.7	57.1	54.5	53.7	55.5
35 to 44 years	61.0	60.4	59.4	60.5	57.9	55.4	53.2	55.6	57.1	55.7	55.9	56.5
45 years and older	77.6	59.8	73.8	67.9	43.9	64.3	44.6	51.8	47.3	54.7	65.5	63.6
Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity												
White non-Hispanic	59.0	59.4	59.1	62.0	60.1	58.8	55.4	57.1	57.4	56.6	56.3	57.5
Black or African-American non-Hispanic	61.9	66.2	64.8	63.2	69.0	68.9	64.6	68.8	66.5	59.8	58.8	64.6
Asian non-Hispanic	–	–	–	–	–	–	54.0	47.5	53.8	50.9	41.1	51.4
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	38.9	41.0	38.8	45.0	39.6	37.1	39.3	38.2	39.9	37.5	37.7	34.3
Educational attainment (25 years and older)												
Less than a high school diploma	27.8	31.7	31.5	35.3	33.0	27.6	27.1	28.2	26.4	25.6	28.2	28.2
High school graduates, no college	53.4	54.5	51.9	52.4	52.9	52.7	50.5	48.9	51.7	47.3	46.7	46.5
Some college or associate degree	63.4	62.0	61.9	64.9	64.3	62.3	57.1	60.9	60.2	55.0	59.3	58.8
Bachelor's degree and higher	67.8	68.1	67.6	70.6	65.7	65.0	62.0	61.5	62.7	63.9	59.9	62.9
Nativity												
Native born	–	–	59.6	63.0	60.8	59.7	57.2	58.1	59.1	58.1	57.3	58.5
Foreign born	–	–	37.5	41.4	40.8	38.4	36.4	36.0	37.7	34.6	32.3	35.0

NOTE: Children refer to own children and include sons, daughters, stepchildren, and adopted children. Not included are nieces, nephews, grandchildren, or other related children, and all unrelated children living in the household. Dash indicates data are not available or do not meet publication criteria.

comparable data for Asians from the CPS are not available prior to 2000.) Hispanic mothers' labor force participation rate fell by about 6 percentage points between the late 1990s and 2005.

Foreign born and native born. Since the mid-1990s, the CPS has collected information monthly on whether individuals were born in the United States or in another country. These data show that mothers who were born abroad are much less likely to be in the labor force than are mothers who were born in the United States. As can be seen in table 3, just 35 percent of immigrant married mothers of infants were either working or looking for work in 2005, compared with 59 percent of native-born mothers. The labor force participation rate of immigrant mothers declined by about 6 percentage points since 1997—about the same as the decline among native-born mothers (5 percentage points).

The relatively low participation rates for Hispanic and foreign-born married mothers of infants are especially noteworthy for this analysis because their numbers have been growing. The proportion accounted for by Hispanics rose from 15 percent in 1997 to 18 percent in 2005, while the proportion accounted for by immigrants rose from 18 percent to 21 percent over the same period. (See table 4.) This suggests that the growth in these two groups could be partly responsible for the overall decline in married mothers' participation. Further analysis, however, showed that the rise in the groups' share of the population explains only a small part of the overall decline in participation rates. Because these subgroups represent a minority of married mothers of infants, their effect on the overall participation rate of these mothers has been modest, despite their growth in numbers and their relatively low levels of labor force participation.[14]

Age of mother. Labor force participation rates of mothers rise along with the age of the mother. Young mothers have especially low participation rates. In 2005, about 43 percent of married mothers aged 16 to 24 with an infant were in the labor force, more than 10 percentage points lower than the rates for mothers aged 25 to 34 and 35 to 44. All age groups saw declining labor force activity in the late 1990s. From 1997 to 2000, the participation rate of mothers aged 16 to 24 fell by 2 percentage points, and the rate for those aged 25 to 34 fell by 6 percentage points, while the rate

Table 4. Selected characteristics of married mothers of infants, annual averages, 1994–2005

[Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Married mothers of infants, 16 years and older, total	2,666	2,541	2,553	2,448	2,544	2,392	2,461	2,360	2,363	2,381	2,441	2,398
Percent distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age												
16 to 24 years	22.2	22.5	20.6	19.0	19.0	19.9	20.0	18.7	18.2	17.2	17.8	17.4
25 to 34 years	61.8	60.5	61.6	62.1	61.7	59.4	58.3	59.1	60.5	62.0	61.0	61.2
35 to 44 years	15.6	16.5	17.4	18.3	18.7	19.8	20.9	21.3	20.5	20.0	20.5	20.8
45 years and older	.4	.6	.3	.5	.7	.8	.8	.9	.9	.7	.6	.6
Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity												
White non-Hispanic	74.9	76.7	73.5	73.8	75.0	71.7	70.6	68.0	69.5	67.6	66.9	67.2
Black or African-American non-Hispanic	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.2	6.0	6.9	6.6	6.9	6.1	5.7	5.2	6.7
Asian non-Hispanic	–	–	–	–	–	–	5.2	4.7	6.0	6.4	6.7	6.5
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	14.4	13.7	15.3	14.9	13.6	15.4	16.9	19.3	17.5	18.5	19.3	18.0
Educational attainment [1] (25 years and older)												
Less than a high school diploma	9.1	7.2	8.8	7.6	7.4	7.8	8.0	8.9	7.7	9.4	8.7	8.7
High school graduates, no college	28.0	26.5	24.9	23.7	23.6	23.7	21.5	21.6	20.9	19.4	20.0	18.5
Some college or associate degree	29.5	29.6	29.2	30.2	28.0	27.9	28.9	27.7	26.0	25.6	26.5	25.5
Bachelor's degree and higher	33.4	36.7	37.1	38.5	41.0	40.6	41.5	41.8	45.5	45.6	44.8	47.4
Nativity												
Native born	–	–	83.1	82.1	83.9	82.0	81.2	80.6	79.4	78.1	77.6	78.6
Foreign born	–	–	16.9	17.9	16.1	18.0	18.8	19.4	20.6	21.9	22.4	21.4
Employment status												
Labor force	1,489	1,449	1,426	1,448	1,465	1,336	1,312	1,270	1,292	1,260	1,262	1,282
Participation rate	55.9	57.0	55.9	59.2	57.6	55.8	53.3	53.8	54.7	52.9	51.7	53.5
Employment	1,396	1,363	1,351	1,379	1,404	1,285	1,259	1,212	1,216	1,196	1,203	1,225
Employment-population ratio	52.4	53.6	52.9	56.3	55.2	53.7	51.2	51.4	51.5	50.2	49.3	51.1
Unemployment	93	86	75	69	61	51	53	58	77	64	59	58
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.0	5.3	4.8	4.2	3.8	4.1	4.6	5.9	5.1	4.7	4.5
Not in labor force	1,176	1,091	1,126	1,000	1,079	1,056	1,149	1,090	1,071	1,121	1,179	1,115

[1] As percent of civilian noninstitutional population 25 years and older.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because data for all groups are not always presented and also due to rounding. Children refer to own children and include sons, daughters, stepchildren, and adopted children. Not included are nieces, nephews, granchildren, or other related children, and all unrelated children living in the household. Dash indicates data are not available or do not meet publication standards.

for older mothers (aged 35 to 44) fell by 7 percentage points.[15] Since 2000, the rates for younger mothers have continued to trend downward, while the rates for other mothers have shown little change.

Mothers under age 35 with infants accounted for a declining share of all married mothers of infants over the period from 1997 to 2005, while mothers aged 35 to 44 years accounted for an increasing one. A rising proportion of older mothers in the population would have raised the overall participation rate of mothers, other factors remaining unchanged. However, the falling participation rates of older mothers offset any upward pressure attributable to their increasing share of the population.

Number of children. The more children a woman has, the less likely she is to be in the labor force. Among married mothers of infants, those whose infant was their only child had a participation rate of 60 percent in 2005. This compared with a rate of 55 percent for those with two children and 46 percent for those with three children. (See table 5.) Since 2000, there has been a small increase in the number of married mothers of infants who have other children at home.[16] According to Cenus Bureau tabulations, there has been virtually no change in the

number of children overall per married-couple family since around 1980.[17]

Earnings of husbands. Women whose husbands are relatively highly paid might be expected to have greater choice about whether to work when they have children. In fact, married mothers of infants whose husbands' earnings were in the highest quintile (top 20 percent) had one of the lowest participation rates—48 percent in 2005. Wives whose husbands had the lowest earnings (bottom 20 percent) had a similar rate—about 47 percent. Wives whose husbands were in the middle earnings quintile had the highest participation rate—64 percent.

Among men 25 years and older who worked full time, the earnings increase from 1997 to 2005 for those in the ninth decile (that is, just 10 percent have higher earnings) was nearly four times that of the men in the first decile (the lowest 10 percent)—about 37 percent, compared with 10 percent (in nominal dollars). The inflation rate during the period, as measured by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), was about 22 percent.[18] In fact, only men with earnings above the median had pay increases that exceeded inflation over the period from 1997 to 2005.

Despite the uneven earnings growth of men 25 years and older, nearly all quintiles showed participation rates for mothers of infants that remained lower in 2005 than they had been in 1997. The only exception was the group of mothers whose husbands were in the lowest quintile of earnings; their participation rate was essentially unchanged.[19] Mothers of infants with husbands in the highest quintile and in the second-lowest quintile had the largest declines in their participation rates—9 and 8 percentage points, respectively. (See table 6.)

AFTER A LENGTHY AND DRAMATIC ADVANCE, labor force participation rates for married mothers of infants peaked in 1997 and have been relatively stable since 2000. This pattern held across most demographic categories. Groups with a history of lower participation rates for women—such as Hispanics and the foreign born—account for a growing share of the population, but this has served to lower participation rates only modestly for married mothers of infants overall. □

Table 5. Labor force participation rates of married mothers of infants by number of children, annual averages, 2000–05

Number of children	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
All married mothers of infants	53.3	53.8	54.7	52.9	51.7	53.5
One child	57.2	60.1	63.1	61.1	57.4	59.5
Two children	55.8	55.0	53.0	54.0	53.7	54.8
Three children	47.4	48.1	48.3	41.5	43.6	46.1
Four children	38.2	37.6	43.5	39.8	40.2	40.6
Five or more children	37.1	28.7	31.6	30.9	32.9	36.6

NOTE: Children refer to own children and include sons, daughters, stepchildren, and adopted children. Not included are nieces, nephews, grandchildren, or other related children, and all unrelated children living in the household. Comparable data are not readily tabulated before 2000.

Table 6. Labor force participation rates of married mothers of infants by earnings quintiles of their husbands, annual averages, selected years

Quintile of husbands' weekly earnings	1994	1997	2000	2005
All mothers of infants with an employed husband	58.1	57.7	53.4	53.3
Lowest 20 percent	54.0	47.3	46.5	46.9
Second 20 percent	61.5	59.2	60.4	51.3
Middle 20 percent	62.9	66.2	58.4	64.4
Fourth 20 percent	61.2	59.4	55.5	56.5
Highest 20 percent	50.7	56.3	46.4	47.7

NOTE: Labor force participation rates shown are for married mothers of infants whose husbands were employed in a wage and salary job. Earnings data measure usual weekly earnings and exclude the self-employed. Children refer to own children and include sons, daughters, stepchildren, and adopted children. Not included are nieces, nephews, grandchildren, or other related children, and all unrelated children living in the household.

Notes

[1] For a detailed description of trends in labor force participation since World War II, see Abraham Mosisa and Steven Hipple, "Trends in labor force participation in the United States," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 2006, pp. 35–57. For the latest BLS labor force projections, see Mitra Toossi, "Labor force projections to 2014: retiring boomers," *Monthly Labor Review*, November 2005, pp. 25–44. Longer term perspectives on women's changing roles are presented in Mitra Toossi, "A century of change: U.S. labor force from 1950 to 2050," *Monthly Labor Review*, May 2002, pp. 15–28; and Claudia Goldin, "The Quiet Revolution That Transformed Women's Employment, Education, and Family," *The American Economic Review, Papers and Proceedings of the One Hundred Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the American Economic Association, Boston, MA, January 6–8, 2006,* May 2006.

[2] Data prior to 1994 are from the Annual Social and Economic Supplement (formerly called the Annual Demographic Supplement) to the Current Population Survey. Starting in 1994, data are annual averages compiled from monthly estimates, unless otherwise noted.

[3] The labor force participation rate is the labor force level for a particular group divided by the civilian noninstitutional population of that group. The labor force is the sum of the employed plus the unemployed.

[4] Previous interruptions in the growth of women's participation rates were analyzed in two articles by Howard Hayghe: "Are women leaving the labor force?" *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1994, pp. 37–39; and "Developments in women's labor force participation," *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1997, pp. 41–46.

[5] In this article, a mother is defined as a woman with one or more own children under the age of 18 with whom she lives. Children include sons, daughters, adopted children, and stepchildren. Not included are nieces, nephews, grandchildren, other related children, and unrelated children. A married mother is a mother whose husband is present in the household.

[6] Educational attainment data from the CPS are typically confined to persons 25 years and older, an age at which most people have completed their formal education.

[7] In this article, data by race are for non-Hispanic persons. Persons who are identified as Hispanic, an ethnic category, can be of any race.

[8] The cost of child care has been identified as a significant factor in a mother's decision to return to work. See Lisa Barrow, "An Analysis of Women's Return-to-Work Decisions Following First Birth," Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, September 1998. Other research finds that working and non-working women have different values. See Mahshid Jalilvand, "Married women, work, and values," *Monthly Labor Review*, August 2000. A link between women's falling participation rate and a weakened demand for labor is examined in Heather Boushey, "Are Women Opting Out? Debunking the Myth," Center for Economic and Policy Research, Briefing paper, November 2005.

[9] From a table on the Census Bureau Web site: **http://www.census.gov/population/socdemo/education/cps2005/tabA-1.xls**. In 1992, the categories used to classify educational attainment were revised to reflect the highest degree or diploma attained rather than the number of years of school completed. For a detailed description of the change, see Robert Kominski and Paul Siegel, "Measuring education in the Current Population Survey," *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1993, pp. 34–38. The comparisons between 1950, 1960, and later years use data as of March of the respective years rather than annual averages, which began to be produced for educational attainment data only in 1992.

[10] *Educational Attainment of Workers: March 1962*, Special Labor Force Report No. 30 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1963). For historical comparability, these participation rates are for age 18 and older.

[11] On the other hand, higher income mothers have greater opportunity costs associated with not working and also are more able to afford child care. For a study of the relationship between wives' employment growth and husbands' earnings, see Chinhui Juhn and Kevin M. Murphy, "Wage Inequality and Family Labor Supply," *Journal of Labor Economics*, January 1997, pp. 72–97.

[12] Press coverage has featured college-educated women who are having difficulty finding jobs after an absence from the work force to raise children, especially jobs at or near their former levels of pay and responsibility. Examples are "Getting Back on Track," *Newsweek*, September 25, 2006; "After Years Off, Women Struggle to Revive Careers," *The Wall Street Journal*, May 6, 2004; "Workplaces Prepare for Reentry," *The Washington Post*, March 20, 2005; "The Baby Sabbatical," *American Demographics*, February 1, 2002. The unemployment rate for college-educated mothers of infants was essentially the same in 1997 and 2005—around 2 percent. The jobless rate for all women was 5 percent in both years.

[13] Although the CPS does not include measures of overwork or stress, in a study by the Families and Work Institute entitled "Overwork in America" (Executive Summary, 2004), women reported feeling overworked somewhat more often than men. Another study by the institute, "Highlights of the National Study of the Changing Workforce" (Executive Summary, 2002), found significantly higher levels of interference between one's work and family life compared with 25 years earlier.

[14] Shift-share calculations found that had the proportions of four selected population groups stayed the same between 1997 and 2005, the labor force participation rate of married mothers of infants would have been 54.6 percent in 2005 instead of 53.5 percent. The groups were Hispanic native-born, Hispanic foreign-born, non-Hispanic foreign-born, and native-born non-Hispanic mothers of infants. These groups are mutually exclusive and include all married mothers of infants. In 2005, nearly 60 percent of Hispanic married mothers of infants were born outside the United States, while one-half of foreign-born married mothers of infants were Hispanic.

[15] There are relatively few teenage married mothers of infants, accounting for about 10 percent of the 16- to 24-year age group and just about 2 percent of the total.

[16] The year 2000 is used for comparison because the data are more readily tabulated beginning in that year.

[17] U.S. Census Bureau, table FM-3, "Average Number of Own Children Under 18 Per Family, by Type of Family: 1955 to Present." **http://www.census.gov/population/socdemo/hh-fam/fm3.pdf.**

[18] Unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey, available from the Division of Labor Force Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[19] Earnings data in the CPS are collected from one-quarter of the sample each month. CPS earnings estimates include wage and salary workers only and exclude the self-employed. The earnings data presented here are further restricted to married fathers of infants.

Japanese exchange rates, export restraints, and auto prices in the 1980s

Regression analysis indicates that, after 1986, Japanese exchange rates had a significant positive effect on prices of U.S. domestically produced automobiles and, hence, that Japanese voluntary export restraints were not binding; pre–1986 results are inconclusive, but consistent with binding voluntary export restraints

Ana Aizcorbe

Changes in Japanese exchange rates affect the prices of U.S.-manufactured light vehicles in two related steps:

1. *The pass-through effect*. A stronger yen increases both the prices of models produced in Japan and the landed cost (the dollar value at the point of importation).
2. *The competing-goods effect*. The increases in landed costs of Japanese models lead to increases in demand and prices of domestic substitutes.

Quotas, such as the voluntary export restraints that were put in place in April 1981, can influence the magnitude of these effects: under binding restraints, where the level of imports reaches the level of the voluntary restraints, cost shocks (such as exchange rate fluctuations) do not affect prices.

Using 1980s price data from the Consumer Price Index (CPI) database, this article applies reduced-form equations to quarterly observations of transaction prices. The resulting estimates of the impact of exchange rates on prices of domestically produced automobiles are an indirect test of whether the voluntary export restraints were binding. Although the results for the early 1980s are inconclusive, results for the late 1980s yield significant exchange rate effects: a 10-percent increase in the yen translates into a 1.2-percent increase in a CPI-like price index for domestically produced automobiles, reflecting both pass-through and competing-goods effects. As one would expect, the elasticities were larger for models that competed more directly with Japanese models. These significant exchange rate effects imply that the voluntary export restraints were not binding over that period.

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Background

During the 1980s, sales of vehicles imported from Japan made up 17 percent to 22 percent of overall sales in the United States. Rising oil prices early in the decade and the resulting increases in demand for more fuel-efficient vehicles gave Japanese automakers an advantage over domestic producers, because Japanese vehicles were smaller and more fuel efficient: the average fuel economy of Japanese cars and trucks sold in the United States was 5 miles per gallon greater than that of American vehicles in the 1980s.[1] Moreover, within the small-car segment, Japanese vehicles tended to be more affordable; during that decade, Japanese automakers enjoyed substantial cost advantages that allowed them to sell comparable vehicles at lower prices.[2]

This intense competition from Japanese brands generated calls for trade protection. An already existing 25-percent tariff on trucks undoubtedly protected that segment. Beginning in 1981, the Japanese agreed to voluntary export restraints on their automobile imports to the U.S. market. Initially, the program allowed just 1.68 million Japanese automobiles into the United States each year. The cap was raised to 1.85 million per year in 1984 and to 2.3 million in 1985, where it remained through the end of the decade. However, the cap applied only to imports from Japan and did not include any sales of automobiles that Japanese firms produced in the United States. Beginning in 1982 with Honda's Marysville plant in Ohio, Japanese

automakers began to shift production from Japan to the United States. By 1990, sales of vehicles—autos and light trucks—produced at these so-called transplants accounted for nearly 10 percent of all light-vehicle sales. Taken together, sales of Japanese vehicles produced in Japan and sales of those manufactured in the United States grew over the 1980s and by 1990 made up more than 25 percent of overall sales. (See chart 1.)

The shift to production in the United States also aided Japanese firms when the yen rose in the middle of the decade. From 1985 to 1988, the dollar fell dramatically and closed the period at about half of its original value. (See chart 2.) That undoubtedly raised the landed cost of Japanese imports. During this period, wholesale prices of imported autos increased 25 percent, a marked departure from the preceding 4 years. (See chart 3.) Because sales of imported Japanese automobiles represented about half of the total value of imported automobiles, the sharp rise in import prices would be expected to increase the demand for, and prices of, domestically produced automobiles. However, wholesale prices for domestic autos rose only 7 percent over the period, which was approximately the same as the trend of the previous 4 years.

Framework

An empirical demand framework developed by Jonathan Baker and Timothy Bresnahan provides a vantage point from which to examine the apparent lack of sensitivity of domestic prices to the sharp increase in import prices seen in the late 1980s.[3] The reduced-form approach of these researchers allows for the presence of market power without imposing a particular form of market structure.

On the demand side, there are N demand equations—one for each model—that take the form

$$Q_{nt} = D_n(P_{1t}, P_{2t}, ..., P_{Nt}, Y_t), \qquad n = 1,..., N, \qquad (1)$$

where Q_{nt} is the number of vehicles of type n (for example, unit sales of the Ford Taurus) that the representative consumer wishes to purchase at time t. The representative consumer's demand depends on the prices of all models (the P_{nt}'s), as well as a number of other factors consolidated here into a single variable (Y_t). Although the factors that shift each demand curve are common to all models, the responsiveness of prices to these factors can vary across models.

On the supply side, consider first the production of domestic models. Suppose the first I of the N models sold in the United States are produced domestically. For these models, pricing behavior is characterized by the supplier relations represented in the following equation:

$$P_{it} = \mathrm{MC}_i(Q_{it}, W_t) + \mathrm{MU}_i(Q_{1t}, Q_{2t},...,Q_{Nt}, Y_t), \quad i = 1,..., I. \qquad (2)$$

In this equation, price is equal to marginal cost (MC) plus some markup (MU). Marginal cost for each model i depends on the level of production (Q_{it}) and other factors that shift the cost function (W_t), while the markup depends on the level of production for all other models (all the Q's) and other factors that affect demand (Y_t).

When the voluntary export restraints are not binding, the supply relations for Japanese firms are similar to those of domestically produced models, except that Japanese costs are translated into dollars by the exchange rate (e_t), denominated in dollars per yen. Suppose that $J = I + 1,...,N$ of the models sold in the United States are produced in Japan. Then the supplier relations for Japanese models sold in the United States are written as

$$P_{jt} = \mathrm{MC}_j(Q_{jt}, W_t)e_t + \mathrm{MU}_j(Q_{1t},Q_{2t},...,Q_{Nt}, Y_t), \quad j = I + 1,..., N. \qquad (3)$$

An appreciation of the yen raises the landed cost and, thus, the price of Japanese models sold in the United States.

Assuming that markets clear, the N supplier relations in (2) and (3) and the N implicit demand equations in (1) can be solved for the $2N$ unknown quantities and prices to yield the following reduced-form equations:

$$\left.\begin{aligned} P_{nt} &= P_n(W_t, Y_t, e_t), \\ Q_{nt} &= Q_n(W_t, Y_t, e_t), \end{aligned}\right\} \quad n = 1,..., N. \qquad (4)$$

These equations capture the effect of changes in the exogenous variables (that is, W_t, Y_t, and e_t) on prices and quantities of models when the voluntary export restraints are not binding. In the presence of pass-through and competing-goods effects, increases in the Japanese exchange rate have a positive effect on the prices and quantities of domestic cars. In (4), the effect of exchange rates on the prices and quantities of each model takes all the competitive reactions of other firms into account.

The first-round effects are seen in equations (1) and (3): an increase in the exchange rate increases the price of Japanese models (in (3)), and because Japanese prices affect the quantity demanded of substitutes, demand for domestic models shifts rightward and raises their prices (in (1)). The second-round effects are seen in (2) and (3). Once consumers adjust demand to changes in Japanese prices, firms adjust by altering output and prices ((2) and (3)), and subsequent iterations follow until a new equilibrium is reached.

With binding voluntary export restraints, the supplier relation for Japanese models (equation (3)) becomes a vertical supply curve at $\lambda_j Q_t^{\mathrm{VER}}$, where λ_j is good j's share of the quota, assumed constant over time:

$$Q_{jt} = \lambda_j Q_t^{\mathrm{VER}}, \qquad j = I + 1,..., N. \qquad (3a)$$

In these equations, prices for Japanese models are determined solely by the position of the demand curve (1): an increase in the restraint directly lowers the price of Japanese models and indirectly lowers the price of competing models.

The supplier relations in (3a) and (2) and the demand equations in (1) can be solved for the unknown prices and quanti-

Chart 1. **Market share for Japanese light vehicles, by location of production, 1980–90**

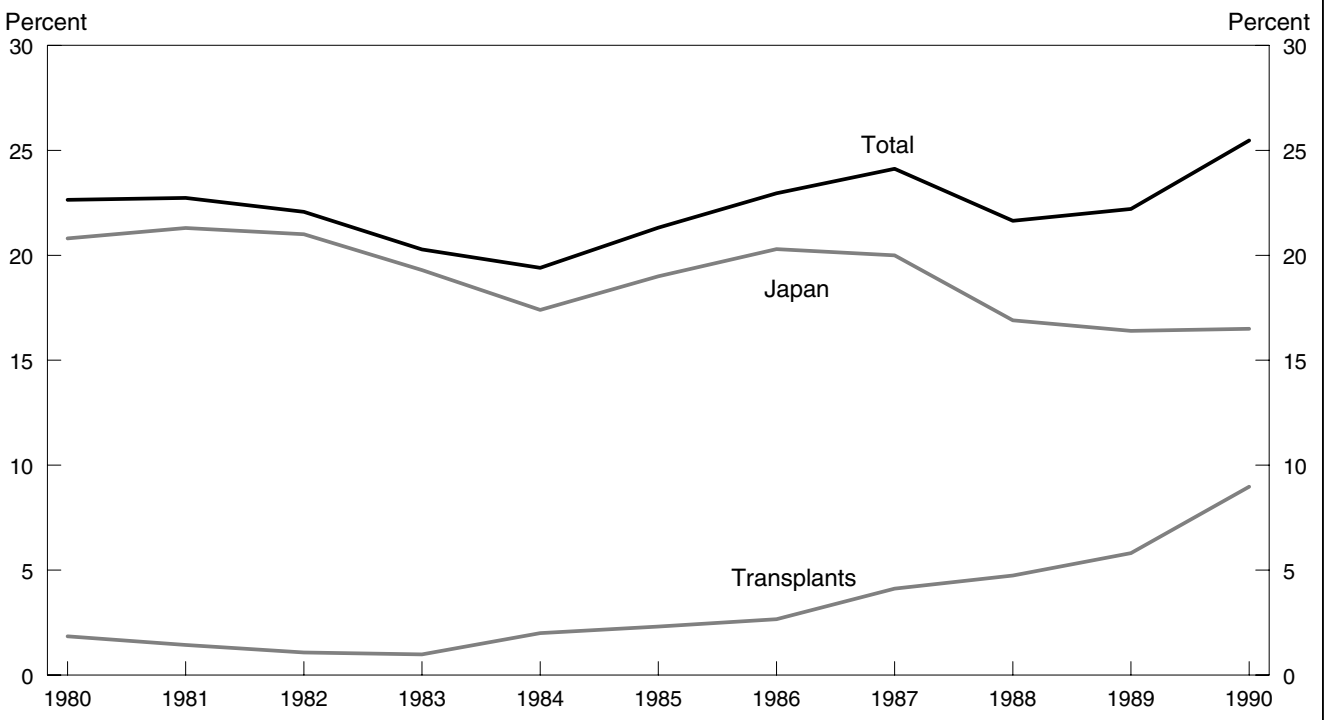


Chart 2. **U.S.–Japanese foreign exchange rate, January 1981–July 1993**

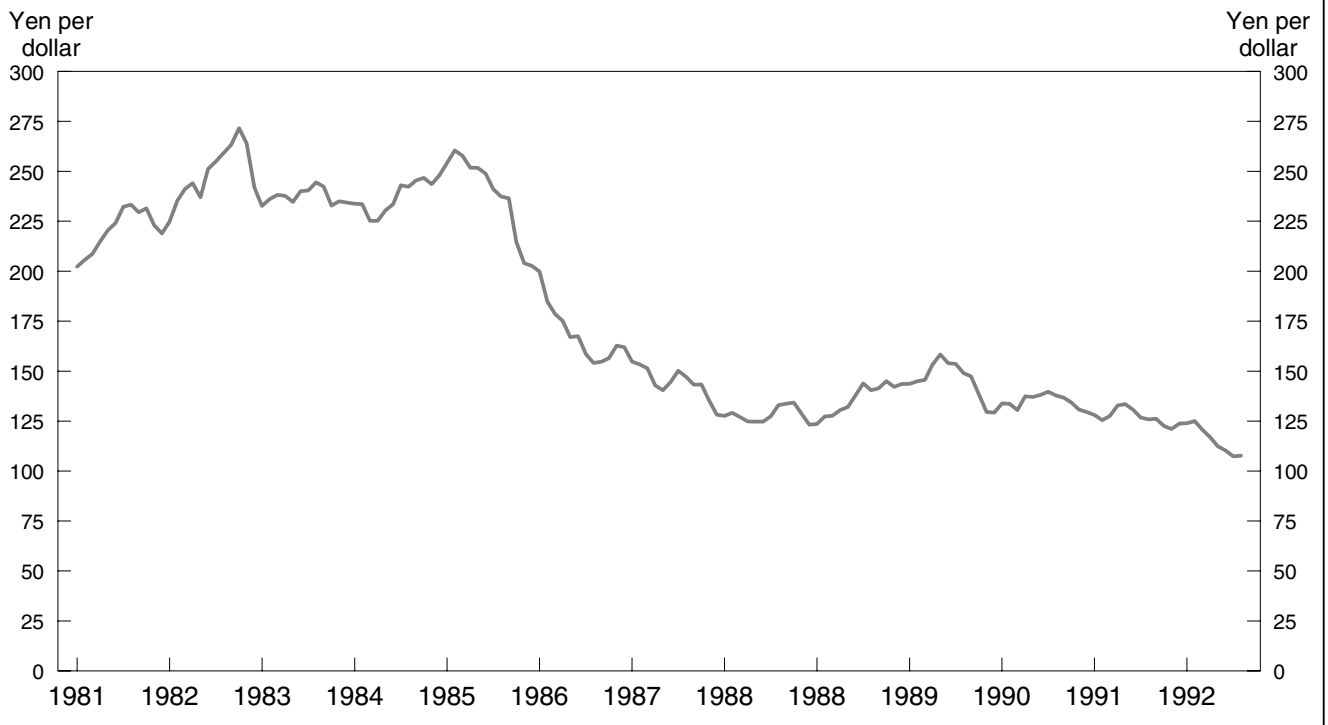
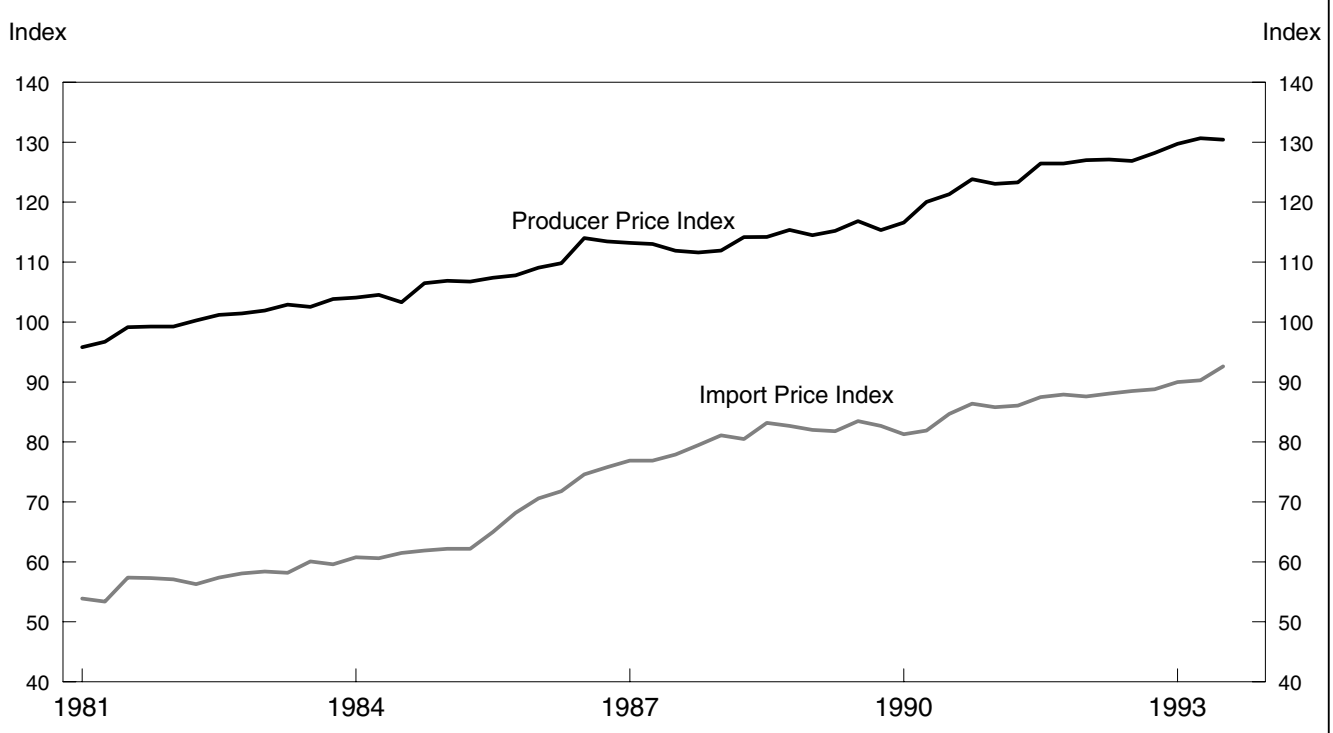


Chart 3. Price indexes for automobiles, second quarter 1981–fourth quarter 1993



ties in terms of aggregate variables to yield the following reduced forms:

$$\left.\begin{aligned} P_{nt} &= P_n(W_t, Y_t, Q_t^{VER}), \\ Q_{nt} &= Q_n(W_t, Y_t, Q_t^{VER}), \end{aligned}\right\} \qquad n = 1,\ldots,N. \qquad (5)$$

As before, the parameters can vary across models, so an increase in the voluntary export restraint can have a different effect on, say, a model produced in Japan than it does on a model produced in the United States. Note, however, that, unlike the case in which voluntary export restraints are not binding (equation (4)), here changes in exchange rates have no impact on prices or quantities.

Specification

The possibility of binding voluntary export restraints is accommodated by splitting the sample into two periods—pre-1986 and post-1986—and allowing the trade coefficients to vary across the periods. Specifically, the following I price equations, one for each domestic model, are estimated:

$$\begin{aligned} P_{it} &= D_t^{\text{PRE}}[\alpha + \alpha_e(\ln e_t) + \alpha_Q(\ln Q_t^{\text{VER}})] \\ &\quad + D_t^{\text{POST}}[\beta + \beta_e(\ln e_t)] \\ &\quad + \gamma_Y(\ln Y_t) + \gamma_W(\ln W_t) + \gamma_X(\ln X_t). \end{aligned} \qquad (6)$$

Here, $D_t^{\text{PRE}} = 1$ over the Japanese fiscal years 1981–85 and zero otherwise, and $D_t^{\text{POST}} = 1$ in fiscal years 1986–91 and zero otherwise. The variable Y_t represents factors in the data set that shift the demand for each domestic model (income and gas prices), W_t represents factors that shift the costs of producing domestic models (automotive wages and steel prices), and X_t represents two time-series variables to capture seasonality (quarterly dummies) and a time trend (one way to account for technological change). Note that Q_t^{VER} is excluded in the post-1986 period: voluntary export restraints were held at 2.3 million cars over that period, making the variable $\ln Q_t^{\text{VER}}$ perfectly correlated with the post-86 dummy intercept (D_t^{POST}). For this period, then, the exchange rate coefficient alone is used to discern whether or not the voluntary export restraints were binding.

Although the equations are estimated at the model level, the voluntary export restraints apply to the total number of autos imported into the United States. It is impossible to know how Japanese authorities parsed out the restraints across firms, let alone models. However, because each equation is estimated separately, the only assumption needed is one about how the restraints for each model changed over time; in that regard, this analysis assumes that each model's quota was proportional to the number of imported cars allowed under the voluntary export restraints. This is clearly a first approximation to a difficult issue.

The regressions were estimated with the use of ordinary least squares. Because the explanatory variables are identical across models, stacking the regressions and running a Zellner technique would not provide any gains in terms of efficiency. Applying Dickey-Fuller tests to the data indicates that the residuals are stationary and the regressions may be estimated in levels (rather than first differences).[4]

Data

The preceding framework is applied to a panel of data on prices for automobiles produced in the United States from 1981 to 1990. The price data are quarterly observations of transaction prices for about 61 models, each used in the CPI to represent a specific size class (for example, economy and standard) produced by a particular division (for example, Pontiac) of a particular domestic firm (for example, General Motors). These data, one of the raw inputs that feed into the calculation of the CPI for cars, were accessed at the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The aforesaid price data were matched with unit sales data (obtained from *Ward's Automotive Reports*) and the following macro variables:

- the Japanese exchange rate and level for the voluntary export restraints (obtained from the Japan Auto Manufacturers Association)
- real personal disposable income (from the Bureau of Economic Analysis),
- hourly earnings for workers in the motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment industry (SIC 371), and
- the PPI's for gasoline and steel (both from the Bureau of Labor Statistics).

Results

For domestic models that substitute with Japanese models, a binding voluntary export restraint implies a zero exchange rate coefficient and a negative coefficient of the voluntary export restraint (as in equation (5)), whereas a nonbinding voluntary export restraint implies a positive exchange rate coefficient and a zero coefficient of the voluntary export restraint (as in equation (4)). Alternatively, models that are not viewed as substitutes for Japanese models would show zero coefficients for all trade variables.

The following two tabulations, the first for exchange rate elasticities and the second for the level of voluntary export restraints, show the estimates of the coefficients for the pre-1986 period:

Exchange rate elasticities:

	Statistical significance		
Sign	*Significant*	*Insignificant*	*Total*
Total	8	53	61
Positive	4	32	36
Negative	4	21	25

Level of voluntary export restraints:

	Statistical significance		
Sign	*Significant*	*Insignificant*	*Total*
Total	9	52	61
Positive	2	14	16
Negative	7	38	45

The results for this period are inconclusive. On the one hand, the fact that most of the coefficients, both of the exchange rate and of the voluntary export restraints, are not significantly different from zero is consistent with the view that domestic models were not credible substitutes for Japanese models and also is consistent with previous findings that domestic prices were not affected by potentially binding restraints.[5] On the other hand, though statistically insignificant, the signs on the coefficients of the voluntary export restraints are largely negative and, thus, consistent with the binding restraint scenario propounded separately by Robert Feenstra and Pinelopi Goldberg.[6]

The following tabulation shows exchange rate estimates for the post-1986 period:

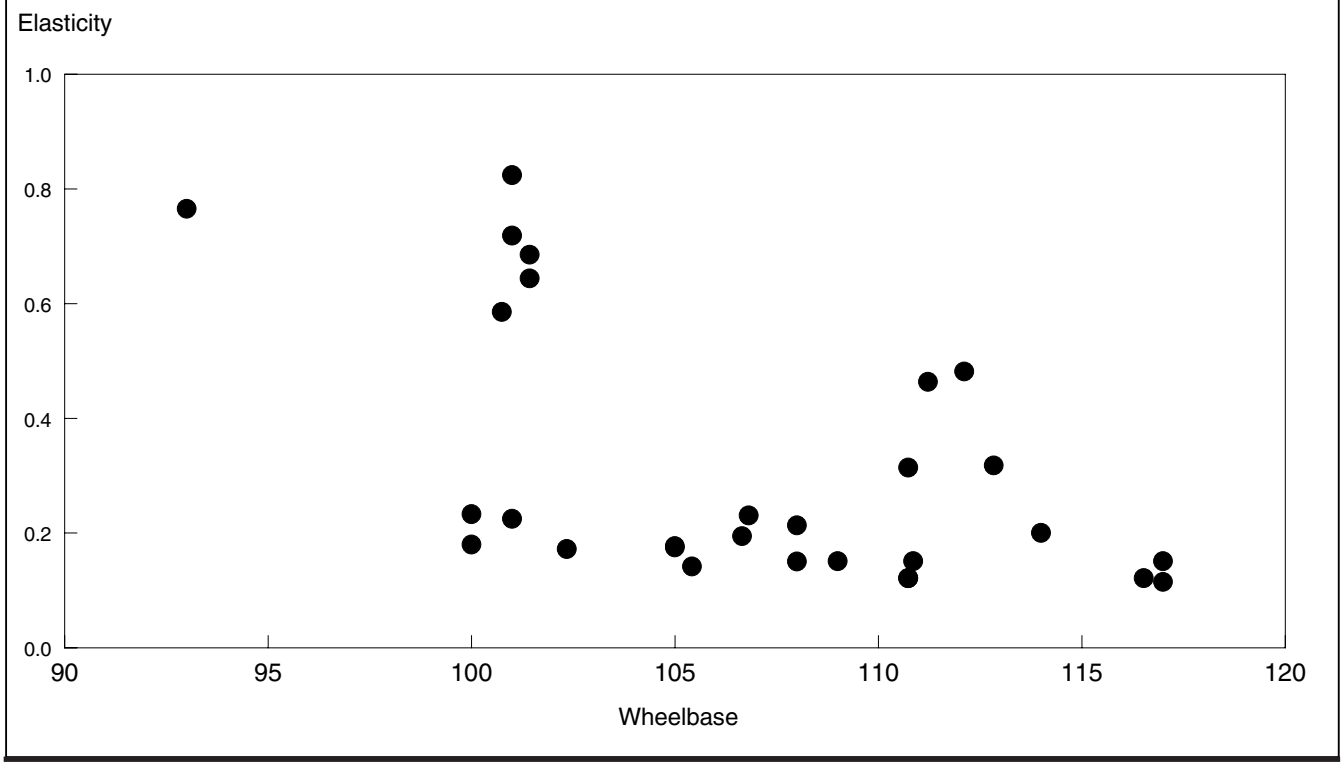
	Statistical significance		
Sign	*Significant*	*Insignificant*	*Total*
Total	31	30	61
Positive	27	16	43
Negative	4	14	18

The estimates show significant positive exchange rate effects and, hence, reject the possibility of binding voluntary export restraints: 43 of 61 exchange rate coefficients are greater than zero, and only 4 of the negative coefficients are statistically significant. This finding is consistent with that reported by Goldberg, who used similar data (transaction prices).[7]

Among the 27 models that show statistically significant positive elasticities, the estimated elasticities are larger for small models that substituted more closely with Japanese models. Chart 4 plots the models' elasticities against their wheelbase—the width of the models, a proxy for the size of the vehicle—and shows that the estimated elasticities tend to be smaller as the size of the model increases.

Thus, one reason that aggregate price measures such as the CPI showed little change in response to increases in import prices may be related to the fact that most domestic sales were for (larger) models that did not substitute directly with Japanese models. To measure the strength of this possibility, an average elasticity was constructed on the basis of the estimated parameters for those models which were statistically significant and an estimate of zero for those which did not show statistically significant results. The resulting elasticity was 12.4 percent, indicating that a 10-percent increase in the yen over the late 1980s would have increased the *average* price of Big Three vehicles only by about 1.2 percent. □

Chart 4. Statistically significant exchange rate elasticities, post-1986 period



Notes

ACKNOWLEDGMENT: This work was completed at the Bureau of Labor Statistics while I was employed at the Federal Reserve Board. The views expressed here are solely mine and do not necessarily reflect those of staff at the Bureau of Economic Analysis or the Bureau of Labor Statistics. I thank Kevin Daly, colleagues at the Federal Reserve, and participants in the NBER Productivity Workshop for valuable comments and David Martin for research assisance. Special thanks go to Ronald Johnson of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for a meticulous read of the manuscript and for pointing out several important qualifications to the assumptions and results.

[1] *Transportation Energy Databook* (Oak Ridge, TN, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, October 2006); on the Internet at **www.cta.ornl.gov/data/download25.shtml**.

[2] Ana Aizcorbe, Anne Friedlander, and Clifford Winston, "Cost Competitiveness of the U.S. Automobile Industry," in Clifford Winston and associates, *Blind Intersection? Policy and the Automobile Industry* (Washington, DC, Brookings Institution, 1987).

[3] Jonathan B. Baker and Timothy F. Bresnahan, "Estimating the Residual Demand Curve Facing a Single Firm," *International Journal of Industrial Organization*, vol. 6, no. 3 (1988), pp. 283–300.

[4] See William H. Greene, *Econometric Analysis* (Upper Saddle River, NJ, Prentice Hall, 2003) for a description of Zellner regressions and Dickey-Fuller tests. Regression results are available from the author upon request.

[5] Steven Berry, James Levinsohn, and Ariel Pakes, "Voluntary Export Restraints on Automobiles: Evaluating a Trade Policy," *American Economic Review*, June 1999, pp. 400–30.

[6] Robert C. Feenstra, "Quality Change Under Trade Restraints in Japanese Autos," *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, February 1988, pp. 131–46; Pinelopi Koujianou Goldberg, "Trade Policies in the U.S. Automobile Industry," *Japan and the World Economy*, June 1994, pp. 175–208.

[7] Goldberg, "Trade Policies."

In the original posting of this article, the data for charts 2 and 3 were inadvertently transposed. Both charts were corrected on April 27, 2007.

International comparisons of Harmonized Indexes of Consumer Prices

Jessica R. Sincavage

In October 2006, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS, the Bureau) introduced a new table to its Web site. The new table, "Harmonized index of consumer prices for selected countries and areas, percent change from same period of previous year, 2003–06," uses the methods of the European Union's Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) to compare inflation rates of all G7 countries except Canada.[1] The table also displays data for two transnational aggregates, one for the European Union (EU) and the other for the Euro area.[2] The table, which is available at **http://www.bls.gov/fls/home.htm,** will be updated monthly on the same schedule as the BLS Employment Situation news release, which typically is issued on the first Friday of each month.[3] These harmonized indexes provide a better basis for international comparisons of inflation than the national CPI data published by each country.

Background

For many years, the Bureau has produced a monthly table showing the national Consumer Price Indexes (CPI's) for nine countries. The table contains percent changes as the national statistical agencies publish them.[4] Because each country produces its CPI with its own unique methods and concepts, the data presented in the table are not strictly comparable. The Bureau will continue to publish this table, in part because it covers additional countries.

The HICP is an internationally comparable measure of consumer price inflation.[5] The EU's statistical agency, Eurostat, developed the HICP's methods. The EU requires member countries and prospective member countries to produce an HICP. Most EU countries continue to produce their national CPI's for internal and historical purposes.[6] The growth of the EU and the integration of much of the European economy under a single currency necessitated a common measure of inflation among the member countries. Indeed, many EU programs and policies depend on such a measure. The European Central Bank, which manages the euro in the same manner that the Federal Reserve System manages the U.S. dollar, needs a comparable measure of inflation to conduct monetary policy. Also, having a common measure of inflation is needed for meaningful comparisons of countries' growth and productivity across the EU and, in addition, in comparing EU countries with other countries in the world. Eurostat publishes HICP data back to 1996 for each member state as well as aggregate indexes with varying geographical coverage.[7]

HICP for the United States

The Bureau recently published an experimental HICP series for the United States.[8] The most important difference between the U.S. CPI and the HICP is that the latter excludes owner-occupied housing from its scope. CPI methods for owner-occupied housing vary widely and the Europeans could not agree on which to use so they simply excluded this item from the HICP.[9] A second difference is that the HICP refers to the entire national population, whereas the U.S. CPI, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), measures inflation for the 87 percent of U.S. population who live in urban areas. The Bureau created the experimental HICP for the United States by expanding the U.S. CPI's population coverage to the entire (noninstitutional) population and by excluding owner-occupied housing from its item coverage.

Although some minor differences remain between the experimental U.S. HICP and the European HICP's, the U.S. HICP is more comparable to its counterparts in other countries than the U.S. CPI is to other national CPI's. International comparisons of the HICP's are more meaningful than international comparisons of national CPI's. As the following information shows, the movement of the U.S. HICP has differed from that of the U.S. CPI in the past few years.

Japan

The main series of Japan's CPI that is published monthly (the General Index) includes all households with two or more persons, therefore excluding 1-person households.[10] In 2000, 1-person households made up 26.5 percent of all households in Japan, and this percentage increased over the period from 1980 to 2000.[11] The Japanese Statistics Bureau also calculates a CPI called General, excluding imputed rent. Although the index excluding imputed rent also excludes 1-person households, it is more closely comparable to the HICP

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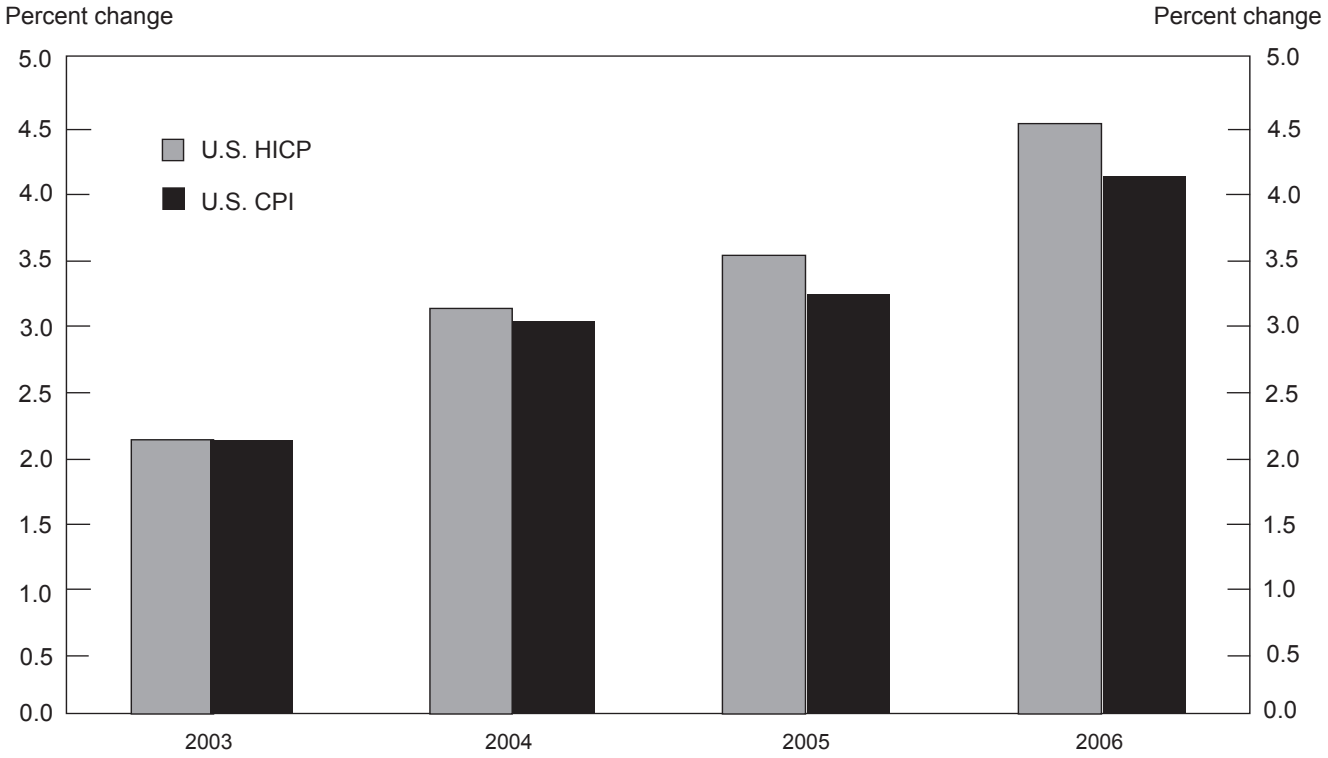
Chart 1. **Trends in U.S. Harmonized Indexes of Consumer Prices (HICP) and Consumer Price Index (CPI), 2003–06, percent change from previous year**



NOTE: Percent changes calculated from July to July.
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1. **Relative importance and percent changes for selected expenditure categories in the CPI-U**

Expenditure category	Relative importance, December 2005	Unadjusted percent change from July 2005–July 2006
All items	100.000	4.1
Housing	42.380	4.1
Lodging away from home	2.611	4.7
Owner's equivalent rent of primary residence	23.442	3.7
Transportation	17.415	8.4
Motor fuel	4.191	29.4
Airline fare	.673	5.4

than the General Index.[12]

Data

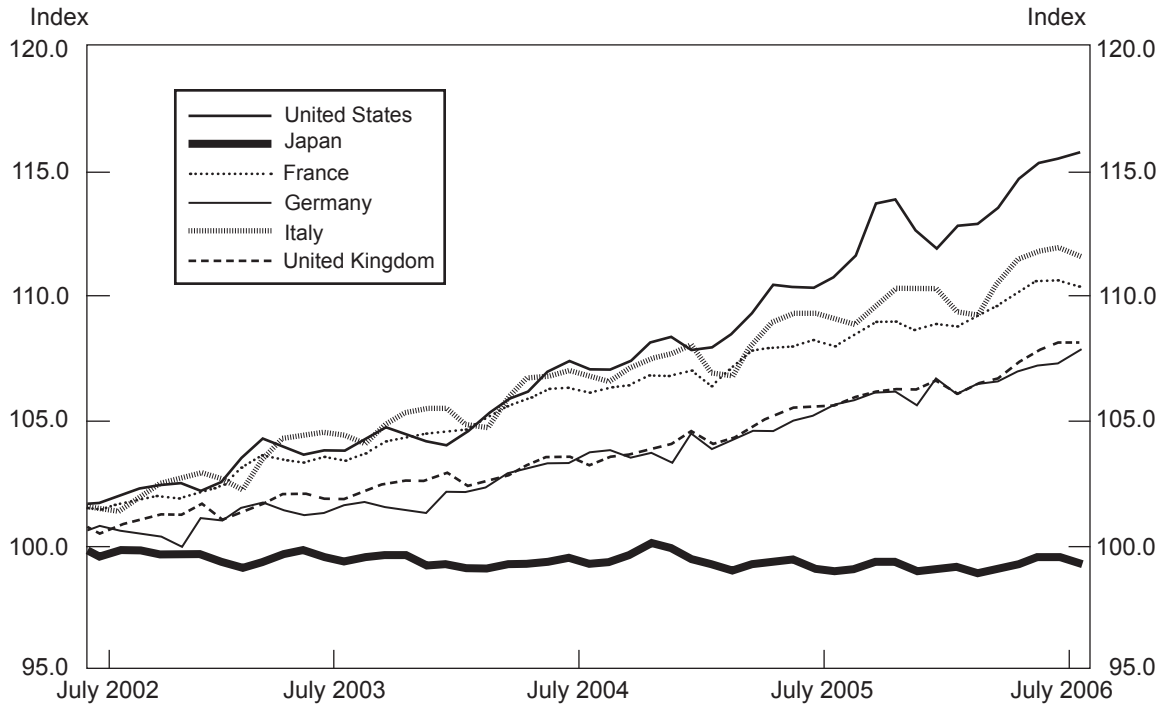
Although HICP data for the EU countries are available from 1996 to the present, and comparable data are available for Japan as far back as 1946, HICP data for the United States are available only beginning in December 2001.[13]

For the United States, the HICP increased faster than the CPI in each year from July 2003 to July 2006. (See chart 1.)

When owner-occupied housing is removed to create the HICP, the other index components take on a larger relative importance. The index for owner-occupied housing has been increasing more slowly than the indexes for other CPI components, such as energy or transportation. When these other items account for a larger

Chart 2. Harmonized Indexes of Consumer Prices for selected countries, July 2002–July 2006

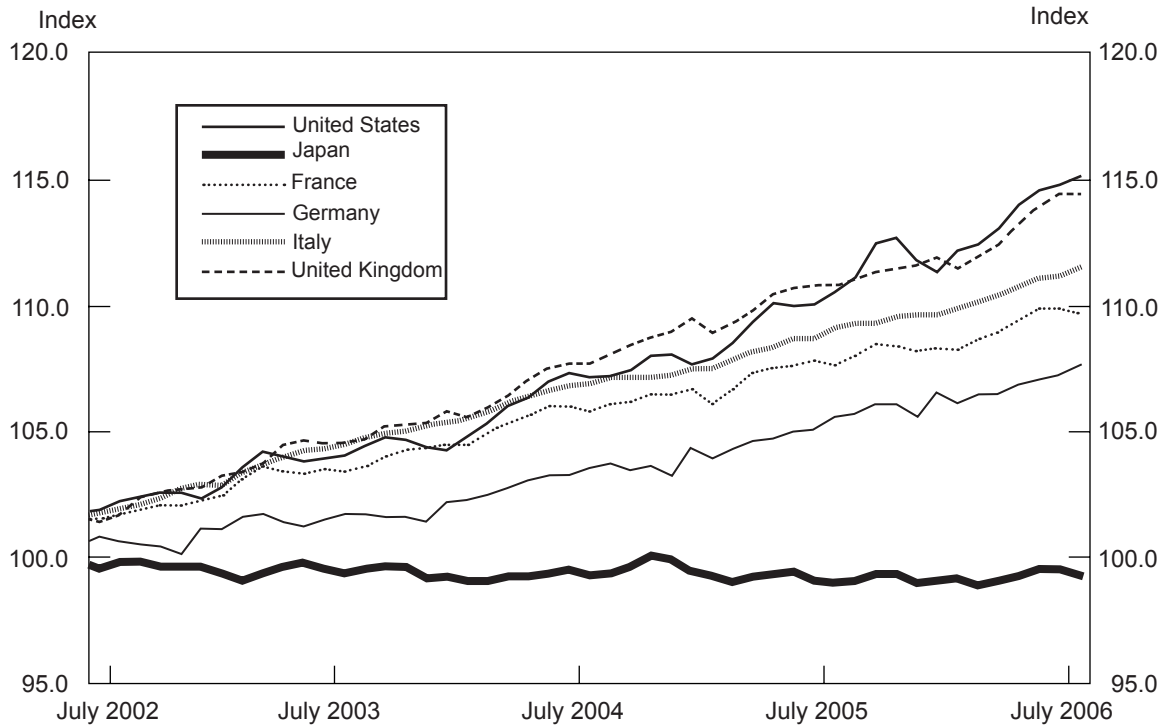
[December 2001 = 100]



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Japanese Statistics Bureau, and Eurostat.

Chart 3. National Consumer Price Indexes for selected countries, July 2002–July 2006

[December 2001 = 100]



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Japanese Statistics Bureau, and Eurostat.

percentage of the overall price index, the effect is an increase in the index.

In addition, the HICP includes the rural population; the weight for transportation is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. During the period covered, the index for transportation, which includes motor fuel and airline fares, increased rapidly. Overall, from July 2005 to July 2006, the CPI for transportation increased 8.4 percent, while the all-items CPI increased 4.1 percent. (See table 1.) As a result of both adjustments, the HICP increased more rapidly than the CPI from July 2002 to July 2006.

As the HICP indicates, measured prices in the United States rose more than prices in the other G7 countries over a recent 4-year period. (See chart 2.)

The U.S. HICP has experienced the greatest increase since July 2002 of any of the countries shown in the graph. The United States experienced price increases similar to that of Italy and France from July 2002 until the third quarter of 2004, at which point prices in the United States began increasing more rapidly. Germany and the United Kingdom both experienced inflation during this period, although to a lesser extent than the United States. By contrast, Japan's consumer prices were flat over this 4-year period.

When national CPI's are used to compare price changes among these countries, the results are different in some respects. (See chart 3.) In particular, the United Kingdom appears to be experiencing price increases similar to that in the United States; however, as stated earlier, this similarity is misleading because the concepts and methods of the U.S. and U.K. national CPI's differ.[14] The other countries' national CPI trends differ only slightly, on average, from their HICP trends. □

Notes

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[1] G7 countries include the following: the United States, Canada, Japan, France, Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom. Canada is not included on the table because there is no Canadian price index comparable to the HICP at this time.

[2] The column entitled "European Union" refers to EU member countries as of May 1, 2004, also referred to as the EU-25. The EU-25 index is the household expenditure-weighted average for Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. The column entitled "Euro area-12" refers to the European Union member countries that have adopted the euro as the common currency. The index for this group is the household expenditure-weighted average for Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain.

[3] The table is available at **www.bls.gov/fls/home.htm.** For a schedule of upcoming releases, see **www.bls.gov/schedule/schedule/by_prog/empsit_sched.htm.**

[4] In some cases, percent changes published by the national statistical agencies are based on more precise index level data and, therefore, may differ slightly from the percent changes calculated by the BLS.

[5] For more information, see **www.epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1996,45323734&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&screen=welcomeref&open=/&product=EU_MASTER_prices&depth=2.**

[6] The European Union member countries are required to produce an HICP according to Article 121 of the Treaty of Amsterdam (Article 109j of the Treaty of the European Union).

[7] See note 5.

[8] The Bureau uses the term "experimental," in contrast to "official," to denote series that it produces outside of its regular production systems and, consequently, with less than full production quality. For security reasons, BLS researchers cannot produce experimental statistics until after the publication of the corresponding official statistics. For more information, see Walter Lane and Mary Lynn Schmidt, "Comparing U.S. and European inflation: the CPI and the HICP," *Monthly Labor Review*, May 2006, pp. 20–27.

[9] *Ibid.*

[10] Japan also calculates a supplementary index covering "total households" including 1-person households, but this index is calculated on an annual basis only and is not the index used in BLS international comparisons. This information was obtained from e-mail correspondence with the Japanese Bureau of Statistics, dated July 10, 2006.

[11] See Gary Martin and Vladimir Kats, "Families and work in transition in twelve countries, 1980–2001," *Monthly Labor Review*, September 2003, table 5, p. 12.

[12] Besides the exclusion of 1-person households, other differences may exist, for example, with respect to frequency of market basket weight changes, aggregation methods, and quality adjustments.

[13] For the period from December 1997 to December 2001, Consumer Price Index data excluding owner-occupied housing are available. However, these data are for the urban population only. Rural weights are first available for December 2001, the base month for the U.S. HICP.

[14] The index that the Bureau uses for the United Kingdom in international comparisons of national CPI'S is the Retail Price Index (RPI), which is the index that is most comparable to the U.S. CPI. In the United Kingdom, the HICP is known as the CPI. For more information on the differences between the U.K. CPI and the RPI, see **www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nugget.asp?id=181.** For more information on the methodology of the RPI, see **www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nugget.asp?id=22**.

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 x 100 = $2). The $2 (or any other resulting values) are described as "real," "constant," or "1982" dollars.

Sources of information

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

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

www.bls.gov/cps/

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

www.bls.gov/ces/

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

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

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

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

www.bls.gov/lpc/

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

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

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

Symbols

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

Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

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

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

Data on **changes in compensation, prices, and productivity** are presented in table 2. Measures of rates of change of compensation

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

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

Notes on the data

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

Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–29)

Household survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

The **civilian labor force** consists of all employed or unemployed persons in the civilian noninstitutional population. Persons **not in the labor force** are those not classified as employed or unemployed. This group includes discouraged workers, defined as persons who want and are available for a job and who have looked for work sometime in the past 12 months (or since the end of their last job if they held one within the past 12 months), but are not currently looking, because they believe there are no jobs available or there are none for which they would qualify. The **civilian noninstitu-tional 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 nonin-stitutional population that is in the labor force. The **employment-population ratio** is employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

Establishment survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

Production workers in the goods-producing industries cover employees, up through the level of working supervisors, who engage directly in the manufacture or construction of the establishment's product. In private service-providing industries, data are collected for nonsupervisory workers, which include most employees except those

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unemployment data by State

Description of the series

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Description of the series

Employment, wage, and establishment data in this section are derived from the quarterly tax reports submitted to State employment security agencies by private and State and local government employers 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 activities are classified under different NAICS industries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

Beginning with the release of data for 2001, publications presenting data from the Covered Employment and Wages program have switched to the 2002 version of the North

American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry. NAICS is the product of a cooperative effort on the part of the statistical agencies of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Due to difference in NAICS and Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) structures, industry data for 2001 is not comparable to the SIC-based data for earlier years.

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

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

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

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

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

For additional information on the covered employment and wage data, contact the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover at (202) 691–6567.

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

Establishments submit **job openings** infor-mation 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 em-ployees, employees recalled to the location after a layoff lasting more than 7 days, on-call or intermittent employees who returned to work after having been formally separated, and transfers from other locations. The hires count does not include transfers or promotions within the reporting site, employees returning from strike, employees of temporary help agencies or employee leasing companies, outside contractors, or consultants. The hires rate is computed by dividing the number of hires by employment, and multiplying that quotient by 100.

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1–3; 30–37)

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, occu-pational, 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 con-version to the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes only. ECI series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

The ECI for changes in wages and salaries in the private nonfarm economy was published beginning in 1975. Changes in total compensation cost—wages and salaries and benefits combined—were published beginning in 1980. The series of changes in wages and salaries and for total compensation in the State and local government sector and in the civilian nonfarm economy (excluding Federal employees) were published beginning in 1981. Historical indexes (December 2005=100) are available on the Internet: **www.bls.gov/ect/**

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 noncontributory 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 stop-pages data is available at **http://www.bls.gov/cba/home.htm** or by telephone at (202) 691–6199.

Price Data

(Tables 2; 38–46)

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

Consumer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

Data collected from more than 23,000 retail establishments and 5,800 housing units in 87 urban areas across the country are used to develop the "U.S. city average." Separate estimates for 14 major urban centers are presented in table 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 meaured for the CPI-U. A rental equivalence method replaced the asset-price approach to homeownership costs for that series. In January 1985, the same change was made in the CPI-W. The central purpose of the change was to separate shelter costs from the investment component of homeownership so that the index would reflect only the cost of shelter services provided by owner-occupied homes. An updated CPI-U and CPI-W were introduced with release of the January 1987 and January 1998 data.

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

Producer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

International Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 47–50)

Business and major sectors

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

Unit nonlabor costs contain all the 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 adjusted for the effects of changes in the education and experience of the labor force.

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

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

Notes on the data

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

The productivity and associated cost measures in tables 47–50 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 Web site at: **www.bls.gov/lpc/home.htm**

International Comparisons

(Tables 51–53)

Labor force and unemployment

Description of the series

Tables 51 and 52 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 un-employed, 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 53 presents comparative indexes of manufacturing output per hour (labor productivity), output, total hours, compensation per hour, and unit labor costs for the United States, Australia, Canada, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and 10 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, for most economies, is real value added in manufacturing taken from national accounts. However, output for Japan prior to 1970 and for the Netherlands prior to 1960 is from an index of industrial production. Manufacturing value added for the United Kingdom is essentially identical to its indexes of industrial production.

Real output for manufacturing in the United States is the chain-weighted index of real gross product originating (deflated value added), produced by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Most of the other economics now also use chain-weighted as opposed to fixed-year weights that are periodically updated.

The data for recent years are based on the United Nations System of National Accounts 1993 (SNA 93). Manufacturing is generally defined according to the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC). For the United States and Canada, it is defined according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS 97).

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. The gross product originating series differs from the manufacturing output series that BLS publishes in its quarterly news releases on U.S. productivity and costs (and that underlies the measures that appear in tables 48 and 50 in this section). The quarterly measures are on a "sectoral output" basis, rather than a value-added basis. Sectoral output is gross output less intrasector transactions.

Total hours refer to hours worked in all economies. The measures are developed from statistics of manufacturing employment and average hours. For most other economies, recent years' aggregate hours series are obtained from national statistical offices, usually from national accounts. However, for some economies and for earlier years, BLS calculates the aggregate hours series using employment figures published with the national accounts, or other comprehensive employment series, and data on average hours worked.

Hourly compensation is total compensation divided by total hours. Total compensation 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. 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.

Unit labor costs are the costs of labor input required to produce one unit of output. They are computed as compensation in norminal terms divided by real output. Unit labor costs can also be computed by dividing hourly compensation by output per hour, that is, by labor productivity.

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.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on these series, go to **http://www.bls.gov/news.release/prod4.toc.htm** or contact the Division of Foreign Labor Statistics: (202) 691–5654.

Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 54–55)

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	2005	2006	2004	2005				2006			
			IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey):[1]											
Labor force participation rate	66.0	66.2	66.0	65.8	66.1	66.2	66.1	66.0	66.1	66.2	66.3
Employment-population ratio	62.7	63.1	62.4	62.4	62.7	62.9	62.8	62.9	63.1	63.1	63.3
Unemployment rate	5.1	4.6	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5
Men	5.1	4.6	5.6	5.4	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5
16 to 24 years	12.4	11.2	12.8	13.2	12.5	12.0	11.7	11.2	11.2	11.4	11.1
25 years and older	3.8	3.5	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.3
Women	5.1	4.6	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.4
16 to 24 years	10.1	9.7	10.7	10.3	10.5	9.8	9.9	9.6	9.2	10.2	9.8
25 years and older	4.2	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.5
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands:[1]											
Total nonfarm	133,703	136,171	132,229	132,656	133,371	134,107	134,652	135,393	135,913	136,442	136,944
Total private	111,899	114,181	110,532	110,917	111,590	112,258	112,796	113,520	113,970	114,412	114,840
Goods-producing	22,190	22,569	22,012	22,027	22,152	22,218	22,370	22,534	22,603	22,625	22,540
Manufacturing	14,226	14,197	14,310	14,270	14,241	14,202	14,201	14,214	14,227	14,218	14,145
Service-providing	111,513	113,602	110,217	110,629	111,218	111,889	112,282	112,859	113,310	113,817	114,404
Average hours:											
Total private	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.9
Manufacturing	40.7	41.1	40.6	40.6	40.5	40.6	40.9	41.0	41.2	41.3	41.1
Overtime	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.2
Employment Cost Index[1, 2, 3]											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm[4]	3.1	3.3	.5	1.0	.6	.8	.6	.7	.9	1.1	.6
Private nonfarm	2.9	3.2	.5	1.0	.7	.6	.5	.8	.9	.8	.7
Goods-producing[5]	3.2	2.5	.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.2	.3	1.0	.7	.5
Service-providing[5]	2.8	3.4	.5	1.0	.6	.6	.5	1.0	.8	.9	.7
State and local government	4.1	4.1	.7	.8	.3	2.0	.9	.5	.4	2.3	.9
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):											
Union	2.8	3.0	.6	.6	.9	.8	.4	.5	1.3	.6	.6
Nonunion	2.9	3.2	.5	1.1	.6	.6	.5	.9	.8	.9	.6

[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	2005	2006	2004	2005				2006			
			IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Compensation data[1, 2, 3]											
Employment Cost Index—compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm	3.1	3.3	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.6
Private nonfarm	2.9	3.2	.5	1.0	.7	.6	.5	.8	.9	.8	.7
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm	2.6	3.2	.3	.6	.6	.7	.6	.7	.8	1.1	.6
Private nonfarm	2.5	3.2	.3	.7	.6	.6	.5	.7	1.0	.8	.7
Price data[1]											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items	3.4	3.2	.2	1.6	.6	2.2	–1.0	1.5	1.6	.0	-.5
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods	4.8	3.0	1.3	2.0	.4	3.0	-.1	.3	1.7	-.9	.1
Finished consumer goods	5.7	3.4	1.1	2.5	.6	4.0	–.4	.2	2.1	-1.3	-.2
Capital equipment	2.3	1.5	1.7	.4	.0	.2	.6	.8	.2	.0	1.4
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	8.0	6.5	1.1	2.4	.9	4.2	1.0	1.0	3.0	-.4	-.8
Crude materials	14.6	1.8	7.3	2.8	-2.0	19.9	.2	-11.1	1.8	1.2	6.5
Productivity data[4]											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.4	1.6	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.7	1.5	2.0
Nonfarm business sector	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.3	1.6	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.4	1.3	2.1
Nonfinancial corporations[5]	2.5	-	2.4	2.7	3.0	2.1	2.2	4.0	2.1	3.2	–

[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			
	IV	I	II	III	IV	IV	I	II	III	IV
Average hourly compensation: [1]										
All persons, business sector	3.1	13.6	-1.4	3.4	4.2	4.0	6.4	5.8	4.5	4.8
All persons, nonfarm business sector	2.9	13.7	-1.2	3.1	4.8	4.1	6.4	5.6	4.5	4.9
Employment Cost Index—compensation: [2]										
Civilian nonfarm[3]	.6	.7	.9	1.1	.6	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.3
Private nonfarm	.5	.8	.9	.8	.7	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2
Union	.4	.5	1.3	.6	.6	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.0
Nonunion	.5	.9	.8	.9	.6	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.2
State and local government	.9	.5	.4	2.3	.9	4.1	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.1
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries: [2]										
Civilian nonfarm[3]	.6	.7	.8	1.1	.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.2
Private nonfarm	.5	.7	1.0	.8	.7	2.5	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.2
Union	.5	.3	.9	.5	.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.3
Nonunion	.5	.8	1.0	.9	.6	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.3
State and local government	.9	.3	.5	2.0	.7	3.1	2.8	3.1	3.7	3.5

[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 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. 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											
	2005	2006	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	226,082	228,815	227,425	227,553	227,763	227,975	228,199	228,428	228,671	228,912	229,167	229,420	229,675	229,905	230,108
Civilian labor force	149,320	151,428	150,113	150,122	150,477	150,689	150,862	151,051	151,370	151,558	151,734	151,818	152,052	152,449	152,775
Participation rate	66.0	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.1	66.1	66.1	66.1	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.3	66.4
Employed	141,730	144,427	142,782	143,099	143,319	143,680	143,763	144,045	144,386	144,330	144,618	144,906	145,337	145,623	145,926
Employment-population ratio[2]	62.7	63.1	62.8	62.9	62.9	63.0	63.0	63.1	63.1	63.1	63.1	63.2	63.3	63.3	63.4
Unemployed	7,591	7,001	7,331	7,023	7,158	7,009	7,098	7,006	6,984	7,228	7,116	6,912	6,715	6,826	6,849
Unemployment rate	5.1	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5
Not in the labor force	76,762	77,387	77,312	77,431	77,287	77,285	77,338	77,378	77,301	77,354	77,433	77,602	77,623	77,456	77,333
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	100,835	102,145	101,489	101,560	101,657	101,754	101,857	101,963	102,075	102,187	102,308	102,428	102,549	102,656	102,751
Civilian labor force	76,443	77,562	76,799	76,927	77,115	77,310	77,390	77,457	77,319	77,339	77,616	77,823	77,936	78,123	78,334
Participation rate	75.8	75.9	75.7	75.7	75.9	76.0	76.0	76.0	75.7	75.7	75.9	76.0	76.0	76.1	76.2
Employed	73,050	74,431	73,503	73,837	73,880	74,180	74,163	74,208	74,233	74,105	74,421	74,868	74,924	75,088	75,235
Employment-population ratio[2]	72.4	72.9	72.4	72.7	72.7	72.9	72.8	72.8	72.7	72.5	72.7	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.2
Unemployed	3,392	3,131	3,296	3,090	3,235	3,130	3,228	3,249	3,087	3,234	3,195	2,954	3,012	3,036	3,100
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.0	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0
Not in the labor force	24,392	24,584	24,690	24,632	24,542	24,444	24,467	24,506	24,756	24,848	24,692	24,606	24,613	24,533	24,417
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	108,850	109,992	109,425	109,478	109,562	109,646	109,736	109,829	109,927	110,026	110,134	110,241	110,349	110,445	110,528
Civilian labor force	65,714	66,585	66,141	66,016	66,098	66,089	66,249	66,356	66,644	66,872	66,856	66,754	66,851	67,024	67,132
Participation rate	60.4	60.5	60.4	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.4	60.4	60.6	60.8	60.7	60.6	60.6	60.7	60.7
Employed	62,702	63,834	63,198	63,172	63,286	63,349	63,432	63,622	63,901	64,029	64,118	63,978	64,252	64,333	64,491
Employment-population ratio[2]	57.6	58.0	57.8	57.7	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.9	58.1	58.2	58.2	58.0	58.2	58.2	58.3
Unemployed	3,013	2,751	2,944	2,844	2,811	2,739	2,818	2,735	2,743	2,843	2,738	2,776	2,599	2,691	2,641
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.9
Not in the labor force	43,136	43,407	43,283	43,461	43,464	43,557	43,487	43,472	43,284	43,154	43,277	43,487	43,498	43,420	43,396
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	16,398	16,678	16,511	16,515	16,545	16,575	16,606	16,637	16,668	16,700	16,725	16,751	16,776	16,804	16,829
Civilian labor force	7,164	7,281	7,173	7,178	7,264	7,290	7,222	7,237	7,407	7,347	7,262	7,242	7,264	7,301	7,309
Participation rate	43.7	43.7	43.4	43.5	43.9	44.0	43.5	43.5	44.4	44.0	43.4	43.2	43.3	43.5	43.4
Employed	5,978	6,162	6,081	6,090	6,153	6,150	6,169	6,215	6,253	6,197	6,079	6,060	6,161	6,202	6,200
Employment-population ratio[2]	36.5	36.9	36.8	36.9	37.2	37.1	37.1	37.4	37.5	37.1	36.3	36.2	36.7	36.9	36.8
Unemployed	1,186	1,119	1,091	1,089	1,111	1,140	1,053	1,022	1,154	1,151	1,183	1,182	1,104	1,099	1,108
Unemployment rate	16.6	15.4	15.2	15.2	15.3	15.6	14.6	14.1	15.6	15.7	16.3	16.3	15.2	15.1	15.2
Not in the labor force	9,234	9,397	9,338	9,337	9,281	9,285	9,384	9,399	9,261	9,352	9,464	9,509	9,512	9,502	9,520
White[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	184,446	186,264	185,327	185,436	185,570	185,704	185,849	186,002	186,166	186,329	186,500	186,669	186,840	186,988	187,115
Civilian labor force	122,299	123,834	122,931	123,146	123,036	123,131	123,394	123,508	123,782	123,983	124,149	124,062	124,364	124,536	124,783
Participation rate	66.3	66.5	66.3	66.4	66.3	66.3	66.4	66.4	66.5	66.5	66.6	66.5	66.6	66.6	66.7
Employed	116,949	118,833	117,710	118,075	117,961	118,228	118,397	118,482	118,760	118,885	119,023	119,164	119,511	119,636	119,813
Employment-population ratio[2]	63.4	63.8	63.5	63.7	63.6	63.7	63.7	63.7	63.8	63.8	63.8	63.8	64.0	64.0	64.0
Unemployed	5,350	5,002	5,220	5,072	5,075	4,903	4,997	5,026	5,021	5,098	5,127	4,898	4,853	4,900	4,970
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0
Not in the labor force	62,148	62,429	62,396	62,290	62,533	62,573	62,454	62,493	62,384	62,346	62,350	62,607	62,476	62,452	62,333
Black or African American[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	26,517	27,007	26,744	26,788	26,826	26,865	26,905	26,943	26,982	27,021	27,065	27,109	27,153	27,193	27,231
Civilian labor force	17,013	17,314	16,970	16,990	17,271	17,337	17,318	17,309	17,248	17,369	17,361	17,225	17,378	17,444	17,512
Participation rate	64.2	64.1	63.5	63.4	64.4	64.5	64.4	64.2	63.9	64.3	64.1	63.5	64.0	64.2	64.3
Employed	15,313	15,765	15,394	15,489	15,656	15,721	15,699	15,770	15,704	15,731	15,839	15,659	15,902	15,950	16,045
Employment-population ratio[2]	57.7	58.4	57.6	57.8	58.4	58.5	58.3	58.5	58.2	58.2	58.5	57.8	58.6	58.7	58.9
Unemployed	1,700	1,549	1,576	1,501	1,615	1,616	1,619	1,539	1,544	1,638	1,522	1,565	1,476	1,494	1,466
Unemployment rate	10.0	8.9	9.3	8.8	9.3	9.3	9.3	8.9	9.0	9.4	8.8	9.1	8.5	8.6	8.4
Not in the labor force	9,504	9,693	9,775	9,798	9,556	9,529	9,588	9,634	9,734	9,652	9,705	9,884	9,774	9,749	9,719

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											
	2005	2006	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	29,133	30,103	29,645	29,622	29,707	29,793	29,880	29,966	30,053	30,140	30,232	30,324	30,416	30,508	30,596
Civilian labor force	19,824	20,694	20,283	20,478	20,466	20,445	20,566	20,559	20,723	20,667	20,652	20,738	20,825	20,994	21,176
Participation rate	68.0	68.7	68.4	69.1	68.9	68.6	68.8	68.6	69.0	68.6	68.3	68.4	68.5	68.8	69.2
Employed	18,632	19,613	19,068	19,310	19,341	19,376	19,466	19,531	19,630	19,580	19,551	19,611	19,860	19,953	20,131
Employment-population ratio[2]	64.0	65.2	64.3	65.2	65.1	65.0	65.1	65.2	65.3	65.0	64.7	64.7	65.3	65.4	65.8
Unemployed	1,191	1,081	1,215	1,169	1,125	1,069	1,100	1,029	1,093	1,087	1,101	1,127	965	1,042	1,045
Unemployment rate	6.0	5.2	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	4.6	5.0	4.9
Not in the labor force	9,310	9,409	9,362	9,143	9,241	9,347	9,314	9,406	9,330	9,473	9,581	9,586	9,591	9,513	9,419

[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											
	2005	2006	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older	141,730	144,427	142,782	143,099	143,319	143,680	143,763	144,045	144,386	144,330	144,618	144,906	145,337	145,623	145,926
Men	75,973	77,502	76,564	76,864	76,922	77,259	77,234	77,315	77,361	77,176	77,482	77,920	77,985	78,148	78,311
Women	65,757	66,925	66,218	66,235	66,397	66,421	66,530	66,730	67,026	67,154	67,136	66,986	67,352	67,475	67,615
Married men, spouse present	45,483	45,700	45,511	45,696	45,683	45,791	45,809	45,781	45,714	45,564	45,514	45,645	45,548	45,802	45,864
Married women, spouse present	34,773	35,272	34,968	35,166	35,070	35,110	35,298	35,192	35,355	35,309	35,304	35,421	35,277	35,363	35,383
Persons at work part time[1]															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	4,350	4,162	4,133	4,137	4,167	4,009	3,964	4,152	4,272	4,250	4,157	4,099	4,305	4,183	4,232
Slack work or business conditions	2,684	2,658	2,556	2,649	2,662	2,502	2,467	2,715	2,729	2,668	2,683	2,630	2,770	2,711	2,706
Could only find part-time work	1,341	1,189	1,215	1,217	1,218	1,188	1,179	1,161	1,190	1,190	1,163	1,151	1,203	1,168	1,234
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,491	19,591	19,515	19,646	19,547	19,394	19,494	19,696	19,653	19,513	19,625	19,631	19,467	19,780	19,885
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	4,271	4,071	4,041	4,063	4,074	3,902	3,891	4,053	4,165	4,139	4,083	3,981	4,233	4,091	4,159
Slack work or business conditions	2,636	2,596	2,510	2,603	2,590	2,404	2,436	2,631	2,662	2,594	2,638	2,563	2,717	2,661	2,653
Could only find part-time work	1,330	1,178	1,204	1,193	1,209	1,180	1,170	1,154	1,185	1,187	1,155	1,142	1,196	1,140	1,221
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,134	19,237	19,163	19,291	19,183	19,074	19,142	19,285	19,272	19,179	19,235	19,289	19,170	19,423	19,512

[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											
	2005	2006	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older	5.1	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	16.6	15.4	15.2	15.2	15.3	15.6	14.6	14.1	15.6	15.7	16.3	16.3	15.2	15.1	15.2
Men, 20 years and older	4.4	4.0	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0
Women, 20 years and older	4.6	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.9
White, total [1]	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	14.2	13.2	13.2	13.1	12.7	12.8	12.4	12.8	13.5	13.0	14.2	13.8	13.4	13.1	13.4
Men, 16 to 19 years	16.1	14.6	13.7	14.4	14.6	14.1	14.3	15.0	14.9	14.3	15.1	14.8	14.4	14.2	15.1
Women, 16 to 19 years	12.3	11.7	12.7	11.7	10.8	11.5	10.4	10.5	12.1	11.7	13.2	12.7	12.4	11.9	11.6
Men, 20 years and older	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6
Women, 20 years and older	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4
Black or African American, total [1]	10.0	8.9	9.3	8.8	9.3	9.3	9.3	8.9	9.0	9.4	8.8	9.1	8.5	8.6	8.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	33.3	29.1	24.7	30.7	30.4	33.1	29.3	25.2	28.1	31.6	28.9	31.6	26.3	27.6	26.2
Men, 16 to 19 years	36.3	32.7	24.3	29.8	31.6	32.6	32.2	30.0	32.7	35.9	32.2	38.8	34.0	32.7	27.7
Women, 16 to 19 years	30.3	25.9	25.0	31.4	29.4	33.6	26.5	20.3	23.8	27.6	26.0	26.2	19.7	23.0	25.1
Men, 20 years and older	9.2	8.3	8.8	7.6	8.6	8.5	8.9	9.0	8.5	8.8	8.3	8.2	8.2	7.8	7.3
Women, 20 years and older	8.5	7.5	8.3	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.2	7.5	7.8	7.2	7.7	6.9	7.4	7.6
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	6.0	5.2	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	4.6	5.0	4.9
Married men, spouse present	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5
Married women, spouse present	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7
Full-time workers	5.0	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.4
Part-time workers	5.4	5.1	5.5	4.8	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8
Educational attainment [2]															
Less than a high school diploma	7.6	6.8	7.3	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.9	6.5	5.8	6.5	6.6
High school graduates, no college [3]	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.4	4.6	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.3
Some college or associate degree	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.4
Bachelor's degree and higher [4]	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9

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											
	2005	2006	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Less than 5 weeks	2,667	2,614	2,655	2,549	2,604	2,671	2,632	2,517	2,676	2,686	2,615	2,582	2,588	2,517	2,707
5 to 14 weeks	2,304	2,121	2,239	2,242	2,100	2,002	2,123	2,234	2,061	2,171	2,198	2,077	2,064	2,135	2,037
15 weeks and over	2,619	2,266	2,422	2,255	2,498	2,323	2,365	2,307	2,129	2,343	2,345	2,264	2,062	2,152	2,081
15 to 26 weeks	1,130	1,031	1,069	1,085	1,136	1,029	1,036	984	1,010	1,028	1,036	1,010	974	1,006	991
27 weeks and over	1,490	1,235	1,353	1,170	1,361	1,295	1,329	1,323	1,120	1,315	1,309	1,254	1,088	1,145	1,090
Mean duration, in weeks	18.4	16.8	17.4	16.8	17.8	17.0	16.9	17.1	16.1	17.3	17.3	17.2	16.4	16.3	15.9
Median duration, in weeks	8.9	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.9	8.5	8.5	8.5	7.6	8.2	8.4	8.1	8.0	8.2	7.3

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											
	2005	2006	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Job losers[1]	3,667	3,321	3,482	3,374	3,379	3,414	3,476	3,463	3,373	3,351	3,289	3,195	3,088	3,179	3,236
On temporary layoff	933	921	923	874	889	920	912	955	976	924	892	872	958	965	958
Not on temporary layoff	2,734	2,400	2,560	2,500	2,491	2,493	2,564	2,508	2,396	2,427	2,398	2,323	2,130	2,214	2,278
Job leavers	872	827	829	826	852	811	845	876	817	854	851	804	783	793	807
Reentrants	2,386	2,237	2,389	2,277	2,280	2,161	2,183	2,128	2,150	2,361	2,276	2,292	2,249	2,279	2,199
New entrants	666	616	640	619	685	626	585	519	643	630	646	635	593	591	601
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers[1]	48.3	47.4	47.4	47.5	47.0	48.7	49.0	49.6	48.3	46.6	46.6	46.1	46.0	46.5	47.3
On temporary layoff	12.3	13.2	12.6	12.3	12.4	13.1	12.9	13.7	14.0	12.8	12.6	12.6	14.3	14.1	14.0
Not on temporary layoff	36.0	34.3	34.9	35.2	34.6	35.6	36.2	35.9	34.3	33.7	34.0	33.5	31.7	32.4	33.3
Job leavers	11.5	11.8	11.3	11.6	11.8	11.6	11.9	12.5	11.7	11.9	12.1	11.6	11.7	11.6	11.8
Reentrants	31.4	32.0	32.5	32.1	31.7	30.8	30.8	30.5	30.8	32.8	32.2	33.1	33.5	33.3	32.1
New entrants	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	9.5	8.9	8.3	7.4	9.2	8.8	9.1	9.2	8.8	8.6	8.8
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers[1]	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1
Job leavers	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5
Reentrants	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
New entrants	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.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											
	2005	2006	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total, 16 years and older	5.1	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5
16 to 24 years	11.3	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.7	10.2	10.3	10.0	10.4	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.3
16 to 19 years	16.6	15.4	15.2	15.2	15.3	15.6	14.6	14.1	15.6	15.7	16.3	16.3	15.2	15.1	15.2
16 to 17 years	19.1	17.2	17.7	16.3	17.7	18.4	15.7	15.2	17.2	17.0	19.4	18.0	17.6	17.3	16.9
18 to 19 years	14.9	14.1	13.4	14.3	13.8	13.7	14.3	13.6	14.4	14.7	14.5	15.1	13.3	13.4	13.7
20 to 24 years	8.8	8.2	8.5	8.2	8.4	7.6	8.2	8.1	7.9	8.6	8.2	8.0	8.4	8.4	7.9
25 years and older	4.0	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.5
25 to 54 years	4.1	3.8	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.6
55 years and older	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0
Men, 16 years and older	5.1	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5
16 to 24 years	12.4	11.2	11.3	11.1	11.5	11.0	11.1	11.4	11.0	11.4	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.1	10.9
16 to 19 years	18.6	16.9	16.1	16.2	17.0	16.8	16.3	16.3	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.7	16.7	16.7	16.7
16 to 17 years	22.0	18.6	19.5	16.7	20.9	20.0	17.9	17.7	18.0	17.2	18.6	19.4	19.8	19.1	19.0
18 to 19 years	16.5	15.7	13.7	15.5	14.7	14.5	16.3	15.8	16.7	17.5	16.5	16.8	14.0	14.4	14.8
20 to 24 years	9.6	8.7	9.2	8.9	9.0	8.4	8.8	9.1	8.2	8.8	8.9	8.3	8.9	8.6	8.3
25 years and older	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.5
25 to 54 years	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5
55 years and older	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.2
Women, 16 years and older	5.1	4.6	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.4
16 to 24 years	10.1	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.4	9.3	8.6	9.8	10.4	10.1	10.1	9.9	9.9	9.6
16 to 19 years	14.5	13.8	14.3	14.1	13.5	14.4	12.8	11.8	14.0	14.2	15.4	14.8	13.6	13.4	13.6
16 to 17 years	16.5	15.9	16.1	16.0	14.7	16.7	13.6	12.6	16.4	16.8	20.1	16.7	15.6	15.7	14.9
18 t0 19 years	13.1	12.4	13.1	13.0	12.8	12.9	12.1	11.2	12.0	11.7	12.3	13.3	12.5	12.4	12.6
20 to 24 years	7.9	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.7	6.7	7.6	6.9	7.6	8.4	7.4	7.6	7.9	8.1	7.5
25 years and older	4.2	3.7	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.5
25 to 54 years	4.4	3.9	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.7	3.8
55 years and older[1]	3.4	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.9	2.4

[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	Nov. 2005	Oct. 2006	Nov. 2006[p]	State	Nov. 2005	Oct. 2006	Nov. 2006[p]
Alabama	3.6	3.2	3.2	Missouri	5.3	5.4	5.1
Alaska	6.9	6.4	6.4	Montana	3.9	3.6	2.8
Arizona	4.7	3.9	4.1	Nebraska	3.6	3.0	3.1
Arkansas	4.8	5.1	5.2	Nevada	3.9	4.2	4.2
California	5.1	4.5	4.6	New Hampshire	3.5	3.3	3.5
Colorado	4.8	4.4	4.1	New Jersey	4.5	4.4	4.5
Connecticut	4.7	4.2	4.4	New Mexico	5.0	4.3	4.3
Delaware	4.5	3.6	3.6	New York	5.1	4.0	4.2
District of Columbia	6.0	5.9	6.0	North Carolina	5.1	4.7	4.9
Florida	3.5	3.1	3.3	North Dakota	3.3	3.2	3.3
Georgia	5.3	4.7	4.6	Ohio	5.8	5.1	5.4
Hawaii	2.7	2.1	2.3	Oklahoma	4.3	3.8	3.9
Idaho	3.5	3.2	3.3	Oregon	5.8	5.1	5.3
Illinois	5.2	4.1	4.1	Pennsylvania	4.7	4.3	4.5
Indiana	5.3	5.0	4.8	Rhode Island	5.1	5.0	5.2
Iowa	4.5	3.6	3.4	South Carolina	7.2	6.6	6.6
Kansas	4.9	4.3	4.3	South Dakota	3.7	3.3	3.2
Kentucky	6.4	5.2	5.5	Tennessee	5.5	4.5	5.0
Louisiana	12.1	4.2	4.5	Texas	5.3	4.8	4.7
Maine	4.7	4.7	4.7	Utah	4.0	2.5	2.6
Maryland	4.0	4.0	3.9	Vermont	3.4	3.6	3.7
Massachusetts	4.8	4.6	5.0	Virginia	3.4	2.9	3.0
Michigan	6.5	6.9	6.9	Washington	5.4	4.8	5.0
Minnesota	3.9	3.9	3.9	West Virginia	4.9	5.1	5.1
Mississippi	9.6	6.7	7.5	Wisconsin	4.6	4.6	4.7
				Wyoming	3.5	3.3	3.0

[p] = preliminary

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

State	Nov. 2005	Oct. 2006	Nov. 2006[p]	State	Nov. 2005	Oct. 2006	Nov. 2006[p]
Alabama	2,162,654	2,212,404	2,216,321	Missouri	3,031,510	3,077,775	3,081,023
Alaska	341,421	348,655	349,464	Montana	496,610	505,290	505,800
Arizona	2,876,603	2,970,734	3,006,455	Nebraska	986,173	992,164	988,288
Arkansas	1,378,850	1,387,190	1,388,732	Nevada	1,229,121	1,304,768	1,324,551
California	17,783,520	17,827,601	17,881,362	New Hampshire	734,000	745,516	747,079
Colorado	2,557,385	2,652,580	2,661,357	New Jersey	4,463,347	4,472,241	4,491,702
Connecticut	1,819,244	1,856,700	1,867,712	New Mexico	943,385	951,427	956,178
Delaware	441,934	449,735	451,399	New York	9,459,661	9,452,433	9,445,899
District of Columbia	292,956	295,800	295,527	North Carolina	4,370,484	4,476,259	4,501,425
Florida	8,735,546	9,096,828	9,118,478	North Dakota	360,140	365,755	368,208
Georgia	4,632,417	4,745,076	4,761,405	Ohio	5,904,513	5,981,518	5,965,379
Hawaii	642,951	657,713	660,817	Oklahoma	1,751,850	1,768,367	1,759,735
Idaho	745,685	757,440	765,068	Oregon	1,866,276	1,902,969	1,912,558
Illinois	6,481,338	6,663,619	6,644,973	Pennsylvania	6,290,758	6,305,766	6,322,836
Indiana	3,221,379	3,274,079	3,261,959	Rhode Island	574,067	578,219	578,040
Iowa	1,668,819	1,700,733	1,697,928	South Carolina	2,103,706	2,136,028	2,148,203
Kansas	1,478,518	1,483,817	1,481,870	South Dakota	433,928	437,178	437,478
Kentucky	2,011,538	2,044,466	2,057,524	Tennessee	2,917,526	3,005,655	3,027,971
Louisiana	2,027,685	1,870,152	1,874,034	Texas	11,309,030	11,603,227	11,629,086
Maine	717,122	720,877	723,615	Utah	1,280,155	1,311,529	1,330,778
Maryland	2,953,314	3,028,312	3,038,008	Vermont	358,151	367,960	366,485
Massachusetts	3,366,033	3,387,365	3,398,351	Virginia	3,960,853	4,027,316	4,039,326
Michigan	5,102,383	5,110,164	5,080,099	Washington	3,327,139	3,336,016	3,360,703
Minnesota	2,955,174	2,970,394	2,980,378	West Virginia	804,395	822,367	820,704
Mississippi	1,329,551	1,324,800	1,328,454	Wisconsin	3,039,414	3,099,591	3,086,972
				Wyoming	286,209	291,359	292,478

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											
	2005	2006	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.[p]	Dec.[p]
TOTAL NONFARM	133,703	136,171	134,904	135,110	135,410	135,659	135,803	135,906	136,030	136,252	136,438	136,636	136,745	136,941	137,147
TOTAL PRIVATE	111,899	114,181	113,031	113,271	113,535	113,753	113,881	113,968	114,062	114,262	114,415	114,560	114,645	114,835	115,040
GOODS-PRODUCING	22,190	22,569	22,410	22,489	22,541	22,573	22,604	22,593	22,613	22,622	22,629	22,625	22,573	22,525	22,522
Natural resources and mining	628	684	651	655	661	669	678	680	684	690	692	694	700	699	704
Logging	65.2	65.4	64.7	65.0	65.3	66.4	67.0	66.9	66.1	65.8	65.1	64.1	63.9	64.0	65.0
Mining	562.2	618.5	586.3	590.2	595.6	602.2	611.3	613.0	618.3	623.9	626.8	630.1	635.9	635.1	638.5
Oil and gas extraction	125.7	135.9	128.4	129.3	130.4	131.6	133.2	133.9	135.6	136.7	138.3	138.5	140.4	141.4	142.8
Mining, except oil and gas[1]	212.8	221.0	216.3	216.6	218.2	219.8	220.4	220.7	221.6	222.9	221.5	222.7	223.5	221.8	222.3
Coal mining	73.9	78.8	76.0	76.5	77.6	78.7	79.1	78.7	78.7	78.9	79.0	79.1	79.7	79.4	79.9
Support activities for mining	223.7	261.6	241.6	244.3	247.0	250.8	257.7	258.4	261.1	264.3	267.0	268.9	272.0	271.9	273.4
Construction	7,336	7,688	7,550	7,615	7,668	7,692	7,699	7,698	7,691	7,703	7,719	7,725	7,707	7,683	7,693
Construction of buildings	1,711.9	1,805.9	1,768.5	1,789.6	1,795.4	1,806.5	1,815.6	1,812.8	1,806.8	1,815.8	1,813.8	1,818.8	1,814.5	1,801.8	1,797.0
Heavy and civil engineering	951.2	983.2	969.4	980.3	983.3	983.8	981.7	980.4	975.6	976.9	978.4	985.7	989.7	993.9	998.8
Speciality trade contractors	4,673.1	4,899.1	4,812.5	4,844.7	4,889.5	4,901.9	4,901.9	4,904.6	4,908.7	4,910.1	4,926.6	4,920.4	4,902.6	4,887.2	4,897.4
Manufacturing	14,226	14,197	14,209	14,219	14,212	14,212	14,227	14,215	14,238	14,229	14,218	14,206	14,166	14,143	14,125
Production workers	10,060	10,167	10,122	10,153	10,164	10,170	10,187	10,186	10,210	10,210	10,209	10,185	10,139	10,117	10,114
Durable goods	8,955	9,000	8,974	8,984	8,986	8,999	9,020	9,016	9,034	9,023	9,021	9,017	8,996	8,972	8,966
Production workers	6,219	6,369	6,308	6,330	6,342	6,358	6,377	6,385	6,403	6,403	6,406	6,392	6,365	6,346	6,343
Wood products	559.2	560.2	569.2	572.3	571.4	571.6	568.5	568.8	564.6	564.1	559.5	555.6	548.3	542.9	539.8
Nonmetallic mineral products	505.3	507.9	506.0	510.0	512.3	514.2	513.1	509.0	507.6	508.3	507.4	503.6	504.7	503.3	503.6
Primary metals	466.0	462.1	463.8	466.1	463.3	464.2	463.5	464.6	465.7	465.2	464.0	460.2	459.5	455.8	454.2
Fabricated metal products	1,522.0	1,554.1	1,533.7	1,536.4	1,541.2	1,544.6	1,548.5	1,550.4	1,552.6	1,560.8	1,562.5	1,565.4	1,562.4	1,564.1	1,568.3
Machinery	1,163.3	1,191.5	1,169.7	1,168.2	1,173.5	1,176.9	1,180.3	1,183.6	1,188.6	1,197.5	1,201.2	1,203.3	1,208.8	1,209.9	1,210.3
Computer and electronic products[1]	1,316.4	1,316.5	1,312.4	1,306.2	1,309.0	1,310.6	1,315.8	1,316.4	1,322.7	1,318.0	1,320.0	1,318.9	1,316.6	1,320.4	1,319.1
Computer and peripheral equipment	205.1	198.9	201.9	197.5	197.3	198.4	198.7	198.6	199.0	198.6	198.8	198.3	198.9	198.7	199.1
Communications equipment	146.8	144.4	146.2	144.0	144.1	145.1	145.1	145.9	145.8	143.5	143.4	143.2	141.7	144.1	143.6
Semiconductors and electronic components	452.0	462.8	453.2	453.7	455.8	457.2	460.6	461.9	464.8	466.3	466.8	467.1	466.5	468.0	466.5
Electronic instruments	435.6	437.6	435.9	436.2	437.7	436.5	438.3	437.8	440.3	437.0	438.3	438.4	437.6	437.7	438.0
Electrical equipment and appliances	433.5	435.5	430.3	431.9	432.0	433.2	434.2	435.8	438.0	437.1	438.8	438.3	438.1	436.4	437.0
Transportation equipment	1,771.2	1,764.6	1,774.3	1,780.5	1,768.2	1,768.5	1,780.2	1,774.1	1,782.6	1,764.8	1,761.2	1,764.4	1,752.8	1,739.8	1,736.2
Furniture and related products	565.4	556.3	563.8	563.4	564.4	564.4	565.1	563.3	562.4	558.4	554.8	553.3	550.0	542.4	539.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	652.2	651.4	650.6	649.0	651.1	651.0	650.3	650.1	648.7	649.0	651.6	653.5	654.6	657.1	657.4
Nondurable goods	5,272	5,197	5,235	5,235	5,226	5,213	5,207	5,199	5,204	5,206	5,197	5,189	5,170	5,171	5,159
Production workers	3,841	3,799	3,814	3,823	3,822	3,812	3,810	3,801	3,807	3,807	3,803	3,793	3,774	3,771	3,771
Food manufacturing	1,477.6	1,484.4	1,479.7	1,479.1	1,478.7	1,479.0	1,480.5	1,482.2	1,487.4	1,487.3	1,486.6	1,491.8	1,487.8	1,491.6	1,485.6
Beverages and tobacco products	191.9	194.7	192.8	194.6	194.2	194.5	194.7	193.7	194.1	194.2	195.5	195.6	196.4	195.4	195.3
Textile mills	217.6	195.6	208.1	208.9	205.5	202.9	200.8	199.2	196.4	194.7	192.4	188.0	187.5	186.3	185.3
Textile product mills	169.7	161.1	167.0	167.8	166.0	162.7	160.5	160.2	160.3	160.9	160.6	159.9	159.2	158.1	157.6
Apparel	257.2	238.3	246.7	245.8	245.2	243.3	243.2	240.2	239.5	240.9	235.6	234.8	233.2	231.4	230.2
Leather and allied products	39.6	37.5	39.7	39.1	38.5	37.7	37.8	37.7	37.5	37.2	37.0	37.1	37.2	36.5	36.5
Paper and paper products	484.2	469.4	477.1	477.2	477.0	474.4	472.1	471.8	470.1	469.9	466.5	464.6	463.4	463.9	463.6
Printing and related support activities	646.3	635.9	639.7	638.6	638.3	638.4	636.9	635.4	635.0	633.5	634.4	632.5	633.2	637.2	636.1
Petroleum and coal products	112.1	114.3	110.9	109.9	111.2	111.6	112.5	113.1	114.1	115.7	115.9	116.4	116.9	116.6	116.9
Chemicals	872.1	868.6	867.0	868.1	865.5	865.2	864.9	864.8	867.4	869.6	872.9	871.1	871.9	871.2	870.1
Plastics and rubber products	803.4	797.0	805.9	805.5	805.8	803.2	802.6	800.6	802.2	801.6	799.7	796.8	783.2	782.7	781.7
SERVICE-PROVIDING	111,513	113,602	112,494	112,621	112,869	113,086	113,199	113,313	113,417	113,630	113,809	114,011	114,172	114,416	114,625
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	89,709	91,612	90,621	90,782	90,994	91,180	91,277	91,375	91,449	91,640	91,786	91,935	92,072	92,310	92,518
Trade, transportation, and utilities	25,959	26,229	26,132	26,157	26,187	26,225	26,207	26,194	26,197	26,226	26,227	26,241	26,258	26,320	26,338
Wholesale trade	5,764.4	5,897.3	5,820.8	5,840.5	5,853.1	5,869.1	5,879.6	5,889.5	5,893.6	5,901.5	5,908.8	5,919.2	5,919.6	5,934.7	5,951.8
Durable goods	2,999.2	3,076.6	3,034.8	3,046.3	3,051.7	3,061.5	3,067.0	3,070.2	3,073.3	3,078.1	3,084.0	3,093.8	3,093.6	3,097.7	3,104.6
Nondurable goods	2,022.4	2,039.8	2,024.7	2,026.6	2,031.1	2,032.6	2,034.4	2,038.8	2,038.9	2,042.0	2,042.0	2,041.3	2,040.8	2,048.5	2,052.2
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	742.8	780.9	761.3	767.6	770.3	775.0	778.2	780.5	781.4	781.4	782.8	784.1	785.2	788.5	795.0
Retail trade	15,279.6	15,318.4	15,356.4	15,346.0	15,353.9	15,377.6	15,336.6	15,302.8	15,295.9	15,306.4	15,298.2	15,289.8	15,297.8	15,327.9	15,314.1
Motor vehicles and parts dealers[1]	1,918.6	1,907.8	1,913.6	1,907.5	1,912.4	1,909.6	1,910.7	1,908.4	1,908.3	1,906.4	1,906.2	1,906.2	1,906.4	1,904.2	1,908.0
Automobile dealers	1,261.4	1,246.7	1,253.9	1,249.5	1,250.2	1,245.7	1,248.0	1,246.6	1,247.9	1,248.4	1,246.2	1,245.4	1,245.0	1,244.0	1,245.1
Furniture and home furnishings stores	576.1	588.4	580.3	585.6	586.5	585.3	589.7	589.4	589.5	589.9	589.2	587.9	589.9	586.5	590.9
Electronics and appliance stores	535.8	538.3	547.7	541.9	543.9	544.3	542.9	541.9	541.7	540.2	537.4	535.8	534.0	531.6	530.5

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											
	2005	2006	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.[p]	Dec.[p]
Building material and garden supply stores	1,276.1	1,322.6	1,299.9	1,311.0	1,320.5	1,324.9	1,325.8	1,328.4	1,326.5	1,329.1	1,324.9	1,327.2	1,329.2	1,321.0	1,312.2
Food and beverage stores	2,817.8	2,827.9	2,815.7	2,815.8	2,818.6	2,822.6	2,825.7	2,820.1	2,819.4	2,825.2	2,831.2	2,832.1	2,833.8	2,842.4	2,845.1
Health and personal care stores	953.7	955.5	963.4	955.6	951.8	955.8	952.6	955.6	954.0	954.8	955.8	956.2	954.8	962.6	958.6
Gasoline stations	871.1	860.9	869.5	868.3	868.8	865.5	865.7	856.9	862.9	862.1	857.8	858.1	854.8	854.6	853.8
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,414.6	1,439.1	1,444.7	1,432.8	1,431.8	1,426.9	1,421.2	1,414.3	1,426.2	1,436.0	1,438.6	1,437.4	1,443.1	1,467.3	1,467.7
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	647.0	646.7	650.7	651.7	651.7	649.7	646.8	644.9	644.5	641.4	644.0	638.0	638.3	647.4	650.0
General merchandise stores[1]	2,934.3	2,912.0	2,944.6	2,952.4	2,947.5	2,973.5	2,937.5	2,926.3	2,909.0	2,907.2	2,900.5	2,894.9	2,893.8	2,882.9	2,873.6
Department stores	1,595.1	1,550.2	1,580.5	1,578.3	1,573.2	1,580.1	1,566.8	1,558.3	1,550.5	1,548.0	1,542.1	1,536.2	1,535.6	1,533.2	1,525.4
Miscellaneous store retailers	899.9	885.0	892.1	891.2	889.8	891.0	889.7	886.6	883.0	882.8	880.7	880.6	880.9	881.9	882.2
Nonstore retailers	434.6	434.3	434.2	432.2	430.6	428.5	428.3	430.0	430.9	431.3	431.9	435.4	438.8	445.5	441.5
Transportation and warehousing	4,360.9	4,465.0	4,403.9	4,420.7	4,430.4	4,430.2	4,441.6	4,453.1	4,459.2	4,470.6	4,472.6	4,484.4	4,493.8	4,509.6	4,523.3
Air transportation	500.8	486.5	486.2	488.1	487.6	486.4	487.3	485.4	485.2	485.9	486.7	488.1	488.1	484.5	489.3
Rail transportation	227.8	225.1	226.3	226.2	225.9	225.6	225.8	225.8	225.7	225.5	225.1	224.7	224.8	223.9	225.1
Water transportation	60.6	64.1	63.4	63.1	62.5	62.4	62.9	62.6	62.8	63.7	64.3	65.5	65.6	66.8	67.9
Truck transportation	1,397.6	1,437.3	1,414.7	1,419.2	1,421.0	1,424.4	1,431.9	1,431.6	1,435.6	1,442.2	1,442.8	1,446.8	1,448.7	1,448.9	1,455.8
Transit and ground passenger transportation	389.2	394.3	394.3	396.5	398.3	396.7	392.6	397.1	394.6	394.6	392.6	394.2	392.3	393.2	390.0
Pipeline transportation	37.8	39.0	37.9	38.1	38.2	38.5	38.6	38.8	38.9	39.2	39.4	38.8	39.6	39.8	39.8
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	28.8	27.1	27.8	26.8	27.2	27.3	27.3	27.4	26.9	26.7	26.9	26.6	26.6	28.3	28.5
Support activities for transportation	552.2	570.7	559.8	564.6	569.8	566.9	568.5	571.1	573.0	569.9	569.9	571.0	572.9	577.9	575.1
Couriers and messengers	571.4	584.4	577.8	578.3	576.5	575.6	577.3	579.9	580.9	583.6	583.7	586.4	590.5	597.2	598.5
Warehousing and storage	594.7	636.5	615.7	619.8	623.4	626.4	629.4	633.4	635.6	639.3	641.2	642.3	644.7	649.1	653.3
Utilities	554.0	548.5	550.9	549.8	549.6	547.7	548.9	548.8	547.9	547.9	547.7	547.8	546.9	548.2	549.2
Information	3,061	3,055	3,054	3,052	3,058	3,058	3,056	3,048	3,048	3,043	3,051	3,052	3,054	3,057	3,071
Publishing industries, except Internet	904.1	903.8	903.4	902.9	904.7	904.5	905.8	903.9	902.4	902.9	902.6	900.2	902.1	905.0	905.6
Motion picture and sound recording industries	377.5	377.5	382.3	385.8	385.6	385.5	380.3	372.0	375.5	372.0	376.8	374.7	374.6	371.9	378.1
Broadcasting, except Internet	327.7	331.4	327.9	326.5	328.5	328.9	330.7	331.0	331.4	331.6	332.2	332.3	332.1	333.8	336.0
Internet publishing and broadcasting	31.5	34.5	32.9	32.0	33.7	33.6	33.9	34.2	33.9	33.3	34.5	35.0	35.8	36.3	37.0
Telecommunications	992.0	972.9	976.7	973.7	973.7	971.5	972.2	972.7	968.5	969.3	971.0	974.2	975.0	973.5	977.6
ISPs, search portals, and data processing	377.5	383.2	379.7	379.6	381.1	383.1	382.1	382.8	385.3	382.1	383.4	383.9	382.2	384.9	385.1
Other information services	50.6	51.4	50.7	51.7	51.0	50.9	51.1	51.6	51.3	51.5	50.9	51.3	51.8	51.6	52.0
Financial activities	8,153	8,363	8,250	8,271	8,298	8,314	8,340	8,352	8,348	8,368	8,379	8,408	8,415	8,422	8,434
Finance and insurance	6,022.8	6,183.5	6,095.0	6,107.0	6,132.3	6,150.9	6,166.6	6,174.7	6,165.4	6,187.2	6,195.8	6,219.6	6,227.1	6,228.9	6,237.8
Monetary authorities—central bank	20.8	21.5	20.9	21.0	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.3	21.5	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.7	21.8
Credit intermediation and related activities[1]	2,869.0	2,936.8	2,902.4	2,902.3	2,914.8	2,922.7	2,932.3	2,934.8	2,928.9	2,936.1	2,937.2	2,952.8	2,956.2	2,957.4	2,959.6
Depository credit intermediation[1]	1,769.2	1,803.3	1,781.8	1,776.2	1,787.4	1,792.3	1,797.8	1,800.8	1,799.7	1,803.3	1,805.1	1,812.4	1,818.3	1,819.6	1,824.6
Commercial banking	1,296.0	1,319.3	1,302.4	1,295.4	1,305.8	1,310.8	1,313.7	1,316.2	1,317.1	1,319.4	1,320.8	1,328.1	1,334.5	1,333.0	1,336.3
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	786.1	816.3	796.9	800.1	803.8	807.0	810.5	813.5	812.8	817.4	820.8	825.4	830.4	829.2	829.0
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,259.3	2,315.8	2,284.8	2,293.4	2,302.0	2,308.9	2,310.9	2,312.7	2,309.1	2,318.1	2,321.7	2,324.8	2,324.0	2,326.0	2,332.3
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	87.7	93.1	90.0	90.2	90.7	91.2	91.7	92.4	93.1	94.0	94.5	94.9	94.7	94.6	95.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,129.6	2,179.3	2,154.9	2,163.7	2,165.5	2,163.4	2,173.5	2,177.3	2,182.2	2,181.1	2,183.6	2,188.2	2,187.5	2,192.9	2,196.5
Real estate	1,456.9	1,503.2	1,484.8	1,494.4	1,495.0	1,492.7	1,500.9	1,501.3	1,503.8	1,503.8	1,504.8	1,506.4	1,505.0	1,512.4	1,517.0
Rental and leasing services	645.8	647.2	642.4	641.6	642.8	642.8	644.5	648.1	649.9	648.0	649.4	652.2	652.9	650.0	649.0
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	26.9	28.9	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.9	28.1	27.9	28.5	29.3	29.4	29.6	29.6	30.5	30.5
Professional and business services	16,954	17,553	17,293	17,316	17,387	17,431	17,458	17,499	17,539	17,592	17,617	17,636	17,662	17,726	17,800
Professional and technical services[1]	7,053.4	7,372.2	7,215.3	7,243.8	7,266.5	7,297.0	7,319.0	7,337.6	7,359.6	7,398.0	7,407.6	7,420.1	7,438.5	7,469.6	7,505.2
Legal services	1,168.0	1,173.4	1,168.6	1,171.6	1,172.3	1,174.5	1,175.2	1,171.8	1,170.0	1,171.0	1,171.5	1,172.6	1,173.5	1,175.9	1,179.0
Accounting and bookkeeping services	849.3	889.2	880.7	872.8	874.6	876.8	879.8	881.0	885.5	884.8	881.9	893.1	893.7	914.5	924.6
Architectural and engineering services	1,310.9	1,385.7	1,345.9	1,352.2	1,360.1	1,369.1	1,373.7	1,380.6	1,384.3	1,392.9	1,398.0	1,399.3	1,400.6	1,407.2	1,412.4

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											
	2005	2006	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.[p]	Dec.[p]
Computer systems design and related services	1,195.2	1,278.3	1,228.1	1,242.8	1,247.9	1,254.0	1,262.1	1,274.1	1,278.3	1,288.0	1,294.4	1,298.4	1,300.8	1,296.2	1,303.4
Management and technical consulting services	853.0	921.3	887.0	892.5	898.1	905.7	908.4	911.3	912.2	918.6	922.4	926.4	944.2	949.3	958.6
Management of companies and enterprises	1,758.9	1,809.4	1,775.7	1,791.6	1,794.7	1,796.4	1,797.6	1,802.1	1,805.4	1,811.1	1,816.2	1,822.3	1,826.8	1,823.0	1,826.8
Administrative and waste services	8,141.5	8,371.1	8,301.7	8,280.1	8,325.8	8,337.8	8,341.0	8,359.2	8,373.9	8,382.4	8,393.2	8,393.9	8,396.2	8,433.8	8,467.9
Administrative and support services[1]	7,803.8	8,023.9	7,959.6	7,936.1	7,981.1	7,991.1	7,994.2	8,012.1	8,026.1	8,033.8	8,046.9	8,047.4	8,047.5	8,083.8	8,118.5
Employment services[1]	3,578.2	3,656.7	3,677.1	3,646.8	3,659.4	3,658.2	3,658.0	3,662.3	3,663.2	3,663.5	3,667.2	3,653.3	3,641.2	3,665.5	3,678.0
Temporary help services	2,549.4	2,631.8	2,658.1	2,631.8	2,633.7	2,634.6	2,632.2	2,646.3	2,636.3	2,633.4	2,632.1	2,623.5	2,621.1	2,631.3	2,651.6
Business support services	766.4	790.6	768.1	773.1	778.2	782.0	783.2	786.1	788.2	789.7	791.3	797.2	801.0	802.2	804.1
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,737.5	1,797.5	1,770.9	1,769.4	1,784.9	1,790.6	1,792.3	1,795.9	1,800.4	1,803.1	1,803.5	1,803.0	1,807.9	1,811.2	1,820.5
Waste management and remediation services	337.6	347.2	342.1	344.0	344.7	346.7	346.8	347.1	347.8	348.6	346.3	346.5	348.7	350.0	349.4
Educational and health services	17,372	17,839	17,573	17,621	17,666	17,709	17,743	17,776	17,794	17,828	17,894	17,946	17,976	18,018	18,068
Educational services	2,835.8	2,918.8	2,862.4	2,871.1	2,883.7	2,892.4	2,902.6	2,906.9	2,902.4	2,911.0	2,936.0	2,949.4	2,944.2	2,951.4	2,954.9
Health care and social assistance	14,536.3	14,920.0	14,710.9	14,749.8	14,782.5	14,816.7	14,839.9	14,869.5	14,891.5	14,917.2	14,958.3	14,996.4	15,031.5	15,066.1	15,113.0
Ambulatory health care services[1]	5,113.5	5,283.3	5,189.6	5,209.2	5,225.8	5,243.0	5,251.0	5,262.2	5,267.6	5,281.5	5,299.4	5,321.0	5,332.6	5,344.6	5,369.0
Offices of physicians	2,093.5	2,153.7	2,118.4	2,123.2	2,126.5	2,131.5	2,138.0	2,145.2	2,150.1	2,155.2	2,159.0	2,172.5	2,174.1	2,179.4	2,187.0
Outpatient care centers	473.2	489.4	483.4	484.9	486.4	487.4	487.6	487.6	488.7	488.1	490.0	492.1	494.1	492.4	493.4
Home health care services	821.0	867.1	838.9	846.1	852.7	857.6	858.5	862.5	862.1	867.6	872.8	877.7	880.7	883.5	887.6
Hospitals	4,345.4	4,427.1	4,379.1	4,382.9	4,388.9	4,397.6	4,404.3	4,413.0	4,421.7	4,429.2	4,440.8	4,451.7	4,458.2	4,461.7	4,468.8
Nursing and residential care facilities[1]	2,855.0	2,900.8	2,869.5	2,875.2	2,877.9	2,877.5	2,884.7	2,890.0	2,896.4	2,909.6	2,905.8	2,906.9	2,915.9	2,927.8	2,938.9
Nursing care facilities	1,577.4	1,584.2	1,578.6	1,579.3	1,577.8	1,576.4	1,579.6	1,583.9	1,583.0	1,589.7	1,583.8	1,584.7	1,587.5	1,591.8	1,595.6
Social assistance[1]	2,222.3	2,308.8	2,272.7	2,282.5	2,289.9	2,298.6	2,299.9	2,304.3	2,305.8	2,296.9	2,312.3	2,316.8	2,324.8	2,332.0	2,336.3
Child day care services	789.7	806.7	805.5	809.4	810.2	811.5	813.6	812.0	807.0	795.0	804.3	802.0	802.8	805.1	803.8
Leisure and hospitality	12,816	13,142	12,918	12,948	12,981	13,022	13,049	13,074	13,092	13,156	13,188	13,209	13,257	13,324	13,364
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,892.3	1,926.6	1,905.1	1,902.1	1,907.6	1,908.3	1,918.1	1,921.6	1,923.7	1,933.4	1,933.9	1,923.7	1,939.9	1,947.4	1,954.3
Performing arts and spectator sports	376.3	398.8	380.6	379.8	386.8	388.3	395.3	400.3	400.1	403.6	402.7	401.4	405.0	405.7	406.7
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	120.7	123.9	121.1	121.2	121.3	121.3	122.8	124.2	123.7	124.0	124.7	125.6	125.7	126.4	127.1
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,395.3	1,404.0	1,403.4	1,401.1	1,399.5	1,398.7	1,400.0	1,397.1	1,399.9	1,405.8	1,406.5	1,396.7	1,409.2	1,415.3	1,420.5
Accommodations and food services	10,923.0	11,215.6	11,013.2	11,045.9	11,073.7	11,113.4	11,131.0	11,151.9	11,168.7	11,222.8	11,253.6	11,284.8	11,316.9	11,376.8	11,409.6
Accommodations	1,818.6	1,833.3	1,822.8	1,823.4	1,824.2	1,827.1	1,821.5	1,821.0	1,816.4	1,830.2	1,834.0	1,847.0	1,845.3	1,854.4	1,860.9
Food services and drinking places	9,104.4	9,382.3	9,190.4	9,222.5	9,249.5	9,286.3	9,309.5	9,330.9	9,352.3	9,392.6	9,419.6	9,437.8	9,471.6	9,522.4	9,548.7
Other services	5,395	5,432	5,401	5,417	5,417	5,421	5,424	5,432	5,431	5,427	5,430	5,443	5,450	5,443	5,443
Repair and maintenance	1,236.0	1,248.5	1,239.6	1,239.1	1,240.5	1,243.9	1,247.1	1,252.0	1,251.0	1,244.4	1,250.5	1,253.9	1,253.4	1,250.8	1,250.4
Personal and laundry services	1,276.6	1,283.9	1,276.4	1,289.6	1,285.3	1,282.2	1,282.4	1,281.1	1,280.6	1,282.9	1,279.3	1,285.6	1,286.8	1,286.4	1,285.9
Membership associations and organizations	2,882.2	2,899.2	2,885.3	2,888.5	2,890.8	2,894.6	2,894.3	2,899.1	2,899.3	2,899.2	2,899.7	2,903.1	2,909.3	2,905.4	2,906.3
Government	21,804	21,990	21,873	21,839	21,875	21,906	21,922	21,938	21,968	21,990	22,023	22,076	22,100	22,106	22,107
Federal	2,732	2,728	2,732	2,725	2,731	2,731	2,731	2,729	2,733	2,739	2,730	2,729	2,725	2,719	2,712
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	1,957.3	1,958.3	1,957.5	1,952.8	1,959.2	1,959.0	1,960.2	1,958.8	1,961.0	1,962.4	1,960.4	1,959.0	1,954.7	1,949.5	1,947.8
U.S. Postal Service	774.2	770.1	774.5	772.3	772.0	771.9	770.5	770.4	771.6	777.0	769.6	770.2	770.2	769.0	764.5
State	5,032	5,080	5,057	5,034	5,053	5,060	5,064	5,073	5,075	5,078	5,088	5,113	5,109	5,107	5,106
Education	2,259.9	2,295.1	2,280.0	2,257.4	2,275.3	2,281.2	2,284.5	2,291.0	2,292.6	2,292.9	2,298.8	2,321.1	2,314.3	2,313.1	2,311.2
Other State government	2,771.6	2,785.2	2,777.0	2,776.6	2,777.8	2,778.7	2,779.2	2,782.1	2,782.3	2,785.3	2,789.5	2,791.5	2,794.3	2,793.5	2,794.5
Local	14,041	14,181	14,084	14,080	14,091	14,115	14,127	14,136	14,160	14,173	14,205	14,234	14,266	14,280	14,289
Education	7,856.1	7,938.0	7,882.0	7,874.3	7,881.8	7,896.1	7,905.0	7,905.5	7,915.4	7,926.5	7,951.6	7,970.7	7,995.1	8,003.7	8,014.5
Other local government	6,184.6	6,243.1	6,202.1	6,205.5	6,209.2	6,218.9	6,222.2	6,230.6	6,245.0	6,246.8	6,252.9	6,263.0	6,270.9	6,276.3	6,274.2

[1] Includes other industries not shown separatelv.

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

p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Annual average		2005	2006											
	2005	2006	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.[p]	Dec.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.9
GOODS-PRODUCING	40.1	40.5	40.2	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.6	40.3	40.6	40.7	40.6	40.3	40.6	40.4	40.7
Natural resources and mining	45.6	45.6	45.6	46.0	45.4	45.2	45.5	44.9	46.0	45.9	45.3	45.1	45.7	46.1	45.5
Construction	38.6	39.0	38.6	38.9	38.9	38.8	39.1	38.5	39.0	38.9	39.0	38.4	39.2	39.0	39.8
Manufacturing	40.7	41.1	40.8	40.9	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.1	41.2	41.5	41.3	41.1	41.2	41.0	41.0
Overtime hours	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2
Durable goods	41.1	41.4	41.2	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.6	41.5	41.6	41.8	41.6	41.3	41.4	41.2	41.2
Overtime hours	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2
Wood products	40.0	39.8	40.2	40.2	40.3	40.4	40.4	40.0	39.5	40.0	39.8	39.6	39.7	39.1	39.3
Nonmetallic mineral products	42.2	43.0	42.6	43.1	43.0	43.0	43.3	43.0	43.4	43.4	43.2	43.0	42.7	42.3	42.6
Primary metals	43.1	43.5	43.4	43.7	43.7	43.5	43.4	43.6	43.7	44.0	43.7	43.5	43.6	43.5	43.3
Fabricated metal products	41.0	41.4	41.1	41.2	41.3	41.5	41.7	41.3	41.5	41.6	41.7	41.3	41.6	41.2	41.0
Machinery	42.1	42.4	41.9	41.9	42.0	42.1	42.6	42.4	42.5	42.9	42.6	42.3	42.7	42.3	42.4
Computer and electronic products	40.0	40.5	40.3	40.5	40.5	40.6	40.7	40.5	40.8	40.7	40.5	40.4	40.4	40.2	40.4
Electrical equipment and appliances	40.6	41.0	40.9	41.2	41.3	41.2	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.4	40.9	40.7	40.8	40.7	40.4
Transportation equipment	42.4	42.7	42.5	42.5	42.7	42.8	43.1	43.0	43.0	43.7	42.9	42.6	42.4	42.5	42.6
Furniture and related products	39.2	38.8	38.3	38.2	38.6	38.5	38.6	38.8	38.7	38.8	39.1	38.8	39.2	39.0	39.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.7	38.7	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.6	38.8	38.6	38.8	38.7	38.8	38.6	38.7	38.8	38.7
Nondurable goods	39.9	40.6	40.2	40.3	40.4	40.5	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.9	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.6	40.6
Overtime hours	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3
Food manufacturing	39.0	40.1	39.4	39.6	39.7	39.9	39.8	39.9	40.0	40.2	39.9	40.3	40.4	40.5	40.5
Beverage and tobacco products	40.1	40.7	40.1	40.0	40.2	40.4	40.3	41.0	41.2	41.9	41.1	40.7	40.8	40.9	40.8
Textile mills	40.3	40.6	40.9	40.8	40.7	40.3	40.4	40.4	40.7	40.8	41.2	40.7	40.6	40.4	40.9
Textile product mills	39.0	40.0	40.0	40.2	40.3	39.8	40.3	40.4	40.2	40.4	40.5	39.8	39.2	39.8	39.0
Apparel	35.7	36.5	35.6	35.9	35.9	36.0	36.4	36.6	36.8	36.8	36.6	36.7	37.0	36.9	36.9
Leather and allied products	38.4	39.0	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.5	38.9	39.2	39.0	39.2	39.5	38.8	38.8	37.8	38.4
Paper and paper products	42.5	42.9	42.7	42.5	42.5	42.4	43.0	43.1	43.3	43.6	43.4	43.0	42.9	42.6	42.3
Printing and related support activities	38.4	39.2	38.4	38.9	39.0	39.0	39.2	39.2	39.3	39.1	39.1	39.2	39.4	39.1	39.4
Petroleum and coal products	45.5	45.0	44.5	45.1	44.9	44.9	45.2	45.3	45.4	45.5	45.4	45.0	45.1	44.8	44.8
Chemicals	42.3	42.5	42.5	42.6	42.8	42.7	42.7	42.3	42.6	42.9	42.7	43.0	42.5	41.9	42.0
Plastics and rubber products	40.0	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.7	40.7	40.6	40.8	41.1	40.9	40.5	40.7	40.6	40.6
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.5	33.3	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.5	33.4
Wholesale trade	37.7	38.0	37.9	37.8	37.9	37.9	38.1	37.9	38.0	38.0	38.0	37.9	38.0	38.0	38.1
Retail trade	30.6	30.4	30.5	30.5	30.4	30.4	30.6	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.3	30.4	30.4	30.5	30.4
Transportation and warehousing	37.0	36.9	36.8	36.6	36.7	36.8	36.7	36.7	36.9	36.9	37.0	36.9	36.9	36.9	36.8
Utilities	41.1	41.4	41.4	41.2	41.1	41.0	41.2	41.3	41.2	41.6	41.7	41.4	41.8	41.9	42.0
Information	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.5	36.5	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.4	36.6
Financial activities	35.9	35.8	35.9	35.9	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.5	35.6	35.7	35.5	35.7	35.8	35.8	36.0
Professional and business services	34.2	34.6	34.4	34.6	34.5	34.5	34.6	34.4	34.6	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.6	34.6
Education and health services	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.4
Leisure and hospitality	25.7	25.7	25.6	25.7	25.5	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.8	25.7	25.6	25.8
Other services	30.9	30.9	30.9	31.0	30.9	30.9	31.0	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.9	30.9	30.9

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

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

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											
	2005	2006	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.[p]	Dec.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars	$16.13	$16.76	$16.37	$16.43	$16.49	$16.55	$16.63	$16.66	$16.73	$16.79	$16.84	$16.88	$16.94	$16.99	$17.06
Constant (1982) dollars	8.18	8.24	8.21	8.18	8.21	8.21	8.20	8.17	8.18	8.17	8.17	8.25	8.34	8.36	8.35
GOODS-PRODUCING	17.60	18.02	17.76	17.79	17.80	17.82	17.87	17.93	18.00	18.00	18.06	18.08	18.15	18.21	18.29
Natural resources and mining	18.72	19.91	19.11	19.30	19.39	19.49	19.66	19.77	19.83	19.86	20.02	20.11	20.26	20.43	20.56
Construction	19.46	20.02	19.63	19.63	19.67	19.67	19.71	19.87	20.03	20.06	20.11	20.17	20.24	20.37	20.43
Manufacturing	16.56	16.81	16.68	16.69	16.69	16.71	16.75	16.77	16.78	16.78	16.83	16.83	16.88	16.89	16.96
Excluding overtime	15.68	15.95	15.79	15.82	15.80	15.84	15.88	15.90	15.91	15.92	15.98	15.99	16.04	16.09	16.13
Durable goods	17.33	17.67	17.50	17.51	17.51	17.54	17.58	17.62	17.65	17.66	17.72	17.73	17.78	17.79	17.87
Nondurable goods	15.27	15.32	15.29	15.31	15.30	15.30	15.34	15.30	15.28	15.26	15.30	15.29	15.33	15.35	15.40
PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	15.74	16.42	16.00	16.07	16.14	16.21	16.29	16.32	16.38	16.46	16.51	16.56	16.62	16.67	16.73
Trade,transportation, and utilities	14.92	15.40	15.09	15.13	15.19	15.22	15.30	15.31	15.39	15.48	15.49	15.52	15.55	15.54	15.58
Wholesale trade	18.16	18.90	18.54	18.54	18.61	18.68	18.71	18.79	18.85	18.94	19.00	19.10	19.09	19.14	19.19
Retail trade	12.36	12.58	12.39	12.43	12.46	12.47	12.56	12.53	12.59	12.65	12.64	12.65	12.69	12.64	12.67
Transportation and warehousing	16.70	17.28	16.85	16.91	16.99	17.06	17.18	17.16	17.28	17.41	17.40	17.47	17.47	17.50	17.55
Utilities	26.68	27.42	27.35	27.48	27.58	27.53	27.49	27.29	27.39	27.52	27.42	27.35	27.39	27.47	27.39
Information	22.06	23.23	22.57	22.95	22.77	22.96	23.09	23.09	23.19	23.30	23.36	23.44	23.51	23.47	23.59
Financial activities	17.94	18.81	18.27	18.34	18.45	18.50	18.66	18.66	18.71	18.81	18.88	19.02	19.11	19.20	19.29
Professional and business services	18.08	19.12	18.43	18.57	18.67	18.80	18.91	18.94	19.02	19.14	19.20	19.31	19.42	19.51	19.62
Education and health services	16.71	17.38	17.00	17.06	17.12	17.20	17.25	17.30	17.36	17.40	17.47	17.51	17.56	17.63	17.67
Leisure and hospitality	9.38	9.75	9.49	9.46	9.57	9.61	9.66	9.70	9.72	9.75	9.80	9.83	9.87	9.94	10.00
Other services	14.34	14.77	14.51	14.54	14.58	14.64	14.67	14.71	14.75	14.76	14.80	14.86	14.89	14.94	15.01

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2005	2006											
	2005	2006	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.[p]	Dec.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	$16.13	$16.76	$16.38	$16.53	$16.53	$16.56	$16.72	$16.62	$16.63	$16.75	$16.74	$16.91	$17.02	$16.99	$17.08
Seasonally adjusted	–	–	16.37	16.43	16.49	16.55	16.63	16.66	16.73	16.79	16.84	16.88	16.94	16.99	17.06
GOODS-PRODUCING	17.60	18.02	17.82	17.73	17.72	17.73	17.82	17.89	18.00	18.03	18.12	18.20	18.26	18.26	18.38
Natural resources and mining	18.72	19.91	19.21	19.44	19.38	19.57	19.78	19.75	19.74	19.79	19.90	20.01	20.26	20.45	20.65
Construction	19.46	20.02	19.67	19.49	19.56	19.53	19.61	19.78	19.98	20.12	20.23	20.35	20.45	20.42	20.52
Manufacturing	16.56	16.81	16.80	16.74	16.70	16.69	16.74	16.74	16.76	16.70	16.79	16.88	16.89	16.93	17.10
Durable goods	17.33	17.67	17.65	17.55	17.52	17.52	17.54	17.58	17.62	17.52	17.69	17.80	17.81	17.87	18.05
Wood products	13.16	13.39	13.21	13.15	13.14	13.14	13.24	13.32	13.46	13.43	13.46	13.53	13.61	13.67	13.63
Nonmetallic mineral products	16.61	16.59	16.53	16.50	16.54	16.60	16.71	16.59	16.56	16.57	16.72	16.51	16.59	16.51	16.73
Primary metals	18.94	19.35	19.18	19.39	19.25	19.21	19.37	19.13	19.14	19.17	19.34	19.67	19.39	19.73	19.43
Fabricated metal products	15.80	16.17	16.18	16.12	16.06	16.08	16.04	16.09	16.13	16.18	16.10	16.21	16.26	16.29	16.49
Machinery	17.03	17.20	17.06	17.07	17.01	16.99	16.95	17.03	17.03	17.13	17.14	17.26	17.45	17.56	17.77
Computer and electronic products	18.39	18.96	18.70	18.69	18.72	18.58	18.73	18.67	18.78	19.02	19.08	19.18	19.25	19.22	19.51
Electrical equipment and appliances	15.24	15.52	15.56	15.47	15.48	15.42	15.37	15.42	15.46	15.55	15.65	15.61	15.63	15.53	15.69
Transportation equipment	22.10	22.41	22.70	22.32	22.29	22.31	22.27	22.39	22.50	21.92	22.44	22.59	22.51	22.57	22.75
Furniture and related products	13.45	13.81	13.53	13.55	13.49	13.52	13.72	13.68	13.67	13.76	13.84	13.98	14.04	14.12	14.38
Miscellaneous manufacturing	14.08	14.36	14.20	14.07	14.07	14.30	14.37	14.40	14.28	14.53	14.51	14.47	14.47	14.38	14.45
Nondurable goods	15.27	15.32	15.34	15.37	15.29	15.27	15.36	15.29	15.27	15.31	15.25	15.31	15.32	15.34	15.47
Food manufacturing	13.04	13.13	13.14	13.09	13.02	13.04	13.09	13.12	13.14	13.11	13.15	13.16	13.13	13.18	13.32
Beverages and tobacco products	18.76	18.20	18.53	18.35	18.17	18.12	18.32	18.17	17.94	18.15	17.93	18.21	18.45	18.20	18.36
Textile mills	12.38	12.55	12.45	12.50	12.38	12.40	12.42	12.41	12.55	12.54	12.64	12.59	12.82	12.74	12.64
Textile product mills	11.67	11.94	11.93	11.80	11.79	11.79	11.97	12.03	12.04	12.13	11.96	12.02	11.84	11.98	11.92
Apparel	10.24	10.61	10.48	10.63	10.60	10.62	10.62	10.59	10.64	10.69	10.58	10.61	10.60	10.53	10.61
Leather and allied products	11.50	11.44	11.33	11.24	10.99	11.11	11.26	11.46	11.72	11.58	11.65	11.44	11.64	11.58	11.69
Paper and paper products	17.99	18.01	17.93	17.89	17.77	17.81	18.01	17.90	17.95	18.27	17.93	18.15	18.10	18.05	18.25
Printing and related support activities	15.74	15.80	15.91	15.90	15.69	15.77	15.72	15.77	15.65	15.75	15.81	15.80	15.87	15.93	15.92
Petroleum and coal products	24.47	24.08	24.46	24.54	24.56	24.58	24.52	24.09	23.67	23.44	23.30	23.87	24.17	24.44	23.99
Chemicals	19.67	19.60	19.87	19.97	19.95	19.66	19.78	19.54	19.36	19.26	19.19	19.43	19.57	19.61	19.88
Plastics and rubber products	14.80	14.96	14.79	14.94	14.83	14.84	14.87	14.87	14.94	14.99	15.02	15.03	14.98	15.04	15.18
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	15.74	16.42	16.00	16.22	16.21	16.24	16.43	16.27	16.26	16.41	16.35	16.56	16.68	16.65	16.73
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.92	15.40	14.95	15.18	15.22	15.23	15.44	15.30	15.36	15.53	15.45	15.57	15.59	15.44	15.43
Wholesale trade	18.16	18.90	18.58	18.64	18.65	18.60	18.87	18.71	18.74	19.07	18.93	19.09	19.14	19.16	19.22
Retail trade	12.36	12.58	12.24	12.46	12.46	12.49	12.69	12.56	12.60	12.68	12.62	12.70	12.70	12.52	12.53
Transportation and warehousing	16.70	17.28	16.84	16.90	16.93	17.05	17.19	17.07	17.27	17.50	17.45	17.51	17.48	17.48	17.49
Utilities	26.68	27.42	27.40	27.49	27.56	27.55	27.65	27.29	27.14	27.43	27.13	27.47	27.51	27.44	27.44
Information	22.06	23.23	22.57	23.04	22.80	22.85	23.14	23.05	22.95	23.15	23.27	23.60	23.68	23.53	23.68
Financial activities	17.94	18.81	18.24	18.45	18.45	18.47	18.77	18.59	18.58	18.81	18.79	19.02	19.22	19.19	19.28
Professional and business services	18.08	19.12	18.45	18.87	18.78	18.83	19.21	18.88	18.87	19.24	18.96	19.19	19.50	19.44	19.66
Education and health services	16.71	17.38	17.03	17.08	17.12	17.21	17.29	17.26	17.32	17.42	17.45	17.53	17.55	17.62	17.67
Leisure and hospitality	9.38	9.75	9.60	9.54	9.63	9.63	9.65	9.70	9.63	9.62	9.69	9.83	9.90	10.00	10.13
Other services	14.34	14.77	14.54	14.58	14.57	14.69	14.78	14.75	14.70	14.66	14.70	14.89	14.91	14.93	15.05

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											
	2005	2006	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.[p]	Dec.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	544.33	567.90	552.01	558.71	553.76	556.42	566.81	560.09	565.42	572.85	570.83	573.25	582.08	574.26	579.01
Seasonally adjusted			553.31	555.33	557.36	559.39	563.76	563.11	567.15	569.18	569.19	570.54	574.27	574.26	578.33
GOODS-PRODUCING	705.31	729.90	719.93	710.97	708.80	712.75	711.02	722.76	736.20	730.22	741.11	742.56	746.83	739.53	753.58
Natural resources and mining	853.71	907.98	875.98	886.46	868.22	874.78	899.99	892.70	913.96	906.38	909.43	912.46	940.06	942.75	939.58
CONSTRUCTION	750.22	781.03	749.43	744.52	745.24	749.95	753.02	767.46	791.21	792.73	807.18	799.76	811.87	792.30	806.44
Manufacturing	673.37	690.73	695.52	684.67	679.69	684.29	676.30	689.69	692.19	683.03	693.43	698.83	697.56	697.52	711.36
Durable goods	712.95	731.70	737.77	723.06	720.07	725.33	713.88	729.57	734.75	721.82	735.90	740.48	740.90	738.03	756.30
Wood products	526.65	533.40	532.36	520.74	516.40	525.60	528.28	538.13	539.75	538.54	542.44	535.79	543.04	533.13	539.75
Nonmetallic mineral products	700.78	713.20	699.22	697.95	694.68	703.84	716.86	718.35	728.64	720.80	734.01	719.84	715.03	698.37	707.68
Primary metals	815.78	842.71	843.92	855.10	841.23	835.64	825.16	834.07	834.50	831.98	839.36	859.58	843.47	858.26	854.92
Fabricated metal products	647.34	669.01	674.71	665.76	660.07	665.71	649.62	666.13	669.40	665.00	669.76	674.34	679.67	674.41	687.63
Machinery	716.55	728.96	728.46	716.94	712.72	716.98	705.12	723.78	723.78	729.74	725.02	733.55	745.12	744.54	767.66
Computer and electronic products	735.59	767.66	764.83	753.21	752.54	754.35	751.07	754.27	766.22	766.51	767.02	778.71	781.55	778.41	805.76
Electrical equipment and appliances	618.97	635.76	644.18	637.36	631.58	632.22	613.26	630.68	632.31	634.44	640.09	641.57	643.96	638.28	652.70
Transportation equipment	938.03	957.58	989.72	950.83	951.78	957.10	926.43	965.01	969.75	916.26	962.68	973.63	961.18	961.48	994.18
Furniture and related products	527.35	536.15	530.38	514.90	516.67	519.17	521.36	526.68	534.50	532.51	548.06	549.41	550.37	552.09	570.89
Miscellaneous manufacturing	545.21	556.09	552.38	541.70	544.51	554.84	547.50	557.28	558.35	555.05	562.99	559.99	561.44	560.82	567.89
Nondurable goods	608.95	621.78	624.34	619.41	613.13	615.38	612.86	619.25	621.49	620.06	620.68	629.24	626.59	627.41	635.82
Food manufacturing	508.55	526.10	524.29	517.06	507.78	512.47	507.89	522.18	525.60	524.40	527.32	538.24	535.70	543.02	548.78
Beverages and tobacco products	751.54	741.37	735.64	721.16	717.72	726.61	732.80	754.06	751.69	765.93	747.68	744.79	745.38	746.20	741.74
Textile mills	498.47	509.35	515.43	510.00	498.91	503.44	498.04	501.36	510.79	504.11	519.50	514.93	516.65	513.42	523.30
Textile product mills	455.52	477.34	485.55	476.72	476.32	469.24	472.82	482.40	486.42	482.77	481.99	480.80	464.13	480.40	474.42
Apparel	366.17	387.27	377.28	379.49	380.54	385.51	380.20	388.65	391.55	388.05	388.29	388.33	395.38	390.66	390.45
Leather and allied products	441.96	446.03	448.67	438.36	428.61	442.18	430.13	450.38	458.25	448.15	460.18	441.58	452.80	443.51	459.42
Paper and paper products	764.04	772.17	781.75	762.11	746.34	748.02	761.82	771.49	779.03	792.92	778.16	787.71	778.30	777.96	782.93
Printing and related support activities	604.73	618.71	617.31	618.51	611.91	616.61	609.94	613.45	610.35	609.53	615.01	627.26	630.04	627.64	633.62
Petroleum and coal products	1,114.51	1,084.14	1,086.02	1,089.58	1,075.73	1,088.89	1,113.21	1,088.87	1,079.35	1,071.21	1,046.17	1,093.25	1,099.74	1,109.58	1,055.56
Chemicals	831.76	833.62	854.41	856.71	855.86	841.45	844.61	824.59	822.80	816.62	815.58	833.55	825.85	823.62	842.91
Plastics and rubber products	591.58	607.88	609.35	606.56	597.65	603.99	594.80	603.72	611.05	604.10	612.82	614.73	609.69	609.12	626.93
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	509.58	532.84	516.80	527.15	521.96	521.30	535.62	523.89	528.45	539.89	533.01	536.54	545.44	537.80	542.05
Trade, transportation, and utilities	498.43	514.54	499.33	500.94	500.74	502.59	517.24	509.49	516.10	526.47	520.67	523.15	523.82	515.70	516.91
Wholesale trade	685.00	718.24	702.32	706.46	701.24	699.36	722.72	707.24	712.12	732.29	719.34	723.51	734.98	728.08	730.36
Retail trade	377.58	383.11	375.77	375.05	372.55	375.95	388.31	381.82	385.56	393.08	387.43	388.62	386.08	379.36	383.42
Transportation and warehousing	618.58	637.06	623.08	615.16	611.17	620.62	629.15	624.76	638.99	654.50	650.89	649.62	652.00	648.51	647.13
Utilities	1,095.90	1,136.51	1,131.62	1,118.84	1,127.20	1,121.29	1,144.71	1,129.81	1,118.17	1,141.09	1,131.32	1,145.50	1,160.92	1,149.74	1,149.74
Information	805.00	850.81	823.81	847.87	827.64	827.17	851.55	832.11	837.68	861.18	856.34	868.48	878.53	856.49	864.32
Financial activities	645.10	672.43	651.17	673.43	654.98	651.99	681.35	654.37	657.73	682.80	665.17	673.31	699.61	683.16	690.22
Professional and business services	618.87	662.21	632.84	652.90	646.03	645.87	666.59	647.58	654.79	671.48	659.81	663.97	684.45	672.62	678.27
Education and health services	544.59	564.92	553.48	560.22	554.69	555.88	563.65	557.50	562.90	571.38	567.13	569.73	572.13	570.89	572.51
Leisure and hospitality	241.36	250.11	241.92	241.36	242.68	243.64	248.01	246.38	249.42	255.89	253.88	251.65	256.41	253.00	257.30
Other services	443.37	456.58	447.83	451.98	448.76	450.98	458.18	454.30	455.70	457.39	457.17	458.61	462.21	459.84	463.54

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

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.
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	43.5	37.2	33.6	38.8	40.8	38.5	39.2	41.7	48.0	50.2	52.2	52.9
2003	51.6	50.2	62.1	64.9	59.9	57.6	56.5	51.4	56.5	55.0	51.4	55.6
2004	52.5	61.3	52.7	60.8	54.9	58.5	59.0	60.4	53.6	53.1	62.2	60.4
2005	64.2	64.6	64.0	62.8	56.7	55.9	59.4	55.9	55.8	57.7	53.6	56.1
Over 3-month span:												
2002	39.6	33.8	34.9	33.8	35.3	42.3	39.2	34.4	42.6	48.6	48.7	50.2
2003	55.9	53.2	57.0	64.2	70.3	65.6	59.9	55.2	57.9	59.0	60.4	55.8
2004	51.3	55.9	56.8	61.3	57.2	59.4	62.8	63.7	59.9	53.4	57.2	62.2
2005	70.5	66.7	66.0	66.9	63.3	62.4	60.3	62.6	57.7	59.0	57.7	57.9
Over 6-month span:												
2002	34.7	33.1	31.1	33.3	33.5	36.5	32.7	32.4	40.8	44.8	47.7	47.5
2003	49.8	51.8	55.0	60.8	63.5	63.7	63.3	62.6	58.3	62.1	55.4	55.2
2004	54.1	57.2	57.6	56.3	56.5	58.1	65.8	63.8	61.9	59.2	62.8	60.8
2005	63.8	63.3	67.1	68.2	67.1	67.1	63.5	62.9	62.6	62.1	61.5	59.2
Over 12-month span:												
2002	34.5	31.5	32.9	33.5	34.2	35.1	32.7	33.1	37.1	36.7	37.2	39.2
2003	40.3	42.1	44.8	48.4	50.7	57.7	57.0	55.2	56.7	58.3	60.1	60.3
2004	60.1	61.0	59.5	58.8	58.3	60.3	60.6	62.8	60.3	58.8	59.7	61.3
2005	67.3	65.3	66.0	64.7	65.8	65.3	67.6	66.4	66.5	66.4	65.5	65.3
	Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries											
Over 1-month span:												
2002	34.5	17.3	17.3	10.7	22.0	17.3	17.3	31.5	26.8	38.1	42.3	42.3
2003	41.1	45.2	47.0	63.1	50.0	48.2	56.5	43.5	41.7	43.5	40.5	42.3
2004	36.9	48.2	43.5	48.2	38.7	37.5	42.3	45.8	44.0	44.6	48.2	51.8
2005	63.1	48.2	56.0	53.0	47.0	58.9	51.2	44.6	40.5	47.6	43.5	34.5
Over 3-month span:												
2002	15.5	11.3	13.7	9.5	8.9	11.9	15.5	15.5	17.9	29.2	30.4	33.3
2003	45.2	42.9	43.5	57.7	60.1	58.3	55.4	46.4	47.0	42.9	42.9	37.5
2004	35.1	39.9	40.5	42.3	35.1	33.9	40.5	41.7	42.3	40.5	39.9	43.5
2005	56.5	52.4	52.4	51.2	47.6	54.8	48.2	52.4	39.3	42.3	35.7	38.7
Over 6-month span:												
2002	11.9	11.3	7.1	8.3	9.5	10.7	7.1	9.5	12.5	16.1	25.0	24.4
2003	28.0	32.7	35.1	47.0	50.0	52.4	54.2	52.4	48.8	51.2	41.1	38.7
2004	31.5	35.1	36.3	34.5	32.1	33.3	44.0	39.3	32.1	36.9	34.5	39.3
2005	42.9	41.7	50.0	50.6	51.2	53.0	45.8	45.8	47.6	45.2	44.6	38.1
Over 12-month span:												
2002	10.7	6.0	6.5	6.0	8.3	7.1	7.1	8.3	10.7	10.7	9.5	10.7
2003	13.1	14.3	13.1	20.2	23.2	35.7	36.9	38.1	36.3	44.0	44.6	44.6
2004	44.6	44.6	41.7	40.5	37.5	36.3	32.1	33.9	32.7	33.3	33.3	37.5
2005	44.6	40.5	40.5	40.5	39.3	42.3	48.8	48.8	44.6	45.2	43.5	42.9

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						
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.[p]	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.[p]
Total[2]	3,960	3,844	4,061	4,154	4,248	4,288	4,433	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2
Industry														
Total private[2]	3,476	3,363	3,604	3,659	3,790	3,828	3,953	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3
Construction	161	148	162	140	134	103	118	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.6
Manufacturing	301	305	310	307	364	355	395	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	640	605	686	736	639	673	788	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.9
Professional and business services	616	651	661	728	805	780	814	3.4	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.4
Education and health services	659	643	678	691	754	719	738	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.9
Leisure and hospitality	487	482	501	520	573	599	570	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.1
Government	467	478	464	492	476	465	485	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
Region[3]														
Northeast	699	699	747	824	791	819	900	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.4
South	1,507	1,498	1,548	1,582	1,630	1,553	1,702	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.4
Midwest	777	739	809	783	764	776	808	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5
West	935	911	955	991	1,062	1,119	1,055	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.4

[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						
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.[p]	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.[p]
Total[2]	4,899	4,995	4,831	4,803	4,988	5,042	4,889	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.6
Industry														
Total private[2]	4,508	4,741	4,396	4,395	4,615	4,681	4,534	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.0
Construction	366	365	351	338	356	383	321	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.8	5.1	4.3
Manufacturing	378	380	353	325	358	370	358	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,099	1,045	1,070	968	984	990	937	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.6
Professional and business services	905	967	860	988	994	1,055	1,000	5.2	5.6	4.9	5.7	5.7	6.0	5.7
Education and health services	465	521	482	465	531	488	500	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	846	850	794	827	886	918	948	6.5	6.5	6.1	6.3	6.7	6.9	7.2
Government	392	338	409	380	353	355	348	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
Region[3]														
Northeast	729	841	738	718	731	717	810	2.9	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.2
South	1,877	1,849	1,907	1,993	1,944	1,944	1,804	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.7
Midwest	1,072	1,123	1,008	997	1,096	1,047	1,051	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.3
West	1,207	1,177	1,160	1,122	1,204	1,283	1,176	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	4.0	4.3	3.9

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

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

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

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

[p] = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels[1] (in thousands)							Percent						
	2006							2006						
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.[p]	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.[p]
Total[2]	4,631	4,479	4,386	4,380	4,524	4,699	4,521	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.3
Industry														
Total private[2]	4,299	4,168	4,083	4,050	4,246	4,400	4,235	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.7
Construction	324	415	348	332	351	420	366	4.3	5.5	4.6	4.4	4.7	5.6	4.9
Manufacturing	370	358	364	391	344	346	358	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,082	935	997	1,004	962	1,011	1,012	4.2	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.9
Professional and business services	755	735	705	781	933	990	860	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.5	5.3	5.7	4.9
Education and health services	424	431	460	390	413	422	408	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3
Leisure and hospitality	802	818	801	711	762	804	824	6.2	6.3	6.1	5.4	5.8	6.1	6.2
Government	315	306	304	322	278	296	268	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2
Region[3]														
Northeast	724	763	695	766	763	699	682	2.8	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.7
South	1,858	1,687	1,703	1,659	1,599	1,936	1,714	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	4.0	3.5
Midwest	871	1,087	942	904	1,028	992	1,098	2.8	3.4	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.5
West	1,137	979	1,070	1,031	1,101	1,053	1,029	3.8	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.4

[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						
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.[p]	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.[p]
Total[2]	2,699	2,623	2,597	2,473	2,606	2,794	2,681	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.0
Industry														
Total private[2]	2,554	2,469	2,442	2,309	2,461	2,651	2,539	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.2
Construction	154	157	143	131	135	142	142	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9
Manufacturing	190	189	194	182	195	216	221	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	615	586	604	594	571	653	621	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.4
Professional and business services	386	412	388	401	425	495	442	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.5
Education and health services	290	277	300	262	278	279	270	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5
Leisure and hospitality	622	549	542	495	544	561	583	4.8	4.2	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.4
Government	146	156	153	159	143	143	141	.7	.7	.7	.7	.6	.6	.6
Region[3]														
Northeast	358	378	404	383	366	411	378	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5
South	1,153	1,081	1,095	1,029	1,047	1,141	1,134	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.3
Midwest	552	562	551	522	605	563	544	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.7
West	631	598	553	544	579	632	611	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.0

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

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

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

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

[p] = preliminary.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage[1]	
		June 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2005-06[2]	Second quarter 2006	Percent change, second quarter 2005-06[2]
United States[3]	8,774.8	135,481.1	2.0	$784	4.4
Private industry	8,496.4	114,201.0	2.2	774	4.6
Natural resources and mining	123.8	1,904.1	2.7	790	13.3
Construction	875.1	7,870.8	5.5	820	5.8
Manufacturing	364.2	14,256.1	-.1	952	4.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,895.9	26,042.5	1.5	682	4.0
Information	144.2	3,065.0	-.1	1,188	4.7
Financial activities	846.1	8,219.2	1.9	1,141	5.4
Professional and business services	1,425.8	17,646.2	4.2	944	4.4
Education and health services	794.6	16,871.9	2.7	735	4.4
Leisure and hospitality	708.1	13,570.7	2.0	330	4.8
Other services	1,109.9	4,446.1	1.2	509	4.3
Government	278.3	21,280.1	1.0	836	3.3
Los Angeles, CA	387.2	4,196.7	2.0	882	3.6
Private industry	383.3	3,607.8	2.3	864	4.2
Natural resources and mining	.6	12.0	4.8	1,317	20.6
Construction	14.1	158.4	6.1	876	3.9
Manufacturing	15.9	468.3	-1.0	938	5.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	55.8	804.7	1.8	749	4.3
Information	8.9	210.4	4.6	1,433	-2.9
Financial activities	25.1	249.3	1.9	1,368	5.6
Professional and business services	43.2	600.9	([4])	1,007	6.3
Education and health services	28.2	463.3	2.0	810	4.0
Leisure and hospitality	27.1	394.2	2.4	491	4.9
Other services	164.3	246.0	4.0	410	2.8
Government	3.9	588.9	.1	993	.5
Cook, IL	134.0	2,565.5	1.4	942	4.3
Private industry	132.8	2,246.9	1.6	936	4.8
Natural resources and mining	.1	1.5	-2.4	998	7.3
Construction	11.7	100.6	5.3	1,147	6.2
Manufacturing	7.3	246.7	-2.2	960	4.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27.4	480.5	.7	771	4.6
Information	2.5	59.5	-2.5	1,308	6.9
Financial activities	15.0	220.8	1.1	1,477	7.4
Professional and business services	27.5	436.6	3.7	1,186	2.0
Education and health services	13.2	360.2	1.9	799	4.6
Leisure and hospitality	11.3	240.1	3.3	416	8.9
Other services	13.4	96.5	.0	676	6.0
Government	1.2	318.7	.0	983	.8
New York, NY	115.7	2,312.6	2.2	1,453	7.8
Private industry	115.5	1,860.5	2.8	1,557	7.4
Natural resources and mining	.0	.1	4.2	1,272	11.2
Construction	2.2	31.6	7.1	1,386	7.9
Manufacturing	3.0	39.8	-6.2	1,066	-.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.3	241.4	1.5	1,100	6.6
Information	4.2	132.1	1.4	1,826	6.8
Financial activities	17.6	369.5	3.2	2,810	10.8
Professional and business services	23.1	466.0	3.2	1,660	4.5
Education and health services	8.1	279.5	2.1	956	6.5
Leisure and hospitality	10.5	201.2	2.5	711	6.6
Other services	16.7	85.2	-.1	876	7.4
Government	.2	452.1	-.3	1,028	9.4
Harris, TX	92.0	1,941.2	4.1	959	7.5
Private industry	91.6	1,695.4	4.6	976	7.6
Natural resources and mining	1.4	71.2	8.7	2,680	17.2
Construction	6.3	141.6	8.7	912	7.5
Manufacturing	4.6	176.3	5.4	1,189	4.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.2	406.2	3.4	862	5.6
Information	1.3	32.2	.0	1,150	4.5
Financial activities	10.0	116.8	1.6	1,180	7.2
Professional and business services	17.9	317.6	6.3	1,075	6.6
Education and health services	9.6	201.9	3.9	806	4.5
Leisure and hospitality	7.0	170.6	2.3	366	9.3
Other services	10.7	57.1	1.6	553	4.3
Government	.4	245.8	.9	843	6.3
Maricopa, AZ	91.2	1,784.4	5.7	794	4.5
Private industry	90.7	1,601.1	6.0	782	5.2
Natural resources and mining	.5	9.8	-2.7	644	18.4
Construction	9.2	181.4	11.6	806	6.1
Manufacturing	3.4	137.5	2.8	1,076	6.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	19.3	361.7	4.7	765	3.9
Information	1.5	31.9	-2.7	942	3.6
Financial activities	11.0	149.7	4.8	1,020	3.4
Professional and business services	19.5	311.5	5.9	769	5.2
Education and health services	8.7	185.1	6.0	829	6.4
Leisure and hospitality	6.4	175.9	6.0	383	9.4
Other services	6.4	48.2	3.6	556	7.8
Government	.6	183.4	2.8	892	.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage[1]	
		June 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2005-06[2]	Second quarter 2006	Percent change, second quarter 2005-06[2]
Orange, CA	95.5	1,530.4	1.8	$916	6.3
Private industry	94.1	1,375.7	1.7	907	6.1
Natural resources and mining	.2	6.9	.2	549	-6.8
Construction	7.1	109.0	5.8	945	4.8
Manufacturing	5.6	183.8	.3	1,137	11.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	18.0	270.6	.8	845	3.8
Information	1.4	31.4	-2.6	1,226	3.2
Financial activities	11.4	139.5	-1.1	1,381	4.2
Professional and business services	19.3	275.6	2.8	966	8.7
Education and health services	9.9	136.5	3.2	811	4.1
Leisure and hospitality	7.1	173.4	3.2	392	5.7
Other services	14.1	49.0	-.1	542	4.2
Government	1.4	154.6	2.6	995	7.7
Dallas, TX	66.6	1,462.9	3.3	956	4.9
Private industry	66.1	1,304.6	3.7	966	5.0
Natural resources and mining	.5	7.5	4.7	2,925	39.2
Construction	4.3	80.4	3.0	924	8.5
Manufacturing	3.2	148.0	2.7	1,118	5.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.9	303.9	2.5	916	4.3
Information	1.7	53.0	-1.4	1,271	5.0
Financial activities	8.4	140.3	3.8	1,249	5.4
Professional and business services	13.9	261.4	6.5	1,039	.8
Education and health services	6.3	137.0	4.2	906	7.6
Leisure and hospitality	5.1	129.7	3.1	422	5.0
Other services	6.5	40.5	1.0	604	6.3
Government	.4	158.3	.5	874	4.0
San Diego, CA	91.6	1,327.9	1.4	850	4.7
Private industry	90.2	1,105.9	1.7	830	4.3
Natural resources and mining	.8	11.6	-5.3	522	.6
Construction	7.3	95.9	2.9	862	3.0
Manufacturing	3.3	105.1	-.4	1,117	4.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.7	218.9	2.4	691	2.1
Information	1.3	37.2	-1.3	1,839	19.9
Financial activities	10.1	84.8	1.2	1,065	1.9
Professional and business services	16.5	215.4	1.0	1,013	5.0
Education and health services	8.0	122.9	1.1	785	4.7
Leisure and hospitality	6.8	157.8	3.9	376	3.3
Other services	21.3	56.3	2.7	468	2.6
Government	1.4	222.0	.1	949	6.5
King, WA	74.7	1,160.2	3.7	988	6.1
Private industry	74.2	1,006.5	4.3	996	6.8
Natural resources and mining	.4	3.4	2.8	1,172	5.7
Construction	6.6	67.6	14.5	940	5.5
Manufacturing	2.5	111.6	4.6	1,368	8.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.7	220.2	2.3	859	5.3
Information	1.7	72.9	5.0	1,754	4.7
Financial activities	6.8	76.8	2.3	1,232	6.9
Professional and business services	12.4	180.6	7.5	1,156	8.3
Education and health services	6.2	117.9	2.5	774	4.0
Leisure and hospitality	5.8	110.0	1.9	417	5.6
Other services	17.1	45.5	.1	532	6.0
Government	.5	153.7	.0	939	2.1
Miami-Dade, FL	84.1	993.7	1.8	786	3.0
Private industry	83.8	860.3	2.0	763	5.0
Natural resources and mining	.5	8.9	4.1	459	1.1
Construction	5.7	51.9	14.6	850	7.7
Manufacturing	2.6	47.9	-3.2	727	7.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.9	248.7	2.8	731	5.3
Information	1.7	21.8	-5.5	1,108	5.4
Financial activities	10.0	71.8	4.8	1,096	4.2
Professional and business services	16.8	138.8	-3.8	888	1.8
Education and health services	8.5	131.1	3.4	764	5.8
Leisure and hospitality	5.6	99.8	-1.1	457	([4])
Other services	7.6	35.0	3.8	497	2.9
Government	.3	133.4	.1	924	-4.8

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

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

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

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

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

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

State	Establishments, second quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage[1]	
		June 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2005-06	Second quarter 2006	Percent change, second quarter 2005-06
United States[2]	8,774.8	135,481.1	2.0	$784	4.4
Alabama	116.5	1,944.8	2.3	672	4.3
Alaska	20.8	327.2	3.8	788	4.2
Arizona	148.7	2,581.3	5.7	753	4.1
Arkansas	81.1	1,185.3	2.4	612	3.2
California	1,249.0	15,733.0	2.4	888	4.5
Colorado	174.2	2,277.7	2.8	794	3.3
Connecticut	111.5	1,700.6	1.5	971	2.8
Delaware	30.0	430.4	2.0	851	6.8
District of Columbia	31.2	677.9	.4	1,300	5.3
Florida	586.6	7,889.6	3.2	722	4.8
Georgia	263.8	4,054.1	3.2	743	3.1
Hawaii	37.4	621.8	2.5	704	4.0
Idaho	54.7	660.0	5.7	612	7.4
Illinois	347.4	5,912.4	1.7	837	4.1
Indiana	154.6	2,917.5	.9	684	3.0
Iowa	92.5	1,502.9	1.9	639	4.1
Kansas	84.8	1,339.5	1.2	667	5.0
Kentucky	109.2	1,797.2	1.2	672	3.4
Louisiana	122.2	1,831.7	-3.9	680	10.2
Maine	49.1	616.0	.8	632	3.8
Maryland	162.9	2,567.8	1.6	855	4.7
Massachusetts	207.8	3,256.7	1.1	963	5.1
Michigan	256.7	4,320.8	-1.0	783	1.8
Minnesota	173.0	2,731.9	2.3	789	4.0
Mississippi	68.6	1,127.4	.9	587	5.6
Missouri	171.7	2,743.6	1.6	703	3.7
Montana	41.2	442.8	4.3	575	4.0
Nebraska	57.4	915.6	1.1	632	5.7
Nevada	70.7	1,284.6	5.2	748	1.4
New Hampshire	48.6	639.1	1.2	774	2.5
New Jersey	277.5	4,053.9	1.0	948	5.1
New Mexico	52.6	824.4	5.0	653	4.6
New York	570.4	8,566.2	1.0	962	5.4
North Carolina	241.1	3,965.0	3.0	690	3.8
North Dakota	25.3	342.4	2.7	591	5.3
Ohio	291.5	5,396.5	.4	716	3.3
Oklahoma	96.2	1,512.5	3.0	639	7.4
Oregon	127.9	1,732.5	3.0	710	3.3
Pennsylvania	332.2	5,675.5	1.0	766	3.9
Rhode Island	35.9	490.7	.6	755	4.7
South Carolina	125.0	1,858.5	1.5	646	4.2
South Dakota	29.6	396.1	2.3	563	4.3
Tennessee	136.1	2,749.2	2.2	703	4.9
Texas	532.8	9,965.6	3.8	781	5.8
Utah	86.4	1,182.9	5.6	655	5.3
Vermont	24.6	307.7	1.1	665	3.1
Virginia	219.6	3,697.5	2.1	822	4.4
Washington	210.9	2,911.9	3.0	799	5.1
West Virginia	48.3	714.3	1.6	636	3.9
Wisconsin	162.6	2,828.3	1.1	685	3.3
Wyoming	23.9	278.6	5.1	685	10.3
Puerto Rico	60.0	1,039.6	-.4	435	4.1
Virgin Islands	3.4	45.3	3.2	679	5.6

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

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

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

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

Year	Average establishments	Average annual employment	Total annual wages (in thousands)	Average annual wage per employee	Average weekly wage
	Total covered (UI and UCFE)				
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 industries[2]										
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.

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

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

Table 26. Average annual wages for 2004 and 2005 for all covered workers[1] 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[1] by metropolitan area — Continued

Metropolitan area[2]	Average annual wages[3]		
	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 workers[1] 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 workers[1] 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 workers[1] 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	1996	1997[1]	1998[1]	1999[1]	2000[1]	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Civilian noninstitutional population	200,591	203,133	205,220	207,753	212,577	215,092	217,570	221,168	223,357	226,082	228,815
Civilian labor force	133,943	136,297	137,673	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428
Labor force participation rate	66.8	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66	66	66.2
Employed	126,708	129,558	131,463	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427
Employment-population ratio	63.2	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1
Unemployed	7,236	6,739	6,210	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001
Unemployment rate	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4	4.7	5.8	6	5.5	5.1	4.6
Not in the labor force	66,647	66,837	67,547	68,385	69,994	71,359	72,707	74,658	75,956	76,762	77,387

[1] Not strictly comparable with prior years.

28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total private employment	100,169	103,113	106,021	108,686	110,996	110,707	108,828	108,416	109,814	111,899	114,184
Total nonfarm employment	119,708	122,776	125,930	128,993	131,785	131,826	130,341	129,999	131,435	133,703	136,174
Goods-producing	23,410	23,886	24,354	24,465	24,649	23,873	22,557	21,816	21,882	22,190	22,570
Natural resources and mining	637	654	645	598	599	606	583	572	591	628	684
Construction	5,536	5,813	6,149	6,545	6,787	6,826	6,716	6,735	6,976	7,336	7,689
Manufacturing	17,237	17,419	17,560	17,322	17,263	16,441	15,259	14,510	14,315	14,226	14,197
Private service-providing	76,759	79,227	81,667	84,221	86,346	86,834	86,271	86,599	87,932	89,709	91,615
Trade, transportation, and utilities	24,239	24,700	25,186	25,771	26,225	25,983	25,497	25,287	25,533	25,959	26,231
Wholesale trade	5,522.00	5,663.90	5,795.20	5,892.50	5,933.20	5,772.70	5,652.30	5,607.50	5,662.90	5,764.40	5,897.60
Retail trade	14,142.50	14,388.90	14,609.30	14,970.10	15,279.80	15,238.60	15,025.10	14,917.30	15,058.20	15,279.60	15,319.30
Transportation and warehousing	3,935.30	4,026.50	4,168.00	4,300.30	4,410.30	4,372.00	4,223.60	4,185.40	4,248.60	4,360.90	4,465.80
Utilities	639.6	620.9	613.4	608.5	601.3	599.4	596.2	577	563.8	554	548.5
Information	2,940	3,084	3,218	3,419	3,631	3,629	3,395	3,188	3,118	3,061	3,055
Financial activities	6,969	7,178	7,462	7,648	7,687	7,807	7,847	7,977	8,031	8,153	8,363
Professional and business services	13,462	14,335	15,147	15,957	16,666	16,476	15,976	15,987	16,395	16,954	17,552
Education and health services	13,683	14,087	14,446	14,798	15,109	15,645	16,199	16,588	16,953	17,372	17,838
Leisure and hospitality	10,777	11,018	11,232	11,543	11,862	12,036	11,986	12,173	12,493	12,816	13,143
Other services	4,690	4,825	4,976	5,087	5,168	5,258	5,372	5,401	5,409	5,395	5,432
Government	19,539	19,664	19,909	20,307	20,790	21,118	21,513	21,583	21,621	21,804	21,990

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

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Private sector:											
Average weekly hours	34.3	34.5	34.5	34.3	34.3	34	33.9	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	12.04	12.51	13.01	13.49	14.02	14.54	14.97	15.37	15.69	16.13	16.76
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	413.28	431.86	448.56	463.15	481.01	493.79	506.72	518.06	529.09	544.33	567.87
Goods-producing:											
Average weekly hours	40.8	41.1	40.8	40.8	40.7	39.9	39.9	39.8	40	40.1	40.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	13.38	13.82	14.23	14.71	15.27	15.78	16.33	16.8	17.19	17.6	18.02
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	546.48	568.43	580.99	599.99	621.86	630.04	651.61	669.13	688.17	705.31	729.87
Natural resources and mining											
Average weekly hours	46	46.2	44.9	44.2	44.4	44.6	43.2	43.6	44.5	45.6	45.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	15.1	15.57	16.2	16.33	16.55	17	17.19	17.56	18.07	18.72	19.9
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	695.07	720.11	727.28	721.74	734.92	757.92	741.97	765.94	803.82	853.71	908.01
Construction:											
Average weekly hours	38.9	38.9	38.8	39	39.2	38.7	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.6	39
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	15.11	15.67	16.23	16.8	17.48	18	18.52	18.95	19.23	19.46	20.02
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	588.48	609.48	629.75	655.11	685.78	695.89	711.82	726.83	735.55	750.22	781.04
Manufacturing:											
Average weekly hours	41.3	41.7	41.4	41.4	41.3	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.8	40.7	41.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	12.75	13.14	13.45	13.85	14.32	14.76	15.29	15.74	16.15	16.56	16.8
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	526.55	548.22	557.12	573.17	590.65	595.19	618.75	635.99	658.59	673.37	690.83
Private service-providing:											
Average weekly hours	32.6	32.8	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	11.59	12.07	12.61	13.09	13.62	14.18	14.59	14.99	15.29	15.74	16.42
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	377.37	395.51	413.5	427.98	445.74	461.08	473.8	484.81	494.22	509.58	532.84
Trade, transportation, and utilities:											
Average weekly hours	34.1	34.3	34.2	33.9	33.8	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.5	33.4	33.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	11.46	11.9	12.39	12.82	13.31	13.7	14.02	14.34	14.58	14.92	15.4
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	390.64	407.57	423.3	434.31	449.88	459.53	471.27	481.14	488.42	498.43	514.61
Wholesale trade:											
Average weekly hours	38.6	38.8	38.6	38.6	38.8	38.4	38	37.9	37.8	37.7	38
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	13.8	14.41	15.07	15.62	16.28	16.77	16.98	17.36	17.65	18.16	18.91
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	533.29	559.39	582.21	602.77	631.4	643.45	644.38	657.29	667.09	685	718.3
Retail trade:											
Average weekly hours	38.6	38.8	38.6	38.6	38.8	38.4	38	37.9	37.8	37.7	38
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	13.8	14.41	15.07	15.62	16.28	16.77	16.98	17.36	17.65	18.16	18.91
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	533.29	559.39	582.21	602.77	631.4	643.45	644.38	657.29	667.09	685	718.3
Transportation and warehousing:											
Average weekly hours	39.1	39.4	38.7	37.6	37.4	36.7	36.8	36.8	37.2	37	36.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	13.45	13.78	14.12	14.55	15.05	15.33	15.76	16.25	16.52	16.7	17.28
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	525.6	542.55	546.86	547.97	562.31	562.7	579.75	598.41	614.82	618.58	637.14
Utilities:											
Average weekly hours	42	42	42	42	42	41.4	40.9	41.1	40.9	41.1	41.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	19.78	20.59	21.48	22.03	22.75	23.58	23.96	24.77	25.61	26.68	27.42
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	830.74	865.26	902.94	924.59	955.66	977.18	979.09	1,017.27	1,048.44	1,095.90	1,136.08
Information:											
Average weekly hours	36.4	36.3	36.6	36.7	36.8	36.9	36.5	36.2	36.3	36.5	36.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	16.3	17.14	17.67	18.4	19.07	19.8	20.2	21.01	21.4	22.06	23.23
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	592.68	622.4	646.52	675.32	700.89	731.11	738.17	760.81	777.05	805	850.81
Financial activities:											
Average weekly hours	35.5	35.7	36	35.8	35.9	35.8	35.6	35.5	35.5	35.9	35.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	12.71	13.22	13.93	14.47	14.98	15.59	16.17	17.14	17.52	17.94	18.8
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	451.49	472.37	500.95	517.57	537.37	558.02	575.51	609.08	622.87	645.1	672.4
Professional and business services:											
Average weekly hours	34.1	34.3	34.3	34.4	34.5	34.2	34.2	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	13	13.57	14.27	14.85	15.52	16.33	16.81	17.21	17.48	18.08	19.12
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	442.81	465.51	490	510.99	535.07	557.84	574.66	587.02	597.56	618.87	662.23
Education and health services:											
Average weekly hours	31.9	32.2	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.6	32.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	12.17	12.56	13	13.44	13.95	14.64	15.21	15.64	16.15	16.71	17.38
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	388.27	404.65	418.82	431.35	449.29	473.39	492.74	505.69	523.78	544.59	564.95
Leisure and hospitality:											
Average weekly hours	25.9	26	26.2	26.1	26.1	25.8	25.8	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	6.99	7.32	7.67	7.96	8.32	8.57	8.81	9	9.15	9.38	9.75
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	180.98	190.52	200.82	208.05	217.2	220.73	227.17	230.42	234.86	241.36	250.11
Other services:											
Average weekly hours	32.5	32.7	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.3	32	31.4	31	30.9	30.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	10.85	11.29	11.79	12.26	12.73	13.27	13.72	13.84	13.98	14.34	14.77
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	352.62	368.63	384.25	398.77	413.41	428.64	439.76	434.41	433.04	443.37	456.6

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	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec. 2006	
Civilian workers[2]	97.0	98.0	98.6	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.6	102.7	103.3	0.6	3.3
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	96.8	98.0	98.5	99.4	100.0	100.9	101.6	103.0	103.7	.7	3.7
Management, business, and financial	97.7	99.0	99.4	99.7	100.0	101.3	101.9	102.7	103.2	.5	3.2
Professional and related	96.3	97.5	98.1	99.3	100.0	100.7	101.4	103.2	104.0	.8	4.0
Sales and office	96.8	97.7	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.6	102.4	103.0	.6	3.0
Sales and related	96.3	97.3	97.9	99.2	100.0	99.9	101.1	101.7	102.3	.6	2.3
Office and administrative support	97.1	98.0	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.9	101.9	102.8	103.5	.7	3.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	97.0	97.8	98.8	99.5	100.0	100.8	102.0	103.0	103.6	.6	3.6
Construction and extraction	97.1	97.6	98.5	99.4	100.0	100.7	102.0	103.0	103.7	.7	3.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair	96.9	98.0	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.9	102.0	103.0	103.6	.6	3.6
Production, transportation, and material moving	97.7	98.4	99.0	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.1	101.8	102.4	.6	2.4
Production	97.7	98.5	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.4	101.0	101.6	102.0	.4	2.0
Transportation and material moving	97.6	98.2	98.8	99.8	100.0	100.5	101.3	102.2	102.8	.6	2.8
Service occupations	97.0	97.8	98.3	99.4	100.0	100.8	101.4	102.5	103.5	1.0	3.5
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	96.9	98.0	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.3	101.3	102.0	102.5	.5	2.5
Manufacturing	96.9	98.2	99.1	99.8	100.0	100.1	101.0	101.4	101.8	.4	1.8
Service-providing	97.0	97.9	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.9	101.6	102.9	103.5	.6	3.5
Education and health services	96.4	97.2	97.6	99.1	100.0	100.6	101.3	103.5	104.2	.7	4.2
Health care and social assistance	96.7	97.8	98.5	99.3	100.0	101.1	102.0	103.5	104.3	.8	4.3
Hospitals	96.2	97.5	98.2	99.3	100.0	101.2	101.9	103.2	104.0	.8	4.0
Nursing and residential care facilities	96.6	97.5	98.3	99.2	100.0	101.0	101.4	102.6	103.7	1.1	3.7
Education services	96.1	96.7	97.0	99.0	100.0	100.2	100.7	103.4	104.1	.7	4.1
Elementary and secondary schools	96.0	96.4	96.7	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.5	104.2	.7	4.2
Public administration[3]	95.8	97.1	97.5	99.0	100.0	100.6	101.2	102.4	103.8	1.4	3.8
Private industry workers	97.2	98.2	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.5	103.2	.7	3.2
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	97.1	98.5	99.1	99.6	100.0	101.1	101.9	102.9	103.5	.6	3.5
Management, business, and financial	97.9	99.1	99.6	99.7	100.0	101.3	102.0	102.7	103.1	.4	3.1
Professional and related	96.5	98.0	98.8	99.5	100.0	101.0	101.8	103.1	103.9	.8	3.9
Sales and office	96.8	97.8	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.6	102.3	102.9	.6	2.9
Sales and related	96.2	97.2	97.9	99.2	100.0	99.9	101.1	101.7	102.3	.6	2.3
Office and administrative support	97.2	98.1	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.9	102.7	103.4	.7	3.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	97.1	97.9	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.8	102.1	103.0	103.6	.6	3.6
Construction and extraction	97.2	97.7	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.7	102.2	103.1	103.7	.6	3.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair	97.0	98.1	99.3	99.6	100.0	100.9	102.1	103.0	103.4	.4	3.4
Production, transportation, and material moving	97.8	98.5	99.0	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.1	101.7	102.3	.6	2.3
Production	97.7	98.6	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.4	101.0	101.6	102.0	.4	2.0
Transportation and material moving	97.9	98.3	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.4	101.2	102.0	102.6	.6	2.6
Service occupations	97.7	98.5	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.5	102.3	103.1	.8	3.1
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries	96.9	98.0	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.3	101.3	102.0	102.5	.5	2.5
Management, professional, and related	95.6	98.0	99.2	100.2	100.0	100.2	100.7	101.6	102.0	.4	2.0
Sales and office	95.8	96.8	98.0	99.7	100.0	99.9	102.7	102.1	102.8	.7	2.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	97.3	97.9	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.9	102.7	103.3	.6	3.3
Production, transportation, and material moving	97.8	98.6	99.2	99.8	100.0	100.3	101.0	101.6	102.0	.4	2.0
Construction	96.7	97.4	98.5	99.7	100.0	100.7	101.9	103.0	103.6	.6	3.6
Manufacturing	96.9	98.2	99.1	99.8	100.0	100.1	101.0	101.4	101.8	.4	1.8
Management, professional, and related	95.1	97.6	98.9	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.5	101.3	101.4	.1	1.4
Sales and office	96.3	97.6	98.7	99.9	100.0	99.5	102.8	101.3	102.1	.8	2.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	97.9	98.3	99.2	99.5	100.0	100.1	100.8	101.5	102.1	.6	2.1
Production, transportation, and material moving	97.9	98.7	99.3	99.8	100.0	100.2	100.9	101.5	101.9	.4	1.9
Service-providing industries	97.3	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	101.0	101.8	102.7	103.4	.7	3.4
Management, professional, and related	97.4	98.6	99.1	99.5	100.0	101.3	102.2	103.2	103.8	.6	3.8
Sales and office	96.9	97.9	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.6	101.5	102.3	102.9	.6	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	96.7	97.9	99.0	99.4	100.0	101.2	102.5	103.6	104.0	.4	4.0
Production, transportation, and material moving	97.7	98.3	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.3	101.9	102.6	.7	2.6
Service occupations	97.7	98.5	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.5	102.3	103.1	.8	3.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	97.0	98.1	98.5	99.4	100.0	100.8	101.4	102.4	103.0	.6	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	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec. 2006	
Wholesale trade	96.0	97.7	97.7	99.2	100.0	100.3	100.8	102.4	102.9	0.5	2.9
Retail trade	97.1	98.1	98.8	99.5	100.0	100.6	101.2	101.9	102.7	.8	2.7
Transportation and warehousing	98.5	98.4	98.6	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.0	101.6	102.2	.6	2.2
Utilities	95.1	98.1	99.3	99.5	100.0	107.8	109.3	110.1	110.4	.3	10.4
Information	96.8	98.3	99.2	99.5	100.0	100.9	102.1	103.0	103.2	.2	3.2
Financial activities	96.8	98.4	99.4	99.2	100.0	101.2	101.8	102.1	102.5	.4	2.5
Finance and insurance	97.8	98.7	100.0	99.5	100.0	101.5	102.4	102.6	102.9	.3	2.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	91.2	96.9	96.7	98.6	100.0	99.8	99.3	100.2	100.8	.6	.8
Professional and business services	98.5	99.1	99.5	99.6	100.0	101.1	102.2	102.9	103.5	.6	3.5
Education and health services	96.7	97.7	98.4	99.3	100.0	101.0	101.8	103.2	104.1	.9	4.1
Education services	96.4	97.1	97.5	99.6	100.0	100.7	101.5	103.2	104.2	1.0	4.2
Health care and social assistance	96.7	97.8	98.5	99.3	100.0	101.1	101.9	103.2	104.1	.9	4.1
Hospitals	96.0	97.5	98.2	99.2	100.0	101.3	102.0	103.2	103.9	.7	3.9
Leisure and hospitality	97.7	98.5	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.3	102.4	103.7	1.3	3.7
Accommodation and food services	97.9	98.7	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.5	101.4	102.5	104.0	1.5	4.0
Other services, except public administration	97.2	98.0	98.6	99.9	100.0	101.4	102.7	103.6	104.0	.4	4.0
State and local government workers	96.1	96.9	97.2	99.1	100.0	100.5	100.9	103.2	104.1	.9	4.1
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	96.2	97.0	97.3	99.0	100.0	100.3	100.8	103.3	104.0	.7	4.0
Professional and related	96.1	96.8	97.1	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.8	103.4	104.0	.6	4.0
Sales and office	96.5	97.5	97.6	99.3	100.0	100.9	101.5	103.3	104.1	.8	4.1
Office and administrative support	96.4	97.4	97.5	99.2	100.0	101.0	101.6	103.5	104.2	.7	4.2
Service occupations	95.5	96.2	96.7	99.1	100.0	100.6	101.2	103.1	104.5	1.4	4.5
Workers by industry											
Education and health services	96.1	96.7	97.0	99.0	100.0	100.3	100.8	103.7	104.3	.6	4.3
Education services	96.1	96.6	96.9	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.5	104.1	.6	4.1
Schools	96.1	96.6	96.9	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.5	104.1	.6	4.1
Elementary and secondary schools	96.0	96.4	96.6	98.8	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.6	104.2	.6	4.2
Health care and social assistance	96.5	97.6	98.0	99.5	100.0	101.3	102.9	105.1	105.7	.6	5.7
Hospitals	96.7	97.6	98.0	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.3	103.3	104.3	1.0	4.3
Public administration[3]	95.8	97.1	97.5	99.0	100.0	100.6	101.2	102.4	103.8	1.4	3.8

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2004	2005				2006				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec. 2006	
Civilian workers[1]	97.5	98.1	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.5	102.6	103.2	0.6	3.2
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	97.5	98.3	98.8	99.4	100.0	100.8	101.6	102.9	103.6	.7	3.6
Management, business, and financial	98.4	99.1	99.5	99.6	100.0	101.2	102.0	102.7	103.1	.4	3.1
Professional and related	97.1	97.8	98.3	99.3	100.0	100.6	101.4	103.1	103.8	.7	3.8
Sales and office	97.2	97.8	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.4	101.6	102.4	103.0	.6	3.0
Sales and related	96.6	97.3	97.8	99.2	100.0	99.8	101.3	102.0	102.5	.5	2.5
Office and administrative support	97.6	98.2	98.8	99.4	100.0	100.8	101.8	102.6	103.3	.7	3.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	97.4	97.8	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.7	103.4	.7	3.4
Construction and extraction	97.4	97.8	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.7	101.9	102.9	103.7	.8	3.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair	97.4	97.8	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.6	101.6	102.6	103.1	.5	3.1
Production, transportation, and material moving	97.8	98.3	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.2	101.9	102.5	.6	2.5
Production	97.5	98.2	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.2	101.8	102.3	.5	2.3
Transportation and material moving	98.2	98.4	98.9	99.7	100.0	100.5	101.2	102.1	102.7	.6	2.7
Service occupations	97.6	98.2	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.5	101.2	102.2	103.2	1.0	3.2
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	97.2	97.9	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.3	102.9	.6	2.9
Manufacturing	97.4	98.2	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.7	101.7	101.9	102.3	.4	2.3
Service-providing	97.5	98.2	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.5	102.7	103.3	.6	3.3
Education and health services	97.0	97.6	98.0	99.1	100.0	100.4	101.1	103.1	103.8	.7	3.8
Health care and social assistance	97.1	98.0	98.5	99.2	100.0	100.8	101.8	103.2	104.1	.9	4.1
Hospitals	96.7	97.6	98.2	99.2	100.0	100.9	101.7	102.9	103.8	.9	3.8
Nursing and residential care facilities	96.9	97.7	98.4	99.1	100.0	100.7	101.2	102.2	103.3	1.1	3.3
Education services	96.9	97.4	97.6	99.0	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.0	103.5	.5	3.5
Elementary and secondary schools	96.9	97.1	97.3	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.3	102.9	103.4	.5	3.4
Public administration[2]	97.0	97.9	98.3	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.1	102.0	103.5	1.5	3.5
Private industry workers	97.6	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.7	102.5	103.2	.7	3.2
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	97.8	98.6	99.2	99.6	100.0	101.1	102.0	103.0	103.6	.6	3.6
Management, business, and financial	98.5	99.2	99.7	99.5	100.0	101.3	102.2	102.8	103.1	.3	3.1
Professional and related	97.2	98.2	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.9	101.8	103.1	104.0	.9	4.0
Sales and office	97.2	97.8	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.4	101.6	102.4	103.0	.6	3.0
Sales and related	96.6	97.3	97.8	99.2	100.0	99.8	101.3	102.0	102.6	.6	2.6
Office and administrative support	97.6	98.2	99.0	99.4	100.0	100.9	101.9	102.6	103.3	.7	3.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	97.5	97.8	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.8	103.4	.6	3.4
Construction and extraction	97.5	97.8	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.7	102.0	103.0	103.7	.7	3.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair	97.4	97.8	99.1	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.6	102.6	103.0	.4	3.0
Production, transportation, and material moving	97.8	98.3	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.2	101.8	102.4	.6	2.4
Production	97.5	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.2	101.7	102.2	.5	2.2
Transportation and material moving	98.2	98.5	98.9	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.2	102.0	102.6	.6	2.6
Service occupations	97.9	98.6	99.0	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.3	102.0	102.9	.9	2.9
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries	97.2	97.9	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.3	102.9	.6	2.9
Management, professional, and related	97.2	98.0	98.8	99.7	100.0	101.1	101.7	102.4	102.8	.4	2.8
Sales and office	96.2	96.8	97.9	99.7	100.0	99.8	103.4	102.2	103.1	.9	3.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	97.4	97.9	98.6	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.9	102.7	103.4	.7	3.4
Production, transportation, and material moving	97.5	98.2	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.3	101.9	102.4	.5	2.4
Construction	96.9	97.3	98.3	99.4	100.0	100.6	102.0	102.9	103.7	.8	3.7
Manufacturing	97.4	98.2	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.7	101.7	101.9	102.3	.4	2.3
Management, professional, and related	97.5	98.2	98.9	99.9	100.0	101.1	101.5	102.2	102.3	.1	2.3
Sales and office	97.2	97.9	98.6	100.0	100.0	99.5	103.8	101.1	102.0	.9	2.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	97.1	97.8	98.6	99.1	100.0	100.9	101.7	102.3	103.0	.7	3.0
Production, transportation, and material moving	97.5	98.3	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.3	101.8	102.3	.5	2.3
Service-providing industries	97.7	98.4	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.6	103.3	.7	3.3
Management, professional, and related	97.9	98.7	99.2	99.6	100.0	101.1	102.0	103.1	103.7	.6	3.7
Sales and office	97.3	97.9	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.4	102.4	102.9	.5	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	97.6	97.8	98.9	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.8	103.0	103.4	.4	3.4
Production, transportation, and material moving	98.2	98.5	98.9	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.0	101.7	102.4	.7	2.4
Service occupations	98.0	98.6	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.3	102.0	102.9	.9	2.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	97.3	97.9	98.4	99.5	100.0	100.4	100.9	102.1	102.7	.6	2.7

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2004	2005				2006				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec. 2006	
Wholesale trade	96.1	97.5	97.4	99.0	100.0	100.2	100.7	102.7	103.0	0.3	3.0
Retail trade	97.4	98.0	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.5	100.9	101.9	102.8	.9	2.8
Transportation and warehousing	98.7	98.2	98.8	99.9	100.0	100.1	100.7	101.4	101.9	.5	1.9
Utilities	97.4	98.4	99.2	99.5	100.0	100.8	102.1	103.0	103.5	.5	3.5
Information	97.6	98.4	99.2	99.3	100.0	101.0	101.7	102.6	102.4	-.2	2.4
Financial activities	97.8	98.7	99.8	99.4	100.0	101.3	102.3	102.5	102.8	.3	2.8
Finance and insurance	99.2	99.1	100.7	99.7	100.0	101.6	102.8	102.9	103.2	.3	3.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	90.7	96.8	96.2	98.3	100.0	99.8	99.9	100.8	101.4	.6	1.4
Professional and business services	99.0	99.5	99.7	99.7	100.0	101.0	102.3	103.0	103.5	.5	3.5
Education and health services	97.0	97.9	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.7	101.6	103.0	104.0	1.0	4.0
Education services	96.8	97.4	97.8	99.7	100.0	100.7	101.4	103.1	104.1	1.0	4.1
Health care and social assistance	97.1	97.9	98.6	99.2	100.0	100.7	101.6	103.0	103.9	.9	3.9
Hospitals	96.5	97.4	98.1	99.1	100.0	100.9	101.8	102.9	103.7	.8	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	97.6	98.3	98.8	99.5	100.0	100.6	101.3	102.3	103.7	1.4	3.7
Accommodation and food services	97.5	97.9	98.3	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.3	102.2	103.8	1.6	3.8
Other services, except public administration	97.1	97.8	98.4	99.8	100.0	101.3	102.6	103.4	103.8	.4	3.8
State and local government workers	97.0	97.6	97.8	99.1	100.0	100.3	100.8	102.8	103.5	.7	3.5
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	97.0	97.5	97.8	99.0	100.0	100.2	100.7	102.9	103.5	.6	3.5
Professional and related	96.9	97.4	97.7	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.7	103.0	103.6	.6	3.6
Sales and office	97.6	98.1	98.0	99.4	100.0	100.6	101.2	102.6	103.2	.6	3.2
Office and administrative support	97.5	98.0	97.9	99.3	100.0	100.7	101.4	102.7	103.4	.7	3.4
Service occupations	96.8	97.3	97.7	99.3	100.0	100.3	100.8	102.4	103.9	1.5	3.9
Workers by industry											
Education and health services	97.0	97.4	97.6	99.0	100.0	100.2	100.7	103.1	103.6	.5	3.6
Education services	96.9	97.3	97.5	98.9	100.0	100.1	100.4	103.0	103.4	.4	3.4
Schools	96.9	97.3	97.5	98.9	100.0	100.1	100.4	103.0	103.4	.4	3.4
Elementary and secondary schools	96.9	97.1	97.2	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.3	103.0	103.4	.4	3.4
Health care and social assistance	97.3	98.1	98.5	99.4	100.0	101.0	103.0	104.8	105.5	.7	5.5
Hospitals	97.7	98.3	98.6	99.4	100.0	100.9	101.4	103.1	104.4	1.3	4.4
Public administration [2]	97.0	97.9	98.3	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.1	102.0	103.5	1.5	3.5

[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	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec. 2006	
Civilian workers	95.7	97.6	98.3	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.6	102.8	103.6	0.8	3.6
Private industry workers	96.2	98.1	99.0	99.7	100.0	101.0	101.7	102.5	103.1	.6	3.1
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	95.4	98.2	99.0	99.8	100.0	101.3	101.8	102.8	103.4	.6	3.4
Sales and office	95.8	97.6	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.8	101.6	102.0	102.9	.9	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	96.4	98.0	99.3	99.8	100.0	101.1	102.7	103.5	104.0	.5	4.0
Production, transportation, and material moving	97.7	98.7	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.1	101.0	101.6	102.0	.4	2.0
Service occupations	97.0	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	101.5	102.2	103.0	103.6	.6	3.6
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	96.3	98.3	99.6	100.4	100.0	99.6	100.4	101.3	101.7	.4	1.7
Manufacturing	96.0	98.3	99.4	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.7	100.5	100.8	.3	.8
Service-providing	96.1	98.1	98.7	99.4	100.0	101.5	102.3	103.0	103.7	.7	3.7
State and local government workers	94.1	95.5	96.0	99.0	100.0	100.7	101.3	104.1	105.2	1.1	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	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec. 2006	
COMPENSATION											
Workers by bargaining status[1]											
Union	97.3	97.9	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.5	101.8	102.4	103.0	0.6	3.0
Goods-producing	97.2	97.7	98.8	99.6	100.0	99.9	101.2	101.8	102.2	.4	2.2
Manufacturing	97.8	98.3	99.1	99.7	100.0	99.3	100.1	100.5	100.8	.3	.8
Service-providing	97.3	98.1	98.8	99.6	100.0	101.0	102.2	102.9	103.6	.7	3.6
Nonunion	97.2	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.7	102.6	103.2	.6	3.2
Goods-producing	96.8	98.1	99.0	99.9	100.0	100.5	101.4	102.0	102.5	.5	2.5
Manufacturing	96.6	98.2	99.1	99.8	100.0	100.3	101.3	101.7	102.1	.4	2.1
Service-providing	97.3	98.3	98.9	99.4	100.0	101.0	101.8	102.7	103.4	.7	3.4
Workers by region[1]											
Northeast	96.6	97.6	98.5	99.2	100.0	100.9	101.8	102.5	103.3	.8	3.3
South	97.7	98.9	99.3	99.7	100.0	101.0	101.6	102.8	103.5	.7	3.5
Midwest	96.9	97.8	98.4	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.7	102.3	102.8	.5	2.8
West	97.4	98.4	99.3	99.7	100.0	100.6	101.8	102.5	103.0	.5	3.0
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers by bargaining status[1]											
Union	97.6	97.9	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.3	101.2	101.7	102.3	.6	2.3
Goods-producing	97.1	97.5	98.5	99.2	100.0	100.5	101.6	101.9	102.3	.4	2.3
Manufacturing	97.1	97.6	98.3	99.0	100.0	100.6	101.2	101.4	101.7	.3	1.7
Service-providing	98.0	98.2	99.0	99.7	100.0	100.1	100.9	101.6	102.2	.6	2.2
Nonunion	97.6	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.8	102.7	103.3	.6	3.3
Goods-producing	97.3	98.0	98.7	99.6	100.0	100.7	101.9	102.4	103.0	.6	3.0
Manufacturing	97.5	98.4	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.0	102.5	.5	2.5
Service-providing	97.7	98.4	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.7	103.4	.7	3.4
Workers by region[1]											
Northeast	97.2	97.8	98.6	99.2	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.5	103.1	.6	3.1
South	98.0	98.9	99.3	99.7	100.0	101.0	101.6	102.9	103.6	.7	3.6
Midwest	97.1	97.8	98.2	99.4	100.0	100.4	101.4	102.0	102.6	.6	2.6
West	98.0	98.4	99.3	99.6	100.0	100.7	102.1	102.7	103.2	.5	3.2

[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

[1] The 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

[1]The 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 disabilty 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 average		2005	2006											
	2005	2006	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.[p]	Dec.[p]
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period	22	20	1	0	1	2	2	1	4	1	4	1	3	1	0
In effect during period	24	23	4	3	4	5	6	5	7	4	6	6	5	5	3
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands)	99.6	70.1	35.0	.0	3.6	4.2	3.1	5.0	10.8	3.0	19.6	3.9	15.0	1.9	.0
In effect during period (in thousands)	102.2	191	41.5	6.5	10.1	12.9	14.2	13.9	18.2	10.4	25.8	22.2	19.9	20.6	16.3
Days idle:															
Number (thousands)	1,736.1	2,687.5	241.5	130.0	124.3	261.5	176.1	179.8	188.0	146.8	215.4	247.7	342.7	349.2	326.0
Percent of estimated working time [1]	.01	.01	.01	(2)	(2)	.01	.01	.01	.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											
	2005	2006	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items	195.3	201.6	196.8	198.3	198.7	199.8	201.5	202.5	202.9	203.5	203.9	202.9	201.8	201.5	201.8
All items (1967 = 100)	585.0	603.9	589.4	593.9	595.2	598.6	603.5	606.5	607.8	609.6	610.9	607.9	604.6	603.6	604.5
Food and beverages	191.2	195.7	193.2	194.5	194.4	194.5	194.2	194.7	195.1	195.6	196.0	196.7	197.5	197.2	197.4
Food	190.7	195.2	192.9	194.1	194.0	194.0	193.7	194.2	194.5	195.0	195.5	196.2	197.1	196.8	197.0
Food at home	189.8	193.1	191.7	193.4	192.6	192.3	191.5	191.9	192.2	192.6	193.1	194.1	195.1	194.3	194.3
Cereals and bakery products	209.0	212.8	208.4	210.6	210.3	210.9	210.9	211.9	212.8	214.6	214.6	213.6	214.6	214.5	214.8
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	184.7	186.6	185.7	185.8	185.4	185.9	185.5	184.7	186.0	185.1	187.1	188.0	188.1	188.4	188.6
Dairy and related products[1]	182.4	181.4	183.2	183.7	183.4	183.0	181.3	181.0	179.6	180.8	180.0	179.9	182.0	180.6	181.0
Fruits and vegetables	241.4	252.9	252.3	258.5	253.4	248.5	246.6	248.0	248.0	249.1	249.2	258.2	261.6	256.8	257.2
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	144.4	147.4	145.5	147.2	147.3	148.0	146.3	146.6	146.6	146.3	146.9	147.5	148.3	148.9	148.5
Other foods at home	167.0	169.6	167.6	169.1	169.1	169.2	168.8	170.0	170.0	171.0	170.6	169.8	170.1	169.2	168.7
Sugar and sweets	165.2	171.5	167.8	169.3	167.3	170.1	171.0	171.3	171.9	173.3	173.5	172.1	172.5	172.7	172.4
Fats and oils	167.7	168.0	165.2	169.9	170.4	168.5	165.0	168.6	167.3	166.9	167.5	167.9	169.1	168.1	166.7
Other foods	182.5	185.0	183.3	184.3	184.7	184.5	184.3	185.4	185.6	186.9	186.1	185.0	185.2	184.0	183.5
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	111.3	113.9	112.4	112.6	113.4	113.0	113.2	114.3	114.4	115.0	113.8	114.2	113.7	113.8	115.1
Food away from home[1]	193.4	199.4	196.0	196.6	197.2	197.6	198.0	198.7	199.2	199.7	200.2	200.5	201.1	201.6	202.2
Other food away from home[1,2]	131.3	136.6	133.7	134.1	134.7	135.2	135.8	136.0	136.3	136.8	137.3	137.6	138.0	138.6	139.1
Alcoholic beverages	195.9	200.7	196.4	198.0	199.5	200.1	200.1	200.8	201.6	201.3	201.2	201.4	201.9	201.6	201.1
Housing	195.7	203.2	198.3	200.0	200.5	201.3	201.7	202.2	203.7	204.7	205.1	205.0	204.4	204.5	204.8
Shelter	224.4	232.1	225.6	226.8	228.3	229.9	230.7	231.2	232.2	233.6	234.2	233.9	234.8	234.9	235.1
Rent of primary residence	217.3	225.1	220.5	220.9	221.6	222.3	222.9	223.6	224.4	225.2	226.2	227.1	228.0	228.9	230.0
Lodging away from home	130.3	136.0	122.8	127.5	133.4	140.4	140.4	137.9	139.1	142.8	141.1	135.0	135.7	130.7	127.7
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	230.2	238.2	232.8	233.4	234.1	234.9	235.8	236.9	237.9	238.8	239.7	240.4	241.3	242.1	242.8
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	117.6	116.5	116.1	115.9	116.2	116.2	116.2	116.3	116.4	116.4	116.2	116.4	116.2	118.3	117.1
Fuels and utilities	179.0	194.7	191.6	198.7	194.6	192.3	190.8	192.0	197.6	198.5	199.0	199.6	190.1	190.6	192.6
Fuels	161.6	177.1	174.7	182.1	177.5	174.8	173.2	174.4	180.4	181.1	181.5	182.0	171.5	172.1	174.2
Fuel oil and other fuels	208.6	234.9	227.8	229.5	230.5	230.4	236.4	239.8	239.1	241.9	245.3	237.1	227.9	227.2	233.2
Gas (piped) and electricity	166.5	182.1	180.0	188.1	182.8	179.9	177.7	178.8	185.6	186.2	186.4	187.4	176.4	177.0	179.0
Household furnishings and operations	126.1	127.0	126.4	126.5	126.8	126.7	126.9	127.2	127.3	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.4	127.2	127.0
Apparel	119.5	119.5	117.5	114.9	116.6	122.0	123.4	122.4	118.9	113.8	116.1	121.7	123.3	121.7	118.6
Men's and boys' apparel	116.1	114.1	114.1	112.4	112.7	116.2	118.0	116.5	113.0	110.3	110.8	114.4	116.4	115.6	113.2
Women's and girls' apparel	110.8	110.7	108.9	103.0	106.3	115.0	116.3	114.4	110.3	102.3	105.7	114.6	116.4	113.9	110.2
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	116.7	116.5	115.0	113.3	116.6	118.7	118.2	118.3	115.0	114.4	115.6	116.5	119.4	117.6	114.1
Footwear	122.6	123.5	121.4	122.3	122.8	125.4	126.1	125.8	123.0	119.1	120.6	124.2	125.6	124.5	123.0
Transportation	173.9	180.9	172.7	175.9	175.8	177.4	184.1	187.6	187.3	189.0	188.5	180.6	174.8	173.9	175.4
Private transportation	170.2	177.0	168.9	172.1	171.9	173.5	180.4	183.9	183.2	184.9	184.5	176.5	170.7	170.0	171.8
New and used motor vehicles[2]	95.6	95.6	95.8	96.2	96.2	96.0	96.0	95.8	95.7	95.6	95.5	95.3	95.2	94.9	94.8
New vehicles	137.9	137.6	138.3	139.3	139.3	138.8	138.4	137.7	137.2	136.9	136.4	136.3	136.8	136.8	137.1
Used cars and trucks[1]	139.4	140.0	139.2	139.3	139.5	140.0	140.4	140.9	141.5	142.1	142.4	141.0	139.3	137.3	136.2
Motor fuel	195.7	221.0	187.3	199.2	198.1	205.8	235.4	250.9	248.4	255.6	254.4	220.1	193.8	191.4	199.3
Gasoline (all types)	194.7	219.9	186.2	198.2	197.0	204.7	234.4	249.8	247.3	254.6	253.2	219.0	192.7	190.3	198.1
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	111.9	117.3	114.0	114.4	114.9	115.4	115.8	117.0	117.0	117.9	118.2	118.7	118.9	119.5	119.5
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	206.9	215.6	210.7	211.2	212.9	213.4	213.9	214.9	215.5	216.7	216.2	217.0	218.5	218.5	218.8
Public transportation	217.3	226.6	217.6	219.9	221.3	222.6	225.3	229.2	234.3	237.4	234.3	229.5	226.9	220.4	217.8
Medical care	323.2	336.2	328.4	329.5	332.1	333.8	334.7	335.6	336.0	337.0	337.7	338.3	339.3	340.1	340.1
Medical care commodities	276.0	285.9	280.8	282.0	283.1	284.3	285.3	286.3	286.3	287.1	287.6	288.1	288.1	286.6	285.9
Medical care services	336.7	350.6	342.0	342.9	346.1	348.0	348.8	349.7	350.3	351.2	352.1	352.7	354.0	355.6	356.0
Professional services	281.7	289.3	284.9	284.7	286.5	287.8	288.5	289.0	289.2	289.8	290.2	290.6	291.4	291.9	292.4
Hospital and related services	439.9	468.1	449.7	453.6	460.4	463.3	464.6	466.1	467.6	469.3	471.1	472.0	474.2	477.7	477.2
Recreation[2]	109.4	110.9	109.7	109.9	110.2	110.6	111.1	111.2	111.2	111.3	111.3	111.1	111.2	111.2	110.8
Video and audio[1,2]	104.2	104.6	103.9	104.1	104.3	105.2	105.8	105.5	105.2	105.0	104.7	104.5	104.1	103.7	102.8
Education and communication[2]	113.7	116.8	115.3	115.7	115.7	115.6	115.8	115.7	115.9	116.3	117.5	118.4	118.5	118.1	118.0
Education[2]	152.7	162.1	157.6	158.3	158.4	158.4	158.6	158.9	159.5	160.3	163.9	166.6	167.1	167.4	167.6
Educational books and supplies	365.6	388.9	374.3	379.2	382.0	383.1	383.1	384.7	386.7	386.3	391.3	393.9	398.4	398.5	399.5
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	440.9	468.1	455.3	457.2	457.2	457.2	457.7	458.6	460.2	462.9	473.4	481.7	482.9	483.7	484.0
Communication[1,2]	84.7	84.1	84.3	84.5	84.5	84.4	84.5	84.2	84.3	84.3	84.3	84.2	84.0	83.3	83.1
Information and information processing[1,2]	82.6	81.7	82.2	82.1	82.0	81.9	82.1	81.7	81.8	81.9	81.8	81.7	81.5	80.8	80.6
Telephone services[1,2]	94.9	95.8	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.0	95.4	95.2	95.4	95.6	95.9	96.1	96.8	96.5	96.8
Information and information processing other than telephone services[1,4]	13.6	12.5	13.1	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.5	12.3	11.9	11.4	11.2
Personal computers and peripheral equipment[1,2]	12.8	10.8	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.1	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.3
Other goods and services	313.4	321.7	317.3	318.2	319.1	320.0	320.0	320.2	321.5	321.2	321.7	323.3	324.3	324.3	326.7
Tobacco and smoking products	502.8	519.9	513.1	515.1	515.9	519.0	518.1	517.5	521.5	521.5	521.1	520.8	521.1	519.4	527.3
Personal care[1]	185.6	190.2	187.6	188.1	188.6	189.1	189.1	189.4	189.9	189.7	190.1	191.3	192.0	192.2	193.3
Personal care products[1]	154.4	155.8	155.4	155.8	155.6	155.2	155.0	154.6	155.2	155.0	154.9	156.4	156.6	156.1	159.0
Personal care services[1]	203.9	209.7	206.6	206.4	207.9	208.5	208.5	208.7	209.1	209.5	210.1	210.7	211.7	212.3	212.5

See footnotes at end of table.

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											
	2005	2006	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Miscellaneous personal services	303.0	313.6	306.6	308.2	309.3	310.9	311.3	312.4	313.3	312.9	314.4	316.4	317.6	318.2	318.7
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	160.2	164.0	160.0	161.3	161.4	162.8	165.5	166.9	166.3	166.4	166.6	164.4	162.5	161.8	162.1
Food and beverages	191.2	195.7	193.2	194.5	194.4	194.5	194.2	194.7	195.1	195.6	196.0	196.7	197.5	197.2	197.4
Commodities less food and beverages	142.5	145.9	141.3	142.6	142.8	144.7	148.6	150.3	149.3	149.3	149.4	146.0	143.0	142.1	142.5
Nondurables less food and beverages	168.4	176.7	166.3	168.7	169.1	173.3	181.8	185.6	183.8	183.8	184.5	177.7	171.2	169.7	170.9
Apparel	119.5	119.5	117.5	114.9	116.6	122.0	123.4	122.4	118.9	113.8	116.1	121.7	123.3	121.7	118.6
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	202.6	216.3	200.4	206.0	205.7	209.3	222.3	229.2	228.4	231.6	231.2	216.6	205.0	203.5	207.3
Durables	115.3	114.5	114.9	115.3	115.3	115.1	115.1	114.9	114.6	114.6	114.3	113.8	113.8	113.5	113.3
Services	230.1	238.9	233.2	234.9	235.7	236.6	237.1	237.7	239.2	240.2	240.9	241.1	240.9	240.9	241.2
Rent of shelter [3]	233.7	241.9	235.0	236.2	237.8	239.6	240.4	241.0	242.0	243.4	244.1	243.8	244.7	244.7	245.0
Transporatation services	225.7	230.8	227.8	228.2	228.7	228.8	229.6	230.7	231.8	232.7	232.2	231.7	232.3	231.5	230.8
Other services	268.4	277.5	272.3	273.2	273.9	274.6	275.5	275.8	276.6	277.2	279.1	280.8	281.2	281.1	280.9
Special indexes:															
All items less food	196.0	202.7	197.4	199.0	199.5	200.8	202.8	203.9	204.3	204.9	205.4	204.1	202.6	202.3	202.6
All items less shelter	186.1	191.9	187.7	189.3	189.4	190.3	192.3	193.5	193.7	194.0	194.4	193.1	191.2	190.7	191.1
All items less medical care	188.7	194.7	190.0	191.6	191.9	193.0	194.7	195.6	196.1	196.6	197.1	196.0	194.9	194.5	194.8
Commodities less food	144.5	148.0	143.3	144.7	144.9	146.8	150.6	152.3	151.3	151.3	151.4	148.0	145.1	144.3	144.7
Nondurables less food	170.1	178.2	168.1	170.5	171.0	175.0	182.9	186.5	184.9	184.9	185.5	179.1	173.1	171.7	172.7
Nondurables less food and apparel	201.2	213.9	199.2	204.3	204.2	207.5	219.2	225.5	224.8	227.6	227.3	214.2	203.8	202.5	205.8
Nondurables	180.2	186.7	180.1	182.0	182.2	184.4	188.7	191.0	190.2	190.4	191.0	187.8	184.8	183.8	184.5
Services less rent of shelter [3]	243.2	253.3	248.8	251.2	251.0	250.9	251.0	251.8	253.9	254.6	255.4	256.2	254.4	254.6	254.9
Services less medical care services	221.2	229.6	224.2	225.9	226.5	227.3	227.8	228.4	229.9	231.0	231.6	231.8	231.5	231.5	231.7
Energy	177.1	196.9	180.0	189.5	186.4	188.6	201.4	209.3	211.3	215.1	214.7	199.1	181.3	180.4	185.2
All items less energy	198.7	203.7	200.1	200.8	201.6	202.6	203.0	203.3	203.6	203.9	204.4	204.9	205.6	205.3	205.1
All items less food and energy	200.9	205.9	202.1	202.6	203.6	204.9	205.5	205.7	205.9	206.2	206.7	207.2	207.8	207.6	207.3
Commodities less food and energy	140.3	140.6	140.1	139.9	140.3	141.5	141.7	141.5	140.7	139.6	139.9	140.9	141.2	140.6	139.9
Energy commodities	197.4	223.0	190.7	202.1	201.1	208.3	236.6	251.4	249.0	256.0	255.0	222.3	196.9	194.6	202.4
Services less energy	236.6	244.7	238.7	239.7	241.1	242.4	243.2	243.7	244.7	245.8	246.5	246.6	247.5	247.5	247.5
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items	191.0	197.1	192.5	194.0	194.2	195.3	197.2	198.2	198.6	199.2	199.6	198.4	197.0	196.8	197.2
All items (1967 = 100)	568.9	587.2	573.3	577.7	578.6	581.8	587.3	590.5	591.7	593.2	594.6	591.0	586.7	586.1	587.3
Food and beverages	190.5	194.9	192.5	193.8	193.7	193.8	193.4	193.9	194.2	194.6	195.2	195.9	196.7	196.5	196.5
Food	190.1	194.4	192.2	193.4	193.3	193.2	192.8	193.3	193.7	194.1	194.7	195.5	196.2	196.0	196.1
Food at home	188.9	192.2	190.7	192.4	191.7	191.4	190.5	190.9	191.2	191.6	192.2	193.3	194.2	193.4	193.2
Cereals and bakery products	208.9	213.1	208.4	210.8	210.5	211.1	211.2	212.2	213.1	214.9	214.8	214.1	214.9	214.9	215.2
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	184.7	186.1	185.6	185.4	185.1	185.8	185.1	184.4	185.4	184.7	186.7	187.5	187.5	188.0	188.0
Dairy and related products [1]	182.2	180.9	183.0	183.5	183.3	182.7	180.8	180.5	179.1	180.3	179.4	179.4	181.4	179.9	180.3
Fruits and vegetables	238.9	251.0	249.6	256.2	251.3	245.9	244.0	246.0	245.7	247.0	247.9	257.3	260.8	255.1	254.7
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	143.7	146.7	144.9	146.7	146.7	147.3	145.7	145.9	146.1	145.6	146.3	146.8	147.7	148.3	147.8
Other foods at home	166.5	169.1	167.1	168.5	168.7	168.7	168.2	169.4	169.5	170.4	170.0	169.3	169.5	168.7	168.1
Sugar and sweets	164.3	170.5	166.9	168.3	166.5	169.0	169.9	170.5	170.9	172.5	172.5	171.3	171.4	171.3	171.3
Fats and oils	167.8	168.7	165.6	170.4	171.2	169.4	165.7	169.1	167.9	167.9	168.2	168.6	169.8	168.9	167.3
Other foods	182.8	185.2	183.7	184.4	185.0	184.8	184.5	185.5	185.9	187.0	186.2	185.3	185.3	184.3	183.7
Other miscellaneous foods [1,2]	111.8	114.2	112.9	113.0	113.8	113.4	113.4	114.4	115.0	115.2	114.2	114.5	113.8	114.1	115.3
Food away from home [1]	193.3	199.1	195.8	196.4	197.0	197.4	197.8	198.4	198.9	199.4	199.9	200.2	200.8	201.4	202.0
Other food away from home [1,2]	131.1	136.2	133.6	133.7	134.4	134.8	135.6	135.8	136.0	136.3	136.7	137.1	137.5	138.3	138.7
Alcoholic beverages	195.8	200.6	196.3	198.0	199.4	200.5	200.3	200.6	201.0	200.8	200.7	200.9	201.8	201.9	201.1
Housing	191.2	198.5	194.2	195.8	196.1	196.6	196.8	197.4	198.9	199.7	200.3	200.4	199.6	199.9	200.5
Shelter	217.5	224.8	219.2	220.0	221.2	222.4	223.1	223.7	224.7	225.8	226.5	226.6	227.5	227.8	228.3
Rent of primary residence	216.5	224.2	219.7	220.1	220.8	221.4	222.0	222.7	223.5	224.3	225.3	226.2	227.1	228.0	229.1
Lodging away from home [2]	130.0	135.3	122.4	126.1	133.1	140.4	139.8	136.6	138.7	142.6	141.1	134.0	134.7	129.3	127.1
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence [3]	208.8	216.0	211.2	211.7	212.4	213.0	213.9	214.8	215.7	216.5	217.3	218.0	218.8	219.5	220.1
Tenants' and household insurance [1,2]	117.9	116.8	116.4	116.2	116.5	116.5	116.5	116.6	116.7	116.7	116.6	116.8	116.6	118.6	117.4
Fuels and utilities	177.9	193.1	190.2	197.3	193.2	190.8	189.4	190.4	196.0	196.7	197.2	197.7	188.1	188.9	190.9
Fuels	159.7	174.4	172.4	179.7	175.0	172.4	170.8	171.8	177.8	178.3	178.6	179.0	168.7	169.4	171.5
Fuel oil and other fuels	208.1	234.0	227.4	228.9	229.7	229.8	235.8	238.9	238.3	241.3	244.6	235.8	226.6	226.3	232.2
Gas (piped) and electricity	165.4	180.2	178.3	186.4	181.1	178.3	176.1	177.1	183.7	184.1	184.3	185.3	174.3	175.1	177.1
Household furnishings and operations	121.8	122.6	121.9	122.0	122.4	122.5	122.5	122.8	122.9	122.7	122.7	122.7	122.8	122.8	122.6
Apparel	119.1	119.1	117.2	114.3	116.1	121.6	123.1	121.9	118.4	113.2	115.7	121.4	123.1	121.8	118.6
Men's and boys' apparel	115.6	114.0	113.5	112.0	112.7	115.7	117.5	116.5	113.0	110.3	110.9	114.5	116.4	115.8	113.0
Women's and girls' apparel	110.4	110.3	108.3	102.1	105.4	114.3	115.9	114.0	109.8	101.3	105.4	114.3	115.9	114.2	110.4
Infants' and toddlers' apparel [1]	119.3	118.6	117.6	115.8	118.1	120.8	120.3	120.2	116.8	115.9	117.7	118.5	121.8	120.5	116.8
Footwear	121.8	123.1	120.9	121.6	122.1	124.7	125.4	125.1	122.6	119.1	120.3	123.9	125.2	124.2	122.6
Transportation	173.0	180.3	171.6	174.9	174.8	176.6	183.9	187.7	187.1	189.0	188.6	180.1	173.7	172.7	174.4
Private transportation	170.3	177.5	168.8	172.2	172.0	173.8	181.2	184.9	184.2	186.1	185.8	177.1	170.7	169.9	171.7
New and used motor vehicles [2]	94.7	94.7	94.8	95.2	95.2	95.1	95.1	95.0	94.9	94.9	94.8	94.5	94.3	93.9	93.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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											
	2005	2006	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
New vehicles	138.9	138.6	139.3	140.3	140.3	139.9	139.5	138.8	138.3	137.9	137.4	137.4	137.8	137.9	138.2
Used cars and trucks [1]	140.3	140.8	140.0	140.1	140.3	140.8	141.3	141.8	142.4	143.0	143.2	141.9	140.1	138.1	137.0
Motor fuel	196.3	221.6	188.0	199.9	198.7	206.5	236.1	251.3	248.8	256.2	255.1	220.8	194.4	192.0	199.8
Gasoline (all types)	195.4	220.7	187.0	198.9	197.7	205.6	235.2	250.3	247.8	255.3	254.1	219.7	193.4	191.0	198.8
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	111.5	116.9	113.6	113.9	114.3	114.9	115.3	116.5	116.6	117.5	117.8	118.4	118.6	119.2	119.2
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	209.3	218.1	213.2	213.6	215.4	215.8	216.3	217.4	218.0	219.1	218.6	219.4	221.1	221.1	221.4
Public transportation	215.5	225.0	216.6	219.0	220.4	221.6	224.0	227.5	232.0	234.1	231.4	227.8	225.6	219.7	217.4
Medical care	322.8	335.7	328.2	329.1	331.5	333.2	334.2	335.0	335.5	336.5	337.3	337.8	338.9	339.8	340.0
Medical care commodities	269.2	279.0	273.9	275.0	276.3	277.3	278.4	279.4	279.4	280.3	280.6	281.1	281.0	279.7	279.1
Medical care services	337.3	351.1	342.8	343.6	346.4	348.3	349.2	350.0	350.6	351.6	352.5	353.1	354.6	356.3	356.7
Professional services	284.3	291.7	287.4	287.2	288.9	290.2	290.8	291.3	291.5	292.1	292.5	292.8	293.6	294.2	294.7
Hospital and related services	436.1	463.6	446.4	450.1	455.4	458.4	459.9	461.2	462.8	464.8	466.7	467.5	469.9	473.9	473.0
Recreation [2]	106.8	108.2	107.1	107.2	107.5	107.9	108.4	108.5	108.6	108.7	108.5	108.3	108.4	108.5	108.1
Video and audio [1,2]	103.4	103.9	103.2	103.3	103.6	104.4	104.9	104.7	104.5	104.3	104.1	103.9	103.5	103.3	102.4
Education and communication [2]	111.4	113.9	112.6	113.1	113.1	113.0	113.2	113.0	113.3	113.5	114.5	115.3	115.4	114.9	114.8
Education [2]	151.0	160.3	155.6	156.7	156.7	156.8	156.9	157.2	157.8	158.4	161.7	164.7	165.2	165.4	165.5
Educational books and supplies	367.1	390.7	375.5	380.6	383.5	384.9	384.7	386.2	388.1	387.6	393.0	395.4	400.9	401.0	402.0
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	427.1	453.3	440.5	443.3	443.2	443.1	443.5	444.4	446.1	448.0	457.7	466.6	467.4	468.0	468.3
Communication [1,2]	86.4	86.0	86.2	86.3	86.3	86.2	86.3	86.0	86.1	86.2	86.2	86.2	86.1	85.4	85.2
Information and information processing [1,2]	84.9	84.3	84.6	84.6	84.6	84.5	84.6	84.3	84.4	84.5	84.5	84.4	84.4	83.7	83.5
Telephone services [1,2]	95.0	95.9	95.3	95.3	95.4	95.2	95.6	95.3	95.5	95.7	96.0	96.2	96.9	96.7	96.9
Information and information processing other than telephone services [1,4]	14.2	13.0	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.6	13.5	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.1	12.9	12.4	11.9	11.6
Personal computers and peripheral equipment [1,2]	12.6	10.7	11.6	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.0	10.7	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2
Other goods and services	322.2	330.9	326.6	327.6	328.4	329.4	329.3	329.3	330.8	330.7	331.0	332.2	333.1	332.9	335.7
Tobacco and smoking products	504.2	521.6	515.0	517.1	517.9	520.9	519.9	519.4	523.5	523.3	522.9	522.4	522.7	521.1	528.6
Personal care [1]	184.0	188.3	185.8	186.3	186.8	187.2	187.2	187.3	187.9	187.9	188.2	189.2	189.9	190.0	191.1
Personal care products [1]	154.5	155.7	155.4	155.8	155.6	155.2	155.0	154.7	155.1	155.0	155.0	156.3	156.5	156.0	158.6
Personal care services [1]	204.2	209.8	206.9	206.6	208.0	208.5	208.6	208.6	209.2	209.7	210.2	210.8	211.9	212.5	212.7
Miscellaneous personal services	303.4	314.1	307.0	308.6	309.7	311.4	311.8	312.7	313.8	313.9	315.1	316.8	317.9	318.5	318.7
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	161.4	165.7	161.2	162.6	162.7	164.3	167.3	168.9	168.2	168.5	168.8	166.1	163.8	163.1	163.5
Food and beverages	190.5	194.9	192.5	193.8	193.7	193.8	193.4	193.9	194.2	194.6	195.2	195.9	196.7	196.5	196.5
Commodities less food and beverages	144.7	148.7	143.4	144.8	145.1	147.2	151.8	153.7	152.7	152.8	153.0	148.9	145.3	144.4	145.0
Nondurables less food and beverages	173.2	182.6	170.8	173.5	174.0	178.7	188.4	192.8	190.8	191.1	191.8	183.6	176.0	174.6	176.1
Apparel	119.1	119.1	117.2	114.3	116.1	121.6	123.1	121.9	118.4	113.2	115.7	121.4	123.1	121.8	118.6
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	210.6	226.1	207.8	214.2	213.9	218.1	233.2	241.1	240.1	243.8	243.4	226.2	212.7	211.2	215.7
Durables	115.1	114.6	114.9	115.2	115.3	115.2	115.2	115.0	114.8	114.8	114.5	114.0	113.9	113.6	113.3
Services	225.7	234.1	229.2	230.7	231.2	231.8	232.2	232.8	234.3	235.2	235.9	236.3	235.8	236.2	236.6
Rent of shelter [3]	209.5	216.6	211.2	211.9	213.1	214.3	215.0	215.6	216.5	217.6	218.3	218.4	219.3	219.5	220.0
Transporatation services	225.9	230.6	228.3	228.6	229.0	229.0	229.5	230.3	231.0	231.4	231.1	231.3	232.2	231.9	231.4
Other services	260.0	268.2	263.5	264.4	265.0	265.7	266.6	266.8	267.6	268.1	269.6	271.0	271.4	271.2	270.9
Special indexes:															
All items less food	191.0	197.5	192.3	193.9	194.2	195.5	197.8	199.0	199.4	199.9	200.4	198.8	196.9	196.7	197.2
All items less shelter	183.4	189.2	184.8	186.6	186.5	187.6	189.8	191.1	191.3	191.6	192.0	190.3	188.0	187.6	188.0
All items less medical care	185.4	191.3	186.7	188.2	188.4	189.5	191.3	192.4	192.8	193.3	193.8	192.5	191.0	190.8	191.2
Commodities less food	146.5	150.6	145.3	146.8	147.0	149.1	153.6	155.5	154.5	154.6	154.8	150.8	147.3	146.4	147.0
Nondurables less food	174.6	183.8	172.4	175.1	175.6	180.1	189.3	193.4	191.6	191.9	192.5	184.7	177.6	176.3	177.7
Nondurables less food and apparel	208.4	223.0	205.9	211.9	211.7	215.6	229.4	236.6	235.7	239.1	238.7	223.1	210.9	209.5	213.5
Nondurables	182.5	189.5	182.2	184.2	184.5	186.9	191.8	194.2	193.4	193.8	194.4	190.5	186.9	186.1	186.9
Services less rent of shelter [3]	215.9	224.7	221.1	223.4	222.9	222.7	222.7	223.3	225.3	225.8	226.3	227.2	225.2	225.5	225.8
Services less medical care services	217.2	225.3	220.6	222.2	222.5	223.0	223.4	224.0	225.5	226.4	227.0	227.4	226.9	227.1	227.6
Energy	177.2	196.8	179.3	188.8	185.9	188.4	202.0	210.0	211.8	215.7	215.3	198.7	180.6	179.8	184.7
All items less energy	193.5	198.0	194.9	195.4	196.1	197.0	197.4	197.7	197.9	198.0	198.6	199.2	199.9	199.7	199.6
All items less food and energy	194.6	199.2	195.9	196.2	197.1	198.2	198.7	198.9	199.1	199.2	199.8	200.4	201.0	200.9	200.7
Commodities less food and energy	140.6	141.1	140.4	140.2	140.7	141.9	142.2	141.9	141.2	140.0	140.4	141.4	141.7	141.1	140.4
Energy commodities	197.7	223.0	190.7	202.0	200.9	208.4	236.9	251.4	249.1	256.2	255.4	222.3	196.7	194.4	202.1
Services less energy	232.3	239.9	234.6	235.4	236.5	237.5	238.2	238.8	239.7	240.6	241.4	241.7	242.6	242.8	243.0

[1] Not seasonally adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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 2006						Urban Wage Earners 2006					
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
U.S. city average	M	203.5	203.9	202.9	201.8	201.5	201.8	199.2	199.6	198.4	197.0	196.8	197.2
Region and area size[2]													
Northeast urban	M	217.5	218.1	216.3	215.2	214.8	215.2	213.5	214.2	212.7	211.1	210.9	211.5
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	220.1	220.7	219.1	217.7	217.4	217.8	214.3	215.1	214.0	212.1	212.2	212.7
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	128.2	128.5	127.2	126.9	126.4	126.7	128.6	128.9	127.5	127.0	126.5	126.9
Midwest urban[4]	M	194.6	195.1	193.7	192.3	192.8	192.9	190.0	190.4	188.7	187.0	187.5	187.8
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	196.3	196.9	195.7	194.1	194.5	194.7	190.7	191.3	189.8	187.9	188.3	188.6
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	124.1	124.1	123.2	122.6	123.1	123.0	123.8	123.8	122.5	121.7	122.2	122.3
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	190.1	190.9	189.1	187.1	187.0	187.1	188.6	189.3	187.3	185.1	185.2	185.5
South urban	M	197.0	197.1	195.8	194.7	194.3	194.8	194.3	194.5	192.9	191.5	191.1	191.8
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	198.9	199.2	198.3	197.2	196.6	197.3	197.1	197.5	196.4	195.0	194.4	195.1
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	125.5	125.4	124.4	123.7	123.4	123.8	124.2	124.2	122.9	122.1	121.8	122.3
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	198.0	198.3	197.1	195.7	195.4	196.0	198.1	198.5	196.9	195.2	195.2	195.7
West urban	M	206.7	207.5	207.8	207.1	206.3	206.2	201.7	202.5	202.4	201.3	200.6	200.8
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	210.0	210.7	211.3	210.5	209.7	209.6	203.3	204.0	204.3	203.0	202.2	202.4
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	125.6	126.2	125.9	125.5	125.1	125.0	125.5	126.0	125.6	125.0	124.5	124.6
Size classes:													
A[5]	M	186.2	186.7	186.1	185.0	184.7	184.9	184.5	185.1	184.3	182.8	182.6	183.0
B/C[3]	M	125.6	125.7	124.8	124.2	124.1	124.3	125.0	125.1	124.0	123.3	123.1	123.4
D	M	196.0	196.6	195.6	194.3	194.2	194.6	194.8	195.4	194.1	192.5	192.5	192.9
Selected local areas[6]													
Chicago–Gary–Kenosha, IL–IN–WI	M	199.3	200.4	199.6	197.5	197.9	197.8	192.8	193.8	192.8	190.3	190.8	190.9
Los Angeles–Riverside–Orange County, CA	M	211.4	211.9	212.9	211.4	211.1	210.6	204.5	205.0	205.3	203.5	203.3	202.9
New York, NY–Northern NJ–Long Island, NY–NJ–CT–PA	M	223.1	224.1	222.9	221.7	220.9	221.3	216.8	217.8	216.9	215.3	214.7	215.2
Boston–Brockton–Nashua, MA–NH–ME–CT	1	225.1	–	224.5	–	223.1	–	223.9	–	224.3	–	223.4	–
Cleveland–Akron, OH	1	193.1	–	190.7	–	189.4	–	184.3	–	181.7	–	179.5	–
Dallas–Ft Worth, TX	1	191.7	–	192.0	–	188.4	–	193.9	–	193.7	–	189.6	–
Washington–Baltimore, DC–MD–VA–WV[7]	1	130.7	–	130.2	–	129.3	–	129.8	–	129.9	–	128.7	–
Atlanta, GA	2	–	197.3	–	192.7	–	194.8	–	195.8	–	190.9	–	193.1
Detroit–Ann Arbor–Flint, MI	2	–	198.6	–	196.6	–	196.4	–	194.0	–	191.2	–	191.0
Houston–Galveston–Brazoria, TX	2	–	182.5	–	180.4	–	179.2	–	182.0	–	178.9	–	177.5
Miami–Ft. Lauderdale, FL	2	–	205.6	–	204.8	–	205.4	–	204.6	–	203.1	–	203.6
Philadelphia–Wilmington–Atlantic City, PA–NJ–DE–MD	2	–	216.4	–	211.6	–	211.6	–	215.8	–	211.1	–	211.2
San Francisco–Oakland–San Jose, CA	2	–	210.7	–	211.0	–	210.4	–	206.7	–	206.2	–	205.6
Seattle–Tacoma–Bremerton, WA	2	–	209.6	–	209.8	–	209.3	–	205.1	–	203.9	–	204.3

[1] Foods, fuels, and several other items priced every month in all areas; most other goods and services priced as indicated:
M—Every month.
1—January, March, May, July, September, and November.
2—February, April, June, August, October, and December.

[2] Regions defined as the four Census regions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[1982–84 = 100]

Series	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers:											
All items:											
Index	156.9	160.5	163.0	166.6	172.2	177.1	179.9	184.0	188.9	195.3	201.6
Percent change	3.0	2.3	1.6	2.2	3.4	2.8	1.6	2.3	2.7	3.4	3.2
Food and beverages:											
Index	153.7	157.7	161.1	164.6	168.4	173.6	176.8	180.5	186.6	191.2	195.7
Percent change	3.2	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.1	1.8	2.1	3.3	2.5	2.4
Housing:											
Index	152.8	156.8	160.4	163.9	169.6	176.4	180.3	184.8	189.5	195.7	203.2
Percent change	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.2	3.5	4.0	2.2	2.5	2.5	3.3	3.8
Apparel:											
Index	131.7	132.9	133.0	131.3	129.6	127.3	124.0	120.9	120.4	119.5	119.5
Percent change	–.2	.9	.1	–1.3	–1.3	–1.8	–2.6	–2.5	–.4	–.7	.0
Transportation:											
Index	143.0	144.3	141.6	144.4	153.3	154.3	152.9	157.6	163.1	173.9	180.9
Percent change	2.8	0.9	–1.9	2.0	6.2	0.7	–.9	3.1	3.5	6.6	4.0
Medical care:											
Index	228.2	234.6	242.1	250.6	260.8	272.8	285.6	297.1	310.1	323.2	336.2
Percent change	3.5	2.8	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.6	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.0
Other goods and services:											
Index	215.4	224.8	237.7	258.3	271.1	282.6	293.2	298.7	304.7	313.4	321.7
Percent change	4.1	4.4	5.7	8.7	5.0	4.2	3.8	1.9	2.0	2.9	2.6
Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers:											
All items:											
Index	154.1	157.6	159.7	163.2	168.9	173.5	175.9	179.8	184.5	191.0	197.1
Percent change	2.9	2.3	1.3	2.2	3.5	2.7	1.4	2.2	5.1	1.1	3.2

41. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2005	2006											
	2005	2006	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.[p]	Oct.[p]	Nov.[p]	Dec.[p]
Finished goods	155.7	160.3	158.7	159.9	158.0	159.1	160.7	161.2	161.8	161.7	162.3	160.3	158.4	159.7	160.5
Finished consumer goods	160.4	165.9	164.2	165.7	163.0	164.5	166.5	167.2	168.0	168.3	168.8	165.9	163.3	164.4	165.5
Finished consumer foods	155.7	156.7	157.5	157.1	153.8	154.4	154.8	154.2	156.1	156.4	158.3	159.2	158.1	157.6	160.4
Finished consumer goods excluding foods	161.9	169.1	166.5	168.7	166.2	168.0	170.7	171.9	172.3	172.5	172.5	168.2	165.0	166.7	167.1
Nondurable goods less food	172.0	182.6	178.7	181.7	177.9	180.6	184.7	186.5	187.2	188.8	188.4	181.7	176.8	177.8	178.6
Durable goods	136.6	136.8	136.6	137.3	137.5	137.4	137.1	137.1	136.7	134.1	135.1	135.6	135.9	139.0	138.8
Capital equipment	144.6	146.8	145.3	145.8	146.2	146.4	146.6	146.7	146.7	145.8	146.4	146.7	146.8	148.7	148.7
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	154.0	164.0	159.6	161.6	160.7	161.2	163.1	164.9	166.1	166.6	167.4	165.4	163.2	163.8	164.0
Materials and components for manufacturing	146.0	156.0	149.8	151.2	151.9	152.7	153.9	156.3	157.3	158.2	158.6	158.4	158.4	158.0	157.7
Materials for food manufacturing	146.0	146.3	146.3	146.0	144.6	144.4	143.7	144.4	145.7	147.5	146.8	148.1	147.7	148.2	148.6
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	163.2	175.3	170.8	172.2	173.4	173.3	173.1	176.2	178.1	177.7	178.1	176.3	175.9	175.2	174.4
Materials for durable manufacturing	158.3	180.8	164.4	167.6	169.6	170.5	175.4	182.4	183.4	186.4	186.7	186.9	187.5	186.3	185.9
Components for manufacturing	129.9	134.5	130.8	131.4	131.7	133.1	133.8	134.0	134.4	135.0	135.7	136.0	136.0	136.1	136.1
Materials and components for construction	176.6	188.4	181.7	184.2	185.0	185.5	186.7	188.2	189.2	190.2	190.7	191.0	190.8	189.8	189.6
Processed fuels and lubricants	150.0	162.7	162.6	167.2	160.1	160.0	165.6	167.4	169.4	169.2	171.5	161.6	150.5	154.1	155.7
Containers	167.1	175.0	169.9	170.5	171.2	173.1	172.8	173.3	176.3	176.6	177.1	178.0	177.3	177.2	177.3
Supplies	151.9	157.1	154.1	155.3	155.6	155.9	156.2	156.5	156.8	157.2	157.5	157.5	158.4	159.0	159.4
Crude materials for further processing	182.2	185.4	200.6	199.0	182.9	178.4	183.0	186.9	181.6	186.2	191.1	183.8	165.1	190.8	195.8
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	122.7	119.3	123.4	119.3	116.6	114.2	113.1	112.7	116.9	118.8	119.3	121.3	124.9	127.4	127.0
Crude nonfood materials	223.4	231.7	255.2	255.7	229.3	223.4	232.4	239.6	226.7	233.4	241.8	227.1	191.2	234.6	243.8
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods	155.5	161.0	158.7	160.3	158.8	160.1	161.9	162.7	163.0	162.8	163.1	160.3	158.2	160.0	160.3
Finished energy goods	132.6	145.9	141.9	145.7	139.1	143.1	149.6	151.9	153.1	155.4	155.0	144.3	136.4	138.0	139.0
Finished goods less energy	155.9	157.8	156.9	157.4	156.9	157.2	157.2	157.3	157.7	156.9	157.8	158.2	158.1	159.3	160.0
Finished consumer goods less energy	160.8	162.6	162.0	162.4	161.5	161.8	161.9	161.9	162.4	161.8	162.7	163.3	163.0	163.8	164.9
Finished goods less food and energy	156.4	158.6	157.1	157.9	158.3	158.5	158.5	158.7	158.6	157.5	158.0	158.3	158.5	160.2	160.3
Finished consumer goods less food and energy	164.3	166.6	165.1	166.0	166.5	166.7	166.5	166.9	166.6	165.4	165.8	166.1	166.4	168.0	168.1
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy	187.1	191.5	188.7	189.8	190.6	191.0	191.0	191.7	191.6	191.9	191.6	191.8	192.1	192.0	192.3
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds	155.1	165.4	160.8	163.0	162.1	162.6	164.6	166.5	167.6	168.2	169.0	166.9	164.6	165.0	165.2
Intermediate foods and feeds	133.8	135.4	134.1	135.0	133.6	133.8	133.0	133.1	133.9	135.2	134.6	135.2	135.7	139.5	141.7
Intermediate energy goods	149.2	162.6	162.1	166.5	160.5	160.4	165.9	168.1	169.9	169.3	170.9	161.3	150.3	154.1	155.0
Intermediate goods less energy	153.3	162.3	156.8	158.3	158.7	159.4	160.3	162.0	162.9	163.8	164.4	164.3	164.5	164.2	164.3
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	154.6	163.9	158.3	159.7	160.3	161.0	162.0	163.7	164.7	165.6	166.2	166.1	166.3	165.8	165.7
Crude energy materials	234.0	228.5	274.0	274.5	233.6	223.6	231.6	233.5	216.9	224.7	240.2	218.1	169.4	230.1	242.8
Crude materials less energy	143.5	152.2	147.6	144.7	144.9	144.1	146.4	151.4	153.4	155.8	153.9	156.2	157.2	159.8	159.8
Crude nonfood materials less energy	202.4	244.5	215.6	216.1	224.0	227.7	239.4	259.5	255.4	259.3	250.9	253.8	247.9	250.5	251.7

p = preliminary

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2005	2006											
		Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.[P]	Oct.[P]	Nov.[P]	Dec.[P]
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100)	234.6	234.3	207.4	202.0	210.6	215.4	204.2	211.3	220.4	204.8	172.6	211.9	219.0
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100)	312.2	308.9	259.2	247.1	257.1	259.3	241.7	252.6	270.1	242.1	185.0	255.0	269.3
212	Mining, except oil and gas	132.5	136.8	137.4	140.0	146.1	154.8	150.3	154.0	151.8	152.9	151.8	152.1	150.1
213	Mining support activities	156.9	160.2	163.4	167.2	172.7	174.3	176.6	174.1	175.6	173.2	173.2	173.8	174.0
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)	152.8	154.1	153.5	155.0	157.2	158.5	159.5	159.4	159.8	156.8	155.8	156.5	157.0
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100)	146.2	146.4	145.1	145.2	144.1	144.7	146.4	147.4	147.5	147.9	147.3	148.8	150.3
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing	105.5	106.0	106.4	106.6	106.5	106.6	106.9	106.2	105.5	105.9	105.9	107.0	106.5
313	Textile mills	105.1	105.6	106.1	106.0	106.1	106.8	106.6	106.8	107.0	106.9	107.2	107.4	106.7
315	Apparel manufacturing	99.8	100.1	100.2	100.3	100.4	100.5	100.4	100.4	100.6	100.6	100.7	100.5	100.4
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	144.7	144.9	145.6	145.9	146.4	146.6	146.5	146.6	146.8	147.0	146.8	147.2	147.7
321	Wood products manufacturing	108.4	109.6	109.8	110.1	110.2	110.9	109.6	108.7	107.4	107.5	105.8	105.7	105.7
322	Paper manufacturing	107.8	108.2	109.5	110.5	110.6	111.7	112.9	113.3	113.7	114.1	114.1	114.3	114.6
323	Printing and related support activities	103.9	104.5	104.8	105.2	105.3	105.4	105.5	105.6	105.8	105.9	106.5	106.3	106.1
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100)	209.2	216.1	205.9	222.8	249.2	260.0	267.6	267.4	268.3	227.1	213.1	211.9	216.9
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100)	193.9	195.7	196.2	196.2	195.7	196.6	197.2	197.6	197.8	197.9	198.8	198.0	197.0
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100)	148.2	149.0	149.1	148.7	148.8	148.8	148.9	149.5	150.5	150.6	151.6	150.9	150.6
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100)	160.7	163.9	165.6	166.4	171.4	178.4	182.3	186.7	186.9	188.1	189.5	187.1	187.3
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	151.1	152.0	152.5	153.0	153.6	154.3	155.4	156.4	157.3	157.7	157.7	158.1	158.5
333	Machinery manufacturing	106.8	107.4	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.3	108.6	108.9	109.1	109.4	109.9	110.1	110.3
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing	96.6	96.5	96.5	96.5	96.7	96.6	96.5	96.5	96.5	96.6	96.5	96.3	96.6
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing	110.9	111.9	112.3	112.8	114.1	116.0	117.6	117.8	119.2	119.5	119.9	119.6	119.3
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing	102.5	103.1	103.2	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.1	101.1	101.9	102.2	102.3	105.1	104.8
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	160.0	160.7	161.3	161.5	161.6	162.3	162.5	162.9	163.0	163.1	163.4	163.7	163.8
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	103.6	104.0	103.9	104.2	104.5	104.9	104.8	105.1	105.2	104.9	104.8	105.3	105.4
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	107.9	109.2	109.6	112.4	113.2	114.3	114.7	113.8	113.5	113.3	112.7	112.9	112.1
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	115.0	115.9	115.1	116.1	114.9	116.1	116.8	117.0	118.4	118.8	120.0	121.2	115.0
443	Electronics and appliance stores	95.3	98.7	97.0	102.9	105.6	103.9	96.9	97.0	96.2	100.5	100.5	97.0	103.4
446	Health and personal care stores	111.9	115.6	114.1	120.5	120.1	118.7	118.7	118.6	119.3	120.3	119.2	119.4	119.5
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100)	48.3	45.6	58.3	44.9	44.4	48.9	44.7	49.3	52.4	63.6	52.7	48.9	51.8
454	Nonstore retailers	114.0	120.5	120.4	112.0	111.8	111.6	113.0	108.1	120.0	134.1	118.4	125.0	128.2
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100)	173.2	177.7	180.1	182.5	182.7	179.7	185.4	186.9	185.6	176.4	175.6	175.8	167.1
483	Water transportation	108.0	109.4	109.6	111.0	110.5	111.1	110.9	111.5	111.9	112.2	113.1	111.4	111.2
491	Postal service (June 1989=100)	155.0	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7
	Utilities													
221	Utilities	129.6	131.3	127.0	123.5	121.5	121.0	120.8	122.3	126.2	123.3	116.7	121.6	121.2
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100)	116.7	116.9	116.9	117.2	117.1	117.2	117.6	117.8	117.8	117.7	117.9	118.1	118.2
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories	104.4	104.1	104.2	104.2	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.5	104.5	104.5	104.4	104.4	104.7
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100)	121.2	121.4	121.6	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.8	121.8	121.8	121.8	122.1	122.2	122.3
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100)	149.9	151.3	151.5	151.7	152.1	152.3	152.5	153.3	153.6	153.8	155.3	154.9	155.6
6231	Nursing care facilities	107.7	108.3	108.5	108.6	108.7	108.8	109.0	110.1	110.2	110.4	110.6	110.5	110.7
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities	106.3	107.3	107.3	107.3	108.0	108.0	108.0	108.4	108.9	109.2	109.0	109.3	109.3
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	105.0	105.4	105.5	105.2	105.3	106.1	106.0	106.4	106.5	106.7	107.1	107.0	107.0
515	Broadcasting, except Internet	102.9	100.6	101.1	101.7	102.6	103.8	103.4	100.9	100.9	102.7	102.4	105.1	105.7
517	Telecommunications	97.3	97.2	97.1	97.6	97.8	97.8	98.1	98.4	98.7	99.0	99.4	98.8	99.5
5182	Data processing and related services	98.9	99.0	99.3	99.2	99.0	99.6	99.5	99.8	100.2	100.2	100.1	100.0	99.9
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity	110.4	111.2	111.4	111.4	111.9	113.5	114.2	114.5	114.7	114.6	115.1	115.6	116.1
53112	Lessors or nonresidental buildings (except miniwarehouse)	108.4	105.6	105.5	106.5	106.9	107.5	107.2	109.5	109.2	110.4	108.9	106.7	107.1
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers	110.3	110.3	110.4	111.3	111.3	110.6	110.8	111.8	111.3	110.7	110.8	110.8	110.7
5313	Real estate support activities	102.5	103.8	102.7	103.2	103.1	103.1	102.9	102.6	102.8	102.9	102.7	103.4	102.4
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100)	112.7	112.8	114.4	114.2	114.9	111.6	114.6	116.4	112.9	113.5	112.5	115.1	117.8
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100)	140.0	143.6	144.1	144.3	144.7	144.9	144.8	144.9	145.4	146.3	145.6	146.0	146.3
541211	Offices of certified public accountants	106.6	104.4	105.9	106.7	105.3	106.5	106.6	106.7	108.2	108.9	107.3	107.2	108.3
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100)	130.6	131.8	132.7	132.8	132.9	134.1	134.4	134.7	135.5	135.5	136.1	136.2	136.2
54181	Advertising agencies	102.0	103.2	103.6	103.6	103.5	103.5	103.5	104.7	104.7	104.7	104.9	104.7	104.7
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100)	118.4	117.8	117.8	118.8	118.9	118.4	118.6	119.2	120.0	119.9	119.7	120.4	120.5
56151	Travel agencies	98.0	98.3	98.3	98.4	98.5	99.1	101.5	99.4	98.6	98.3	101.4	101.5	100.7
56172	Janitorial services	102.1	102.4	102.6	102.6	103.3	103.6	103.7	103.8	104.2	104.3	104.5	104.5	104.8
5621	Waste collection	103.4	103.4	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.2	104.2	104.5	104.5	104.8	105.3	105.2
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100)	131.7	133.8	133.5	134.9	135.7	136.3	137.3	138.1	139.1	138.1	136.2	135.4	139.5

p = preliminary.

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

[1982 = 100]

Index	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Finished goods											
Total	131.3	131.8	130.7	133.0	138.0	140.7	138.9	143.3	148.5	155.7	160.3
Foods	133.6	134.5	134.3	135.1	137.2	141.3	140.1	145.9	152.7	155.7	156.7
Energy	83.2	83.4	75.1	78.8	94.1	96.8	88.8	102.0	113.0	132.6	145.9
Other	142.0	142.4	143.7	146.1	148.0	150.0	150.2	150.5	152.7	156.4	158.6
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components											
Total	125.7	125.6	123.0	123.2	129.2	129.7	127.8	133.7	142.6	154.0	164.0
Foods	125.3	123.2	123.2	120.8	119.2	124.3	123.2	134.4	145.0	146.0	146.3
Energy	89.8	89.0	80.8	84.3	101.7	104.1	95.9	111.9	123.2	149.2	162.6
Other	134.0	134.2	133.5	133.1	136.6	136.4	135.8	138.5	146.5	154.6	163.9
Crude materials for further processing											
Total	113.8	111.1	96.8	98.2	120.6	121.0	108.1	135.3	159.0	182.2	185.4
Foods	121.5	112.2	103.9	98.7	100.2	106.1	99.5	113.5	127.0	122.7	119.3
Energy	85.0	87.3	68.6	78.5	122.1	122.3	102.0	147.2	174.6	234.0	228.5
Other	105.7	103.5	84.5	91.1	118.0	101.5	101.0	116.9	149.2	176.7	210.0

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2005	2006											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
ALL COMMODITIES	107.7	108.5	108.6	108.8	109.6	110.4	111.2	111.6	112.1	111.7	111.4	111.8	112.5
Foods, feeds, and beverages	121.9	122.8	121.9	121.7	121.0	122.0	125.6	128.5	129.5	128.8	130.2	135.8	138.6
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	121.7	122.8	121.6	121.5	120.8	121.9	125.7	128.9	129.8	129.1	130.9	137.4	140.3
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	123.6	122.7	124.2	123.2	122.5	122.9	125.0	125.6	126.9	126.0	124.5	122.4	123.9
Industrial supplies and materials	127.9	129.9	130.6	131.3	133.9	136.5	138.8	139.2	141.2	139.5	137.3	137.8	139.8
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials	117.4	116.9	117.2	116.8	117.2	116.4	117.3	116.6	118.8	118.1	117.8	120.2	124.2
Fuels and lubricants	163.4	172.0	169.7	173.5	187.0	194.9	196.3	199.0	207.2	191.1	177.5	180.5	186.5
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials	125.7	127.0	128.1	128.5	129.8	132.0	134.7	134.9	136.0	136.3	135.5	135.5	136.8
Selected building materials	106.5	107.2	108.4	108.5	108.6	109.0	109.8	109.8	110.1	110.0	110.5	110.5	111.4
Capital goods	97.7	98.1	98.1	98.2	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.5	98.3	98.5	98.7	98.8	98.8
Electric and electrical generating equipment	103.6	103.7	104.0	104.4	104.5	104.6	104.8	104.8	104.9	105.1	105.9	106.0	106.2
Nonelectrical machinery	92.5	92.8	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.4	92.6	92.7	92.6	92.6
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	103.9	104.1	104.2	104.4	104.6	104.7	104.9	105.1	105.1	105.2	105.3	105.3	105.5
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	101.9	102.3	102.4	102.3	102.6	103.2	103.5	103.7	103.9	104.0	103.9	103.9	104.0
Nondurables, manufactured	101.6	102.3	102.5	102.4	102.7	103.0	103.3	103.6	103.7	103.8	103.6	103.7	104.0
Durables, manufactured	101.5	101.5	101.4	101.3	101.4	102.2	102.4	102.5	102.9	103.1	103.0	102.9	102.8
Agricultural commodities	121.0	121.7	120.8	120.7	120.2	120.9	124.1	126.5	127.7	127.1	128.4	134.1	137.2
Nonagricultural commodities	106.8	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.8	109.6	110.3	110.5	111.0	110.6	110.1	110.2	110.8

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2005	2006											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
ALL COMMODITIES	112.3	113.7	112.8	112.7	115.1	117.2	117.3	118.2	118.8	116.2	113.3	113.8	115.1
Foods, feeds, and beverages	117.5	119.2	116.7	117.0	116.2	118.1	118.0	118.1	120.6	120.9	121.1	121.6	122.6
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	127.2	129.7	125.4	125.4	124.6	127.1	126.8	126.5	129.9	130.4	130.9	132.2	133.7
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	95.9	95.8	97.2	98.3	97.6	98.1	98.5	99.4	99.8	99.8	99.2	98.1	97.9
Industrial supplies and materials	158.6	163.8	160.8	160.4	170.1	178.2	178.1	180.9	182.8	172.2	160.4	162.2	166.9
Fuels and lubricants	202.4	211.7	203.3	201.5	221.1	233.9	230.2	237.6	240.9	216.3	192.3	195.5	204.8
Petroleum and petroleum products	196.6	208.1	206.0	207.2	230.7	245.4	242.6	251.3	253.7	225.9	202.5	199.2	207.7
Paper and paper base stocks	106.1	106.7	107.5	107.7	109.3	110.4	111.3	111.9	112.9	113.1	113.0	113.2	112.9
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials	117.8	118.3	118.8	119.3	119.0	119.5	120.6	121.7	121.4	121.8	122.1	123.0	123.1
Selected building materials	116.9	118.5	118.5	118.0	118.1	120.0	117.2	116.8	115.2	115.8	112.1	110.8	110.6
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods	145.8	150.8	157.4	161.1	165.4	180.2	193.2	184.2	188.7	194.4	192.4	193.7	195.8
Nonmetals associated with durable goods	100.5	100.9	101.0	100.8	101.0	101.0	101.1	101.2	101.5	101.3	101.5	101.6	101.6
Capital goods	91.0	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.0	91.0	91.2	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.4	91.5
Electric and electrical generating equipment	99.3	99.8	100.0	100.1	100.3	100.9	102.1	102.2	102.1	102.7	102.6	102.9	103.0
Nonelectrical machinery	88.1	88.1	88.0	88.0	87.8	87.7	87.8	87.9	87.9	87.8	87.8	87.8	87.9
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	103.6	103.4	103.5	103.5	103.6	103.7	103.9	104.1	104.1	104.1	104.3	104.3	104.3
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	99.6	99.8	99.9	99.6	99.5	99.7	99.8	100.3	100.4	100.5	100.6	100.7	101.0
Nondurables, manufactured	102.7	103.1	102.9	102.8	102.6	102.5	102.6	103.0	103.0	103.0	102.9	103.1	103.4
Durables, manufactured	96.2	96.3	96.5	96.3	96.4	96.9	97.0	97.5	97.7	97.8	98.0	98.1	98.3
Nonmanufactured consumer goods	101.2	101.6	101.4	98.2	98.4	98.4	98.6	99.7	100.1	100.5	101.8	101.7	101.9

46. U.S. international price Indexes for selected categories of services

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2004	2005				2006			
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
Air freight (inbound)	125.1	126.3	125.6	127.5	124.6	124.6	129.2	128.9	127.2
Air freight (outbound)	104.7	103.8	107.2	112.4	112.0	113.5	117.2	116.9	113.8
Inbound air passenger fares (Dec. 2003 = 100)	112.5	114.5	116.1	118.3	108.5	110.5	121.0	123.9	118.5
Outbound air passenger fares (Dec. 2003 = 100))	105.4	105.0	120.5	120.1	110.8	110.6	128.7	126.4	119.3
Ocean liner freight (inbound)	122.7	121.3	128.5	127.9	126.8	125.4	114.9	114.2	114.0

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	2003	2004				2005				2006			
	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	130.3	131.4	132.8	133.0	133.5	134.6	134.8	136.2	136.1	137.4	137.7	137.6	138.0
Compensation per hour	153.6	154.4	155.7	157.5	160.0	161.7	161.8	164.7	165.7	170.8	170.2	170.5	173.7
Real compensation per hour	118.9	118.5	118.3	119.0	119.9	120.5	119.4	119.9	119.7	122.9	120.9	120.2	123.1
Unit labor costs	117.9	117.5	117.3	118.5	119.9	120.1	120.0	120.9	121.8	124.4	123.6	123.9	125.9
Unit nonlabor payments	119.5	122.9	126.1	125.6	125.9	127.9	129.9	131.2	132.4	130.2	134.2	134.6	132.1
Implicit price deflator	118.5	119.5	120.6	121.1	122.1	123.0	123.7	124.7	125.7	126.6	127.5	127.9	128.2
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	129.9	130.6	132.1	132.2	132.3	133.6	134.1	135.4	135.2	136.3	136.7	136.6	137.1
Compensation per hour	152.9	153.5	154.8	156.5	158.6	160.5	160.8	163.5	164.5	169.6	169.0	169.2	172.6
Real compensation per hour	118.4	117.8	117.6	118.3	118.9	119.5	118.7	119.1	118.8	122.0	120.0	119.3	122.3
Unit labor costs	117.7	117.5	117.2	118.4	119.9	120.1	119.9	120.8	121.7	124.4	123.6	123.9	125.9
Unit nonlabor payments	120.5	123.6	126.7	126.6	127.0	129.4	131.8	133.2	134.4	132.2	136.5	136.7	133.7
Implicit price deflator	118.7	119.8	120.7	121.4	122.5	123.5	124.3	125.3	126.4	127.3	128.3	128.6	128.8
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	136.6	137.4	138.2	139.7	139.8	141.2	142.1	142.2	142.3	145.9	144.3	145.7	–
Compensation per hour	152.0	151.8	153.2	154.9	157.0	158.7	159.1	161.8	162.8	167.4	167.1	167.5	–
Real compensation per hour	117.7	116.5	116.4	117.1	117.6	118.2	117.4	117.9	117.6	120.4	118.7	118.1	–
Total unit costs	110.9	110.1	110.5	110.6	111.7	112.2	111.9	114.1	114.1	113.8	115.2	114.2	–
Unit labor costs	111.2	110.5	110.8	110.9	112.3	112.4	111.9	113.8	114.4	114.7	115.8	114.9	–
Unit nonlabor costs	110.0	109.2	109.7	109.8	110.2	111.5	111.9	114.9	113.3	111.1	113.7	112.1	–
Unit profits	117.8	131.3	139.7	143.1	143.6	150.2	161.4	152.9	163.7	177.3	172.1	184.4	–
Unit nonlabor payments	112.1	115.1	117.7	118.7	119.1	121.9	125.2	125.1	126.8	128.8	129.3	131.4	–
Implicit price deflator	111.5	112.0	113.1	113.5	114.6	115.6	116.4	117.6	118.5	119.4	120.3	120.4	–
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	162.4	161.7	163.0	164.1	166.3	168.7	171.2	172.6	173.9	175.7	177.3	179.9	180.9
Compensation per hour	161.9	157.4	159.7	163.0	165.3	166.2	167.8	170.7	170.9	176.4	173.9	173.9	176.8
Real compensation per hour	125.3	120.8	121.4	123.2	123.9	123.8	123.8	124.3	123.4	126.9	123.6	122.6	125.4
Unit labor costs	99.7	97.4	98.0	99.3	99.4	98.5	98.0	98.9	98.2	100.4	98.1	96.7	97.8

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

48. 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 [2000 = 100]													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	73.5	76.1	79.4	82.4	86.9	91.7	95.8	100.0	101.5	108.7	115.3	117.4	–
Output per unit of capital services	93.7	96.7	98.2	97.7	100.3	100.5	100.3	100.0	93.6	92.7	93.5	94.9	–
Multifactor productivity	86.7	89.1	90.6	91.0	93.6	95.8	96.5	100.0	98.7	102.5	106.6	105.6	–
Output	72.1	76.4	80.3	83.1	89.2	93.8	97.3	100.0	94.9	94.4	95.3	96.6	–
Inputs:													
Hours of all persons	98.0	100.4	101.2	100.8	102.6	102.3	101.6	100.0	93.5	86.8	82.6	82.3	–
Capital services	76.9	78.9	81.8	85.1	88.9	93.3	97.1	100.0	101.4	101.9	102.0	101.8	–
Energy	107.1	110.4	113.7	110.3	108.2	105.4	105.5	100.0	90.6	89.3	82.5	87.0	–
Nonenergy materials	71.9	74.8	78.8	86.0	92.9	97.7	102.6	100.0	93.3	88.3	85.1	91.0	–
Purchased business services	81.7	84.7	88.9	88.5	92.1	95.0	100.0	100.0	100.7	98.2	97.3	99.5	–
Combined units of all factor inputs	83.1	85.7	88.7	91.3	95.3	97.9	100.9	100.0	96.2	92.1	89.4	91.4	–

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

49. Annual indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, unit costs, and prices, selected years

[1992 = 100]

Item	1961	1971	1981	1991	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	50.6	69.0	80.8	95.9	109.5	112.8	116.1	119.1	123.9	128.7	132.6	135.4	137.7
Compensation per hour	14.4	25.1	59.3	95.1	119.9	125.8	134.7	140.4	145.3	151.2	156.9	163.5	171.3
Real compensation per hour	62.5	80.2	89.3	97.4	105.2	108.0	112.0	113.5	115.7	117.7	118.9	119.9	121.7
Unit labor costs	28.5	36.3	73.5	99.1	109.5	111.5	116.0	117.9	117.3	117.5	118.3	120.7	124.4
Unit nonlabor payments	25.3	34.1	69.1	96.7	110.0	109.4	107.2	110.0	114.1	118.3	125.1	130.4	132.8
Implicit price deflator	27.3	35.5	71.8	98.2	109.7	110.7	112.7	114.9	116.1	117.8	120.8	124.3	127.5
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	53.5	70.7	81.7	96.1	109.4	112.5	115.7	118.6	123.5	128.0	131.8	134.6	136.7
Compensation per hour	15.0	25.2	59.7	95.0	119.6	125.2	134.2	139.5	144.6	150.4	155.9	162.3	170.1
Real compensation per hour	64.8	80.7	89.8	97.4	104.9	107.5	111.5	112.8	115.1	117.1	118.1	119.0	120.8
Unit labor costs	28.0	35.7	73.1	98.9	109.3	111.3	116.0	117.7	117.1	117.5	118.3	120.6	124.4
Unit nonlabor payments	24.8	33.8	67.7	96.8	111.0	110.9	108.7	111.6	116.0	119.6	126.0	132.2	134.8
Implicit price deflator	26.8	35.0	71.1	98.1	109.9	111.1	113.3	115.4	116.7	118.3	121.1	124.9	128.2
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	57.9	72.7	82.9	97.4	113.7	117.9	122.4	124.7	129.7	134.6	138.8	142.0	–
Compensation per hour	16.7	27.3	62.4	95.5	118.3	124.1	133.0	138.6	143.6	149.5	154.2	160.6	–
Real compensation per hour	72.4	87.4	93.9	97.9	103.8	106.6	110.5	112.1	114.3	116.3	116.9	117.8	–
Total unit costs	27.5	36.5	74.8	99.3	102.9	104.0	107.4	111.6	110.7	111.0	110.7	113.1	–
Unit labor costs	28.8	37.6	75.3	98.0	104.1	105.3	108.6	111.2	110.7	111.0	111.1	113.1	–
Unit nonlabor costs	23.8	33.6	73.5	102.7	99.5	100.4	104.2	112.6	110.8	111.1	109.7	112.9	–
Unit profits	50.3	50.5	81.0	93.2	137.0	129.1	108.7	82.2	98.0	109.9	139.5	157.1	–
Unit nonlabor payments	30.9	38.1	75.5	100.2	109.5	108.0	105.4	104.5	107.4	110.7	117.7	124.7	–
Implicit price deflator	29.5	37.8	75.4	98.7	105.9	106.2	107.5	108.9	109.6	110.9	113.3	117.0	–
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	–	–	–	96.3	127.9	133.5	139.4	141.5	151.5	160.9	163.8	171.6	178.4
Compensation per hour	–	–	–	95.6	118.8	123.4	134.7	137.9	147.9	158.3	161.4	168.9	175.3
Real compensation per hour	–	–	–	98.0	104.2	106.0	112.0	111.5	117.7	123.2	122.3	123.9	124.5
Unit labor costs	–	–	–	99.2	92.9	92.4	96.7	97.4	97.6	98.4	98.5	98.4	98.2
Unit nonlabor payments	–	–	–	98.5	102.7	103.0	103.7	102.2	100.4	102.3	110.5	–	–
Implicit price deflator	–	–	–	98.7	99.5	99.5	101.4	100.6	99.5	101.0	106.6	–	–

Dash indicates data not available.

50. 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	–

50. Continued—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
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

50. Continued—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
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	–
482111	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													
532111	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													
541213	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	–
541921	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	–
621511	Medical laboratories	-	-	91.3	94.7	100.0	117.1	121.5	127.4	127.7	123.1	128.7	130.8	–
621512	Diagnostic imaging centers	-	-	89.8	94.1	100.0	121.4	129.7	139.9	148.6	163.3	160.3	154.3	–
	Accommodation and food services													
7211	Traveler accommodations	82.9	80.0	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

50. Continued—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
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.

51. 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**.

52. 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 rate[1]											
United States	66.6	66.8	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0
Canada	64.8	64.7	65.0	65.3	65.8	65.8	65.9	66.7	67.3	67.3	67.0
Australia	64.5	64.6	64.3	64.3	64.0	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.6	64.7	65.4
Japan	62.9	63.0	63.2	62.8	62.4	62.0	61.6	60.8	60.3	60.0	60.0
France	55.5	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 ratio[2]											
United States	62.9	63.2	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7
Canada	59.3	59.1	59.6	60.4	61.3	62.0	61.9	62.4	63.0	63.3	63.4
Australia	59.2	59.3	59.0	59.3	59.6	60.3	60.1	60.3	60.7	61.2	62.1
Japan	60.9	60.9	61.0	60.2	59.4	59.0	58.4	57.5	57.1	57.1	57.3
France	49.2	49.1	49.1	49.7	50.4	51.4	52.0	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/flscomparelf.htm**. For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the full report, also available at this site.

53. Annual indexes of manufacturing productivity and related measures, 16 economies

[1992 = 100]

Measure and economy	1980	1990	1991	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Output per hour																
United States	68.4	93.5	96.3	102.7	108.1	112.1	116.8	121.7	130.2	136.7	147.7	149.2	165.0	175.5	187.8	194.0
Canada	74.2	93.4	95.3	105.8	110.8	112.4	109.7	114.2	119.6	124.5	131.9	129.0	131.7	130.7	130.8	135.6
Australia	69.3	91.6	96.6	105.9	104.8	105.7	112.6	114.7	117.8	119.2	126.7	130.9	135.2	140.5	139.7	142.4
Japan	63.6	94.4	99.0	101.7	103.3	111.0	116.1	120.7	120.4	124.9	131.7	128.9	133.1	142.3	150.4	154.1
Korea	–	82.7	92.7	108.3	118.1	129.7	142.6	160.8	179.3	199.4	216.4	214.8	235.8	252.2	281.2	305.1
Taiwan	49.1	89.8	96.8	101.3	105.2	112.9	121.5	126.5	132.7	140.9	148.4	155.1	166.7	171.7	179.9	192.7
Belgium	65.4	96.8	99.1	102.5	107.9	112.7	114.3	121.5	122.9	121.5	125.7	126.9	131.1	134.5	141.0	144.9
Denmark	82.3	98.5	99.7	100.3	112.7	112.7	109.0	117.7	117.1	119.0	123.2	123.4	124.2	129.3	138.8	141.6
France	60.5	92.7	96.4	101.2	109.4	116.0	116.7	125.8	132.6	138.7	148.2	150.7	157.4	164.2	170.0	176.7
Germany	77.2	99.0	98.3	101.0	108.5	110.2	113.3	119.9	120.4	123.4	132.0	135.4	136.7	141.6	146.6	154.8
Italy	75.3	97.3	96.5	102.8	107.6	111.1	112.5	113.3	112.5	112.5	116.0	116.2	114.2	111.3	112.4	112.5
Netherlands	69.1	98.7	99.0	102.0	113.1	117.3	120.5	121.2	124.5	129.3	138.5	139.2	143.4	146.4	153.7	160.0
Norway	78.5	98.3	98.7	99.9	99.9	98.7	101.6	101.8	99.2	102.7	105.9	108.9	111.9	121.6	128.8	132.4
Spain	67.3	93.1	96.3	101.8	104.9	108.6	107.2	108.3	110.2	112.1	113.2	115.8	116.3	118.8	120.6	121.5
Sweden	73.1	94.6	95.5	107.3	118.2	125.1	130.2	142.0	150.7	164.1	176.8	172.6	190.7	204.5	227.9	241.9
United Kingdom	57.3	90.1	94.3	104.1	106.7	105.0	104.0	105.4	106.9	112.4	119.4	123.4	126.8	132.3	139.7	143.3
Output																
United States	73.6	98.2	96.8	104.2	112.2	117.3	121.6	129.0	137.7	143.7	152.7	144.2	148.2	149.9	159.6	163.0
Canada	85.0	106.0	99.0	105.9	114.1	119.6	119.6	127.7	134.0	145.0	159.4	152.7	154.2	152.9	155.9	157.0
Australia	89.6	104.1	100.9	103.6	108.9	108.7	111.6	114.7	117.9	117.6	122.5	122.4	127.7	130.0	129.9	129.9
Japan	60.8	97.1	102.0	96.3	94.9	98.9	103.0	106.1	99.2	99.9	105.1	99.3	97.5	102.7	107.5	108.7
Korea	28.6	88.1	96.0	105.1	117.1	130.8	139.2	146.0	134.5	163.7	191.5	195.7	210.5	222.2	246.8	264.1
Taiwan	45.4	91.0	96.4	100.9	106.9	112.7	118.7	125.5	129.5	139.0	149.2	138.1	148.3	155.9	170.6	181.7
Belgium	78.2	101.0	100.7	97.0	101.4	104.2	104.6	109.5	111.3	111.2	115.7	115.7	114.8	113.4	117.9	117.3
Denmark	92.3	101.7	100.3	97.0	107.5	112.7	107.5	116.3	117.2	118.2	122.5	122.5	119.0	115.7	119.6	121.6
France	80.0	97.7	99.2	95.9	100.6	106.2	106.3	113.3	119.0	123.1	128.7	130.0	129.9	132.3	134.5	136.5
Germany	85.3	99.1	102.4	92.0	94.9	94.0	92.0	96.1	97.2	98.2	104.8	106.6	104.4	105.2	108.8	112.3
Italy	81.0	100.5	100.2	97.6	104.1	109.1	107.8	109.6	109.9	109.6	112.9	111.8	110.4	107.8	108.6	106.4
Netherlands	76.9	99.0	99.8	97.7	104.5	108.2	109.8	111.3	115.1	119.4	127.4	127.2	127.2	125.8	127.8	128.1
Norway	105.7	101.7	99.4	102.0	104.7	105.2	109.4	114.1	113.3	113.2	112.6	111.8	111.2	114.9	121.4	124.4
Spain	78.6	98.4	100.3	96.1	97.8	101.5	104.0	110.7	117.4	124.1	129.6	133.7	133.5	134.7	135.2	135.6
Sweden	90.7	110.1	104.1	101.9	117.5	132.5	137.1	147.6	159.5	173.9	189.7	185.6	196.4	203.6	224.4	233.5
United Kingdom	87.3	105.3	100.1	101.4	106.2	107.9	108.6	110.6	111.3	112.3	115.0	113.5	110.5	110.7	113.0	111.7
Total hours																
United States	107.5	105.0	100.5	101.4	103.8	104.6	104.2	106.0	105.7	105.1	103.4	96.6	89.8	85.4	84.9	84.0
Canada	114.6	113.5	103.9	100.1	103.0	106.4	109.0	111.8	112.1	116.5	120.9	118.4	117.1	117.0	119.2	115.8
Australia	129.3	113.6	104.4	97.8	103.9	102.8	99.1	100.0	100.1	98.7	96.7	93.5	94.5	92.5	93.0	91.2
Japan	95.5	102.9	103.1	94.7	91.9	89.1	88.8	87.9	82.4	79.9	79.8	77.1	73.3	72.2	71.5	70.5
Korea	–	106.4	103.6	97.1	99.2	100.9	97.6	90.8	75.0	82.1	88.5	91.1	89.3	88.1	87.8	86.5
Taiwan	92.4	101.4	99.6	99.6	101.7	99.8	97.7	99.2	97.6	98.7	100.5	89.0	89.0	90.8	94.9	94.3
Belgium	119.7	104.3	101.5	94.7	94.0	92.4	91.5	90.2	90.5	91.5	92.1	91.2	87.5	84.3	83.6	80.9
Denmark	112.1	103.3	100.6	96.8	95.4	100.0	98.6	98.8	100.1	99.4	99.4	99.3	95.8	89.5	86.2	85.9
France	132.3	105.5	102.9	94.8	91.9	91.6	91.0	90.1	89.7	88.7	86.8	86.3	82.5	80.6	79.1	77.2
Germany	110.5	100.1	104.1	91.1	87.5	85.3	81.3	80.1	80.8	79.6	79.4	78.7	76.4	74.3	74.2	72.6
Italy	107.6	103.3	103.8	95.0	96.8	98.2	95.8	96.7	97.7	97.4	97.3	96.2	96.7	96.8	96.6	94.5
Netherlands	111.2	100.3	100.8	95.8	92.4	92.3	91.1	91.8	92.4	92.3	91.9	91.4	88.7	85.9	83.2	80.0
Norway	134.7	103.4	100.7	102.1	104.8	106.6	107.7	112.1	114.2	110.3	106.4	102.7	99.3	94.5	94.2	93.9
Spain	116.7	105.7	104.1	94.4	93.2	93.5	97.0	102.2	106.5	110.7	114.4	115.4	114.8	113.4	112.2	111.6
Sweden	124.0	116.4	109.0	94.9	99.4	105.9	105.3	103.9	105.9	106.0	107.3	107.5	103.0	99.6	98.5	96.5
United Kingdom	152.3	116.9	106.2	97.5	99.6	102.7	104.4	105.0	104.1	99.9	96.3	92.0	87.2	83.7	80.9	78.0
Hourly compensation (national currency basis)																
United States	55.9	90.5	95.6	102.0	105.3	107.3	109.3	112.2	118.7	123.4	134.7	137.9	147.8	158.2	161.4	168.8
Canada	47.9	88.5	95.0	102.0	103.9	106.5	107.4	109.0	114.6	117.1	120.9	124.6	129.1	133.0	134.6	139.8
Australia	–	86.7	94.6	106.8	104.1	112.6	122.4	125.1	127.5	132.3	139.3	148.0	154.0	161.9	166.3	176.6
Japan	58.6	90.6	96.5	102.7	104.7	108.3	109.1	112.7	115.6	115.5	114.9	116.4	117.2	114.6	115.1	117.0
Korea	–	68.0	85.5	115.9	133.1	161.6	188.1	204.5	222.7	223.9	239.1	246.7	271.6	285.0	325.5	345.6
Taiwan	29.6	85.2	93.5	105.9	111.1	120.2	128.2	132.1	137.1	139.6	142.3	151.4	145.0	147.3	144.0	146.3
Belgium	52.5	90.1	97.3	104.8	105.6	108.6	110.6	114.7	116.5	118.0	120.1	126.4	131.9	135.8	138.8	144.6
Denmark	44.5	93.6	97.8	102.4	106.0	108.2	112.6	116.5	119.6	122.6	125.0	130.9	136.5	145.7	150.6	153.7
France	37.1	88.5	93.9	104.3	108.0	110.7	112.5	116.3	117.2	121.0	127.0	130.6	137.4	141.4	144.7	148.7
Germany	53.6	89.4	91.4	106.2	111.0	117.0	122.5	124.9	126.7	129.6	136.3	140.6	144.0	147.2	148.0	149.7
Italy	30.6	87.7	94.3	105.7	107.3	112.0	120.0	124.1	123.3	125.6	128.7	133.5	136.9	140.6	145.1	149.5
Netherlands	60.5	89.8	94.8	104.5	109.0	112.1	114.6	117.6	122.4	126.5	132.8	138.9	146.8	152.8	158.0	163.2
Norway	39.0	92.3	97.5	101.5	104.5	109.2	113.8	118.8	125.8	133.0	140.5	149.0	157.9	164.3	169.7	175.6
Spain	28.0	79.9	88.4	109.4	113.4	118.3	121.1	124.0	124.9	124.7	126.6	131.6	135.4	142.2	147.0	153.0
Sweden	37.3	87.8	95.5	97.4	99.8	106.8	115.2	121.0	125.6	130.3	136.8	143.8	151.7	159.2	163.5	167.2
United Kingdom	35.8	88.7	99.8	104.5	106.0	107.9	108.3	112.3	121.5	129.0	136.1	141.8	150.1	156.8	164.2	171.7

See notes at end of table.

53. Continued— Annual indexes of manufacturing productivity and related measures, 16 economies

Measure and economy	1980	1990	1991	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Unit labor costs (national currency basis)																
United States	81.8	96.8	99.2	99.3	97.4	95.7	93.6	92.2	91.2	90.3	91.2	92.4	89.6	90.2	85.9	87.0
Canada	64.6	94.8	99.7	96.5	93.8	94.7	97.9	95.5	95.9	94.0	91.7	96.6	98.0	101.8	102.9	103.1
Australia	–	94.7	97.9	100.8	99.4	106.5	108.7	109.0	108.3	111.0	109.9	113.1	113.8	115.2	119.1	124.1
Japan	92.1	95.9	97.4	101.0	101.4	97.6	94.0	93.4	96.1	92.5	87.3	90.3	88.0	80.5	76.5	75.9
Korea	44.4	82.1	92.2	107.0	112.7	124.6	131.9	127.1	124.2	112.3	110.5	114.8	115.2	113.0	115.8	113.3
Taiwan	60.3	94.9	96.5	104.6	105.6	106.5	105.5	104.5	103.4	99.1	95.9	97.6	87.0	85.8	80.1	75.9
Belgium	80.3	93.0	98.1	102.3	97.9	96.4	96.8	94.5	94.8	97.2	95.6	99.6	100.6	101.0	98.4	99.8
Denmark	54.1	95.0	98.1	102.2	94.1	96.0	103.3	98.9	102.1	103.0	101.4	106.1	109.9	112.7	108.5	108.5
France	61.3	95.5	97.4	103.1	98.7	95.4	96.4	92.4	88.3	87.3	85.7	86.7	87.3	86.1	85.1	84.1
Germany	69.4	90.3	93.0	105.2	102.4	106.2	108.2	104.2	105.2	105.1	103.3	103.8	105.3	104.0	100.9	96.7
Italy	40.7	90.2	97.6	102.9	99.8	100.8	106.6	109.5	109.6	111.7	110.9	114.9	119.8	126.3	129.2	132.9
Netherlands	87.6	91.1	95.7	102.4	96.4	95.6	95.1	97.1	98.3	97.8	95.9	99.8	102.4	104.3	102.8	102.0
Norway	49.7	93.9	98.8	101.6	104.6	110.7	112.0	116.7	126.8	129.5	132.7	136.8	141.0	135.1	131.7	132.6
Spain	41.5	85.8	91.8	107.4	108.1	108.9	112.9	114.5	113.4	111.2	111.8	113.6	116.4	119.7	122.0	125.9
Sweden	51.0	92.9	100.0	90.8	84.4	85.3	88.5	85.2	83.3	79.4	77.4	83.3	79.5	77.9	71.7	69.1
United Kingdom	62.4	98.5	105.9	100.4	99.4	102.7	104.1	106.5	113.6	114.8	114.0	115.0	118.4	118.6	117.6	119.8
Unit labor costs (U.S. dollar basis)																
United States	81.8	96.8	99.2	99.3	97.4	95.7	93.6	92.2	91.2	90.3	91.2	92.4	89.6	90.2	85.9	87.0
Canada	66.7	98.1	105.2	90.4	83.0	83.4	86.7	83.3	78.1	76.5	74.6	75.4	75.4	87.8	95.5	102.8
Australia	–	100.7	103.7	93.2	98.9	107.2	115.7	110.3	92.6	97.4	86.9	79.5	84.2	102.2	119.2	128.7
Japan	51.5	83.9	91.8	115.3	125.8	131.7	109.6	97.8	93.0	103.1	102.6	94.2	89.1	88.1	89.7	87.4
Korea	57.3	90.7	98.2	104.2	109.6	126.5	128.6	105.3	69.6	74.0	76.7	69.7	72.3	74.4	79.3	86.8
Taiwan	42.1	88.7	90.8	99.6	100.4	101.1	96.7	91.3	77.5	77.2	77.2	72.6	63.4	62.7	60.4	59.4
Belgium	88.3	89.5	92.3	95.1	94.2	105.2	100.4	84.8	83.9	82.5	70.3	71.1	75.8	91.1	97.5	99.0
Denmark	57.9	92.7	92.5	95.1	89.4	103.5	107.6	90.4	92.0	89.0	75.6	76.9	84.2	103.4	109.4	109.3
France	76.9	92.8	91.3	96.3	94.2	101.3	99.7	83.8	79.3	75.0	63.8	62.6	66.6	78.7	85.5	84.5
Germany	59.6	87.3	87.5	99.3	98.6	115.8	112.3	93.8	93.4	89.4	76.2	74.2	79.5	94.0	100.2	96.1
Italy	58.5	92.7	96.9	80.6	76.3	76.2	85.2	79.2	77.7	75.7	65.1	65.5	72.1	91.0	102.2	105.3
Netherlands	77.5	87.9	90.0	96.9	93.2	104.8	99.2	87.4	87.2	83.2	70.7	71.3	77.3	94.3	102.1	101.3
Norway	62.6	93.3	94.5	88.9	92.1	108.6	107.7	102.3	104.3	103.1	93.6	94.5	109.8	118.6	121.4	128.0
Spain	59.3	86.2	90.5	86.3	82.6	89.5	91.3	80.0	77.7	72.9	63.5	62.6	67.7	83.4	93.3	96.4
Sweden	70.2	91.3	96.3	67.8	63.7	69.6	76.9	64.9	61.1	55.9	49.1	46.9	47.6	56.2	56.9	53.9
United Kingdom	82.2	99.5	106.0	85.3	86.2	91.8	92.0	98.8	106.6	105.1	97.8	93.7	100.7	109.7	122.0	123.5

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.

54. 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.

54. 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.

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

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

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

[2] Excludes fatalities from the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacts.

[3] The BLS news release of September 17, 2003, reported a total of 5,524 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2003. Since then, an additional 10 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2002 to 5,534.

[4] Equal to or greater than 0.5 percent.

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

Medical Plan Type, Fee Arrangement, and Financial Intermediaries, 2006

by Frank Conlon
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BLS data show that just over half of all workers in private industry participated in some kind of employer-provided healthcare plan as of March 2006; of those, 55 percent were enrolled in "fee-for-service plans" and 29 percent were enrolled in health maintenance organizations.

According to the National Compensation Survey (NCS)[1], in March 2006, 52 percent of private sector workers participated in an employer provided medical plan. The fee arrangements in such plans generally fall into one of two types--indemnity and prepaid. BLS defines an indemnity plan, also known as a "fee-for-service" plan, as a medical plan that reimburses the patient or the provider as expenses are incurred. By contrast, prepaid plans are Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs) whose enrollees pay a set fee whether or not costs are incurred. Approximately 55 percent of participating workers are covered by indemnity plans, while about 29 percent are covered by prepaid plans.[2] (See table 1.)

A closer look at the data reveals interesting patterns. For example, 9 in 10 participants in indemnity plans are restricted in their choice of service providers. (See table 2.) One such restriction is made through Preferred Provider Organizations (PPOs). PPOs have contracts with certain medical providers known as "designated" or "preferred" providers. The employee may visit any provider he or she chooses, but the reimbursement is more generous when the employee visits one of the designated or preferred providers. Even more restrictive are Exclusive Provider Organization (EPO) plans, in which enrollees must use the EPO providers exclusively in order to receive coverage.

Even when the data are broken down by occupation, industry, employment size, or other variables, it generally remains the case that about 9 in 10 participants in indemnity plans are restricted in their choice of providers. There was one notable exception: Union workers are more likely to be in a plan with unrestricted choice of providers than are nonunion workers. (See chart 1.)

Among employees who participate in employer-provided medical plans, 29 percent are enrolled in prepaid plans (HMOs). According to the BLS definition, prepaid medical insurance plans come with one of two types of restrictions on choice of service providers: Participants can use network providers only (applicable to 3-in-5 prepaid plan participants), or they can use nonnetwork providers but face financial disincentives.

Doctor visits, hospital stays, operations, and all other healthcare services are provided by members of the HMO. Generally, all health services are managed by a primary care provider who is also under contract with the HMO. The insured may change providers, as long as the new providers are members of the HMO network. If the insured opt to go outside the network for health services, they typically will not be covered under the plan (unless they were previously authorized by the primary care provider).

As can be seen in table 3, among private industry workers enrolled in prepaid healthcare plans, those with no option to go outside the network outnumber those with the option to go outside the network by nearly a 3-to-2 margin. Indeed, among the various worker characteristics shown in the table, only nonmetropolitan workers were more likely than not to have the option of obtaining services from providers who are not part of the network.

NCS data also provide estimates on financial intermediaries for indemnity plans. In this context, a financial intermediary is defined as the entity responsible for paying the costs of medical and administrative services to healthcare providers on behalf of the employer and its plan members. Employer-provided medical insurance plans are classified as either self-insured or not self-insured. Self-insured plans are those for which employers directly assume the cost of health insurance payouts for their employees. Plans that are not self-insured are financed through insurance carriers or other independent carriers. (See table 4.)

Approximately 45 percent of workers employed by organizations with 100 or more employees were covered under self-insured plans, while only 17 percent of workers in establishments with fewer than 100 employees were covered under self-insured plans (See chart 2.) Another way to look at this issue is to note that about 3 out of 4 participants in self-insured plans work in larger establishments--those with 100 or more employees.

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

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Notes

1 The National Compensation Survey (NCS) provides comprehensive measures of occupational earnings, compensation cost trends, benefit incidence, and detailed benefits plan provisions. For more technical information on these data, see the technical note in *National Compensation Survey: Employee Benefits in Private Industry in the United States, March 2006*, Summary 06-05 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 2006. pp. 33-35.

2 In the March 2006 NCS survey, 16 percent of workers covered by employer-provided medical plans were in plans coded as "not determinable." The data used in this article, which come from the NCS March 2006 summary database, may differ from those published in the detailed provisions bulletin due to sample, collection method, timing, and other factors.

Table 1. Percent of workers with employer-provided medical insurance by fee arrangement, private industry, March 2006

Characteristics	Fee Arrangement		
	Indemnity	Prepaid	Not Determinable
All workers	55	29	16
White-collar occupations	55	30	15
Blue-collar occupations	57	26	17
Service occupations	48	32	20
Full time	55	29	16
Part time	46	31	24
Union	47	27	26
Nonunion	56	29	14
Average wage less than $15 per hour	59	26	15
Average wage $15 or greater per hour	52	31	17
Goods producing	58	26	16
Service producing	53	30	16
1 to 99 workers	57	29	14
100 or more workers	54	29	18
Metropolitan areas	52	31	17
Nonmetropolitan areas	72	16	12

Table 2. Indemnity medical plans: percent of workers by choice of plan provider, private industry, March 2006

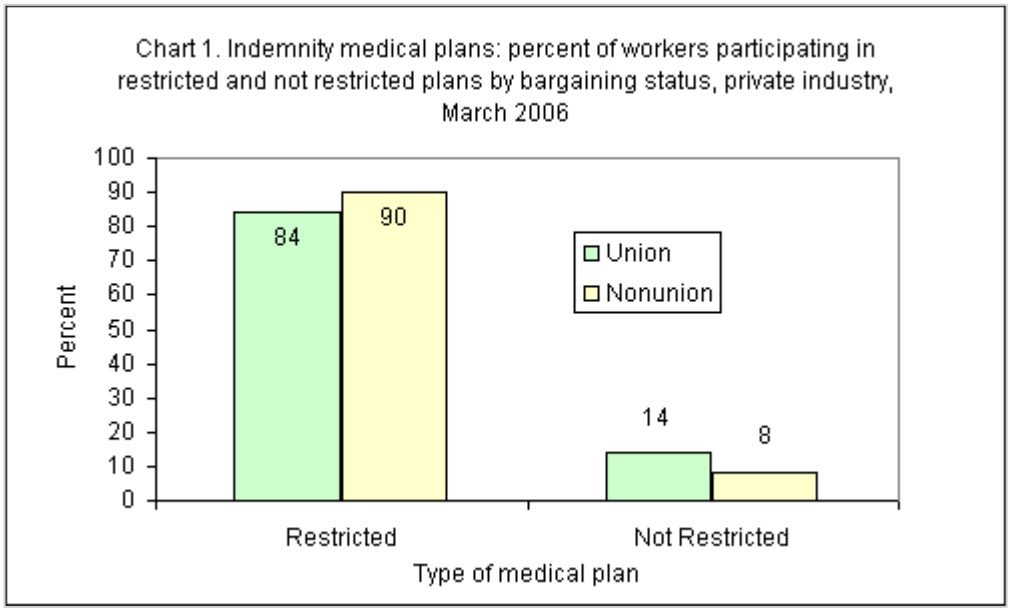
	Choice of plan providers		
	Restricted	Not restricted	Not determinable
All workers	90	9	1
White-collar occupations	90	8	1
Blue-collar occupations	89	10	1
Service occupations	88	11	1
Full time	90	9	1
Part time	90	8	2
Union	84	14	1
Nonunion	90	8	1
Average wage less than $15 per hour	91	8	1
Average wage $15 or greater per hour	89	10	1
Goods producing	90	10	1
Service producing	90	9	2
1 to 99 workers	91	8	2
100 or more workers	89	10	1
Metropolitan areas	90	9	2
Nonmetropolitan areas	89	11	1

Table 3. Prepaid medical plans: percent of workers by choice of plan providers, private industry, March 2006

Characteristics	Choice of plan providers		
	Restricted, no option to go outside network	Restricted, option to go outside network	Not determinable
All workers	58	39	3
White-collar occupations	58	39	3
Blue-collar occupations	59	40	2
Service occupations	57	38	5
Full time	58	39	3
Part time	58	41	1
Union	67	32	2
Nonunion	57	41	3
Average wage less than $15 per hour	58	39	3
Average wage $15 or greater per hour	58	39	2
Goods producing	60	39	1
Service producing	57	39	3
1 to 99 workers	58	39	2
100 or more workers	58	39	3
Metropolitan areas	59	38	3
Nonmetropolitan areas	44	53	3

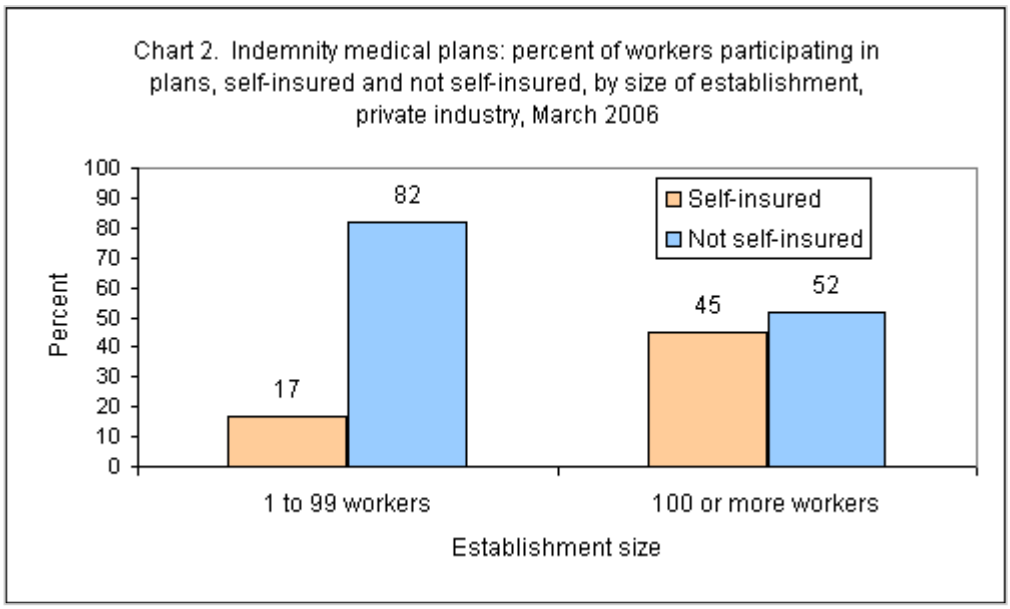
Table 4. Indemnity medical plans: percent of workers by financial intermediary, private industry, March 2006

Characteristics	Financial Intermediary		
	Self-insured	Not self-insured	Not determinable
All workers	32	66	2
White-collar occupations	32	65	2
Blue-collar occupations	31	67	2
Service occupations	37	61	1
Full time	32	66	2
Part time	35	61	4
Union	34	64	2
Nonunion	32	66	2
Average wage less than $15 per hour	31	67	2
Average wage $15 or greater per hour	34	64	2
Goods producing	34	64	1
Service producing	32	66	2
1 to 99 workers	17	82	1
100 or more workers	45	52	3
Metropolitan areas	31	67	2
Nonmetropolitan areas	37	61	1



Data for Chart 1. Indemnity medical plans: percent of workers participating in restricted and not restricted plans by bargaining status, private industry, March 2006

	Restricted	Not Restricted
Union	84	14
Nonunion	90	8



Data for Chart 2. Indemnity medical plans: percent of workers participating in plans, self-insured and not self-insured, by size of establishment, private industry, March 2006

	1 to 99 workers	100 or more workers
Self-insured	17	45
Not self-insured	82	52