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The May *Review*

At only a few months removed, it is easy to forget that 2006 was a year in which consumer price inflation slowed from the previous year, and that the slowing was led by, of all things, energy. Todd Wilson recaps the rest of 2006's Consumer Price Index developments in the lead article.

As we at the Bureau of Labor Statistics suspected, the American Time Use Survey (ATUS) is proving to be a rich resource for researchers both within and outside of the Bureau. Rachel Krantz-Kent and Jay Stewart study the ways older Americans use their time. In the array of variables available for study, employment status has the greatest impacts on a wide variety of time use patterns, from sleep hours to social contact.

Mary Dorinda Allard, Suzanne Bianchi, Jay Stewart, and Vanessa R. Wight compare data on time spent caring for children from ATUS and from earlier time-diary studies. They find that the data are "nearly identical" when measuring child care as the primary activity, but that ATUS measures of child care as a secondary activity were far larger than those from the time diary. The differences may be attributable to differences in the way the questions were structured.

Shirley L. Porterfield and Anne E. Winkler analyze the ways time use by teenagers is influenced by the educational level of their parents. They find that hours spent on homework are highest among the children of the more highly educated, that work hours peak among the teenaged children of parents in the middle of the educational attainment spectrum, and that hours spent on extracurricular activities, hobbies, and other "traditional activities" are considerably higher in the most-educated families.

Private compensation costs

In December 2006, private industry employer compensation costs averaged $25.67 per hour worked. Wages and salaries averaged $18.11 per hour. Employer costs for legally required benefits averaged $2.20 per hour worked, insurance benefits averaged $1.92, paid leave averaged $1.76, retirement and savings averaged 94 cents, and supplemental pay averaged 75 cents. Legally required benefits include employer costs for Social Security and Medicare, Federal and State unemployment insurance, and workers' compensation. For additional information, see "Employer Costs for Employee Compensation–December 2006," news release USDL 07–0453.

Manufacturing productivity

Labor productivity—defined as output per hour—rose in 2005 in 88 percent of the specific manufacturing industries studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Output (the production of manufactured goods) rose in 83 percent of the industries, while hours fell in 65 percent of the industries.

The share of industries with productivity increases over a longer period was even greater. From 1987 to 2005, labor productivity increased in all but one manufacturing industry. Output rose in 80 percent of the industries, while hours fell in 80 percent. Additional information is available from "Productivity and Costs by Industry: Manufacturing, 2005," news release USDL 07–0561.

2006 Klein Awards

The Trustees of the Lawrence R. Klein Award announced the winners of the 2006 awards. The award for best *Review* article by a BLS author went to the contributors to the special issue on Hurricane Katrina (August 2006). The contributors to this issue include: Brian I. Baker, Edith Baker, Catherine D. Bowman, Bruce Boyd, Sharon P. Brown, Patrick Carey, Kristy S. Christiansen, Richard L. Clayton, Richard M. Devens, Molly Garber, Diane E. Herz, Leslie Brown Joyner, Sandra Mason, William Parks II, Edith W. Peters, Anne E. Polivka, Edwin L. Robinson, James R. Spletzer, Keith Tapscott, Allison Tarmann, Richard Tiller, Linda Unger, James White, and Linda Wohlford.

For the best article by an outside author, the trustees selected "Earnings mobility and low-wage workers" (July 2006) by Brett Theodos, a research associate at the Urban Institute, Washington, DC, and Robert Bednarzik, a visiting professor at the Georgetown Public Policy Institute, Washington, DC.

The Klein Awards were established by *Monthly Labor Review* Editor-in-Chief, Lawrence R. Klein, upon his retirement from the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1968 to encourage articles that exhibit originality of ideas or method of analysis, adhere to principles of scientific inquiry, and are well written. □

Consumer prices rose less in 2006 than in 2005

Lower natural-gas prices and a smaller increase in gasoline prices contributed to a lower rise in the all-items index

Todd Wilson

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), U.S. City Average, for All Items, increased 2.5 percent in 2006, compared with 3.4 percent during 2005.[1] A smaller rise in the energy index was responsible for the lesser increase in consumer prices last year. Shelter inflation was significantly higher, food inflation slightly lower. Table 1 lists those components of the CPI which had a large effect on the index for all items during 2006.

The CPI-U excluding food and energy increased more in 2006 than in 2005: 2.6 percent compared with 2.2 percent. The increase in this index was the highest in 5 years, reflecting higher shelter inflation. (Shelter costs represent about 42 percent of the index for all items less food and energy and 33 percent of the index for all items.) Increases in residential rents were higher in 2006 than in the previous year, mirroring a reduction in the number of residential rental vacancies. As a result, the indexes for owners' equivalent rent of primary residence and for rent of primary residence accelerated in 2006. Prices for commodities less food and energy have remained nearly unchanged over the past 3 years. Rising a total of 0.6 percent over the 3-year period, they were down 0.1 percent last year. In general, commodities are subject to greater global competition than are services, and in fact, the category of commodities less food and energy has registered smaller price increases than services less energy every year since 1984. Reflecting primarily the acceleration in shelter costs, services less energy prices rose 3.7 percent in 2006, higher than during 2005, when they increased 2.9 percent. (See table 2.)

Other price measures

Like the CPI-U for commodities, the Producer Price Index (PPI) for finished goods rose less in 2006 (1.1 percent) than in 2005 (5.4 percent). Although the CPI-U for commodities less food and energy remained nearly unchanged in 2006, the PPI for finished goods excluding food and energy increased slightly, by 2.0 percent, compared with 1.7 percent in 2005. The PPI for intermediate materials less foods and energy increased 4.7 percent last year, and the PPI for crude nonfood materials less energy increased 16.7 percent. Prices for nonferrous metal ores, copper, and aluminum soared. Demand for metals continued to grow in developing countries.

The PPI does not include changes in import prices. As measured by the Import Price Index excluding petroleum, imported commodity prices advanced 1.7 percent in 2006, following a 2.4-percent advance in 2005.

Energy and food prices

Energy. Energy inflation slowed dramatically in 2006 and was most responsible for the lower increase in the all-items index. A double-digit decrease in utility (piped) natural-gas prices was the main factor behind this de-

Todd Wilson is an economist in the Division of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes, Office of Prices and Living Conditions, Bureau of Labor Statistics. E-mail: wilson.todd@bls.gov

Table 1. CPI components having a large effect on all items during 2006

Expenditure categories	12-month percent change ending December 2005	12-month percent change ending December 2006
With lower inflation in 2006:		
Natural gas	30.2	–14.2
Gasoline	16.1	6.4
Used cars and trucks	1.4	–2.2
New vehicles	–.4	–.9
With higher inflation in 2006:		
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence	2.5	4.3
Apparel	–1.1	.9
Rent of primary residence	3.1	4.3

celeration. A significant slowdown in motor fuel inflation was a key element as well. Lower world crude-oil inflation was the principal factor behind the slowdown in gasoline inflation last year. A double-digit increase in the energy index during the first 7 months of the year, reflecting higher motor fuel and electricity prices, followed the lead of world crude-oil prices, which peaked at $69 per barrel in July. During the remainder of the year, oil prices turned downward, leading to lower prices for motor fuel and electricity. World crude-oil prices reached their lowest level of the year in November, $54 per barrel. The price of oil advanced from $53 per barrel in December 2005 to $56 per barrel in December 2006.[2]

Energy prices increased 2.9 percent last year, after rising 17.1 percent in 2005. The energy index, which represents about 9 percent of the index for all items, comprises two fairly equally weighted components: motor fuel and household fuels. Prices for energy commodities, which include mainly gasoline and home heating (fuel) oil, increased considerably less in 2006 than in 2005: 6.1 percent, compared with 16.7 percent. Prices for energy services (delivery of natural gas and electricity) were nearly unchanged last year, with decreasing natural-gas prices offsetting increasing electricity prices.

During 2005 in the Gulf of Mexico region, Hurricane Katrina and, to a lesser extent, Hurricane Rita temporarily, but dramatically, reduced supplies of crude oil, oil products, and natural gas, causing the prices of these commodities to soar that year. In 2006, energy production capacities were restored and supplies recovered. As a result, natural-gas prices declined sharply and inflation for crude oil and its products, including gasoline and fuel oil, slowed considerably. Oil inventories remained high in 2006 because there were no supply disruptions from hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico that year.[3] Another factor that contributed to lower energy inflation last year was that warmer-than-usual winter weather reduced the need for heating.

During 2006, as natural-gas production capacity was restored and as supplies recovered following the previous years' hurricanes, natural-gas prices decreased 14.2 percent, after increasing 30.2 percent in 2005. Warmer-than-normal weather at the beginning and end of 2006 led residential consumption of natural gas to decline by 8.5 percent last year, according to the U.S. Department of Energy. Total U.S. production of dry (not liquefied) natural gas increased 2.2 percent in 2006.[4]

The electricity index increased 7.5 percent last year, compared with 10.7 percent in 2005. The increases in 2005 and 2006 were the largest in this index since 1981. Low natural-gas prices, as opposed to fuel oil prices, led electric power companies to change from burning fuel oil to using natural gas.[5] Although coal is the Nation's dominant fuel for creating electric power, natural gas is the fastest-growing fuel.

Gasoline prices increased 6.4 percent in 2006 after rising 16.1 percent in 2005. In December 2005, the average price per gallon of regular unleaded gasoline was $2.19. By December 2006, the price had risen to $2.33. Household fuel oil prices rose 2.3 percent last year, after increasing 27.2 percent in 2005.

Food. Food inflation in 2006 was 2.1 percent, nearly unchanged from the 2.3 percent registered during 2005. Decelerations in the indexes for beef and veal, dairy, and poultry were partially offset by accelerations in the indexes for fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, and pork. The index for food at home (grocery store food) grew 1.4 percent last year, down from a 1.7-percent advance the previous year. Grocery store food inflation has been declining for each of the past 3 years, on a December-to-December basis. The index for food away from home (restaurant food) rose 3.2 percent in 2006, the same as in 2005.

Beef and veal prices were nearly unchanged last year, up 0.5 percent, after rising 2.2 percent in 2005. Commercial cow slaughters rose nearly 12 percent in 2006, owing largely to drought in the west leading to poor winter and fall grazing conditions and rapidly declining hay stocks that were relatively low to begin with. Feeder cattle were placed in feedlots at lighter weights and higher numbers than usual. Soaring corn prices due in part to in-

Table 2. Annual percent change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), selected expenditure categories, 1997–2006

Expenditure category	Relative importance, December 2006	Percent change for 12 months ended December—									
		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
All Items	100.000	1.7	1.6	2.7	3.4	1.6	2.4	1.9	3.3	3.4	2.5
Food	13.885	1.5	2.3	1.9	2.8	2.8	1.5	3.6	2.7	2.3	2.1
Energy	8.715	–3.4	–8.8	13.4	14.2	–13.0	10.7	6.9	16.6	17.1	2.9
Household fuels	4.368	–1.1	–3.8	2.4	14.5	–3.4	1.0	7.1	8.4	18.0	–.3
Motor fuel	4.347	–6.2	–15.4	30.2	13.9	–24.8	24.6	6.8	26.1	16.2	6.4
All items less food and energy	77.401	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.6	2.7	1.9	1.1	2.2	2.2	2.6
Commodities less food and energy	21.735	.4	1.3	.2	.6	–.3	–1.5	–2.5	.6	.2	–.1
All items less energy	91.285	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.6	2.8	1.8	1.5	2.2	2.2	2.5
Services less energy services	55.666	3.0	3.0	2.7	3.4	4.0	3.4	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.7
Commodities	40.305	.2	.4	2.7	2.7	–1.4	1.2	.5	3.6	2.7	1.3
Durables	11.122	–1.5	–.5	–1.2	.0	–1.3	–3.3	–4.3	.4	–.5	–1.4
Furniture and bedding	.981	–.7	1.4	–1.3	.4	–3.1	–1.1	–1.6	–.2	.6	–.7
Televisions	.124	–4.3	–4.8	–7.3	–10.7	–10.8	–10.6	–14.3	–12.3	–14.4	–22.6
New vehicles	4.982	–.9	.0	–.3	.0	–.1	–2.0	–1.8	.6	–.4	–.9
Used cars and trucks	1.716	–4.9	3.5	1.2	3.4	–1.9	–5.5	–11.8	4.8	1.4	–2.2
Personal computers and peripheral equipment	.203	–	–35.8	–26.5	–22.7	–30.7	–22.1	–17.8	–14.2	–15.8	–12.0
Nondurables	29.183	.8	.7	4.1	3.6	–1.4	3.1	2.4	4.8	3.9	2.4
Energy commodities	4.685	–6.9	–15.1	29.5	15.7	–24.5	23.7	6.9	26.7	16.7	6.1
Gasoline	4.303	–6.1	–15.4	30.1	13.9	–24.9	24.8	6.8	26.1	16.1	6.4
Fuel oil	.231	–11.7	–15.2	30.9	40.5	–26.7	14.7	7.8	39.5	27.2	2.3
Apparel	3.726	1.0	–.7	–.5	–1.8	–3.2	–1.8	–2.1	–.2	–1.1	.9
Medical care commodities	1.446	2.3	4.1	4.0	2.8	4.4	3.1	2.1	2.2	3.7	1.8
Prescription drugs and medical supplies	1.018	2.5	4.9	6.1	3.6	6.0	4.5	2.5	3.5	4.4	1.9
Services	59.695	2.8	2.6	2.6	3.9	3.7	3.2	2.8	3.1	3.8	3.4
Shelter	32.776	3.4	3.3	2.5	3.4	4.2	3.1	2.2	2.7	2.6	4.2
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence	23.830	3.1	3.2	2.4	3.4	4.5	3.3	2.0	2.3	2.5	4.3
Rent of primary residence	5.930	3.1	3.4	3.1	4.0	4.7	3.1	2.7	2.9	3.1	4.3
Hotels and motels	2.493	6.2	3.7	1.7	2.7	–.8	.0	3.1	5.0	3.3	3.9
Natural gas	1.280	3.3	–3.5	2.1	36.7	–15.1	6.7	17.4	16.4	30.2	–14.2
Electricity	2.750	–1.3	–3.2	.7	2.6	6.1	–1.9	2.6	2.1	10.7	7.5
Medical care services	4.834	2.9	3.2	3.6	4.6	4.8	5.6	4.2	4.9	4.5	4.1
Airline fares	.649	–4.8	4.1	10.9	5.9	–3.9	–2.4	–.1	–1.5	6.4	–1.0
Telephone services	2.225	–	.3	.4	–2.3	1.3	.2	–2.7	–2.5	.4	1.7
Motor vehicle insurance	2.261	2.4	–.3	.5	1.8	7.3	9.0	4.5	3.4	1.0	.8
Medical care	6.281	2.8	3.4	3.7	4.2	4.7	5.0	3.7	4.2	4.3	3.6

NOTE: Data are not seasonally adjusted. Dash indicates data not available.

creased ethanol production led to an increase in feeder steer slaughters. [6]

Prices for dairy products decreased 1.2 percent last year, after increasing 1.7 percent in 2005. Milk prices declined 2.5 percent in 2006, following a 3.5-percent rise the previous year. Milk production rose in 2006, the result of a rise in the milk-cow population and an increase in milk output per cow. [7] Over the past several years, farm expansions and relatively few farm exits have led to rising numbers of milk cows.[8] The prices of cheese and related products decreased 1.9 percent last year, after increasing 0.5 percent in 2005.

The poultry index declined 0.7 percent in 2006, following a rise of 0.3 percent the previous year. Chicken prices fell 0.9 percent last year, after decreasing 0.3 percent in 2005. Broiler production rose in 2006, due to both a rise in the number of birds slaughtered and an increase in the average live weight per bird.[9]

Fresh-fruit prices advanced 4.3 percent in 2006, following a 1.3-percent increase in 2005. Apple prices rose 10.0 percent last year, compared with 4.2 percent in 2005. Higher apple prices accompanied a smaller crop in addition to stronger-than-usual demand. The index for oranges, including tangerines, rose 11.8 percent in 2006, after rising 5.7 percent the previous year. In the spring of 2006, a frost in California reduced the orange harvest. A heat spell that followed during the summer then led to relatively small-sized oranges. Nearly three-quarters of California oranges are navel oranges and account for the majority of fresh oranges sold in the United States during winter months.[10]

Prices of fresh vegetables decreased 0.8 percent last year, compared with a 2.3-percent drop in 2005. Higher potato and lettuce prices were offset by lower prices for tomatoes and other fresh vegetables.

Pork prices have hardly changed over the past 2 years. The pork index increased 0.7 percent in 2006, after decreasing 0.1 percent in 2005. During the past 2 years, pork exports have increased significantly, yet pork prices have remained about flat, due to rising pork production, an increase in the number of pigs per litter, a growing number of hog imports from Canada, and declining domestic per capita pork consumption.[11]

Items other than food and energy

Shelter. Shelter inflation accelerated last year, with the shelter index rising 4.2 percent, compared with a 2.6-percent increase in 2005. Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence, rent of primary residence, and hotels and motels each accelerated in 2006.

The index for rent of primary residence increased 4.3 percent last year, after rising 3.1 percent in 2005. In 2006, higher mortgage interest rates and rising home prices together made buying a home less affordable. These factors stopped the shift from renting to buying, reduced rental vacancies, and allowed landlords to raise rents at a faster pace than during 2005.

According to the Federal Reserve Board of Governors, in mid-2005 demand for new and existing homes began to slow. During the first half of 2006, declining demand for homes accelerated. By mid-2006, new- and existing-home sales declined dramatically to a level roughly 15 percent less than that of the previous year.[12]

In July of last year, the average 30-year conventional fixed mortgage interest rate rose to 6.41 percent, its highest level in 4 years, before declining steadily throughout the remaining months. In June 2003, this interest rate had registered a 40-year low of 5.82 percent.[13]

The index for owners' equivalent rent advanced 4.3 percent in 2006, up from a 2.5-percent rise in 2005. This index represents approximately 73 percent of the shelter index and approximately 24 percent of the index for all items.

Charges for hotels and motels rose 3.9 percent in 2006, after rising 3.3 percent the previous year.

New and used motor vehicles. In 2006, both new- and used-vehicle prices declined. The index for new vehicles decreased more in 2006—0.9 percent—than it decreased in 2005, when it fell 0.4 percent. The index for used cars and trucks decreased 2.2 percent last year, after rising 1.4 percent in 2005.

New-car prices rose 0.2 percent in 2006, while new-truck prices decreased 2.0 percent. During 2005 and the first half of 2006, sharply rising gasoline prices led to a reduction in consumer demand for new light trucks, including sport utility vehicles. Simultaneously, demand for smaller, more fuel-efficient vehicles, such as hybrids, increased.

Fewer new light vehicles (cars, sport utility vehicles, and pickup trucks) were sold last year (16.5 million), compared with an average of nearly 17 million per year sold in the previous 2-year period.[14] Truck prices have been decreasing steadily since 1999 and are now at 1994 levels. In addition to high motor fuel prices, factors that held down new-vehicle prices included intense competition among automakers, higher interest rates, and higher inventories of new vehicles.[15]

Medical care. The medical care index increased 3.6 percent last year, the smallest increase since 1998, after rising 4.3 percent in 2005. Lower inflation for prescription drugs and medical supplies and for profes-

sional medical services was partially offset by higher inflation for hospital and related services.

Medical care commodities prices rose 1.8 percent last year, the smallest increase in this index since 1995. In 2005, prices for medical care commodities rose 3.7 percent. Prices for prescription drugs and medical supplies rose much less in 2006 (1.9 percent) than during the previous year (4.4 percent). Indeed, the 2006 increase was the smallest calendar-year rise in that index since 1973. In January 2006, Medicare introduced a prescription drug benefit "Part D," which contributed to a slower rate of price growth in the index for prescription drugs. The prices that Medicare Part D beneficiaries pay for these drugs are typically less than those paid by other health insurance providers and by the uninsured.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics handled the introduction of this new Federal drug benefit plan by recording any price changes between estimated Medicare-approved discount card prices in the final collection periods of 2005 and the full Part D benefit prices recorded in January and February of 2006. The implementation of the Medicare Part D program did not affect the CPI prescription-drug index after the release of the February 2006 data.

Another factor behind the lower rise in the index for prescription drugs occurred during the fourth quarter, when many pharmacies offered certain generic medications at dramatically reduced prices. As a result, for the 3-month period ended December 2006, the unadjusted index for prescription drugs decreased 1.7 percent. Finally, a number of popular, name-brand drugs, including medications for high cholesterol, depression, and blood thinning, lost their patent protection during the summer of 2006. The ensuing substitution by consumers from higher priced name-brand medications to the new lower priced generic equivalents was felt acutely in the last quarter of 2006, when the CPI reflected such substitutions.

The medical care services index rose 4.1 percent in 2006, down from a 4.5-percent increase the previous year, reflecting a deceleration in the indexes for physicians' services, dental services, and eyeglasses and eye care. Following a 3.1-percent rise in 2005, fees for physicians' services increased 1.7 percent last year, the smallest annual advance in this index since 1949. Physicians implemented very few fee changes in 2006. Among those fees which did change, dental service fees increased 5.0 percent, after rising 5.7 percent the previous year, and charges for hospital services rose 6.2 percent, compared with 5.2 percent in 2005.

Apparel and airline fares. Apparel (clothing, footwear, watches, and jewelry) prices rose 0.9 percent in 2006, following a 1.1-percent decrease in 2005. The 0.9-percent increase was the first in this index since 1997. Apparel retailers have had a difficult decade. Consumers increasingly have been purchasing more electronics items, leaving less disposable income for clothing and other apparel. Intense competition from discount apparel stores has resulted in closures and consolidation within the industry. The lifting of Chinese import restrictions has provided the United States with a source of relatively inexpensive clothing, and Chinese clothing has been increasing its share of the apparel market. Airline fares declined 1.0 percent in 2006, after rising 6.4 percent in 2005. Airlines have been able to lower fares by laying off workers and revising union contracts, thereby lowering their costs. □

Notes

[1] Annual percent changes are calculated from December to December.

[2] World crude-oil prices are officially called "Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil, Composite (of both Domestic and Imported Oil)." Prices cited here were published in *Petroleum Marketing Monthly, February 2007* (Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, February 2007).

[3] *Short-Term Energy Outlook* (Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, Dec. 12, 2006).

[4] *Short-Term Energy Outlook* (Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, Feb. 6, 2007).

[5] *Short-Term Energy Outlook* (Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, Jan. 9, 2007).

[6] *Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Outlook* (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Jan. 23, 2007).

[7] *Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Outlook* (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Dec. 18, 2006).

[8] *Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Outlook* (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Dec. 16, 2005).

[9] *Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Outlook* (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Dec. 18, 2006).

[10] *Fruit and Tree Nuts Outlook* (U.S. Department of Agriculture, November 30, 2006).

[11] *Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Outlook* (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Jan. 23, 2007).

[12] *Monetary Policy Report to the Congress* (Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Feb. 14, 2007).

[13] *Mortgage Interest Rate, 30-Year Conventional Mortgages, Fixed-Rate* (Federal Home Mortgage Corporation, February 2007).

[14] Sales figures for new vehicles are from *Automotive News* (Crain Communications, Inc., January 2007).

[15] New model-year cars and trucks are phased into the sample as they begin outselling the older model-year vehicles in the sampled CPI dealerships and are adjusted for changes in quality. For more details, see "Report on Quality Changes for 2007 Model Vehicles" (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Nov. 14, 2006), on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/ppi/ppi07car.pdf**.

How do older Americans spend their time?

Older Americans' time use changes dramatically with age, but it is the lower employment rates at older ages—rather than age itself—that matter most

Rachel Krantz-Kent
and
Jay Stewart

Understanding how older Americans spend their time and how their time use changes at key life events, such as retirement, is important because it affects their well-being. Other aspects of aging, such as the determinants of labor supply and retirement age, the adequacy of retirement savings, and the importance of housing wealth, have been researched extensively. But little attention has been devoted to how older Americans spend their time.

At retirement, the opportunity cost of spending time in leisure and household production activities declines, because individuals no longer forgo wages to engage in these activities. Economic theory predicts that, because of their lower income and lower opportunity cost of time, retirees will spend more time doing household production activities—such as cooking, cleaning, and performing household maintenance—than they did while they were employed.[1] The predicted effect of retirement on time spent in leisure activities is ambiguous, because the effects of a lower opportunity cost of time and lower income work in opposite directions: the lower opportunity cost of time in retirement tends to *increase* time spent in leisure activities, while the decline in income tends to *decrease* time spent in leisure activities.[2] Thus, when comparing the time use of older Americans who are employed with those who are not employed, one expects to find that the nonemployed spend more time in household production activities and either more or less time in leisure activities than those who are employed. Along the same lines, one would expect part-time workers to be in some sense "between" full-time workers and nonworkers in how they use their time—especially if people work part time to ease the transition from full-time work to retirement.

Psychological and sociological research has shown the importance of being socially engaged throughout the aging process. For example, staying connected with others and maintaining socially supportive relationships have both been shown to enhance the mental and physical health of the elderly[3] and to contribute to longevity.[4]

Until recently, there were few diary-based surveys of time use done in the United States, and all had small samples, resulting in limited information about older persons' time use. Detailed analyses—for example, by full- or part-time employment status for detailed age groups—were not possible. Still, past time-use studies have provided some valuable findings about older Americans' use of time.

In their book *Time for Life*, John Robinson and Geoffrey Godbey included some insights about older Americans' time use. They found that older persons spent less time doing paid work, more time engaging in leisure activities, more time doing housework, and more time sleeping compared with younger individuals.[5] They also found that employment status was

Rachel Krantz-Kent is an economist, and Jay Stewart is a research economist, in the Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics. E-mail: Krantz-Kent.Rachel@bls.gov or Stewart.Jay@bls.gov

a more important factor than age in its impact on older persons' use of time. Research by Liana Sayer, Suzanne Bianchi, and John Robinson shows that Americans aged 65 and older spent more time in leisure activities in 1998 than they had in 1975. There was also an increase in the amount of time older Americans spent both alone and at home[6] over this same period.[7]

Anne Gauthier and Timothy Smeeding found that, for American women aged 55 to 64, nonemployed individuals' overall time use was similar to that of individuals employed full time on the days they did not work. However, this result did not hold for American men.[8] In another article, Gauthier and Smeeding made cross-national time-use comparisons and examined trends in time use between the 1960s and the 1990s. They found that older Americans were spending more time both in passive leisure activities (for example, watching television, reading, or listening to the radio) and in active ones (for example, playing sports or engaging in fitness activities) than in years past.[9]

This study combines 2003 and 2004 data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS's) new American Time Use Survey (ATUS) to examine how older individuals spent their time on an average day during that 2-year period. The ATUS's large sample size permits detailed analyses by demographic characteristics, day of week, time of day, and presence of others. The first part of the article examines how older Americans' time use varies by age, employment status, and sex. The rest of the article examines social engagement and connectedness by looking at how much time older Americans spent actively socializing and how much time they spent alone and with other people.

Data

The ATUS sample is a stratified random sample, drawn from households that have completed their participation in the Current Population Survey (CPS). The ATUS data are nationally representative of the U.S. civilian noninstitutional population aged 15 years and older and provide age detail for respondents up to age 80.[10] The survey began in 2003 and is ongoing. The data used in this article cover the period from January 2003 through December 2004.[11] About 1,725 diaries were collected each month of 2003 and about 1,165 diaries each month of 2004, for a total sample size of 34,693, almost four times the size of the 1992–94 University of Maryland time-use survey, the largest U.S. time-use survey conducted prior to the ATUS.[12]

The ATUS provides a wealth of information about how Americans allocate their time to various activities.[13] During a telephone interview, respondents sequentially report their activities for the 24-hour period that began at 4 a.m. the previous day and ended at 4 a.m. the day of the interview. Interviews are conducted every day except for a few major holidays; thus, the data cover two entire years, excluding the days before these holidays. For each activity reported, respondents provide the starting and ending times, where they were, and whom they were with. After the interview, each activity is assigned a three-tier activity code.[14] ATUS interviewers do not systematically collect information about secondary activities (for example, listening to the radio while driving or watching TV while eating) in the time diary, except for childcare.

The ATUS also includes information about household composition, demographics, and labor force status, such as whether the respondent was employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force (NILF).[15] The ATUS data do not distinguish between different reasons for being NILF (as is done in the CPS); however, it is possible to identify respondents who report that they did not work because they were disabled or unable to work.

The sample for the analysis that follows includes men and women aged 55 and older, except individuals who indicated that they were NILF because they were disabled. The resulting sample size was 10,091 observations. In generating estimates, the sample weights were adjusted to ensure that each day of the week was equally represented for each demographic group examined.[16]

The exclusion of the NILF-disabled was done to facilitate some of the age comparisons, but its overall effect is relatively small. The effect of this exclusion is the largest for 55- to 59-year-old men, because disabled individuals account for more than one-third of all those NILF for this age-sex group, and the disabled and the nondisabled use their time differently. For example, the NILF-disabled spent less time doing household work and more time sleeping and watching TV. This exclusion had a somewhat smaller effect on 55- to 59-year-old women, because there is little difference in time use between the disabled and the nondisabled in this age group. The effect is small for 60- to 64-year-olds and is negligible for the 65- to 69-year-old and 70-and-older age groups.

The ATUS data have four important limitations that are relevant to this analysis. First, because individuals living in residential-care facilities are out of scope for the ATUS, one would expect the ATUS sample to be healthier, on average, than the elderly population as a whole.[17] Perhaps more importantly, the effect of this scope restriction is likely to be larger for older age groups. Second, the ATUS drops interviews from individuals who did not

remember or who declined to provide activity information for more than 3 hours of the 24-hour diary day. This restriction excludes a disproportionate fraction of the oldest of the elderly from the ATUS sample, because they appear to have more difficulty, in general, recalling their previous day's activities accurately. As with the previous restriction, one would expect the ATUS sample to be healthier than the elderly population as a whole, with the difference being larger for older age groups. Third, this article presents a cross-sectional analysis of older Americans, so it is impossible to determine whether differences by age are due to factors associated with aging or due to cohort effects. Finally, because the ATUS data include only one diary per person, it is impossible to make direct observations about changes in time use due to changes in employment status.

Time use of older Americans

Table 1 shows the time spent in selected activities for men and women by age and employment status. Because part-time bridge jobs—jobs held after a career full-time job ends and before full retirement from the labor force—are an important avenue for making the transition into retirement,[18] separate estimates were generated for full-time and part-time workers (based on usual hours worked per week).Although there were too few observations to generate separate estimates of time use for the unemployed, they are included in the "Total" columns.

Comparing the "Total" columns, one can see systematic differences by age for both sexes. Hours worked per day declined with age, while time spent sleeping and doing leisure and sports activities increased. For men, time spent doing household work also increased with age. However, as will be seen subsequently, most of the differences by age disappear after controlling for employment status.

Hours per day spent in market work declined with age for employed men and women, but most of this decline was due to a shift from full-time to part-time employment. Examining full-time and part-time employment separately shows that hours worked varied by about 1 hour per day across age groups.

Time spent doing household work did not vary much with age for either sex, because of two offsetting effects.[19] The first, which was due to the decline in employment rates with age, tended to increase time spent doing household work. The fraction of men and women who were NILF increased with age, and those who were NILF spent more time doing household work than those who were employed. The second effect was that time spent doing household work declined with age for individuals who were NILF. The decline for nonworking women could be due to a number of factors: increased help with household work by retiring husbands, decreased demand for household work because the percent of the elderly living with children or with a spouse declined with age, reduced demand for household work because of downsizing to smaller homes, or decreased ability to do household work.

Table 2 shows the time nonworking men and women spent doing household work, by the presence of a spouse or unmarried partner in the household. The time nonworking men spent doing household work declined with age, but did not vary much by the presence of a spouse or partner. However, for nonworking women aged 65 and older, those who lived with a spouse or partner spent about 1 hour more per day doing household work than their counterparts who did not live with a spouse or partner, with time spent doing food preparation and cleanup explaining about half of this difference. Table 2 also shows that the time women spent doing household work declined with age, even after adjusting for the presence of a spouse or partner.

Older persons at all age levels who were NILF spent significantly more time in leisure and sports activities than employed individuals, and women spent less time in leisure and sports activities than men, regardless of employment status. (See table 1.) Older men who were NILF spent about 3.5 to 4 hours more per day in leisure and sports activities than those who worked full time. Women aged 55 to 69 who were NILF spent 2.5 more hours per day in leisure and sports activities than those employed full time; this difference increased by about 1 hour for women aged 70 and older. These differences by employment status account for most of the increase in leisure time with age in the "Total" columns, although there was a slight increase with age among those NILF.

Television watching accounted for about half of all leisure and sports time for men and women aged 55 and older, and this fraction did not vary much by age. As with leisure time in general, men spent more time watching TV than did women, regardless of employment status and age group. The amount of time older Americans spent socializing and communicating did not vary much by age, after controlling for employment status. As might be expected, those who worked fewer hours spent more time socializing and communicating. Time spent reading for personal interest increased with age. Americans aged 70 and older spent twice as much time reading for personal interest as those aged 55 to 59. Although it is not possible to determine whether the difference in reading time is due to aging or to between-cohort differences in time spent reading, it is worth noting that a larger fraction of 55- to

Table 1. Hours that men and women spent doing various activities on an average day in 2003 and 2004, by age and employment status

Activities of men	Aged 55–59					Aged 60–64				
	Total	Employed	Employed full time	Employed part time	Not in the labor force	Total	Employed	Employed full time	Employed part time	Not in the labor force
Work[1]	5.0	6.1	6.4	3.1	0.0	3.8	6.1	6.7	3.8	0.0
Household work (including related travel)[2]	2.6	2.2	2.1	3.3	4.5	2.5	2.0	1.8	2.6	3.4
Care of household members (including related travel)	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Food preparation and cleanup	.3	.2	.2	.4	.6	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3
Lawn and garden care	.4	.3	.3	.3	.7	.5	.4	.3	.6	.8
Religious activities	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2
Volunteer activities	.1	.1	.1	.3	.2	.2	.1	.1	.2	.3
Leisure and sports	4.9	4.3	4.2	5.8	7.6	5.6	4.4	4.1	5.7	7.6
Socializing and communicating	.6	.5	.5	1.0	1.1	.7	.5	.5	.6	.9
Watching TV	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.0	3.9	3.1	2.4	2.3	3.0	4.3
Sports, exercise, or recreation	.3	.3	.2	.4	.5	.4	.3	.2	.5	.6
Relaxing and thinking	.3	.3	.3	.4	.5	.4	.4	.3	.4	.5
Reading	.4	.4	.3	.6	.6	.5	.4	.5	.4	.7
Sleep	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.2	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.9
Grooming	.6	.6	.6	.4	.5	.5	.6	.6	.5	.4
Eating	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4
Travel[3]	.9	1.0	1.0	.6	.5	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	.8
Other activities	.4	.4	.3	.8	.7	.8	.4	.4	.5	1.0

Activities of men	Aged 65–69					Aged 70 and older				
	Total	Employed	Employed full time	Employed part time	Not in the labor force	Total	Employed	Employed full time	Employed part time	Not in the labor force
Work[1]	1.8	4.7	6.0	3.0	.0	.6	4.6	6.2	3.4	.0
Household work (including related travel)[2]	3.2	2.4	2.2	2.8	3.6	2.9	2.0	1.9	2.1	3.1
Care of household members (including related travel)	.2	.2	.0	.4	.2	.1	.0	.1	.0	.1
Food preparation and cleanup	.4	.2	.2	.2	.4	.4	.3	.2	.3	.4
Lawn and garden care	.6	.5	.6	.5	.7	.5	.3	.5	.2	.5
Religious activities	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	.2
Volunteer activities	.2	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1	.0	.1	.2
Leisure and sports	6.9	4.8	3.9	6.0	8.1	7.7	5.1	4.1	5.9	8.1
Socializing and communicating	.7	.5	.5	.6	.9	.7	.4	.2	.5	.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Continued—Hours that men and women spent doing various activities on an average day in 2003 and 2004, by age and employment status

Activities of men	Aged 65–69					Aged 70 and older				
	Total	Employed	Employed full time	Employed part time	Not in the labor force	Total	Employed	Employed full time	Employed part time	Not in the labor force
Watching TV	3.9	2.7	2.3	3.1	4.6	4.2	3.0	2.4	3.4	4.3
Sports, exercise, or recreation	.3	.2	.2	.3	.4	.3	.2	.1	.2	.4
Relaxing and thinking	.5	.4	.3	.6	.6	.7	.4	.4	.4	.8
Reading	.7	.5	.4	.6	.8	1.1	.6	.4	.8	1.2
Sleep	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.6	9.0	8.4	8.4	8.5	9.1
Grooming	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.6	.6	.5
Eating	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.5
Travel[3]	.7	1.0	1.0	.9	.6	.6	.9	.7	1.0	.6
Other activities	.6	.6	.4	.9	.7	.8	.7	.7	.8	.7
Activities of women	**Aged 55–59**					**Aged 60–64**				
	Total	Employed	Employed full time	Employed part time	Not in the labor force	Total	Employed	Employed full time	Employed part time	Not in the labor force
Work[1]	3.7	5.0	5.7	2.8	.0	2.2	4.3	5.2	2.9	.0
Household work (including related travel)[2]	3.8	3.2	3.0	3.8	5.5	4.2	3.3	3.2	3.6	5.0
Care of household members (including related travel)	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.1	.1	.1	.2
Food preparation and cleanup	.9	.7	.7	.9	1.2	.9	.7	.7	.8	1.1
Lawn and garden care	.2	.2	.1	.3	.5	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3
Religious activities	.2	.2	.1	.3	.1	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2
Volunteer activities	.2	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.2	.2
Leisure and sports	4.3	3.8	3.6	4.3	6.1	5.0	3.9	3.6	4.4	6.1
Socializing and communicating	.8	.7	.6	1.0	1.0	.7	.6	.6	.6	.8
Watching TV	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	3.4	2.6	1.9	1.7	2.2	3.3
Sports, exercise, or recreation	.2	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	.2
Relaxing and thinking	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4
Reading	.6	.6	.6	.7	.6	.7	.6	.5	.6	.8
Sleep	8.1	8.0	7.8	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.2	8.0	8.5	8.6
Grooming	.8	.9	.9	.8	.6	.8	.9	.9	.8	.7
Eating	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
Travel[3]	.9	1.0	1.0	.9	.6	.7	.8	.8	.7	.7
Other activities	.8	.6	.7	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	.7	1.4	1.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Continued—Hours that men and women spent doing various activities on an average day in 2003 and 2004, by age and employment status

Activities of women	Aged 65–69					Aged 70 and older				
	Total	Employed	Employed full time	Employed part time	Not in the labor force	Total	Employed	Employed full time	Employed part time	Not in the labor force
Work[1]	1.0	4.0	5.4	2.6	.0	.2	2.9	6.1	1.7	.0
Household work (including related travel)[2]	4.3	3.4	3.0	3.7	4.6	3.9	3.5	2.7	3.8	3.9
Care of household members (including related travel)	.2	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1
Food preparation and cleanup	1.1	.7	.6	.8	1.2	.9	.7	.5	.8	1.0
Lawn and garden care	.2	.3	.3	.2	.2	.3	.2	.3	.2	.3
Religious activities	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
Volunteer activities	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.2	.2
Leisure and sports	5.9	4.4	4.0	4.9	6.5	7.0	5.5	3.6	6.1	7.2
Socializing and communicating	.8	.7	.5	.9	.8	.8	.8	.4	.9	.8
Watching TV	3.1	2.2	1.8	2.6	3.4	3.8	3.0	2.2	3.2	3.9
Sports, exercise, or recreation	.2	.2	.2	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1
Relaxing and thinking	.4	.3	.3	.3	.4	.7	.3	.3	.2	.7
Reading	.9	.7	.8	.7	1.0	1.1	.9	.4	1.0	1.1
Sleep	8.6	8.2	7.7	8.5	8.7	9.0	8.2	7.9	8.3	9.0
Grooming	.8	.9	.9	.9	.7	.7	.9	1.0	.8	.7
Eating	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3
Travel[3]	.6	.8	1.0	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.4
Other activities	1.1	.7	.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	.7	.7	1.0	1.1

[1] Work times includes breaks from work that were 15 minutes or less and travel episodes that were preceded and followed by like episodes of "Work, main job" (050101) or "Work, other job(s)" (050102).

[2] Household work includes the following activities: Household activities (02) except Household and personal mail and messages (except e-mail) (020903) and Household and personal e-mail and messages (020904); Caring for and helping household members (03); Consumer purchases (07); Professional and personal care services (08); Household services (09); Using government services (1001); Waiting associated with government services/civic obligations (1003); Security procedures related to government services/civic obligations (1004); Government services, not elsewhere classified (1099); Travel related to household activities (1702); Travel related to caring for and helping household members (1703); Travel related to consumer purchases (1707); Travel related to using professional and personal care services (1708); Travel related to using household services (1709); Travel related to using police/fire services (171001); Travel related to using social services (171002); Travel related to obtaining licenses and fines/fees (171003); and Travel related to government services/civic obligations, not elsewhere classified (171099).

[3] Travel includes all travel episodes except those already accounted for in work and in household work.

NOTE: Columns with the heading "Total" are averages for individuals who were employed, not in the labor force, and unemployed. Columns with the heading "Employed" are averages for individuals who were employed full time and employed part time. Averages for the unemployed are not shown separately, because there were too few observations in the sample.

59-year-olds grew up with television in the home, compared with those aged 70 and older. Employment status was also a factor, with nonworking individuals spending more time reading than the employed.

Individuals aged 70 and older slept about 1 hour more per day than 55- to 59-year-olds. About half of this difference was due to the greater sleep time of those NILF compared with the employed, combined with a decline in the fraction employed with age. The rest was due to an increase in sleep times with age, even after controlling for

Table 2. Hours that nonworking older Americans spent doing household work on an average day in 2003 and 2004, by sex, presence of a spouse or unmarried partner, and age

Activities	Men not in the labor force							
	Spouse or unmarried partner present in household				No spouse or unmarried partner present in household			
	Aged 55–59	Aged 60–64	Aged 65–69	Aged 70 and older	Aged 55–59	Aged 60–64	Aged 65–69	Aged 70 and older
Household work (including related travel)[1]	4.8	3.5	3.6	3.2	4.3	3.4	3.6	2.8
Care of household members (including related travel)	.1	.2	.2	.2	.1	.0	.1	.0
Food preparation and cleanup	.6	.3	.4	.4	.6	.6	.5	.5
Lawn and garden care	.7	.8	.7	.6	1.4	.6	.5	.3
	Women not in the labor force							
	Spouse or unmarried partner present in household				No spouse or unmarried partner present in household			
	Aged 55–59	Aged 60–64	Aged 65–69	Aged 70 and older	Aged 55–59	Aged 60–64	Aged 65–69	Aged 70 and older
Household work (including related travel)[1]	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.5	6.1	4.9	4.0	3.5
Care of household members (including related travel)	.2	.2	.2	.2	.5	.2	.1	.0
Food preparation and cleanup	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.1	.9	.8	.7
Lawn and garden care	.5	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2

[1] Household work includes the following activities: Household activities (02) except Household and personal mail and messages (except e-mail) (020903) and Household and personal e-mail and messages (020904); Caring for and helping household members (03); Consumer purchases (07); Professional and personal care services (08); Household services (09); Using government services (1001); Waiting associated with government services/civic obligations (1003); Security procedures related to government services/civic obligations (1004); Government services, not elsewhere classified (1099); Travel related to household activities (1702); Travel related to caring for and helping household members (1703); Travel related to consumer purchases (1707); Travel related to using professional and personal care services (1708); Travel related to using household services (1709); Travel related to using police/fire services (171001); Travel related to using social services (171002); Travel related to obtaining licenses and fines/fees (171003); and Travel related to government services/civic obligations, not elsewhere classified (171099).

employment status. Time spent eating and drinking did not vary much by either age or employment status.

These results indicate that employment status plays a large role in explaining changes in time use by age. Another way to compare workers and nonworkers is to account for the time that nonworkers gained by not working. Table 3 shows the percentage of this time that nonworkers spent doing household work, engaging in leisure and sports, sleeping, and doing other activities.[20] For both men and women, the largest share of this "freed-up" time was spent in leisure (between 52 percent and 70 percent for men and between 44 percent and 59 percent for women), and less than half was spent doing household work (19 percent to 38 percent for men and 20 percent to 44 percent for women). Consistent with the findings presented here, the percentage of freed-up time spent doing household work declined with age, while the percentage spent in leisure activities increased.

Another factor that likely plays an important role in how older Americans spend their time is their health. The exclusion of people who reported not working because of a disability partially controls for this, but the group of nondisabled nonworkers is not as homogeneous as one might think. Health tends to decline with age, but as previously noted, very few people aged 65 and older report that they are NILF because of a disability. One explanation may be that those who stopped working at age 55 because of a disability may not report their disability as a reason for not working at age 65, because they would have been retired at that age even without the disability. Therefore, even though the NILF-disabled have been excluded from this analysis, differences by age will include the effects of age-related declines in health. Working in the opposite direction are the factors noted earlier which lead one to believe that the ATUS sample of older Americans is healthier than the population as a whole, with the dif-

Table 3. How did nonworkers spend the hours they gained by not working? A comparison of time use of individuals employed full time and those who were not in the labor force on an average day in 2003 and 2004, by age and sex

Activities	Aged 55–59	Aged 60–64	Aged 65–69	Aged 70 and older
Men				
Average hours per day that full-time workers worked	6.4	6.7	6.0	6.2
Differences in the times nonworkers and full-time workers spent doing selected activities, as a percentage of the time the workers worked:				
Household work	37.5	23.9	23.3	19.4
Leisure and sports activities	53.1	52.2	70.0	64.5
Sleeping	10.9	14.9	5.0	11.3
Other activities	–1.5	9.0	1.7	4.8
Women				
Average hours per day that full-time workers worked	5.7	5.2	5.4	6.1
Differences in the times nonworkers and full-time workers spent doing selected activities, as a percentage of the time the workers worked:				
Household work	43.9	34.6	29.6	19.7
Leisure and sports activities	43.9	48.1	46.3	59.0
Sleeping	14.0	11.5	18.5	18.0
Other activities	–1.8	5.8	5.6	3.3

ference in health likely being larger for older age groups. Although it is impossible to know which effect is larger, it is striking how little time use varies by age, after controlling for employment status.

Part-time work and bridge jobs

The preceding analysis suggests that the transition from full-time work to retirement brings about significant changes in how individuals spend their time. Bridge jobs are one way to ease the transition from full-time employment to full retirement. If part-time bridge jobs are in fact transitional jobs, then one would expect part-time workers' time use to fall somewhere "between" that of full-time workers and those who are NILF.

Bridge jobs are often part time; however, they also can be temporary contract jobs that require long hours for short periods, followed by spells of no work. It is not possible to identify the latter with the ATUS data, so we focus on part-time bridge jobs. The implicit assumption is that all part-time jobs are bridge jobs. This assumption is likely to be approximately true for men, but because women tend to work part time for different reasons and are more likely than men to work part time at all ages, such an assumption is not valid for women.

Table 4 shows the differences in time spent in four major activities between the full-time employed, the part-time employed, and those NILF, for men and women in the four age categories. The first column in each age group shows the difference between part-time and full-time workers, while the second column shows the difference between nonworkers and part-time workers. If bridge jobs are transitional, then one would expect the differences in the two columns to be similar. The third column for each age group shows the difference in these differences. The small differences in differences in the third column for men suggest that the changes in time use are about the same when workers make the transition from full-time to part-time employment, compared with workers making the transition from part-time employment to NILF. The differences in differences are generally larger for women, with the largest differences showing up for women aged 70 and older.[21]

The pattern of differences in differences is consistent with the hypothesis that men take part-time jobs to make a gradual transition into full retirement, whereas the pattern for women is not consistent with this hypothesis. Part of the reason for the finding for women is that, as already noted, they often are more likely to work part time at all ages. It is reasonable to assume that most of the men who were working part time worked full time at some point, but that assumption is not realistic for women. Perhaps a similar pattern would emerge for women if it were possible to identify which part-time workers had once worked full time.

Table 4. Comparison of hours spent in major activities by full-time workers, part-time workers, and those who were not in the labor force (NILF)

Activities	Men aged 55–59			Men aged 60–64		
	Difference between—		Difference in differences	Difference between—		Difference in differences
	Part-time and full-time workers	Individuals not in the labor force and part-time workers		Part-time and full-time workers	Individuals not in the labor force and part-time workers	
Work	–3.3	–3.1	0.2	–2.9	–3.8	–0.9
Household work (including related travel)	1.2	1.2	.0	.8	.8	.0
Leisure and sports	1.6	1.8	.2	1.6	1.9	.3
Sleep	.3	.4	.1	.1	.9	.8
Activities	**Men aged 65–69**			**Men aged 70 and older**		
	Difference between—		Difference in differences	Difference between—		Difference in differences
	Part-time and full-time workers	Individuals not in the labor force and part-time workers		Part-time and full-time workers	Individuals not in the labor force and part-time workers	
Work	–3.0	–3.0	.0	–2.8	–3.4	–.6
Household work (including related travel)	.6	.8	.2	.2	1.0	.8
Leisure and sports	2.1	2.1	.0	1.8	2.2	.4
Sleep	.0	.3	.3	.1	.6	.5
Activities	**Women aged 55–59**			**Women aged 60–64**		
	Difference between—		Difference in differences	Difference between—		Difference in differences
	Part-time and full-time workers	Individuals not in the labor force and part-time workers		Part-time and full-time workers	Individuals not in the labor force and part-time workers	
Work	–2.9	–2.8	.1	–2.3	–2.9	–.6
Household work (including related travel)	.8	1.7	.9	.4	1.4	1.0
Leisure and sports	.7	1.8	1.1	.8	1.7	.9
Sleep	.7	.1	–.6	.5	.1	–.4
Activities	**Women aged 65–69**			**Women aged 70 and older**		
	Difference between—		Difference in differences	Difference between—		Difference in differences
	Part-time full-time and workers	Individuals not in the labor force and part-time workers		Part-time full-time and workers	Individuals not in the labor force and part- time workers	
Work	–2.8	–2.6	.2	–4.4	–1.7	2.7
Household work (including related travel)	.7	.9	.2	1.1	.1	–1.0
Leisure and sports	.9	1.6	.7	2.5	1.1	–1.4
Sleep	.8	.2	–.6	.4	.7	.3

Differences in overall time use

Activity-by-activity comparisons are useful for comparing time spent in specific activities. But it also is useful to have a measure of how overall time use differs by age and employment status. The measure used here, known as a dissimilarity index, summarizes the differences in time use between two groups. The advantage of the dissimilarity

Table 5. Dissimilarity index comparisons, by age, sex, and employment status

Men	All			Workers on an average day					
				Full time			Part time		
	Aged 60–64	Aged 65–69	Aged 70 and older	Aged 60–64	Aged 65–69	Aged 70 and older	Aged 60–64	Aged 65–69	Aged 70 and older
Aged 55–59	0.070	0.155	0.216	0.013	0.038	0.050	0.081	0.059	0.072
Aged 60–64	...	.098	.157	...	.039	.061	...	.048	.084
Aged 65–69	...	...	.068	...	...	.023	...	...	.063
Not in the labor force (NILF)				Workers on a nonwork day					
				Full time			Part time		
	Aged 60–64	Aged 65–69	Aged 70 and older	Aged 60–64	Aged 65–69	Aged 70 and older	Aged 60–64	Aged 65–69	Aged 70 and older
Aged 55–59	.052	.051	.088	.084	.175	.063	.152	.179	.153
Aged 60–64	...	.038	.050	...	.179	.111	...	.096	.200
Aged 65–69	...	...	.042	...	...	.190	...	...	.114
Women	**All**			**Workers on an average day**					
				Full time			**Part time**		
	Aged 60–64	**Aged 65–69**	**Aged 70 and older**	**Aged 60–64**	**Aged 65–69**	**Aged 70 and older**	**Aged 60–64**	**Aged 65–69**	**Aged 70 and older**
Aged 55–59	.074	.134	.192	.029	.047	.058	.045	.046	.102
Aged 60–64	...	.074	.134	...	.035	.058	...	.067	.092
Aged 65–69	...	...	.072	...	...	.044	...	...	.073
Not in the labor force (NILF)				**Workers on a nonwork day**					
				Full time			**Part time**		
	Aged 60–64	**Aged 65–69**	**Aged 70 and older**	**Aged 60–64**	**Aged 65–69**	**Aged 70 and older**	**Aged 60–64**	**Aged 65–69**	**Aged 70 and older**
Aged 55–59	.030	.043	.101	.085	.101	.228	.064	.061	.092
Aged 60–64	...	.035	.082	...	.110	.170	...	.088	.086
Aged 65–69	...	...	.055	...	...	.146	...	...	.093

index is that it summarizes differences in overall time use with a single number that can be thought of as a measure of the "distance" between the two groups.

The dissimilarity index (DI) is given by the formula[22]

$$\mathrm{DI} = \sum_{i=1}^{k} \left\{ \frac{|a_i - b_i|}{a_i + b_i} \left(\frac{a_i + b_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{k} (a_i + b_i)} \right) \right\},$$

where a_i is the time spent in activity i by group a, b_i is the time spent in activity i by group b, and k is the number of activities. This index ranges between 0 and 1, with 0 indicating that the two groups spend the same amount of time in each activity and 1 indicating that the two groups have no activities in common. The index is best described as a weighted average of the absolute percent difference in time spent in all activities.[23] Alternatively, it is equal to the fraction of time that would have to be reallocated by one group to make the two groups identical in time spent in each activity. Note that in the ATUS the number of ac-

tivities (k) can vary because activities are assigned six-digit codes representing three levels of analysis. The first two digits of the code correspond to a first tier of detail, the first four digits correspond to a second tier of detail, and all six digits correspond to a third tier of detail.[24]

Tables 5, 6, and 7 show pairwise comparisons by age, employment status, and sex. These index values were computed twice, with both first- and second-tier activity codes, but only the estimates computed with the second-tier codes are presented here.[25] Because second-tier codes are more detailed than first-tier codes, the DI will be larger for any given difference. For example, differences in the type of household work done (for instance, yard work versus indoor cleaning) will show up when second-tier codes are used, but not when first-tier codes are. With second-tier codes, index values of 0.07 or smaller indicate virtually no difference between groups. Values of 0.07 to 0.12 indicate a small difference, values of 0.12 to 0.17 indicate a moderate difference, and values greater than 0.17 indicate a large difference. Finally, because the index values are sensitive to the number of observations, a bootstrap procedure was used to correct the indexes for small sample bias.[26]

Table 5 shows dissimilarity index comparisons by age for both men and women. If time use varies by age, then one would expect index values to be smaller for age groups that are "close" to each other. In the panels labeled "All" for both men and women, this is indeed the case: the index values for adjacent age groups indicate only small differences, with the values increasing as the distance between age groups increases. For both men and women, the index values range from about 0.07 for adjacent age groups to about 0.20 for the comparison between 55- to 59-year-olds and those aged 70 and older.

Given the earlier findings that much of the variation in time use by age was due mainly to differences in the fraction employed at different ages, one would expect the same to be true when looking at overall time use. Turning to the panels for full-time workers on an average day, one sees no differences in time use by age for either men or women. The indexes for men and women who were NILF indicate either a small difference or no difference by age, and comparisons with individuals aged 70 and older indicate a small difference. Thus, the index comparisons reinforce the patterns shown in table 1 that overall time use does not vary much by age after controlling for employment status.

When the sample is restricted to full-time workers on nonwork days, the data show larger differences by age. For men, it is clear that 65- to 69-year–olds' time use differed from that of the other three age groups, which were fairly similar to each other. Compared with the other age groups, 65- to 69-year-old men spent more time doing yard work and caring for nonhousehold adults, and less time sleeping and engaging in leisure activities. For women, index comparisons of those aged 70 and older with other age groups are striking. Women in this age group spent less

Table 6. Dissimilarity index comparisons of working and nonworking men and women, by age

Men	Comparison of those NILF with workers on workers'—				Comparison of full-time with part-time workers on—	
	Average day		Nonwork day		Average day	Nonwork day
	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time		
Aged 55–59	0.298	0.140	0.105	0.123	0.159	0.174
Aged 60–64	.306	.173	.087	.155	.135	.169
Aged 65–69	.281	.159	.200	.062	.127	.187
Aged 70 and older	.275	.177	.129	.095	.134	.130
Women	**Comparison of those NILF with workers on workers'—**				**Comparison of full-time with part-time workers on—**	
	Average day		Nonwork day		Average day	Nonwork day
	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time		
Aged 55–59	.268	.157	.119	.096	.131	.092
Aged 60–64	.231	.142	.068	.052	.090	.061
Aged 65–69	.243	.120	.116	.090	.146	.141
Aged 70 and older	.286	.113	.160	.083	.194	.177

Table 7. Dissimilarity index comparisons of men and women, by age and employment status

Age	NILF	Full time		Part time	
		Average day	Nonwork day	Average day	Nonwork day
55–59	0.127	0.094	0.183	0.138	0.237
60–64	.141	.119	.162	.156	.246
65–69	.125	.116	.255	.131	.187
70 and older	.087	.097	.183	.143	.124

time preparing meals and more time engaging in income-generating activities (that is, other than their jobs[27]). These differences—especially in the comparisons to women aged 70 and older—should be viewed with some caution, because the bootstrap correction may not have removed the bias completely.

Finally, there was much more variation in time use by age among full-time workers on nonwork days than among those who were NILF. This finding suggests that there could be large differences between how full-time workers spent their nonwork days and how nonworkers spent an average day.

To investigate this possibility, table 6 compares nonworkers' time use on an average day with workers' time use on both an average day and an average nonwork day, by age. Not surprisingly, for both men and women, there are large differences in how full-time workers and nonworkers spent their time on an average day, with the dissimilarity indexes in the 0.23-to-0.31 range. The differences between nonworkers and part-time workers are smaller, although they are still in the moderate-to-large range. Comparing nonwork days of full-time and part-time workers with average days of nonworkers reveals small-to-moderate differences, except for 65- to 69-year-old men. Thus, we conclude that the average day of a nonworker is fairly similar to the average nonwork day of a worker.

Table 7 compares men with women. The differences in time use by men and women on an average day, by employment status, are in the small-to-moderate range. The comparison of working men with working women on nonwork days reveals the largest differences. Women spent relatively more time doing housework and preparing meals, while men spent relatively more time doing yard work. As might be expected, the differences between working men and women on their nonwork days are much smaller when more aggregated activity codes are used.[28]

Sleep times of older Americans

One facet of older individuals' time use that has received little attention is the timing of activities. Such information could be helpful in gaining a better understanding of when during the day older Americans are more active or less active and in determining when, for example, might be the best time to organize outreach, exercise classes, or other activities for seniors. In this section, variations in sleep time by age and employment status are examined.

The timing of sleep differs predictably by age and employment status. The percentage of older Americans who slept between 5 a.m. and 9 a.m. increased with age, although much of the difference was due to higher employment rates among the 55- to 59-year-olds. (See chart 1.) The biggest difference between Americans aged 70 and older and those aged 55 to 59 in their likelihood to be asleep during any given hour occurred on weekdays between 6 a.m. and 7 a.m. On an average weekday, 47 percent of 55- to 59-year-olds were asleep during this time interval, compared with 71 percent of individuals aged 70 and older. Americans aged 70 and older also were more likely to nap during the afternoon hours of 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. on weekdays, again with labor force status accounting for much of the difference. Older Americans who were NILF were more likely to sleep between 5 a.m. and 9 a.m. and between 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. than those who were employed. (See chart 2.)

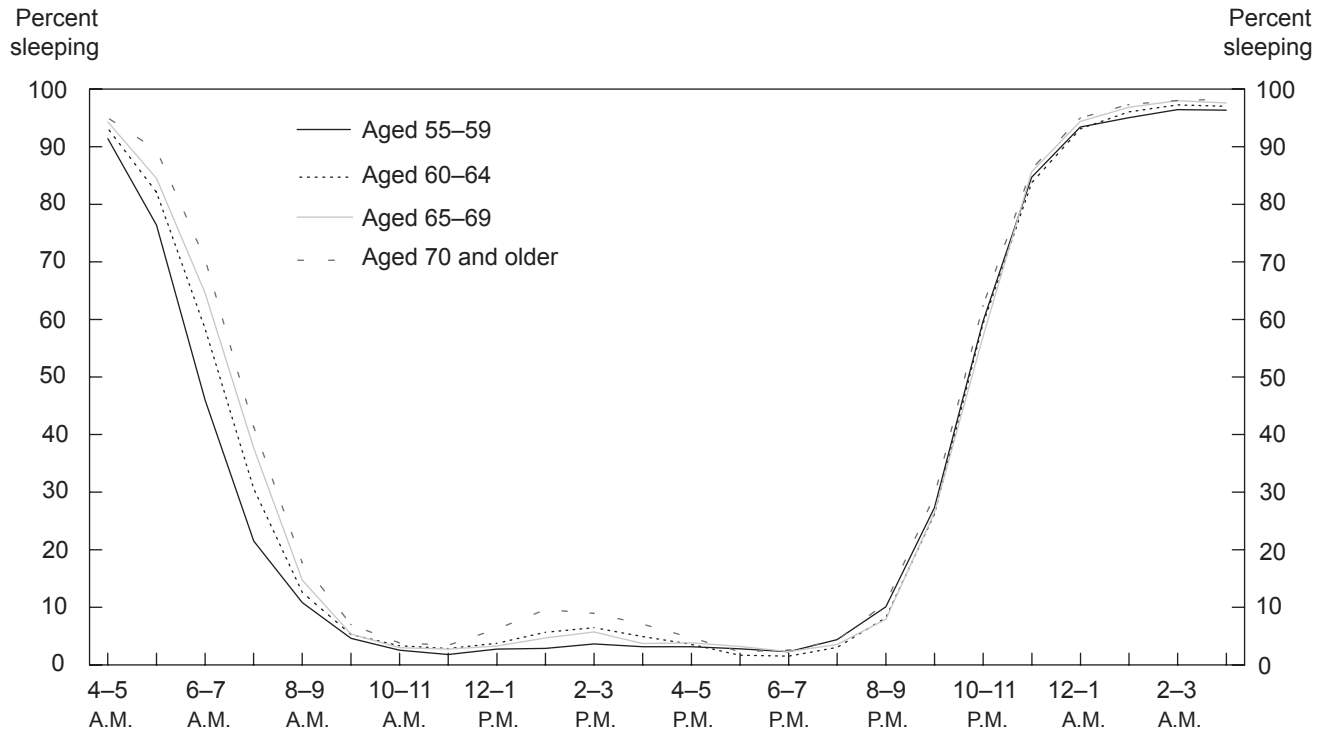
There were surprisingly small differences, both by age and employment status, in the fraction of older Americans who were sleeping at each hour on weekday evenings. Thus, employment status and age were factors in when older Americans awoke in the morning and took naps in the afternoon on weekdays, but not in when they went to sleep in the evening. One explanation for this pattern could be that nonworkers coordinate their leisure activities with those who are still in the workforce. The extra sleep in the morning and afternoon does not interfere with opportunities to socialize with individuals who work during the day.

On weekend days, there was very little variation in sleep patterns—except for naps—by either age or employment status. (See charts 3 and 4.) This finding is not too surprising, because employment status was the main determinant of sleep patterns during the week and most workers do not work on weekends.

Social contact

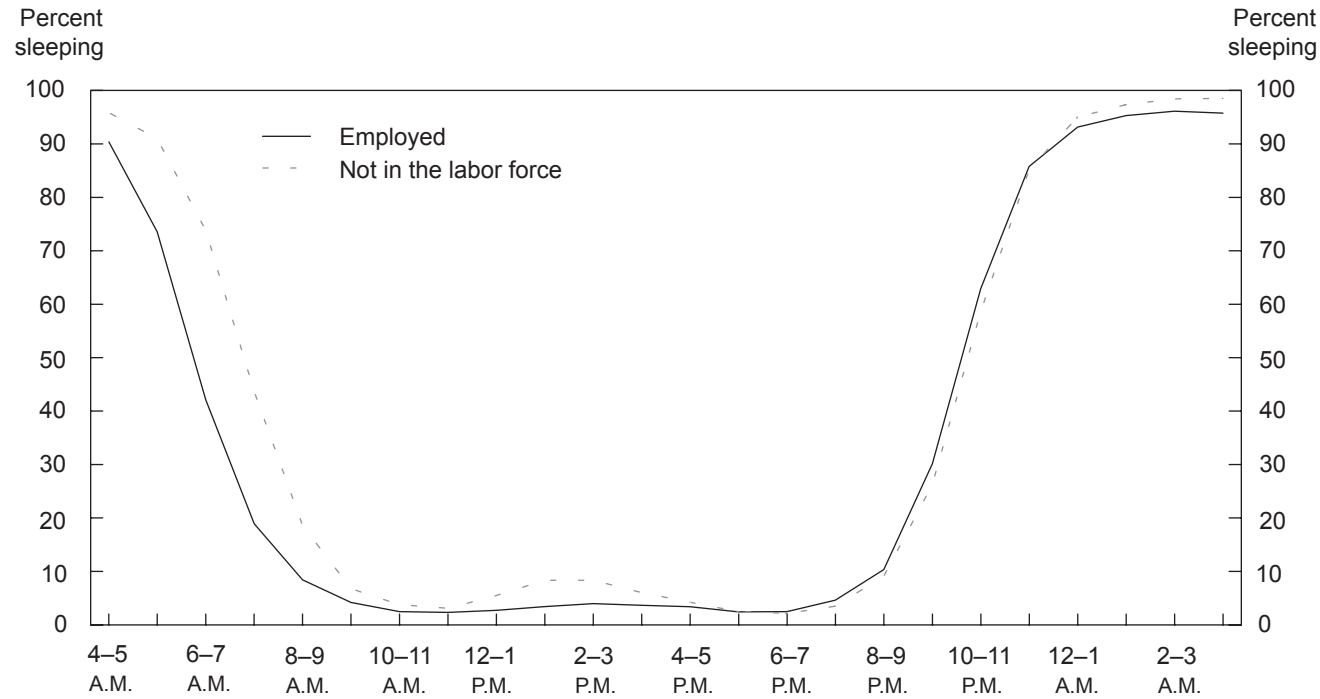
As noted in the introduction, social contact plays a role in older individuals' well-being. The ATUS allows for the computation of two measures of social contact: the

Chart 1. Weekday sleep patterns of older Americans, by age



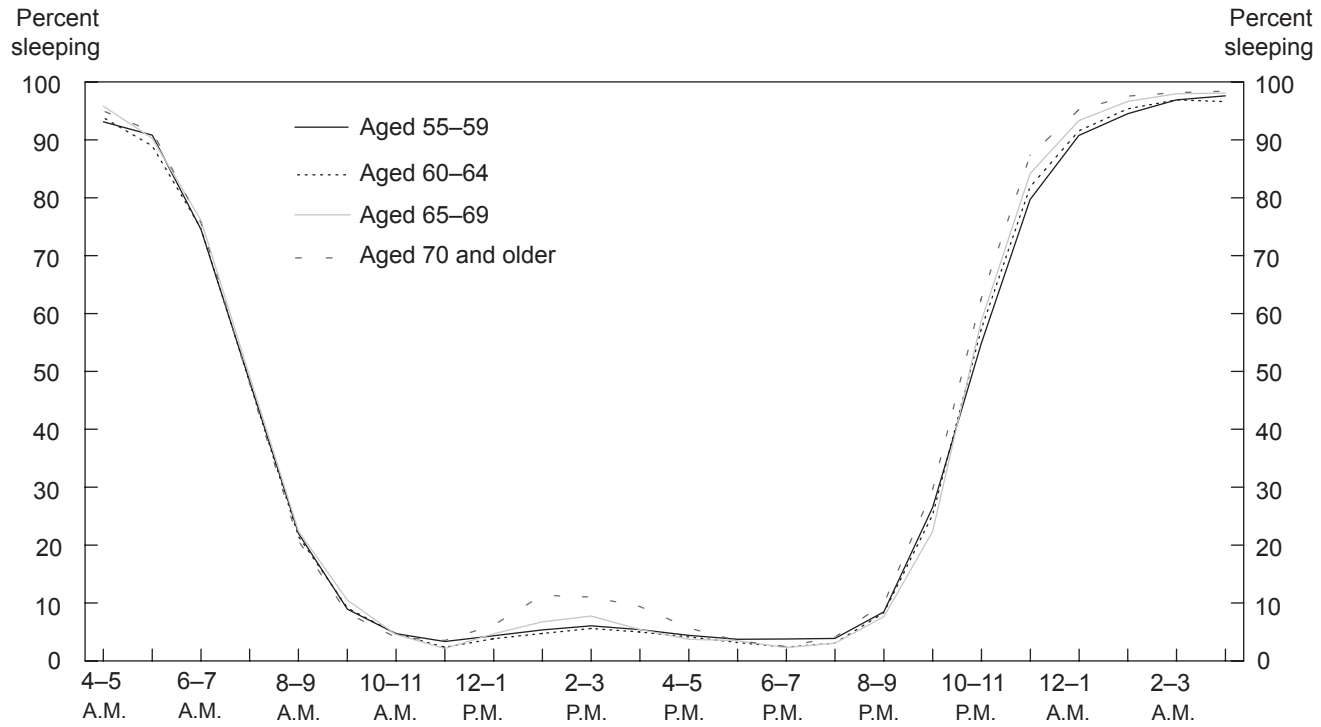
NOTE: Data are averages for the 2-year period from 2003 to 2004 and refer to time use on weekdays of individuals aged 55 and older.

Chart 2. Weekday sleep patterns of older Americans, by labor force status



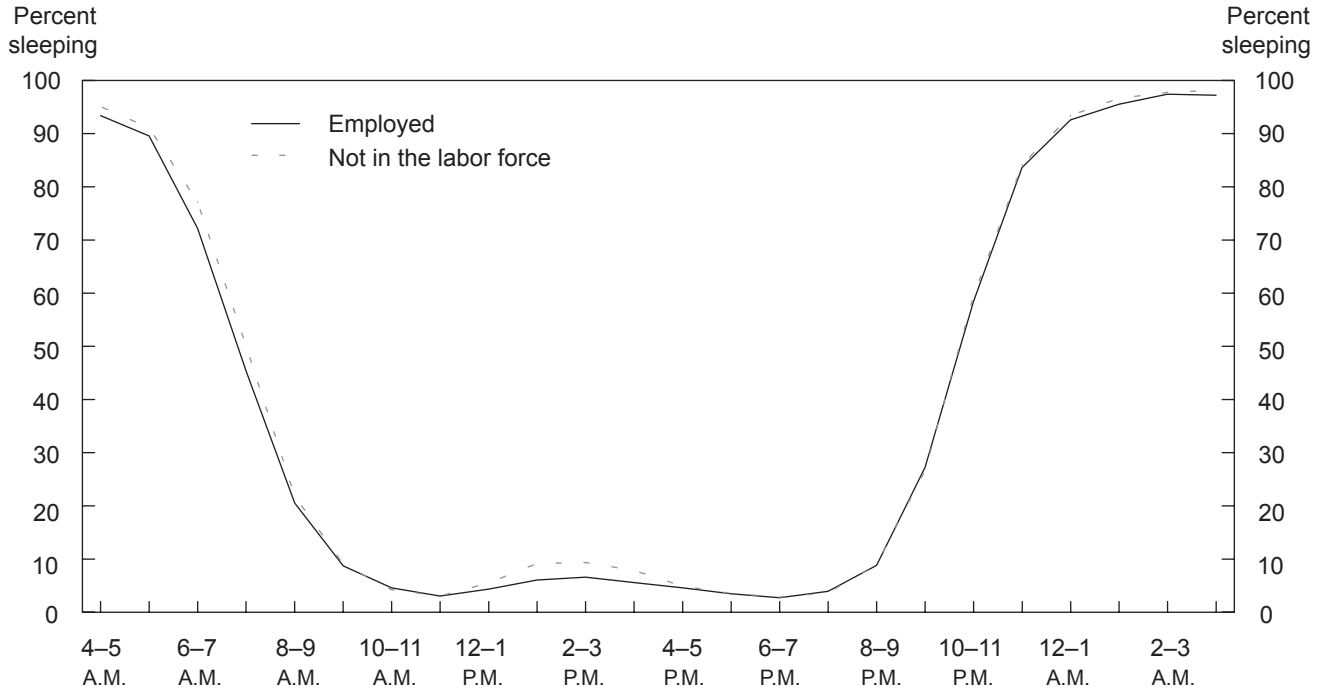
NOTE: Data are averages for the 2-year period from 2003 to 2004 and refer to time use on weekdays of individuals aged 55 and older.

Chart 3. Weekend sleep patterns of older Americans, by age



NOTE: Data are averages for the 2-year period from 2003 to 2004 and refer to time use on weekend days of individuals aged 55 and older.

Chart 4. Weekend sleep patterns of older Americans, by labor force status



NOTE: Data are averages for the 2-year period from 2003 to 2004 and refer to time use on weekend days of individuals aged 55 and older.

amount of time individuals spent actively socializing and communicating with others;[29] and the amount of time individuals spent in the presence of others.[30]

Although older Americans' overall leisure time increased with age as individuals retired from the workforce, time spent socializing remained fairly constant at two-thirds to three-quarters of an hour per day. (See table 1.) Thus, as a fraction of total leisure, time spent socializing declined with age. This was due to the decline with age in the fraction employed (which increased the total amount of leisure time available) and a decline in the amount of time spent socializing within each employment status group.

The second measure of social contact is estimated from information about who else was in the room with, or accompanied, a respondent on the diary day. Such information is collected for all activities except working, sleeping, grooming, personal activities, and activities that could not be coded.[31] For this reason, time spent with others also was calculated as a proportion of "available time," which is defined here as the time for which the "who" data were collected.

There are large differences between men and women in the amount of time spent alone and with others by age. (See table 8.) For both men and women, time spent alone increased as hours worked decreased, which resulted in time spent alone increasing with age because older individuals are less likely to be working and thus have more available time. After controlling for employment status, the amount of time spent alone increased for women, but not for men. The second measure, the share of available time, tells a similar story: the fraction of available time spent alone increased with age for women, but not for men. Men aged 55 and older spent about one-half of their available time alone, whereas women's time alone increased from 46.2 percent for those aged 55 to 59, to 58.6 percent for those aged 70 and older.

Much of the difference between men and women in the pattern of time spent alone by age was due to differences in time spent with a spouse or partner. For men, the time spent with a spouse or partner did not vary systematically with age. But for women, the time spent—both the amount of time and the fraction of available time—with a spouse or partner decreased with age, reflecting that women are more likely to outlive their spouses than are men. For both men and women, there was a small decline in the amount of time and the fraction of available time they spent with other family members. Finally, time spent with friends did not account for any of the differences between men and women in time spent alone: both men and women spent relatively little time with friends (about 5 percent of available time), and neither the amount nor the fraction varied much with age.

Time spent with children under 18 declined with age, reflecting that Americans aged 55 to 59 are more likely to live in households with children under 18 than are those aged 70 and older. The percent of available time that men spent with children fell monotonically from 7.2 percent for those aged 55 to 59 to 2.8 percent for men aged 70 and older. Overall, older women spent a larger share of their available time with children than did older men. Women's time with children shrank from 10.4 percent of their available time for those aged 55 to 59 to 3.9 percent for women aged 70 and older.

Living arrangement is an important factor in older individuals' level of social contact. Individuals aged 70 and older who did not live with a spouse or an unmarried partner spent 75 percent (totaling 10.3 hours) of their available time alone on an average day in 2003 and 2004. This figure is about twice as much time spent alone—both as a percent of available time and in hours—as older individuals who lived with a spouse or an unmarried partner. (See chart 5.) Older men and women who did not live with a spouse or an unmarried partner spent a larger share of their available time with other family members and friends than those who did. After controlling for the presence of a spouse or an unmarried partner in the household, there was little variation by sex in the time that older men and women spent with others.

EXAMINING THE ATUS DATA revealed large differences in time use by age among older individuals. Comparing the times older Americans spent in specific activities, their overall time use, and their timing of sleep, this study found that most differences in time use were due to differences in the fraction of each age group that was employed and that there was relatively little difference by age after controlling for employment status. Some of the remaining differences could be accounted for by observable characteristics. For example, the decline in household work by older women appeared to be due in part to the increased fraction of women who are single at older ages.

The ATUS does not include a health measure, so there is no way to determine how much changes in health could have affected time use. The natural decline in health as people age suggests that older ATUS respondents are less healthy. However, working in the opposite direction is the fact that a higher fraction of the older population is excluded from the ATUS, because they are in assisted-living facilities or because they cannot recall enough of the diary

Table 8. Average hours per day and percent of available time[1] that men and women spent with others in 2003 and 2004, by age and employment status

Hours spent by men	Aged 55–59					Aged 60–64				
	Total	Employed	Employed full time	Employed part time	Not in the labor force	Total	Employed	Employed full time	Employed part time	Not in the labor force
Alone	5.1	4.4	4.2	6.5	8.1	5.4	4.5	4.2	5.6	7.0
With spouse or unmarried partner	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.3	3.6	3.4	4.3	5.4
With family	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.5	5.4	5.0	4.1	3.9	4.9	6.2
With family except spouse	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.9
With children	.8	.7	.7	.6	.9	.7	.6	.6	.7	.9
With friends	.4	.3	.3	.9	1.0	.6	.5	.4	.6	.9
Available time	10.4	9.4	9.1	12.2	14.8	11.4	9.5	8.9	11.6	14.6
Percent of available time[1] spent										
Alone	48.8	46.8	46.0	53.0	54.4	47.2	47.4	47.1	48.2	47.8
With spouse or unmarried partner	36.9	39.5	40.2	32.6	28.6	37.9	38.1	38.3	37.3	36.8
With family	42.3	44.2	45.0	36.5	36.4	43.4	43.8	44.3	42.7	42.2
With family except spouse	14.0	14.4	14.9	10.2	12.7	12.1	11.3	11.6	11.2	12.9
With children	7.2	7.6	8.0	4.8	6.3	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.0	6.0
With friends	4.0	3.3	2.8	7.3	6.5	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.9
Hours spent by men	**Aged 65–69**					**Aged 70 and older**				
	Total	Employed	Employed full time	Employed part time	Not in the labor force	Total	Employed	Employed full time	Employed part time	Not in the labor force
Alone	6.3	4.6	4.2	5.3	7.3	6.8	5.1	4.5	5.4	7.1
With spouse or unmarried partner	5.6	4.7	4.0	5.6	6.1	5.4	4.2	3.2	4.9	5.6
With family	6.0	5.0	4.2	6.2	6.6	5.9	4.5	3.6	5.3	6.2
With family except spouse	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.5	1.1	.8	.7	.8	1.2
With children	.6	.6	.4	.8	.7	.4	.3	.2	.3	.4
With friends	.6	.4	.4	.5	.6	.7	.4	.5	.3	.8
Available time	13.2	10.4	9.2	12.1	14.8	13.8	10.4	8.8	11.4	14.3
Percent of available time[1] spent										
Alone	47.8	44.4	46.1	43.4	49.1	49.7	49.5	51.6	47.5	49.7
With spouse or unmarried partner	42.5	45.3	43.5	46.2	41.4	38.9	40.4	36.7	43.2	38.8
With family	45.5	48.4	45.6	51.2	44.4	43.0	43.6	41.2	46.0	43.0
With family except spouse	10.7	13.2	12.0	14.3	9.8	8.3	7.3	8.4	6.9	8.5
With children	4.8	5.4	4.1	6.6	4.5	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.9
With friends	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.2	5.2	3.9	5.6	2.7	5.4

See footnotes at end of table.

day to complete the interview. There is no way to know the magnitude of each effect, but it is notable that time use exhibited relatively little variation by age after accounting for employment status.

Comparing nonworkers with full-time workers, this study found that about one-third of the time that was freed up by not working was spent doing household work. The rest of their freed-up time was spent in leisure activities

Table 8. Continued—Average hours per day and percent of available time[1] that men and women spent with others in 2003 and 2004, by age and employment status

Hours spent by women	Aged 55–59					Aged 60–64				
	Total	Employed	Employed full time	Employed part time	Not in the labor force	Total	Employed	Employed full time	Employed part time	Not in the labor force
Alone	5.3	4.7	4.5	5.4	6.7	5.9	5.3	5.3	5.4	6.5
With spouse or unmarried partner	3.5	3.0	2.8	3.6	4.9	4.0	2.8	2.2	3.7	5.1
With family	5.1	4.4	4.0	5.5	7.1	5.6	4.3	3.6	5.3	6.9
With family except spouse	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.6	3.2	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.6
With children	1.2	1.0	.9	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5
With friends	.5	.5	.5	.6	.5	.7	.6	.4	.9	.8
Available time	11.4	10.2	9.6	11.9	14.7	12.6	10.6	10.0	11.7	14.6
Percent of available time[1] spent										
Alone	46.2	46.5	46.8	45.6	45.4	46.9	50.0	53.7	45.9	44.6
With spouse or unmarried partner	30.8	29.7	29.6	30.2	33.6	31.4	26.7	22.4	31.4	35.0
With family	44.6	43.4	42.2	46.1	48.0	44.4	40.5	36.4	45.2	47.4
With family except spouse	21.0	20.6	19.9	22.0	21.9	18.1	18.5	18.6	18.4	18.0
With children	10.4	9.9	9.5	10.6	11.9	10.0	10.0	10.7	9.5	10.2
With friends	4.5	5.0	5.0	5.1	3.3	5.6	6.0	4.4	8.0	5.4

Hours spent by women	Aged 65–69					Aged 70 and older				
	Total	Employed	Employed full time	Employed part time	Not in the labor force	Total	Employed	Employed full time	Employed part time	Not in the labor force
Alone	6.8	5.7	5.2	6.2	7.2	8.2	7.4	5.0	8.2	8.3
With spouse or unmarried partner	4.2	2.7	2.4	3.0	4.7	3.1	2.0	1.0	2.4	3.2
With family	5.6	4.0	3.5	4.4	6.2	4.6	3.3	2.3	3.8	4.7
With family except spouse	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.8
With children	.9	.7	.6	.8	1.0	.6	.7	.8	.7	.5
With friends	.8	.7	.8	.7	.9	.7	.6	.5	.6	.7
Available time	13.5	10.9	10.1	11.8	14.5	14.0	12.0	8.9	13.1	14.1
Percent of available time[1] spent										
Alone	50.4	52.3	52.0	53.0	49.6	58.6	62.1	56.5	62.7	58.5
With spouse or unmarried partner	31.0	24.9	23.7	25.7	32.9	22.3	16.3	11.4	17.9	22.8
With family	41.5	36.4	34.4	37.4	43.0	33.2	27.5	25.2	29.2	33.5
With family except spouse	14.5	15.5	15.8	14.5	14.0	13.0	14.0	16.0	14.5	12.9
With children	7.0	6.7	6.3	7.2	6.8	3.9	5.8	9.4	5.4	3.8
With friends	6.1	6.3	7.5	5.6	6.3	5.2	4.7	6.1	4.2	5.2

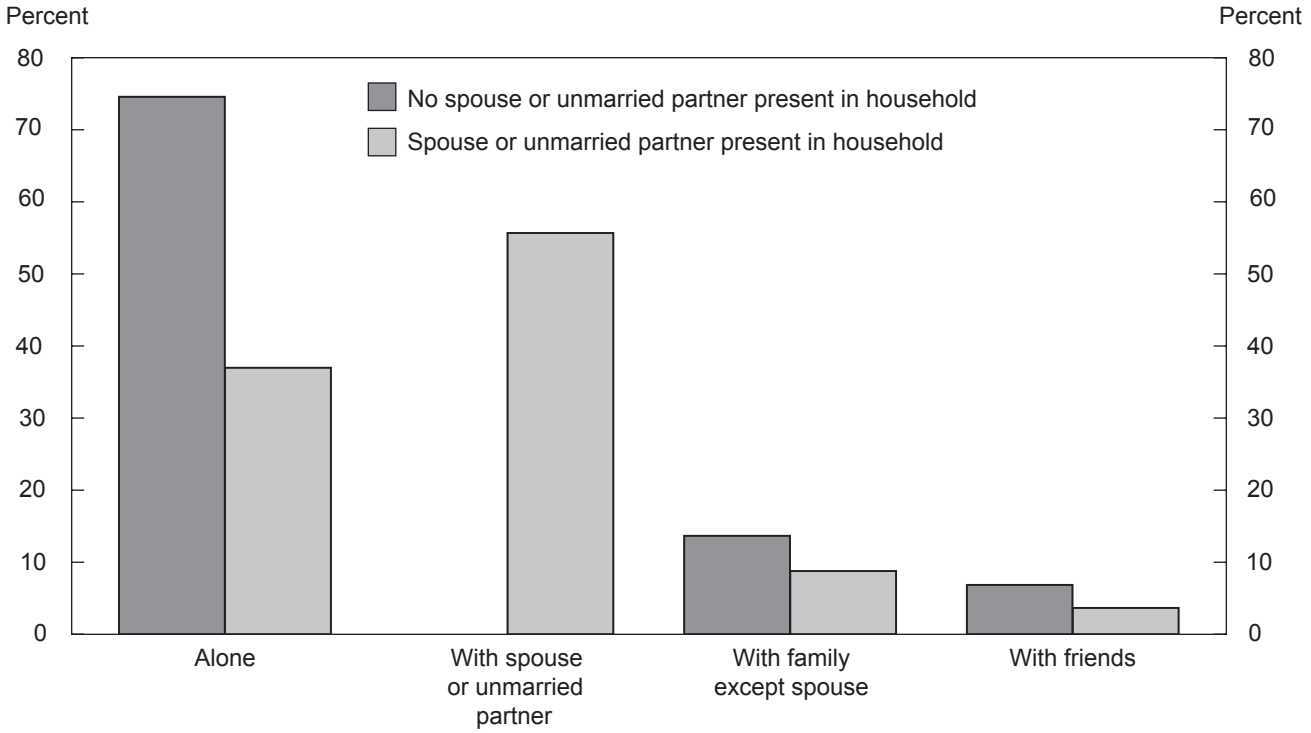
[1] "Available time" refers to the time spent in activities for which the "who" question was asked. The "who" question was asked for all activities except sleeping, grooming, working, personal activities, and activities that could not be coded.

NOTE: The total amount of time accounted for by the six who-with categories (including Alone) does not sum to available time, because the categories are not mutually exclusive. The percentages do not sum to 100 for the same reason.

and sleep. In general, for men and women aged 55 and older, the average day of nonworkers was similar to the average nonwork day of employed individuals.

This study included comparisons of full-time workers with part-time workers and of part-time workers with nonworkers to look for evidence that older Americans take

Chart 5. Percent of available time that individuals aged 70 years and older spent with others, by presence of spouse



NOTE: "Who" data were not collected for sleeping, grooming, working, or personal activities, and in cases where the respondent refused to answer the question or did not know. "Available time" refers to the time during which the "who" data were collected. Categories on the horizontal axis are not mutually exclusive. Data are averages for the 2-year period from 2003 to 2004.

part-time bridge jobs to ease the transition into retirement. The evidence was consistent with part-time jobs being bridge jobs for men, but not for women, a result that was not too surprising, because women are more likely to work part time at all ages, which means that a smaller fraction of part-time women workers are in bridge jobs.

The two measures of social connectedness tell somewhat different stories. Time spent socializing changed little with age for both men and women. Time spent in the presence of others—primarily time with a spouse or an unmarried partner—declined for women, but not for men. This difference probably reflects the fact that women are more likely to outlive their spouses than are men and that those aged 70 and older who did not live with a spouse or partner spent considerably more time alone than those who did. □

Notes

[1] An employed individual, who has a higher income and opportunity cost of time, is more likely to hire others to prepare meals, clean house, and do other household chores. Thus, one would expect employed individuals to spend less time engaged in household production activities than retired individuals spend.

[2] Leisure activities are considered to be a "normal" good, meaning that the consumption of leisure increases as income increases.

[3] Maria Mireault and Anton de Man, "Suicidal Ideation among Older Adults: Personal Variables, Stress, and Social Support," *Social Behavior and Personality*, 1996, vol. 24, No. 4, pp. 385–92.

[4] Lynne C. Giles, Gary F. V. Glonek, Mary A. Luszcz, and Gary R. Andrews, "Effect of Social Networks on 10-year Survival in Very Old Australians: The Australian Longitudinal Study of Aging," *Journal of Epidemiology Community Health*, 2005, vol. 59, pp. 574–79.

[5] John P. Robinson and Geoffrey Godbey, *Time for Life: The Surprising Ways Americans Spend Their Time* (University Park, PA: The Pennsylvania State University Press, 1997).

[6] "At home" and "alone" are not the same as "home alone," although they may overlap.

[7] Liana C. Sayer, Suzanne M. Bianchi, and John P. Robinson, "Time Use Patterns of Older Americans," Report to NIA, University of Maryland, June 30, 2001.

[8] Anne H. Gauthier and Timothy M. Smeeding, "Patterns of Time Use of People Age 55 to 64 Years Old: Some Cross-National Comparisons," Center for Policy Research at Syracuse University, Aging

Studies Paper No. 20, March 2000; on the Internet at **www-cpr.maxwell.syr.edu/agpapser/age20abs.htm** (visited Mar. 29, 2007).

[9] Anne H. Gauthier and Timothy Smeeding, "Historical Trends in the Patterns of Time Use of Older Adults," Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Aging Working Paper, June 2001; on the Internet at **www.oecd.org/dataoecd/21/5/2430978.pdf** (visited Mar. 29, 2007).

[10] ATUS estimates can be generated for higher age brackets than was possible in many past U.S. time-use studies. In 2003 and 2004, age data were top coded at age 80 in the ATUS. This means that individuals aged 80 and older who participated in the survey carry an age value of "80" in the data.

[11] While this paper was undergoing final review, the 2005 ATUS data were released. Data for the years 2003–05 can be downloaded from the American Time Use Survey home page, **www.bls.gov\tus** (visited Mar. 29, 2007).

[12] The survey referred to is the National Human Activity Pattern Survey (NHAPS), a 2-year probability-based telephone survey (*n* = 9,386) of exposure-related human activities in the United States, sponsored by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The survey's primary purpose was to provide comprehensive and current exposure information for use in probabilistic population exposure models. For more information, visit **www.nature.com/jea/journal/v11/n3/abs/7500165a.html** and **www.timeuse.org/information/studies/data/usa-1992-1994.php**.

[13] For more details about the American Time Use Survey, visit the ATUS home page, **www.bls.gov/tus/home.htm** (visited Mar. 29, 2007); see also Daniel S. Hamermesh, Harley Frazis, and Jay Stewart, "Data Watch: The American Time Use Survey," *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, winter 2005, pp. 221–32; and Diane Herz and Michael Horrigan, "Planning, Designing, and Executing the BLS American Time-Use Survey," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 2004, on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2004/10/contents.htm** (visited Mar. 29, 2007).

[14] For information about the design of the ATUS activity coding lexicon, see Kristina Shelley, "Developing the American Time Use Survey Activity Classification System," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2005; on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2005/06/contents.htm** (visited Mar. 29, 2007).

[15] In the ATUS, labor force data are collected with a slightly modified version of the questions used to collect labor force information in the monthly Current Population Survey. The ATUS distinguishes between "at work" and "with job but absent from work" for the employed and between "looking" and "on layoff" for the unemployed. It does not distinguish between different reasons for not being in the labor force.

[16] The ATUS weighting procedures ensure that each day of the week is equally represented at the aggregate level, but this representation may not hold for more detailed demographic groups.

[17] In 2002, the civilian noninstitutional population included 95 percent of the U.S. population aged 65 and older. (See Federal Interagency Forum on Aging-Related Statistics, *Older Americans 2004: Key Indicators of Well-Being* (Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, Nov. 2004).)

[18] Christopher C. Ruhm, "Bridge Jobs and Partial Retirement," *Journal of Labor Economics,* October 1990, pp. 482–501.

[19] Household work is defined as time spent doing household activities, purchasing goods and services, and caring for household members, plus related travel time.

[20] This percentage is equal to the difference between nonworkers and full-time workers in time spent in the activity, divided by the difference in time spent working (which is equal to the time spent working by full-time workers). Negative values indicate that nonworkers spent less time on the activity than full-time workers did.

[21] For women, eight of the differences in differences are statistically significant at the 10-percent level or better, with half of those being significant at the 5-percent level or better. For men, only two of the differences in differences are statistically significant at the 10-percent level or better.

[22] See Jay Stewart, "Assessing Alternative Dissimilarity Indexes for Comparing Activity Profiles," *The electronic Journal of Time Use Research*, August 2006; on the Internet at **www.eijtur.org/** (visited Mar. 29, 2007).

[23] We used this index because it has an intuitive interpretation and is the least sensitive to the level of aggregation. (See Stewart, "Assessing Alternative Dissimilarity Indexes," for a discussion of other dissimilarity indexes used in the time-use literature.) The dissimilarity index is equivalent to the Duncan segregation index when

$$\sum_{i=1}^{k} a_i = \sum_{i=1}^{k} b_i.$$

[24] See the 2004 ATUS Activity Lexicon for a list of codes and corresponding activities, on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/tus/lexiconoex2004.pdf** (visited Mar. 29, 2007).

[25] To compute the dissimilarity index values in tables 5, 6, and 7, it was necessary to further restrict the sample by excluding respondents who reported spending more than two hours in activities that could not be coded. This restriction was necessary because time spent in activities that could not be coded represented a much greater fraction of time for full-time workers on nonwork days. Other comparisons were not affected by this restriction. For additional information about the index calculations, please contact the authors.

[26] The bootstrap procedure is generally used to generate standard errors in situations where computation is difficult or would require overly restrictive assumptions. But the procedure also provides a way to estimate the bias in the original estimate and, hence, to generate a bias-corrected estimate. The bias-corrected estimate, however, can have a larger mean squared error than the original estimate, so it is not necessarily an improvement. The effect of small samples on the value of the DI, apart from any real differences between the groups, was investigated, and it was clear that smaller samples resulted in larger values of the DI. Given the magnitude of this effect, it seems clear that the benefit of reducing the bias outweighs the higher mean squared error. (For additional information about the index calculations, contact the authors.)

[27] A job is an income-generating activity; here, we refer to other income-generating activities (for example, selling arts and crafts, babysitting, lawn mowing, and so forth).

[28] These estimates are available from the authors on request.

[29] The time that individuals spent talking on the phone was not included, because it amounted to very little time, on average. This exclusion does not affect the results.

[30] Individuals are considered to be "with" the respondent if they are in the same room as, or are accompanied by, the respondent.

[31] These activities correspond to activity codes 0101xx, 0102xx, 0104xx, 0501xx, 500105, and 500106. (See the 2004 ATUS Activity Lexicon for a list of codes and corresponding activities, on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/tus/lexiconnoex2004.pdf** (visited Mar. 29, 2007).)

Comparing childcare measures in the ATUS and earlier time-diary studies

The American Time Use Survey's measures of primary childcare and time with children are comparable with those in earlier U.S. time-diary studies, but the secondary childcare measure is not

Mary Dorinda Allard,
Suzanne Bianchi,
Jay Stewart,
and
Vanessa R. Wight

Mary Dorinda Allard is an economist in the Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics, e-mail: allard.dorinda@bls.gov; Suzanne Bianchi is chair and professor of sociology, University of Maryland, e-mail: bianchi@umd.edu; Jay Stewart is a research economist in the Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics, e-mail: Stewart.Jay@bls.gov; Vanessa R. Wight is a graduate student in the Department of Sociology, University of Maryland, e-mail: vwight@socy.umd.edu.

One of the most important trends to alter family life in the latter half of the 20th century was the increase in women's labor market opportunities and employment outside the home. This dramatic reallocation of women's time raised questions about whether increased maternal time in the labor market deprives children of necessary time with their parents. For this reason, a number of studies have examined trends in parental time spent caring for children.[1]

There is a long tradition of measuring parental time in childcare in the United States using time-diary data.[2] The U.S. Department of Agriculture funded small scale nonnationally representative time-diary studies in the 1920s, 1960s, and 1970s,[3] and other institutions have collected nationally representative time-diary data at roughly 10-year intervals, beginning in 1965.[4] Most recently, the American Time Use Survey (ATUS), which is sponsored by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, began collecting data on a continuous basis in 2003. These data provide a rich source of information about how Americans spend their time—including time spent caring for children.

Most time-diary studies use similar data collection methods. Respondents are asked to sequentially describe what they did during a 24-hour period (the "diary day"), which is often the previous day. Each time period for which there is a separate activity reported is an "episode." For each episode, respondents are asked to report what they were doing (their primary activity), how long they were doing it, who was with them, and where they were. Some time-diary studies also ask respondents to report what else they were doing during the episode, which is coded as the secondary activity. When the respondent reports doing more than one activity, the primary activity is the one that the respondent indicated was the main activity, although it is the convention in time-diary studies that traveling—even when done in conjunction with another activity, such as feeding a child—is always considered the primary activity.[5]

Time-use researchers have developed three concepts to measure parental investments in childcare: primary childcare, secondary childcare, and time spent with children. *Primary childcare* is childcare that is done as the respondent's primary activity and typically includes activities in which a parent is directly engaged in caregiving or activities that promote children's well-being. *Secondary childcare* is time spent doing childcare as a secondary activity. To avoid double counting parents' time, estimates of secondary childcare typically exclude episodes for which

the primary activity was childcare. Secondary childcare activities can include talking or reading to a child while doing something else, but could also include "looking after" a child. *Time spent with children* is measured using the "who-with" information from the time diary and includes time spent in activities during which a child was present, but not necessarily participating in the respondent's activity. This tends to be a more expansive measure of childcare because it includes time spent in activities other than primary or secondary childcare.

With the introduction of the ATUS, researchers have been eager to compare the ATUS to earlier time-diary studies. The ATUS definitions of primary childcare and time with children are essentially the same as those used in earlier time-diary studies, and the data in all of the surveys were collected using the time-diary approach described above. The ATUS gives more explicit instructions for collecting information on who is with the respondent during the episode,[6] but the differences in methodology are relatively small. Therefore, we would expect any differences in estimates of these two measures from the ATUS and the earlier time-diary studies to be the result of true changes in behavior, rather than methodological differences. The ATUS approach to collecting secondary childcare is a departure from the approach used in the earlier time-diary studies that collected secondary activities, and some authors have noted that the secondary childcare estimates from the ATUS are much larger than the activity-based estimates of secondary childcare in the earlier studies.[7] We hypothesize that much of this difference is due to the combined effect of the difference in concept and the difference in methodology.

In this article, we compare the three childcare measures—primary childcare, secondary childcare, and time with children—in the ATUS to the corresponding measures from a recent time-diary study that collects secondary childcare using the "What else were you doing?" approach. We confirm that measures of primary childcare and time with children are similar between the two surveys and illustrate the differences between the two approaches to collecting secondary childcare.

Secondary childcare in the ATUS and earlier studies

In the earlier time-diary studies that collected secondary activities, secondary childcare information was collected via the "What else were you doing?" question. The ATUS does not ask this question. However, because of the interest in measuring the amount of time people spend "looking after children,"[8] the ATUS development team decided to collect information on this more passive form of childcare using questions modeled after those in Statistics Canada's General Social Survey.[9] These questions, which are asked after the time diary has been completed, ask respondents to report times and episodes during the diary day in which a child under age 13 was "in your care."[10] The "in your care" concept of secondary childcare is a more passive—and a more encompassing—notion of childcare than the activity-based concept used in the past. Times when the respondent is actively engaged in secondary activities with children would also be considered times when children are "in your care," while the reverse is not necessarily true.

Exhibit 1 shows a sample time diary and illustrates the differences between the ATUS measure of secondary childcare and the measure used in previous time-diary studies. In episode 1, the respondent was taking the train and reading to a child. In both the ATUS and earlier time-diary studies, "taking the train" would be considered the primary activity. In the earlier time-diary studies, "reading to a child" would have been captured by the "What else were you doing?" question and recorded as "talking and reading to children,"[11] whereas the ATUS identifies this only as time when a child under age 13 was in the respondent's care. Episode 2, in which the respondent was working while looking after a child, is similar. Both the ATUS and the earlier studies would consider "work" to be the primary activity and "looking after a child" to be the secondary activity. The much higher estimates of secondary childcare time in the ATUS suggest that very little of this passive childcare was captured in earlier time-diary studies.

There are also two methodological differences between ATUS and earlier studies that may have led to differences in what is included in secondary childcare. First and foremost, the "What else were you doing?" question in earlier time-diary studies is open-ended, whereas the "in your care" question is closed-ended. The "What else were you doing?" question was intended to allow respondents to report any type of secondary activity—not just childcare. The emphasis is clearly on activities, and nothing in the question directs respondents to report passive childcare. If information about a specific topic is desired, closed-ended questions are typically more reliable.[12] The "in your care" question makes it clear to respondents that they are being asked to report about passive childcare.[13]

The second methodological difference is that the "in your care" questions are asked after the time diary has been completed in ATUS, whereas the "What else were you doing?" question was asked for each episode in the earlier time-diary studies. It is not clear how this differ-

Exhibit 1. Sample time diary and differences in coding between previous U.S. time-diary studies and the American Time Use Survey

Episode number	Start time	Stop time	What the respondent was actually doing	Previous U.S. time-diary studies[1]			American Time Use Survey[2]		
				Primary activity	What else were you doing?	Who with?	Primary activity	Was a child under 13 in your care?	Who with?
1	12:00	12:45	Taking the train and reading to a child	Travel to and from work	Talking and reading to child	Child	Travel related to work	Yes	Child
2	12:45	5:00	Work and looking after a child	Work	Childcare if reported	Child	Work	Yes	Not asked
3	5:00	5:45	Taking the train home with a child	Travel to and from work	Childcare if reported	Child	Travel related to work	Yes	Child
4	5:45	6:15	Helping a child with homework	Helping and teaching child	None	Child	Homework (household children)	Yes	Child
5	6:15	7:00	Making dinner while looking after a child	Food preparation	Childcare if reported	Child	Food and drink preparation	Yes	Child

[1] Primary childcare = 30 minutes; Secondary childcare (upper bound) = 6 hours 30 minutes; Secondary childcare (lower bound) = 45 minutes; Time with children = 2 hours 45 minutes (excludes episodes where primary activity is sleeping, grooming, work, personal activities, could not remember, or refused to answer).

[2] Primary childcare = 30 minutes; Secondary childcare = 6 hours 30 minutes (excludes episodes where the primary activity is childcare); Time with children = 2 hours 45 minutes.

NOTE: For illustrative purposes, activity codes for previous U.S. time-diary studies are taken from the 2000 National Survey of Parents (NSP). Previous time-diary studies did not all use consistent activity codes.

ence translated into differences in estimates, but ATUS respondents may have been less likely to distinguish between times when they were and were not looking after a child under age 13 and may instead report blocks of time or episodes during which they were looking after children.

About the data

For our comparisons, we use data from the 2003–04 ATUS and the 2000 National Survey of Parents (NSP), which was a survey conducted by the Survey Research Center at the University of Maryland and funded by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation's Working Families Program. The NSP was chosen because it is the most recent time-diary study that systematically collects secondary activities. We expect any differences in estimates between the 2000 NSP and the 2003–04 ATUS to be primarily due to differences in concepts or data collection because time-use estimates typically do not change much over short periods of time. Given that the procedures and questions used in the NSP are similar to those in the earlier time-diary studies, our assumption is that these comparisons show whether the ATUS data can be used in conjunction with earlier U.S. time-diary studies to generate meaningful statistics about changes in childcare time over the years.

The samples from both surveys are restricted to parents age 18 and older who had at least one own child under age 13 living in the household.[14] All estimates are generated using sample weights that have been adjusted to ensure correct day-of-week representation.

Table 1 shows the distribution of parents by selected demographic characteristics for both the 2000 NSP and the 2003–04 ATUS. For the most part, parents across the two surveys have similar characteristics, although parents in the ATUS sample appear to be slightly older, more highly educated, and more likely to be married than those in the NSP sample.

The 2000 NSP. In 2000 and 2001, the University of Maryland Survey Research Center interviewed a national probability sample of 1,200 parents living with children under age 18.[15] The time-diary data were collected in computer-assisted telephone interviews that detailed respondents' primary activities from midnight to midnight of the previous day, their secondary activities, and who was with them during the activities.

Primary childcare: In the NSP, there are nine activity codes for childcare, but no distinction is made between childcare done for household and nonhousehold children. (See appendix 1.) Activities are coded as childcare only if the care was done for a child under age 18.

Secondary childcare: The activity codes for second-

Table 1. Demographic comparison of the 2000 NSP and the 2003–04 ATUS

Characteristic	Mothers		Fathers	
	NSP	ATUS	NSP	ATUS
Number of observations	573	6,154	369	4,287
Employed	65.2	64.7	93.0	91.5
Family characteristics:				
Percent married	68.8	73.5	86.9	91.5
Number of children under age 13	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7
Percent with children under age 6	62.8	57.0	62.1	58.8
Number of children under age 6	1.0	.8	.9	.8
Education:				
Less than high school	15.3	13.1	17.9	12.7
High school graduate	33.6	30.0	34.1	30.1
Some college, no degree	28.1	27.1	24.6	24.4
College graduate	23.0	29.8	23.4	32.9
Age:				
18–24	14.8	9.8	9.6	3.9
25–34	38.4	41.2	27.8	33.3
35–44	38.0	39.0	44.5	45.8
45–54	7.6	9.4	15.3	15.3
55 and older	1.2	.6	2.8	1.7

NOTE: The sample for both surveys is restricted to parents age 18 and older who had at least one child under age 13 living in the household.

SOURCE: Authors' calculations from the 2000 National Survey of Parents and 2003–04 data from the American Time Use Survey.

ary childcare in the NSP are the same nine codes used for primary childcare. To avoid double-counting time, estimates of secondary childcare in this article exclude episodes when the primary activity was childcare. Also, to make the measure more comparable to the ATUS, episodes are considered out of scope if the respondent was sleeping. Secondary childcare, like primary childcare, refers to the care of children under age 18, and it is impossible to separate out care for children under age 13 as is done in the ATUS.

Time with children: Time with children was calculated using the "who-with" information collected during the diary. Inspection of the NSP data revealed that the probes for the "who-with" question were not consistently applied by interviewers. In some cases, respondents did not report being with a child under age 18, even though it was clear from the verbatim response that a child was present. To illustrate: children were present during about 72 percent of primary childcare episodes in the NSP data, but in 90 percent of primary childcare episodes in the ATUS data. To make the time with children measure more comparable to the ATUS measure, we calculated time with children as the sum of time spent with children, time in primary childcare activities, and time in secondary childcare activities, and then we adjusted the data to eliminate double counting.[16] We also excluded episodes when the respondent was sleeping, grooming, engaging in personal or private activities, working at a job, could not remember, or refused to answer, because the ATUS does not collect "who-with" information for these activities.

The 2003–04 ATUS. The ATUS is a large nationally representative sample that is drawn from households that have just completed participation in the Current Population Survey (CPS). The sample size of the pooled 2003–04 ATUS data is about 35,000 observations, which is reduced to about 10,400 observations after imposing our sample restrictions.[17] Time-diary data were collected through computer-assisted telephone interviews, and the "diary day" was from 4 a.m. the previous day to 4 a.m. on the interview day, rather than from midnight to midnight as in the NSP.

Primary childcare: As in the NSP, an activity in the ATUS was only coded as primary childcare if it was done for a child under age 18. The ATUS coding lexicon is more detailed than that used in the NSP, having 23 different primary childcare activity codes for household

Table 2. Comparison of primary childcare, time with children, and secondary childcare, 2000 NSP and 2003–04 ATUS

Childcare measure	2000 NSP	2003–04 ATUS
Hours per day spent by parents—		
In primary childcare:		
All	1.73	1.84
Fathers	1.15	1.14
Mothers	2.10	2.32
With children under age 18:		
All	6.30	6.28
Fathers	4.67	4.82
Mothers	7.35	7.31
In secondary childcare with children under age 18:		
All	.77	…
Fathers	.39	…
Mothers	1.02	…
In secondary childcare with children under age 13:		
All	…	5.83
Fathers	…	4.47
Mothers	…	6.78
Percent of parents reporting—		
Doing any primary childcare:		
All	74.5	75.0
Fathers	59.8	60.5
Mothers	84.0	85.1
Any time with children under age 18:		
All	96.0	95.4
Fathers	92.4	92.1
Mothers	98.3	97.7
Doing any secondary childcare with children under age 18:		
All	36.8	…
Fathers	22.2	…
Mothers	46.2	…
Doing any secondary childcare with children under age 13:		
All	…	89.5
Fathers	…	81.7
Mothers	…	95.0

NOTE: The sample for both surveys is restricted to parents age 18 and older who had at least one child under age 13 living in the household. In order to make the NSP measures of time with children comparable to the ATUS, reports of children present during episodes coded as sleeping, grooming, personal activities, working at a job, don't know, or refused are considered out of scope. Similarly, episodes of sleep done in conjunction with secondary childcare in the NSP are considered to be out of scope.

SOURCE: Authors' calculations from the 2000 National Survey of Parents and 2003–04 data from the American Time Use Survey.

children and 23 for nonhousehold children—46 codes total. (See appendix 1 for a crosswalk between the two sets of childcare codes.) Even though the ATUS codes are more detailed, the types of activities considered to be primary childcare are very similar in the two surveys. As previously mentioned, childcare reported in the NSP did not distinguish between whether the care was for household or nonhousehold children. Therefore, we combined the

care of both household and nonhousehold children in the ATUS estimates of childcare time to make this measure more comparable to the NSP.

Secondary childcare: As noted earlier, the secondary childcare measure is derived from the "in your care" questions. We excluded times when the respondent reported doing primary childcare, times when the respondent was asleep, and times when all household children under age 13 were asleep.[18]

Time with children: Time with children was calculated using the "who-with" information collected in the diary. The "who-with" question identifies all household members (and own nonhousehold children) by household roster number, so it is possible to determine the exact age of household members who were present during each activity. For nonown nonhousehold children, it is possible to determine only if they are under age 18. As noted earlier, the ATUS definition of being "with" the respondent is more specific than the one used in the NSP. Time with children includes all time that the respondent reported being with any child under age 18 (except for the activities for which the "who-with" questions are not asked: sleeping, grooming, personal activities, working at a job, could not remember, and refused to answer).

Childcare in the ATUS and the NSP

Table 2 shows estimates of time spent in primary childcare, time spent in secondary childcare, and time with children. The estimates for primary childcare are remarkably similar between the two surveys. Parents spent about 1.7 hours per day in primary childcare in the NSP and about 1.8 hours per day in primary childcare in the ATUS. The average amount of time fathers spent in primary childcare was almost identical between the two surveys, while estimates for mothers were slightly higher in the ATUS. These small differences, which are neither substantively nor statistically significant, suggest that the two surveys are measuring essentially the same concept for primary childcare.[19]

The estimates of time with children are also strikingly similar. (See table 2.) In both surveys, parents are spending about 6.3 hours per day with children, and the largest difference (for fathers) is only 0.15 of an hour. These similarities suggest that the time-with-children measure from the NSP is approximately the same as time with children in the ATUS. Furthermore, the percentage of parents who report doing any primary childcare during the day or spending any time with children are remarkably similar between the two surveys.

The results shown in table 2 lead to the conclusion that the two surveys appear to be measuring the same concept for primary childcare and very similar concepts for time with children. Because of the similarities in these two measures, we proceed under the assumption that any differences in secondary childcare estimates are due to differences in concepts and methods that are specific to the measurement of secondary childcare, rather than any general survey effects.[20]

The similarities between the two surveys end when we look at secondary childcare. Secondary childcare in the ATUS is more than 7 times as large as the NSP measure—5.8 hours per day versus 0.8 of an hour per day—even though the NSP measure includes secondary childcare for children under age 18, whereas ATUS restricts secondary childcare to children under age 13. Table 2 also shows large differences between the two surveys in the percentage of parents reporting any secondary childcare. More than twice as many parents report doing secondary childcare in the ATUS, compared with the NSP. These differences are consistent with our hypothesis that the ATUS captures more passive childcare than the NSP and other earlier time-diary studies.

A comparison of time spent with children to the sum of time spent in primary and secondary childcare highlights the difference in concepts between the two surveys. In the NSP, time spent with children is considerably greater than the combined time spent in primary and secondary childcare (6.3 hours vs. 2.5 hours). In contrast, in the ATUS time spent in primary and secondary childcare is larger than time spent with children (7.7 versus 6.3 hours). These differences reflect the difference between the activity-based concept in the NSP and the passive-care concept used in the ATUS.

In table 3, we perform an episode-level analysis to determine the extent to which secondary childcare time coincides with time spent with children in the two surveys. The episodes in each sample are divided into four groups defined by whether the respondent was providing secondary childcare and whether the respondent was with a child. Episodes were excluded from the analysis if the main activity was one of the activities for which the ATUS does not collect "who-with" information. It was also necessary to make some minor modifications to our definitions of "time with children." Because of differences in the definition of secondary childcare in the two surveys, it was not possible to make these comparisons entirely consistent. In the NSP, secondary childcare data were collected for care of children under age 18, and the NSP portion of table 3 uses an age restriction of age 18. In the ATUS, secondary

Table 3. Distribution of episodes by presence of children and provision of secondary childcare, 2000 NSP and 2003–04 ATUS

Survey	Percent of all episodes					Percent of secondary childcare episodes with a child under age 18 present	Percent of episodes with a child under age 18 present during which the respondent is providing secondary childcare
	Not providing secondary childcare		Providing secondary childcare		Total		
NSP	Not with a child under age 18	With a child under age 18	Not with a child under age 18	With a child under age 18			
All	41.6	54.3	0.4	3.7	100.0	89.8	6.4
Fathers	50.1	47.7	.2	2.0	100.0	90.4	4.0
Mothers	38.0	57.1	.5	4.4	100.0	89.5	7.2
ATUS	Not with a child under age 13[1]	With a child under age 13[1]	Not with a child under age 13[1]	With a child under age 13[1]	Total	Percent of secondary childcare episodes with a child under age 13 present	Percent of episodes with a child under age 13 present during which the respondent is providing secondary childcare
All	36.5	3.8	16.0	43.8	100.0	73.3	92.1
Fathers	48.2	5.8	12.4	33.6	100.0	73.1	85.4
Mothers	30.1	2.7	17.9	49.3	100.0	73.3	94.9

[1] For nonhousehold children the age cutoff is 18.

NOTE: The sample for both surveys is restricted to parents age 18 and older who had at least one child under age 13 living in the household. The first four columns show the percentage of all episodes in each of the four cells defined by whether the respondent was providing secondary childcare and whether the respondent was with a child. For example, the entry in the second column of the NSP panel indicates that in 54.3 percent of episodes the respondent was with a child under 18 but was not providing secondary childcare.

SOURCE: Authors' calculations from the 2000 National Survey of Parents and 2003–04 data from the American Time Use Survey.

childcare data were collected for care of children under age 13, so the ATUS portion of the table uses age 13 as a comparison point. For nonhousehold children, we had to maintain the under age 18 restriction because ATUS does not allow any finer distinction.[21] In table 3, the first four columns show the fraction of episodes in the four cells, where the entries in each row sum to 100 percent. For example, the first column shows that in the NSP, the respondent was not providing secondary childcare and was not with a child under age 18 in 41.6 percent of episodes.

Summing the third and fourth columns in table 3 shows that respondents report doing secondary childcare in about 4 percent of all episodes in the NSP, compared with 60 percent of episodes in the ATUS. When respondents provide secondary childcare, a child is present about 90 percent of the time in the NSP, but only 73 percent of the time in the ATUS (the next to last column). Finally, when respondents are with children, they provide secondary childcare in 92 percent of episodes in the ATUS, compared with only 6 percent of episodes in the NSP (the last column).[22]

Putting together the results in tables 2 and 3, it is clear that the secondary childcare measures in the two surveys are very different from each other. The fact that children under age 18 are present during nearly all secondary childcare episodes in the NSP is consistent with an activity-based concept, while the lower percentage in the ATUS is more consistent with a passive-care concept. NSP respondents could have reported that they were looking after children as a secondary activity, but it appears that they rarely did so. Almost 90 percent of parents in the ATUS reported doing some secondary childcare on their diary day (table 2), and parents provided secondary childcare nearly all of the time they were with children under age 13 (table 3); these two facts are also consistent with the passive-care concept. Additional support for the activity-based concept in the NSP comes from the fact that a much smaller fraction (30 percent) of parents in the NSP reported providing secondary childcare, along with the fact that most of the time spent with children in the NSP does not involve secondary childcare.

THE COMPARABILITY OF THREE CHILDCARE MEASURES—primary childcare, secondary childcare, and time with children—between the ATUS and earlier U.S. time-diary studies was examined in this article. We used the NSP to represent the earlier time-diary studies because it is recent and used the same methods to collect secondary childcare as earlier studies. The ATUS and the NSP have similar concepts and use similar methods for collecting primary childcare and time with children, but they differ markedly on both counts with regard to secondary childcare. The secondary childcare concept in the NSP and earlier time-diary studies is activity-based, and the data are collected using an open-ended question, "What else were you doing?" that was asked for each activity. In contrast, the ATUS concept is passive and is collected using closed-ended questions that specifically ask respondents to report times and activities during which a child under age 13 was "in your care."

Primary childcare and time with children estimates from the ATUS and the NSP were nearly identical, although it was necessary to adjust the NSP data to compensate for inconsistent probing by interviewers. The secondary childcare measures from the two surveys were very different—5.8 hours per day in the ATUS versus 0.8 hours per day in the NSP—and the differences were consistent with the conceptual and methodological differences between the two surveys. Thus, we conclude that when comparably defined, the primary childcare and time with children measures in the ATUS can be meaningfully compared with the corresponding measures from earlier U.S. time-diary studies. Meaningful comparisons cannot be made between secondary childcare in ATUS and earlier U.S. time-diary studies. □

Notes

[1] Liana C. Sayer, Suzanne M. Bianchi, and John P. Robinson, "Are Parents Investing Less in Children? Trends in Mothers' and Fathers' Time with Children," *American Journal of Sociology*, July 2004, pp. 1–43; and Suzanne M. Bianchi, "Maternal Employment and Time with Children: Dramatic Change or Surprising Continuity?" *Demography*, November 2000, pp. 139–54.

[2] Time-diary data, which describe a person's activities on a given day, are considered to be more accurate for activities such as household work and childcare than are data gathered using stylized questions, which ask respondents to report about time spent on an activity over time, such as for a week ("About how much time do you spend taking care of children per week?"). See John P. Robinson, "The Validity and Reliability of Diaries versus Alternative Time Use Measures," in F. Thomas Juster and Frank P. Stafford, eds., *Time, Goods, and Well-Being* (Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, 1985).

[3] W. K. Bryant, "A Comparison of the Household Work of Married Females: The Mid-1920s and the Late 1960s," *Family and Consumer Sciences Research Journal,* 1996, vol. 24, pp. 358–84.

[4] The 1965 and 1975 time-diary studies were conducted by the Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan, and the 1985 and 1995 studies were conducted by the Survey Research Center at the University of Maryland. See Suzanne M. Bianchi, John P. Robinson, and Melissa A. Milkie, *Changing Rhythms of American Family Life* (New York, Russell Sage, 2006); and John P. Robinson and Geoffrey Godbey, *Time for Life: The Surprising Ways Americans Spend Their Time* (University Park, PA, Pennsylvania State University Press, 1999).

[5] Common secondary activities include listening to the radio, watching TV, eating, or communicating, but in principle they could be anything that could be done as a primary activity (except travel).

[6] In the ATUS, individuals are considered to be "with" the respondent if they were in the same room or if they accompanied the respondent at locations away from home. Earlier time-diary studies did not have explicit definitions.

[7] Muriel Egerton, Kimberly Fisher, Jonathan I. Gershuny, and others, "American time use 1965–2003: The Construction of a Historical Comparative File, and Consideration of its Usefulness in the Construction of Extended National Accounts for the USA," ISER Working Paper 2005-28 (Colchester, University of Essex, December 2005); and Suzanne M. Bianchi, Vanessa R. Wight, and Sara B. Raley, "Maternal Employment and Family Caregiving: Rethinking Time with Children in the ATUS," paper presented at the ATUS Early Results Conference, Bethesda, MD, Dec. 9, 2005.

[8] Nancy Folbre, Jayoung Yoon, Kade Finnoff, and Allison Sidle Fuligni, "By What Measure? Family Time Devoted to Children in the United States," *Demography*, May 2005, pp. 373–90.

[9] The main criterion for the ATUS concept of secondary childcare is that the respondent must be able to provide assistance to the child if necessary. This implies that the respondent is in the general vicinity of the child and has a general idea what the child is doing. However, the respondent need not be in the same room as the child to be providing secondary childcare. Thus, the respondent may not have been "with" a household child under age 13 when providing secondary childcare at home—the child could have been in another part of the house or in the respondent's yard. It is also possible, although not common, for the respondent to have been "with" a child under age 13 and not have provided secondary childcare. One way this could occur would be when one or more adults were present, and the respondent did not consider himself or herself to be looking after the child.

[10] Separate questions are asked for the respondent's children living in the household, respondent's children not living in the household, other children living in the household, and other children not living in the household. For all but the last, the children's names are filled in from the household roster.

[11] Previous U.S. time-diary studies used a variety of different codes, and the actual activity descriptions may have varied. However, previous studies would have identified the nature of secondary activities.

[12] Floyd J. Fowler, *Survey Research Methods*, Applied Social Research Methods Series, vol. 1 (Newbury Park, CA, Sage Publications, Inc., 1993).

[13] Cognitive testing of the secondary childcare questions revealed that "in your care" best conveyed the passive childcare concept to respondents. See Lisa K. Schwartz, "The American Time Use Survey: cognitive pretesting," *Monthly Labor Review*, February 2002, pp. 34–44.

[14] "Own" children are either biological children, stepchildren, or ad-

opted children. Other relatives under age 18, such as grandchildren, would not be considered "own" children.

[15] The response rate in the NSP was 64.0 percent.

[16] This adjustment would tend to increase time with children relative to the ATUS, because all primary and secondary childcare time would be counted as having a child present, even though it appears that this is not always the case in the ATUS. As discussed in footnote 9, the respondent need not be "with" a child when providing secondary childcare in the ATUS. It is also possible, in both surveys, for a respondent to provide primary childcare without a child present. For example, the respondent may be driving to school to pick up a child. It is likely that the NSP misses some time with children for nonchildcare episodes, although we do not believe this effect is very large.

[17] The response rate in the ATUS was 57.6 percent for 2003–04.

[18] The last two restrictions were made because cognitive testing of the ATUS questions revealed some inconsistencies across respondents in how they answered the secondary childcare questions (some respondents included times when they or all household children under age 13 were asleep while others did not). For this reason, official estimates of secondary childcare exclude times when the respondent or all household children under age 13 were asleep. To determine when the household children were asleep, the respondents were asked when the first child under age 13 woke up and when the last child under age 13 went to sleep (naps are ignored).

[19] Our conclusion that primary childcare is comparable between the ATUS and earlier time-diary studies is at odds with Egerton et al., who compared the 2003 ATUS to the earlier U.S. time-diary studies conducted in 1965, 1975, 1985, and 1992–94 (see Egerton and others, "American Tme Use 1965–2003"). They noted that primary childcare "steeply increases" between the 1992–94 study and the 2003 ATUS, and concluded that while sample composition may explain some of the increase, "…it also seems likely that there is a strong instrument effect." Our estimates using the same data combined with data from the 1995 University of Maryland time-diary study and the 2000 NSP lead us to believe that it is the 1992–94 data that are anomalous. Primary childcare time fell by 1 hour per week between the 1985 and 1992–94 studies, but increased by about 2 hours per week between the 1992–94 and 1995 studies, by 3 hours between the 1995 and 2000 studies, and by 1.5 hours between the 2000 NSP and the 2003 ATUS. Thus, we agree that time spent in primary childcare did increase between 1985 and 2003, but it seems more likely that there was a gradual increase between 1985 and 1995, rather than a decrease between 1985 and 1992–94 and a sharp increase between 1992–94 and 1995.

[20] One difference between the surveys that we have not discussed is the difference in the procedures used to contact respondents. The NSP called respondents every day until the respondent was reached, while the ATUS used a designated-day approach. It has been shown that the NSP approach tended to oversample days when the respondent was away from home (see Jay Stewart, "Assessing the Bias Associated with Alternative Contact Strategies in Telephone Time-Use Surveys," *Survey Methodology,* December 2002, pp. 157–68). This could bias estimates of childcare upward if childcare tends to be done away from home and downward if childcare tends to be done at home. Taking a quick look at the data, it appears that the two datasets do not differ much with respect to where primary childcare activities occurred. About 59 percent of primary childcare episodes (77 percent of time) were at home in the NSP, compared with about 57 percent (73 percent of time) in the ATUS. This suggests that the difference in contact procedures did not have a large effect on the childcare measures.

[21] Our inability to restrict time with children to children under age 13 for nonhousehold children in ATUS likely made very little difference. Very little secondary childcare was done for nonhousehold children, and ATUS estimates generated using only data on household children were virtually identical.

[22] We noted earlier that probes for the "who-with" questions were inconsistently applied in the NSP. However, we do not believe this effect to be large. For example, the percentage in the last column of table 3 for the NSP would be at most 1 percentage point higher if we were to assume that a child was present during all episodes of secondary childcare.

Appendix 1. Primary childcare codes in the 2000 NSP and the 2003–04 ATUS

NSP		ATUS	
Activity code	Activity description	Activity code	Activity description
20	Time spent on baby care		[same as NSP code 21, depends on age of child]
21	Time spent on childcare	030101	Physical care for household children
		030109	Looking after household children (as primary activity)
		030199	Caring for and helping household children, not elsewhere classified
		040101	Physical care for nonhousehold children
		040109	Looking after nonhousehold children (as primary activity)
		040199	Caring for and helping nonhousehold children, not elsewhere classified
22	Time spent on helping and teaching	030107	Helping/teaching household children (not related to education)
		030201	Homework (household children)
		030203	Home schooling of household children
		030204	Waiting associated with household children's education
		030299	Activities related to household children's education, not elsewhere classified
		040107	Helping/teaching nonhousehold children (not related to education)
		040201	Homework (nonhousehold children)
		040203	Home schooling of nonhousehold children
		040204	Waiting associated with nonhousehold children's education
		040299	Activities related to nonhousehold children's education, not elsewhere classified

See note at end of table.

Appendix 1. Continued—Primary childcare codes in the 2000 NSP and the 2003–04 ATUS

NSP		ATUS	
Activity code	Activity description	Activity code	Activity description
23	Time spent on talking and reading	030102	Reading to/with household children
		030106	Talking with/listening to household children
		040102	Reading to/with nonhousehold children
		040106	Talking with/listening to nonhousehold children
24	Time spent on indoor playing	030103	Playing with household children, not sports
		030104	Arts and crafts with household children
		040103	Playing with nonhousehold children, not sports
		040104	Arts and crafts with nonhousehold children
25	Time spent on outdoor play	030105	Playing sports with household children
		040105	Playing sports with nonhousehold children
26	Time spent on medical care for child	030301	Providing medical care to household children
		030302	Obtaining medical care for household children
		030303	Waiting associated with medical care of household children
		030399	Activities related to household children's health, not elsewhere classified
		040301	Providing medical care to nonhousehold children
		040302	Obtaining medical care for nonhousehold children
		040303	Waiting associated with medical care of nonhousehold children
		040399	Activities related to nonhousehold children's health, not elsewhere classified
27	Time spent on other childcare	030108	Organization/planning for household children
		030110	Attending household children's events
		030111	Waiting for/with household children
		030112	Picking up/dropping off household children
		040108	Organization/planning for nonhousehold children
		040110	Attending nonhousehold children's events
		040111	Waiting for/with nonhousehold children
		040112	Picking up/dropping off nonhousehold children
29	Time spent on travel related to childcare	170301	Travel related to caring for and helping household children
		170401	Travel related to caring for and helping nonhousehold children

NOTE: This crosswalk is not exact. For example, the ATUS does not determine whether the respondent was indoors or outdoors, so the mapping into NSP codes 24 and 25 were based on whether the activities are usually done indoors or outdoors. Also, there are two ATUS activity codes that are normally considered to be childcare that are not included in this crosswalk because there are no comparable codes in the NSP. These are "meetings and school conferences" for household (030202) and nonhousehold (040202) children. In the NSP, meetings and school conferences are coded under "time spent on child, youth, and family organizations" (67).

Teen time use and parental education: evidence from the CPS, MTF, and ATUS

Responses from three surveys indicate that parental education plays a critical role in the way teens spend their time in employment and other activities; in recent years, teen employment rates have declined most for those with more highly educated parents, while their rate of engagement in volunteer activities has increased

Shirley L. Porterfield
and
Anne E. Winkler

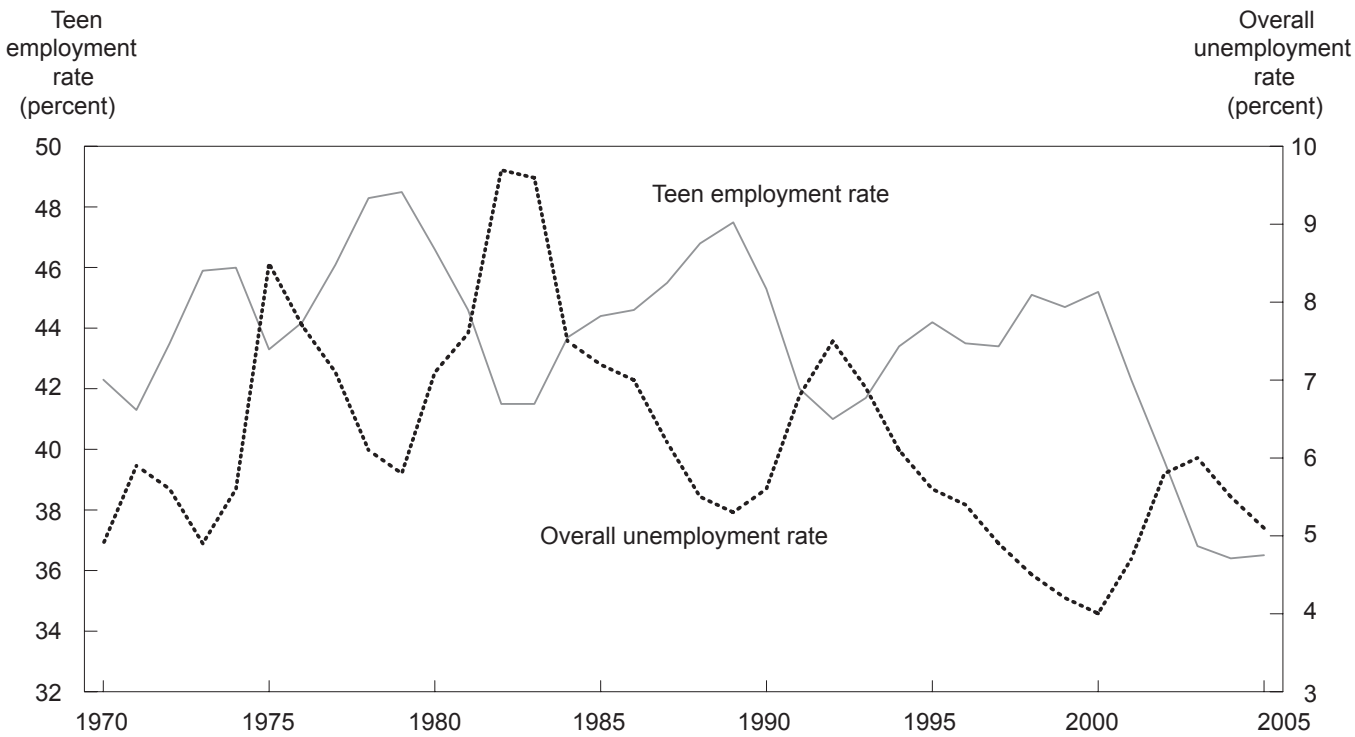
Recent research based on data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) points to a secular decline in overall teen employment since the late 1970s—a decline that accelerated beginning in 2000. Indeed, the acceleration has been characterized in the literature as "stunning."[1] For instance, as shown in chart 1, the teen employment-population ratio in 2005 stood at 36.5 percent, well below the rates of the previous 35 years, including the low points associated with the recessions of 1981–82, 1991, and 2001. Although some of this change might be attributed to rising school enrollment, because teens in school are less likely to be employed (and also because they work fewer hours), CPS data show a decrease in teen employment even among those enrolled in high school. For instance, from the 1995–96 school year to the 2003–04 school year, employment rates of enrolled teens fell from 34.2 percent to 27.0 percent.[2] Given this observed shift in teens' allocation of time away from employment, how *are* teens spending these hours? Recent anecdotal discussions, both scholarly and in the popular press, suggest that teens in more highly educated and economically advantaged families are being steered away from paid employment toward activities that are expected to increase their likelihood of acceptance to, and success in, college.[3] To what extent is this story consistent with nationally representative data? What about time-use patterns and trends in hours worked for teens in families with less educated parents? Many of the activities teens find themselves in, by choice or default, can have important long-term consequences for their academic and employment success.

Academic research points to substantial differences in outcomes by adult educational attainment—the measure also used here to delineate a family's socioeconomic status. For instance, less educated adults experience lower rates of employment and marriage and higher rates of single motherhood. Moreover, the gaps between them and their more educated counterparts are widening.[4] Similarly, rates of teen nonmarital fertility are substantially higher in families with less educated parents.[5] These pieces of evidence lead one to suspect considerable variation in teens' time use as a function of parental education.

Using data from outgoing rotation groups of the CPS for the school years (September–May) 1995–96, 1999–2000, and 2003–04, this article briefly reviews trends in teen employment. Among the article's findings, the recently observed decline in teen employment appears most pronounced for those in the most

Shirley L. Porterfield is an associate professor of social work in the School of Social Work, and Anne E. Winkler is a professor of economics and public policy administration, at the University of Missouri, St. Louis, MO. E-mail: porterfields@umsl.edu

Chart 1. Trends in teen employment rate and overall unemployment rate, 1970–2005



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

highly educated families. Then, to answer the question of how teens are spending their time if they are not in paid employment, the article examines trends in teens' time use from 1975–76 to 2003–04, using data from Monitoring the Future (MTF), an annual survey of high school seniors. In addition, point-in-time data on teen time use from the 2003 and 2004 American Time Use Survey (ATUS) are analyzed. Although the three data sets examined are not (even collectively) rich enough to formally investigate the long-term value of different uses of time (for example, homework as opposed to paid work), together with the existing literature, they suggest some implications.

Parental education as a "dividing line"

As the academic literature cited earlier intimates, parental education functions as an important "dividing line" in the United States. Not only do children growing up in families with more highly educated parents tend to have greater access to economic resources, but also, these parents tend to serve as in-house role models and usually have more extensive informational and social networks.[6] Delineating economic (dis)advantage or socioeconomic status by educational attainment rather than income has several advantages. First, education level provides a well-defined set of "cutoffs" that serve to stratify the population. In contrast, identifying groups such as the "middle class" in income data is fraught with difficulties. Second, the average return for a given level of education has been found to differ significantly by race or ethnicity, suggesting that income may be a less-than-satisfactory measure of socioeconomic status.[7] Third, from a practical standpoint, the ATUS, which is the basis for much of the analysis set forth herein, includes information on household income by broad interval only. More detailed income information is available in CPS data linked to the ATUS, but these data are collected 2 to 5 months earlier, and income is more subject to short-term change than parental educational attainment is.[8] In fact, it is precisely because income is more subject to short-term change that policy researchers are increasingly using adult (parental) education rather than income to demarcate economic disadvantage in causal analyses.[9]

Importantly, the level of parental education that demarcates socioeconomic disadvantage differs by family structure, principally as a consequence of the number of adults in the household. With two adults, there are two potential earners to support the household, as well as two "supervisors" to monitor children.[10] Thus, even if the edu-

cation levels of parents in married-couple and single-parent families are the same, the single-parent family is at a greater socioeconomic disadvantage.

Trend data from the CPS and MTF

The trend data on teens' time use analyzed in this article are from two sources: the CPS, a monthly survey administered to approximately 60,000 eligible households[11] by the U.S. Census Bureau; and MTF, an annual survey of a representative sample of approximately 14,000 to 18,000 12th graders located in 125 to 140 public and private high schools throughout the United States. MTF is administered by the Institute of Survey Research at the University of Michigan.[12]

CPS sample. Data on teens aged 16 to 19 years are taken from three school-year (September–May) periods: 1995–96, 1999–2000, and 2003–04.[13] A school-year sample frame is used because what is principally of interest is how teens allocate their time when they must meet the demands of high school.[14] The teens are drawn from households in the outgoing rotation group of the CPS during the sample frame. Specifically, households are included in the CPS on a rotation schedule of 4 months in the survey, 8 months out of the survey, and then 4 months in the survey again. At the end of this 16 month period, the household is dropped from the sample. The individuals interviewed in the 4th and 16th months are collectively called the outgoing rotation groups. Each teen is included in the 9 month sample frame only once, for the household's 4th- or 16th-month outgoing interview.

The following additional restrictions are imposed on the sample: the teen lives in a household with at least one parent (this restriction captures information on custodial parents' education), the teen is single (not married or cohabiting), and the teen does not have a child. Sample sizes are reported at the bottom of table 1, and means of key characteristics for the 2003–04 sample are reported in appendix table A–1.

The majority of the analysis focuses on teens enrolled in high school during the school year, but broader figures on all teens are presented as well. A teen's employment is based on his or her work status during the week prior to the survey interview. For those employed, the number of hours worked is measured as usual hours worked for all jobs. Teens are divided into one of four education groups: high school graduate, no college; high school student; college student; and high school dropout (not enrolled in high school or college and did not receive a high school degree). For teens in married-couple families, parental education is measured as the educational attainment of the more educated parent.[15] Data are stratified separately for white non-Hispanics and minorities, the latter defined as individuals who describe themselves as at least partly black or African-American or of Hispanic ethnicity. (Although Asians and other racial groups are not examined separately, data on these groups are included in the totals listed in the tables.) All CPS findings are weighted.

MTF sample. The primary purpose of MTF is to gather information on illicit substance use by teens, but these data also contain useful information on teens' time use and how patterns have changed since the survey's inception in 1975–76. A multistage random sampling procedure is used to draw a nationally representative sample of high school seniors from approximately 135 public and private high schools. In sampled schools, all 12th graders present on the day the survey is administered are interviewed.[16] The survey is self-administered and students' identities remain anonymous.

The MTF collects information on whether teens participate in various activities on a weekly basis, along with categorical data on time spent at work (paid and unpaid combined) and on homework. Although these data do not provide information on the precise number of hours per week spent performing each activity, they are indicative of changing time use over time. MTF data are available for each school year from 1975–76 through 2003–04. This article reports figures for the first and last years only. Given the way the MTF data are collected, data are available only for high school seniors across the period cited; therefore, the survey fails to capture both younger and older teens, as well as teens who are no longer attending high school, all of whom are captured in the CPS and ATUS. The MTF data are useful nonetheless, in that they provide a consistent cohort of teens and a time trend for comparative purposes.

All seniors surveyed in the MTF complete a core questionnaire. In addition, seniors complete 1 of 6 different forms on separate topics. The analysis presented in this article focuses on time-use activity questions asked in Form 2; thus, one-sixth of the full MTF sample provides the responses reported herein. Notably, questions on time use mention activities such as television viewing and working around the house, but fail to mention activities such as playing video games. Computer use is a recent addition to the survey and, as such, cannot be examined with respect to trends over time. The sample restrictions applied to these data are the same as those for the CPS, and all

MTF results are weighted. Sample sizes for the MTF analysis are reported at the bottom of table 4.

Recent trends in teen employment rates: CPS. Table 1 provides detailed CPS information about teens' employment patterns for the school years 1995–96, 1999–2000, and 2003–04. Previous studies point out that teens in less advantaged households are much less likely to be employed, a finding also identified in table 1 for teens in single-parent families.[17] For instance, in 2003–04, employment rates were as low as 18 percent for teens living with a single parent with no high school degree, but rose steadily to range from 26 percent to 32 percent for teens living with a single parent with a high school education, some college, or a 4-year college degree.

A similar pattern is found for teens in married-couple families, although for this group, the relationship between parental education and teen employment resembles a hill. For instance, in 2003–04, teens in the least educated married-couple families had an average employment rate of 30 percent, and those with a parent who completed high school or some college had an average employment rate of 37 percent to 40 percent, but the rate stood at just 35 percent for those with a college-educated parent and was as low as 29 percent for teens with the most highly educated parents. This hill pattern also can be seen for teens in married-couple families for the years 1995–96 and 1999–2000.

Table 1 further documents striking *trends* in teen employment by parental education. As shown in the table, although teen employment rates fell overall during the period from 1995–96 to 2003–04 (exhibiting a 6.5-percentage-point decline, significant at the 1-percent level), employment reductions were greatest among teens in more highly educated families. For instance, over this period, the employment rate for teens in single-parent families with less education (that is, their parent either completed high school or had no high school degree) declined by 5.5 to 6.5 percentage points, while rates fell by as much as 11.4 percentage points for teens whose single parent had completed some college and by 16.2 percentage points for those whose single parent had earned a professional or graduate degree. (All declines reported in this paragraph are statistically significant at the 1-percent level.)

For teens in married-couple families, the overall pattern is similar, but the educational dividing line differs. Over the full period from 1995–96 to 2003–04, the employment rate for teens in families whose more educated parent had not completed high school actually increased by 1.8 percentage points, while rates decreased by 6.5 or more percentage points for teens in families whose more highly educated parent had a high school degree or even more education. Again, additional analysis indicates that these declines in employment rates are statistically significant. The diverging trends by parental education observed for teens in single-parent and married-couple families are consistent with anecdotal evidence suggesting greater parental pressure on teens in more highly educated families to focus on college-oriented activities (as opposed to employment). Indeed, in this regard, the type of family structure appears to be a less important factor associated with recent trends than does parental education. Table 2, which stratifies the data on teens by sex, indicates further that recent employment declines are most pronounced for male teens, a finding corroborated in other research.[18] One possible explanation is that male youths, especially, may be competing for jobs with unskilled immigrants. Another is that sectoral shifts in the employment of teens, such as a decline in the number of "male" jobs (for example, gas station attendants), may be a contributing factor.[19]

Recent trends in hours worked: CPS and MTF. Table 3 provides trends regarding another dimension of labor supply: usual weekly hours of work by employed teens. The data reveal employment patterns on the intensive margin—that is, the number of hours worked, given that the person is employed. As found in previous research, conditional on employment, teens in families with less education work a greater average number of hours than those in more advantaged families, and a larger fraction of these teens work very long hours, typically defined as in excess of 20 hours per week.[20] For instance, consider teens in single-parent families in 2003–04. Those whose parent either completed high school or had no high school degree worked an average of 19.8 to 23.4 hours per week, and 41.3 percent to 47.3 percent of these teens worked more than 20 hours a week. In sharp contrast, teens whose parent had completed college or earned a professional or graduate degree worked an average of 12.6 to 16.7 hours per week, and as little as 14.3 percent to 23.2 percent of these teens worked more than 20 hours per week.

Patterns are similar for teens in married-couple families. Further, conditional on employment, teens in more highly educated married-couple families (those teens with a parent who completed 4 years of college) worked fewer hours in 2003–04 than in 1995–96 (a statistically significant change at the 1-percent level). In comparison, hours worked were unchanged for teens in the least educated married-couple families.

Data on high school seniors from the 2003–04 MTF (see

Table 1. Employment rate of teens aged 16 to 19 years, September–May 1995–96, 1999–2000, and 2003–04, by individual and family characteristics

Category	Percent of teens employed			Percentage-point change, 1995–96 to 2003–04
	1995–96	1999–2000	2003–04	
All teens	39.9	41.5	33.4	[2]–6.5
Female	40.0	41.7	34.6	[2]–5.4
High school student	35.4	35.2	29.0	[2]–6.4
Male	39.8	41.4	32.3	[2]–7.5
High school student	33.2	34.9	25.1	[2]–8.0
Age				
16 years	25.2	25.5	18.5	[2]–6.8
17 years	39.9	40.3	31.9	[2]–8.0
18 years	45.6	48.0	40.9	[2]–4.7
19 years	53.1	56.5	50.1	[3]–3.0
Family structure and parental education level				
Married-couple family[1]	41.8	42.8	35.6	[2]–6.3
No high school degree	28.3	33.3	30.2	1.8
High school degree	44.6	45.2	37.1	[2]–7.5
Some college	46.4	48.2	39.8	[2]–6.6
4-year college degree	41.5	42.9	35.0	[2]–6.5
Professional or graduate degree	36.2	33.5	29.1	[2]–7.1
Single-parent family	34.3	38.3	26.9	[2]–7.4
No high school degree	24.6	28.9	18.0	[2]–6.5
High school degree	31.6	40.6	26.1	[2]–5.5
Some college	40.8	39.6	29.4	[2]–11.4
4-year college degree	38.8	41.7	32.0	[4]–6.7
Professional or graduate degree	45.8	43.5	29.7	[2]–16.2
Race or ethnicity				
White, non-Hispanic	45.9	47.5	38.9	[2]–7.0
Minority	25.6	29.1	22.3	[2]–3.3
School enrollment and parental education level				
High school dropout	39.9	46.7	40.0	.0
Not a student, high school graduate	68.7	73.8	66.0	–2.7
High school student	34.2	35.1	27.0	[2]–7.2
Parent has—				
No high school degree	18.0	21.7	15.6	–2.3
High school degree	34.4	35.5	25.2	[2]–9.2
Some college	38.6	38.2	30.2	[2]–8.5
4-year college degree	36.2	38.6	30.6	[2]–5.6
Professional or graduate degree	35.4	33.1	26.7	[2]–8.7
College student	45.1	47.3	41.0	[2]–4.1
Sample size (all teens)	12,042	12,472	13,587	…

[1] Parental education level is measured as the educational attainment of the more educated parent.
[2] Statistically significant at the 1-percent level.
[3] Statistically significant at the 5-percent level.
[4] Statistically significant at the 10-percent level.

NOTE: Data are from CPS outgoing rotations. Figures are weighted. Teens are still living at home with parent(s).

Table 2. Employment rate of male teens and female teens aged 16 to 19 years, September–May 1995–96 and 2000–04, by individual and family characteristics

Category	Male teens			Female teens		
	Employment rate (percent)		Percentage-point change, 1995–96 to 2003–04	Employment rate (percent)		Percentage-point change, 1995–96 to 2003–04
	1995–96	2003–04		1995–96	2003–04	
All teens	39.4	32.3	[2]–7.2	40.2	34.6	[2]–5.6
Age						
16 years	24.6	16.9	[2]–7.7	25.9	20.1	[2]–5.8
17 years	38.1	29.0	[2]–9.1	41.9	35.1	[2]–6.8
18 years	46.1	40.2	[2]–5.9	45.0	41.6	[4]–3.4
19 years	53.4	49.8	[4]–3.6	52.7	50.4	–2.3
Family structure and parental education level						
Married-couple family[1]	41.9	34.9	[2]–7.0	41.8	36.2	[2]–5.6
No high school degree	28.5	31.4	3.0	28.2	28.7	.5
High school degree	46.9	36.8	[2]–10.2	42.0	37.4	[3]–4.6
Some college	44.6	39.1	[2]–5.5	48.4	40.5	[2]–8.0
4-year college degree	41.6	34.6	[2]–7.0	41.3	35.5	[2]–5.9
Professional or graduate degree	36.5	27.0	[2]–9.5	35.9	31.4	[4]–4.5
Single-parent family	32.5	24.3	[2]–8.3	36.1	29.8	[2]–6.3
No high school degree	25.4	17.7	[3]–7.8	23.7	18.4	–5.4
High school degree	29.0	23.0	[3]–6.1	34.7	29.2	[4]–5.4
Some college	39.3	25.2	[2]–14.1	42.5	34.4	[2]–8.1
4-year college degree	31.9	32.8	.9	46.2	31.3	[2]–14.9
Professional or graduate degree	50.8	24.6	[2]–26.3	40.7	35.5	–5.2
Race or ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	45.1	37.7	[2]–7.4	46.7	40.1	[2]–6.6
Minority	25.9	21.2	[2]–4.7	25.3	23.5	–1.8
School enrollment and parental education level						
High school dropout	45.4	44.0	–1.4	32.5	32.8	.3
Not a student, high school graduate	72.1	65.9	[3]–6.3	65.0	66.3	1.2
High school student	32.8	25.1	[2]–7.6	35.1	29.0	[2]–6.1
Parent has—						
No high school degree	17.0	15.9	–1.1	18.5	15.4	–3.1
High school degree	33.9	22.3	[2]–11.6	33.9	28.2	[2]–5.7
Some college	35.9	27.6	[2]–8.2	41.1	33.0	[2]–8.1
4-year college degree	34.7	30.6	[4]–4.1	37.7	30.6	[2]–7.1
Professional or graduate degree	35.5	23.5	[2]–12.0	35.1	30.0	[4]–5.1
College student	44.3	39.2	[3]–5.1	46.8	42.5	[3]–4.2
Sample size (all teens)	6,514	7,138	…	6,060	6,449	…

[1] Parental education level is measured as the educational attainment of the more educated parent.
[2] Statistically significant at the 1-percent level.
[3] Statistically significant at the 5-percent level.
[4] Statistically significant at the 10-percent level.

NOTE: Data are from CPS outgoing rotations. Figures are weighted. Teens are still living at home with parent(s).

Table 3. Average hours worked per week by employed teens aged 16 to 19 years during the 1995–96 and 2003–04 school years

Category	1995–96		2003–04		Percentage-point change, 1995–96 to 2003–04	
	Average hours	Percent with 20 or more hours per week	Average hours	Percent with 20 or more hours per week	Average hours	Percent with 20 or more hours per week
All Teens	19.1	33.8	18.2	31.7	[2]–0.9	[3]–2.2
Female	17.7	30.1	16.9	27.4	[3].9	[3]–2.7
High school student	14.1	16.6	13.2	12.5	[2]–1.0	[2]–4.1
Male	20.4	37.3	19.5	35.9	[3]–.9	–1.4
High school student	15.3	20.0	14.0	16.3	[2]–1.2	[2]–3.7
Age						
16 years	13.2	13.8	12.3	9.8	[3]–1.0	[2]–4.1
17 years	15.5	20.8	14.3	17.2	[2]–1.3	[3]–3.6
18 years	20.7	39.6	20.1	38.1	–.6	–1.6
19 years	24.9	53.9	23.6	52.0	[3]–1.3	–1.9
Family structure and parental education level						
Married-couple family[1]	18.8	32.5	17.9	30.5	[2]–.9	[4]–2.0
No high school degree	22.8	51.8	23.8	49.4	1.0	–2.4
High school degree	21.2	39.6	20.2	38.6	[4]–1.1	–.9
Some college	18.7	33.0	18.5	32.7	–.2	–.3
4-year college degree	16.7	25.6	15.0	19.7	[2]–1.7	[2]–5.9
Professional or graduate degree	15.0	17.0	14.1	17.4	–.8	.4
Single-parent family	20.2	38.4	19.2	36.5	–1.0	–1.9
No high school degree	22.0	50.6	23.4	47.3	1.4	–3.3
High school degree	21.3	41.8	19.8	41.3	–1.5	–.5
Some college	19.1	34.6	19.8	39.1	.7	4.5
4-year college degree	19.3	31.6	16.7	23.2	[4]–2.6	–8.4
Professional or graduate degree	17.6	24.4	12.6	14.3	[3]–5.0	–10.1
Race or ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	18.7	31.9	17.5	29.2	[2]–1.3	[2]–2.7
Minority	21.1	43.5	21.1	41.4	.0	–2.1
School enrollment and parental education level						
High school dropout	27.3	64.2	27.3	62.7	–.1	–1.6
Not a student, high school graduate	31.6	75.9	31.2	78.5	–.3	2.6
High school student	14.7	18.4	13.6	14.3	[2]–1.1	[2]–4.0
Parent has—						
No high school degree	15.3	30.0	17.2	27.3	1.9	–2.7
High school degree	16.1	21.9	14.6	19.2	[2]–1.5	–2.7
Some college	15.0	19.3	14.2	14.7	[4]–.8	[2]–4.7
4-year college degree	13.3	11.8	11.8	8.5	[2]–1.5	[4]–3.3
Professional or graduate degree	12.6	11.2	11.7	8.7	–.9	–2.5
College student	18.5	32.6	18.1	33.6	–.4	1.0
Sample size (all teens)	5,126	5,126	4,851	4,851	…	…

[1] Parental education level is measured as the educational attainment of the more educated parent.
[2] Statistically significant at the 1-percent level.
[3] Statistically significant at the 5-percent level.
[4] Statistically significant at the 10-percent level.

NOTE: Data are from CPS outgoing rotations. Figures are weighted. Teens are still living at home with parent(s).

table 4) reflect similar patterns. In families in which parents either completed high school or had no high school degree, a much greater fraction of teens reported working more than 20 hours per week, compared with teens in families with college-educated parents.[21] Moreover, as in the CPS data, this divide appears to have grown over time. Thus, at both the extensive and intensive margins, teens in more highly educated families are spending less time in paid employment. (That is, fewer such teens work, and those who do, work fewer hours.) In contrast, although employment for teens in less educated families also declined at the extensive margin, it did so by less, and hours worked at the intensive margin were virtually unchanged.

Recent trends in teen time use: MTF. Trends in teen employment rates and conditional hours worked raise an obvious question: how are those teens who are not employed (or who are working fewer hours) spending their time if not at paid work? The MTF data reported in tables 4 and 5 provide some insight. Because teens in the most highly educated families are working far less than in the past, one might expect that they would be devoting more hours to homework; yet, to the contrary, MTF figures on high school seniors' time spent doing homework show virtually no change for those whose parents are the most educated (table 4), alongside a considerable reduction in homework time for teens in less educated families.[22] As of 2003–04, 67 percent to 71.1 percent of teens in families in which the most educated parent either completed high school or had no high school degree spent less than 5 hours per week on homework, whereas the corresponding range for teens whose most educated parent had completed college or gone even further was 49.3 percent to 58.8 percent. These percentages are particularly striking in light of research which suggests that secondary school students must spend at least 5 hours per week on homework in order to derive any measurable benefits in terms of academic achievement.[23]

Table 4. Percent of high school seniors reporting time spent on homework and on paid and unpaid work, by school year, 1975–76 and 2003–04

Category and school year	All seniors reporting	Race or ethnicity		Sex		Family structure		Parental education level[1]				
		White, non-Hispanic	Minority	Male	Female	In single-parent family	In married-couple family	No high school degree	High school degree, no college	Some college	4 years of college	More than 4 years of college
More than 20 hours per week at paid or unpaid work												
1975–76	28.8	30.4	15.9	34.6	23.4	25.8	29.4	27.7	32.9	30.8	25.8	20.7
2003–04	[2]25.5	[2]25.9	[2]26.7	[2]26.7	24.2	26.9	[2]25.0	30.4	32.6	30.0	[3]22.8	[2]16.4
Hours per week on homework												
Less than 5:												
1975–76	54.5	54.4	55.8	58.5	50.7	55.0	54.5	60.8	63.9	47.4	45.6	47.1
2003–04	[2]61.9	[2]61.4	[3]65.2	[2]63.9	[2]57.9	[2]67.1	[2]58.8	67.0	[2]71.1	[2]64.6	[2]58.8	49.3
More than 10:												
1975-76	22.7	23.2	18.6	19.5	26.7	20.5	23.4	22.5	16.3	26.7	27.4	28.0
2003–04	[2]17.6	[2]17.7	[3]16.5	[2]16.9	[2]20.8	[2]16.2	[2]19.8	12.7	[2]10.5	[2]16.2	[2]20.8	27.7
Sample size												
1975–76	2,960	2,427	302	1,491	1,469	590	2,530	349	933	403	487	310
2003–04	2,188	1,493	236	1,058	1,130	674	1,608	109	425	412	654	460

[1] In married-couple families, parental education level is measured as the educational attainment of the more educated parent.
[2] Statistically significant at the 1-percent level compared with 1975–76 percentage.
[3] Statistically significant at the 5-percent level compared with 1975–76 percentage.

NOTE: Data are from MTF. Figures are weighted.

Table 5 presents MTF data on the percentage of teens engaging in various activities (apart from homework and paid or unpaid work) at least once per week. Although these data fail to capture the intensive margin, they suggest little change in the percentage of teens watching television or in the percentage playing sports or exercising, and large decreases in the percentage of teens helping out around the house and reading for leisure. Notably, however, teens in families in which the most educated parent either completed high school or had no high school degree significantly increased the time they spent on creative writing, perhaps in conjunction with Internet or computer use, such as writing on blogs, and all teens (except those in families in which the most educated parent had no high school degree) substantially increased their participation in community or volunteer activities. One explanation for the rise in the rate of volunteering is that a growing fraction of public and private high schools is mandating the

Table 5. Percent of high school seniors reporting engaging in various activities at least once a week, by school year, 1975–76 and 2003–04[1]

Activity and school year	Race or ethnicity			Sex		Family structure		Parental education level[2]				
	All seniors reporting	White, non-Hispanic	Minority	Male	Female	In single-parent family	In married-couple family	No high school degree	High school degree, no college	Some college	4 years of college	More than 4 years of college
Watch televison												
1975–76	94.0	93.9	96.5	94.8	93.2	94.0	94.0	95.3	95.6	93.1	93.5	92.0
2003–04	[4]95.3	[4]95.4	98.0	95.5	[3]95.6	94.7	[4]95.6	98.2	95.8	95.6	[4]96.1	94.1
Sports or exercise												
1975–76	68.4	68.7	67.1	74.2	62.3	67.5	68.6	60.1	68.5	69.8	70.2	74.9
2003–04	68.2	70.4	[3]51.8	73.8	63.0	[5]62.8	70.5	64.6	[3]59.3	64.4	74.0	76.9
Social activities (friends, parties)												
1975–76	87.8	88.0	86.4	89.2	86.3	84.7	88.5	84.6	89.7	87.9	90.8	85.9
2003–04	86.9	87.8	[4]79.3	88.4	85.4	87.0	86.9	[4]75.0	[3]83.1	89.5	90.6	89.3
Work around the house												
1975–76	78.1	77.6	81.4	76.8	80.1	77.7	78.2	81.0	79.9	76.2	77.7	73.3
2003–04	[3]59.2	[3]57.3	[3]69.7	[3]60.7	[3]57.1	[3]59.1	[3]59.3	[5]72.2	[3]63.9	[3]58.5	[3]59.3	[3]53.7
Read books, magazines												
1975–76	85.7	86.3	84.7	84.7	87.7	83.4	86.2	82.1	84.6	86.2	89.2	91.2
2003–04	[3]67.5	[3]66.9	[3]71.8	[3]62.9	[3]72.4	[3]65.5	[3]68.3	[3]57.2	[3]57.7	[3]67.5	[3]72.4	[3]75.1
Creative writing												
1975–76	14.5	13.7	18.7	11.5	17.8	17.0	14.0	12.6	11.6	17.7	16.3	21.6
2003–04	[3]19.4	[3]17.0	[3]29.7	[3]15.3	[3]23.3	20.6	[3]19.3	[3]26.9	[3]16.6	20.8	19.3	20.3
Community or volunteer service												
1975–76	7.8	7.1	12.2	7.2	8.7	7.2	8.0	9.3	6.2	7.3	8.3	10.8
2003–04	[3]14.2	[3]13.2	14.9	[3]12.2	[3]16.3	[3]14.3	[3]14.2	10.4	[3]11.5	[3]14.4	[3]15.1	[3]16.5
Sample size												
1975–76	2,960	2,427	302	1,491	1,469	590	2,530	349	933	403	487	310
2003–04	2,188	1,493	236	1,058	1,130	674	1,608	109	425	412	654	460

[1] MTF asks about several other activities, including going to the movies; going to rock concerts; riding around in a car (or motorcycle) just for fun; playing a musical instrument or singing; doing art or craft work; time spent alone; going to a shopping mall; going to taverns, bars, or nightclubs; and going to video arcades. No significant change occurred in the participation rate of high school seniors in these activities between 1975–76 and 2003–04.

[2] In married-couple families, parental education level is measured as the educational attainment of the more educated parent.

[3] Statistically significant at the 1-percent level compared with 1975–76 percentage.

[4] Statistically significant at the 5-percent level compared with 1975–76 percentage.

[5] Statistically significant at the 10-percent level compared with 1975–76 percentage.

NOTE: Data are from MTF. Figures are weighted.

completion of service-learning or community service activities by students as one of their high school graduation requirements.[24]

2003–04 ATUS sample

This section takes advantage of newly available data from the 2003 and 2004 American Time Use Survey (ATUS), conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, to understand how teens currently are spending their time at the intensive margin if they are not in paid employment. ATUS households are selected from households that completed their last (eighth) CPS household interview. Conducted 2 to 5 months after the last CPS interview, the ATUS randomly selects one respondent per household, aged 15 or older, to answer questions about his or her time-use activities during the past 24 hours in a time diary format, in addition to other questions. In the time diary portion of the survey, the respondent lists the activities that he or she engaged in during the previous day in sequential order, as well as how long each activity lasted.

In the ATUS analysis, the same restrictions are applied to the sample as those applied to the CPS sample, with one exception. That is, the data are restricted to teen respondents who live at home with at least one parent[25] and who also are not married or cohabiting, or a parent, themselves. The lone exception is that the teen sample is broadened to include those aged 15 years (in addition to 16- to 19-year-olds). Data on 15-year-olds are included throughout the analysis (except for table 6) because these data provide a useful window into teens' allocation of time.

Data on the teens' parents' characteristics and teens' completed level of schooling are drawn from the last month of the CPS and are referred to here as the "linked CPS data." Data on teens' current school enrollment are obtained from the ATUS. Teens' school status (high school student, high school graduate only, college student, or high school dropout) is identified by combining information from the linked CPS and the ATUS. High school dropouts are defined as those teens who indicate that they are not enrolled in school at any level (ATUS) and are not identified as having completed high school (linked CPS).[26]

As in the CPS and MTF trend analyses, time use is analyzed for those teens who respond to the time diary *during school-year months only*. The one difference is that the ATUS analysis is based on teen reports provided during all school months of 2003 and all school months of 2004, rather than just during the 2003–04 school year (as was done for the MTF and CPS outgoing rotation groups), to increase the sample size.

Responses on time-use activities are coded by the Bureau of Labor Statistics into any of 17 major categories, 105 second-tier categories, and 438 third-tier categories.[27] Then they are aggregated, with appropriate weights, in this article, to yield the weekly average hours estimates of time use shown in tables 6-9.[28] Responses with zero hours are included; thus, estimates of average paid hours worked may differ sharply from the estimates of conditional hours worked presented in table 3.

The advantage the ATUS affords for this article is that it provides the first estimates of what will be regularly available information on the time use of teens (and other individuals). A disadvantage is the small sample size for this group: as shown in appendix table A–1, the ATUS teen sample is one-tenth the size of the teen sample from the outgoing rotations of the CPS. (The ATUS sample is restricted to those aged 16 years and older in appendix table A–1 and table 6, for purposes of comparability.) The design of the ATUS raises some concerns about the selectivity of the sample, and these concerns are particularly relevant to teens, because younger people tend to be especially mobile.[29] Suppose a teen is randomly selected for interview from the CPS, but subsequently exits the household. Then that teen will not be included in the ATUS sample. One consequence, as can be seen in appendix table A–1, is that the ATUS includes a smaller fraction of 19-year-olds, and thus a smaller fraction of those who are enrolled in college, than does the CPS. Although this distinction is useful to keep in mind, the focus of much of the ATUS analysis conducted in this article is on time-use patterns of enrolled *high school* youth, who tend to be aged 15 to 18 years.

The top portion of table 6 compares two estimates of hours worked from the ATUS: (1) usual hours worked, collected from the teen's response to the question "How many hours per week do you usually work at your job?" and (2) estimates of actual hours spent in paid work, drawn from the teen's time diary responses (ATUS time diary). These figures tend to be fairly close, but are not identical. Differences may arise due to (1) discrepancies between work activities yesterday compared with what is usual, (2) which activities the teen describes as paid work, or (3) biases that arise in retrospective responses to usual hours worked.[30]

Information on usual hours worked also is taken from the linked CPS data. An important caveat is that these data are obtained several months prior to data collection from the ATUS, reducing comparability because teens' work activities fluctuate over the calendar year, especially from summer to the school year. Another caveat, relevant to estimates of teen time use calculated from the linked CPS data and from the CPS outgoing rotations (bottom

Table 6. Comparison of employment rates and hours worked from CPS outgoing rotations, 2003–04 school year, and American Time Use Survey, school months 2003 and school months 2004, teens aged 16 to 19 years

Source of data	All teens reporting	Race or ethnicity		Sex		Family structure		Enrolled in high school, by parental education level[1]					
		White, non-Hispanic	Minority	Male	Female	In single-parent family	In married-couple family	All teens reporting	No high school degree	High school degree, no college	Some college	4 years of college	Professional or graduate degree
For teens who participated in ATUS, school months, 2003 and 2004													
Estimates generated from ATUS data:													
Actual hours worked per week (from time diary)	9.0	11.1	5.7	10.1	7.9	9.2	9.0	5.9	2.6	6.6	6.9	6.7	4.0
Usual hours worked per week	8.8	10.3	6.3	9.4	8.1	9.2	8.6	6.2	4.8	7.4	7.0	5.8	4.4
Percent employed	43.8	52.6	27.6	43.2	44.5	40.0	45.2	38.4	21.0	41.9	42.7	39.2	37.3
Estimates generated from linked CPS data:[2]													
Usual hours worked per week	6.6	8.9	2.9	6.6	6.7	6.0	6.9	4.2	2.9	4.2	4.8	3.8	4.4
Percent employed	34.8	45.8	15.4	32.2	37.6	31.2	36.1	27.8	17.1	29.8	27.6	27.4	34.3
Sample size	1,285	904	311	672	613	384	901	946	92	216	271	220	147
For teens in households that participated in CPS (outgoing rotations), 2003–04 school year													
Estimates generated from CPS data:													
Usual hours worked per week	6.1	6.8	4.7	6.3	5.8	5.2	6.4	3.7	2.7	3.7	4.3	3.6	3.1
Percent employed	33.4	38.9	22.3	32.3	34.6	26.9	35.6	27.0	15.6	25.2	30.2	30.6	26.7
Sample size	13,587	9,555	3,194	7,138	6,449	3,264	10,323	9,235	791	2,400	2,847	1,925	1,272

[1] In married-couple families, parental education level is measured as the educational attainment of the more educated parent.

[2] Figures are from CPS survey administered 2 to 5 months earlier.

NOTE: For the characteristics of the two survey samples, see appendix table A–1. All figures are weighted.

of table 6), is that the CPS permits proxy reports. Thus, it is often the teen's parent or head of household who answers the survey questions about the teen's usual hours worked, in contrast to the teen him- or herself, who provides a self-report in the ATUS. (See appendix exhibit A–1.) The difference in the two types of report can best be seen by comparing estimates (provided by teens) of usual hours worked during school months from the ATUS with estimates (often, proxy reports) of usual hours worked per week during school months from the CPS outgoing rotations. As table 6 shows, self-reported figures considerably exceed proxy reports of work activity, presumably because teens know more about what they are doing.

In tables 7–9, all information on teens' hours worked is based on their own self-reports from the question on usual hours worked and on the time diary section of the ATUS. Teens' activities documented in the time diary are separated into 15 key activities, as described in appendix exhibit A–2. Among these activities are time spent in paid work, housework, playing sports, traditional activities (extracurricular activities plus hobbies, reading, and writing), screen time (television plus computer use for games and leisure), hanging out (including thinking, relaxing, socializing, and watching sports), and leisure shopping (shopping at stores, but excluding shopping for food, gas, or groceries).

ATUS findings on teen time use

Although some existing research has focused on teens' detailed time-use patterns,[31] far less is known about how these patterns vary by parental education.[32] Table 7 shows that teen time use differs relatively little across family structure (married-couple, as opposed to single-parent, family), but much more markedly by race or ethnicity, sex, school enrollment status, and parental education. For instance, as the table indicates, male teens spend much less time doing homework and housework, and more time being engaged in paid work, sports, and screen activities, than do their female counterparts. Also, minority teens spend at least 50 percent more time commuting to school and considerably less time (5.1 hours compared with 9.3 hours) performing paid work than do white, non-Hispanic teens, and, as would be expected, work hours of high school dropouts considerably exceed those of enrolled high school students.

Tables 7 (bottom panel), 8, and 9, which provide figures on enrolled high school students only, confirm a number of striking patterns previously identified in the other data sets. First, as in MTF, time spent in homework increases dramatically with parental education, ranging from slightly more than 4 hours per week for teens in the least educated families to as much as 9 hours per week for teens in the most highly educated families. (See table 7.) Moreover, as shown in table 8 for female teens and table 9 for male teens, girls enrolled in high school spend considerably more time (6.9 hours) on homework than do their male counterparts (4.7 hours).

Data on paid work from both the "usual hours worked" question and the time diary further confirm the "hill" relationship between teen employment and parental education identified earlier in tables 1 and 2. For instance, as shown in Table 7, average hours spent in paid work (from the time diary) were highest, around 5.9 hours per week, for teens whose most educated parent had completed some college only and were substantially lower in the least and most highly educated families (2.3 and 3.4 hours per week, respectively).

Finally, the ATUS data indicate that teens in the most highly educated families spend considerably more time on "traditional activities," defined as extracurricular activities, hobbies, reading, and writing. Although the ATUS data do not enable one to identify whether teens in highly educated families are being *increasingly* channeled into these activities or others, rather than into paid employment, they demonstrate the stark difference in teen time use by parental education at a recent point in time.

Implications and summary

What implications do these patterns and trends have for teens' future success? Academic research provides some indication of those teen time-use activities which are more "productive" than others. Theoretically, teen employment may yield positive or negative benefits. On the one hand, teen employment provides benefits such as building good work habits. In addition, such employment may ease strained family finances if teen earnings offset what would have been parental expenditures. On the other hand, teen employment may reduce the quality or amount of human capital acquired to the extent that employment displaces time or attention devoted to schooling.[33] Although the empirical evidence is mixed, it appears to indicate that teens often benefit from holding paid employment, but also suggests that working too many hours (more than 20 hours per week) has detrimental consequences.[34] Research also provides some information on the impact of alternative uses of teen time. Not surprisingly, for instance, teens who spend more time completing homework are more likely to go to college.[35] In addition, academic achieve-

Table 7. Estimate of average weekly hours spent in selected activities by teens aged 15 to 19 years, school months 2003 and school months 2004

Activity	All teens reporting	Race or ethnicity		Sex		Family structure		School enrollment[1]			
		White, non-Hispanic	Minority	Male	Female	In single-parent family	In married-couple family	High school dropout	Enrolled in college	High school degree, no college	Enrolled in high school
Personal	70.79	69.56	73.24	70.39	71.24	73.00	70.00	77.81	71.01	75.08	70.09
School	21.22	19.93	23.47	20.61	21.88	21.46	21.14	2.30	10.56	.00	25.41
Homework	5.45	5.40	4.77	4.25	6.77	4.07	5.95	.40	7.33	1.84	5.76
Paid work	7.59	9.25	5.07	8.43	6.67	8.10	7.41	17.34	13.82	24.37	4.87
Housework	4.02	4.17	3.86	3.23	4.88	4.51	3.84	7.59	5.40	3.86	3.46
Household care	.77	.75	.81	.53	1.05	.64	.82	1.89	.85	.70	.69
Nonhousehold care	1.51	1.86	.93	1.23	1.82	1.79	1.41	2.22	2.09	2.09	1.33
Play sports	4.71	5.00	4.40	6.20	3.06	4.38	4.84	3.17	2.27	5.09	5.26
Traditional activities	1.55	1.76	1.11	1.20	1.94	.92	1.77	1.34	.87	.92	1.69
Screen time	20.59	20.10	21.37	23.45	17.44	21.64	20.20	21.71	17.89	27.68	20.71
Hanging out	12.24	12.54	11.89	12.24	12.25	12.03	12.32	15.38	13.78	11.14	11.83
Leisure shopping	2.70	2.91	2.23	2.16	3.29	2.35	2.82	2.96	5.25	2.14	2.30
Organizations	2.36	2.35	2.24	2.00	2.74	1.68	2.61	3.67	1.90	1.64	2.36
Work-related travel	.63	.79	.36	.70	.55	.75	.58	1.45	.85	2.04	.44
Education-related travel	1.64	1.37	2.04	1.50	1.79	1.67	1.63	.22	2.17	.00	1.74
Usual hours worked per week	7.33	8.67	5.20	7.76	6.86	7.83	7.15	14.03	11.34	25.31	5.01
Percent enrolled in high school	76.8	72.9	84.0	75.2	78.6	78.8	76.1	0.0	0.0	4.1	100.0
Percent employed	38.2	46.2	23.9	37.1	39.3	36.4	38.8	52.5	52.8	67.8	32.6
Sample size	1,625	1,140	397	852	773	480	1,145	88	195	64	1,277

	Enrolled in high school by parental education level[2]					
	All teens reporting	No high school degree	High school degree, no college	Some college	4 years of college	Professional or graduate degree
Personal	70.09	72.83	70.47	70.81	68.79	67.92
School	25.41	28.49	23.47	24.75	27.10	25.29
Homework	5.76	4.33	4.17	5.64	6.00	9.01
Paid work	4.87	2.27	5.26	5.87	5.51	3.35
Housework	3.46	3.93	4.23	3.54	2.86	2.64
Household care	.69	.31	.69	.76	.61	.89
Nonhousehold care	1.33	1.33	1.36	1.72	.98	.98
Play sports	5.26	6.30	6.05	4.29	5.22	5.17
Traditional activities	1.69	.52	.81	1.68	2.52	2.79
Screen time	20.71	20.37	22.04	20.23	19.84	21.07
Hanging out	11.83	11.87	13.50	11.55	9.94	12.28
Leisure shopping	2.30	2.02	2.72	2.15	1.97	2.53
Organizations	2.36	.82	2.52	2.53	2.72	2.24
Work-related travel	.44	.16	.54	.53	.48	.30
Education-related travel	1.74	3.16	1.71	1.34	1.71	1.60

Table 7. Continued—Estimate of average weekly hours spent in selected activities by teens aged 15 to 19 years, school months 2003 and school months 2004

Activity	All teens reporting	No high school degree	High school degree, no college	Some college	4 years of college	Professional or graduate degree
Usual hours worked per week	5.01	3.96	6.00	5.71	4.64	3.42
Percent enrolled in high school	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percent employed	32.6	19.5	35.0	37.1	33.2	29.2
Sample size	1,277	117	295	376	279	210

[1] Categories are identified on the basis of information on degree completed from linked CPS (2–5 months prior to ATUS) and information on enrollment from ATUS. High school dropouts are defined as teens who had not completed high school at the time of the CPS interview and who were not enrolled in any schooling at the time of the ATUS interview. This group likely includes some individuals who graduated from high school after the CPS interview.

[2] In married-couple families, parental education level is measured as the educational attainment of the more educated parent.

SOURCE: American Time Use Survey,

ment, particularly in mathematics, has been found to decline as the time youths spend working at paid employment or around the house, socializing with friends, or watching television increases.[36] Research suggests as well that engagement in extracurricular and service-learning activities yields positive benefits. Participation in these activities has been found to reduce dropping out of high school, criminal behavior, early childbearing, smoking, and the use of drugs and alcohol. Participation in structured youth sports appears to yield potentially negative as well as positive effects.[37]

All of these findings provide insight into the implications of current trends and patterns in teen time use. Teens in families with less education spend less time each week on homework and reading than they did 30 years ago, a fact that raises concern, given the positive link between homework for this age group and academic success. They are, however, more likely than in the past to engage in creative writing each week. In addition, rates of participation in community or volunteer activities increased for all teens (except those with parents with the least amount of education, who already were volunteering at relatively high rates), which may yield positive effects. Employment rates for teens in families with less education declined far less than for teens in more educated families, but whether that trend is favorable or unfavorable is difficult to assess. For teens in families with less education, observed declines may be related to a spatial mismatch between jobs and home, a lack of transportation, or reduced opportunities, all critical issues that require further exploration.

In general, teens in families with more education substantially decreased the time they spent in paid employment, at both the intensive and extensive margins, and increased their rate of volunteerism. Especially in more highly educated families, trends for teens suggest some substitution of volunteer work for paid work, perhaps to enhance their college prospects, as is suggested by anecdotal media reports, or due to high school graduation requirements. Whether this shift yields the expected benefits is not yet clear.

This article has provided only a first step in examining teens' time use and its implications. In the future, it will be possible to use data from the ATUS to examine *trends* in teen time use. The article emphasizes the point that teens spend time in a variety of activities, not just one activity in isolation.[38] However, existing research has focused principally on the benefits and costs of one activity at a time. To understand more fully the likely overall impact of documented shifts in teen employment patterns, future research is needed to examine the differential benefits derived from work, school, and extracurricular activities separately *and* from various combinations of these activities. □

Table 8. Estimate of average weekly hours spent in selected activities by female teens aged 15 to 19 years, school months 2003 and school months 2004

Activity	All female teens reporting	Race or ethnicity		Family structure		Enrolled in high school, by parental eduction level [1]					
		White, non-Hispanic	Minority	In single-parent family	In married-couple family No	All female teens reporting	No high school degree	High school degree, no college	Some college	4 years of college	Professional or graduate degree
Personal	71.24	70.57	72.59	73.45	70.37	70.77	72.20	71.50	70.06	69.84	71.40
School	21.88	19.94	25.98	21.07	22.20	25.32	32.55	22.30	24.53	27.32	25.25
Homework	6.77	6.24	6.61	5.16	7.40	6.93	5.03	4.50	7.04	7.62	10.63
Paid work	6.67	8.01	4.69	8.05	6.12	4.73	2.69	5.77	6.76	2.81	2.83
Housework	4.88	4.94	4.87	5.17	4.77	4.21	6.82	5.13	3.56	3.47	3.38
Household care	1.05	1.01	1.08	.73	1.17	.90	.53	.74	.90	.95	1.28
Nonhousehold care	1.82	2.47	.69	2.59	1.51	1.64	1.05	1.58	2.16	1.34	1.38
Play sports	3.06	3.90	1.59	2.24	3.39	3.27	2.76	3.10	2.63	4.40	3.38
Traditional activities	1.94	2.05	1.65	1.34	2.17	2.10	.87	.85	2.15	3.41	2.83
Screen time	17.44	17.22	18.20	18.87	16.88	17.86	16.84	19.54	18.64	15.34	17.79
Hanging out	12.25	12.62	11.67	11.89	12.39	12.07	12.22	14.29	12.73	9.52	10.65
Leisure shopping	3.29	3.47	2.73	3.26	3.30	2.82	2.55	3.65	2.75	2.21	2.47
Organizations	2.74	2.74	2.50	1.95	3.05	2.94	1.08	3.28	3.02	3.86	2.08
Work-related travel	.55	.63	.47	.82	.44	.46	.19	.80	.49	.30	.25
Education-related travel	1.79	1.45	2.38	1.68	1.84	1.79	3.59	1.70	1.15	1.82	2.20
Usual hours worked per week	6.86	8.20	4.48	7.22	6.72	4.90	2.56	6.66	6.04	3.56	3.13
Percent enrolled in high school	78.6	75.6	85.1	80.7	77.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percent employed	39.3	47.7	23.7	36.4	40.4	35.1	14.6	38.6	43.1	31.9	30.7
Sample size	773	553	175	233	540	610	54	140	180	125	111

[1] In married-couple families, parental education level is measured as the educational attainment of the more educated parent.

NOTE: All figures are weighted. See appendix exhibit A–1 for definitions of activities.

SOURCE: American Time Use Survey.

Table 9. Estimate of average weekly hours spent in selected activities by male teens aged 15 to 19 years, school months 2003 and school months 2004

Activity	All male teens reporting	Race or ethnicity		Family structure		Enrolled in high school, by parental eduction level [1]					
		White, non-Hispanic	Minority	In single-parent family	In married-couple family	All male teens reporting	No high school degree	High school degree, no college	Some college	4 years of college	Professional or graduate degree
Personal	70.39	68.57	73.80	72.65	69.67	69.48	73.37	69.66	71.56	67.98	64.33
School	20.61	19.91	21.44	21.88	20.21	25.50	25.86	24.86	25.00	26.93	25.29
Homework	4.25	4.60	3.28	2.99	4.69	4.66	3.81	3.86	4.34	4.54	7.43
Paid work	8.43	10.46	5.35	8.02	8.53	5.00	1.84	4.66	5.04	7.83	2.97
Housework	3.23	3.46	3.04	3.85	3.04	2.77	1.75	3.30	3.49	2.28	1.98
Household care	.53	.50	.59	.55	.51	.49	.13	.63	.67	.26	.53
Nonhousehold care	1.23	1.29	1.12	.94	1.32	1.04	1.49	1.16	1.26	.60	.59
Play sports	6.20	6.09	6.66	6.60	6.11	7.11	8.91	9.13	5.73	5.94	6.83
Traditional activities	1.20	1.47	.66	.49	1.43	1.31	.29	.79	1.19	1.68	2.59
Screen time	23.45	22.81	23.96	24.45	23.08	23.40	22.85	24.66	21.74	24.06	24.48
Hanging out	12.24	12.48	12.07	12.18	12.27	11.59	11.57	12.41	10.47	10.40	13.86
Leisure shopping	2.16	2.36	1.84	1.43	2.40	1.81	1.63	1.74	1.63	1.71	2.54
Organizations	2.00	1.97	2.03	1.37	2.22	1.80	.62	1.57	2.06	1.72	2.80
Work-related travel	.70	.94	.28	.65	.70	.43	.12	.24	.57	.66	.37
Education-related travel	1.50	1.29	1.76	1.66	1.44	1.68	2.88	1.72	1.54	1.59	1.07
Usual hours worked per week	7.76	9.12	5.79	8.45	7.53	5.11	4.94	5.29	5.41	5.67	3.71
Percent enrolled in high school	75.2	70.4	83.1	76.8	74.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percent employed	37.1	44.9	24.0	36.4	37.4	30.3	22.9	31.1	31.5	34.5	27.7
Sample size	852	587	222	247	605	667	63	155	196	154	99

[1] In married-couple families, parental education level is measured as the educational attainment of the more educated parent.

NOTE: All figures are weighted. See appendix exhibit A–1 for definitions of activities.

SOURCE: American Time Use Survey.

Notes

[1] Daniel Aaronson, Kyung-Hong Park, and Daniel Sullivan, "The Decline in Teen Labor Force Participation," *Economic Perspectives* (Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago), first quarter, 2006, pp. 2–18. (See also "Declining Teen Labor Force Participation," Summary 02–06, *Issues in Labor Statistics* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 2002); and Chinhui Juhn and Simon Potter, "Changes in Labor Force Participation in the United States, *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, summer 2006, pp. 27–46.)

[2] See figures in table 1 for enrolled high school students. Figures are calculated by the authors from CPS outgoing rotations.

[3] See Sandra L. Hofferth, David A. Kinney, and Janet S. Dunn, "The 'Hurried' Child: Middle-Class Phenomenon or Value Shift?" University of Maryland Working Paper, February 2006; Robert B. Reich, "How Selective Colleges Heighten Inequality," *Chronicle of Higher Education*, Sept. 15, 2000; and Barbara Hagenbaugh, "Full Activity, Study Schedules Have Many Teens Just Saying No to Jobs," *USA Today*, Apr. 7, 2005, p. 1B.

[4] Sara McLanahan, "Diverging Destinies: How Children Are Faring under the Second Demographic Transition," *Demography*, November 2004, pp. 607–28.

[5] Robert Kaestner, Sanders Korenman, and June O'Neill, "Has Welfare Reform Changed Teenage Behaviors?" *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, spring 2003, pp. 225–48.

[6] Writes columnist David Brooks, "We once had a society stratified by bloodlines....Now we live in a society stratified by education....Educated parents not only pass down economic resources to their children, they pass down expectations, habits, knowledge and cognitive abilities." (See David Brooks, "The Education Gap," *The New York Times*, Sept. 25, 2005, p. 11.) Hofferth, Kinney, and Dunn, "The 'Hurried' Child," cite a similar argument based on earlier work by Melvin L. Kohn and Carmi Schooler (*Work and Personality: An Inquiry into the Impact of Social Stratification* (Norwood, NJ, Ablex, 1983).)

[7] Edith Chen, Andrew D. Martin, and Karen A. Matthews, "Understanding Health Disparities: The Role of Race and Socioeconomic Status in Children's Health," *American Journal of Public Health*, April 2006, pp. 702–08.

[8] See, for instance, Robert M. Hauser, "Measuring Socioeconomic Status in Studies of Child Development," *Child Development*, December 1994, pp. 1541–45.

[9] For a summary of papers taking this approach, see Rebecca M. Blank, "Evaluating Welfare Reform in the United States," *Journal of Economic Literature*, December 2002, pp. 1105–66.

[10] For a discussion regarding the supervisory role, see Sara McLanahan and Gary Sandefur, *Growing Up with a Single Parent: What Hurts, What Helps*? (Cambridge, MA, Harvard University Press, 1994). Controlling for income, this study points to the importance of number of parents in explaining children's outcomes. (See also Lynn M. Mulkey, Robert L. Crain, and Alexander J. C. Harrington, "One-Parent Households and Achievement: Economic and Behavioral Explanations of a Small Effect," *Sociology of Education*, January 1992, pp. 48–65.)

[11] Of which approximately 8 percent (about 4,800) do not respond, due to absence, refusal to participate, and so forth.

[12] For a more detailed discussion of the MTF project, see Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *The Monitoring the Future Project after Twenty-Seven Years: Designs and Procedures,* Monitoring the Future Occasional Paper 54 (Ann Arbor, MI, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 2001).

[13] The CPS analysis begins in 1995–96 because the CPS questionnaire underwent a substantial revision in January 1994, raising issues of comparability with earlier years. (See Anne E. Polivka and Stephen M. Miller, "The CPS After the Redesign: Refocusing the Economic Lens" (Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 1995), on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/ore/pdf/ec950090.pdf**.)

[14] For earlier research on school-year employment, see Donna S. Rothstein, "Youth employment during school: results from two longitudinal surveys," *Monthly Labor Review*, August 2001, pp. 25–37; and Christopher J. Ruhm, "Is High School Employment Consumption or Investment? *Journal of Labor Economics*, October 1997, pp. 735–76.

[15] Other previous research also uses parental education level (that is, the education level of the most educated parent) as a measure of family socioeconomic status in examining teens' social and economic patterns. See, for example, Nicholas Zill, Christine Winquist Nord, and Laura Spencer Loomis, *Adolescent Time Use, Risky Behavior and Outcomes: An Analysis of National Data*, Report to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Planning and Evaluation (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995). An overview of this report is available online at **http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/cyp/xstimuse.htm**. The report (p. 11) cites research by John P. Robinson (*How Americans Use Time* (New York, Praeger, 1977)) showing a stronger predictive relationship between adult education levels and time use than between income levels and time use. Similarly, Jacquelynne S. Eccles, Bonnie L. Barber, Margaret Stone, and James Hunt, "Extracurricular Activities and Adolescent Development," *Journal of Social Issues*, vol. 59, no. 4, 2003, pp. 865–89, use mother's education level to control for family socioeconomic status in their study of the relationship between the two variables of the title.

[16] In very large schools, a sample of senior classes is drawn.

[17] Research points to a number of barriers to employment that contribute to this pattern: teens in such families tend to have less access to transportation, fewer networking opportunities, and fewer employment opportunities near where they live. Nonetheless, of teens who do hold employment, those in less economically advantaged families tend to work "substantially" more hours, typically defined as more than 20 hours per week. (See table 3, p. 25.) For a further discussion of these points, see Rothstein, "Youth employment during school"; and Robert I. Lerman, "Are Teens in Low-Income and Welfare Families Working Too Much?" *New Federalism: National Survey of America's Families*, series B, no. B–25 (Washington, DC, The Urban Institute, November 2000).

[18] Similar patterns in teen employment trends by sex are reported by Aaronson, Park, and Sullivan, "The Decline in Teen Labor Force Participation," and in *What Is Happening to Youth Employment Rates*? (Congressional Budget Office, November 2004).

[19] Congressional Budget Office, *Youth Employment Rates*.

[20] See, for instance, Doris R. Entwisle, Karl L. Alexander, Linda Steffel Olson, and Karen Ross, "Paid Work in Early Adolescence: Developmental and Ethnic Patterns," *Journal of Early Adolescence*, August 1999, pp. 363–88.

[21] As indicated in table 4, the survey asks about unpaid or paid work, without separating the two categories. The responses likely exclude "work around the house," because this is a separate category, as listed in table 5.

[22] One drawback to examining homework patterns of high school seniors is that they may have modified their studying behavior to the extent that college admissions depend on junior-year grades. Howev-

er, recent longitudinal research finds not only little change in hours devoted to homework among high school students over the past 40 years, despite anecdotal evidence to the contrary, but also no difference between 13- and 17-year-olds in hours spent on homework. The only measurable increase in time spent on homework is among elementary school children, although research points only to a weak-to-nonexistent or even negative correlation between homework and academic achievement for that age group. (See Brian P. Gill and Steven L. Schlossman, "A Nation at Rest: The American Way of Homework," *Educational Evaluation and Policy Analysis*, fall 2003, pp. 319–37; and Harris Cooper and Jeffrey C. Valentine, "Using Research to Answer Practical Questions About Homework," *Educational Psychologist*, fall 2001, pp. 143–53.)

[23] For further discussion, see Cooper and Valentine, "Using Research."

[24] For a discussion of trends, see Jeffrey A. McLellan and James Youniss, "Two Systems of Youth Service: Determinants of Voluntary and Required Youth Community Service," *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, February 2003, pp. 47–58; and Brian Kleiner and Christopher Chapman, "Youth Service-Learning and Community Service Among 6th- through 12th-Grade Students in the United States: 1996 and 1999," *Education Statistics Quarterly* (National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education, first quarter, 2000). Since 1997, Maryland public high school students have been required to complete 75 hours of community service in order to graduate. (See McLellan and Youniss, "Two Systems"; and Maryland Department of Education Web site, **http://www.marylandpublicschools.org/MSDE/programs/servicelearning**. Maryland is the largest jurisdiction and the only State to have implemented such a program.)

[25] Hence, educational information on the custodial parent is available.

[26] Because teens' educational attainment is not updated in the ATUS, the category of high school dropouts may include some teens who received a high school degree after the CPS was conducted. The linked CPS and the ATUS differ not only in timing, but also regarding who provides information on the teen. As discussed in the text, the CPS permits proxy reports (for example, parental reports), while all ATUS data are self-reports (by teens). The latter factor may result in discrepant reports.

[27] Kristina J. Shelley, "Developing the American Time Use Survey activity classification system," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2005, pp. 3–15.

[28] The weekly average is a weighted sum that counts weekdays as five-sevenths, and weekends as two-sevenths, of the weekly total.

[29] The low response rate of the ATUS—around 60 percent—and its implications is a topic of much discussion. See, for instance, Katharine G. Abraham, Aaron Maitland, and Suzanne Bianchi, "Nonresponse in the American Time Use Survey: Who Is Missing from the Data and How Much Does It Matter?" paper presented at the ATUS Early Results Conference, Bethesda, MD, Dec. 9, 2005; and Grace O'Neill and Jessica Sincavage, "Response Analysis Survey: A Qualitative Look at Response and Nonresponse in the American Time Use Survey," BLS working paper (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2004).

[30] For a detailed comparison of measures of hours worked in the ATUS, see Harley Frazis and Jay Stewart, "What can time-use data tell us about hours of work?" *Monthly Labor Review*, December 2004, pp. 3–9.

[31] See, for instance, "Variations in time use at stages of the life cycle," visual essay, *Monthly Labor Review*, September 2005, pp. 38–45; and F. Thomas Juster, Hiromi Ono, and Frank P. Stafford, "Changing Times of American Youth: 1981–2003," mimeograph (Ann Arbor, MI, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, November 2004).

[32] See Zill, Nord, and Loomis, "Adolescent Time Use." These authors analyzed data on 10th graders from the 1990 National Educational Longitudinal Survey and the 1987 Longitudinal Survey of American Youth. Their chief finding was that teens from more advantaged families engage in more "constructive activities."

[33] See, for instance, Christopher J. Ruhm, "Is High School Employment Consumption or Investment?" *Journal of Labor Economics*, October 1997, pp. 735–76; and Sharon Wofford Mihalic and Delbert Elliott, "Short- and Long-Term Consequences of Adolescent Work," *Youth & Society*, June 1997, pp. 464–98.

[34] Several authors have written extensively on this subject, most reporting negative academic, social, and physical outcomes for youths who work more than 20 hours per week. See, for example, Jerald G. Bachman and John Schulenberg, "How Part-Time Work Intensity Relates to Drug Use, Problem Behavior, Time Use, and Satisfaction Among High School Seniors: Are These Consequences or Merely Correlates?" *Developmental Psychology*, March 1993, pp. 220–35; Laurence Steinberg and Sanford M. Dornbusch, "Negative Correlates of Part-Time Employment During Adolescence: Replication and Elaboration," *Developmental Psychology*, March 1991, pp. 304–13; Nancy F. Weller, Steven H. Kelder, Sharon P. Cooper, Karen Basen-Engquist, and Susan R. Tortolero, "School-Year Employment Among High School Students: Effects on Academic, Social, and Physical Functioning," *Adolescence*, fall 2003, pp. 441–58; and Deborah J. Safron, John E. Schulenberg, and Jerald G. Bachman, "Part-Time Work and Hurried Adolescence: The Links Among Work Intensity, Social Activities, Health Behaviors, and Substance Use," *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, December 2001, pp. 425–49. For a discussion of employment quality, see Julian Barling, Kimberley-Ann Rogers, and E. Kevin Kelloway, "Some Effects of Teenagers' Part-Time Employment: The Quantity and Quality of Work Make the Difference," *Journal of Organizational Behavior*, March 1995, pp. 143–54.

[35] Zill, Nord, and Loomis, "Adolescent Time Use."

[36] See Andrew J. Fuligni and Harold W. Stevenson, "Time Use and Mathematics Achievement among American, Chinese, and Japanese High School Students," *Child Development*, June 1995, pp. 830–42; and Thomas Ewin Smith, "Time Use and Change in Academic Achievement: A Longitudinal Follow-Up," *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, December 1992, pp. 725–47. (See also Jennifer A. Fredricks and Jacquelynne S. Eccles, "Is Extracurricular Participation Associated With Beneficial Outcomes? Concurrent and Longitudinal Relations," *Developmental Psychology*, July 2006, pp. 698–713, for a discussion of post-high school effects of high school extracurricular activities.)

[37] See Jacquelynne S. Eccles and Bonnie L. Barber, "Student Council, Volunteering, Basketball, or Marching Band: What Kind of Extracurricular Involvement Matters?" *Journal of Adolescent Research*, January 1999, pp. 10–43, for a discussion of higher alcohol use among student athletes. Eccles, Barber, Stone, and Hunt, "Extracurricular Activities and Adolescent Development," find that most extracurricular activities, including sports, provide positive benefits for participants in terms of educational outcomes, controlling for social class, sex, and intellectual aptitude. However, higher rates of drinking are seen among members of school sports teams.

[38] This point was made earlier by W. Todd Bartko and Jacquelynne S. Eccles, "Adolescent Participation in Structured and Unstructured Activities: A Person-Oriented Approach," *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, August 2003, pp. 233–41.

Table A–1. Comparison of sample characteristics from CPS outgoing rotations, 2003-04 school year, and American Time Use Survey, school months 2003 and school months 2004, proportions of teens aged 16 to 19 years

Characteristic	ATUS	CPS outgoing rotations
Age[1]		
16 years	0.31	0.30
17 years	.31	.29
18 years	23	.23
19 years	.15	.19
Teen's education level[2]		
High school student	.72	.67
College student	16	.20
High school graduate, no college	.05	.08
High school dropout	.07	.07
Educational level of parent with highest education[3]		
No high school degree	.11	.10
High school degree	.23	.26
Some college	.29	.30
4 years of college	.21	.20
Professional or graduate degree	.15	.14
Race or ethnicity[3]		
White, non-Hispanic	.62	.66
Minority (Hispanic or African-American)	.33	.29
Sample size	1,285	13,587

[1] Calculated for the ATUS sample on the basis of age at the ATUS interview.

[2] Calculated for the ATUS sample on the basis of the teen's educational attainment at the time of the CPS and the teen's enrollment at the time of the ATUS interview.

[3] Calculated for the ATUS sample from the linked CPS.

NOTE: For comparison of hours estimates, see table 6. All figures are weighted.

Exhibit A–1. Definitions of work measures[1]

Data source	Time frame of data	Work Measure	Type of report
Linked CPS	2–5 months prior to ATUS survey	Usual hours worked	Proxy reports permitted
ATUS survey	School months		
Time diary		Actual hours worked	Teen self-report
Demographic questions		Usual hours worked	Teen self-report
Outgoing CPS rotations	School months	Usual hours worked	Proxy reports permitted
MTF	School months	Average hours per week	Teen self-report

[1] Work measured is paid work for all sources except MTF, for which work measured is both paid and unpaid work.

Exhibit A–2. ATUS codes and definitions

Activity	Details	Codes
Personal	Grooming, sleeping, travel time	010000–019999, 170100–170199
School	Any class	060101–060199
Homework	For any class	060301–060399
Paid work	On all jobs and income-generating activities	050101–050399
Housework	Including travel time	020000–020902, 170201–170299, 020905, 020999, 029999
Household care	Including travel time	030100–039999, 170300–170399
Nonhousehold care	Including travel time	040100–049999, 170400–170499
Play sports	Actively engaged (excludes watching)	130101–130199, 171301
Traditional activities	Extracurricular activities, hobbies, reading, writing	060201–060299, 120309–120311, 120312,120313
Screen time	Television and DVD watching and leisure-time computer use (surfing and computer games). Note: also includes board games (activity cannot be separated from computer games)	120303–120304, 120307–120308
Hanging out	Watching sports, attending parties, "relaxing," listening to music, attending events, phoning friends, related travel time	130201–130299, 120101–120299, 120301–120302, 120305–120306,120401–120499, 160100–160102, 171201–171299, 171302
Leisure shopping	Excludes shopping for groceries, food, gas	070104, 170702
Organizations	Civic, volunteer, and religious	140101–149999, 150101–159999, 100201–100299, 100303, 171004, 171401–171499, 171501–171599
Work-related travel	Travel time related to work	170501–170503
School-related travel	Travel time related to educational activities	170601
Omitted	Eating, business phone calls, buying goods and services (excluding "leisure" shopping), household and personal e-mail and mail, job search, and travel not elsewhere classified.	

The "great moderation"

In ancient times, philosophers advised moderation in all things. In our time, economists and policymakers have wished for moderation in the volatility of employment and output growth. Firms and households prefer to make their economic decisions with a higher level of certainty about what the future holds. While it is not possible to predict the growth of employment and output with precision, producers and consumers all realize that increases in volatility—the variation around the average of an economic measure—mean decreases in certainty.

Since the mid-1980s, U.S. economic growth has become less volatile than it was in earlier decades. During the period from the 1950s though the early 1980s, quarterly employment growth ranged from around 2.0 percent to –1.5 percent. Since the mid-1980s it has fluctuated in a narrower range, from a little less than 1.0 to –0.5 percent. The volatility of growth in output has also shrunk.

What accounts for this moderation in volatility? Has it varied among the States and industries that compose the national economy? Gerald A. Carlino, in "The Great Moderation in Economic Volatility: A View from the States" (*Business Review*, First Quarter, 2007, Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia) says the underlying possible causes of the "great moderation" can be grouped into three categories: better policy, good luck, and structural change.

An example of better policy was the emphasis the Federal Reserve placed on controlling inflation during the Volcker-Greenspan era. Planning is well served by low and stable inflation, thus, the Federal Reserve may be increasing stability of employment and output growth by keeping inflation under control.

Good luck might have come in the form of fewer or smaller "shocks" such as natural disasters, political crises, and work stoppages that affect the economy.

Examples of structural change include improved inventory management and just-in-time production practices, banking deregulation, globalization, and the decline in union membership. A significant example of structural change was the contraction of the more volatile goods-producing sector and the expansion of the relatively more stable service sector.

The goods-producing sector includes the industries with the highest measures of employment growth volatility: mining, construction, and manufacturing. Although these industries are more volatile, employment growth volatility has declined in these industries from the 1956–83 period to the 1984–2002 period just as it has declined in almost every other industry.

Every State recorded a reduction in the volatility of employment growth from the 1956–83 period to the 1984–2002 period. The largest decreases were seen in West Virginia, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania. The smallest decreases were in New Jersey, New Hampshire, and New York.

Further exploration of the great moderation of economic volatility at the national and State levels may yield findings that will be useful to policymakers.

Productivity gains: who benefits?

As labor productivity in the United States has increased over the last decade or so, analysts have tended to focus on the *reasons* for productivity gains, rather than on their *effects*. Technological advances and increased computer use in the workplace are frequently cited reasons, for example. But in a recent study published in the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City *Economic Review* (first quarter 2007), senior bank economist Jonathan L. Willis and co-author Julie Wroblewski do look at the effects of increased productivity on the distribution of income. The authors examine changes in compensation for labor and physical capital, as well as changes in the distribution of household income during two different periods of productivity growth, 1973–95 and 1996–2006, when annual productivity growth averaged 1.4 percent and 2.8 percent, respectively.

Willis and Wroblewski find that the shares of income allocated to labor and the owners of physical capital were stable, on average, during both periods. Thus, by this measure, the distribution of income was unaffected by changes in the rate of productivity growth. But they also find substantial changes in the distribution of household income, especially during the more recent period of strong productivity gains. Since 1996, low-income households have experienced no gains in real income. By contrast, real income growth among the top 10 percent of households kept pace with or exceeded productivity gains in that period. The authors attribute part of the disparity to unequal distribution of the benefits resulting from increased productivity. But they also acknowledge that technological advances during the period of strong productivity growth increased the demand for high-skilled workers, which likely would result in larger compensation gains for those workers relative to lower skilled workers. Other factors cited by authors include changes in labor market institutions and fiscal policy, and the acceleration of compensation for CEOs. □

Industrial relations from A to Z

The global evolution of industrial relations: events, ideas, and the IIRA. By Bruce E. Kaufman. International Labour Office, Geneva. 2004. 722 pp., $74.95/hardback.

This virtually encyclopedic work encompasses a far broader historical and political analysis than the title indicates. It discusses the origins, the rise, and the decline of "industrial relations" as a system of mediating the usually adversarial relationships between employers and the unions representing their employees—a system founded on academic and other organized research. Industrial relations originated in the United States, and this book deals extensively with the American experience. It also encompasses other English-speaking nations, as well as non English-speaking countries in Europe, Asia and Africa, and Latin America.

The working and living conditions of workers in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and ceaseless conflicts between labor and business, gave rise to a radicalism of large groups of workers—Marxism, Anarchism, and Syndicalism being among the major manifestations of it. The reports by the Bureau of Labor (later the Bureau of Labor Statistics), and of the Industrial Commission (1898–1902), appointed by Congress to investigate the economic problems of the time, gave ample testimony of working and living conditions. Concern and apprehension about social unrest and possible threats to representative government stimulated reform efforts and a search for the means to abate industrial conflict.

Among intellectual pioneers of industrial relations, Kaufman discusses Sidney and Beatrice Webb and John F. Commons. Commons was a protégé of Richard Ely who in turn had been a graduate student at the sessions of the Association for Social Policy in Berlin—an association of scholars in the fields of economic sociology who opposed the reigning doctrine of laissez-faire and insisted on the study of factually ascertainable developments and their historical roots.

This approach, Kaufman indicates, largely negates the abstractions postulated by Marshallian and neoclassical economics (which, however, have been widely adopted by economists since the 1970s). Neoclassical economics views the labor market in terms of supply and demand setting labor's "price," (wages). Involuntary unemployment does not exist; workers' effort levels are "neutral." Such abstractions from the realities of work and the labor market are rejected by institutional economics, of which Commons was a founder. He, as well as the Webbs, held that wages are partly determined by the worker's bargaining power, which, however, is vastly inferior to the employer's. The worker's bargaining power is weakened by the prevalence of unemployment and the resultant competition from other jobseekers, as well as by the insecurity he or she experiences on the job. Nor has the worker any protection against long hours or the lowering of standards. Hence, collective action to gain equality of bargaining power is a must; the Webbs were among the foremost defenders of trade unions.

Another idea which the Webbs developed was that of the "common rule." Essentially, the common rule represented an argument for industrywide bargaining so as to "take wages out of competition." It was adopted by the International Labour Organization (ILO), and practiced by American industrial unions until late into the 20th century. But globalized competition and outsourcing have, in effect, vitiated it.

Commons and associates rejected neoclassical economics also on quasi-ethical grounds. Commons held that "labor is not a commodity"—a tenet subsequently adopted by the 1944 Philadelphia convention of the ILO—meaning that labor, and the conflicts which arise from labor's position, versus that of the employer's cannot be approached as if labor were a commodity to be bought at a given price. For the labor power a worker furnishes for pay is integral to his or her person, and the output of such labor power is not determinate (contrary to the production function of neoclassical economics). The implicit contract between worker and employer cannot usually stipulate output with precision, hence the workshop is always "contested terrain,"—"a place of moral significance." Kaufman does not go into detail regarding this problem; be it noted that much of the history of such trade unions as the United Auto Workers can be written in terms of the unending grievances and strike actions revolving around output quantity and its composition in a prescribed time period.

Acceptance by business—industrialists, managements, financiers—of the program and ideas expressed by Commons and other social reformers was not forthcoming. A key exception was John D. Rockefeller Jr. Rockefeller had been "converted" to a conciliatory approach to labor when, in the course of a bitter conflict, a dozen women and children at the Ludlow, Colorado, coal mining camp were killed in 1913. The company was run by a company in which he and his father were major stockholders. He had at first rejected all re-

sponsibility, shifting it to the mine's management and agitators. Public outrage caused him to visit the camp under the tutelage of Mackenzie King, a well-known Canadian labor expert. Rockefeller in time favored a "collective voice" for labor and argued the common interest of labor and capital. Commons, who also wrote a few books devoted to management personnel policies, insisted on an "organized equilibrium of equality" between management and labor—equality of bargaining power. He and other reformers promoted protective labor legislation, municipal ownership of utilities, and health and unemployment insurance—arguing that were such insurance systems left to employers, coverage would be incomplete and labor costs would be driven back into competition. Kaufman writes that conservatives considered these programs "dangerously socialistic," and some of the labor-friendly academics, including Commons and Ely, were threatened with dismissal from their university positions or were indeed dismissed.

Business generally remained averse to the industrial relations ideas and policies proposed by the reformers. A relatively small number of corporations introduced what has been termed welfare capitalism, becoming more open to such organizational changes as personnel management, human relations programs, pensions, and job tenure assurance (subject to business conditions). Some arranged for workers to voice their work-related concerns. But trade unions and collective bargaining were still widely viewed as interfering with free markets and as disputing the employment-at-will doctrine and underlying property rights. Emblematic of this position, and caring not a whit about the alarms over social unrest and revolution earlier reported by Kaufman, was the refusal of steel industry employers (in 1919) to cut back on the 84-hour week over which steelworkers were striking nationwide. Raymond Hogler has written that "The defeat of the steel strike…signaled the beginning of an employer offensive against unions that significantly reduced their strength for the remainder of the 1920s…" Moreover, more than 2,100 court injunctions were imposed on unions during that decade at the behest of employers. Only the Norris-LaGuardia Act (1932) ended this practice. (*Employment Relations in the United States*, pp. 62, 107.)

With President Roosevelt's New Deal, Kaufman writes, industrial relations entered its "Golden Age" which crested in about 1960. The New Deal legislation met a key objective of industrial relations professionals by establishing the right of workers to bargain collectively with representatives of their own choosing and forbidding employers to interfere with this right or the right to form or join a union. Furthermore, company unions were declared illegal. Much of the business community supported the legislation which would in effect stop the competitive cutting of wages and spur aggregate demand, hence also reduce unemployment. Yet, parts of the business community bitterly opposed the apparent shift in workplace power to employees. Between 1937 and 1947 numerous laws in opposition to the reach of the National Labor Relations Act (1935) were introduced in Congress and in state legislature, topped by the Labor-Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act (1947). The act weakened many provisions of the original labor relations act, and also permitted states in effect to make it virtually impossible to organize within their jurisdiction.

After 1960, a few new journals appeared that dealt with industrial relations, and academic interest in the field grew somewhat in the 1970s. Its fundamental concern had been, and for a time after 1960 continued to be, the struggle between labor and capital. The instruments of this struggle on labor's side were the trade unions and collective bargaining. However, as union density declined, the labor-capital problem as a focus of public concerns lost salience. Relatively successful macro-economic policies diminished the importance of collectivist solutions. The expansion of social regulations, such as civil rights and the lifting of employment barriers to handicapped or aged persons, also contributed to the labor movement's diminishing importance. The re-emergence of neoclassical economics in the 1970s and 1980s, moreover, could not be easily countered by industrial relations professionals who were unable to offer an equally "elegant" theory.

Perhaps most important for the declining relevance of industrial relations in the United States was a loss in unions' bargaining power, as indicated by managements' pressure for "give-backs," curtailment of health and pension benefits, threats of joblessness from global competition, and priority given to shareholder value and corporate earnings results. No action could more graphically illustrate the "downward spiral" of industrial relations in the United States than the University of Wisconsin's closing of its industrial relations program in 2003—the school of labor institutionalism, the home of John Commons.

With the exception of some countries in the European Union and Scandinavian nations, interest in, and study of, industrial relations generally abated during and after

the 1980s. Kaufman discusses the historical and social backgrounds of industrial relations in all major countries where trade unions were free—including Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom, France and Japan (we cannot summarize details here). But repression of trade unions as occurred in China, high unemployment as occurred in the Russian Federation, and low levels of economic development elsewhere do not provide significant material for his discussion. In Germany and other E.U. countries, alternative regimes of employment regulation exist—such as tripartite concentration at the state level; bargaining on the industry and sector levels; enterprise regulation by means of work councils; and shop floor regulation of the labor process—but such models have hardly anything in common with American industrial relations.

Kaufman devotes a longish chapter to the work of the International Industrial Relations Association (IIRA), which was founded in 1966 under the aegis of the ILO, and remains closely associated with it (note that the book discussed here has been published by the ILO). It is not clear how successful IIRA has been in promoting the "global dialogue" for which it was designed.

Industrial relations were in part formulated in terms of the trade unions of the late 19th and the first half of the 20th centuries. But now, writes ILO in its 2003 publication, *Economic Security for a Better World*, "Old-style trade unions are in trouble…(T)he forms of voice that are going to predominate in the 21st century will look very different from the trade unions of the 19th and 20th centuries." (p. 331) Kaufman is unquestionably aware of this. His great work is perhaps the best preparation to ponder and help deal with the future of labor's voice, labor's representation.

—Horst Brand
Economist, formerly with the
Bureau of Labor Statistics

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Current Labor Statistics
Monthly Labor Review
May 2007

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 noninstitutional population** comprises all persons 16 years of age and older who are not inmates of penal or mental institutions, sanitariums, or homes for the aged, infirm, or needy. The **civilian labor force participation** rate is the proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population that is in the labor force. The **employment-population ratio** is employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

Establishment survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unemployment data by State

Description of the series

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Description of the series

Employment, wage, and establishment data in this section are derived from the quarterly tax reports submitted to State employment security agencies by private and State and local government employers 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** in-for-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 employees, employees recalled to the location after a layoff lasting more than 7 days, on-call or intermittent employees who returned to work after having been formally separated, and transfers from other locations. The hires count does not include transfers or promotions within the reporting site, employees returning from strike, employees of temporary help agencies or employee leasing companies, outside contractors, or consultants. The hires rate is computed by dividing the number of hires by employment, and multiplying that quotient by 100.

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1–3; 30–37)

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, occupational, and industry series.

Definitions

Total compensation costs include wages, salaries, and the employer's costs for employee benefits.

Wages and salaries consist of earnings before payroll deductions, including production bonuses, incentive earnings, commissions, and cost-of-living adjustments.

Benefits include the cost to employers for paid leave, supplemental pay (including nonproduction bonuses), insurance, retirement and savings plans, and legally required benefits (such as Social Security, workers' compensation, and unemployment insurance).

Excluded from wages and salaries and employee benefits are such items as payment-in-kind, free room and board, and tips.

Notes on the data

The ECI data in these tables reflect the 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	2005				2006				2007
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey):[1]											
Labor force participation rate	66.0	66.2	65.8	66.1	66.2	66.1	66.0	66.1	66.2	66.3	66.2
Employment-population ratio	62.7	63.1	62.4	62.7	62.9	62.8	62.9	63.1	63.1	63.3	63.3
Unemployment rate	5.1	4.6	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.5
Men	5.1	4.6	5.4	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6
16 to 24 years	12.4	11.2	13.2	12.5	12.0	11.7	11.2	11.2	11.4	11.1	10.7
25 years and older	3.8	3.5	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.6
Women	5.1	4.6	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.3
16 to 24 years	10.1	9.7	10.3	10.5	9.8	9.9	9.6	9.2	10.2	9.8	9.1
25 years and older	4.2	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.5
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands:[1]											
Total nonfarm	133,703	136,171	132,817	133,610	134,244	134,904	135,659	136,030	136,636	137,161	137,594
Total private	111,899	114,181	111,075	111,818	112,400	113,031	113,753	114,062	114,560	115,053	115,189
Goods-producing	22,190	22,569	22,070	22,179	22,239	22,410	22,573	22,613	22,625	22,520	22,554
Manufacturing	14,226	14,197	14,270	14,224	14,182	14,209	14,212	14,238	14,206	14,131	14,090
Service-providing	111,513	113,602	110,747	111,431	112,005	112,494	113,086	113,417	114,011	114,647	115,097
Average hours:											
Total private	33.8	33.9	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.9	33.9
Manufacturing	40.7	41.1	40.6	40.5	40.6	40.9	41.0	41.2	41.3	41.1	41.2
Overtime	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.3
Employment Cost Index[1, 2, 3]											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm[4]	3.1	3.3	1.0	.6	.8	.6	.7	.9	1.1	.6	.9
Private nonfarm	2.9	3.2	1.0	.7	.6	.5	.8	.9	.8	.7	.8
Goods-producing[5]	3.2	2.5	1.1	1.0	.8	.2	.3	1.0	.7	.5	.4
Service-providing[5]	2.8	3.4	1.0	.6	.6	.5	1.0	.8	.9	.7	.9
State and local government	4.1	4.1	.8	.3	2.0	.9	.5	.4	2.3	.9	1.0
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):											
Union	2.8	3.0	.6	.9	.8	.4	.5	1.3	.6	.6	-.3
Nonunion	2.9	3.2	1.1	.6	.6	.5	.9	.8	.9	.6	1.0

[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	2005				2006				2007
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Compensation data[1, 2, 3]											
Employment Cost Index—compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm	3.1	3.3	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.9
Private nonfarm	2.9	3.2	1.0	.7	.6	.5	.8	.9	.8	.7	.8
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm	2.6	3.2	.6	.6	.7	.6	.7	.8	1.1	.6	1.1
Private nonfarm	2.5	3.2	.7	.6	.6	.5	.7	1.0	.8	.7	1.1
Price data[1]											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items	3.4	3.2	1.6	.6	2.2	–1.0	1.5	1.6	.0	-.5	1.8
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods	4.8	3.0	2.0	.4	3.0	-.1	.3	1.7	-.9	.1	2.3
Finished consumer goods	5.7	3.4	2.5	.6	4.0	–.4	.2	2.1	-1.3	-.2	2.1
Capital equipment	2.3	1.5	.4	.0	.2	.6	.8	.2	.0	1.3	.5
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	8.0	6.5	2.4	.9	4.2	1.0	1.0	3.0	-.4	-.8	1.6
Crude materials	14.6	1.8	2.8	-2.0	19.9	.2	-11.1	1.6	1.4	4.0	8.0
Productivity data[4]											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector	2.1	1.7	2.4	1.6	2.7	2.4	3.8	1.0	-.3	1.5	1.3
Nonfarm business sector	2.1	1.6	2.3	1.6	2.7	2.5	3.5	1.2	-.5	2.1	1.7
Nonfinancial corporations[5]	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.1	2.2	10.4	-4.4	4.1	1.0	-

[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—				
	2006				2007	2006				2007
	I	II	III	IV	I	I	II	III	IV	I
Average hourly compensation:[1]										
All persons, business sector	12.9	-1.6	0.9	7.7	1.9	5.7	5.2	3.6	4.8	2.2
All persons, nonfarm business sector	12.9	-1.4	.6	8.5	2.3	5.7	5.1	3.5	5.0	2.4
Employment Cost Index—compensation:[2]										
Civilian nonfarm[3]	.7	.9	1.1	.6	.9	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.5
Private nonfarm	.8	.9	.8	.7	.8	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.2
Union	.5	1.3	.6	.6	-.3	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.2
Nonunion	.9	.8	.9	.6	1.0	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.3
State and local government	.5	.4	2.3	.9	1.0	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.6
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:[2]										
Civilian nonfarm[3]	.7	.8	1.1	.6	1.1	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.6
Private nonfarm	.7	1.0	.8	.7	1.1	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.6
Union	.3	.9	.5	.6	.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.5
Nonunion	.8	1.0	.9	.6	1.2	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.7
State and local government	.3	.5	2.0	.7	.6	2.8	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.8

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

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

[3] Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2006										2007		
	2005	2006	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	226,082	228,815	227,975	228,199	228,428	228,671	228,912	229,167	229,420	229,675	229,905	230,108	230,650	230,834	231,034
Civilian labor force	149,320	151,428	150,689	150,862	151,051	151,370	151,558	151,734	151,818	152,052	152,449	152,775	152,974	152,784	152,979
Participation rate	66.0	66.2	66.1	66.1	66.1	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.3	66.4	66.3	66.2	66.2
Employed	141,730	144,427	143,680	143,763	144,045	144,386	144,330	144,618	144,906	145,337	145,623	145,926	145,957	145,919	146,254
Employment-population ratio[2]	62.7	63.1	63.0	63.0	63.1	63.1	63.1	63.1	63.2	63.3	63.3	63.4	63.3	63.2	63.3
Unemployed	7,591	7,001	7,009	7,098	7,006	6,984	7,228	7,116	6,912	6,715	6,826	6,849	7,017	6,865	6,724
Unemployment rate	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4
Not in the labor force	76,762	77,387	77,285	77,338	77,378	77,301	77,354	77,433	77,602	77,623	77,456	77,333	77,676	78,050	78,055
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	100,835	102,145	101,754	101,857	101,963	102,075	102,187	102,308	102,428	102,549	102,656	102,751	102,956	103,046	103,143
Civilian labor force	76,443	77,562	77,310	77,390	77,457	77,319	77,339	77,616	77,823	77,936	78,123	78,334	78,384	78,375	78,452
Participation rate	75.8	75.9	76.0	76.0	76.0	75.7	75.7	75.9	76.0	76.0	76.1	76.2	76.1	76.1	76.1
Employed	73,050	74,431	74,180	74,163	74,208	74,233	74,105	74,421	74,868	74,924	75,088	75,235	75,158	75,138	75,323
Employment-population ratio[2]	72.4	72.9	72.9	72.8	72.8	72.7	72.5	72.7	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.2	73.0	72.9	73.0
Unemployed	3,392	3,131	3,130	3,228	3,249	3,087	3,234	3,195	2,954	3,012	3,036	3,100	3,226	3,237	3,129
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0
Not in the labor force	24,392	24,584	24,444	24,467	24,506	24,756	24,848	24,692	24,606	24,613	24,533	24,417	24,572	24,671	24,691
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	108,850	109,992	109,646	109,736	109,829	109,927	110,026	110,134	110,241	110,349	110,445	110,528	110,803	110,880	110,964
Civilian labor force	65,714	66,585	66,089	66,249	66,356	66,644	66,872	66,856	66,754	66,851	67,024	67,132	67,361	67,267	67,487
Participation rate	60.4	60.5	60.3	60.4	60.4	60.6	60.8	60.7	60.6	60.6	60.7	60.7	60.8	60.7	60.8
Employed	62,702	63,834	63,349	63,432	63,622	63,901	64,029	64,118	63,978	64,252	64,333	64,491	64,654	64,703	64,912
Employment-population ratio[2]	57.6	58.0	57.8	57.8	57.9	58.1	58.2	58.2	58.0	58.2	58.2	58.3	58.4	58.4	58.5
Unemployed	3,013	2,751	2,739	2,818	2,735	2,743	2,843	2,738	2,776	2,599	2,691	2,641	2,707	2,564	2,576
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.8
Not in the labor force	43,136	43,407	43,557	43,487	43,472	43,284	43,154	43,277	43,487	43,498	43,420	43,396	43,442	43,612	43,477
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	16,398	16,678	16,575	16,606	16,637	16,668	16,700	16,725	16,751	16,776	16,804	16,829	16,891	16,908	16,927
Civilian labor force	7,164	7,281	7,290	7,222	7,237	7,407	7,347	7,262	7,242	7,264	7,301	7,309	7,228	7,142	7,039
Participation rate	43.7	43.7	44.0	43.5	43.5	44.4	44.0	43.4	43.2	43.3	43.5	43.4	42.8	42.2	41.6
Employed	5,978	6,162	6,150	6,169	6,215	6,253	6,197	6,079	6,060	6,161	6,202	6,200	6,145	6,078	6,019
Employment-population ratio[2]	36.5	36.9	37.1	37.1	37.4	37.5	37.1	36.3	36.2	36.7	36.9	36.8	36.4	35.9	35.6
Unemployed	1,186	1,119	1,140	1,053	1,022	1,154	1,151	1,183	1,182	1,104	1,099	1,108	1,083	1,064	1,020
Unemployment rate	16.6	15.4	15.6	14.6	14.1	15.6	15.7	16.3	16.3	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.0	14.9	14.5
Not in the labor force	9,234	9,397	9,285	9,384	9,399	9,261	9,352	9,464	9,509	9,512	9,502	9,520	9,662	9,766	9,888
White[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	184,446	186,264	185,704	185,849	186,002	186,166	186,329	186,500	186,669	186,840	186,988	187,115	187,471	187,582	187,704
Civilian labor force	122,299	123,834	123,131	123,394	123,508	123,782	123,983	124,149	124,062	124,364	124,536	124,783	124,908	124,676	124,888
Participation rate	66.3	66.5	66.3	66.4	66.4	66.5	66.5	66.6	66.5	66.6	66.6	66.7	66.6	66.5	66.5
Employed	116,949	118,833	118,228	118,397	118,482	118,760	118,885	119,023	119,164	119,511	119,636	119,813	119,767	119,669	120,115
Employment-population ratio[2]	63.4	63.8	63.7	63.7	63.7	63.8	63.8	63.8	63.8	64.0	64.0	64.0	63.9	63.8	64.0
Unemployed	5,350	5,002	4,903	4,997	5,026	5,021	5,098	5,127	4,898	4,853	4,900	4,970	5,141	5,007	4,773
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.8
Not in the labor force	62,148	62,429	62,573	62,454	62,493	62,384	62,346	62,350	62,607	62,476	62,452	62,333	62,562	62,905	62,817
Black or African American[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	26,517	27,007	26,865	26,905	26,943	26,982	27,021	27,065	27,109	27,153	27,193	27,231	27,276	27,310	27,346
Civilian labor force	17,013	17,314	17,337	17,318	17,309	17,248	17,369	17,361	17,225	17,378	17,444	17,512	17,639	17,549	17,436
Participation rate	64.2	64.1	64.5	64.4	64.2	63.9	64.3	64.1	63.5	64.0	64.2	64.3	64.7	64.3	63.8
Employed	15,313	15,765	15,721	15,699	15,770	15,704	15,731	15,839	15,659	15,902	15,950	16,045	16,226	16,154	15,988
Employment-population ratio[2]	57.7	58.4	58.5	58.3	58.5	58.2	58.2	58.5	57.8	58.6	58.7	58.9	59.5	59.2	58.5
Unemployed	1,700	1,549	1,616	1,619	1,539	1,544	1,638	1,522	1,565	1,476	1,494	1,466	1,412	1,395	1,448
Unemployment rate	10.0	8.9	9.3	9.3	8.9	9.0	9.4	8.8	9.1	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.0	7.9	8.3
Not in the labor force	9,504	9,693	9,529	9,588	9,634	9,734	9,652	9,705	9,884	9,774	9,749	9,719	9,637	9,761	9,910

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		2006										2007		
	2005	2006	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	29,133	30,103	29,793	29,880	29,966	30,053	30,140	30,232	30,324	30,416	30,508	30,596	30,877	30,965	31,055
Civilian labor force	19,824	20,694	20,445	20,566	20,559	20,723	20,667	20,652	20,738	20,825	20,994	21,176	21,439	21,318	21,390
Participation rate	68.0	68.7	68.6	68.8	68.6	69.0	68.6	68.3	68.4	68.5	68.8	69.2	69.4	68.8	68.9
Employed	18,632	19,613	19,376	19,466	19,531	19,630	19,580	19,551	19,611	19,860	19,953	20,131	20,221	20,204	20,288
Employment-population ratio[2]	64.0	65.2	65.0	65.1	65.2	65.3	65.0	64.7	64.7	65.3	65.4	65.8	65.5	65.2	65.3
Unemployed	1,191	1,081	1,069	1,100	1,029	1,093	1,087	1,101	1,127	965	1,042	1,045	1,218	1,115	1,101
Unemployment rate	6.0	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.7	5.2	5.1
Not in the labor force	9,310	9,409	9,347	9,314	9,406	9,330	9,473	9,581	9,586	9,591	9,513	9,419	9,438	9,647	9,665

[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		2006										2007		
	2005	2006	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older	141,730	144,427	143,680	143,763	144,045	144,386	144,330	144,618	144,906	145,337	145,623	145,926	145,957	145,919	146,254
Men	75,973	77,502	77,259	77,234	77,315	77,361	77,176	77,482	77,920	77,985	78,148	78,311	78,237	78,172	78,344
Women	65,757	66,925	66,421	66,530	66,730	67,026	67,154	67,136	66,986	67,352	67,475	67,615	67,720	67,747	67,911
Married men, spouse present	45,483	45,700	45,791	45,809	45,781	45,714	45,564	45,514	45,645	45,548	45,802	45,864	46,066	46,231	46,527
Married women, spouse present	34,773	35,272	35,110	35,298	35,192	35,355	35,309	35,304	35,421	35,277	35,363	35,383	35,536	35,728	36,167
Persons at work part time[1]															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	4,350	4,162	4,009	3,964	4,152	4,272	4,250	4,157	4,099	4,305	4,183	4,232	4,246	4,212	4,278
Slack work or business conditions	2,684	2,658	2,502	2,467	2,715	2,729	2,668	2,683	2,630	2,770	2,711	2,706	2,753	2,729	2,769
Could only find part-time work	1,341	1,189	1,188	1,179	1,161	1,190	1,190	1,163	1,151	1,203	1,168	1,234	1,185	1,208	1,215
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,491	19,591	19,394	19,494	19,696	19,653	19,513	19,625	19,631	19,467	19,780	19,885	19,761	19,907	20,088
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	4,271	4,071	3,902	3,891	4,053	4,165	4,139	4,083	3,981	4,233	4,091	4,159	4,155	4,088	4,196
Slack work or business conditions	2,636	2,596	2,404	2,436	2,631	2,662	2,594	2,638	2,563	2,717	2,661	2,653	2,686	2,662	2,698
Could only find part-time work	1,330	1,178	1,180	1,170	1,154	1,185	1,187	1,155	1,142	1,196	1,140	1,221	1,165	1,187	1,196
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,134	19,237	19,074	19,142	19,285	19,272	19,179	19,235	19,289	19,170	19,423	19,512	19,410	19,521	19,677

[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		2006										2007		
	2005	2006	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	16.6	15.4	15.6	14.6	14.1	15.6	15.7	16.3	16.3	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.0	14.9	14.5
Men, 20 years and older	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0
Women, 20 years and older	4.6	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.8
White, total [1]	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	14.2	13.2	12.8	12.4	12.8	13.5	13.0	14.2	13.8	13.4	13.1	13.4	13.2	13.1	13.2
Men, 16 to 19 years	16.1	14.6	14.1	14.3	15.0	14.9	14.3	15.1	14.8	14.4	14.2	15.1	14.2	14.3	14.6
Women, 16 to 19 years	12.3	11.7	11.5	10.4	10.5	12.1	11.7	13.2	12.7	12.4	11.9	11.6	12.2	11.7	11.8
Men, 20 years and older	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.4
Women, 20 years and older	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.3
Black or African American, total [1]	10.0	8.9	9.3	9.3	8.9	9.0	9.4	8.8	9.1	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.0	7.9	8.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	33.3	29.1	33.1	29.3	25.2	28.1	31.6	28.9	31.6	26.3	27.6	26.2	29.1	29.0	25.0
Men, 16 to 19 years	36.3	32.7	32.6	32.2	30.0	32.7	35.9	32.2	38.8	34.0	32.7	27.7	34.4	35.7	25.7
Women, 16 to 19 years	30.3	25.9	33.6	26.5	20.3	23.8	27.6	26.0	26.2	19.7	23.0	25.1	24.6	22.6	24.4
Men, 20 years and older	9.2	8.3	8.5	8.9	9.0	8.5	8.8	8.3	8.2	8.2	7.8	7.3	7.5	7.4	9.0
Women, 20 years and older	8.5	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.2	7.5	7.8	7.2	7.7	6.9	7.4	7.6	6.5	6.4	6.2
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	6.0	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.7	5.2	5.1
Married men, spouse present	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.5
Married women, spouse present	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5
Full-time workers	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4
Part-time workers	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.5
Educational attainment [2]															
Less than a high school diploma	7.6	6.8	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.9	6.5	5.8	6.5	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.0
High school graduates, no college [3]	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.4	4.6	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1
Some college or associate degree	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.6
Bachelor's degree and higher [4]	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.8

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		2006										2007		
	2005	2006	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Less than 5 weeks	2,667	2,614	2,671	2,632	2,517	2,676	2,686	2,615	2,582	2,588	2,517	2,707	2,642	2,600	2,327
5 to 14 weeks	2,304	2,121	2,002	2,123	2,234	2,061	2,171	2,198	2,077	2,064	2,135	2,037	2,283	2,192	2,159
15 weeks and over	2,619	2,266	2,323	2,365	2,307	2,129	2,343	2,345	2,264	2,062	2,152	2,081	2,118	2,135	2,177
15 to 26 weeks	1,130	1,031	1,029	1,036	984	1,010	1,028	1,036	1,010	974	1,006	991	986	905	954
27 weeks and over	1,490	1,235	1,295	1,329	1,323	1,120	1,315	1,309	1,254	1,088	1,145	1,090	1,133	1,230	1,223
Mean duration, in weeks	18.4	16.8	17.0	16.9	17.1	16.1	17.3	17.3	17.2	16.4	16.3	15.9	16.2	16.4	17.3
Median duration, in weeks	8.9	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.5	7.6	8.2	8.4	8.1	8.0	8.2	7.3	8.1	8.1	8.5

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	Annual average		2006										2007		
	2005	2006	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Job losers[1]	3,667	3,321	3,414	3,476	3,463	3,373	3,351	3,289	3,195	3,088	3,179	3,236	3,440	3,453	3,238
On temporary layoff	933	921	920	912	955	976	924	892	872	958	965	958	1,021	1,022	863
Not on temporary layoff	2,734	2,400	2,493	2,564	2,508	2,396	2,427	2,398	2,323	2,130	2,214	2,278	2,420	2,430	2,375
Job leavers	872	827	811	845	876	817	854	851	804	783	793	807	797	816	755
Reentrants	2,386	2,237	2,161	2,183	2,128	2,150	2,361	2,276	2,292	2,249	2,279	2,199	2,230	2,042	2,147
New entrants	666	616	626	585	519	643	630	646	635	593	591	601	619	580	599
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers[1]	48.3	47.4	48.7	49.0	49.6	48.3	46.6	46.6	46.1	46.0	46.5	47.3	48.6	50.1	48.0
On temporary layoff	12.3	13.2	13.1	12.9	13.7	14.0	12.8	12.6	12.6	14.3	14.1	14.0	14.4	14.8	12.8
Not on temporary layoff	36.0	34.3	35.6	36.2	35.9	34.3	33.7	34.0	33.5	31.7	32.4	33.3	34.1	35.3	35.2
Job leavers	11.5	11.8	11.6	11.9	12.5	11.7	11.9	12.1	11.6	11.7	11.6	11.8	11.2	11.8	11.2
Reentrants	31.4	32.0	30.8	30.8	30.5	30.8	32.8	32.2	33.1	33.5	33.3	32.1	31.5	29.6	31.9
New entrants	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.3	7.4	9.2	8.8	9.1	9.2	8.8	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.4	8.9
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers[1]	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.1
Job leavers	.6	.5	.5	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Reentrants	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4
New entrants	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.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		2006										2007		
	2005	2006	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Total, 16 years and older	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4
16 to 24 years	11.3	10.5	10.2	10.3	10.0	10.4	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.3	10.3	9.8	9.7
16 to 19 years	16.6	15.4	15.6	14.6	14.1	15.6	15.7	16.3	16.3	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.0	14.9	14.5
16 to 17 years	19.1	17.2	18.4	15.7	15.2	17.2	17.0	19.4	18.0	17.6	17.3	16.9	16.9	16.6	16.4
18 to 19 years	14.9	14.1	13.7	14.3	13.6	14.4	14.7	14.5	15.1	13.3	13.4	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.3
20 to 24 years	8.8	8.2	7.6	8.2	8.1	7.9	8.6	8.2	8.0	8.4	8.4	7.9	8.1	7.4	7.6
25 years and older	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5
25 to 54 years	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5
55 years and older	3.4	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.1
Men, 16 years and older	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.5
16 to 24 years	12.4	11.2	11.0	11.1	11.4	11.0	11.4	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.1	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.5
16 to 19 years	18.6	16.9	16.8	16.3	16.3	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.2	16.6	15.9
16 to 17 years	22.0	18.6	20.0	17.9	17.7	18.0	17.2	18.6	19.4	19.8	19.1	19.0	17.0	19.3	17.6
18 to 19 years	16.5	15.7	14.5	16.3	15.8	16.7	17.5	16.5	16.8	14.0	14.4	14.8	15.4	15.0	14.8
20 to 24 years	9.6	8.7	8.4	8.8	9.1	8.2	8.8	8.9	8.3	8.9	8.6	8.3	8.4	8.2	8.1
25 years and older	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5
25 to 54 years	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.6
55 years and older	3.3	3.0	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.3
Women, 16 years and older	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.3
16 to 24 years	10.1	9.7	9.4	9.3	8.6	9.8	10.4	10.1	10.1	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.7	8.6	8.9
16 to 19 years	14.5	13.8	14.4	12.8	11.8	14.0	14.2	15.4	14.8	13.6	13.4	13.6	13.7	13.1	13.0
16 to 17 years	16.5	15.9	16.7	13.6	12.6	16.4	16.8	20.1	16.7	15.6	15.7	14.9	16.8	13.8	15.1
18 t0 19 years	13.1	12.4	12.9	12.1	11.2	12.0	11.7	12.3	13.3	12.5	12.4	12.6	11.8	12.4	11.6
20 to 24 years	7.9	7.6	6.7	7.6	6.9	7.6	8.4	7.4	7.6	7.9	8.1	7.5	7.7	6.4	6.9
25 years and older	4.2	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4
25 to 54 years	4.4	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5
55 years and older[1]	3.4	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.9	2.4	3.3	3.0	2.8

[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	Feb. 2006	Jan. 2007[p]	Feb. 2007[p]	State	Feb. 2006	Jan. 2007[p]	Feb. 2007[p]
Alabama	3.5	3.3	3.3	Missouri	4.7	4.6	5.0
Alaska	6.9	6.4	6.1	Montana	3.5	2.7	2.5
Arizona	4.2	4.2	3.9	Nebraska	2.9	3.0	2.9
Arkansas	5.0	5.1	5.0	Nevada	4.1	4.5	4.3
California	4.9	4.8	4.8	New Hampshire	3.4	3.7	3.7
Colorado	4.3	4.1	3.8	New Jersey	4.7	4.2	4.1
Connecticut	4.4	4.4	4.2	New Mexico	4.6	3.8	3.5
Delaware	3.7	3.4	3.4	New York	4.7	4.3	4.4
District of Columbia	5.9	6.1	5.8	North Carolina	4.7	4.6	4.5
Florida	3.4	3.3	3.3	North Dakota	3.2	3.2	3.2
Georgia	4.7	4.5	4.3	Ohio	5.3	5.3	5.0
Hawaii	2.5	2.2	2.3	Oklahoma	3.8	3.8	3.9
Idaho	3.6	3.0	2.8	Oregon	5.4	5.2	5.3
Illinois	4.9	4.6	4.8	Pennsylvania	4.6	4.7	4.0
Indiana	5.1	5.1	4.7	Rhode Island	5.2	4.7	4.4
Iowa	3.9	3.4	3.3	South Carolina	6.4	6.4	6.1
Kansas	4.4	4.1	4.4	South Dakota	3.2	3.3	3.4
Kentucky	6.0	5.6	5.7	Tennessee	5.1	4.8	4.9
Louisiana	4.3	3.7	3.9	Texas	5.1	4.5	4.5
Maine	4.4	4.4	4.4	Utah	3.2	2.6	2.3
Maryland	3.7	3.8	3.8	Vermont	3.6	4.0	3.9
Massachusetts	4.8	5.3	5.3	Virginia	2.9	2.8	2.9
Michigan	6.8	6.9	6.6	Washington	4.8	5.1	4.8
Minnesota	4.1	4.4	4.5	West Virginia	4.6	4.0	4.3
Mississippi	7.2	6.2	6.7	Wisconsin	4.8	4.9	5.0
				Wyoming	2.8	2.6	2.3

[p] = preliminary

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

State	Feb. 2006	Jan. 2007[p]	Feb. 2007[p]	State	Feb. 2006	Jan. 2007[p]	Feb. 2007[p]
Alabama	2,174,548	2,249,278	2,236,114	Missouri	3,012,290	3,058,071	3,065,072
Alaska	345,517	348,340	346,199	Montana	490,402	495,875	498,322
Arizona	2,937,270	3,022,179	3,031,502	Nebraska	973,212	980,242	976,778
Arkansas	1,363,559	1,369,805	1,379,358	Nevada	1,270,684	1,329,654	1,334,491
California	17,809,834	18,084,615	18,069,232	New Hampshire	733,948	743,245	743,880
Colorado	2,612,296	2,666,665	2,686,404	New Jersey	4,500,679	4,528,634	4,520,933
Connecticut	1,833,532	1,859,571	1,854,645	New Mexico	930,872	937,238	938,531
Delaware	437,883	444,922	445,068	New York	9,481,057	9,518,611	9,491,143
District of Columbia	315,689	320,158	320,958	North Carolina	4,411,238	4,510,816	4,522,860
Florida	8,886,525	9,135,507	9,148,124	North Dakota	355,986	362,766	364,476
Georgia	4,699,265	4,826,130	4,819,545	Ohio	5,906,507	5,976,621	5,954,975
Hawaii	639,746	648,057	648,997	Oklahoma	1,709,512	1,727,673	1,736,888
Idaho	742,322	751,235	753,976	Oregon	1,885,706	1,921,703	1,930,016
Illinois	6,551,828	6,704,925	6,677,330	Pennsylvania	6,284,073	6,351,604	6,308,242
Indiana	3,264,329	3,300,835	3,283,847	Rhode Island	574,474	580,530	579,535
Iowa	1,656,185	1,664,502	1,658,972	South Carolina	2,110,274	2,159,316	2,156,985
Kansas	1,461,091	1,478,476	1,478,841	South Dakota	428,327	435,419	436,242
Kentucky	2,027,688	2,066,150	2,069,361	Tennessee	2,960,034	3,031,519	3,035,052
Louisiana	1,988,400	1,996,573	1,999,030	Texas	11,417,454	11,578,973	11,573,803
Maine	706,483	719,617	713,534	Utah	1,291,644	1,330,465	1,332,170
Maryland	2,983,110	3,039,554	3,015,206	Vermont	359,653	363,014	362,040
Massachusetts	3,389,662	3,427,370	3,417,807	Virginia	3,963,519	4,046,503	4,048,344
Michigan	5,082,039	5,083,684	5,070,990	Washington	3,311,242	3,344,962	3,360,741
Minnesota	2,939,079	2,969,797	2,966,799	West Virginia	799,883	809,537	813,504
Mississippi	1,304,124	1,317,864	1,319,013	Wisconsin	3,054,682	3,086,915	3,094,592
				Wyoming	280,593	286,016	287,439

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

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2006										2007		
	2005	2006	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.[p]	Mar.[p]
TOTAL NONFARM	133,703	136,174	135,659	135,803	135,906	136,030	136,252	136,438	136,636	136,745	136,941	137,167	137,329	137,419	137,594
TOTAL PRIVATE	111,899	114,184	113,753	113,881	113,968	114,062	114,262	114,415	114,560	114,645	114,835	115,053	115,189	115,245	115,397
GOODS-PRODUCING	22,190	22,570	22,573	22,604	22,593	22,613	22,622	22,629	22,625	22,573	22,525	22,520	22,554	22,465	22,497
Natural resources and mining	628	684	669	678	680	684	690	692	694	700	699	705	706	711	715
Logging	65.2	65.3	66.4	67.0	66.9	66.1	65.8	65.1	64.1	63.9	64.0	64.6	64.8	65.2	65.7
Mining	562.2	618.6	602.2	611.3	613.0	618.3	623.9	626.8	630.1	635.9	635.1	640.0	641.1	645.4	649.5
Oil and gas extraction	125.7	135.9	131.6	133.2	133.9	135.6	136.7	138.3	138.5	140.4	141.4	143.2	145.1	145.9	147.1
Mining, except oil and gas[1]	212.8	221.1	219.8	220.4	220.7	221.6	222.9	221.5	222.7	223.5	221.8	222.4	222.2	222.9	224.4
Coal mining	73.9	78.8	78.7	79.1	78.7	78.7	78.9	79.0	79.1	79.7	79.4	79.9	80.0	79.7	79.6
Support activities for mining	223.7	261.7	250.8	257.7	258.4	261.1	264.3	267.0	268.9	272.0	271.9	274.4	273.8	276.6	278.0
Construction	7,336	7,689	7,692	7,699	7,698	7,691	7,703	7,719	7,725	7,707	7,683	7,684	7,718	7,641	7,692
Construction of buildings	1,711.9	1,806.0	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	1,799.7	1,801.4	1,791.7	1,797.1
Heavy and civil engineering	951.2	983.1	983.8	981.7	980.4	975.6	976.9	978.4	985.7	989.7	993.9	993.5	1,003.8	993.2	1,001.7
Speciality trade contractors	4,673.1	4,899.6	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	4,890.5	4,912.5	4,856.1	4,893.1
Manufacturing	14,226	14,197	14,212	14,227	14,215	14,238	14,229	14,218	14,206	14,166	14,143	14,131	14,130	14,113	14,090
Production workers	10,060	10,168	10,170	10,187	10,186	10,210	10,210	10,209	10,185	10,139	10,117	10,126	10,121	10,114	10,096
Durable goods	8,955	9,001	8,999	9,020	9,016	9,034	9,023	9,021	9,017	8,996	8,972	8,972	8,952	8,943	8,928
Production workers	6,219	6,369	6,358	6,377	6,385	6,403	6,403	6,406	6,392	6,365	6,346	6,349	6,325	6,326	6,313
Wood products	559.2	560.2	571.6	568.5	568.8	564.6	564.1	559.5	555.6	548.3	542.9	540.4	539.4	532.6	530.6
Nonmetallic mineral products	505.3	507.9	514.2	513.1	509.0	507.6	508.3	507.4	503.6	504.7	503.3	504.0	504.1	501.9	500.9
Primary metals	466.0	462.1	464.2	463.5	464.6	465.7	465.2	464.0	460.2	459.5	455.8	454.6	454.9	454.4	453.9
Fabricated metal products	1,522.0	1,553.9	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	1,564.9	1,566.2	1,566.1	1,563.9
Machinery	1,163.3	1,191.4	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	1,210.1	1,213.3	1,215.4	1,217.9
Computer and electronic products[1]	1,316.4	1,316.4	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	1,319.9	1,319.4	1,317.5	1,313.5
Computer and peripheral equipment	205.1	198.8	198.4	198.7	198.6	199.0	198.6	198.8	198.3	198.9	198.7	199.8	196.4	197.8	197.8
Communications equipment	146.8	144.4	145.1	145.1	145.9	145.8	143.5	143.4	143.2	141.7	144.1	143.8	143.7	143.7	143.7
Semiconductors and electronic components	452.0	462.8	457.2	460.6	461.9	464.8	466.3	466.8	467.1	466.5	468.0	466.2	470.5	468.8	467.8
Electronic instruments	435.6	437.5	436.5	438.3	437.8	440.3	437.0	438.3	438.4	437.6	437.7	438.3	437.5	436.8	434.4
Electrical equipment and appliances	433.5	435.5	433.2	434.2	435.8	438.0	437.1	438.8	438.3	438.1	436.4	437.4	437.3	436.4	437.3
Transportation equipment	1,771.2	1,765.0	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	1,741.0	1,722.3	1,724.4	1,717.9
Furniture and related products	565.4	556.3	564.4	565.1	563.3	562.4	558.4	554.8	553.3	550.0	542.4	541.1	536.6	535.8	533.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	652.2	651.6	651.0	650.3	650.1	648.7	649.0	651.6	653.5	654.6	657.1	658.2	658.2	658.9	658.9
Nondurable goods	5,272	5,197	5,213	5,207	5,199	5,204	5,206	5,197	5,189	5,170	5,171	5,159	5,178	5,170	5,162
Production workers	3,841	3,799	3,812	3,810	3,801	3,807	3,807	3,803	3,793	3,774	3,771	3,777	3,796	3,788	3,783
Food manufacturing	1,477.6	1,484.3	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	1,485.1	1,493.9	1,492.8	1,495.0
Beverages and tobacco products	191.9	194.7	194.5	194.7	193.7	194.1	194.2	195.5	195.6	196.4	195.4	195.5	197.0	197.8	197.3
Textile mills	217.6	195.6	202.9	200.8	199.2	196.4	194.7	192.4	188.0	187.5	186.3	185.0	182.3	179.1	177.3
Textile product mills	169.7	161.1	162.7	160.5	160.2	160.3	160.9	160.6	159.9	159.2	158.1	157.7	158.6	157.9	156.7
Apparel	257.2	238.4	243.3	243.2	240.2	239.5	240.9	235.6	234.8	233.2	231.4	230.4	227.7	225.2	223.7
Leather and allied products	39.6	37.4	37.7	37.8	37.7	37.5	37.2	37.0	37.1	37.2	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.4	36.6
Paper and paper products	484.2	469.3	474.4	472.1	471.8	470.1	469.9	466.5	464.6	463.4	463.9	462.6	462.4	460.5	457.4
Printing and related support activities	646.3	635.9	638.4	636.9	635.4	635.0	633.5	634.4	632.5	633.2	637.2	636.7	634.7	634.6	633.5
Petroleum and coal products	112.1	114.3	111.6	112.5	113.1	114.1	115.7	115.9	116.4	116.9	116.6	117.1	117.4	117.4	118.2
Chemicals	872.1	868.7	865.2	864.9	864.8	867.4	869.6	872.9	871.1	871.9	871.2	871.0	872.1	872.5	870.6
Plastics and rubber products	803.4	796.9	803.2	802.6	800.6	802.2	801.6	799.7	796.8	783.2	782.7	781.7	795.8	795.7	795.2
SERVICE-PROVIDING	111,513	113,605	113,086	113,199	113,313	113,417	113,630	113,809	114,011	114,172	114,416	114,647	114,775	114,954	115,097
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	89,709	91,615	91,180	91,277	91,375	91,449	91,640	91,786	91,935	92,072	92,310	92,533	92,635	92,780	92,900
Trade, transportation, and utilities	25,959	26,231	26,225	26,207	26,194	26,197	26,226	26,227	26,241	26,258	26,320	26,345	26,378	26,393	26,436
Wholesale trade	5,764.4	5,897.6	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	5,955.0	5,949.0	5,960.0	5,961.3
Durable goods	2,999.2	3,076.5	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	3,104.3	3,102.5	3,112.0	3,114.0
Nondurable goods	2,022.4	2,040.1	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	2,055.0	2,050.5	2,049.7	2,050.1
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	742.8	781.0	775.0	778.2	780.5	781.4	781.4	782.8	784.1	785.2	788.5	795.7	796.0	798.3	797.2
Retail trade	15,279.6	15,319.3	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	15,323.7	15,357.5	15,364.6	15,403.7
Motor vehicles and parts dealers[1]	1,918.6	1,907.9	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	1,908.5	1,906.8	1,910.3	1,907.2
Automobile dealers	1,261.4	1,246.7	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	1,244.8	1,244.1	1,244.9	1,243.5
Furniture and home furnishings stores	576.1	588.5	585.3	589.7	589.4	589.5	589.9	589.2	587.9	589.9	586.5	591.4	588.1	587.6	585.6
Electronics and appliance stores	535.8	538.4	544.3	542.9	541.9	541.7	540.2	537.4	535.8	534.0	531.6	531.4	535.3	538.2	538.4

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		2006										2007		
	2005	2006	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.[p]	Mar.[p]
Building material and garden supply stores	1,276.1	1,322.6	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	1,314.1	1,318.0	1,323.4	1,313.8
Food and beverage stores	2,817.8	2,827.9	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	2,843.7	2,844.0	2,849.9	2,856.3
Health and personal care stores	953.7	955.5	955.8	952.6	955.6	954.0	954.8	955.8	956.2	954.8	962.6	959.7	964.1	964.8	966.5
Gasoline stations	871.1	861.0	865.5	865.7	856.9	862.9	862.1	857.8	858.1	854.8	854.6	854.8	853.7	852.9	854.5
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,414.6	1,439.0	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	1,460.1	1,446.9	1,445.1	1,449.7
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	647.0	646.6	649.7	646.8	644.9	644.5	641.4	644.0	638.0	638.3	647.4	648.9	655.8	654.9	653.9
General merchandise stores[1]	2,934.3	2,912.8	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	2,885.4	2,923.9	2,917.3	2,956.4
Department stores	1,595.1	1,550.9	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	1,537.7	1,568.7	1,565.3	1,570.6
Miscellaneous store retailers	899.9	884.9	891.0	889.7	886.6	883.0	882.8	880.7	880.6	880.9	881.9	881.4	880.3	880.2	880.3
Nonstore retailers	434.6	434.4	428.5	428.3	430.0	430.9	431.3	431.9	435.4	438.8	445.5	444.3	440.6	440.0	441.1
Transportation and warehousing	4,360.9	4,465.8	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	4,517.0	4,522.6	4,519.6	4,520.8
Air transportation	500.8	486.5	486.4	487.3	485.4	485.2	485.9	486.7	488.1	488.1	484.5	488.3	490.8	485.5	485.5
Rail transportation	227.8	225.3	225.6	225.8	225.8	225.7	225.5	225.1	224.7	224.8	223.9	226.4	227.9	228.9	229.1
Water transportation	60.6	64.1	62.4	62.9	62.6	62.8	63.7	64.3	65.5	65.6	66.8	67.8	67.1	68.1	68.0
Truck transportation	1,397.6	1,437.2	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	1,453.6	1,457.9	1,454.7	1,457.2
Transit and ground passenger transportation	389.2	394.3	396.7	392.6	397.1	394.6	394.6	392.6	394.2	392.3	393.2	390.2	391.6	393.3	390.3
Pipeline transportation	37.8	39.0	38.5	38.6	38.8	38.9	39.2	39.4	38.8	39.6	39.8	39.7	40.3	40.6	41.0
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	28.8	27.0	27.3	27.3	27.4	26.9	26.7	26.9	26.6	26.6	28.3	27.8	27.8	28.0	27.3
Support activities for transportation	552.2	570.7	566.9	568.5	571.1	573.0	569.9	569.9	571.0	572.9	577.9	575.9	575.9	579.4	579.6
Couriers and messengers	571.4	585.3	575.6	577.3	579.9	580.9	583.6	583.7	586.4	590.5	597.2	596.4	593.0	590.6	591.0
Warehousing and storage	594.7	636.4	626.4	629.4	633.4	635.6	639.3	641.2	642.3	644.7	649.1	650.9	650.3	650.5	651.8
Utilities	554.0	548.5	547.7	548.9	548.8	547.9	547.9	547.7	547.8	546.9	548.2	549.2	549.0	549.0	550.1
Information	3,061	3,055	3,058	3,056	3,048	3,048	3,043	3,051	3,052	3,054	3,057	3,073	3,071	3,084	3,086
Publishing industries, except Internet	904.1	903.8	904.5	905.8	903.9	902.4	902.9	902.6	900.2	902.1	905.0	906.1	907.0	907.8	907.4
Motion picture and sound recording industries	377.5	377.5	385.5	380.3	372.0	375.5	372.0	376.8	374.7	374.6	371.9	378.3	378.2	385.2	387.1
Broadcasting, except Internet	327.7	331.3	328.9	330.7	331.0	331.4	331.6	332.2	332.3	332.1	333.8	335.6	335.3	337.4	337.1
Internet publishing and broadcasting	31.5	34.5	33.6	33.9	34.2	33.9	33.3	34.5	35.0	35.8	36.3	37.0	36.9	37.9	39.0
Telecommunications	992.0	972.9	971.5	972.2	972.7	968.5	969.3	971.0	974.2	975.0	973.5	978.0	975.6	976.2	973.0
ISPs, search portals, and data processing	377.5	383.2	383.1	382.1	382.8	385.3	382.1	383.4	383.9	382.2	384.9	386.1	386.1	387.3	390.0
Other information services	50.6	51.4	50.9	51.1	51.6	51.3	51.5	50.9	51.3	51.8	51.6	52.1	51.9	51.9	52.3
Financial activities	8,153	8,363	8,314	8,340	8,352	8,348	8,368	8,379	8,408	8,415	8,422	8,438	8,440	8,446	8,445
Finance and insurance	6,022.8	6,183.5	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	6,239.8	6,238.9	6,244.4	6,242.6
Monetary authorities—central bank	20.8	21.5	21.1	21.2	21.3	21.5	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.7	21.8	21.7	22.0	22.1
Credit intermediation and related activities[1]	2,869.0	2,936.8	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	2,959.7	2,961.5	2,962.8	2,957.6
Depository credit intermediation[1]	1,769.2	1,803.2	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	1,824.3	1,823.1	1,824.3
Commercial banking	1,296.0	1,319.3	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	1,336.9	1,336.9	1,334.7	1,335.2
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	786.1	816.3	807.0	810.5	813.5	812.8	817.4	820.8	825.4	830.4	829.2	829.2	831.0	831.4	834.5
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,259.3	2,315.9	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	2,333.9	2,329.6	2,333.2	2,333.4
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	87.7	93.1	91.2	91.7	92.4	93.1	94.0	94.5	94.9	94.7	94.6	95.2	95.1	95.0	95.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,129.6	2,179.6	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	2,198.0	2,201.5	2,202.0	2,202.5
Real estate	1,456.9	1,503.3	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	1,516.4	1,518.5	1,518.4	1,523.5
Rental and leasing services	645.8	647.4	642.8	644.5	648.1	649.9	648.0	649.4	652.2	652.9	650.0	650.9	651.9	652.4	647.9
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	26.9	28.9	27.9	28.1	27.9	28.5	29.3	29.4	29.6	29.6	30.5	30.7	31.1	31.2	31.1
Professional and business services	16,954	17,552	17,431	17,458	17,499	17,539	17,592	17,617	17,636	17,662	17,726	17,792	17,804	17,840	17,834
Professional and technical services[1]	7,053.4	7,371.7	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	7,499.8	7,515.6	7,544.3	7,553.7
Legal services	1,168.0	1,173.4	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	1,176.2	1,178.8	1,178.1
Accounting and bookkeeping services	849.3	889.3	876.8	879.8	881.0	885.5	884.8	881.9	893.1	893.7	914.5	925.1	922.1	927.8	924.4
Architectural and engineering services	1,310.9	1,385.6	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	1,411.4	1,419.2	1,422.7	1,424.0

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		2006										2007		
	2005	2006	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.[p]	Mar.[p]
Computer systems design and related services	1,195.2	1,278.2	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	1,303.3	1,305.2	1,311.1	1,319.7
Management and technical consulting services	853.0	920.9	905.7	908.4	911.3	912.2	918.6	922.4	926.4	944.2	949.3	953.8	958.1	967.1	970.5
Management of companies and enterprises	1,758.9	1,809.4	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	1,826.0	1,830.8	1,836.7	1,837.1
Administrative and waste services	8,141.5	8,370.7	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	8,466.4	8,457.3	8,458.9	8,443.5
Administrative and support services[1]	7,803.8	8,023.5	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	8,117.0	8,106.1	8,107.4	8,092.5
Employment services[1]	3,578.2	3,656.6	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	3,674.2	3,667.1	3,651.6	3,637.1
Temporary help services	2,549.4	2,631.3	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	2,641.6	2,641.8	2,629.2	2,621.2
Business support services	766.4	790.7	782.0	783.2	786.1	788.2	789.7	791.3	797.2	801.0	802.2	806.9	803.6	803.3	801.9
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,737.5	1,797.1	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	1,817.7	1,812.1	1,823.8	1,819.7
Waste management and remediation services	337.6	347.2	346.7	346.8	347.1	347.8	348.6	346.3	346.5	348.7	350.0	349.4	351.2	351.5	351.0
Educational and health services	17,372	17,838	17,709	17,743	17,776	17,794	17,828	17,894	17,946	17,976	18,018	18,063	18,102	18,138	18,188
Educational services	2,835.8	2,918.4	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	2,948.6	2,959.5	2,955.9	2,972.4
Health care and social assistance	14,536.3	14,919.9	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	15,113.9	15,142.6	15,181.7	15,215.9
Ambulatory health care services[1]	5,113.5	5,283.1	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	5,369.2	5,375.3	5,395.6	5,409.2
Offices of physicians	2,093.5	2,153.6	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	2,185.5	2,187.4	2,196.7	2,204.3
Outpatient care centers	473.2	489.4	487.4	487.6	487.6	488.7	488.1	490.0	492.1	494.1	492.4	493.6	494.1	496.8	494.8
Home health care services	821.0	867.1	857.6	858.5	862.5	862.1	867.6	872.8	877.7	880.7	883.5	890.9	896.4	901.1	904.1
Hospitals	4,345.4	4,427.1	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	4,469.5	4,478.3	4,484.4	4,490.8
Nursing and residential care facilities[1]	2,855.0	2,900.9	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	2,940.5	2,947.6	2,957.5	2,961.4
Nursing care facilities	1,577.4	1,584.2	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	1,596.4	1,600.1	1,605.7	1,603.9
Social assistance[1]	2,222.3	2,308.9	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	2,334.7	2,341.4	2,344.2	2,354.5
Child day care services	789.7	806.7	811.5	813.6	812.0	807.0	795.0	804.3	802.0	802.8	805.1	803.6	804.3	802.7	804.9
Leisure and hospitality	12,816	13,143	13,022	13,049	13,074	13,092	13,156	13,188	13,209	13,257	13,324	13,373	13,396	13,425	13,449
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,892.3	1,927.0	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	1,957.2	1,960.4	1,963.3	1,963.2
Performing arts and spectator sports	376.3	398.8	388.3	395.3	400.3	400.1	403.6	402.7	401.4	405.0	405.7	406.4	408.0	406.0	405.9
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	120.7	123.9	121.3	122.8	124.2	123.7	124.0	124.7	125.6	125.7	126.4	127.1	127.7	127.5	128.2
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,395.3	1,404.3	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	1,423.7	1,424.7	1,429.8	1,429.1
Accommodations and food services	10,923.0	11,216.2	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	11,415.9	11,435.8	11,461.3	11,486.0
Accommodations	1,818.6	1,833.4	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	1,863.2	1,858.1	1,860.3	1,860.0
Food services and drinking places	9,104.4	9,382.8	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	9,552.7	9,577.7	9,601.0	9,626.0
Other services	5,395	5,432	5,421	5,424	5,432	5,431	5,427	5,430	5,443	5,450	5,443	5,449	5,444	5,454	5,462
Repair and maintenance	1,236.0	1,248.5	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	1,251.6	1,246.3	1,248.9	1,255.9
Personal and laundry services	1,276.6	1,284.2	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	1,287.4	1,285.8	1,290.3	1,290.8
Membership associations and organizations	2,882.2	2,899.3	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	2,909.7	2,912.3	2,915.2	2,915.7
Government	21,804	21,990	21,906	21,922	21,938	21,968	21,990	22,023	22,076	22,100	22,106	22,114	22,140	22,174	22,197
Federal	2,732	2,728	2,731	2,731	2,729	2,733	2,739	2,730	2,729	2,725	2,719	2,713	2,718	2,718	2,716
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	1,957.3	1,958.3	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	1,948.6	1,951.1	1,951.8	1,949.7
U.S. Postal Service	774.2	770.1	771.9	770.5	770.4	771.6	777.0	769.6	770.2	770.2	769.0	764.5	767.1	766.5	766.5
State	5,032	5,080	5,060	5,064	5,073	5,075	5,078	5,088	5,113	5,109	5,107	5,111	5,117	5,133	5,134
Education	2,259.9	2,294.9	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	2,311.8	2,311.4	2,324.0	2,324.5
Other State government	2,771.6	2,785.2	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	2,798.9	2,805.7	2,809.4	2,809.2
Local	14,041	14,182	14,115	14,127	14,136	14,160	14,173	14,205	14,234	14,266	14,280	14,290	14,305	14,323	14,347
Education	7,856.1	7,938.5	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	8,015.6	8,018.7	8,025.1	8,044.1
Other local government	6,184.6	6,243.0	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	6,274.1	6,286.4	6,298.0	6,302.9

[1] Includes other industries not shown separately.

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2006										2007		
	2005	2006	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.[p]	Mar.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.7	33.9
GOODS-PRODUCING	40.1	40.5	40.4	40.6	40.3	40.6	40.7	40.6	40.3	40.6	40.4	40.7	40.2	40.2	40.6
Natural resources and mining	45.6	45.6	45.2	45.5	44.9	46.0	45.9	45.3	45.1	45.7	46.1	45.6	45.0	45.9	45.9
Construction	38.6	39.0	38.8	39.1	38.5	39.0	38.9	39.0	38.4	39.2	39.0	39.8	38.7	38.4	39.0
Manufacturing	40.7	41.1	41.1	41.2	41.1	41.2	41.5	41.3	41.1	41.2	41.0	41.0	40.9	40.9	41.2
Overtime hours	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.3
Durable goods	41.1	41.4	41.4	41.6	41.5	41.6	41.8	41.6	41.3	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.1	41.1	41.4
Overtime hours	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.3
Wood products	40.0	39.8	40.4	40.4	40.0	39.5	40.0	39.8	39.6	39.7	39.1	39.3	38.7	39.1	39.5
Nonmetallic mineral products	42.2	43.0	43.0	43.3	43.0	43.4	43.4	43.2	43.0	42.7	42.3	42.7	42.0	41.6	42.4
Primary metals	43.1	43.6	43.5	43.4	43.6	43.7	44.0	43.7	43.5	43.6	43.5	43.3	42.8	43.0	43.2
Fabricated metal products	41.0	41.4	41.5	41.7	41.3	41.5	41.6	41.7	41.3	41.6	41.2	41.0	41.0	41.1	41.6
Machinery	42.1	42.4	42.1	42.6	42.4	42.5	42.9	42.6	42.3	42.7	42.3	42.3	41.8	42.3	42.3
Computer and electronic products	40.0	40.5	40.6	40.7	40.5	40.8	40.7	40.5	40.4	40.4	40.2	40.4	40.3	40.3	40.4
Electrical equipment and appliances	40.6	41.0	41.2	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.4	40.9	40.7	40.8	40.7	40.4	40.7	40.9	40.9
Transportation equipment	42.4	42.7	42.8	43.1	43.0	43.0	43.7	42.9	42.6	42.4	42.5	42.5	42.8	42.5	42.8
Furniture and related products	39.2	38.8	38.5	38.6	38.8	38.7	38.8	39.1	38.8	39.2	39.0	39.0	38.9	38.8	38.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.7	38.7	38.6	38.8	38.6	38.8	38.7	38.8	38.6	38.7	38.8	38.7	38.5	37.9	38.5
Nondurable goods	39.9	40.6	40.5	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.9	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.9
Overtime hours	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.3
Food manufacturing	39.0	40.1	39.9	39.8	39.9	40.0	40.2	39.9	40.3	40.4	40.5	40.4	40.4	40.5	41.0
Beverage and tobacco products	40.1	40.7	40.4	40.3	41.0	41.2	41.9	41.1	40.7	40.8	40.9	40.7	40.8	40.5	40.7
Textile mills	40.3	40.6	40.3	40.4	40.4	40.7	40.8	41.2	40.7	40.6	40.4	41.0	40.6	40.7	40.5
Textile product mills	39.0	40.0	39.8	40.3	40.4	40.2	40.4	40.5	39.8	39.2	39.8	39.2	39.3	39.5	39.6
Apparel	35.7	36.5	36.0	36.4	36.6	36.8	36.8	36.6	36.7	37.0	36.9	36.7	37.5	37.0	36.7
Leather and allied products	38.4	38.9	39.5	38.9	39.2	39.0	39.2	39.5	38.8	38.8	37.8	38.2	38.2	38.0	37.9
Paper and paper products	42.5	42.9	42.4	43.0	43.1	43.3	43.6	43.4	43.0	42.9	42.6	42.4	42.5	42.4	43.1
Printing and related support activities	38.4	39.2	39.0	39.2	39.2	39.3	39.1	39.1	39.2	39.4	39.1	39.5	39.2	39.4	39.3
Petroleum and coal products	45.5	45.0	44.9	45.2	45.3	45.4	45.5	45.4	45.0	45.1	44.8	44.7	45.3	45.1	44.7
Chemicals	42.3	42.5	42.7	42.7	42.3	42.6	42.9	42.7	43.0	42.5	41.9	42.0	41.8	41.8	41.9
Plastics and rubber products	40.0	40.6	40.7	40.7	40.6	40.8	41.1	40.9	40.5	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.8	40.4	40.9
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.5	33.3	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.5	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.4
Wholesale trade	37.7	38.0	37.9	38.1	37.9	38.0	38.0	38.0	37.9	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.1	38.2
Retail trade	30.6	30.5	30.4	30.6	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.3	30.4	30.4	30.5	30.4	30.4	30.2	30.2
Transportation and warehousing	37.0	36.9	36.8	36.7	36.7	36.9	36.9	37.0	36.9	36.9	36.9	36.9	37.1	37.1	37.2
Utilities	41.1	41.4	41.0	41.2	41.3	41.2	41.6	41.7	41.4	41.8	41.9	42.0	41.9	42.3	42.5
Information	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.5	36.5	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.4	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.7
Financial activities	35.9	35.8	35.7	35.7	35.5	35.6	35.7	35.5	35.7	35.8	35.8	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0
Professional and business services	34.2	34.6	34.5	34.6	34.4	34.6	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.6	34.6	34.5	34.6	34.8
Education and health services	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.6
Leisure and hospitality	25.7	25.7	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.8	25.7	25.6	25.7	25.6	25.5	25.6
Other services	30.9	30.9	30.9	31.0	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.7	31.0

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

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

p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Annual average		2006										2007		
	2005	2006	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.[p]	Mar.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars	$16.13	$16.76	$16.55	$16.63	$16.66	$16.73	$16.79	$16.84	$16.88	$16.94	$16.99	$17.07	$17.10	$17.16	$17.21
Constant (1982) dollars	8.18	8.24	8.21	8.20	8.17	8.18	8.17	8.17	8.25	8.34	8.36	8.36	8.36	8.36	8.32
GOODS-PRODUCING	17.60	18.02	17.82	17.87	17.93	18.00	18.00	18.06	18.08	18.15	18.21	18.29	18.34	18.37	18.45
Natural resources and mining	18.72	19.90	19.49	19.66	19.77	19.83	19.86	20.02	20.11	20.26	20.43	20.52	20.60	20.77	20.77
Construction	19.46	20.02	19.67	19.71	19.87	20.03	20.06	20.11	20.17	20.24	20.37	20.44	20.55	20.57	20.68
Manufacturing	16.56	16.80	16.71	16.75	16.77	16.78	16.78	16.83	16.83	16.88	16.89	16.95	16.98	17.03	17.09
Excluding overtime	15.68	15.95	15.84	15.88	15.90	15.91	15.92	15.98	15.99	16.04	16.09	16.12	16.17	16.22	16.24
Durable goods	17.33	17.67	17.54	17.58	17.62	17.65	17.66	17.72	17.73	17.78	17.79	17.86	17.90	17.96	18.03
Nondurable goods	15.27	15.32	15.30	15.34	15.30	15.28	15.26	15.30	15.29	15.33	15.35	15.41	15.44	15.47	15.49
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	15.74	16.42	16.21	16.29	16.32	16.38	16.46	16.51	16.56	16.62	16.67	16.74	16.77	16.84	16.88
Trade,transportation, and utilities	14.92	15.40	15.22	15.30	15.31	15.39	15.48	15.49	15.52	15.55	15.54	15.58	15.59	15.61	15.66
Wholesale trade	18.16	18.91	18.68	18.71	18.79	18.85	18.94	19.00	19.10	19.09	19.14	19.20	19.25	19.22	19.32
Retail trade	12.36	12.58	12.47	12.56	12.53	12.59	12.65	12.64	12.65	12.69	12.64	12.67	12.69	12.71	12.72
Transportation and warehousing	16.70	17.28	17.06	17.18	17.16	17.28	17.41	17.40	17.47	17.47	17.50	17.53	17.49	17.50	17.54
Utilities	26.68	27.42	27.53	27.49	27.29	27.39	27.52	27.42	27.35	27.39	27.47	27.33	27.40	27.50	27.66
Information	22.06	23.23	22.96	23.09	23.09	23.19	23.30	23.36	23.44	23.51	23.47	23.60	23.72	23.77	23.83
Financial activities	17.94	18.80	18.50	18.66	18.66	18.71	18.81	18.88	19.02	19.11	19.20	19.29	19.32	19.42	19.51
Professional and business services	18.08	19.12	18.80	18.91	18.94	19.02	19.14	19.20	19.31	19.42	19.51	19.64	19.63	19.80	19.83
Education and health services	16.71	17.38	17.20	17.25	17.30	17.36	17.40	17.47	17.51	17.56	17.63	17.67	17.74	17.75	17.78
Leisure and hospitality	9.38	9.75	9.61	9.66	9.70	9.72	9.75	9.80	9.83	9.87	9.94	10.02	10.08	10.16	10.19
Other services	14.34	14.77	14.64	14.67	14.71	14.75	14.76	14.80	14.86	14.89	14.94	15.02	15.03	15.06	15.07

[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		2006										2007		
	2005	2006	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.[p]	Mar.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	$16.13	$16.76	$16.56	$16.72	$16.62	$16.63	$16.75	$16.74	$16.91	$17.02	$16.99	$17.07	$17.16	$17.21	$17.22
Seasonally adjusted	–	–	16.55	16.63	16.66	16.73	16.79	16.84	16.88	16.94	16.99	17.07	17.10	17.16	17.21
GOODS-PRODUCING	17.60	18.02	17.73	17.82	17.89	18.00	18.03	18.12	18.20	18.26	18.26	18.37	18.27	18.26	18.35
Natural resources and mining	18.72	19.90	19.57	19.78	19.75	19.74	19.79	19.90	20.01	20.26	20.45	20.61	20.72	20.81	20.85
Construction	19.46	20.02	19.53	19.61	19.78	19.98	20.12	20.23	20.35	20.45	20.42	20.52	20.42	20.45	20.53
Manufacturing	16.56	16.80	16.69	16.74	16.74	16.76	16.70	16.79	16.88	16.89	16.93	17.09	17.04	17.03	17.06
Durable goods	17.33	17.67	17.52	17.54	17.58	17.62	17.52	17.69	17.80	17.81	17.87	18.04	17.94	17.95	18.01
Wood products	13.16	13.40	13.14	13.24	13.32	13.46	13.43	13.46	13.53	13.61	13.67	13.64	13.71	13.55	13.58
Nonmetallic mineral products	16.61	16.59	16.60	16.71	16.59	16.56	16.57	16.72	16.51	16.59	16.51	16.73	16.73	16.81	16.95
Primary metals	18.94	19.35	19.21	19.37	19.13	19.14	19.17	19.34	19.67	19.39	19.73	19.45	19.43	19.33	19.33
Fabricated metal products	15.80	16.17	16.08	16.04	16.09	16.13	16.18	16.10	16.21	16.26	16.29	16.44	16.33	16.31	16.35
Machinery	17.03	17.20	16.99	16.95	17.03	17.03	17.13	17.14	17.26	17.45	17.56	17.78	17.62	17.63	17.68
Computer and electronic products	18.39	18.96	18.58	18.73	18.67	18.78	19.02	19.08	19.18	19.25	19.22	19.57	19.59	19.57	19.62
Electrical equipment and appliances	15.24	15.53	15.42	15.37	15.42	15.46	15.55	15.65	15.61	15.63	15.53	15.72	15.73	15.87	15.91
Transportation equipment	22.10	22.41	22.31	22.27	22.39	22.50	21.92	22.44	22.59	22.51	22.57	22.76	22.47	22.53	22.62
Furniture and related products	13.45	13.79	13.52	13.72	13.68	13.67	13.76	13.84	13.98	14.04	14.12	14.13	14.11	14.05	14.29
Miscellaneous manufacturing	14.08	14.36	14.30	14.37	14.40	14.28	14.53	14.51	14.47	14.47	14.38	14.47	14.54	14.50	14.57
Nondurable goods	15.27	15.32	15.27	15.36	15.29	15.27	15.31	15.25	15.31	15.32	15.34	15.47	15.51	15.46	15.45
Food manufacturing	13.04	13.13	13.04	13.09	13.12	13.14	13.11	13.15	13.16	13.13	13.18	13.33	13.42	13.33	13.36
Beverages and tobacco products	18.76	18.19	18.12	18.32	18.17	17.94	18.15	17.93	18.21	18.45	18.20	18.34	17.92	17.91	18.49
Textile mills	12.38	12.55	12.40	12.42	12.41	12.55	12.54	12.64	12.59	12.82	12.74	12.63	12.90	12.87	12.81
Textile product mills	11.67	11.94	11.79	11.97	12.03	12.04	12.13	11.96	12.02	11.84	11.98	11.90	11.98	11.96	11.93
Apparel	10.24	10.61	10.62	10.62	10.59	10.64	10.69	10.58	10.61	10.60	10.53	10.64	10.87	10.82	10.70
Leather and allied products	11.50	11.44	11.11	11.26	11.46	11.72	11.58	11.65	11.44	11.64	11.58	11.70	11.89	11.82	11.81
Paper and paper products	17.99	18.01	17.81	18.01	17.90	17.95	18.27	17.93	18.15	18.10	18.05	18.23	18.18	18.10	18.16
Printing and related support activities	15.74	15.80	15.77	15.72	15.77	15.65	15.75	15.81	15.80	15.87	15.93	15.91	15.84	15.87	15.87
Petroleum and coal products	24.47	24.08	24.58	24.52	24.09	23.67	23.44	23.30	23.87	24.17	24.44	23.96	24.90	24.73	24.66
Chemicals	19.67	19.60	19.66	19.78	19.54	19.36	19.26	19.19	19.43	19.57	19.61	19.87	19.67	19.55	19.46
Plastics and rubber products	14.80	14.96	14.84	14.87	14.87	14.94	14.99	15.02	15.03	14.98	15.04	15.16	15.22	15.22	15.19
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	15.74	16.42	16.24	16.43	16.27	16.26	16.41	16.35	16.56	16.68	16.65	16.73	16.87	16.94	16.92
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.92	15.40	15.23	15.44	15.30	15.36	15.53	15.45	15.57	15.59	15.44	15.41	15.61	15.65	15.66
Wholesale trade	18.16	18.91	18.60	18.87	18.71	18.74	19.07	18.93	19.09	19.14	19.16	19.24	19.30	19.25	19.24
Retail trade	12.36	12.58	12.49	12.69	12.56	12.60	12.68	12.62	12.70	12.70	12.52	12.51	12.69	12.72	12.74
Transportation and warehousing	16.70	17.28	17.05	17.19	17.07	17.27	17.50	17.45	17.51	17.48	17.48	17.47	17.48	17.42	17.51
Utilities	26.68	27.42	27.55	27.65	27.29	27.14	27.43	27.13	27.47	27.51	27.44	27.38	27.39	27.50	27.73
Information	22.06	23.23	22.85	23.14	23.05	22.95	23.15	23.27	23.60	23.68	23.53	23.68	23.84	23.80	23.74
Financial activities	17.94	18.80	18.47	18.77	18.59	18.58	18.81	18.79	19.02	19.22	19.19	19.27	19.29	19.42	19.49
Professional and business services	18.08	19.12	18.83	19.21	18.88	18.87	19.24	18.96	19.19	19.50	19.44	19.67	19.81	19.95	19.88
Education and health services	16.71	17.38	17.21	17.29	17.26	17.32	17.42	17.45	17.53	17.55	17.62	17.68	17.78	17.76	17.79
Leisure and hospitality	9.38	9.75	9.63	9.65	9.70	9.63	9.62	9.69	9.83	9.90	10.00	10.13	10.15	10.24	10.23
Other services	14.34	14.77	14.69	14.78	14.75	14.70	14.66	14.70	14.89	14.91	14.93	15.06	15.07	15.10	15.11

[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		2006										2007		
	2005	2006	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.[p]	Mar.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	$544.33	$567.87	$556.42	$566.81	$560.09	$565.42	$572.85	$570.83	$573.25	$582.08	$574.26	$578.67	$573.14	$574.81	$580.31
Seasonally adjusted	–	–	559.39	563.76	563.11	567.15	569.18	569.19	570.54	574.27	574.26	578.67	577.98	578.29	583.42
GOODS-PRODUCING	705.31	729.87	712.75	711.02	722.76	736.20	730.22	741.11	742.56	746.83	739.53	753.17	728.97	723.10	741.34
Natural resources and mining	853.71	908.01	874.78	899.99	892.70	913.96	906.38	909.43	912.46	940.06	942.75	939.82	924.11	942.69	946.59
CONSTRUCTION	750.22	781.04	749.95	753.02	767.46	791.21	792.73	807.18	799.76	811.87	792.30	806.44	773.92	764.83	794.51
Manufacturing	673.37	690.83	684.29	676.30	689.69	692.19	683.03	693.43	698.83	697.56	697.52	712.65	695.23	689.72	701.17
Durable goods	712.95	731.81	725.33	713.88	729.57	734.75	721.82	735.90	740.48	740.90	738.03	757.68	733.75	730.57	743.81
Wood products	526.65	533.44	525.60	528.28	538.13	539.75	538.54	542.44	535.79	543.04	533.13	540.14	522.35	514.90	532.34
Nonmetallic mineral products	700.78	713.34	703.84	716.86	718.35	728.64	720.80	734.01	719.84	715.03	698.37	709.35	685.93	680.81	708.51
Primary metals	815.78	842.94	835.64	825.16	834.07	834.50	831.98	839.36	859.58	843.47	858.26	857.75	839.38	827.32	835.06
Fabricated metal products	647.34	668.84	665.71	649.62	666.13	669.40	665.00	669.76	674.34	679.67	674.41	685.55	667.90	663.82	678.53
Machinery	716.55	728.99	716.98	705.12	723.78	723.78	729.74	725.02	733.55	745.12	744.54	768.10	736.52	740.46	749.63
Computer and electronic products	735.59	767.86	754.35	751.07	754.27	766.22	766.51	767.02	778.71	781.55	778.41	808.24	785.56	784.76	792.65
Electrical equipment and appliances	618.97	635.87	632.22	613.26	630.68	632.31	634.44	640.09	641.57	643.96	638.28	653.95	641.78	641.15	647.54
Transportation equipment	938.03	957.43	957.10	926.43	965.01	969.75	916.26	962.68	973.63	961.18	961.48	992.34	961.72	953.02	972.66
Furniture and related products	527.35	535.35	519.17	521.36	526.68	534.50	532.51	548.06	549.41	550.37	552.09	560.96	546.06	540.93	554.45
Miscellaneous manufacturing	545.21	556.16	554.84	547.50	557.28	558.35	555.05	562.99	559.99	561.44	560.82	568.67	558.34	548.10	563.86
Nondurable goods	608.95	621.78	615.38	612.86	619.25	621.49	620.06	620.68	629.24	626.59	627.41	635.82	629.71	619.95	628.82
Food manufacturing	508.55	526.02	512.47	507.89	522.18	525.60	524.40	527.32	538.24	535.70	543.02	547.86	539.48	529.20	541.08
Beverages and tobacco products	751.54	741.31	726.61	732.80	754.06	751.69	765.93	747.68	744.79	745.38	746.20	740.94	718.59	709.24	745.15
Textile mills	498.47	509.41	503.44	498.04	501.36	510.79	504.11	519.50	514.93	516.65	513.42	524.15	523.74	521.24	520.09
Textile product mills	455.52	477.56	469.24	472.82	482.40	486.42	482.77	481.99	480.80	464.13	480.40	477.19	472.01	470.03	474.81
Apparel	366.17	387.27	385.51	380.20	388.65	391.55	388.05	388.29	388.33	395.38	390.66	390.49	406.54	399.26	394.83
Leather and allied products	441.96	445.50	442.18	430.13	450.38	458.25	448.15	460.18	441.58	452.80	443.51	452.79	449.44	445.61	449.96
Paper and paper products	764.04	772.26	748.02	761.82	771.49	779.03	792.92	778.16	787.71	778.30	777.96	783.89	772.65	754.77	775.43
Printing and related support activities	604.73	618.81	616.61	609.94	613.45	610.35	609.53	615.01	627.26	630.04	627.64	634.81	620.93	625.28	625.28
Petroleum and coal products	1,114.51	1,084.03	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	1,054.24	1,115.52	1,088.12	1,082.57
Chemicals	831.76	833.59	841.45	844.61	824.59	822.80	816.62	815.58	833.55	825.85	823.62	842.49	824.17	817.19	815.37
Plastics and rubber products	591.58	607.82	603.99	594.80	603.72	611.05	604.10	612.82	614.73	609.69	609.12	626.11	622.50	610.32	621.27
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	509.58	532.84	521.30	535.62	523.89	528.45	539.89	533.01	536.54	545.44	537.80	542.05	539.84	543.77	544.82
Trade, transportation, and utilities	498.43	514.61	502.59	517.24	509.49	516.10	526.47	520.67	523.15	523.82	515.70	517.78	513.57	514.89	518.35
Wholesale trade	685.00	718.30	699.36	722.72	707.24	712.12	732.29	719.34	723.51	734.98	728.08	731.12	723.75	727.65	729.20
Retail trade	377.58	383.16	375.95	388.31	381.82	385.56	393.08	387.43	388.62	386.08	379.36	384.06	378.16	376.51	380.93
Transportation and warehousing	618.58	637.14	620.62	629.15	624.76	638.99	654.50	650.89	649.62	652.00	648.51	648.14	639.77	637.57	646.12
Utilities	1,095.90	1,136.08	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	1,144.48	1,136.69	1,157.75	1,170.21
Information	805.00	850.81	827.17	851.55	832.11	837.68	861.18	856.34	868.48	878.53	856.49	864.32	863.01	866.32	864.14
Financial activities	645.10	672.40	651.99	681.35	654.37	657.73	682.80	665.17	673.31	699.61	683.16	689.87	688.65	695.24	695.79
Professional and business services	618.87	662.23	645.87	666.59	647.58	654.79	671.48	659.81	663.97	684.45	672.62	678.62	673.54	686.28	687.85
Education and health services	544.59	564.95	555.88	563.65	557.50	562.90	571.38	567.13	569.73	572.13	570.89	572.83	576.07	573.65	576.40
Leisure and hospitality	241.36	250.11	243.64	248.01	246.38	249.42	255.89	253.88	251.65	256.41	253.00	257.30	251.72	257.02	258.82
Other services	443.37	456.60	450.98	458.18	454.30	455.70	457.39	457.17	458.61	462.21	459.84	463.85	461.14	462.06	465.39

[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	57.6
2006	54.9	54.7	55.0									
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	59.9
2006	64.6	60.6	61.2									
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	61.0
2006	62.2	60.3	65.3									
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	65.1
2006	64.6	64.4	63.8									
	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	38.7
2006	52.4	38.7	30.4									
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	39.9
2006	48.2	38.1	42.9									
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	39.9
2006	39.9	37.5	37.5									
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	41.7
2006	41.7	42.3	39.3									

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

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				2007			2006				2007		
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]
Total[2]	4,177	4,157	4,200	4,401	4,222	4,149	4,173	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9
Industry														
Total private[2]	3,715	3,702	3,735	3,928	3,746	3,666	3,689	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1
Construction	148	137	106	107	142	229	139	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.9	1.8
Manufacturing	317	364	328	362	337	330	319	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	721	658	671	767	727	660	679	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.5
Professional and business services	755	709	705	745	707	642	756	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.5	4.1
Education and health services	701	749	713	734	707	670	687	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.6
Leisure and hospitality	544	579	625	612	552	566	550	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.9
Government	467	460	463	473	477	482	482	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Region[3]														
Northeast	770	760	772	849	733	717	707	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.7
South	1,626	1,649	1,572	1,674	1,653	1,631	1,648	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
Midwest	789	769	770	810	822	783	783	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4
West	1,017	989	1,034	1,044	1,005	1,011	1,035	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3

[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				2007			2006				2007		
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]
Total[2]	4,917	4,983	4,994	4,959	4,959	4,815	4,786	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5
Industry														
Total private[2]	4,482	4,616	4,665	4,662	4,607	4,509	4,442	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8
Construction	336	345	395	341	299	298	371	4.4	4.5	5.1	4.4	3.9	3.9	4.8
Manufacturing	314	366	363	375	369	371	323	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	965	1,008	1,012	990	1,020	1,018	1,002	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8
Professional and business services	1,028	994	1,010	963	954	953	851	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.3	4.8
Education and health services	467	529	492	515	508	518	498	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7
Leisure and hospitality	859	893	903	969	956	934	881	6.5	6.7	6.8	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.6
Government	386	363	348	371	384	379	330	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5
Region[3]														
Northeast	720	727	713	768	833	709	704	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.2	2.8	2.7
South	2,019	1,969	1,979	1,900	1,899	1,837	1,836	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7
Midwest	1,031	1,097	1,061	1,150	1,167	1,184	1,093	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.4
West	1,163	1,198	1,249	1,209	1,142	1,156	1,145	3.8	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.7

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

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

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

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

[p] = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels[1] (in thousands)							Percent						
	2006				2007			2006				2007		
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]
Total[2]	4,470	4,613	4,844	4,540	4,602	4,556	4,629	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4
Industry														
Total private[2]	4,123	4,323	4,543	4,253	4,296	4,263	4,357	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8
Construction	346	373	413	387	400	322	330	4.5	4.8	5.4	5.0	5.2	4.2	4.3
Manufacturing	389	359	360	372	399	422	394	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	990	987	1,020	962	973	943	951	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6
Professional and business services	824	921	974	851	894	862	877	4.7	5.2	5.5	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.9
Education and health services	396	424	430	430	423	419	438	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	726	791	838	835	768	835	820	5.5	6.0	6.3	6.2	5.7	6.2	6.1
Government	315	298	305	283	309	294	265	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2
Region[3]														
Northeast	731	745	707	670	740	675	659	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.6
South	1,742	1,709	2,011	1,796	1,783	1,763	1,782	3.6	3.5	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6
Midwest	970	1,072	985	1,054	1,034	1,054	1,010	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2
West	1,031	1,081	1,079	1,036	1,037	1,041	1,104	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6

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

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

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

NOTE: The total separations level is the number of total separations during the entire month; the total separations rate is the number of total separations during the entire month as a percent of total employment. p = preliminary.

21. Quits levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted

Industry and region	Levels[1] (in thousands)							Percent						
	2006				2007			2006				2007		
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]
Total[2]	2,566	2,655	2,774	2,759	2,648	2,705	2,706	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0
Industry														
Total private[2]	2,400	2,513	2,625	2,615	2,505	2,571	2,560	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
Construction	135	137	144	143	141	120	115	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5
Manufacturing	185	196	211	222	229	212	223	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	591	593	661	597	594	606	573	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2
Professional and business services	443	475	486	497	498	486	461	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6
Education and health services	263	274	278	289	271	280	277	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Leisure and hospitality	510	542	565	602	489	579	590	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.5	3.7	4.3	4.4
Government	160	144	147	146	150	139	141	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.6	.6
Region[3]														
Northeast	383	359	409	367	355	322	331	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
South	1,102	1,101	1,167	1,171	1,099	1,152	1,139	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3
Midwest	541	604	543	559	595	599	599	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
West	551	592	645	638	602	629	635	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1

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

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

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

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

[p] = preliminary.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage[1]	
		September 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2005-06[2]	Third quarter 2006	Percent change, third quarter 2005-06[2]
United States[3]	8,841.2	134,988.9	1.5	$784	0.9
Private industry	8,562.2	113,752.0	1.7	776	.8
Natural resources and mining	124.0	1,895.7	3.3	761	3.7
Construction	882.5	7,852.5	3.2	829	1.7
Manufacturing	363.4	14,152.6	-.5	947	.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,899.4	25,982.1	1.1	685	.4
Information	144.9	3,034.8	-.7	1,217	.7
Financial activities	852.0	8,175.1	1.0	1,133	1.9
Professional and business services	1,437.6	17,684.7	3.1	938	1.0
Education and health services	799.9	16,992.1	2.6	748	.4
Leisure and hospitality	711.4	13,290.1	2.0	334	.9
Other services	1,128.5	4,373.4	.8	510	1.0
Government	279.0	21,236.9	.8	832	1.7
Los Angeles, CA	392.8	4,161.2	.7	894	1.7
Private industry	389.1	3,608.2	.8	872	1.2
Natural resources and mining	.6	12.2	7.4	1,184	-1.9
Construction	14.2	160.0	2.8	896	1.8
Manufacturing	15.9	463.8	-1.7	937	3.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	55.6	807.9	.8	750	.8
Information	9.0	206.4	-1.6	1,486	1.3
Financial activities	25.2	247.2	-.2	1,440	3.0
Professional and business services	43.4	603.5	1.4	978	-1.4
Education and health services	28.2	469.4	1.7	834	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	27.1	392.5	1.9	513	2.8
Other services	169.9	245.1	1.9	413	2.2
Government	3.7	553.0	.2	1,038	4.6
Cook, IL	135.0	2,553.4	.7	928	1.0
Private industry	133.8	2,241.8	.9	925	1.3
Natural resources and mining	.1	1.6	-.9	1,036	7.2
Construction	11.8	100.6	3.1	1,147	3.1
Manufacturing	7.2	245.6	-1.8	956	-.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27.5	477.6	.3	784	3.3
Information	2.5	58.6	-3.0	1,275	-2.8
Financial activities	15.5	219.5	.4	1,433	2.9
Professional and business services	27.6	441.4	2.5	1,135	-.1
Education and health services	13.2	363.4	1.8	813	1.0
Leisure and hospitality	11.3	236.1	2.0	411	2.2
Other services	13.4	93.8	-1.9	670	1.1
Government	1.2	311.5	-.8	([4])	([4])
New York, NY	116.2	2,292.3	1.9	1,421	.3
Private industry	115.9	1,852.5	2.4	1,519	.9
Natural resources and mining	.0	.1	-7.3	1,571	15.5
Construction	2.2	32.4	5.1	1,395	2.0
Manufacturing	3.0	38.9	-7.5	1,105	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.3	241.0	1.2	1,081	1.1
Information	4.2	132.4	.5	1,825	2.9
Financial activities	17.8	369.7	3.2	2,619	.7
Professional and business services	23.2	464.3	2.9	1,637	.7
Education and health services	8.3	276.2	1.5	967	-.9
Leisure and hospitality	10.7	198.8	2.1	685	-.3
Other services	16.8	85.3	1.2	855	4.3
Government	.2	439.9	-.5	1,010	-4.6
Harris, TX	92.7	1,959.1	4.2	950	2.0
Private industry	92.3	1,708.2	4.5	960	1.6
Natural resources and mining	1.4	73.7	10.7	2,286	-6.3
Construction	6.3	142.0	7.1	917	6.3
Manufacturing	4.6	178.4	5.5	1,204	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.2	409.4	3.4	846	1.7
Information	1.3	31.9	.7	1,169	1.0
Financial activities	10.1	117.4	.2	1,182	5.2
Professional and business services	18.0	320.2	5.1	1,074	1.4
Education and health services	9.7	204.0	3.6	812	.9
Leisure and hospitality	7.0	170.1	4.3	358	.6
Other services	10.6	56.0	1.4	551	.7
Government	.4	250.9	2.1	878	4.9
Maricopa, AZ	92.3	1,819.1	4.4	792	.5
Private industry	91.7	1,605.4	4.8	779	-.4
Natural resources and mining	.5	8.1	2.2	682	12.9
Construction	9.5	177.8	5.9	804	1.4
Manufacturing	3.4	136.9	2.3	1,082	.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	19.7	366.7	4.1	750	-1.8
Information	1.5	31.3	-1.3	1,024	3.7
Financial activities	11.3	150.3	2.7	1,027	-.1
Professional and business services	19.9	316.8	5.8	756	-.4
Education and health services	8.9	188.6	6.2	835	-.4
Leisure and hospitality	6.4	174.0	4.2	368	-1.6
Other services	6.4	47.8	3.0	550	.5
Government	.6	213.7	1.2	897	7.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage[1]	
		September 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2005-06[2]	Third quarter 2006	Percent change, third quarter 2005-06[2]
Orange, CA	95.9	1,517.9	1.1	$897	-1.1
Private industry	94.5	1,378.8	1.2	893	-1.0
Natural resources and mining	.2	5.1	-16.5	636	1.4
Construction	7.1	111.0	3.7	972	1.1
Manufacturing	5.6	183.4	.5	1,083	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	17.9	271.2	.2	826	.2
Information	1.4	31.1	-2.3	1,199	-3.5
Financial activities	11.5	137.0	-5.1	1,381	-5.9
Professional and business services	19.4	280.4	3.7	931	.1
Education and health services	9.9	138.9	4.8	849	.4
Leisure and hospitality	7.1	172.2	3.0	387	.0
Other services	14.4	48.5	-1.7	549	.5
Government	1.4	139.0	.3	938	-1.6
Dallas, TX	67.0	1,466.0	2.7	961	2.2
Private industry	66.5	1,306.9	3.0	969	2.1
Natural resources and mining	.6	7.4	3.4	3,640	48.6
Construction	4.3	80.4	2.4	877	2.5
Manufacturing	3.2	148.8	2.0	1,099	-3.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.8	303.9	1.4	907	1.8
Information	1.7	52.7	-2.0	1,300	2.9
Financial activities	8.5	140.8	3.3	1,285	6.4
Professional and business services	14.0	263.3	4.4	1,050	2.2
Education and health services	6.4	139.2	4.1	876	-1.9
Leisure and hospitality	5.1	128.1	4.6	436	3.1
Other services	6.4	38.9	1.2	608	.7
Government	.4	159.1	.3	894	3.4
San Diego, CA	92.5	1,321.7	.9	850	-.7
Private industry	91.0	1,106.4	.9	832	-.8
Natural resources and mining	.8	11.6	-1.6	527	.6
Construction	7.3	95.0	.7	877	-1.7
Manufacturing	3.3	103.6	-.7	1,112	1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.6	220.1	.4	695	-.3
Information	1.3	37.1	-.7	1,554	-19.2
Financial activities	10.1	83.8	-.8	1,041	-3.5
Professional and business services	16.6	215.6	1.2	1,052	4.9
Education and health services	8.0	123.5	1.3	816	1.6
Leisure and hospitality	6.8	160.0	3.5	397	-.3
Other services	22.0	56.0	1.2	479	1.3
Government	1.5	215.3	1.2	944	-.1
King, WA	75.6	1,167.1	3.6	1,044	4.7
Private industry	75.2	1,015.2	4.2	1,052	4.6
Natural resources and mining	.4	3.1	-3.7	1,193	17.4
Construction	6.6	70.5	11.0	954	.1
Manufacturing	2.5	112.4	11.5	1,198	-3.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.7	221.2	1.9	876	2.8
Information	1.7	74.0	5.2	2,812	19.4
Financial activities	6.8	76.0	-.4	1,247	6.5
Professional and business services	12.4	183.7	5.7	1,095	.3
Education and health services	6.3	118.2	2.3	796	.8
Leisure and hospitality	5.9	110.8	2.6	423	2.4
Other services	17.8	45.2	.0	537	2.7
Government	.5	151.9	-.4	984	4.5
Miami-Dade, FL	84.1	1,008.4	.6	792	1.5
Private industry	83.8	858.2	1.0	760	1.7
Natural resources and mining	.5	8.4	-2.6	487	4.1
Construction	5.8	53.2	13.6	795	-.9
Manufacturing	2.6	47.5	-3.2	700	-2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.9	249.0	1.7	705	-.8
Information	1.6	21.4	-5.4	1,139	3.5
Financial activities	10.1	71.3	3.4	1,085	.3
Professional and business services	16.9	138.2	-5.7	943	7.8
Education and health services	8.6	133.1	3.4	763	1.6
Leisure and hospitality	5.6	98.4	-.3	450	([4])
Other services	7.5	34.5	1.9	490	2.3
Government	.3	150.2	-1.4	988	1.6

[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, third quarter 2006.

State	Establishments, third quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage[1]	
		September 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2005-06	Third quarter 2006	Percent change, third quarter 2005-06
United States[2]	8,841.2	134,988.9	1.5	$784	0.9
Alabama	117.3	1,938.9	1.6	682	1.9
Alaska	21.1	324.8	1.4	798	.1
Arizona	150.6	2,629.0	4.2	753	1.1
Arkansas	81.9	1,183.9	1.5	603	.7
California	1,270.4	15,655.0	1.5	892	.6
Colorado	176.9	2,260.1	2.2	819	1.4
Connecticut	111.9	1,680.7	1.6	957	-.9
Delaware	30.2	424.6	.5	850	3.4
District of Columbia	32.0	674.2	.7	1,307	3.6
Florida	588.1	7,941.7	1.9	713	.7
Georgia	264.5	4,039.3	2.0	752	.5
Hawaii	37.4	621.2	2.3	722	1.1
Idaho	55.3	661.2	4.1	613	1.3
Illinois	350.2	5,883.6	1.1	831	.7
Indiana	155.4	2,922.7	.3	687	-.3
Iowa	92.8	1,480.7	1.2	641	.0
Kansas	85.6	1,347.3	2.4	662	.6
Kentucky	110.7	1,795.1	.9	656	.6
Louisiana	122.5	1,835.7	3.7	683	7.1
Maine	49.4	610.2	.6	636	.8
Maryland	161.5	2,545.0	.7	858	.5
Massachusetts	208.8	3,228.1	.9	950	.3
Michigan	261.0	4,278.9	-1.8	790	.3
Minnesota	165.5	2,685.1	.0	784	-.6
Mississippi	69.1	1,134.3	2.9	585	2.1
Missouri	172.1	2,725.1	1.1	691	.0
Montana	41.4	434.4	2.3	581	3.0
Nebraska	57.8	906.9	1.1	633	.0
Nevada	72.4	1,287.6	3.7	751	.0
New Hampshire	48.9	634.9	.6	774	.3
New Jersey	279.8	3,984.7	.7	931	.3
New Mexico	52.6	826.1	4.4	654	4.0
New York	573.2	8,471.7	.8	950	1.1
North Carolina	241.5	3,982.6	1.8	700	1.6
North Dakota	24.7	342.2	2.0	589	1.4
Ohio	291.7	5,350.9	-.1	725	.3
Oklahoma	97.3	1,517.6	2.2	633	3.3
Oregon	128.6	1,729.2	2.7	719	.7
Pennsylvania	335.9	5,644.8	.8	768	.5
Rhode Island	36.0	490.8	.8	763	3.7
South Carolina	132.4	1,866.0	1.8	642	1.1
South Dakota	29.8	389.6	2.1	571	.7
Tennessee	137.1	2,761.1	1.4	698	1.2
Texas	536.7	10,019.0	3.6	786	2.5
Utah	88.1	1,188.7	4.8	660	2.0
Vermont	24.7	305.8	.6	672	1.4
Virginia	220.0	3,649.5	1.0	815	-.1
Washington	214.5	2,911.9	3.3	823	2.7
West Virginia	48.2	711.8	1.2	599	1.7
Wisconsin	161.8	2,800.8	.5	687	.1
Wyoming	24.1	274.1	4.6	706	10.0
Puerto Rico	60.6	1,020.9	-1.9	439	1.2
Virgin Islands	3.4	43.2	-2.0	692	12.5

[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	2005				2006				2007	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2007	
Civilian workers[2]	98.0	98.6	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.6	102.7	103.3	104.2	0.9	3.5
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	98.0	98.5	99.4	100.0	100.9	101.6	103.0	103.7	104.7	1.0	3.8
Management, business, and financial	99.0	99.4	99.7	100.0	101.3	101.9	102.7	103.2	104.4	1.2	3.1
Professional and related	97.5	98.1	99.3	100.0	100.7	101.4	103.2	104.0	104.9	.9	4.2
Sales and office	97.7	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.6	102.4	103.0	103.8	.8	3.3
Sales and related	97.3	97.9	99.2	100.0	99.9	101.1	101.7	102.3	102.4	.1	2.5
Office and administrative support	98.0	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.9	101.9	102.8	103.5	104.7	1.2	3.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	97.8	98.8	99.5	100.0	100.8	102.0	103.0	103.6	104.1	.5	3.3
Construction and extraction	97.6	98.5	99.4	100.0	100.7	102.0	103.0	103.7	104.3	.6	3.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair	98.0	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.9	102.0	103.0	103.6	103.7	.1	2.8
Production, transportation, and material moving	98.4	99.0	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.1	101.8	102.4	102.7	.3	2.3
Production	98.5	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.4	101.0	101.6	102.0	102.1	.1	1.7
Transportation and material moving	98.2	98.8	99.8	100.0	100.5	101.3	102.2	102.8	103.4	.6	2.9
Service occupations	97.8	98.3	99.4	100.0	100.8	101.4	102.5	103.5	104.8	1.3	4.0
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	98.0	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.3	101.3	102.0	102.5	102.9	.4	2.6
Manufacturing	98.2	99.1	99.8	100.0	100.1	101.0	101.4	101.8	102.0	.2	1.9
Service-providing	97.9	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.9	101.6	102.9	103.5	104.4	.9	3.5
Education and health services	97.2	97.6	99.1	100.0	100.6	101.3	103.5	104.2	104.9	.7	4.3
Health care and social assistance	97.8	98.5	99.3	100.0	101.1	102.0	103.5	104.3	105.4	1.1	4.3
Hospitals	97.5	98.2	99.3	100.0	101.2	101.9	103.2	104.0	105.1	1.1	3.9
Nursing and residential care facilities	97.5	98.3	99.2	100.0	101.0	101.4	102.6	103.7	104.5	.8	3.5
Education services	96.7	97.0	99.0	100.0	100.2	100.7	103.4	104.1	104.5	.4	4.3
Elementary and secondary schools	96.4	96.7	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.5	104.2	104.6	.4	4.4
Public administration[3]	97.1	97.5	99.0	100.0	100.6	101.2	102.4	103.8	105.6	1.7	5.0
Private industry workers	98.2	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.5	103.2	104.0	.8	3.2
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	98.5	99.1	99.6	100.0	101.1	101.9	102.9	103.5	104.6	1.1	3.5
Management, business, and financial	99.1	99.6	99.7	100.0	101.3	102.0	102.7	103.1	104.3	1.2	3.0
Professional and related	98.0	98.8	99.5	100.0	101.0	101.8	103.1	103.9	104.9	1.0	3.9
Sales and office	97.8	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.6	102.3	102.9	103.7	.8	3.2
Sales and related	97.2	97.9	99.2	100.0	99.9	101.1	101.7	102.3	102.4	.1	2.5
Office and administrative support	98.1	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.9	102.7	103.4	104.5	1.1	3.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	97.9	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.8	102.1	103.0	103.6	104.0	.4	3.2
Construction and extraction	97.7	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.7	102.2	103.1	103.7	104.4	.7	3.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair	98.1	99.3	99.6	100.0	100.9	102.1	103.0	103.4	103.5	.1	2.6
Production, transportation, and material moving	98.5	99.0	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.1	101.7	102.3	102.5	.2	2.1
Production	98.6	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.4	101.0	101.6	102.0	102.1	.1	1.7
Transportation and material moving	98.3	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.4	101.2	102.0	102.6	103.1	.5	2.7
Service occupations	98.5	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.5	102.3	103.1	104.5	1.4	3.7
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries	98.0	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.3	101.3	102.0	102.5	102.9	.4	2.6
Management, professional, and related	98.0	99.2	100.2	100.0	100.2	100.7	101.6	102.0	102.7	.7	2.5
Sales and office	96.8	98.0	99.7	100.0	99.9	102.7	102.1	102.8	103.0	.2	3.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	97.9	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.9	102.7	103.3	104.0	.7	3.4
Production, transportation, and material moving	98.6	99.2	99.8	100.0	100.3	101.0	101.6	102.0	102.1	.1	1.8
Construction	97.4	98.5	99.7	100.0	100.7	101.9	103.0	103.6	104.7	1.1	4.0
Manufacturing	98.2	99.1	99.8	100.0	100.1	101.0	101.4	101.8	102.0	.2	1.9
Management, professional, and related	97.6	98.9	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.5	101.3	101.4	102.0	.6	2.0
Sales and office	97.6	98.7	99.9	100.0	99.5	102.8	101.3	102.1	102.4	.3	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	98.3	99.2	99.5	100.0	100.1	100.8	101.5	102.1	101.7	-.4	1.6
Production, transportation, and material moving	98.7	99.3	99.8	100.0	100.2	100.9	101.5	101.9	101.9	.0	1.7
Service-providing industries	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	101.0	101.8	102.7	103.4	104.3	.9	3.3
Management, professional, and related	98.6	99.1	99.5	100.0	101.3	102.2	103.2	103.8	105.0	1.2	3.7
Sales and office	97.9	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.6	101.5	102.3	102.9	103.7	.8	3.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	97.9	99.0	99.4	100.0	101.2	102.5	103.6	104.0	104.0	.0	2.8
Production, transportation, and material moving	98.3	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.3	101.9	102.6	103.0	.4	2.4
Service occupations	98.5	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.5	102.3	103.1	104.5	1.4	3.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	98.1	98.5	99.4	100.0	100.8	101.4	102.4	103.0	103.1	.1	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2005				2006				2007	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2007	
Wholesale trade	97.7	97.7	99.2	100.0	100.3	100.8	102.4	102.9	103.7	0.8	3.4
Retail trade	98.1	98.8	99.5	100.0	100.6	101.2	101.9	102.7	102.9	.2	2.3
Transportation and warehousing	98.4	98.6	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.0	101.6	102.2	102.8	.6	2.4
Utilities	98.1	99.3	99.5	100.0	107.8	109.3	110.1	110.4	102.8	-6.9	-4.6
Information	98.3	99.2	99.5	100.0	100.9	102.1	103.0	103.2	104.3	1.1	3.4
Financial activities	98.4	99.4	99.2	100.0	101.2	101.8	102.1	102.5	104.2	1.7	3.0
Finance and insurance	98.7	100.0	99.5	100.0	101.5	102.4	102.6	102.9	104.6	1.7	3.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	96.9	96.7	98.6	100.0	99.8	99.3	100.2	100.8	102.2	1.4	2.4
Professional and business services	99.1	99.5	99.6	100.0	101.1	102.2	102.9	103.5	104.7	1.2	3.6
Education and health services	97.7	98.4	99.3	100.0	101.0	101.8	103.2	104.1	105.1	1.0	4.1
Education services	97.1	97.5	99.6	100.0	100.7	101.5	103.2	104.2	104.5	.3	3.8
Health care and social assistance	97.8	98.5	99.3	100.0	101.1	101.9	103.2	104.1	105.2	1.1	4.1
Hospitals	97.5	98.2	99.2	100.0	101.3	102.0	103.2	103.9	105.0	1.1	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	98.5	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.3	102.4	103.7	105.3	1.5	4.7
Accommodation and food services	98.7	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.5	101.4	102.5	104.0	105.8	1.7	5.3
Other services, except public administration	98.0	98.6	99.9	100.0	101.4	102.7	103.6	104.0	105.7	1.6	4.2
State and local government workers	96.9	97.2	99.1	100.0	100.5	100.9	103.2	104.1	105.1	1.0	4.6
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	97.0	97.3	99.0	100.0	100.3	100.8	103.3	104.0	104.9	.9	4.6
Professional and related	96.8	97.1	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.8	103.4	104.0	104.8	.8	4.6
Sales and office	97.5	97.6	99.3	100.0	100.9	101.5	103.3	104.1	105.6	1.4	4.7
Office and administrative support	97.4	97.5	99.2	100.0	101.0	101.6	103.5	104.2	105.7	1.4	4.7
Service occupations	96.2	96.7	99.1	100.0	100.6	101.2	103.1	104.5	105.4	.9	4.8
Workers by industry											
Education and health services	96.7	97.0	99.0	100.0	100.3	100.8	103.7	104.3	104.8	.5	4.5
Education services	96.6	96.9	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.5	104.1	104.6	.5	4.4
Schools	96.6	96.9	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.5	104.1	104.6	.5	4.4
Elementary and secondary schools	96.4	96.6	98.8	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.6	104.2	104.7	.5	4.5
Health care and social assistance	97.6	98.0	99.5	100.0	101.3	102.9	105.1	105.7	107.1	1.3	5.7
Hospitals	97.6	98.0	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.3	103.3	104.3	105.6	1.2	4.7
Public administration[3]	97.1	97.5	99.0	100.0	100.6	101.2	102.4	103.8	105.6	1.7	5.0

[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	2005				2006				2007	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2007	
Civilian workers[1]	98.1	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.5	102.6	103.2	104.3	1.1	3.6
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	98.3	98.8	99.4	100.0	100.8	101.6	102.9	103.6	104.7	1.1	3.9
Management, business, and financial	99.1	99.5	99.6	100.0	101.2	102.0	102.7	103.1	104.7	1.6	3.5
Professional and related	97.8	98.3	99.3	100.0	100.6	101.4	103.1	103.8	104.7	.9	4.1
Sales and office	97.8	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.4	101.6	102.4	103.0	103.8	.8	3.4
Sales and related	97.3	97.8	99.2	100.0	99.8	101.3	102.0	102.5	102.7	.2	2.9
Office and administrative support	98.2	98.8	99.4	100.0	100.8	101.8	102.6	103.3	104.5	1.2	3.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	97.8	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.7	103.4	104.3	.9	3.6
Construction and extraction	97.8	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.7	101.9	102.9	103.7	104.6	.9	3.9
Installation, maintenance, and repair	97.8	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.6	101.6	102.6	103.1	103.8	.7	3.2
Production, transportation, and material moving	98.3	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.2	101.9	102.5	103.2	.7	2.6
Production	98.2	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.2	101.8	102.3	103.2	.9	2.5
Transportation and material moving	98.4	98.9	99.7	100.0	100.5	101.2	102.1	102.7	103.3	.6	2.8
Service occupations	98.2	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.5	101.2	102.2	103.2	104.6	1.4	4.1
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	97.9	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.3	102.9	103.9	1.0	3.2
Manufacturing	98.2	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.7	101.7	101.9	102.3	103.3	1.0	2.6
Service-providing	98.2	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.5	102.7	103.3	104.3	1.0	3.6
Education and health services	97.6	98.0	99.1	100.0	100.4	101.1	103.1	103.8	104.4	.6	4.0
Health care and social assistance	98.0	98.5	99.2	100.0	100.8	101.8	103.2	104.1	105.1	1.0	4.3
Hospitals	97.6	98.2	99.2	100.0	100.9	101.7	102.9	103.8	104.8	1.0	3.9
Nursing and residential care facilities	97.7	98.4	99.1	100.0	100.7	101.2	102.2	103.3	104.1	.8	3.4
Education services	97.4	97.6	99.0	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.0	103.5	103.7	.2	3.5
Elementary and secondary schools	97.1	97.3	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.3	102.9	103.4	103.6	.2	3.6
Public administration[2]	97.9	98.3	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.1	102.0	103.5	104.5	1.0	4.0
Private industry workers	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.7	102.5	103.2	104.3	1.1	3.6
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	98.6	99.2	99.6	100.0	101.1	102.0	103.0	103.6	104.9	1.3	3.8
Management, business, and financial	99.2	99.7	99.5	100.0	101.3	102.2	102.8	103.1	104.7	1.6	3.4
Professional and related	98.2	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.9	101.8	103.1	104.0	105.1	1.1	4.2
Sales and office	97.8	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.4	101.6	102.4	103.0	103.8	.8	3.4
Sales and related	97.3	97.8	99.2	100.0	99.8	101.3	102.0	102.6	102.8	.2	3.0
Office and administrative support	98.2	99.0	99.4	100.0	100.9	101.9	102.6	103.3	104.5	1.2	3.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	97.8	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.8	103.4	104.2	.8	3.5
Construction and extraction	97.8	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.7	102.0	103.0	103.7	104.7	1.0	4.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair	97.8	99.1	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.6	102.6	103.0	103.7	.7	3.0
Production, transportation, and material moving	98.3	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.2	101.8	102.4	103.1	.7	2.5
Production	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.2	101.7	102.2	103.1	.9	2.4
Transportation and material moving	98.5	98.9	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.2	102.0	102.6	103.2	.6	2.8
Service occupations	98.6	99.0	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.3	102.0	102.9	104.6	1.7	4.0
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries	97.9	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.3	102.9	103.9	1.0	3.2
Management, professional, and related	98.0	98.8	99.7	100.0	101.1	101.7	102.4	102.8	104.4	1.6	3.3
Sales and office	96.8	97.9	99.7	100.0	99.8	103.4	102.2	103.1	103.4	.3	3.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	97.9	98.6	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.9	102.7	103.4	104.4	1.0	3.7
Production, transportation, and material moving	98.2	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.3	101.9	102.4	103.2	.8	2.5
Construction	97.3	98.3	99.4	100.0	100.6	102.0	102.9	103.7	104.9	1.2	4.3
Manufacturing	98.2	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.7	101.7	101.9	102.3	103.3	1.0	2.6
Management, professional, and related	98.2	98.9	99.9	100.0	101.1	101.5	102.2	102.3	103.8	1.5	2.7
Sales and office	97.9	98.6	100.0	100.0	99.5	103.8	101.1	102.0	102.4	.4	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	97.8	98.6	99.1	100.0	100.9	101.7	102.3	103.0	103.8	.8	2.9
Production, transportation, and material moving	98.3	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.3	101.8	102.3	103.1	.8	2.4
Service-providing industries	98.4	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.6	103.3	104.4	1.1	3.6
Management, professional, and related	98.7	99.2	99.6	100.0	101.1	102.0	103.1	103.7	105.0	1.3	3.9
Sales and office	97.9	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.4	102.4	102.9	103.8	.9	3.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	97.8	98.9	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.8	103.0	103.4	103.9	.5	3.2
Production, transportation, and material moving	98.5	98.9	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.0	101.7	102.4	103.0	.6	2.6
Service occupations	98.6	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.3	102.0	102.9	104.6	1.7	4.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	97.9	98.4	99.5	100.0	100.4	100.9	102.1	102.7	103.2	.5	2.8

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2005				2006				2007	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2007	
Civilian workers	97.6	98.3	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.6	102.8	103.6	104.0	0.4	3.1
Private industry workers	98.1	99.0	99.7	100.0	101.0	101.7	102.5	103.1	103.2	.1	2.2
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	98.2	99.0	99.8	100.0	101.3	101.8	102.8	103.4	103.8	.4	2.5
Sales and office	97.6	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.8	101.6	102.0	102.9	103.4	.5	2.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	98.0	99.3	99.8	100.0	101.1	102.7	103.5	104.0	103.4	-.6	2.3
Production, transportation, and material moving	98.7	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.1	101.0	101.6	102.0	101.2	-.8	1.1
Service occupations	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	101.5	102.2	103.0	103.6	104.2	.6	2.7
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	98.3	99.6	100.4	100.0	99.6	100.4	101.3	101.7	100.9	-.8	1.3
Manufacturing	98.3	99.4	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.7	100.5	100.8	99.6	-1.2	.6
Service-providing	98.1	98.7	99.4	100.0	101.5	102.3	103.0	103.7	104.1	.4	2.6
State and local government workers	95.5	96.0	99.0	100.0	100.7	101.3	104.1	105.2	107.0	1.7	6.3

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	2005				2006				2007	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2007	
COMPENSATION											
Workers by bargaining status[1]											
Union	97.9	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.5	101.8	102.4	103.0	102.7	-0.3	2.2
Goods-producing	97.7	98.8	99.6	100.0	99.9	101.2	101.8	102.2	101.5	-.7	1.6
Manufacturing	98.3	99.1	99.7	100.0	99.3	100.1	100.5	100.8	99.2	-1.6	-.1
Service-providing	98.1	98.8	99.6	100.0	101.0	102.2	102.9	103.6	103.7	.1	2.7
Nonunion	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.7	102.6	103.2	104.2	1.0	3.3
Goods-producing	98.1	99.0	99.9	100.0	100.5	101.4	102.0	102.5	103.3	.8	2.8
Manufacturing	98.2	99.1	99.8	100.0	100.3	101.3	101.7	102.1	102.8	.7	2.5
Service-providing	98.3	98.9	99.4	100.0	101.0	101.8	102.7	103.4	104.4	1.0	3.4
Workers by region[1]											
Northeast	97.6	98.5	99.2	100.0	100.9	101.8	102.5	103.3	104.0	.7	3.1
South	98.9	99.3	99.7	100.0	101.0	101.6	102.8	103.5	104.3	.8	3.3
Midwest	97.8	98.4	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.7	102.3	102.8	103.3	.5	2.6
West	98.4	99.3	99.7	100.0	100.6	101.8	102.5	103.0	104.2	1.2	3.6
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers by bargaining status[1]											
Union	97.9	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.3	101.2	101.7	102.3	102.8	.5	2.5
Goods-producing	97.5	98.5	99.2	100.0	100.5	101.6	101.9	102.3	102.7	.4	2.2
Manufacturing	97.6	98.3	99.0	100.0	100.6	101.2	101.4	101.7	102.0	.3	1.4
Service-providing	98.2	99.0	99.7	100.0	100.1	100.9	101.6	102.2	102.9	.7	2.8
Nonunion	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.8	102.7	103.3	104.5	1.2	3.7
Goods-producing	98.0	98.7	99.6	100.0	100.7	101.9	102.4	103.0	104.2	1.2	3.5
Manufacturing	98.4	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.0	102.5	103.6	1.1	2.9
Service-providing	98.4	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.7	103.4	104.6	1.2	3.8
Workers by region[1]											
Northeast	97.8	98.6	99.2	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.5	103.1	104.0	.9	3.2
South	98.9	99.3	99.7	100.0	101.0	101.6	102.9	103.6	104.6	1.0	3.6
Midwest	97.8	98.2	99.4	100.0	100.4	101.4	102.0	102.6	103.6	1.0	3.2
West	98.4	99.3	99.6	100.0	100.7	102.1	102.7	103.2	104.8	1.6	4.1

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

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

34. National Compensation Survey: retirement benefits in private industry by access, participation, and selected series, 2003–2006

Series	Year			
	2003	2004	2005	2006
All retirement				
Percentage of workers with access				
All workers	57	59	60	60
White-collar occupations	67	69	70	69
Blue-collar occupations	59	59	60	62
Service occupations	28	31	32	34
Full-time	67	68	69	69
Part-time	24	27	27	29
Union	86	84	88	84
Nonunion	54	56	56	57
Average wage less than $15 per hour	45	46	46	47
Average wage $15 per hour or higher	76	77	78	77
Goods-producing industries	70	70	71	73
Service-producing industries	53	55	56	56
Establishments with 1–99 workers	42	44	44	44
Establishments with 100 or more workers	75	77	78	78
Percentage of workers participating				
All workers	49	50	50	51
White-collar occupations	59	61	61	60
Blue-collar occupations	50	50	51	52
Service occupations	21	22	22	24
Full-time	58	60	60	60
Part-time	18	20	19	21
Union	83	81	85	80
Nonunion	45	47	46	47
Average wage less than $15 per hour	35	36	35	36
Average wage $15 per hour or higher	70	71	71	70
Goods-producing industries	63	63	64	64
Service-producing industries	45	47	47	47
Establishments with 1–99 workers	35	37	37	37
Establishments with 100 or more workers	65	67	67	67
Take-up rate (all workers)[1]	–	–	85	85
Defined benefit				
Percentage of workers with access				
All workers	20	21	22	21
White-collar occupations	23	24	25	23
Blue-collar occupations	24	26	26	25
Service occupations	8	6	7	8
Full-time	24	25	25	24
Part-time	8	9	10	9
Union	74	70	73	70
Nonunion	15	16	16	15
Average wage less than $15 per hour	12	11	12	11
Average wage $15 per hour or higher	34	35	35	34
Goods-producing industries	31	32	33	32
Service-producing industries	17	18	19	18
Establishments with 1–99 workers	9	9	10	9
Establishments with 100 or more workers	34	35	37	35
Percentage of workers participating				
All workers	20	21	21	20
White-collar occupations	22	24	24	22
Blue-collar occupations	24	25	26	25
Service occupations	7	6	7	7
Full-time	24	24	25	23
Part-time	8	9	9	8
Union	72	69	72	68
Nonunion	15	15	15	14
Average wage less than $15 per hour	11	11	11	10

See footnotes at end of table.

34. Continued—National Compensation Survey: retirement benefits in private industry by access, participation, and selected series, 2003–2006

Series	Year			
	2003	2004	2005	2006
Average wage $15 per hour or higher	33	35	34	33
Goods-producing industries	31	31	32	31
Service-producing industries	16	18	18	17
Establishments with 1–99 workers	8	9	9	9
Establishments with 100 or more workers	33	34	36	33
Take-up rate (all workers)[1]	–	–	97	96
Defined contribution				
Percentage of workers with access				
All workers	51	53	53	54
White-collar occupations	62	64	64	65
Blue-collar occupations	49	49	50	53
Service occupations	23	27	28	30
Full-time	60	62	62	63
Part-time	21	23	23	25
Union	45	48	49	50
Nonunion	51	53	54	55
Average wage less than $15 per hour	40	41	41	43
Average wage $15 per hour or higher	67	68	69	69
Goods-producing industries	60	60	61	63
Service-producing industries	48	50	51	52
Establishments with 1–99 workers	38	40	40	41
Establishments with 100 or more workers	65	68	69	70
Percentage of workers participating				
All workers	40	42	42	43
White-collar occupations	51	53	53	53
Blue-collar occupations	38	38	38	40
Service occupations	16	18	18	20
Full-time	48	50	50	51
Part-time	14	14	14	16
Union	39	42	43	44
Nonunion	40	42	41	43
Average wage less than $15 per hour	29	30	29	31
Average wage $15 per hour or higher	57	59	59	58
Goods-producing industries	49	49	50	51
Service-producing industries	37	40	39	40
Establishments with 1–99 workers	31	32	32	33
Establishments with 100 or more workers	51	53	53	54
Take-up rate (all workers)[1]	–	–	78	79
Employee contribution requirement				
Employee contribution required	–	–	61	61
Employee contribution not required	–	–	31	33
Not determinable	–	–	8	6
Percent of establishments				
Offering retirement plans	47	48	51	48
Offering defined benefit plans	10	10	11	10
Offering defined contribution plans	45	46	48	47

[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, 2003–2006

Series	Year			
	2003	2004	2005	2006
Medical insurance				
Percentage of workers with access				
All workers	60	69	70	71
White-collar occupations	65	76	77	77
Blue-collar occupations	64	76	77	77
Service occupations	38	42	44	45
Full-time	73	84	85	85
Part-time	17	20	22	22
Union	67	89	92	89
Nonunion	59	67	68	68
Average wage less than $15 per hour	51	57	58	57
Average wage $15 per hour or higher	74	86	87	88
Goods-producing industries	68	83	85	86
Service-producing industries	57	65	66	66
Establishments with 1–99 workers	49	58	59	59
Establishments with 100 or more workers	72	82	84	84
Percentage of workers participating				
All workers	45	53	53	52
White-collar occupations	50	59	58	57
Blue-collar occupations	51	60	61	60
Service occupations	22	24	27	27
Full-time	56	66	66	64
Part-time	9	11	12	13
Union	60	81	83	80
Nonunion	44	50	49	49
Average wage less than $15 per hour	35	40	39	38
Average wage $15 per hour or higher	61	71	72	71
Goods-producing industries	57	69	70	70
Service-producing industries	42	48	48	47
Establishments with 1–99 workers	36	43	43	43
Establishments with 100 or more workers	55	64	65	63
Take-up rate (all workers)[1]	–	–	75	74
Dental				
Percentage of workers with access				
All workers	40	46	46	46
White-collar occupations	47	53	54	53
Blue-collar occupations	40	47	47	46
Service occupations	22	25	25	27
Full-time	49	56	56	55
Part-time	9	13	14	15
Union	57	73	73	69
Nonunion	38	43	43	43
Average wage less than $15 per hour	30	34	34	34
Average wage $15 per hour or higher	55	63	62	62
Goods-producing industries	48	56	56	56
Service-producing industries	37	43	43	43
Establishments with 1–99 workers	27	31	31	31
Establishments with 100 or more workers	55	64	65	64
Percentage of workers participating				
All workers	32	37	36	36
White-collar occupations	37	43	42	41
Blue-collar occupations	33	40	39	38
Service occupations	15	16	17	18
Full-time	40	46	45	44
Part-time	6	8	9	10
Union	51	68	67	63
Nonunion	30	33	33	33
Average wage less than $15 per hour	22	26	24	23

See footnotes at end of table.

35. Continued—National Compensation Survey: health insurance benefits in private industry by access, participation, and selected series, 2003–2006

Series	Year			
	2003	2004	2005	2006
Average wage $15 per hour or higher	47	53	52	52
Goods-producing industries	42	49	49	49
Service-producing industries	29	33	33	32
Establishments with 1–99 workers	21	24	24	24
Establishments with 100 or more workers	44	52	51	50
Take-up rate (all workers)[1]	–	–	78	78
Vision care				
Percentage of workers with access	25	29	29	29
Percentage of workers participating	19	22	22	22
Outpatient prescription drug coverage				
Percentage of workers with access	–	–	64	67
Percentage of workers participating	–	–	48	49
Percent of establishments offering healthcare benefits	58	61	63	62
Percentage of medical premium paid by employer and employee				
Single coverage				
Employer share	82	82	82	82
Employee share	18	18	18	18
Family coverage				
Employer share	70	69	71	70
Employee share	30	31	29	30

[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, 2003–2006

Benefit	Year			
	2003	2004	2005	2006
Life insurance	50	51	52	52
Short-term disabilty insurance	39	39	40	39
Long-term disability insurance	30	30	30	30
Long-term care insurance	11	11	11	12
Flexible work place	4	4	4	4
Section 125 cafeteria benefits				
Flexible benefits	–	–	17	17
Dependent care reimbursement account	–	–	29	30
Healthcare reimbursement account	–	–	31	32
Health Savings Account	–	–	5	6
Employee assistance program	–	–	40	40
Paid leave				
Holidays	79	77	77	76
Vacations	79	77	77	77
Sick leave	–	59	58	57
Personal leave	–	–	36	37
Family leave				
Paid family leave	–	–	7	8
Unpaid family leave	–	–	81	82
Employer assistance for childcare	18	14	14	15
Nonproduction bonuses	49	47	47	46

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		2006										2007		
	2005	2006	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.[p]	Mar.[p]
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period	22	20	2	2	1	4	1	4	1	3	1	0	0	1	2
In effect during period	24	23	5	6	5	7	4	6	6	5	5	3	2	2	3
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands)	99.6	70.1	4.2	3.1	5.0	10.8	3.0	19.6	3.9	15.0	1.9	.0	.0	2.8	7.8
In effect during period (in thousands)	102.2	191.0	12.9	14.2	13.9	18.2	10.4	25.8	22.2	19.9	20.6	16.3	3.7	4.6	9.6
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands)	1,736.1	2,687.5	261.5	176.1	179.8	188.0	146.8	215.4	247.7	342.7	349.2	326.0	58.8	73.4	142.8
Percent of estimated working time [1]	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	0	0	0

[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		2006										2007		
	2005	2006	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items	195.3	201.6	199.8	201.5	202.5	202.9	203.5	203.9	202.9	201.8	201.5	201.8	202.416	203.499	205.352
All items (1967 = 100)	585.0	603.9	598.6	603.5	606.5	607.8	609.6	610.9	607.9	604.6	603.6	604.5	606.348	609.594	615.145
Food and beverages	191.2	195.7	194.5	194.2	194.7	195.1	195.6	196.0	196.7	197.5	197.2	197.4	199.198	200.402	200.869
Food	190.7	195.2	194.0	193.7	194.2	194.5	195.0	195.5	196.2	197.1	196.8	197.0	198.812	200.000	200.403
Food at home	189.8	193.1	192.3	191.5	191.9	192.2	192.6	193.1	194.1	195.1	194.3	194.3	196.671	198.193	198.766
Cereals and bakery products	209.0	212.8	210.9	210.9	211.9	212.8	214.6	214.6	213.6	214.6	214.5	214.8	216.276	219.041	218.458
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	184.7	186.6	185.9	185.5	184.7	186.0	185.1	187.1	188.0	188.1	188.4	188.6	189.609	190.491	192.508
Dairy and related products[1]	182.4	181.4	183.0	181.3	181.0	179.6	180.8	180.0	179.9	182.0	180.6	181.0	183.453	183.779	185.724
Fruits and vegetables	241.4	252.9	248.5	246.6	248.0	248.0	249.1	249.2	258.2	261.6	256.8	257.2	262.949	268.565	263.910
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	144.4	147.4	148.0	146.3	146.6	146.6	146.3	146.9	147.5	148.3	148.9	148.5	151.127	151.716	153.894
Other foods at home	167.0	169.6	169.2	168.8	170.0	170.0	171.0	170.6	169.8	170.1	169.2	168.7	170.878	171.483	171.819
Sugar and sweets	165.2	171.5	170.1	171.0	171.3	171.9	173.3	173.5	172.1	172.5	172.7	172.4	175.151	174.300	174.633
Fats and oils	167.7	168.0	168.5	165.0	168.6	167.3	166.9	167.5	167.9	169.1	168.1	166.7	170.152	171.667	170.851
Other foods	182.5	185.0	184.5	184.3	185.4	185.6	186.9	186.1	185.0	185.2	184.0	183.5	185.499	186.358	186.962
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	111.3	113.9	113.0	113.2	114.3	114.4	115.0	113.8	114.2	113.7	113.8	115.1	114.655	114.939	114.331
Food away from home[1]	193.4	199.4	197.6	198.0	198.7	199.2	199.7	200.2	200.5	201.1	201.6	202.2	203.171	203.909	204.082
Other food away from home[1,2]	131.3	136.6	135.2	135.8	136.0	136.3	136.8	137.3	137.6	138.0	138.6	139.1	140.919	141.626	141.366
Alcoholic beverages	195.9	200.7	200.1	200.1	200.8	201.6	201.3	201.2	201.4	201.9	201.6	201.1	202.968	204.385	205.663
Housing	195.7	203.2	201.3	201.7	202.2	203.7	204.7	205.1	205.0	204.4	204.5	204.8	206.057	207.177	208.080
Shelter	224.4	232.1	229.9	230.7	231.2	232.2	233.6	234.2	233.9	234.8	234.9	235.1	236.504	237.972	238.980
Rent of primary residence	217.3	225.1	222.3	222.9	223.6	224.4	225.2	226.2	227.1	228.0	228.9	230.0	230.806	231.739	232.495
Lodging away from home	130.3	136.0	140.4	140.4	137.9	139.1	142.8	141.1	135.0	135.7	130.7	127.7	133.633	139.160	142.247
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	230.2	238.2	234.9	235.8	236.9	237.9	238.8	239.7	240.4	241.3	242.1	242.8	243.345	244.020	244.602
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	117.6	116.5	116.2	116.2	116.3	116.4	116.4	116.2	116.4	116.2	118.3	117.1	117.417	117.320	117.333
Fuels and utilities	179.0	194.7	192.3	190.8	192.0	197.6	198.5	199.0	199.6	190.1	190.6	192.6	194.378	194.890	196.414
Fuels	161.6	177.1	174.8	173.2	174.4	180.4	181.1	181.5	182.0	171.5	172.1	174.2	175.718	176.092	177.635
Fuel oil and other fuels	208.6	234.9	230.4	236.4	239.8	239.1	241.9	245.3	237.1	227.9	227.2	233.2	227.930	231.800	236.863
Gas (piped) and electricity	166.5	182.1	179.9	177.7	178.8	185.6	186.2	186.4	187.4	176.4	177.0	179.0	181.064	181.232	182.624
Household furnishings and operations	126.1	127.0	126.7	126.9	127.2	127.3	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.4	127.2	127.0	127.093	127.495	127.655
Apparel	119.5	119.5	122.0	123.4	122.4	118.9	113.8	116.1	121.7	123.3	121.7	118.6	115.988	119.017	122.582
Men's and boys' apparel	116.1	114.1	116.2	118.0	116.5	113.0	110.3	110.8	114.4	116.4	115.6	113.2	110.327	111.233	113.685
Women's and girls' apparel	110.8	110.7	115.0	116.3	114.4	110.3	102.3	105.7	114.6	116.4	113.9	110.2	105.891	110.871	116.911
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	116.7	116.5	118.7	118.2	118.3	115.0	114.4	115.6	116.5	119.4	117.6	114.1	112.444	115.416	117.996
Footwear	122.6	123.5	125.4	126.1	125.8	123.0	119.1	120.6	124.2	125.6	124.5	123.0	120.915	121.930	123.505
Transportation	173.9	180.9	177.4	184.1	187.6	187.3	189.0	188.5	180.6	174.8	173.9	175.4	174.463	174.799	180.346
Private transportation	170.2	177.0	173.5	180.4	183.9	183.2	184.9	184.5	176.5	170.7	170.0	171.8	170.562	170.775	176.468
New and used motor vehicles[2]	95.6	95.6	96.0	96.0	95.8	95.7	95.6	95.5	95.3	95.2	94.9	94.8	94.840	94.591	94.493
New vehicles	137.9	137.6	138.8	138.4	137.7	137.2	136.9	136.4	136.3	136.8	136.8	137.1	137.603	137.340	137.228
Used cars and trucks[1]	139.4	140.0	140.0	140.4	140.9	141.5	142.1	142.4	141.0	139.3	137.3	136.2	135.257	134.597	134.382
Motor fuel	195.7	221.0	205.8	235.4	250.9	248.4	255.6	254.4	220.1	193.8	191.4	199.3	193.900	195.377	220.515
Gasoline (all types)	194.7	219.9	204.7	234.4	249.8	247.3	254.6	253.2	219.0	192.7	190.3	198.1	192.806	194.282	219.473
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	111.9	117.3	115.4	115.8	117.0	117.0	117.9	118.2	118.7	118.9	119.5	119.5	119.759	120.196	120.485
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	206.9	215.6	213.4	213.9	214.9	215.5	216.7	216.2	217.0	218.5	218.5	218.8	219.262	220.530	221.160
Public transportation	217.3	226.6	222.6	225.3	229.2	234.3	237.4	234.3	229.5	226.9	220.4	217.8	221.403	224.061	225.893
Medical care	323.2	336.2	333.8	334.7	335.6	336.0	337.0	337.7	338.3	339.3	340.1	340.1	343.510	346.457	347.172
Medical care commodities	276.0	285.9	284.3	285.3	286.3	286.3	287.1	287.6	288.1	288.1	286.6	285.9	288.088	287.703	286.940
Medical care services	336.7	350.6	348.0	348.8	349.7	350.3	351.2	352.1	352.7	354.0	355.6	356.0	359.757	363.908	365.164
Professional services	281.7	289.3	287.8	288.5	289.0	289.2	289.8	290.2	290.6	291.4	291.9	292.4	295.219	298.393	298.990
Hospital and related services	439.9	468.1	463.3	464.6	466.1	467.6	469.3	471.1	472.0	474.2	477.7	477.2	482.258	487.881	490.104
Recreation[2]	109.4	110.9	110.6	111.1	111.2	111.2	111.3	111.3	111.1	111.2	111.2	110.8	111.012	111.174	111.244
Video and audio[1,2]	104.2	104.6	105.2	105.8	105.5	105.2	105.0	104.7	104.5	104.1	103.7	102.8	102.784	103.144	102.886
Education and communication[2]	113.7	116.8	115.6	115.8	115.7	115.9	116.3	117.5	118.4	118.5	118.1	118.0	117.815	117.971	118.231
Education[2]	152.7	162.1	158.4	158.6	158.9	159.5	160.3	163.9	166.6	167.1	167.4	167.6	167.624	167.927	168.114
Educational books and supplies	365.6	388.9	383.1	383.1	384.7	386.7	386.3	391.3	393.9	398.4	398.5	399.5	405.668	407.809	413.665
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	440.9	468.1	457.2	457.7	458.6	460.2	462.9	473.4	481.7	482.9	483.7	484.0	483.705	484.459	484.532
Communication[1,2]	84.7	84.1	84.4	84.5	84.2	84.3	84.3	84.3	84.2	84.0	83.3	83.1	82.778	82.845	83.122
Information and information processing[1,2]	82.6	81.7	81.9	82.1	81.7	81.8	81.9	81.8	81.7	81.5	80.8	80.6	80.246	80.311	80.601
Telephone services[1,2]	94.9	95.8	95.0	95.4	95.2	95.4	95.6	95.9	96.1	96.8	96.5	96.8	96.898	97.096	97.514
Information and information processing other than telephone services[1,4]	13.6	12.5	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.5	12.3	11.9	11.4	11.2	10.900	10.853	10.860
Personal computers and peripheral equipment[1,2]	12.8	10.8	11.4	11.1	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.259	10.174	10.191
Other goods and services	313.4	321.7	320.0	320.0	320.2	321.5	321.2	321.7	323.3	324.3	324.3	326.7	329.198	330.459	331.144
Tobacco and smoking products	502.8	519.9	519.0	518.1	517.5	521.5	521.5	521.1	520.8	521.1	519.4	527.3	543.477	548.896	550.021
Personal care[1]	185.6	190.2	189.1	189.1	189.4	189.9	189.7	190.1	191.3	192.0	192.2	193.3	193.560	193.987	194.390
Personal care products[1]	154.4	155.8	155.2	155.0	154.6	155.2	155.0	154.9	156.4	156.6	156.1	159.0	157.699	158.038	158.592
Personal care services[1]	203.9	209.7	208.5	208.5	208.7	209.1	209.5	210.1	210.7	211.7	212.3	212.5	214.045	214.616	215.091

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		2006										2007		
	2005	2006	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Miscellaneous personal services	303.0	313.6	310.9	311.3	312.4	313.3	312.9	314.4	316.4	317.6	318.2	318.7	320.047	320.725	321.299
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	160.2	164.0	162.8	165.5	166.9	166.3	166.4	166.6	164.4	162.5	161.8	162.1	161.978	162.890	165.710
Food and beverages	191.2	195.7	194.5	194.2	194.7	195.1	195.6	196.0	196.7	197.5	197.2	197.4	199.198	200.402	200.869
Commodities less food and beverages	142.5	145.9	144.7	148.6	150.3	149.3	149.3	149.4	146.0	143.0	142.1	142.5	141.529	142.290	146.037
Nondurables less food and beverages	168.4	176.7	173.3	181.8	185.6	183.8	183.8	184.5	177.7	171.2	169.7	170.9	168.788	170.479	178.548
Apparel	119.5	119.5	122.0	123.4	122.4	118.9	113.8	116.1	121.7	123.3	121.7	118.6	115.988	119.017	122.582
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	202.6	216.3	209.3	222.3	229.2	228.4	231.6	231.2	216.6	205.0	203.5	207.3	205.498	206.395	217.451
Durables	115.3	114.5	115.1	115.1	114.9	114.6	114.6	114.3	113.8	113.8	113.5	113.3	113.263	113.210	113.163
Services	230.1	238.9	236.6	237.1	237.7	239.2	240.2	240.9	241.1	240.9	240.9	241.2	242.540	243.793	244.671
Rent of shelter[3]	233.7	241.9	239.6	240.4	241.0	242.0	243.4	244.1	243.8	244.7	244.7	245.0	246.476	248.024	249.087
Transporatation services	225.7	230.8	228.8	229.6	230.7	231.8	232.7	232.2	231.7	232.3	231.5	230.8	231.367	232.077	232.200
Other services	268.4	277.5	274.6	275.5	275.8	276.6	277.2	279.1	280.8	281.2	281.1	280.9	281.282	281.864	282.431
Special indexes:															
All items less food	196.0	202.7	200.8	202.8	203.9	204.3	204.9	205.4	204.1	202.6	202.3	202.6	203.035	204.101	206.195
All items less shelter	186.1	191.9	190.3	192.3	193.5	193.7	194.0	194.4	193.1	191.2	190.7	191.1	191.328	192.272	194.482
All items less medical care	188.7	194.7	193.0	194.7	195.6	196.1	196.6	197.1	196.0	194.9	194.5	194.8	195.295	196.298	198.179
Commodities less food	144.5	148.0	146.8	150.6	152.3	151.3	151.3	151.4	148.0	145.1	144.3	144.7	143.775	144.558	148.240
Nondurables less food	170.1	178.2	175.0	182.9	186.5	184.9	184.9	185.5	179.1	173.1	171.7	172.7	170.878	172.552	180.197
Nondurables less food and apparel	201.2	213.9	207.5	219.2	225.5	224.8	227.6	227.3	214.2	203.8	202.5	205.8	204.403	205.347	215.400
Nondurables	180.2	186.7	184.4	188.7	191.0	190.2	190.4	191.0	187.8	184.8	183.8	184.5	184.284	185.751	190.212
Services less rent of shelter[3]	243.2	253.3	250.9	251.0	251.8	253.9	254.6	255.4	256.2	254.4	254.6	254.9	256.164	257.147	257.864
Services less medical care services	221.2	229.6	227.3	227.8	228.4	229.9	231.0	231.6	231.8	231.5	231.5	231.7	232.892	233.963	234.809
Energy	177.1	196.9	188.6	201.4	209.3	211.3	215.1	214.7	199.1	181.3	180.4	185.2	183.567	184.451	196.929
All items less energy	198.7	203.7	202.6	203.0	203.3	203.6	203.9	204.4	204.9	205.6	205.3	205.1	205.993	207.106	207.850
All items less food and energy	200.9	205.9	204.9	205.5	205.7	205.9	206.2	206.7	207.2	207.8	207.6	207.3	208.009	209.112	209.923
Commodities less food and energy	140.3	140.6	141.5	141.7	141.5	140.7	139.6	139.9	140.9	141.2	140.6	139.9	139.628	140.305	141.056
Energy commodities	197.4	223.0	208.3	236.6	251.4	249.0	256.0	255.0	222.3	196.9	194.6	202.4	196.983	198.617	222.620
Services less energy	236.6	244.7	242.4	243.2	243.7	244.7	245.8	246.5	246.6	247.5	247.5	247.5	248.836	250.199	251.026
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items	191.0	197.1	195.3	197.2	198.2	198.6	199.2	199.6	198.4	197.0	196.8	197.2	197.559	198.544	200.612
All items (1967 = 100)	568.9	587.2	581.8	587.3	590.5	591.7	593.2	594.6	591.0	586.7	586.1	587.3	588.467	591.403	597.561
Food and beverages	190.5	194.9	193.8	193.4	193.9	194.2	194.6	195.2	195.9	196.7	196.5	196.5	198.280	199.540	200.056
Food	190.1	194.4	193.2	192.8	193.3	193.7	194.1	194.7	195.5	196.2	196.0	196.1	197.886	199.111	199.589
Food at home	188.9	192.2	191.4	190.5	190.9	191.2	191.6	192.2	193.3	194.2	193.4	193.2	195.531	197.044	197.735
Cereals and bakery products	208.9	213.1	211.1	211.2	212.2	213.1	214.9	214.8	214.1	214.9	214.9	215.2	216.416	219.191	218.799
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	184.7	186.1	185.8	185.1	184.4	185.4	184.7	186.7	187.5	187.5	188.0	188.0	189.119	189.996	192.013
Dairy and related products[1]	182.2	180.9	182.7	180.8	180.5	179.1	180.3	179.4	179.4	181.4	179.9	180.3	182.711	183.185	185.095
Fruits and vegetables	238.9	251.0	245.9	244.0	246.0	245.7	247.0	247.9	257.3	260.8	255.1	254.7	260.176	266.159	261.627
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	143.7	146.7	147.3	145.7	145.9	146.1	145.6	146.3	146.8	147.7	148.3	147.8	150.620	150.968	153.329
Other foods at home	166.5	169.1	168.7	168.2	169.4	169.5	170.4	170.0	169.3	169.5	168.7	168.1	170.242	170.861	171.183
Sugar and sweets	164.3	170.5	169.0	169.9	170.5	170.9	172.5	172.5	171.3	171.4	171.3	171.3	173.929	173.081	173.248
Fats and oils	167.8	168.7	169.4	165.7	169.1	167.9	167.9	168.2	168.6	169.8	168.9	167.3	170.559	172.380	172.005
Other foods	182.8	185.2	184.8	184.5	185.5	185.9	187.0	186.2	185.3	185.3	184.3	183.7	185.681	186.473	187.026
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	111.8	114.2	113.4	113.4	114.4	115.0	115.2	114.2	114.5	113.8	114.1	115.3	114.759	115.151	114.402
Food away from home[1]	193.3	199.1	197.4	197.8	198.4	198.9	199.4	199.9	200.2	200.8	201.4	202.0	202.905	203.689	203.838
Other food away from home[1,2]	131.1	136.2	134.8	135.6	135.8	136.0	136.3	136.7	137.1	137.5	138.3	138.7	140.499	141.274	141.119
Alcoholic beverages	195.8	200.6	200.5	200.3	200.6	201.0	200.8	200.7	200.9	201.8	201.9	201.1	202.821	204.616	205.729
Housing	191.2	198.5	196.6	196.8	197.4	198.9	199.7	200.3	200.4	199.6	199.9	200.5	201.509	202.370	203.203
Shelter	217.5	224.8	222.4	223.1	223.7	224.7	225.8	226.5	226.6	227.5	227.8	228.3	229.359	230.472	231.315
Rent of primary residence	216.5	224.2	221.4	222.0	222.7	223.5	224.3	225.3	226.2	227.1	228.0	229.1	229.921	230.860	231.634
Lodging away from home[2]	130.0	135.3	140.4	139.8	136.6	138.7	142.6	141.1	134.0	134.7	129.3	127.1	132.607	138.083	141.335
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	208.8	216.0	213.0	213.9	214.8	215.7	216.5	217.3	218.0	218.8	219.5	220.1	220.602	221.185	221.704
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	117.9	116.8	116.5	116.5	116.6	116.7	116.7	116.6	116.8	116.6	118.6	117.4	117.748	117.622	117.653
Fuels and utilities	177.9	193.1	190.8	189.4	190.4	196.0	196.7	197.2	197.7	188.1	188.9	190.9	192.895	193.330	194.963
Fuels	159.7	174.4	172.4	170.8	171.8	177.8	178.3	178.6	179.0	168.7	169.4	171.5	173.352	173.654	175.303
Fuel oil and other fuels	208.1	234.0	229.8	235.8	238.9	238.3	241.3	244.6	235.8	226.6	226.3	232.2	226.971	231.136	236.103
Gas (piped) and electricity	165.4	180.2	178.3	176.1	177.1	183.7	184.1	184.3	185.3	174.3	175.1	177.1	179.457	179.550	181.092
Household furnishings and operations	121.8	122.6	122.5	122.5	122.8	122.9	122.7	122.7	122.7	122.8	122.8	122.6	122.623	122.962	123.134
Apparel	119.1	119.1	121.6	123.1	121.9	118.4	113.2	115.7	121.4	123.1	121.8	118.6	115.315	118.211	122.021
Men's and boys' apparel	115.6	114.0	115.7	117.5	116.5	113.0	110.3	110.9	114.5	116.4	115.8	113.0	109.762	111.079	113.921
Women's and girls' apparel	110.4	110.3	114.3	115.9	114.0	109.8	101.3	105.4	114.3	115.9	114.2	110.4	105.697	110.214	116.275
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	119.3	118.6	120.8	120.3	120.2	116.8	115.9	117.7	118.5	121.8	120.5	116.8	114.948	118.037	120.167
Footwear	121.8	123.1	124.7	125.4	125.1	122.6	119.1	120.3	123.9	125.2	124.2	122.6	120.506	121.679	122.870
Transportation	173.0	180.3	176.6	183.9	187.7	187.1	189.0	188.6	180.1	173.7	172.7	174.4	173.182	173.518	179.541
Private transportation	170.3	177.5	173.8	181.2	184.9	184.2	186.1	185.8	177.1	170.7	169.9	171.7	170.321	170.588	176.695
New and used motor vehicles[2]	94.7	94.7	95.1	95.1	95.0	94.9	94.9	94.8	94.5	94.3	93.9	93.7	93.709	93.459	93.365

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		2006										2007		
	2005	2006	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
New vehicles	138.9	138.6	139.9	139.5	138.8	138.3	137.9	137.4	137.4	137.8	137.9	138.2	138.722	138.451	138.315
Used cars and trucks [1]	140.3	140.8	140.8	141.3	141.8	142.4	143.0	143.2	141.9	140.1	138.1	137.0	136.063	135.411	135.203
Motor fuel	196.3	221.6	206.5	236.1	251.3	248.8	256.2	255.1	220.8	194.4	192.0	199.8	194.278	195.934	221.011
Gasoline (all types)	195.4	220.7	205.6	235.2	250.3	247.8	255.3	254.1	219.7	193.4	191.0	198.8	193.262	194.923	220.052
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	111.5	116.9	114.9	115.3	116.5	116.6	117.5	117.8	118.4	118.6	119.2	119.2	119.464	119.897	120.170
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	209.3	218.1	215.8	216.3	217.4	218.0	219.1	218.6	219.4	221.1	221.1	221.4	221.769	223.054	223.683
Public transportation	215.5	225.0	221.6	224.0	227.5	232.0	234.1	231.4	227.8	225.6	219.7	217.4	220.809	223.338	224.973
Medical care	322.8	335.7	333.2	334.2	335.0	335.5	336.5	337.3	337.8	338.9	339.8	340.0	343.138	346.191	346.946
Medical care commodities	269.2	279.0	277.3	278.4	279.4	279.4	280.3	280.6	281.1	281.0	279.7	279.1	281.098	280.597	279.762
Medical care services	337.3	351.1	348.3	349.2	350.0	350.6	351.6	352.5	353.1	354.6	356.3	356.7	360.251	364.519	365.827
Professional services	284.3	291.7	290.2	290.8	291.3	291.5	292.1	292.5	292.8	293.6	294.2	294.7	297.335	300.720	301.339
Hospital and related services	436.1	463.6	458.4	459.9	461.2	462.8	464.8	466.7	467.5	469.9	473.9	473.0	477.603	482.895	485.074
Recreation [2]	106.8	108.2	107.9	108.4	108.5	108.6	108.7	108.5	108.3	108.4	108.5	108.1	108.281	108.484	108.461
Video and audio [1,2]	103.4	103.9	104.4	104.9	104.7	104.5	104.3	104.1	103.9	103.5	103.3	102.4	102.334	102.653	102.363
Education and communication [2]	111.4	113.9	113.0	113.2	113.0	113.3	113.5	114.5	115.3	115.4	114.9	114.8	114.703	114.870	115.161
Education [2]	151.0	160.3	156.8	156.9	157.2	157.8	158.4	161.7	164.7	165.2	165.4	165.5	165.789	166.144	166.341
Educational books and supplies	367.1	390.7	384.9	384.7	386.2	388.1	387.6	393.0	395.4	400.9	401.0	402.0	409.068	411.130	417.027
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	427.1	453.3	443.1	443.5	444.4	446.1	448.0	457.7	466.6	467.4	468.0	468.3	468.417	469.284	469.224
Communication [1,2]	86.4	86.0	86.2	86.3	86.0	86.1	86.2	86.2	86.2	86.1	85.4	85.2	85.030	85.112	85.408
Information and information processing [1,2]	84.9	84.3	84.5	84.6	84.3	84.4	84.5	84.5	84.4	84.4	83.7	83.5	83.256	83.337	83.645
Telephone services [1,2]	95.0	95.9	95.2	95.6	95.3	95.5	95.7	96.0	96.2	96.9	96.7	96.9	97.045	97.233	97.625
Information and information processing other than telephone services [1,4]	14.2	13.0	13.6	13.5	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.1	12.9	12.4	11.9	11.6	11.321	11.272	11.292
Personal computers and peripheral equipment [1,2]	12.6	10.7	11.3	11.0	10.7	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.081	9.997	10.040
Other goods and services	322.2	330.9	329.4	329.3	329.3	330.8	330.7	331.0	332.2	333.1	332.9	335.7	339.084	340.917	341.719
Tobacco and smoking products	504.2	521.6	520.9	519.9	519.4	523.5	523.3	522.9	522.4	522.7	521.1	528.6	544.568	550.097	551.161
Personal care [1]	184.0	188.3	187.2	187.2	187.3	187.9	187.9	188.2	189.2	189.9	190.0	191.1	191.311	191.922	192.411
Personal care products [1]	154.5	155.7	155.2	155.0	154.7	155.1	155.0	155.0	156.3	156.5	156.0	158.6	157.505	157.992	158.528
Personal care services [1]	204.2	209.8	208.5	208.6	208.6	209.2	209.7	210.2	210.8	211.9	212.5	212.7	214.254	214.773	215.318
Miscellaneous personal services	303.4	314.1	311.4	311.8	312.7	313.8	313.9	315.1	316.8	317.9	318.5	318.7	319.885	321.269	322.090
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	161.4	165.7	164.3	167.3	168.9	168.2	168.5	168.8	166.1	163.8	163.1	163.5	163.212	164.171	167.350
Food and beverages	190.5	194.9	193.8	193.4	193.9	194.2	194.6	195.2	195.9	196.7	196.5	196.5	198.280	199.540	200.056
Commodities less food and beverages	144.7	148.7	147.2	151.8	153.7	152.7	152.8	153.0	148.9	145.3	144.4	145.0	143.764	144.567	148.836
Nondurables less food and beverages	173.2	182.6	178.7	188.4	192.8	190.8	191.1	191.8	183.6	176.0	174.6	176.1	173.542	175.371	184.604
Apparel	119.1	119.1	121.6	123.1	121.9	118.4	113.2	115.7	121.4	123.1	121.8	118.6	115.315	118.211	122.021
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	210.6	226.1	218.1	233.2	241.1	240.1	243.8	243.4	226.2	212.7	211.2	215.7	213.546	214.738	227.564
Durables	115.1	114.6	115.2	115.2	115.0	114.8	114.8	114.5	114.0	113.9	113.6	113.3	113.270	113.178	113.107
Services	225.7	234.1	231.8	232.2	232.8	234.3	235.2	235.9	236.3	235.8	236.2	236.6	237.761	238.783	239.586
Rent of shelter [3]	209.5	216.6	214.3	215.0	215.6	216.5	217.6	218.3	218.4	219.3	219.5	220.0	221.062	222.150	222.970
Transporatation services	225.9	230.6	229.0	229.5	230.3	231.0	231.4	231.1	231.3	232.2	231.9	231.4	231.783	232.362	232.332
Other services	260.0	268.2	265.7	266.6	266.8	267.6	268.1	269.6	271.0	271.4	271.2	270.9	271.323	271.921	272.474
Special indexes:															
All items less food	191.0	197.5	195.5	197.8	199.0	199.4	199.9	200.4	198.8	196.9	196.7	197.2	197.317	198.258	200.616
All items less shelter	183.4	189.2	187.6	189.8	191.1	191.3	191.6	192.0	190.3	188.0	187.6	188.0	188.108	189.058	191.591
All items less medical care	185.4	191.3	189.5	191.3	192.4	192.8	193.3	193.8	192.5	191.0	190.8	191.2	191.475	192.389	194.481
Commodities less food	146.5	150.6	149.1	153.6	155.5	154.5	154.6	154.8	150.8	147.3	146.4	147.0	145.822	146.653	150.856
Nondurables less food	174.6	183.8	180.1	189.3	193.4	191.6	191.9	192.5	184.7	177.6	176.3	177.7	175.341	177.171	185.979
Nondurables less food and apparel	208.4	223.0	215.6	229.4	236.6	235.7	239.1	238.7	223.1	210.9	209.5	213.5	211.702	212.940	224.712
Nondurables	182.5	189.5	186.9	191.8	194.2	193.4	193.8	194.4	190.5	186.9	186.1	186.9	186.434	187.995	193.028
Services less rent of shelter [3]	215.9	224.7	222.7	222.7	223.3	225.3	225.8	226.3	227.2	225.2	225.5	225.8	226.994	227.801	228.479
Services less medical care services	217.2	225.3	223.0	223.4	224.0	225.5	226.4	227.0	227.4	226.9	227.1	227.6	228.608	229.453	230.221
Energy	177.2	196.8	188.4	202.0	210.0	211.8	215.7	215.3	198.7	180.6	179.8	184.7	182.878	183.842	196.940
All items less energy	193.5	198.0	197.0	197.4	197.7	197.9	198.0	198.6	199.2	199.9	199.7	199.6	200.245	201.238	201.948
All items less food and energy	194.6	199.2	198.2	198.7	198.9	199.1	199.2	199.8	200.4	201.0	200.9	200.7	201.110	202.056	202.816
Commodities less food and energy	140.6	141.1	141.9	142.2	141.9	141.2	140.0	140.4	141.4	141.7	141.1	140.4	139.999	140.680	141.482
Energy commodities	197.7	223.0	208.4	236.9	251.4	249.1	256.2	255.4	222.3	196.7	194.4	202.1	196.605	198.398	222.509
Services less energy	232.3	239.9	237.5	238.2	238.8	239.7	240.6	241.4	241.7	242.6	242.8	243.0	244.080	245.211	245.923

[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						Urban Wage Earners					
		2006			2007			2006			2007		
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
U.S. city average	M	201.8	201.5	201.8	202.416	203.499	205.352	197.0	196.8	197.2	197.559	198.544	200.612
Region and area size[2]													
Northeast urban	M	215.2	214.8	215.2	215.813	216.651	218.334	211.1	210.9	211.5	212.054	212.649	214.517
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	217.7	217.4	217.8	218.365	219.330	220.936	212.1	212.2	212.7	213.163	213.892	215.629
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	126.9	126.4	126.7	127.237	127.546	128.691	127.0	126.5	126.9	127.395	127.587	128.888
Midwest urban[4]	M	192.3	192.8	192.9	193.068	194.458	196.389	187.0	187.5	187.8	187.811	189.121	191.145
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	194.1	194.5	194.7	195.073	196.507	198.335	187.9	188.3	188.6	188.802	190.087	192.051
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	122.6	123.1	123.0	122.861	123.854	125.151	121.7	122.2	122.3	122.103	123.121	124.508
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	187.1	187.0	187.1	187.587	188.122	190.365	185.1	185.2	185.5	185.949	186.458	188.484
South urban	M	194.7	194.3	194.8	195.021	195.950	197.904	191.5	191.1	191.8	191.671	192.574	194.734
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	197.2	196.6	197.3	197.650	198.516	200.538	195.0	194.4	195.1	195.057	196.032	198.254
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	123.7	123.4	123.8	123.817	124.521	125.726	122.1	121.8	122.3	122.204	122.842	124.185
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	195.7	195.4	196.0	196.077	196.043	198.204	195.2	195.2	195.7	195.466	195.444	197.902
West urban	M	207.1	206.3	206.2	207.790	208.995	210.778	201.3	200.6	200.8	201.946	203.036	205.173
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	210.5	209.7	209.6	211.102	212.549	214.393	203.0	202.2	202.4	203.537	204.885	207.180
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	125.5	125.1	125.0	126.244	126.805	127.848	125.0	124.5	124.6	125.593	126.161	127.333
Size classes:													
A[5]	M	185.0	184.7	184.9	185.608	186.673	188.309	182.8	182.6	183.0	183.443	184.447	186.331
B/C[3]	M	124.2	124.1	124.3	124.571	125.243	126.424	123.3	123.1	123.4	123.578	124.203	125.513
D	M	194.3	194.2	194.6	194.724	194.945	196.999	192.5	192.5	192.9	192.985	193.060	195.247
Selected local areas[6]													
Chicago–Gary–Kenosha, IL–IN–WI	M	197.5	197.9	197.8	199.401	200.630	202.483	190.3	190.8	190.9	192.166	193.451	195.472
Los Angeles–Riverside–Orange County, CA	M	211.4	211.1	210.6	212.584	214.760	216.500	203.5	203.3	202.9	204.498	206.632	208.929
New York, NY–Northern NJ–Long Island, NY–NJ–CT–PA	M	221.7	220.9	221.3	221.767	223.066	224.551	215.3	214.7	215.2	215.793	216.771	218.510
Boston–Brockton–Nashua, MA–NH–ME–CT	1	–	223.1	–	224.432	–	226.427	–	223.4	–	224.256	–	225.918
Cleveland–Akron, OH	1	–	189.4	–	191.610	–	194.244	–	179.5	–	181.559	–	184.014
Dallas–Ft Worth, TX	1	–	188.4	–	188.890	–	190.156	–	189.6	–	190.187	–	191.750
Washington–Baltimore, DC–MD–VA–WV[7]	1	–	129.3	–	129.956	–	131.945	–	128.7	–	128.978	–	131.234
Atlanta, GA	2	192.7	–	194.8	–	194.886	–	190.9	–	193.1	–	193.446	–
Detroit–Ann Arbor–Flint, MI	2	196.6	–	196.4	–	198.064	–	191.2	–	191.0	–	192.717	–
Houston–Galveston–Brazoria, TX	2	180.4	–	179.2	–	181.217	–	178.9	–	177.5	–	179.288	–
Miami–Ft. Lauderdale, FL	2	204.8	–	205.4	–	207.989	–	203.1	–	203.6	–	205.688	–
Philadelphia–Wilmington–Atlantic City, PA–NJ–DE–MD	2	211.6	–	211.6	–	213.152	–	211.1	–	211.2	–	212.986	–
San Francisco–Oakland–San Jose, CA	2	211.0	–	210.4	–	213.688	–	206.2	–	205.6	–	208.803	–
Seattle–Tacoma–Bremerton, WA	2	209.8	–	209.3	–	211.704	–	203.9	–	204.3	–	205.746	–

[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		2006										2007		
	2005	2006	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.[p]	Jan.[p]	Feb.[p]	Mar.[p]
Finished goods	155.7	160.4	159.1	160.7	161.2	161.8	161.7	162.3	160.3	158.9	159.8	160.5	160.1	162.0	164.2
Finished consumer goods	160.4	166.0	164.5	166.5	167.2	168.0	168.3	168.8	165.9	163.8	164.5	165.5	164.9	167.2	170.3
Finished consumer foods	155.7	156.7	154.4	154.8	154.2	156.1	156.4	158.3	159.2	158.4	157.9	160.1	161.1	164.3	166.5
Finished consumer goods excluding foods	161.9	169.2	168.0	170.7	171.9	172.3	172.5	172.5	168.2	165.5	166.7	167.2	166.0	167.9	171.3
Nondurable goods less food	172.0	182.6	180.6	184.7	186.5	187.2	188.8	188.4	181.7	177.1	177.8	178.9	177.1	179.8	185.1
Durable goods	136.6	136.9	137.4	137.1	137.1	136.7	134.1	135.1	135.6	136.9	139.1	138.5	138.3	138.8	138.3
Capital equipment	144.6	146.9	146.4	146.6	146.7	146.7	145.8	146.4	146.7	147.5	148.8	148.6	148.9	149.4	149.3
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	154.0	164.0	161.2	163.1	164.9	166.1	166.6	167.4	165.4	162.9	163.3	164.1	163.3	164.7	166.8
Materials and components for manufacturing	146.0	155.9	152.7	153.9	156.3	157.3	158.2	158.6	158.4	158.1	157.4	157.1	157.3	158.5	159.2
Materials for food manufacturing	146.0	146.2	144.4	143.7	144.4	145.7	147.5	146.8	148.1	147.7	148.1	147.9	150.3	153.7	156.1
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	163.2	175.0	173.3	173.1	176.2	178.1	177.7	178.1	176.3	175.1	173.8	172.9	174.0	175.6	177.1
Materials for durable manufacturing	158.3	180.5	170.5	175.4	182.4	183.4	186.4	186.7	186.9	187.3	185.3	185.0	183.1	185.5	187.5
Components for manufacturing	129.9	134.5	133.1	133.8	134.0	134.4	135.0	135.7	136.0	136.0	136.2	136.2	136.5	136.4	135.8
Materials and components for construction	176.6	188.4	185.5	186.7	188.2	189.2	190.2	190.7	191.0	190.4	189.6	189.6	190.3	190.4	191.1
Processed fuels and lubricants	150.0	162.8	160.0	165.6	167.4	169.4	169.2	171.5	161.6	149.9	153.9	157.5	152.0	155.6	163.8
Containers	167.1	175.0	173.1	172.8	173.3	176.3	176.6	177.1	178.0	177.5	176.8	176.8	178.1	178.4	178.9
Supplies	151.9	157.0	155.9	156.2	156.5	156.8	157.2	157.5	157.5	158.2	158.6	159.3	159.6	160.6	160.7
Crude materials for further processing	182.2	184.8	178.4	183.0	186.9	181.6	186.2	191.1	183.8	167.0	186.6	191.2	180.0	199.9	206.3
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	122.7	119.3	114.2	113.1	112.7	116.9	118.8	119.3	121.3	124.8	127.5	126.9	128.7	138.5	141.8
Crude nonfood materials	223.4	230.6	223.4	232.4	239.6	226.7	233.4	241.8	227.1	194.7	227.2	235.7	212.9	240.4	249.2
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods	155.5	161.0	160.1	161.9	162.7	163.0	162.8	163.1	160.3	158.8	160.0	160.3	159.6	161.0	163.2
Finished energy goods	132.6	145.9	143.1	149.6	151.9	153.1	155.4	155.0	144.3	136.8	137.9	139.1	135.6	139.1	147.1
Finished goods less energy	155.9	157.9	157.2	157.2	157.3	157.7	156.9	157.8	158.2	158.6	159.4	159.9	160.4	161.7	162.3
Finished consumer goods less energy	160.8	162.7	161.8	161.9	161.9	162.4	161.8	162.7	163.3	163.5	164.0	164.9	165.5	167.1	168.0
Finished goods less food and energy	156.4	158.7	158.5	158.5	158.7	158.6	157.5	158.0	158.3	159.1	160.3	160.3	160.6	161.2	161.2
Finished consumer goods less food and energy	164.3	166.7	166.7	166.5	166.9	166.6	165.4	165.8	166.1	166.9	168.1	168.1	168.5	169.2	169.2
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy	187.1	191.5	191.0	191.0	191.7	191.6	191.9	191.6	191.8	192.0	192.2	192.7	193.6	194.7	195.3
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds	155.1	165.4	162.6	164.6	166.5	167.6	168.2	169.0	166.9	164.2	164.6	165.3	164.3	165.6	167.6
Intermediate foods and feeds	133.8	135.2	133.8	133.0	133.1	133.9	135.2	134.6	135.2	135.7	138.6	140.4	142.6	148.1	150.6
Intermediate energy goods	149.2	162.8	160.4	165.9	168.1	169.9	169.3	170.9	161.3	149.7	153.9	156.8	151.8	155.2	163.2
Intermediate goods less energy	153.3	162.1	159.4	160.3	162.0	162.9	163.8	164.4	164.3	164.2	163.7	163.9	164.1	165.1	165.6
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	154.6	163.8	161.0	162.0	163.7	164.7	165.6	166.2	166.1	166.0	165.3	165.4	165.5	166.2	166.6
Crude energy materials	234.0	226.9	223.6	231.6	233.5	216.9	224.7	240.2	218.1	174.3	220.5	230.9	195.9	231.9	236.0
Crude materials less energy	143.5	152.3	144.1	146.4	151.4	153.4	155.8	153.9	156.2	157.2	159.2	159.9	162.1	171.7	179.0
Crude nonfood materials less energy	202.4	244.5	227.7	239.4	259.5	255.4	259.3	250.9	253.8	247.9	248.1	252.3	255.5	264.2	283.7

p = preliminary

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2006										2007		
		Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.[p]	Jan.[p]	Feb.[p]	Mar.[p]
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100)	202.0	210.6	215.4	204.2	211.3	220.4	204.8	176.1	205.5	212.2	188.2	204.5	207.8
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100)	247.1	257.1	259.3	241.7	252.6	270.1	242.1	191.7	244.5	256.2	217.7	244.4	249.2
212	Mining, except oil and gas	140.0	146.1	154.8	150.3	154.0	151.8	152.9	150.8	149.3	150.7	149.1	152.3	153.1
213	Mining support activities	167.2	172.7	174.3	176.6	174.1	175.6	173.2	174.0	177.1	175.3	172.4	169.0	169.9
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)	155.0	157.2	158.5	159.5	159.4	159.8	156.8	155.9	156.4	156.9	156.4	157.8	160.1
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100)	145.2	144.1	144.7	146.4	147.4	147.5	147.9	147.6	149.0	149.8	151.6	154.3	156.1
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing	106.6	106.5	106.6	106.9	106.2	105.5	105.9	105.9	106.5	106.9	107.5	108.9	109.3
313	Textile mills	106.0	106.1	106.8	106.6	106.8	107.0	106.9	107.1	107.3	106.8	107.0	107.3	107.5
315	Apparel manufacturing	100.3	100.4	100.5	100.4	100.4	100.6	100.6	100.9	100.8	100.8	101.4	101.1	101.5
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	145.9	146.4	146.6	146.5	146.6	146.8	147.0	147.3	147.4	147.6	148.6	148.0	149.2
321	Wood products manufacturing	110.1	110.2	110.9	109.6	108.7	107.4	107.5	105.9	105.8	106.0	106.6	106.6	107.1
322	Paper manufacturing	110.5	110.6	111.7	112.9	113.3	113.7	114.1	114.3	114.1	114.3	114.7	114.6	114.2
323	Printing and related support activities	105.2	105.3	105.4	105.5	105.6	105.8	105.9	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	105.9	106.0
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100)	222.8	249.2	260.0	267.6	267.4	268.3	227.1	213.0	211.8	216.6	203.2	211.9	237.3
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100)	196.2	195.7	196.6	197.2	197.6	197.8	197.9	197.2	196.5	197.0	197.3	198.3	200.0
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100)	148.7	148.8	148.8	148.9	149.5	150.5	150.6	151.2	151.1	150.6	149.9	149.5	149.4
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100)	166.4	171.4	178.4	182.3	186.7	186.9	188.1	189.1	186.3	186.5	183.6	185.8	188.3
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	153.0	153.6	154.3	155.4	156.4	157.3	157.7	158.3	158.5	159.0	160.0	160.5	160.7
333	Machinery manufacturing	107.8	108.0	108.3	108.6	108.9	109.1	109.4	109.9	110.1	110.2	111.0	111.7	111.8
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing	96.5	96.7	96.6	96.5	96.5	96.5	96.6	96.4	96.3	96.2	96.3	96.3	94.9
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing	112.8	114.1	116.0	117.6	117.8	119.2	119.5	119.7	119.4	119.2	119.2	119.1	118.7
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.1	101.1	101.9	102.2	103.2	105.1	104.8	105.0	105.2	104.9
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	161.5	161.6	162.3	162.5	162.9	163.0	163.1	163.5	163.6	163.6	164.5	165.6	165.1
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	104.2	104.5	104.9	104.8	105.1	105.2	104.9	104.8	105.3	105.4	106.1	106.3	106.5
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	112.4	113.2	114.3	114.7	113.8	113.5	113.3	113.3	113.5	112.2	113.4	112.6	114.7
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	116.1	114.9	116.1	116.8	117.0	118.4	118.8	118.4	115.7	115.6	115.4	114.3	115.6
443	Electronics and appliance stores	102.9	105.6	103.9	96.9	97.0	96.2	100.5	96.7	104.4	93.7	102.0	84.1	84.3
446	Health and personal care stores	120.5	120.1	118.7	118.7	118.6	119.3	120.3	119.8	119.4	119.5	121.8	122.2	122.8
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100)	44.9	44.4	48.9	44.7	49.3	52.4	63.6	55.4	50.9	52.5	73.0	56.2	66.5
454	Nonstore retailers	112.0	111.8	111.6	113.0	108.1	120.0	134.1	121.4	123.9	130.2	134.8	131.7	127.3
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100)	182.5	182.7	179.7	185.4	186.9	185.6	176.4	176.9	179.0	172.0	177.0	178.2	176.6
483	Water transportation	111.0	110.5	111.1	110.9	111.5	111.9	112.2	112.5	111.6	111.4	110.6	112.6	112.0
491	Postal service (June 1989=100)	164.7	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	123.5	121.5	121.0	120.8	122.3	126.2	123.3	116.3	121.4	122.9	122.0	125.7	124.8
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100)	117.2	117.1	117.2	117.6	117.8	117.8	117.7	117.6	117.6	118.0	121.9	123.2	122.4
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories	104.2	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.5	104.5	104.5	104.5	104.5	104.6	106.7	104.5	104.5
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100)	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.8	121.8	121.8	121.8	122.3	122.2	122.3	122.9	122.6	122.3
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100)	151.7	152.1	152.3	152.5	153.3	153.6	153.8	155.7	155.8	156.0	157.2	156.6	156.7
6231	Nursing care facilities	108.6	108.7	108.8	109.0	110.1	110.2	110.4	110.8	110.8	110.8	112.6	112.0	112.2
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities	107.3	108.0	108.0	108.0	108.4	108.9	109.2	109.3	109.9	110.0	111.1	110.2	110.5
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	105.2	105.3	106.1	106.0	106.4	106.5	106.7	106.9	107.2	107.0	107.5	107.9	108.5
515	Broadcasting, except Internet	101.7	102.6	103.8	103.4	100.9	100.9	102.7	106.8	105.2	103.8	102.7	103.1	102.8
517	Telecommunications	97.6	97.8	97.8	98.1	98.4	98.7	99.0	99.3	99.2	99.7	99.3	99.5	99.4
5182	Data processing and related services	99.2	99.0	99.6	99.5	99.8	100.2	100.2	100.1	100.0	99.9	100.1	100.2	100.2
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity	111.4	111.9	113.5	114.2	114.5	114.7	114.6	115.8	115.9	116.1	117.8	118.8	119.2
53112	Lessors or nonresidental buildings (except miniwarehouse)	106.5	106.9	107.5	107.2	109.5	109.2	110.4	108.9	107.1	108.0	105.7	107.2	106.3
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers	111.3	111.3	110.6	110.8	111.8	111.3	110.7	110.7	110.7	110.7	110.5	110.7	110.8
5313	Real estate support activities	103.2	103.1	103.1	102.9	102.6	102.8	102.9	102.7	102.6	102.9	103.1	103.7	102.9
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100)	114.2	114.9	111.6	114.6	116.4	112.9	113.5	117.5	117.9	121.4	119.7	116.6	115.5
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100)	144.3	144.7	144.9	144.8	144.9	145.4	146.3	146.3	146.7	146.9	151.7	150.5	152.7
541211	Offices of certified public accountants	106.7	105.3	106.5	106.6	106.7	108.2	108.9	107.7	108.0	110.1	110.3	109.2	110.5
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100)	132.8	132.9	134.1	134.4	134.7	135.5	135.5	136.1	136.3	136.4	138.3	138.1	138.4
54181	Advertising agencies	103.6	103.5	103.5	103.5	104.7	104.7	104.7	104.7	104.7	104.7	104.4	104.9	104.8
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100)	118.8	118.9	118.4	118.6	119.2	120.0	119.9	120.1	120.2	120.7	120.8	121.0	121.1
56151	Travel agencies	98.4	98.5	99.1	101.5	99.4	98.6	98.3	102.5	102.3	99.1	100.5	101.4	100.6
56172	Janitorial services	102.6	103.3	103.6	103.7	103.8	104.2	104.3	104.6	104.8	104.8	105.1	105.2	105.7
5621	Waste collection	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.2	104.2	104.5	104.5	104.7	106.1	106.0	106.1	105.2	106.8
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100)	134.9	135.7	136.3	137.3	138.1	139.1	138.1	138.7	138.3	136.1	138.7	137.0	140.8

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	2006										2007		
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
ALL COMMODITIES	108.8	109.6	110.4	111.2	111.6	112.1	111.7	111.4	111.8	112.5	113.0	113.9	114.7
Foods, feeds, and beverages	121.7	121.0	122.0	125.6	128.5	129.5	128.8	130.2	135.8	138.7	139.0	143.5	146.9
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	121.5	120.8	121.9	125.7	128.9	129.8	129.1	130.9	137.4	140.5	140.8	145.6	149.2
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	123.2	122.5	122.9	125.0	125.6	126.9	126.0	124.5	122.4	123.5	123.6	125.6	127.9
Industrial supplies and materials	131.3	133.9	136.5	138.8	139.2	141.2	139.5	137.3	137.8	139.4	140.3	143.0	145.5
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials	116.8	117.2	116.4	117.3	116.6	118.8	118.1	117.8	120.2	123.9	127.2	126.8	127.5
Fuels and lubricants	173.5	187.0	194.9	196.3	199.0	207.2	191.1	177.5	180.5	183.5	173.8	182.1	188.7
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials	128.5	129.8	132.0	134.7	134.9	136.0	136.3	135.5	135.5	136.8	139.1	141.3	143.5
Selected building materials	108.5	108.6	109.0	109.8	109.8	110.1	110.0	110.5	110.5	111.5	111.8	112.2	112.7
Capital goods	98.2	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.5	98.3	98.5	98.7	98.8	98.8	99.1	99.2	99.1
Electric and electrical generating equipment	104.4	104.5	104.6	104.8	104.8	104.9	105.1	105.9	106.0	106.2	105.9	105.9	106.0
Nonelectrical machinery	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.4	92.6	92.7	92.6	92.6	92.7	92.7	92.7
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	104.4	104.6	104.7	104.9	105.1	105.1	105.2	105.3	105.3	105.5	105.7	105.8	105.9
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	102.3	102.6	103.2	103.5	103.7	103.9	104.0	103.9	103.9	104.0	104.8	104.8	104.8
Nondurables, manufactured	102.4	102.7	103.0	103.3	103.6	103.7	103.8	103.6	103.7	104.0	105.0	105.1	104.9
Durables, manufactured	101.3	101.4	102.2	102.4	102.5	102.9	103.1	103.0	102.9	102.8	103.5	103.3	103.4
Agricultural commodities	120.7	120.2	120.9	124.1	126.5	127.7	127.1	128.4	134.1	137.3	138.1	142.0	145.0
Nonagricultural commodities	108.0	108.8	109.6	110.3	110.5	111.0	110.6	110.1	110.2	110.7	111.2	111.9	112.5

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2006										2007		
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
ALL COMMODITIES	112.7	115.1	117.2	117.3	118.2	118.8	116.2	113.3	113.8	115.1	113.7	114.1	115.9
Foods, feeds, and beverages	117.0	116.2	118.1	118.0	118.1	120.6	120.9	121.1	121.6	122.6	124.5	124.8	124.7
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	125.4	124.6	127.1	126.8	126.5	129.9	130.4	130.9	132.2	133.7	135.5	135.4	135.1
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	98.3	97.6	98.1	98.5	99.4	99.8	99.8	99.2	98.1	97.9	99.8	101.1	101.3
Industrial supplies and materials	160.4	170.1	178.2	178.1	180.9	182.8	172.2	160.4	162.2	166.6	160.4	162.0	169.9
Fuels and lubricants	201.5	221.1	233.9	230.2	237.6	240.9	216.3	192.3	195.5	204.3	190.1	194.0	209.8
Petroleum and petroleum products	207.2	230.7	245.4	242.6	251.3	253.7	225.9	202.5	199.2	207.1	193.5	196.8	213.9
Paper and paper base stocks	107.7	109.3	110.4	111.3	111.9	112.9	113.1	113.0	113.2	112.8	111.4	111.4	111.5
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials	119.3	119.0	119.5	120.6	121.7	121.4	121.8	122.1	123.0	123.0	123.5	123.8	124.0
Selected building materials	118.0	118.1	120.0	117.2	116.8	115.2	115.8	112.1	110.8	110.6	111.5	111.0	111.4
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods	161.1	165.4	180.2	193.2	184.2	188.7	194.4	192.4	193.7	195.9	197.9	197.7	202.8
Nonmetals associated with durable goods	100.8	101.0	101.0	101.1	101.2	101.5	101.3	101.5	101.6	101.7	101.9	102.0	101.8
Capital goods	91.1	91.0	91.0	91.2	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.4	91.5	91.5	91.2	91.1
Electric and electrical generating equipment	100.1	100.3	100.9	102.1	102.2	102.1	102.7	102.6	102.9	103.0	104.2	104.1	104.2
Nonelectrical machinery	88.0	87.8	87.7	87.8	87.9	87.9	87.8	87.8	87.8	87.9	87.8	87.4	87.2
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	103.5	103.6	103.7	103.9	104.1	104.1	104.1	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.4	104.4
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	99.6	99.5	99.7	99.8	100.3	100.4	100.5	100.6	100.7	101.0	101.2	101.2	101.3
Nondurables, manufactured	102.8	102.6	102.5	102.6	103.0	103.0	103.0	102.9	103.1	103.4	104.2	104.0	104.1
Durables, manufactured	96.3	96.4	96.9	97.0	97.5	97.7	97.8	98.0	98.1	98.2	98.0	98.1	98.3
Nonmanufactured consumer goods	98.2	98.4	98.4	98.6	99.7	100.1	100.5	101.8	101.7	101.8	102.1	102.1	102.2

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2005				2006				2007
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.
Air freight (inbound)	126.3	125.6	127.5	124.6	124.6	129.2	128.9	127.1	126.6
Air freight (outbound)	103.8	107.2	112.4	112.0	113.5	117.2	116.9	113.8	112.3
Inbound air passenger fares (Dec. 2003 = 100)	114.5	116.1	118.3	108.5	110.5	121.0	123.9	118.5	119.5
Outbound air passenger fares (Dec. 2003 = 100))	105.0	120.5	120.1	110.8	110.6	128.7	126.4	119.3	119.3
Ocean liner freight (inbound)	121.3	128.5	127.9	126.8	125.4	114.9	114.2	114.0	112.6

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	2004				2005				2006				2007
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	131.4	132.8	133.0	133.5	134.6	134.8	136.2	136.1	137.4	137.7	137.6	138.1	138.3
Compensation per hour	154.4	155.7	157.5	160.0	161.7	161.8	164.7	165.7	170.8	170.2	170.5	174.8	175.9
Real compensation per hour	118.5	118.4	119.0	119.9	120.5	119.4	119.9	119.7	122.8	120.8	120.2	123.8	123.4
Unit labor costs	117.5	117.3	118.5	119.9	120.1	120.0	120.9	121.8	124.4	123.6	123.9	126.6	127.2
Unit nonlabor payments	122.9	126.1	125.6	125.9	127.9	129.9	131.2	132.4	130.2	134.2	134.6	130.9	133.1
Implicit price deflator	119.5	120.6	121.1	122.1	123.0	123.7	124.7	125.7	126.6	127.5	127.9	128.2	129.4
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	130.6	132.1	132.2	132.3	133.6	134.1	135.4	135.2	136.3	136.7	136.6	137.3	137.6
Compensation per hour	153.5	154.8	156.5	158.6	160.5	160.8	163.5	164.5	169.6	169.0	169.2	173.8	175.0
Real compensation per hour	117.8	117.6	118.3	118.8	119.6	118.7	119.1	118.8	121.9	120.0	119.2	123.1	122.8
Unit labor costs	117.5	117.2	118.4	119.9	120.1	119.9	120.8	121.7	124.4	123.6	123.9	126.6	127.1
Unit nonlabor payments	123.6	126.7	126.6	127.0	129.4	131.8	133.2	134.4	132.2	136.5	136.7	132.5	134.4
Implicit price deflator	119.8	120.7	121.4	122.5	123.5	124.3	125.3	126.4	127.3	128.3	128.6	128.8	129.8
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	137.4	138.2	139.7	139.8	141.2	142.1	142.2	142.3	145.9	144.3	145.7	146.2	146.4
Compensation per hour	151.8	153.2	154.9	157.0	158.7	159.1	161.8	162.8	167.4	167.1	167.5	171.0	173.0
Real compensation per hour	116.5	116.4	117.1	117.6	118.3	117.4	117.9	117.6	120.3	118.6	118.0	121.1	121.4
Total unit costs	110.1	110.5	110.6	111.7	112.2	111.9	114.1	114.1	113.8	115.2	114.2	115.8	116.7
Unit labor costs	110.5	110.8	110.9	112.3	112.4	111.9	113.8	114.4	114.7	115.8	114.9	117.0	118.2
Unit nonlabor costs	109.2	109.7	109.8	110.2	111.5	111.9	114.9	113.3	111.1	113.7	112.1	112.5	112.7
Unit profits	131.3	139.7	143.1	143.6	150.2	161.4	152.9	163.7	177.3	172.1	184.4	171.1	174.0
Unit nonlabor payments	115.1	117.7	118.7	119.1	121.9	125.2	125.1	126.8	128.8	129.3	131.4	128.2	129.1
Implicit price deflator	112.0	113.1	113.5	114.6	115.6	116.4	117.6	118.5	119.4	120.3	120.4	120.7	121.8
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	161.7	163.0	164.1	166.3	168.7	171.2	172.6	173.9	175.7	177.3	179.9	180.7	181.8
Compensation per hour	157.4	159.7	163.0	165.3	166.2	167.8	170.7	170.9	176.4	173.9	173.9	178.8	181.8
Real compensation per hour	120.9	121.4	123.2	123.9	123.9	123.9	124.4	123.4	126.8	123.5	122.5	126.6	127.6
Unit labor costs	97.4	98.0	99.3	99.4	98.5	98.0	98.9	98.2	100.4	98.1	96.7	98.9	100.0

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2000 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Item	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Private business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	87.2	87.4	90.0	91.7	94.3	97.2	100.0	102.8	107.1	111.2	114.7	117.1	119.1
Output per unit of capital services	105.6	104.4	104.5	104.7	103.3	102.2	100.0	96.1	95.0	95.9	98.0	99.1	99.9
Multifactor productivity	93.9	93.7	95.3	96.2	97.4	98.7	100.0	100.2	101.9	104.6	107.3	109.2	110.4
Output	76.8	79.2	82.8	87.2	91.5	96.2	100.0	100.5	102.0	105.2	109.9	114.1	118.4
Inputs:													
Labor input	86.3	88.8	90.6	94.2	96.4	99.0	100.0	98.6	97.2	96.9	98.4	100.2	102.8
Capital services	72.8	75.8	79.2	83.3	88.5	94.2	100.0	104.5	107.4	109.7	112.2	115.1	118.6
Combined units of labor and capital input	81.8	84.5	86.9	90.7	93.9	97.5	100.0	100.3	100.2	100.6	102.4	104.5	107.3
Capital per hour of all persons	82.6	83.8	86.1	87.6	91.2	95.1	100.0	106.9	112.7	116.0	117.1	118.1	119.2
Private nonfarm business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	87.7	88.2	90.5	92.0	94.5	97.3	100.0	102.7	107.1	111.0	114.4	116.8	118.7
Output per unit of capital services	106.5	105.5	105.3	105.1	103.7	102.4	100.0	96.1	94.9	95.7	97.7	99.1	99.8
Multifactor productivity	94.5	94.5	95.8	96.4	97.7	98.8	100.0	100.1	101.9	104.4	107.1	109.1	110.2
Output	76.7	79.3	82.8	87.2	91.5	96.3	100.0	100.5	102.1	105.2	109.9	114.1	118.4
Inputs:													
Labor input	85.7	88.2	90.2	93.9	96.2	99.0	100.0	98.7	97.2	97.1	98.6	100.4	103.0
Capital services	72.1	75.2	78.7	82.9	88.2	94.0	100.0	104.6	107.6	110.0	112.4	115.1	118.7
Combined units of labor and capital input	81.2	83.9	86.5	90.4	93.7	97.5	100.0	100.4	100.2	100.7	102.5	104.6	107.5
Capital per hour of all persons	82.4	83.6	86.0	87.5	91.1	95.0	100.0	106.9	112.8	116.1	117.0	117.9	119.0
Manufacturing [1996 = 100]													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	76.1	79.4	82.4	86.9	91.7	95.8	100.0	101.5	108.6	115.3	117.9	123.4	–
Output per unit of capital services	96.6	98.2	97.6	100.2	100.5	100.3	100.0	93.6	92.5	93.5	95.9	99.6	–
Multifactor productivity	89.0	90.6	91.0	93.6	95.8	96.5	100.0	98.7	102.4	105.3	109.2	113.0	–
Output	76.4	80.4	83.1	89.2	93.8	97.4	100.0	94.9	94.3	95.2	96.9	100.3	–
Inputs:													
Hours of all persons	100.3	101.2	100.8	102.6	102.3	101.6	100.0	93.5	86.8	82.6	82.2	81.3	–
Capital services	79.0	81.8	85.2	89.0	93.4	97.1	100.0	101.4	101.9	101.8	101.1	100.7	–
Energy	110.4	113.7	110.3	108.2	105.4	105.5	100.0	90.6	89.3	84.4	81.1	78.5	–
Nonenergy materials	74.8	78.8	86.0	92.9	97.7	102.6	100.0	93.3	88.3	87.7	85.5	86.3	–
Purchased business services	84.7	88.9	88.5	92.1	95.0	100.0	100.0	100.7	98.2	99.1	95.2	96.5	–
Combined units of all factor inputs	85.8	88.7	91.3	95.3	98.0	100.9	100.0	96.2	92.1	90.5	88.7	88.8	–

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	171.6
Real compensation per hour	63.1	80.9	89.6	97.5	105.2	108.0	112.0	113.5	115.7	117.7	119.0	119.9	121.9
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	124.6
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	132.5
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	170.4
Real compensation per hour	65.3	81.4	90.2	97.4	104.9	107.5	111.6	112.8	115.1	117.1	118.2	119.1	121.0
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	124.6
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	134.5
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	145.5
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	168.3
Real compensation per hour	73.0	88.1	94.3	97.9	103.8	106.6	110.6	112.1	114.3	116.3	116.9	117.8	119.5
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	114.7
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	115.6
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	112.3
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	176.2
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	129.4
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	120.2
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	175.7
Real compensation per hour	–	–	–	98.0	104.2	106.0	112.0	111.5	117.7	123.2	122.3	123.9	124.8
Unit labor costs	–	–	–	99.2	92.9	92.4	96.7	97.4	97.6	98.4	98.5	98.4	98.5
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	111.0	109.1	113.6	116.0	106.7	95.9
211	Oil and gas extraction	80.1	75.7	95.3	98.1	100.0	101.2	107.9	119.4	121.6	123.8	130.1	111.7	107.9
212	Mining, except oil and gas	69.8	79.3	94.0	96.0	100.0	104.5	105.8	106.3	109.0	111.0	113.6	115.7	113.5
2121	Coal mining	58.4	68.1	88.2	94.9	100.0	106.5	110.3	115.8	114.6	112.4	113.2	112.8	107.6
2122	Metal ore mining	71.2	79.9	98.5	95.3	100.0	109.3	112.3	122.0	131.9	139.0	142.8	136.1	130.2
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	114.2	116.8
	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	114.2
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	118.3	123.5
	Manufacturing													
3111	Animal food	83.6	91.5	93.8	86.1	100.0	109.0	110.9	109.7	131.4	142.7	165.8	149.5	166.0
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	130.3	137.7
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	118.2	131.3
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	126.9	123.0	126.2	132.1
3115	Dairy products	82.7	91.1	97.6	97.8	100.0	100.0	93.6	95.9	97.1	105.0	110.5	107.4	109.5
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	106.6	108.0	117.4
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	173.2	162.2	186.2
3118	Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	100.9	94.5	100.7	97.3	100.0	103.8	108.6	108.3	109.9	108.9	109.3	113.8	115.4
3119	Other food products	97.5	92.5	104.1	105.1	100.0	107.8	111.4	112.6	106.2	111.9	118.8	119.3	115.4
3121	Beverages	77.1	87.6	103.2	102.0	100.0	99.0	90.7	90.8	92.7	99.4	108.3	114.1	119.4
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	82.4	93.1
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	154.1	150.4
3132	Fabric mills	68.0	75.3	95.5	98.1	100.0	104.2	110.0	110.1	110.3	125.4	137.2	138.6	150.5
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	125.1	127.7	139.9
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	122.3	135.1
3149	Other textile product mills	92.2	91.4	95.9	97.2	100.0	96.7	107.6	108.9	103.1	105.1	104.2	120.4	127.9
3151	Apparel knitting mills	76.2	86.2	109.3	122.1	100.0	96.1	101.4	108.9	105.6	112.0	105.9	96.8	119.8
3152	Cut and sew apparel	69.8	70.1	85.2	90.6	100.0	102.3	114.6	119.8	119.5	103.9	117.2	108.4	113.1
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	78.8	70.9	81.7
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	80.8	82.2	90.7
3162	Footwear	76.7	78.1	96.5	103.7	100.0	102.1	117.3	122.3	130.7	102.7	104.8	100.7	107.6
3169	Other leather products	99.4	102.9	74.4	80.3	100.0	113.2	105.8	113.4	109.1	95.0	101.0	135.8	155.0
3211	Sawmills and wood preservation	77.6	79.4	90.4	95.9	100.0	100.3	104.7	105.4	108.8	114.4	121.3	118.2	127.9
3212	Plywood and engineered wood products	99.7	102.8	101.4	101.0	100.0	105.1	98.7	98.8	105.2	110.3	107.0	102.9	110.3
3219	Other wood products	103.0	105.3	99.8	100.4	100.0	101.0	104.5	103.0	104.7	113.9	113.9	119.6	125.8
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	148.0	148.9
3222	Converted paper products	89.0	90.1	97.2	97.7	100.0	102.5	100.1	101.1	100.5	105.6	109.5	112.9	115.3
3231	Printing and related support activities	97.6	97.5	98.9	99.9	100.0	100.6	102.8	104.6	105.3	110.2	111.1	114.5	119.7
3241	Petroleum and coal products	71.1	75.4	89.9	93.5	100.0	102.2	107.1	113.5	112.1	118.0	119.2	123.4	123.8
3251	Basic chemicals	94.6	93.4	91.3	89.4	100.0	102.7	115.7	117.5	108.8	123.8	136.0	154.4	163.1
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	121.9	127.8
3253	Agricultural chemicals	80.4	85.8	89.9	91.7	100.0	98.8	87.4	92.1	90.0	99.2	108.4	117.4	134.1
3254	Pharmaceuticals and medicines	87.3	91.3	95.9	100.0	100.0	93.8	95.7	95.6	99.5	97.4	101.5	104.1	107.8
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	115.2	119.1	123.5
3256	Soap, cleaning compounds, and toiletries	84.4	84.8	96.1	97.3	100.0	98.0	93.0	102.8	106.0	124.1	118.2	135.3	152.6
3259	Other chemical products and preparations	75.4	77.8	93.5	94.0	100.0	99.2	109.3	119.7	110.4	120.8	123.0	121.3	123.5
3261	Plastics products	83.1	85.2	94.5	96.6	100.0	104.2	109.9	112.3	114.6	123.8	129.5	131.9	135.6
3262	Rubber products	75.5	83.5	92.9	94.2	100.0	99.4	100.2	101.7	102.3	107.1	111.0	114.4	119.3
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	109.2	116.5
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	115.2	113.9	122.7
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	108.3	102.8	105.5
3274	Lime and gypsum products	88.2	85.4	90.0	93.7	100.0	114.9	104.4	98.5	101.8	99.0	107.1	104.2	116.9
3279	Other nonmetallic mineral products	83.0	79.5	91.4	96.0	100.0	99.0	95.6	96.6	98.6	106.9	113.6	110.6	118.3
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	125.1	130.4	164.9	160.5
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	88.6	90.4
3313	Alumina and aluminum production	90.5	90.7	95.9	95.4	100.0	101.5	103.5	96.6	96.2	124.5	126.8	137.3	153.8
3314	Other nonferrous metal production	96.8	96.3	102.7	105.9	100.0	111.3	108.4	102.3	99.5	107.6	120.5	122.9	122.2
3315	Foundries	81.4	86.5	93.1	96.0	100.0	101.2	104.5	103.6	107.4	116.7	116.3	123.9	128.0
3321	Forging and stamping	85.4	89.0	93.9	97.4	100.0	103.5	110.9	121.1	120.7	125.0	133.1	142.0	146.7
3322	Cutlery and hand tools	86.3	85.4	97.2	103.8	100.0	99.9	108.0	105.9	110.3	113.4	113.2	107.6	116.4
3323	Architectural and structural metals	88.7	87.9	93.3	93.9	100.0	101.0	102.0	100.7	101.7	106.0	108.8	105.4	108.1
3324	Boilers, tanks, and shipping containers	86.0	90.1	97.3	100.7	100.0	100.0	96.5	94.2	94.4	98.9	101.6	93.6	94.0
3325	Hardware	88.7	84.8	97.2	102.2	100.0	100.5	105.2	114.3	113.5	115.5	125.4	126.0	132.5
3326	Spring and wire products	82.2	85.2	99.0	102.4	100.0	110.6	111.4	112.6	111.9	125.7	135.3	133.8	146.3
3327	Machine shops and threaded products	76.9	79.2	98.3	99.8	100.0	99.6	104.2	108.2	108.8	114.8	115.7	114.6	115.3

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	116.1	118.3	125.3	136.0
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	111.2	112.6
3331	Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery	74.6	83.3	95.4	95.7	100.0	103.3	94.3	100.3	100.3	103.7	116.1	125.4	130.8
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	126.5	121.9
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	104.4	106.4	113.4
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	132.8	137.7
3335	Metalworking machinery	85.1	86.5	99.2	97.5	100.0	99.1	100.3	106.1	103.3	112.7	115.2	117.1	126.6
3336	Turbine and power transmission equipment	80.2	85.9	91.3	98.0	100.0	105.0	110.8	114.9	126.9	130.7	143.0	126.4	131.1
3339	Other general purpose machinery	83.5	86.8	94.0	94.9	100.0	103.7	106.0	113.7	110.5	117.9	128.1	127.1	137.2
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment	11.0	14.7	49.9	72.6	100.0	140.4	195.8	234.9	252.0	297.4	373.8	416.6	576.5
3342	Communications equipment	39.8	48.4	74.4	84.5	100.0	107.1	135.4	164.1	152.9	128.2	143.1	148.4	144.4
3343	Audio and video equipment	61.7	77.0	141.6	106.1	100.0	105.4	119.6	126.3	128.4	150.1	171.0	239.3	239.2
3344	Semiconductors and electronic components	17.0	21.9	63.8	83.1	100.0	125.8	173.9	232.4	230.4	263.7	324.2	361.1	386.6
3345	Electronic instruments	70.2	78.5	97.9	97.6	100.0	102.3	106.7	116.7	119.3	118.1	125.3	145.4	139.8
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	142.6	143.6
3351	Electric lighting equipment	91.1	88.2	91.9	95.8	100.0	104.4	102.7	102.0	106.7	112.4	111.2	122.9	133.8
3352	Household appliances	73.3	76.5	91.7	91.8	100.0	105.2	104.0	117.2	124.6	132.3	146.7	159.6	165.1
3353	Electrical equipment	68.7	73.6	98.0	100.4	100.0	100.2	98.7	99.4	101.0	101.8	103.4	110.8	116.7
3359	Other electrical equipment and components	78.8	76.1	92.0	96.3	100.0	105.8	114.7	119.7	113.1	114.0	116.2	115.6	121.7
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	142.1	147.0
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	110.7	114.2
3363	Motor vehicle parts	78.7	76.0	92.3	93.0	100.0	105.0	110.0	112.3	114.8	130.5	137.0	138.0	144.4
3364	Aerospace products and parts	87.2	89.1	95.7	99.4	100.0	119.1	120.8	103.4	115.7	118.6	119.0	113.0	125.8
3365	Railroad rolling stock	55.6	77.6	81.8	80.8	100.0	103.3	116.5	118.5	126.1	146.1	139.8	131.5	121.0
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	138.7	133.2
3369	Other transportation equipment	73.7	62.9	94.1	101.5	100.0	111.5	113.8	132.4	140.2	150.9	163.0	168.3	182.8
3371	Household and institutional furniture	85.2	88.2	97.2	99.8	100.0	102.2	103.1	101.9	105.5	111.8	114.7	113.6	121.3
3372	Office furniture and fixtures	85.8	82.2	84.9	86.3	100.0	100.0	98.2	100.2	98.0	115.9	125.1	131.1	136.7
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	121.3	123.3
3391	Medical equipment and supplies	76.3	82.9	96.6	100.5	100.0	108.7	110.4	114.6	119.3	127.3	137.0	137.5	148.2
3399	Other miscellaneous manufacturing	85.4	90.5	95.9	99.7	100.0	102.1	105.0	113.6	111.8	118.0	124.7	128.6	139.0
	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	98.1	91.9	102.1	112.7	126.0	135.7
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	138.5
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	110.7	112.6
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	88.5
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	110.0	111.2
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	126.9	124.7
	Information													
5111	Newspaper, book, and directory publishers	105.0	95.5	91.9	91.6	100.0	103.9	104.1	107.7	105.8	104.7	109.6	106.7	108.4
5112	Software publishers	10.2	28.5	73.4	88.5	100.0	134.8	129.2	119.2	117.4	122.1	138.1	160.7	171.0
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	103.8	102.7
515	Broadcasting, except internet	99.5	98.2	102.5	101.3	100.0	100.8	102.9	103.6	99.2	104.0	107.9	112.5	117.6
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	94.6	96.6	101.5
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	158.6	162.4
5171	Wired telecommunications carriers	56.9	66.0	87.6	96.5	100.0	107.7	116.7	122.7	116.7	124.1	130.5	133.9	140.2
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	292.0	392.4
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	110.4
	Finance and Insurance													
52211	Commercial banking	72.8	80.7	95.6	100.0	100.0	97.0	99.8	102.7	99.6	102.1	103.7	108.5	108.4
	Real estate and rental and leasing													
532111	Passenger car rental	92.7	90.8	100.7	109.0	100.0	100.1	112.2	112.3	111.1	114.6	121.2	118.3	110.5
53212	Truck, trailer and RV rental and leasing	60.4	68.6	88.8	96.8	100.0	115.2	120.6	121.1	113.7	113.5	115.1	135.7	145.5
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	154.5	155.6
	Professional 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	100.0	106.9
54131	Architectural services	90.0	93.8	106.5	110.2	100.0	111.4	106.8	107.6	111.0	107.6	112.6	118.3	123.9
54133	Engineering services	90.2	99.4	94.4	98.3	100.0	98.2	98.0	102.0	100.1	100.5	100.5	107.8	114.2
54181	Advertising agencies	95.9	107.9	102.5	103.4	100.0	89.2	97.9	107.5	106.9	113.1	120.8	133.0	131.2
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	93.2	93.6
	Administrative and waste services													
56131	Employment placement agencies	–	–	86.6	90.2	100.0	86.8	93.2	89.8	99.6	116.8	115.4	119.8	117.9
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	167.4	188.2
56172	Janitorial services	75.1	94.3	90.4	96.4	100.0	95.3	98.6	101.0	102.1	105.6	118.8	116.6	122.0
	Health care and social assistance													
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories	–	–	90.9	94.5	100.0	118.8	124.7	131.9	135.3	137.6	140.8	140.8	138.8
621511	Medical laboratories	–	–	91.3	94.7	100.0	117.2	121.4	127.4	127.7	123.1	128.6	130.7	127.1
621512	Diagnostic imaging centers	–	–	90.0	94.1	100.0	121.4	129.7	139.9	148.3	163.3	160.0	153.5	154.8
	Arts, entertainment, and recreation													
71311	Amusement and theme parks	112.0	112.5	96.3	94.6	100.0	110.5	105.2	106.0	93.0	106.5	113.2	101.4	110.0
71395	Bowling centers	106.0	94.0	92.1	100.6	100.0	89.9	89.4	93.4	94.3	96.4	102.4	107.9	106.1

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
	Accommodation and Food Services													
7211	Traveler accommodations	85.2	82.1	97.7	99.6	100.0	100.0	105.5	111.7	107.6	112.0	114.3	120.8	115.8
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
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													
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance	85.9	89.9	103.2	99.8	100.0	103.6	106.1	109.4	108.9	103.7	104.1	112.0	112.5
81211	Hair, nail and skin care services	83.5	82.1	93.4	96.4	100.0	108.6	108.6	108.2	114.6	110.4	119.7	125.0	130.4
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	92.9	93.2
8123	Drycleaning and laundry services	97.1	94.8	99.2	100.9	100.0	100.1	105.0	107.6	110.9	112.5	103.8	110.6	120.8
81292	Photofinishing	95.8	107.7	108.0	106.6	100.0	69.3	76.3	73.8	81.2	100.5	100.5	102.0	113.2

NOTE: Dash indicates data are not available.

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

[Percent]

Country	2005	2006	2005				2006			
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
United States	5.1	4.6	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5
Canada	6.0	5.5	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.4
Australia	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.6
Japan	4.5	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1
France	9.9	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.6	9.3
Germany	11.2	10.3	11.4	11.4	11.2	10.9	10.9	10.5	10.0	9.6
Italy	7.8	6.9	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.6
Sweden	7.7	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	4.8	5.5	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.5

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.
Quarterly figures for France, Germany, and Italy 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, 1960-2006* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 19, 2007), 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.

For monthly unemployment rates, as well as the quarterly and annual rates published in this table, see the report *Unemployment rates in nine countries, civilian labor force basis, approximating U.S. concepts, seasonally adjusted, 1995-2007,* (Bureau of Labor Statistics), available on the Internet at ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ForeignLabor/flsjec.txt.
Data may differ between the two reports mentioned, because the former is updated on a bi-annual basis, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.

52. Annual data: employment status of the working-age population, approximating U.S. concepts, 10 countries

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status and country	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Civilian labor force											
United States	133,943	136,297	137,673	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428
Canada	14,604	14,863	15,115	15,389	15,632	15,891	16,367	16,729	16,956	17,114	17,351
Australia	9,115	9,204	9,339	9,414	9,590	9,752	9,907	10,092	10,244	10,524	10,714
Japan	66,450	67,200	67,240	67,090	66,990	66,860	66,240	66,010	65,770	65,850	65,956
France	24,982	25,116	25,434	25,791	26,099	26,393	26,645	26,904	26,954	27,071	-
Germany	39,142	39,415	39,752	39,375	39,302	39,459	39,413	39,276	39,711	40,760	-
Italy	22,679	22,753	23,004	23,176	23,361	23,524	23,728	24,020	24,084	24,179	24,362
Netherlands	7,455	7,612	7,744	7,881	8,011	8,098	8,186	8,255	8,279	8,291	8,353
Sweden	4,459	4,418	4,402	4,430	4,489	4,530	4,544	4,567	4,576	4,693	4,745
United Kingdom	28,239	28,401	28,474	28,777	28,952	29,085	29,335	29,557	29,775	30,087	30,525
Participation rate[1]											
United States	66.8	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2
Canada	64.6	64.9	65.3	65.7	65.8	65.9	66.7	67.3	67.3	67.0	67.4
Australia	64.6	64.3	64.3	64.0	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.6	64.7	65.4	65.7
Japan	63.0	63.2	62.8	62.4	62.0	61.6	60.8	60.3	60.0	60.0	60.0
France	55.7	55.6	56.0	56.4	56.6	56.8	56.9	57.0	56.7	56.6	-
Germany	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	47.7	47.9	48.1	48.3	48.5	49.1	49.1	48.7	48.8
Netherlands	60.2	61.1	61.8	62.5	63.1	63.3	63.5	63.7	63.6	63.4	63.7
Sweden	64.0	63.3	62.8	62.8	63.8	63.7	64.0	64.0	63.7	64.9	65.0
United Kingdom	62.4	62.5	62.5	62.8	62.9	62.7	62.9	63.0	63.0	63.1	63.5
Employed											
United States	126,708	129,558	131,463	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427
Canada	13,309	13,607	13,946	14,314	14,676	14,866	15,221	15,579	15,864	16,087	16,393
Australia	8,364	8,444	8,618	8,762	8,989	9,091	9,271	9,481	9,677	9,987	10,190
Japan	64,200	64,900	64,450	63,920	63,790	63,460	62,650	62,510	62,640	62,910	63,206
France	22,036	22,176	22,597	23,080	23,714	24,167	24,311	24,337	24,330	24,392	-
Germany	35,637	35,508	36,059	36,042	36,236	36,350	36,018	35,615	35,604	36,185	-
Italy	20,124	20,169	20,370	20,617	20,973	21,359	21,666	21,972	22,124	22,290	22,701
Netherlands	6,966	7,189	7,408	7,605	7,781	7,875	7,925	7,895	7,847	7,860	7,979
Sweden	4,019	3,973	4,034	4,117	4,229	4,303	4,310	4,303	4,276	4,333	4,413
United Kingdom	25,941	26,413	26,686	27,051	27,368	27,599	27,812	28,073	28,358	28,628	28,859
Employment-population ratio[2]											
United States	63.2	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1
Canada	59.0	59.5	60.3	61.2	61.9	61.9	62.4	63.0	63.4	63.4	63.6
Australia	59.3	59.0	59.3	59.6	60.3	60.1	60.3	60.7	61.2	62.1	62.5
Japan	60.9	61.0	60.2	59.4	59.0	58.4	57.5	57.1	57.1	57.3	57.5
France	49.1	49.1	49.7	50.4	51.4	52.0	51.9	51.6	51.2	51.0	-
Germany	52.0	51.6	52.3	52.1	52.2	52.2	51.5	50.8	50.6	51.2	-
Italy	42.0	41.9	42.2	42.6	43.2	43.8	44.3	44.9	45.1	44.9	45.5
Netherlands	56.2	57.7	59.1	60.3	61.3	61.5	61.5	62.8	60.3	60.1	60.8
Sweden	57.7	56.9	57.6	58.4	60.1	60.5	60.7	60.3	59.5	59.9	60.4
United Kingdom	57.3	58.2	58.5	59.1	59.4	59.5	59.6	59.8	60.0	60.0	60.0
Unemployed											
United States	7,236	6,739	6,210	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001
Canada	1,295	1,256	1,162	1,075	956	1,026	1,146	1,150	1,092	1,027	958
Australia	751	759	721	652	602	661	636	611	567	537	524
Japan	2,250	2,300	2,790	3,170	3,200	3,400	3,590	3,500	3,130	2,940	2,750
France	2,946	2,940	2,837	2,711	2,385	2,226	2,334	2,567	2,624	2,679	-
Germany	3,505	3,907	3,693	3,333	3,065	3,110	3,396	3,661	4,107	4,575	-
Italy	2,555	2,584	2,634	2,559	2,388	2,164	2,062	2,048	1,960	1,889	1,662
Netherlands	489	423	337	277	231	223	261	360	422	432	374
Sweden	440	445	368	313	260	227	234	264	300	361	332
United Kingdom	2,298	1,987	1,788	1,726	1,584	1,486	1,524	1,484	1,417	1,459	1,666
Unemployment rate											
United States	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6
Canada	8.9	8.4	7.7	7.0	6.1	6.5	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.5
Australia	8.2	8.3	7.7	6.9	6.3	6.8	6.4	6.1	5.5	5.1	4.9
Japan	3.4	3.4	4.1	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.2
France	11.8	11.7	11.2	10.5	9.1	8.4	8.8	9.5	9.7	9.9	9.2
Germany	9.0	9.9	9.3	8.5	7.8	7.9	8.6	9.3	10.3	11.2	10.3
Italy	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.0	10.2	9.2	8.7	8.5	8.1	7.8	6.8
Netherlands	6.6	5.6	4.4	3.5	2.9	2.8	3.2	4.4	5.1	5.2	4.5
Sweden	9.9	10.1	8.4	7.1	5.8	5.0	5.1	5.8	6.6	7.7	7.0
United Kingdom	8.1	7.0	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.5

[1] Labor force as a percent of the working-age population.

[2] Employment as a percent of the working-age population.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available. 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, 1960-2006* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 19, 2007), 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. Data in this report may not be consistent with data in *Unemployment rates in nine countries, civilian labor force basis, approximating U.S. concepts, seasonally adjusted, 1995-2007,* (Bureau of Labor Statistics), because the former is updated on a bi-annual basis, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.

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 Class-ification 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, 1996-2005

Event or exposure[1]	1996-2000 (average)	2001-2005 (average)[2]	2005[3]	
			Number	Percent
All events	6,094	5,704	5,734	100
Transportation incidents	2,608	2,451	2,493	43
Highway	1,408	1,394	1,437	25
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	685	686	718	13
Moving in same direction	117	151	175	3
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	247	254	265	5
Moving in intersection	151	137	134	2
Vehicle struck stationary object or equipment on side of road	264	310	345	6
Noncollision	372	335	318	6
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision	298	274	273	5
Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises)	378	335	340	6
Noncollision accident	321	277	281	5
Overturned	212	175	182	3
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	376	369	391	7
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in roadway	129	136	140	2
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-road area	171	166	176	3
Water vehicle	105	82	88	2
Aircraft	263	206	149	3
Assaults and violent acts	1,015	850	792	14
Homicides	766	602	567	10
Shooting	617	465	441	8
Suicide, self-inflicted injury	216	207	180	3
Contact with objects and equipment	1,005	952	1,005	18
Struck by object	567	560	607	11
Struck by falling object	364	345	385	7
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level	77	89	94	2
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	293	256	278	5
Caught in running equipment or machinery	157	128	121	2
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials	128	118	109	2
Falls	714	763	770	13
Fall to lower level	636	669	664	12
Fall from ladder	106	125	129	2
Fall from roof	153	154	160	3
Fall to lower level, n.e.c.	117	123	117	2
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	535	498	501	9
Contact with electric current	290	265	251	4
Contact with overhead power lines	132	118	112	2
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	112	114	136	2
Oxygen deficiency	92	74	59	1
Fires and explosions	196	174	159	3
Fires--unintended or uncontrolled	103	95	93	2
Explosion	92	78	65	1

[1] Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.
[2] Excludes fatalities from the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks.
[3] The BLS news release of August 10, 2006, reported a total of 5,702 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2005. Since then, an additional 32 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2005 to 5,734.

NOTE: Totals for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State, New York City, District of Columbia, and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Occupational Injuries, Illnesses, and Fatalities to Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics, 2003 to 2005

by Sean M. Smith
Bureau of Labor Statistics

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Mechanics are more likely than the average worker to be injured or killed on the job, as evidenced by higher rates of fatalities and injuries and illnesses. For both fatal and nonfatal injuries, contact with objects and equipment, such as parts and materials and vehicles, represents a significant hazard. Many of the remaining nonfatal cases are due to overexertion and sprains and strains; assaults and violent acts are a leading cause of workplace fatalities.

In 2005, there were 954,000 automotive service technicians and mechanics (henceforth to be referred to as "mechanics") employed in the United States.[1] Mechanics are responsible for keeping the Nation's more than 135 million automobiles in running condition.[2] As vehicle components have become more complex and computerized, the job of a mechanic has increasingly become a high technology job.[3] Mechanics have often specialized in a specific type of automotive repair, becoming experts in engine, transmission, brake, front end, or air-conditioning repair. More than 290,000 mechanics are ASE certified, a nationally recognized certification program that tests a mechanic's knowledge every 5 years.[4]

From 2003 to 2005, 147 mechanics were killed on the job.[5] Their fatality rate was 5.3 per 100,000 employed in 2005, which was higher than the rate of 4.0 per 100,000 employed for all occupations combined. (See table 1.) There were 15,680 nonfatal injuries and illnesses to mechanics involving days away from work in 2005, about the same as in 2004, following a decline of 9.8 percent from 2003 to 2004. Among all occupations, mechanics ranked 14th in terms of the number of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2005, the same as in 2004. (Mechanics ranked 13th in 2003.) The median number of days away from work for injured or ill mechanics in 2005 was 5 days, less than the median of 7 days for all occupations.

Industry

Typically, mechanics worked in automotive repair and maintenance shops (34.9 percent) or for automobile dealers (33.9 percent); 8.8 percent worked for parts, accessories, and tire stores.[6]

In 2005, 47.0 percent of the mechanics who incurred a nonfatal injury or illness involving days away from work were employed by automobile dealers, 17.8 percent worked for automotive repair and maintenance establishments, and 7.4 percent were employed by automotive parts, accessories, and tire stores. A small number were employed in goods-producing industries such as manufacturing (4.2 percent) and construction (0.8 percent). Of the 147 fatal incidents that took place from 2003 to 2005, 72.1 percent occurred in the automotive repair and maintenance industry, and 9.5 percent occurred in automobile dealerships. All were employed in private industry.

Demographic Characteristics

All of the mechanics who were fatally injured over the 2003-05 period were men. Similarly, the vast majority (more than 95 percent) of mechanics who were nonfatally injured during the period were men. More than two-thirds (69.4 percent) of the fatally injured mechanics were wage and salary workers, and nearly a third (30.6 percent) were self-employed.

Nearly 4 in 5 of the nonfatally injured mechanics in 2005 were non-Hispanic whites, 14.7 percent were Hispanics, and 4.0 percent were non-Hispanic blacks.[7] Similar to the nonfatally injured mechanics, non-Hispanic whites made up 71.4 percent of the fatalities in this occupation from 2003 to 2005. Hispanics accounted for 12.9 percent of fatalities--less than their share of employment in this occupation (17.7 percent). Non-Hispanic blacks represented 7.3 percent of employment among mechanics, but they suffered 12.2 percent of the fatalities.

Circumstances Of The Injuries, Illnesses, And Fatalities

Nonfatal injuries and illnesses. As can be seen in chart 1, most of the injuries and illnesses to mechanics in 2005 were due to contact with object or equipment (44.5 percent) or to overexertion (21.6 percent). Contact with object includes being struck by an object (22.0 percent of the total), struck against an object (11.3 percent), and caught in an object, equipment, or material (5.6 percent).

For injuries and illnesses involving contact with object and equipment, 19.5 percent involved vehicles, 13.9 percent involved hand tools, nonpowered, and 9.2 percent involved engine parts. (See table 2.) Injuries that were due to the worker being struck by an object accounted for 22.0 percent of the injuries and illnesses to mechanics, but only 13.6 percent of injuries and illnesses to all occupations. For overexertion injuries, 31.0 percent involved tires and wheels, and 23.6 percent involved engine parts and accessories. More than half (59.3 percent) of the overexertion injuries were due to overexertion in lifting objects.

The *source* of injury or illness is the object, substance, exposure, or bodily motion that directly produced or inflicted the disabling condition. The leading source of injury or illness to mechanics in 2005 was parts and materials (26.7 percent), followed by vehicles (14.4 percent); the comparable rates for all occupations were 10.4 percent and 8.9 percent, respectively. For injuries involving vehicles, 25.2 percent were due to transportation accidents, and 60.2 percent were due to contact with objects and equipment, such as being struck against a stationary object (33.6 percent), caught in or compressed by equipment or object (10.6 percent), and struck by an object (10.2 percent).

The *nature* of injury or illness names the principal physical characteristic of a disabling condition. The leading nature of injury or illness to mechanics in 2005 was sprains and strains (32.6 percent), which was less than the comparable rate for all occupations (40.8 percent). Sprains were followed by cuts, lacerations, and punctures (15.9 percent), which was higher than the 9.6-percent rate for all occupations. Bruises and contusions accounted for 10.6 percent of the injuries to mechanics.

Injuries to the upper extremities accounted for 34.9 percent of injuries and illnesses to mechanics in 2005, followed by 29.0 percent to the trunk and 15.6 percent to lower extremities. Trunk injuries include injuries to the back, which accounted for 16.3 percent of all injuries to mechanics. Eye injuries accounted for 7.8 percent of injuries to mechanics, compared with just 2.8 percent among all occupations.

The days with the largest number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses to mechanics in 2005 were Thursday and Tuesday, with 3,250 and 3,160 cases respectively. The day with the fewest injuries was Sunday (680), followed by Saturday (1,110).

Fatalities. Assaults and violent acts accounted for 29.3 percent of the workplace fatalities among mechanics during the 2003-05 period, compared with 14.7 percent among all occupations. Of these, 44.2 percent were homicides and 55.8 percent were self-inflicted wounds. (See chart 2.) Self-inflicted fatalities represented 16.3 percent of all fatalities to mechanics, but only 3.5 percent of fatalities to all workers. Nearly half (45.8 percent) of the self-inflicted fatalities were by self-employed mechanics, although only 16 percent of mechanics are self-employed. Gunshot wounds accounted for 19.7 percent of the fatalities to mechanics, compared with 9.9 percent for all occupations.

The leading *event or exposure* for workplace fatalities during the 2003-05 period was contact with objects and equipment (31.3 percent); the comparable figure for all occupations was 17.1 percent. The leading *sources* of fatalities were vehicles (44.9 percent), bullets (19.0 percent), and parts and materials (10.2 percent). Among the 66 cases with vehicles as the source of the fatality, 40.9 percent were transportation incidents and 34.8 percent were from being struck by falling objects, such as a car falling off a lift, rack, or jack. Asphyxiations and suffocations accounted for 15.6 percent of the fatalities to mechanics during the period.

Conclusion

Mechanics are more likely than the average worker to be injured or killed on the job, as evidenced by higher rates of fatalities and injuries and illnesses. For both fatal and nonfatal injuries, contact with objects and equipment, such as parts and

materials and vehicles, represents a significant hazard. Many of the remaining nonfatal cases are due to overexertion and sprains and strains. Assaults and violent acts are a leading cause of workplace fatalities.

Sean M. Smith
Economist, Office of Safety, Health, and Working Conditions, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Telephone: (202) 691-6187; E-mail: Smith.Sean@bls.gov.

Notes

1 Employment data are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey (CPS). Employment of automotive service technicians and mechanics aged 16 years and older was 954,000 in 2005.

2 According to the Federal Highway Administration, there were 135,192,288 private and commercial automobile registrations in the United States in 2005.

3 Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, 2006-07 edition.

4 National Institute for Automotive Service Excellence (ASE).

5 Data on fatalities are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI). Fatalities in this study are based on revised counts for 2003 through 2005. Data on nonfatal injuries and illnesses are from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) program, which collects data from a sample of business establishments in the United States. For more information on both the CFOI and SOII programs, see "Chapter 9, Occupational safety and health statistics," in *BLS Handbook of Methods*, available on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/home.htm. The Injuries, Illnesses, and Fatalities (IIF) program uses the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) to define event or exposure, nature, part of body, and source. Occupation is defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system, and industry is defined using the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS).

6 Data for employment by industry are for 2005 and come from Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment Statistics program. These data exclude self-employed workers.

7 Note that race was not reported in 17.7 percent of the nonfatal cases for this occupation in 2005. Also, persons identified as Hispanic, an ethnic category, can be of any race.

Table 1. Injuries, illnesses, and fatalities to automotive service technicians and mechanics, 2003 to 2005

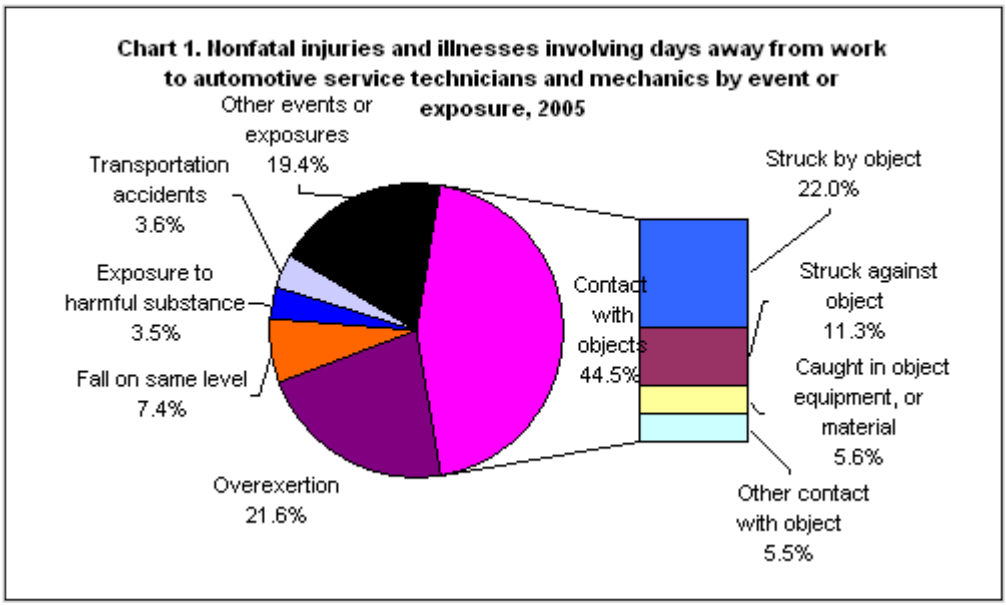
Year	Injuries and illnesses	Fatality count	Fatality rate
2003	17,240	57	6.4
2004	15,550	39	4.2
2005	15,680	51	5.3

Table 2. Nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work to automotive service technicians and mechanics involving contact with objects and equipment by source of injury or illness, 2005

Source of injury or illness	Number	Percent of total
All	6,970	100.0
Vehicles	1,360	19.5
Parts and Materials	1,900	27.3
Engine parts and accessories	640	9.2
Tires, inner tubes, wheels	360	5.2
Vehicle and mobile equipment parts, n.e.c.	240	3.4
Other parts and materials	660	9.5
Machinery	540	7.7
Tools, instruments, and equipment	1,600	23.0
Handtools, nonpowered	970	13.9

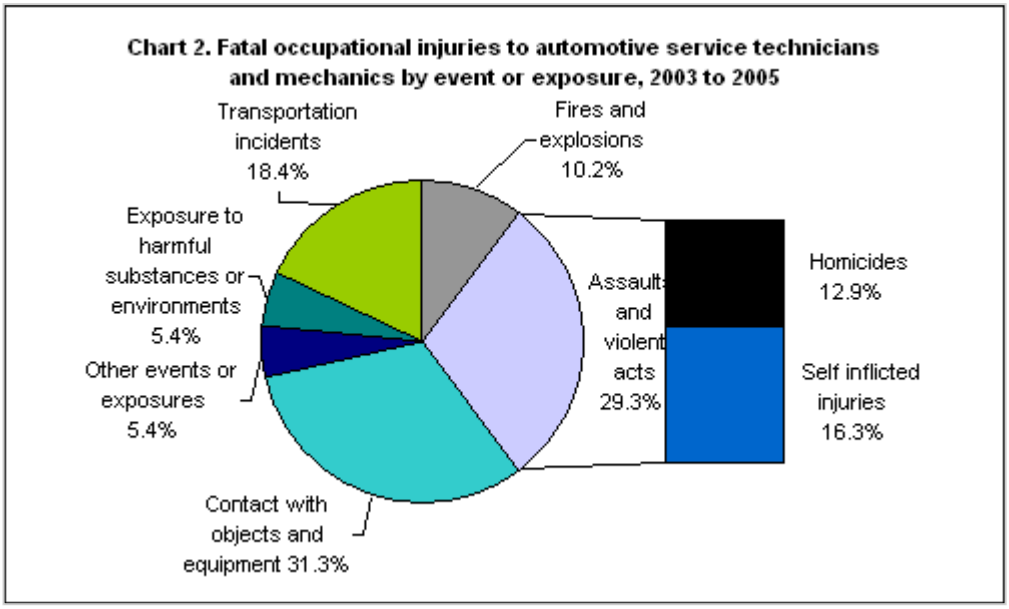
Note: n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified

Source of injury or illness	Number	Percent of total
Handtools, powered	370	5.3
Other sources	1,570	22.5
Chips, particles, splinters	830	11.9
Note: n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified		



Data for Chart 1. Non-fatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work to automotive service technicians and mechanics by event or exposure, 2005

Event or exposure	Number
All	15680
Overexertion	3390
Fall on same level	1160
Exposure to harmful substance	550
Transportation accidents	570
Other events or exposures	3040
Struck by object	3450
Struck against object	1770
Caught in object equipment, or material	880
Other contact with object	870



Data for Chart 2. Fatal occupational injuries to automotive service technicians and mechanics by event or exposure, 2003-2005.

Event or exposure	Number
All	147
Contact with objects and equipment	46
Other events or exposures	8
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	8
Transportation incidents	27
Fires and explosions	15
Homicides	19
Self inflicted injuries	24