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The October Review

The impact of globalization in several of its manifestations—mainly economic, political, and cultural—continues to receive a great deal of attention. The interconnectedness of the world's economies, a recurring theme in the journalism, research, and policymaking communities, underlies, to some extent, the subjects of the three articles in this month's *Review*.

Carol Rowan and Sonya Wahi-Miller find that prices paid for imports into the United States rose in 2006 for the fifth consecutive year, influenced once again by increasing energy prices. Geopolitical instability and supply concerns drove energy prices higher for the first 8 months of the year, before they receded. Import prices for industrial metals and for iron and steel remained high in 2006, due in part to strong international demand. The weakening of the U.S. dollar in relation to the Euro and other European currencies had an impact on import prices for capital and consumer goods. Prices of U.S. exports had their largest rise in nearly two decades, led by increases in corn and soybean prices.

The Midwest region of the United States has long been a center for an industry with a global reach, both productively and symbolically: the manufacture of automobiles. Benjamin Collins, Thomas McDonald, and Jay A. Mousa point out that employment in the complementary auto parts manufacturing sector is roughly 3 times larger than the auto manufacturing sector. After showing strong-to-modest job gains in the 1990s, the auto parts manufacturing industry has suffered steep declines in both em-

ployment and wages. The increased penetration into auto parts production from countries such as Canada, Japan, and China are contributors to the domestic decline.

The influence of U.S. culture around the world has long been a subject of heated debate. Films, television shows, and music produced domestically routinely reach global audiences. The disproportionate concentration of the U.S. creative arts industries in New York City and Los Angeles is the subject of the article by Michael L. Dolfman, Richard J. Holden, and Solidelle Fortier Wasser, who argue that the clustering of resources for those industries in those two locations magnifies their influence.

Profile of health educators

Health educators promote wellness and healthy lifestyles. Covering a wide range of topics, these workers teach individuals and communities about behaviors that encourage healthy living and prevent diseases and other problems.

Health educators held 57,900 jobs in the United States in May 2006. Median annual wages of health educators were \$41,330. The highest earning 10 percent made more than \$72,500, and the lowest earning 10 percent made less than \$24,750.

The specific duties of health educators vary by work setting, but whether they work in a hospital, school, business, or other setting, all health educators use similar skills and tools. In general, health educators begin by assessing their audience and planning a program that suits its needs. Then, they implement the program and evaluate its success.

For more information about this occupation, see "Health educators: Working for wellness," by Colleen Teixeira, *Occupational Outlook Quarterly*, summer 2007.

Comparing metropolitan area pay by occupation

Average pay in the San Francisco metropolitan area in 2006 was 19 percent above the national average, and was the highest among the metropolitan areas studied by the National Compensation Survey (NCS). In contrast, pay was lowest in the Brownsville, Texas, metropolitan area, with a pay relative of 78, meaning that Brownsville workers earned an average of 78 cents for every dollar earned by workers nationwide.

Using data from the NCS, pay relatives—a means of assessing pay differences—are available for each of the 9 major occupational groups within 78 metropolitan areas, as well as averaged across all occupations for each area. Area-to-area comparisons have been calculated for all 78 areas and are available at www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/payrel.htm.

Find out more in "Occupational Pay Comparisons Among Metropolitan Areas, 2006," USDL news release 07-1455.

Coming soon in MLR

Next month, the *Monthly Labor Review* will be devoted to presenting BLS employment and economic projections over the 2006–16 period. The issue will include articles on projections of economic growth, the labor force, occupational employment, and industry output and employment. □

Import and export price trends in 2006

Import prices rose for the fifth consecutive year, and export prices experienced their largest increase in 18 years; the rise in corn and soybean prices led the increase in export prices, while the continued rise in costs for energy and metals influenced overall increases in both the import and export price indexes

Carol Rowan
and
Sonya Wahi-Miller

Import prices increased 2.5 percent in 2006—the fifth consecutive annual increase for this index—following an increase of 8.0 percent in 2005. Import prices excluding energy goods increased 2.9 percent, compared with a more modest 1.1-percent increase in 2005. Export prices were up 4.5 percent, compared with a 2.8-percent increase in 2005. The rise was the largest year-to-year increase since the index rose 5.5 percent in 1988. Excluding agricultural products, export prices rose 3.7 percent, following a 2.6-percent increase the year before. (See table 1.)

As in 2005, the increase in energy prices influenced the overall increase for import prices in 2006. Geopolitical instability and supply concerns drove energy prices higher for the first 8 months of 2006; however, due to price declines that occurred later in the year, overall price increases were much slower than in 2004 and 2005. Metals and energy prices continued to increase in 2006, impacting overall increases for both import and export prices. Prices for industrial metals, namely aluminum and copper, along with prices for iron and steel remained

high in 2006 due to strong industrial and international demand. The continued price increase for both metals and energy prices put upward pressure on finished goods prices, namely automotive vehicles and capital goods.

In contrast to 2005, the U.S. dollar weakened against the Euro, United Kingdom (U.K.) pound, and Swiss franc in 2006, impacting import prices for capital goods, consumer goods, and, to a lesser extent, automotive vehicles.

Other price measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased at the same rate as the Import Price Index in 2006. As was the case with the Import Price Index, the CPI-U also experienced smaller increases compared with the previous 2 years, with energy prices playing a smaller role compared with 2004 and 2005. (See chart 1.)

Overall, the CPI-U increased 2.5 percent in 2006, slower than the 3.4-percent in 2005 and 3.3 percent in 2004. The energy component of the CPI-U rose 2.9 percent in 2006, compared with 17.1

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Table 1. U.S. import and export price indexes annual percent changes for selected categories of goods, 1997–2006

End use	Description	Relative importance, November 2006 ¹	Percent change for 12 months ended in December—									
			1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Imports												
	All commodities.....	100.000	-5.2	-6.4	7.0	3.2	-9.1	4.2	2.4	6.7	8.0	2.5
	All imports excluding petroleum.....	82.778	-2.8	-3.3	.0	1.3	-4.5	.3	1.2	3.7	2.4	1.9
	All imports excluding fuels.....	80.324	—	—	—	—	—	.0	1.0	3.0	1.1	2.9
0	Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	4.488	1.3	-3.1	-3	-4.0	-4.7	5.9	3.0	8.0	5.4	4.3
1	Industrial supplies and materials.....	35.271	-10.4	-17.1	33.7	13.8	-24.6	21.9	9.5	22.0	25.5	5.0
	Excluding petroleum.....	18.050	-1.7	-6.7	5.1	11.2	-14.6	5.8	7.2	16.4	11.3	4.6
	Excluding fuels.....	15.596	—	—	—	—	—	3.6	6.3	13.4	4.4	11.1
10	Fuels and lubricants.....	19.675	-23.8	-36.5	114.7	27.1	-41.9	53.7	13.2	31.5	43.5	.9
100	Petroleum and petroleum products...	17.221	-25.5	-40.8	137.2	17.6	-39.5	56.9	12.8	30.3	42.4	5.3
2	Capital goods.....	21.560	-7.4	-5.0	-3.3	-2.1	-2.7	-2.4	-1.1	-8	-1.3	.5
	Excluding computers, peripherals, and Semiconductors.....	15.091	-4.7	-2.1	-1.8	-1.1	-1.0	-1.3	1.2	2.0	1.2	2.3
3	Automotive vehicles, parts and engines.....	14.691	.5	.0	.7	.7	-.2	.5	.9	1.8	.4	.7
4	Consumer goods, excluding automotives.....	23.989	-9	-1.3	-4	-1.2	-.8	-.7	.1	.9	.6	1.4
Exports												
	All commodities.....	100.000	-1.2	-3.4	.5	1.1	-2.5	1.0	2.2	4.0	2.8	4.5
	Agricultural commodities.....	8.115	-2.9	-9.3	-6.8	3.1	-1.8	8.0	13.4	-5.9	4.9	13.5
	Nonagricultural commodities.....	91.885	-1.0	-2.7	1.2	.9	-2.5	.4	1.3	5.0	2.6	3.7
0	Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	7.350	-3.3	-8.3	-5.7	1.7	-.5	7.9	12.6	-4.5	4.3	13.8
1	Industrial supplies and materials.....	30.132	-1.4	-7.1	5.3	3.6	-8.6	5.0	6.8	15.1	8.4	9.0
	Nonagricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	28.638	-1.3	-6.9	6.3	3.3	-8.4	4.8	6.3	16.6	8.5	9.2
2	Capital goods.....	39.585	-1.6	-1.8	-1.1	.3	-.8	-1.3	-6	.7	-.5	1.1
	Excluding computers, peripherals, and semiconductors.....	30.193	-3	-7	-4	.8	.0	.5	.9	2.1	2.1	3.0
3	Automotive vehicles, parts and engines.....	10.683	.8	.5	1.0	.5	.4	.8	.5	1.1	1.0	1.5
4	Consumer goods, excluding automotives.....	12.250	.8	-.8	.6	-.4	.2	-.6	.6	1.3	.7	2.1
¹ Relative importance figures are based on 2004 trade values.			NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.									

percent in 2005 and 16.6 percent in 2004. Overall energy costs advanced at a 22.8-percent annual rate in the first half of 2006, then declined at a 13.4-percent annual rate in the second half of the year. Excluding food and energy, the CPI-U increased 2.6 percent in 2006, compared with 2.2 percent in both 2005 and 2004. (See chart 2.)

The Producer Price Index (PPI) also increased in 2006, in a fifth consecutive annual increase. Unlike the Export

Price Index, lower energy prices led to a smaller increase in the PPI in 2006 than in past years. Finished goods prices increased 1.1 percent in 2006, much slower than the 5.4-percent increase in 2005. The slower rate of increase can be attributed to the index for finished energy goods, which fell 2.0 percent in 2006 after climbing 23.9 percent in 2005. Finished goods excluding foods and energy rose 2.0 percent in 2006, compared with 1.4 percent in 2005.

Chart 1. Changes in the PPI, CPI, and import energy price indexes, 2002–06

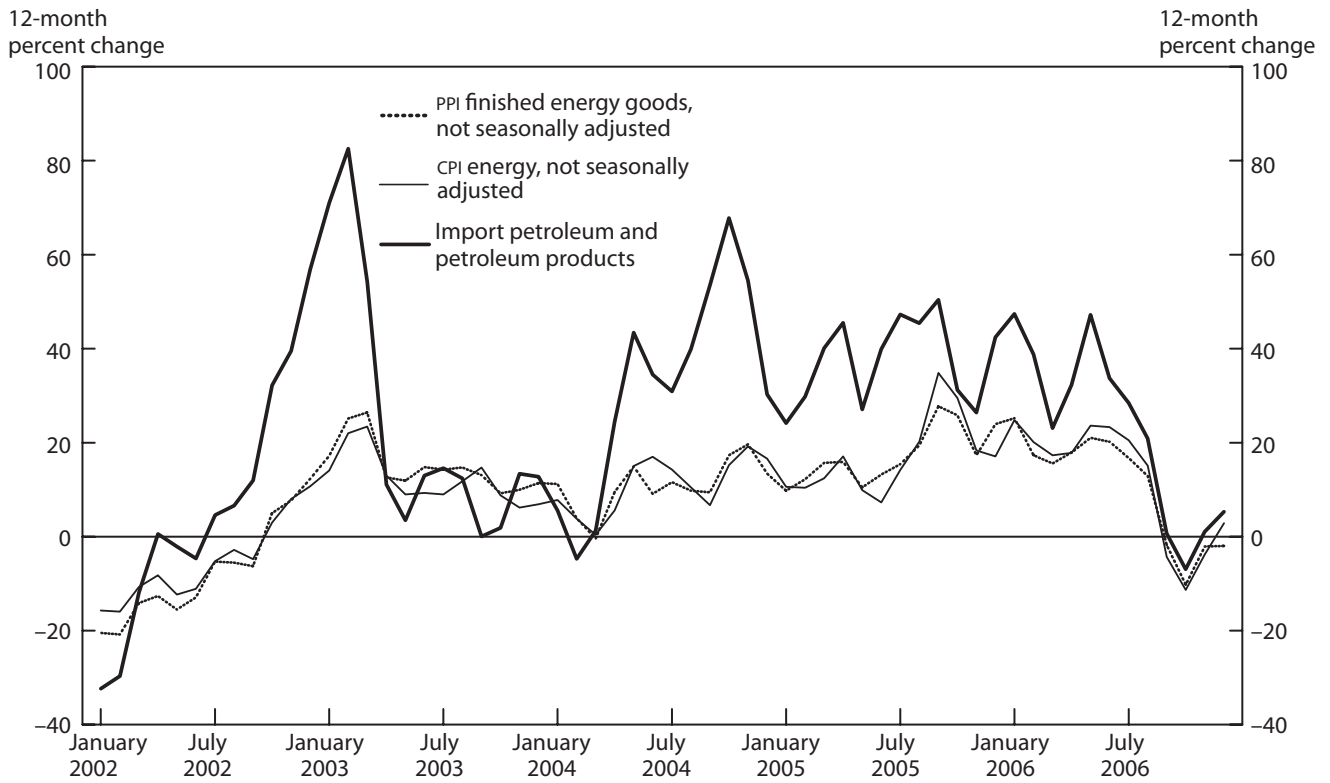
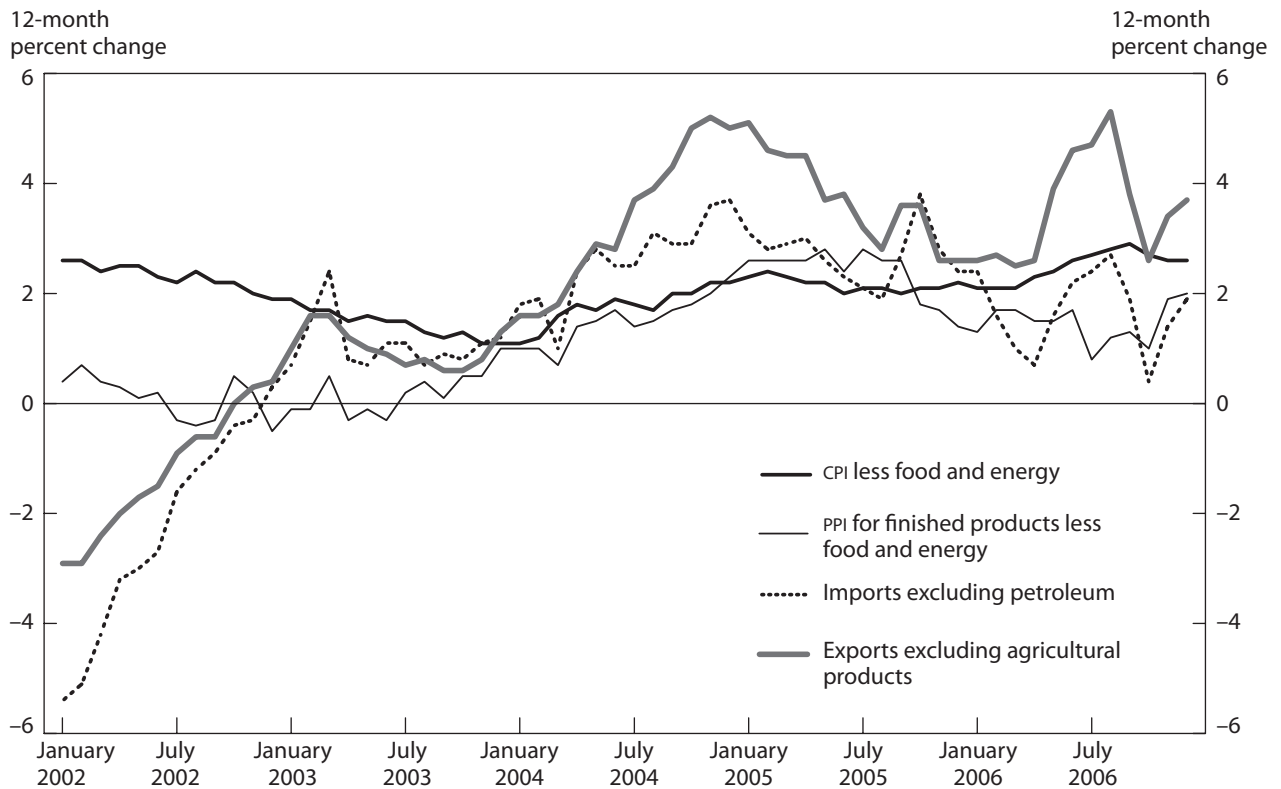


Chart 2. Changes in the CPI, PPI, and import and export price indexes, 2002–06



Import price trends

Energy. Import petroleum prices rose 5.3 percent in 2006, a significantly smaller increase than the 42.4-percent advance in 2005 and the 30.3-percent rise in 2004. The index movement during the first 8 months of the year mirrored the increases seen during the last 2 years, but a steep drop in petroleum prices in the fall led to the smaller increase for the year. (See chart 3.) Despite the smaller increase in petroleum, prices for energy products still had a significant impact on import prices in 2006.

During the first two-thirds of the year, petroleum prices continued to climb steeply as they had in the previous 2 years. Several factors led to fears that supply would not be sufficient to meet continued strong demand, including geopolitical instability and a forecast for an active hurricane season. Limited spare capacity also led to concerns that supply disruptions could unbalance the market and push prices higher.¹ In light of these uncertainties, oil market participants, fearing they would be unable to get needed supplies, began to store additional inventories as a buffer against possible future supply problems.²

Supply concerns stemmed from instability in the Middle East and Africa,³ as well as the shut down of the British Petroleum (BP) oil field in Prudhoe Bay.⁴ The dispute between Iran and much of the world community over Iran's resumption of its nuclear program raised fears that Iran would face punitive actions from the United Nations Security Council or would halt exports as a political tactic.⁵ A supply disruption from Iran could have had a significant impact on prices because global spare production capacity was less than the amount of oil Iran, the world's fourth largest oil exporter, was exporting per day.⁶ Political instability in Nigeria, the world's eighth largest oil exporter, also led to higher prices, as attacks on pipelines and kidnappings of foreign oil workers reduced Nigerian exports by approximately 20 percent in February 2006.⁷ Nigerian oil production remained significantly below normal levels throughout the spring and summer.⁸ The war between Israel and Hezbollah, while not directly affecting oil supplies, added to market anxiety as market participants feared the hostilities would spread, affecting oil exports from the region.⁹ BP's August 6th announcement that it would be shutting down its Prudhoe Bay oil field due to pipe erosion and a small leak, contributed to the rise in petroleum prices as well.

The forecast for an active hurricane season also contributed to concerns about future supply problems and higher prices for the first two-thirds of 2006. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

predicted that the 2006 hurricane season would be even more active than in 2005, when hurricanes Katrina and Rita significantly impacted oil production along the U.S. Gulf Coast,¹⁰ an important source for U.S. production of crude oil and natural gas.¹¹ The past few hurricane seasons hampered activity in the Southern United States and NOAA's 2006 forecast gave energy markets another reason to be cautious.

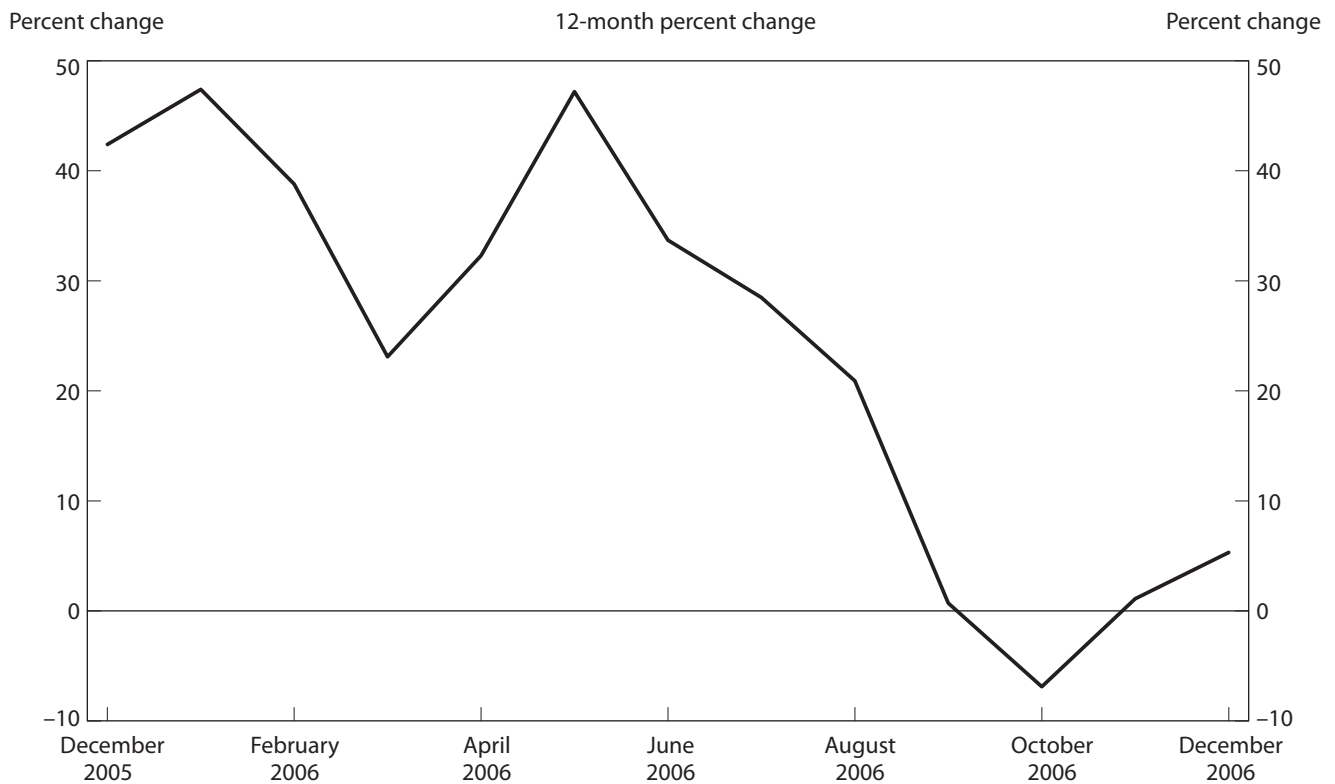
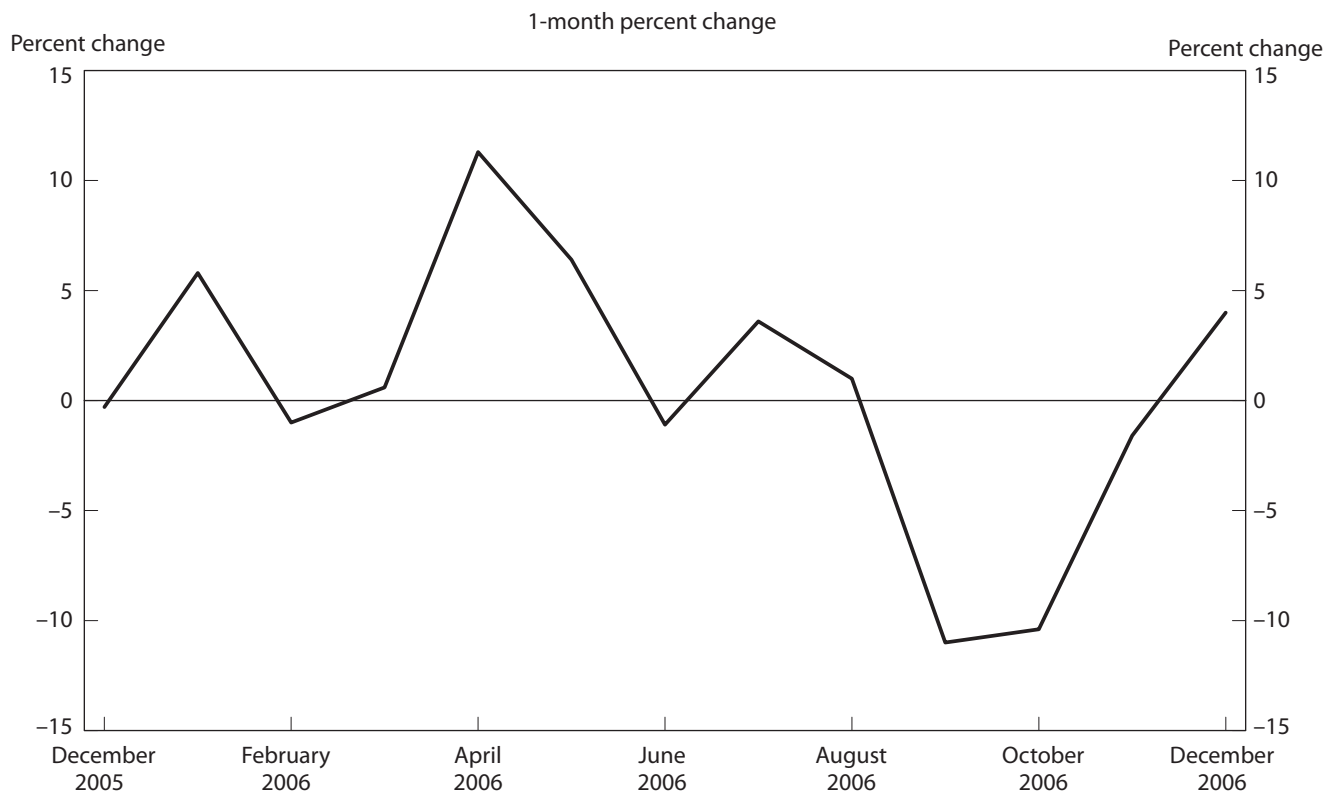
While it appeared that energy prices were poised to end the year significantly higher as they had in 2004 and 2005, the last few months of 2006 saw a dramatic shift in the upward trend that had marked the past few years. Petroleum prices fell sharply, 11.0 percent in September and 10.4 percent in October—the largest 2-month decline since April and May 2003, when prices fell 23.8 percent.

Many of the geopolitical problems that had heightened supply fears earlier in the year subsided in the fall.¹² The political situation in Iran abated somewhat as the United Nations Security Council's resolution deadline—giving Iran until August 31st to suspend uranium enrichment or face possible sanctions—passed without sanctions and Iran renewed talks with the Western nations.¹³ The hostilities between Israel and Hezbollah ended in August.¹⁴ As for actual supply problems, BP, which had announced it would be shutting down its Prudhoe Bay oil field in August, was able to restore the oil field to full production ahead of schedule.¹⁵ That announcement, coupled with the fact that U.S. inventories were well above the 5-year average for that time of year, contributed to the easing of supply fears.¹⁶ Also, as the year came to an end, it became apparent that the record-setting hurricane season of 2005 would not be repeated in 2006.¹⁷

While geopolitical issues remained a factor, especially because the situation in Nigeria remained unstable, they exerted less of an influence on oil prices.¹⁸ Previously, expectations of supply problems had led many oil market participants to purchase additional inventories earlier in the year. When the anticipated supply problems didn't occur, market participants then sold off contracts and prices plunged.¹⁹

Natural gas prices fell in 2006, decreasing 28.4 percent, partially reversing the large increases in 2004 and 2005 when prices jumped 42.5 percent and 54.9 percent, respectively. Natural gas prices had risen sharply following Hurricane Katrina in 2005, due to damage to platforms and underwater pipelines, but prices retreated in early 2006. Prices plummeted in February 2006, the largest 1-month drop since April 2003, and dropped further in March when fears of shortages were reduced. Mild weather coupled with high reserve levels held natural gas

Chart 3. Changes in the import petroleum prices index, December 2005 to December 2006



prices down for most of the year.²⁰ The mild hurricane season also helped keep both demand and prices stable later in the year.

Two brief departures from the temperate weather caused natural gas prices to jump a couple of times in 2006. First, a heat wave in August caused demand for air-conditioning to peak, helping to push up natural gas prices. Later, the first cold spell in November also pushed prices for natural gas up 43.2 percent, the largest advance since November 2004.

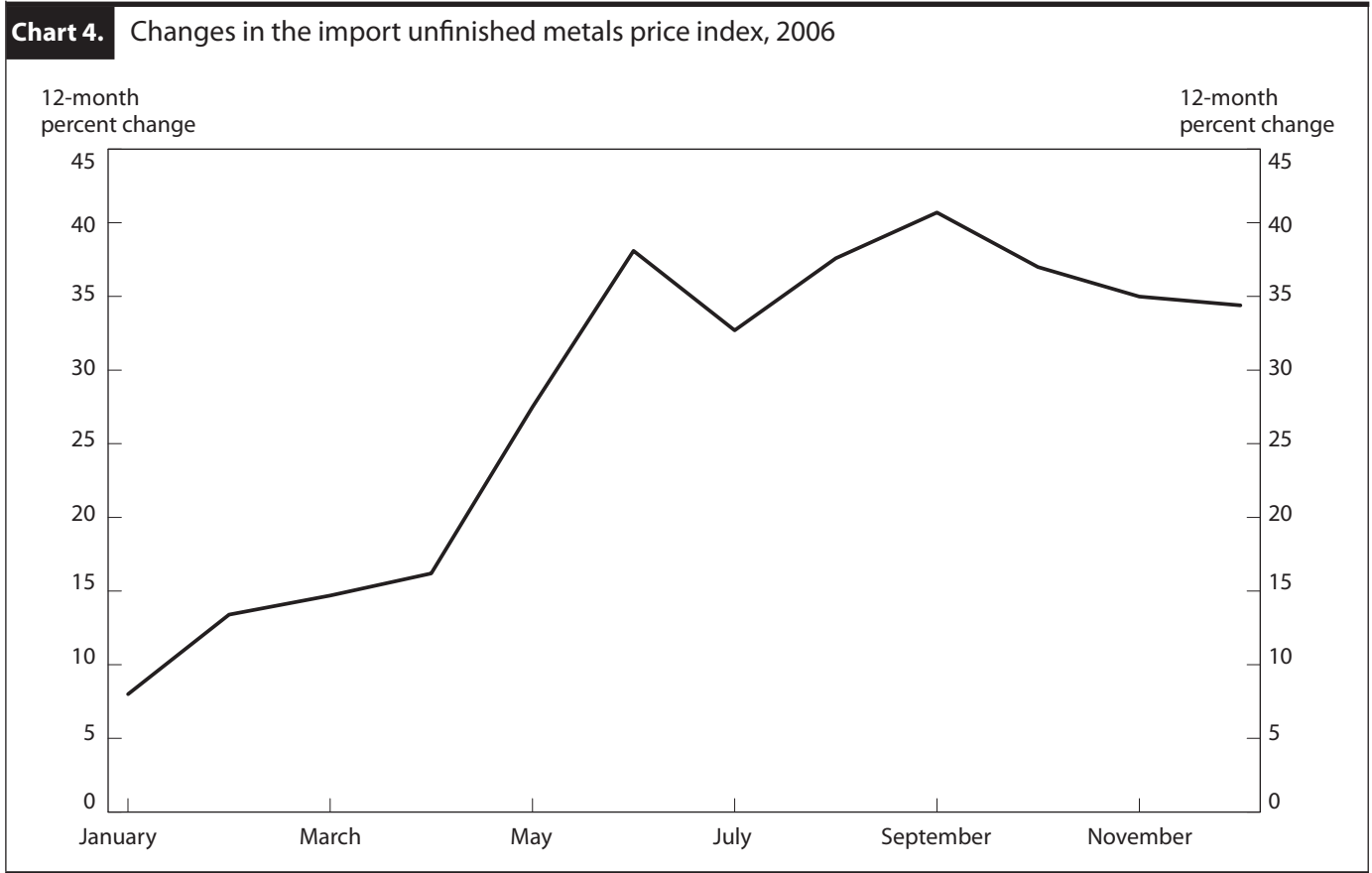
Nonfuel industrial supplies and materials. The price index for import nonfuel industrial supplies and materials rose 11.3 percent in 2006, after a 4.4-percent advance in 2005.

Higher metals prices were the largest factor moving the index up throughout 2006. Unfinished metals prices increased across the board for most of the year, rising 34.3 percent overall. (See chart 4.) Prices for industrial metals such as aluminum, copper, zinc, and nickel remained high, as they have since the latter half of 2005, due to strong demand and low stock levels.²¹ Precious metal prices also remained strong as investors turned to precious metals such as gold and silver as a hedge against inflation.²²

Prices for iron and steel mill products were below the record highs posted in 2004, but were still up 19.3 percent for the year.

However, metals prices did not trend up throughout all of 2006. Fears that interest-rate increases would lead to diminished economic growth caused a market correction in mid-May through mid-June.²³ Most metals prices resumed their upward trend in July though, as investors regained confidence in the market. One exception was gold prices which declined for several months in the fall as fuel prices fell and the demand for hedge products weakened. Gold prices resumed their upward trend in December and increased 31.1 percent for the year.

Copper prices also diverged from the other metals prices towards the end of the year, experiencing a 4-month slide to close 2006. In May, strong industrial and speculative demand as well as supply concerns pushed copper prices to record levels on commodity markets,²⁴ causing buyers to seek cheaper alternatives.²⁵ As a result, demand dampened and prices began to slide. A surplus in the world refined copper market through October 2006 of 73,000 metric tons, compared with a 201,000 metric-ton market deficit for the same period in 2005, played a role in the downward shift in prices as well.²⁶ A slump



in construction/housing starts also contributed to reduced demand for copper.

Chemicals prices remained relatively high in 2006, increasing 4.4 percent. Higher oil prices put pressure on petroleum and natural gas-based products such as plastics. Strong demand for these products also contributed to the upward pressure on prices.

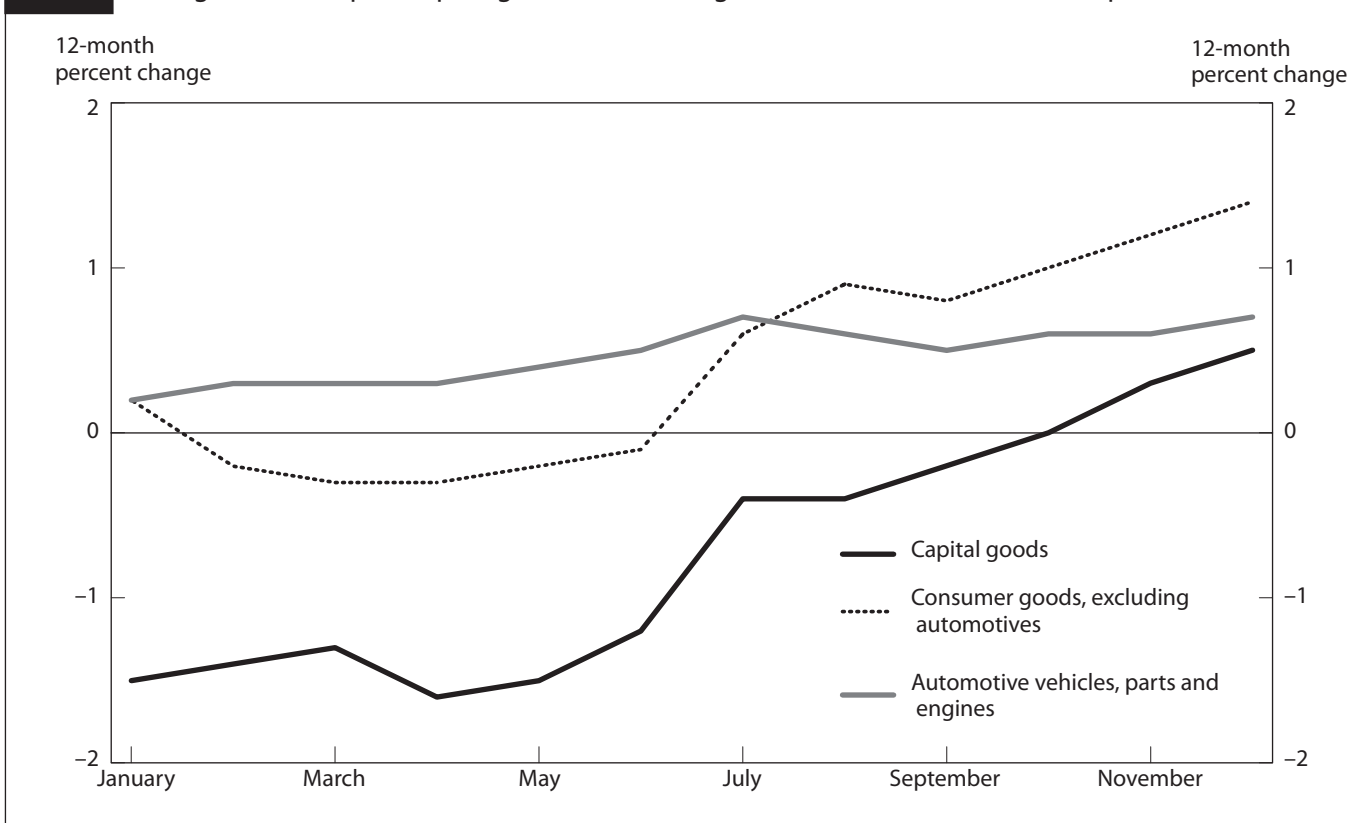
Lower prices for building materials dampened the overall increase for nonfuel industrial supplies and materials. Prices for building materials fell 5.4 percent in 2006. Housing starts, which had been strong in recent years, fell 12.9 percent in 2006 leading to softer demand.²⁷ An excess of supply of softwoods spruce, pine, and fir also helped to push prices lower. In order to avoid penalties from the Softwood Lumber Agreement, Canadian producers exported aggressively to pre-empt the impact of the agreement which was signed on September 12, 2006.

Capital goods. Prices for capital goods reversed directions in 2006, with a 0.5-percent increase, after a 1.3-percent decrease the previous year. (See chart 5.) The change was the first annual increase for the index since 1995 and is primarily attributed to increases in raw material costs. Prices for capital goods excluding computers and

semiconductors increased 2.3 percent, almost double the 1.2-percent increase of 2005, and were the largest increase for the index since 1994. Annual contract renegotiations reflected higher material costs, namely for copper, steel, aluminum, and fuel. However, a decline in copper prices helped moderate increases in the index later in the year as prices moved lower for the first time since June 2005. For example, declining demand for copper used to make wiring and other products for the depressed housing construction market, along with softer demand for appliances and automotive vehicles, impacted the reverse in prices.²⁸ Currency fluctuations impacted the index to a lesser extent. The Euro and U.K. pound contributed to upward price movement, with the U.K. pound reaching a 14-month high against the U.S. dollar in early December.²⁹

Computers, peripherals, and semiconductors prices declined 3.6 percent, following a much larger 6.5-percent decrease in 2005. The index declined throughout the year with the exception of a 0.1-percent increase in November—the first monthly advance for the index since September 2003. Weak demand, market saturation, rapid product innovation, increasing production efficiencies, and intense competition continued to move prices downward in this industry.

Chart 5. Changes in the import capital goods, consumer goods, and automotive vehicles price indexes, 2006



Automotive vehicles, parts and engines. The price index for automotive vehicles, parts and engines increased 0.7 percent in 2006, the fifth consecutive annual increase for this index. (See chart 5.) Strong sales for luxury cars in conjunction with higher raw material and energy costs pushed prices for passenger vehicles and trucks up during most of the year. The strengthening of the Euro against the U.S. dollar also contributed to the increases at the beginning of the year, while new model introductions in the latter part of the year contributed to the upward movement.

The import parts index increased overall because of higher metal and energy costs.

Consumer goods. Prices for import consumer goods, excluding automobiles increased 1.4 percent in 2006, after rising 0.6 percent in 2005. (See chart 5.) This was the fourth consecutive and the largest increase since 2003. Consumer goods prices were impacted more by changes in the exchange rate than from raw materials prices, but higher raw materials prices played a role in pushing up import consumer prices in 2006.

Import consumer prices began the year higher, as typically many companies implement annual contract adjustments at the beginning of the year. Higher metals prices began to impact import consumer goods prices in May when a sharp upturn in costs for precious metals, specifically gold, pushed up prices for jewelry.

Most consumer goods categories increased over the year, most notably coins, gems, and jewelry, which was up 22.1 percent for 2006. Home entertainment equipment was the only area where prices declined, falling 3.6 percent over the year. Similar to 2005, production cost savings pushed prices lower due to economies of scale and competition.

Foods, feeds, and beverages. Prices for imported foods, feeds, and beverages rose 4.3 percent in 2006, after larger increases of 5.4 percent in 2005 and 8.0 percent in 2004. This index has risen each year since 2002.

Vegetable prices had a significant upward impact on the import foods, feeds, and beverages index, but the increase for vegetables was less than in recent years. Vegetable prices increased 7.0 percent in 2006, compared with an 18.0-percent advance in 2005 and a 21.6-percent increase in 2004 when several hurricanes battered Florida and Mexico. Early in the year, vegetable prices fell sharply when supply finally began to return back to pre-hurricane levels and demand for imported produce diminished as domestic production resumed.³⁰ Prices then remained up for most of the rest of the year. Both fruit and vegetable

prices increased as an excess of rain in the major growing regions in Mexico and Central America put pressure on supply.

Coffee prices ended the year up 13.8 percent despite falling for most of the first half of 2006. After surging in late 2005, coffee prices began to stabilize in February. Towards the end of the year, prices rose because of production problems in Vietnam and an anticipated reduction in the 2007–08 Brazilian crop.³¹

Locality of Origin price indexes. As previously discussed, petroleum prices moved upward during the beginning of the year then dropped the latter half of the year, with a number of Locality of Origin price indexes following the same pattern. The indexes were driven upward by higher petroleum prices from countries that export the product to the United States, namely the European Union (EU), Mexico, and Canada. However, increases from those countries were smaller compared with 2004 and 2005, as oil prices increased at a slower pace in 2006.

Manufactured goods from the EU rose 5.5 percent following a more moderate increase of 1.8 percent in 2005, while nonmanufactured goods rose a modest 4.1 percent, compared with the 17.2-percent increase in 2005 and the 37.3-percent increase in 2004. Increases in the EU price index were also partially attributed to the strengthening of the Euro and U.K. pound against the U.S. dollar. Manufactured goods from Latin America rose 3.0 percent, compared with 7.3 percent in 2005, while nonmanufactured goods from the same region rose a modest 6.1-percent in comparison with 41.9 percent in 2005. Manufactured goods from Canada rose 2.7 percent, compared with 4.4 percent in 2005, rising for the fifth consecutive year, while nonmanufactured goods declined 8.3 percent, reversing the trend of increases over the past 4 years, when the index rose 37.8 percent and 32.0 percent in 2005 and 2004, respectively. The Canadian price index for nonmanufactured goods experienced its first decline in 5 years due to the offsetting impact of lower natural gas and lumber prices on higher petroleum prices.

Prices from Japan and China continued their downward trend, with both indexes falling 1.2 percent. The annual change in prices for commodities from Japan has consistently declined since November 2005. The annual change in prices for commodities from China has steadily declined since December 2004, the first month of annual index calculations available for China, with annual declines ranging from 0.5 percent to 1.4 percent. Figures from Chinese customs show that in the first 11 months of 2005, China exported to the United States 1.29 billion

pieces of knit goods worth 3.93 billion U.S. dollars, with average unit price reaching 3.05 U.S. dollars, down 43.69 percent from the previous year.³²

Export price trends

Agricultural goods. The export agricultural goods price index rose 13.5 percent in 2006, after a more modest 4.9-percent rise in 2005.

Corn prices led the overall advance, rising 60.4 percent in 2006. Corn prices remained flat for most of the year, but strengthened in the last months of 2006 due to strong demand as well as a downward revision in the 2006 harvest.³³ Although output remained historically strong, growing demand and fears of supply shortages pushed corn prices higher. The surge in demand for corn came from the world's livestock producers, most notably China, as well as from U.S. ethanol producers as ethanol became increasingly important as a fuel additive.

Strong global demand for crude oil combined with the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and Federal tax credits stimulated an expansion of ethanol production in the United States. With mandated increases in the use of renewable fuels and the lack of liability protection for the popular fuel additive methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), the interest in ethanol as a replacement has increased.³⁴

As in the past several years, soybean prices were also a leading influence on the agricultural goods index. After remaining stable in the latter months of 2005, soybean prices fluctuated in the early part of the year. Prices slid in April based on reaction to projections from the U.S. Department of Agriculture that U.S. farmers planned to increase soybean planting,³⁵ but rose in May as rainy weather forced farmers to delay planting.³⁶ Soybean prices rose sharply in November and ended the year up 14.1 percent. The atypical fall price increase resulted from the surge in corn prices which had a residual impact on soybeans as farmers switched acreage from soybeans to corn to take advantage of higher prices in the corn industry.

Wheat rose 25.7 percent in 2006, compared with 4.9 percent in 2005. Wheat prices increased due to lower projected crop yields in 2006 as a result of drought in some parts of the country.

Nonagricultural industrial supplies and materials. Export nonagricultural industrial supplies and materials prices were up 9.2 percent in 2006, after increasing 8.5 percent in 2005. The rise was the fifth consecutive increase for this index and the second largest increase over that 5-year period after a 16.6-percent advance in 2004.

Much of the increase for export nonagricultural industrial supplies and materials prices can be attributed to higher fuel prices. Prices for export petroleum and petroleum products increased 11.6 percent in 2006. Export petroleum product prices reflected import petroleum prices—that is, rising in the first two-thirds of the year before declining—for the same reasons.

Higher gasoline prices, which make up a larger percent of export trade than import trade, also contributed to the increase. Strong demand and higher crude oil prices account for some of the advance, but reduced inventories also contributed to higher gasoline prices. Lower inventories were due partly to refinery maintenance that had been deferred from last fall.³⁷ Reduced inventories also resulted from the switch from MTBE to other gasoline additives.³⁸ Gasoline prices declined in the fall along with crude petroleum prices; the end of the summer driving season also contributed to the drop in prices.

Export nonferrous metals prices also continued to increase, rising 41.5 percent in 2006, twice the increase as the year before. As with import metals prices, robust demand buoyed prices for industrial metals while investor demand pushed up prices for precious metals as a hedge against inflation.

Chemical prices increased slightly in 2006, rising 1.5 percent. Chemical prices rose because of higher petroleum prices.

Capital goods. Prices for exported capital goods increased 1.1 percent in 2006, following a 0.5-percent decrease in 2005. This was the largest increase for the index since an 1.8-percent increase in 1995. The price index for capital goods excluding computers, peripherals, and semiconductors increased 3.0 percent, compared with 2.1-percent increases in both 2004 and 2005. The 2006 increase was the largest for this index since 1991. As with imports, the increase was dominated by rising material costs, namely metals and energy; however, several price decreases took place towards the end of the year, including a reversal in copper prices, which helped to temper these increases. The strengthening of the Euro against the U.S. dollar also contributed to the increase in the index. Because the indexes are priced in U.S. dollar terms, prices for a small but growing number of items reported in foreign currencies are converted to U.S. dollars, resulting in higher dollar prices for the items.

Computers, peripherals, and semiconductors prices declined 4.8 percent, following a much larger 7.1-percent decrease in 2005. As with imports, weak demand, market saturation, rapid product innovation, increasing produc-

tion efficiencies, and intense competition continued to drive prices down in the industry overall. The computer price index continued to decline and the semiconductor price index moved down steadily throughout the year. Price declines resulted from newer technology, manufacturing efficiencies, and weak demand. For example, in the semiconductor industry, the newest chips on the market have circuits with lines less than 0.13 microns across—less than one-thousandth the width of a human hair. The finer the lines, the more transistors can be packed onto the same chip and the more transistors on a chip, the faster the data can be processed. Fierce competition and new technologies have the ability to lower the cost of production per chip within a matter of a month, causing the price of a new chip to drop by half.³⁹

Automotive vehicles, parts and engines. The price index for automotive vehicles, parts and engines continued to trend upward, increasing 1.5 percent in 2006, compared with a more moderate 1.0-percent rise the year before. The only decline of the year occurred in November as a result of a late-year downturn in steel prices, which impacted auto parts. The index for automobiles and trucks increased 0.6 percent, with increased manufacturing and raw material costs as the primary contributor impacting this index. Steel and fuel costs, along with other metals costs were responsible for the material increases.

The index for auto parts ended the year 2.3 percent higher than in 2005, again with increased raw materials costs for steel, aluminum, plastics, fuel, and by July, rubber impacted prices as well.

Consumer goods. Export consumer goods prices increased 2.1 percent in 2006 after rising 0.7 percent last year. The 2006 advance was the fourth consecutive and largest increase since the index began trending upward in 2003.

Export consumer goods prices increased for many of the same reasons as the import measures—exchange rate pressures and higher raw materials costs. The index began the year up and remained up for most of the year. The largest increase occurred in January when the index rose 0.4 percent in conjunction with annual contract adjustments. Sharply higher gold prices also led to a jump in the prices of jewelry.

Similar to capital goods prices, higher prices for export consumer goods were partially attributable to the falling dollar.

Services. Air passenger fares were driven by exchange rates, higher fuel prices, and strong demand in 2006, after being moved mainly by exchange rates in 2005. Import air passenger fares rose 7.8 percent in 2006, almost twice the 2005 increase of 4.1 percent. High fuel prices led the advance, although higher demand also contributed to the increase as well. Export air passenger fares rose 7.0 percent in 2006, resuming an upward trend, after declining 4.3 percent in 2005. Exchange rates were the primary reason for the increases, as the weaker dollar led to higher fares early in the year.

Air freight rates were affected by rising fuel surcharges as well as the depreciation of the U.S. dollar versus several European currencies. Import air freight rates rose 1.8 percent in 2006, following a similar 1.7-percent increase in 2005. Export air freight rates rose 4.2 percent in 2006, following a 5.6-percent increase in 2005.

Inbound ocean liner freight prices declined 10.1 percent in 2006, the first decrease since an 8.1-percent drop in 2001 (prices were up 3.3 percent in 2005). Early in the year, many companies renegotiated their contracts and rates fell due to excess capacity and competition. These contract renegotiations impacted the index in late spring and early summer, causing a 3-month drop of 10.4 percent from May to July. Rates were expected to drop dramatically in 2006 due to forecasts of overcapacity,⁴⁰ but strong demand moderated the fall in rates.

The inbound crude oil tanker price index fell 20.1 percent in 2006, after falling 17.2 percent in 2005. Prices started 2006 on an upward trend due to the after effects of Hurricane Katrina. Oil production along the Gulf of Mexico had been reduced for a period, thereby increasing the demand for imported oil. However, prices dropped significantly beginning in March as capacity began to increase. Many refineries in the Northern Hemisphere underwent routine maintenance in the spring which resulted in excess capacity. The maintenance period came to an end in June just as summer demand began to pick up, pushing prices up. Prices remained steady throughout the remainder of the year. □

Notes

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- ¹⁰ *NOAA Predicts Very Active 2006 North Atlantic Hurricane Season* (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, May 22, 2006).
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- ²³ Ann Davis, "Commodities Join Broader Decline; Some Experts See Resilience in Asset Class, Suggesting Global Growth Has Legs," *The Wall Street Journal*, June 9, 2006, p. C.4.
- ²⁴ Platts staff, "Cochilco predicts average prices of 260–264¢/lb in 2006," *Platts Metals Week*, May 1, 2006, p. 10.
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- ²⁷ According to data obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau, there were an estimated 1,800,700 housing units started in 2006. This was a 12.9-percent decrease from 2005. See *U.S. Census Bureau News Joint Release U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development* (U.S. Bureau of Census and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Jan. 18, 2007).
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- ³³ "The decreased supplies and very strong cash and futures prices boosted projected prices received by farmers 40 cents on both high and low ends of the range to \$2.80 to 3.20 per bushel, compared with \$2.00 in 2005/2006," *Feed Outlook* (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Nov. 14, 2006).
- ³⁴ Paul C. Westcott, "Ethanol Expansion in the United States: How Will the Agriculture Sector Adjust" (U.S. Department of Agriculture, May 2007), p. 2.
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The rise and decline of auto parts manufacturing in the Midwest

Prior to its recent decline, the Midwest auto parts manufacturing industry experienced two distinct periods of employment and wage growth: strong expansion from 1992 to 1995 and modest gains from 1995 to 2000

Benjamin Collins,
Thomas McDonald,
and
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The Midwest region has a long reputation as a hub for the automobile industry in the United States.¹ Although the “Big Three” (General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler) of the auto manufacturing sector garner a great deal of media attention, employment in the complementary auto parts manufacturing sector is roughly three times as large.²

The Midwest is the clear leader in the auto parts manufacturing industry, with more than half of the Nation’s auto parts workers employed in the five States (Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin) of the region.³ The region also has the industry’s highest wages: since 1992, Midwest auto parts producers’ average weekly wages have been at least 30 percent higher than those of their non-Midwest counterparts.⁴ The country’s three States with the largest number of auto parts production jobs—Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana—are also located in the Midwest.

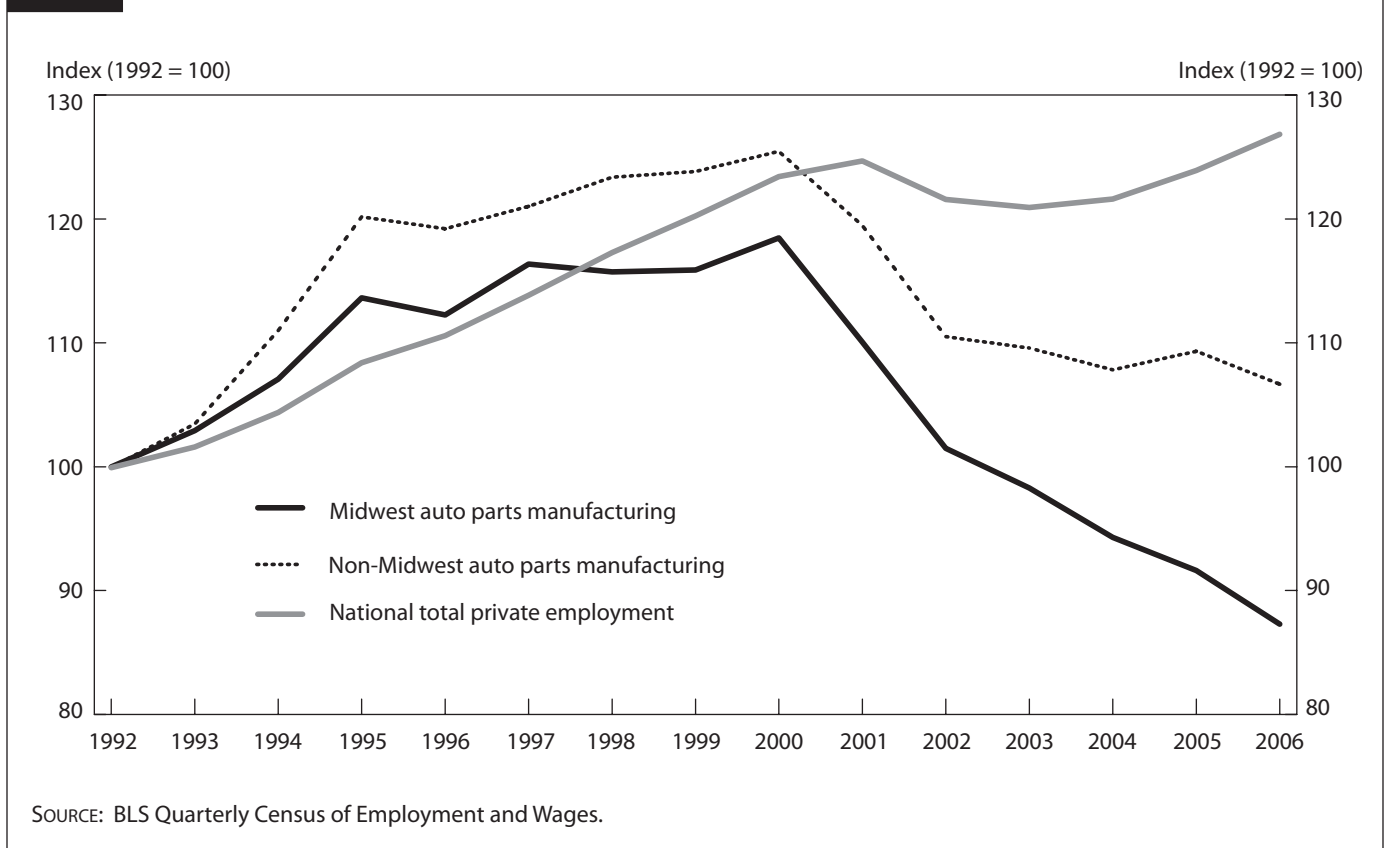
Between 1992 and 2006, the Midwest’s auto parts manufacturing industry lost more than 52,200 jobs, or 12.7 percent, of its employment.⁵ This loss was not the result of an ongoing decline; rather it was the sum of three distinct periods. During the first period, 1992 to 1995, both employment and wages experienced a healthy expansion, growing faster than total employment in the private sector, both in the Midwest and nationally.⁶ The second period, from 1995 to 2000, was

largely flat, with the industry experiencing modest employment and wage growth at a pace below that of the Nation as a whole. The third period, 2000 to 2006, represented an unabated decline for the industry in the Midwest, with both employment and wages suffering steep declines, erasing the gains from the previous two periods. (See chart 1.)

Using employment and wage data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, this article examines employment and wage trends in the auto parts industry in the Midwest from 1992 to 2006, dividing the data into the three distinct periods mentioned earlier. The annual data were derived from each year’s first quarter statistics. Nominal wages were deflated using the U.S. city average Consumer Price Index. The periods covered include the peaks and troughs of the business cycle and, as such, contain a recession beginning in March of 2001 and ending in November 2001, as well as the subsequent recovery. In addition to discussing the trends in the Midwest region as a whole, the article discusses the auto parts industry’s employment and wage trends in three Midwestern States with the largest employment. Also, the factors potentially affecting the industry’s recent decline, such as the increasingly prevalent foreign sector and domestic competition, are discussed.

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Chart 1. Indexed employment, selected industries, 1992–2006



The growth years: 1992–95

Employment. From 1992 to 1995, the Midwest auto parts industry experienced 3 years of continuous growth. Employment increases during this period were driven by increased demand for new domestic cars and light trucks, which rose 20.7 percent between 1992 and 1995.⁷ Over the 1992–95 period, employment in the Midwest auto parts manufacturing industry expanded by more than 56,100 jobs, a gain of 13.6 percent. During this same period, total private employment growth in the Midwest was 9.6 percent and national total private employment growth was 8.4 percent.⁸ The employment gains of the auto parts industry are even more pronounced when compared with the manufacturing sector as a whole: from 1992 to 1995, employment in the manufacturing sector grew 3.0 percent nationally.⁹ In comparison, the Midwest’s manufacturing sector, including the burgeoning auto parts sector, grew 7.2 percent. (See table 1.)

Among the three largest auto parts producing States, Indiana had the fastest growth at 15.4 percent. In terms of net job growth, Michigan was the leader, adding almost 26,600 auto parts producing jobs, a gain of 14.5 percent.

Ohio’s auto parts industry grew by 13.0 percent, adding more than 12,900 jobs.

Wages. Average weekly wages in the Midwest auto parts manufacturing industry also experienced robust growth during the 1992–95 period.¹⁰ After being adjusted for inflation, average weekly wages grew by 20.5 percent (from \$733 to \$883).¹¹ Outside the Midwest, auto parts production wages increased 6.6 percent. (See table 2.) Already the highest in the Nation in 1992, the Midwest’s rapid wage growth widened the wage differential between its auto parts workers and those in the rest of the Nation. By 1995, Midwest auto parts producers were earning 60.6 percent more per week than non-Midwest workers in the same industry.

During the same period, average weekly wages in manufacturing grew 9.1 percent (from \$615 to \$671) in the Midwest and 4.4 percent (from \$574 to \$599) nationally. National average weekly wages across all private industries rose 9.8 percent (from \$478 to \$525).

Among the region’s three leading States, Indiana’s auto parts manufacturers experienced the largest wage growth over the 3-year period, with average weekly pay increasing by 24.2 percent (from \$707 to \$878). Ohio’s weekly

Table 1. Employment levels in auto parts and other industries, 1992–2006

[Numbers in thousands]

Region and industry	Employment levels				Net change			Percentage change		
	1992	1995	2000	2006	1992–95	1995–2000	2000–06	1992–95	1995–2000	2000–06
Midwest auto parts manufacturing	412.5	468.6	488.5	360.3	56.2	19.8	-128.2	13.6	4.2	-26.2
Non-Midwest auto parts manufacturing	282.7	339.7	354.6	301.6	57.0	14.9	-53.0	20.1	4.4	-14.9
Midwest manufacturing ...	3,723.5	3,999.1	4,041.7	3,203.2	267.6	50.6	-838.4	7.2	1.3	-20.7
National manufacturing ...	16,599.1	17,099.9	17,263.9	14,074.8	500.8	164.0	-3,189.1	3.0	1.0	-18.5
Total national private employment	86,915.6	94,238.7	107,239.0	110,187.4	7,323.1	13,000.4	2,948.4	8.4	13.8	2.7

SOURCE: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

wage increase was second at 20.3 percent (from \$705 to \$848) and weekly pay for Michigan's auto parts producers increased 18.8 percent (from \$810 to \$962).

The plateau period: 1995–2000

Employment. During the second half of the nineties, employment expansion in the Midwest's auto parts industry slowed substantially. From 1995 to 2000, industry employment growth slowed to 4.2 percent. While the growth rate during this period was below both the industry's robust growth of the early nineties and total national private employment growth from 1995 to 2000 (13.8 percent), it still represented an increase of almost 20,000 jobs. It also outpaced the growth rate in both the regional and national manufacturing sectors: during the 1995 to 2000 period, Midwest manufacturing industry employment increased by 1.3 percent and national manufacturing employment grew by 1.0 percent.

As with the previous period, growth during the plateau period was unevenly distributed across the region's three largest auto parts producing States. Michigan expanded the most with 7.6 percent job growth, while Ohio grew 2.0 percent and Indiana expanded only 0.2 percent.

Wages. Average weekly wage growth in the Midwest auto parts industry also slowed during the 1995–2000 period, increasing a moderate 5.0 percent. All related industries reported larger average weekly wage gains. Weekly wages in auto parts outside the Midwest increased 7.3 percent. National and Midwest manufacturing weekly wages rose

15.4 percent and 7.2 percent, respectively, while total private national wages increased 7.6 percent.

Among the three largest auto parts producing States, Michigan led with an 8.7-percent average weekly wage increase. Indiana was second, with average weekly wage gains of 3.4 percent, while Ohio was the only one of the three largest States to experience a decline in its average weekly wages, falling 2.6 percent.

The decline period: 2000–06

Employment. After 2000, a combination of the 2001 recession, foreign competition, domestic relocation, and increased productivity through automation contributed to a decline of jobs in the Midwest auto parts manufacturing sector. From 2000 to 2006, the sector lost more than 128,200 jobs, a decline of 26.2 percent. This decline represents a loss greater than the gain in the 1992–2000 expansion period. While not as severe as the losses in Midwest auto parts production, most related industries also experienced sharp declines during this period. The auto parts sector in other regions of the country lost 14.9 percent of its jobs, while manufacturing employment in the Midwest declined by 20.7 percent and the national manufacturing sector fell 18.5 percent.

The Midwest auto parts industry began its decline before the 2001 recession, losing almost 34,600 or 7.1 percent of its jobs between 2000 and 2001. The national manufacturing sector also declined during this period, losing 2.4 percent of its jobs.¹² In this same period, total private employment increased by 1.0 percent. During the

Table 2. Real average weekly wage levels in auto parts manufacturing and related industries, 1992–2006

Region and industry	Average weekly wage (in 2000 dollars)				Percent change		
	1992	1995	2000	2006	1992–95	1995–2000	2000–06
Midwest auto parts manufacturing	\$733	\$883	\$927	\$762	20.5	5.0	–17.8
Non-Midwest auto parts manufacturing	516	550	590	583	6.6	7.3	–1.2
Midwest manufacturing	615	671	719	706	9.1	7.2	–1.8
National manufacturing	574	599	691	712	4.4	15.4	3.0
Total national private employment	478	525	565	589	9.8	7.6	4.2

SOURCE: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

2001–02 period, which includes the recession, the Midwest auto parts industry declined another 7.8 percent, while total private employment fell 2.5 percent nationally. The subsequent national economic recovery did not help the Midwest auto parts industry. Between 2002 and 2006, the industry suffered additional losses and saw its employment decline 14.0 percent further. Weakness in the manufacturing sector was not unique to the Midwest region during that period. Employment in the manufacturing sector at the national level also declined, falling by 8.2 percent between 2002 and 2006.

The Midwest auto parts production industry's largest decline during the 2000–06 period in terms of both net and percentage loss occurred in Michigan, which lost more than 73,600 jobs, a decline of 32.5 percent. The region's other two leading States also experienced severe losses, with Ohio losing 19.4 percent of its jobs and Indiana jobs falling 22.9 percent.

Wages. Average weekly wages in the Midwest's auto parts production industry fell substantially along with employment. During the 2000–06 decline period, the Midwest auto parts industry saw its average weekly wages drop 17.8 percent (from \$927 to \$762). Outside the Midwest, the drop in average weekly wages in auto parts manufacturing was far more restrained, declining only 1.2 percent (from \$590 to \$583). This difference in wage declines greatly reduced the aforementioned wage gap between Midwest auto parts manufacturers and those outside the Midwest. In 2006, average weekly wages in auto parts production in the Midwest were 30.7 percent higher than those in the rest of the country. While still a sizable gap, this was a decided drop from the peak gap of 60.6 percent in 1995.

Among the three largest auto parts producing States, Indiana had the largest average weekly wage decline at 18.0 percent and Ohio was second, with its average weekly auto parts production wages falling 14.3 percent. Michigan, the State with the highest wages in the industry, experienced a decline of 13.9 percent.

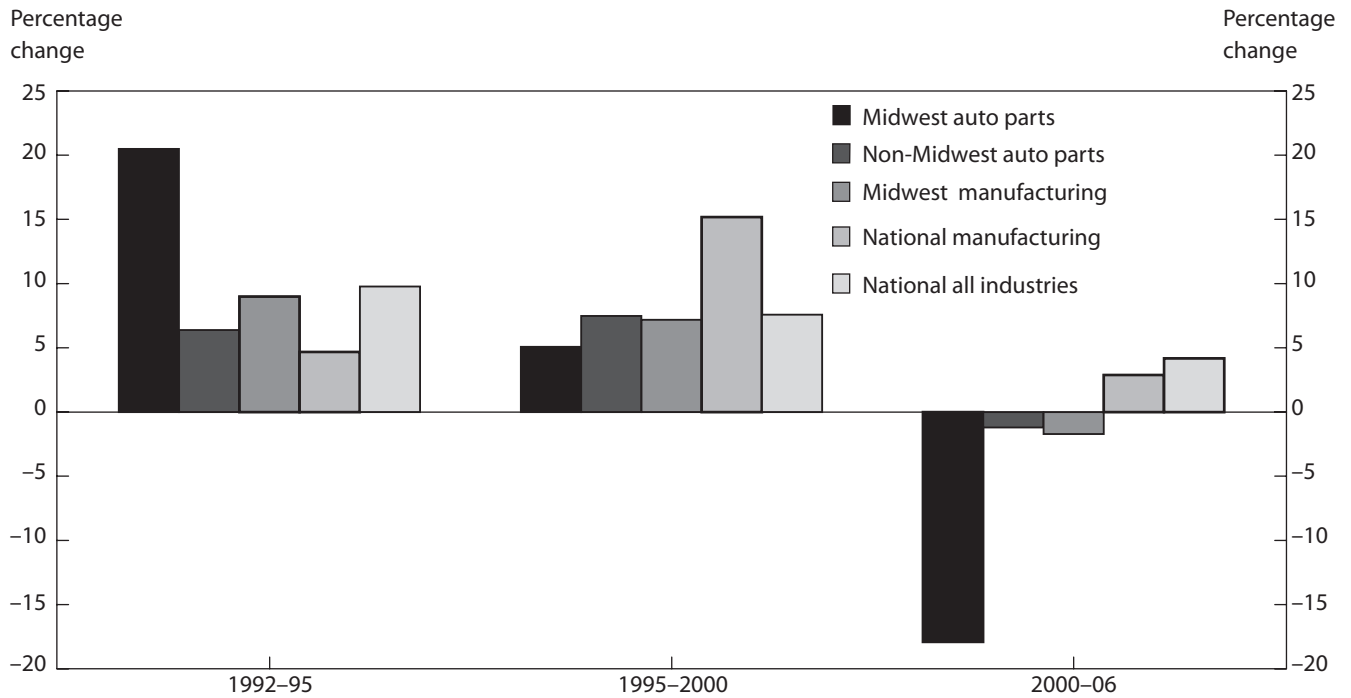
Average weekly wages in the manufacturing sector followed a decidedly different path from those of auto parts manufacturers. During the 2000 to 2006 period, average weekly wages in manufacturing in the Midwest dropped by only 1.8 percent, while average weekly manufacturing wages increased 3.0 percent at the national level. During this period, average weekly wages in all private industries increased 4.2 percent nationally. (See chart 2.)

Likely causes of job loss

The decline in auto parts manufacturing employment was not due to a decline in the overall demand for new automobiles. Auto purchases during the first half of the 2000 period were well above levels in the nineties and the auto industry's two highest demand years have occurred since 2000.¹³ Several other factors, however, may have contributed to the employment decline of the Midwest auto parts industry.

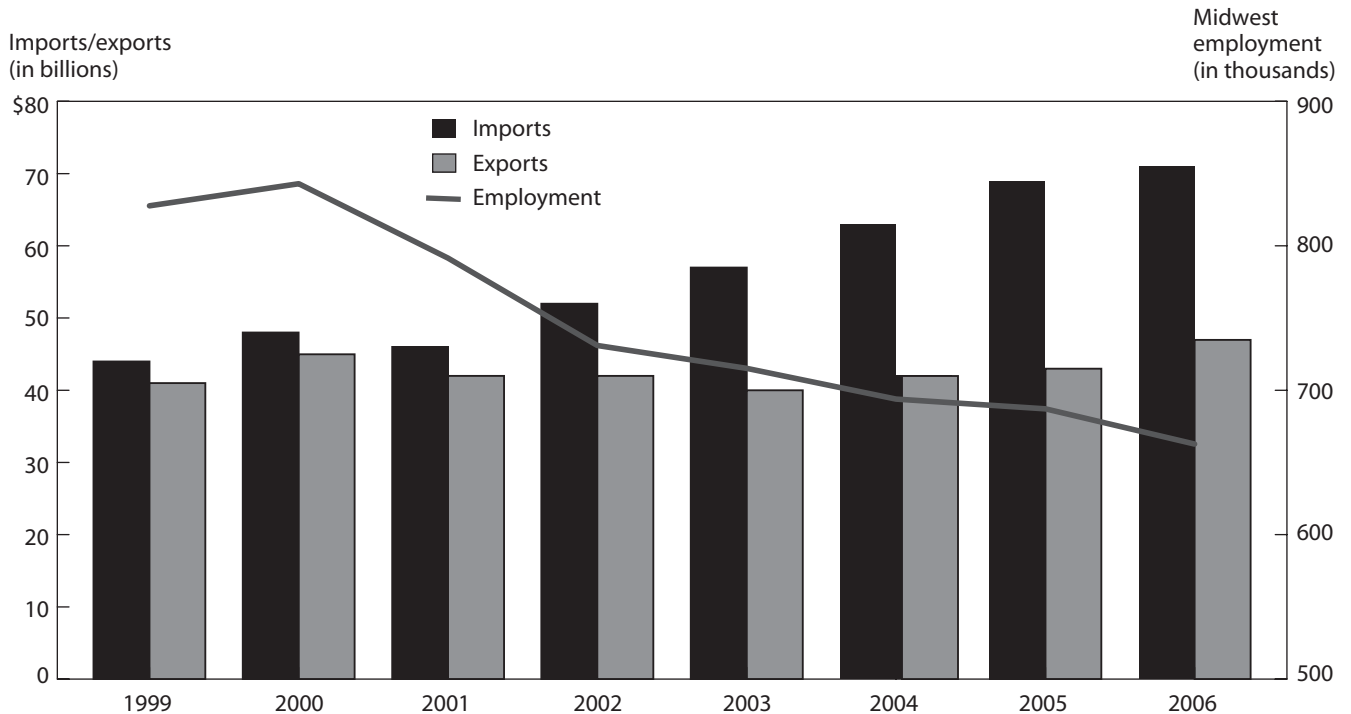
The first and most often mentioned cause is the increasing presence of the foreign sector. In 2000, auto parts imports to the United States totaled \$48 billion, about 7 percent more than its export level of \$45 billion. By 2006, this gap had increased to 51 percent (\$71 billion in imports versus \$47 billion in exports).¹⁴ Midwest employment in auto parts manufacturing declined during this same period. (See chart 3.)

Chart 2. Change in real average weekly wage in the auto parts manufacturing and related industries, 1992–2006



SOURCE: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Chart 3. Imports, exports, and employment in the auto parts manufacturing industry, 1999–2006



SOURCE: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and U.S. International Trade Commission.

In addition to increased imports from historical players in the auto parts industry such as Canada and Japan, other countries also expanded their market share or entered the auto parts market. The most notable case is China, which until recently had only a very small presence in auto parts manufacturing.¹⁵

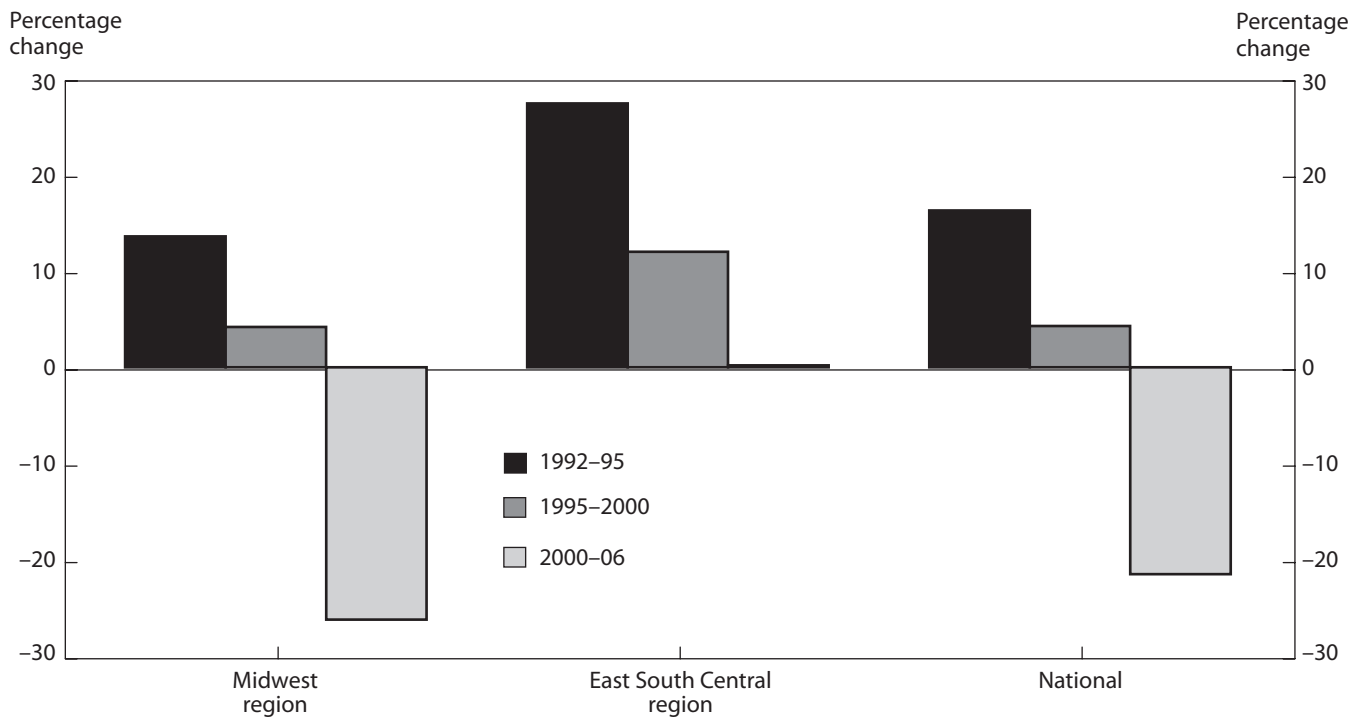
In addition to the increased foreign presence, Midwest auto parts producers also faced expanding domestic competition. While the largest domestic auto companies still tend to get the bulk of their parts from the Midwest, an increasing number of foreign-owned companies are locating auto parts plants in other regions. This can be seen most clearly in recent developments in the neighboring East South Central region (Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi) an area that offered a central location similar to that of the Midwest, but as of 2000, had auto parts manufacturing wages that were 38 percent lower.¹⁶ States in the East South Central region also offered new companies generous tax benefits.¹⁷ While other regions were experiencing declines during the 2000–06 period, the East South Central region was able to maintain its employment level.¹⁸ (See chart 4.)

This stability in the East South Central region, coupled with the Midwest’s declines has further delineated the northern and southern components of what researchers have dubbed the “auto corridor.”¹⁹ Collectively, these 12 States accounted for about 75 percent of the Nation’s auto parts jobs throughout the 2000–06 period. During this time, the southern corridor’s share of national auto parts employment (which mostly consists of production for foreign-owned companies) increased from 17 percent to 21 percent and the share of the northern corridor (which primarily produces for domestic companies) dropped from 58 percent to 54 percent.²⁰

Less obvious than the above discussed issues, but still a factor possibly affecting auto parts employment, was increased automation and a resulting increase in productivity. From 2000 to 2005 (the last year for which data are available), output per work hour in auto parts production rose by 28.6 percent.²¹ This increased output per hour has grown faster than demand for new cars and, therefore, reduced the need for workers.²²

This combination of increased productivity and decreased employment was not unique to the auto parts

Chart 4. Percentage change in auto parts production employment, selected periods, 1992–2006



SOURCE: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

production industry. From 2000 to 2006, productivity in the national manufacturing industry increased 27.1 percent and employment (as mentioned above) fell 18.5 percent.²³

OVER THE COURSE OF THE 14-YEAR STUDY, 1992 to 2006, the Midwest auto parts industry shed more than 52,200 jobs or 12.7 percent of its total workforce, while its real wages increased by 4.0 percent. Among the region's leading States, Michigan lost the most jobs (almost 31,000) and also had the highest percentage decline at 16.9 percent. The long-term losses in the region's other leading States were less than in Michigan, but still were substantial, with Indiana losing almost 9,000 (10.8 percent) of its auto parts jobs and Ohio losing almost 7,000 (7.1 percent).

Outside the Midwest, the auto parts industry added more than 18,900 new jobs, making for a modest 6.7-percent gain over the 14-year period. Real wages in the non-Midwest auto parts industry also increased, gaining 13.0 percent.

During the same 1992–2006 period, total private Midwest manufacturing employment declined by more than 520,000, or 14.0 percent. National manufacturing employment decreased by about 2.5 million, or 15.2 percent. Conversely, real manufacturing wages grew both in the Midwest and nationally, increasing 14.8 percent and 24.0 percent, respectively. Nationwide, total private employment increased 26.8 percent from 1992 to 2006 while real wages grew 23.2 percent. □

Notes

¹ For the purposes of this article “Midwest region” is the East North Central Division as specified by the U.S. Census Bureau: Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin. The geographic areas referred to as “regions” in this article are defined as “divisions” by the Census Bureau.

² The auto manufacturing sector is classified in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as 3361; auto parts manufacturing is classified as NAICS 3363.

For an example of a media account, see “Behind Ford’s Scary \$12.7 billion loss,” *Fortune Magazine*, January 26, 2007. On the Internet at http://money.cnn.com/2007/01/26/news/companies/plugged_in_taylor_ford.fortune/index.htm (visited May 8, 2007).

The 3 to 1 ratio held true throughout the study period of this article. According to the BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), in 1992, there were 130,446 auto manufacturing jobs and 414,474 auto parts manufacturing jobs. In 2006, there were 108,316 auto manufacturing jobs in the Midwest and 360,267 auto parts jobs.

³ The “more than half” statement held true throughout the study, with 59 percent of the Nation’s auto parts producers in the Midwest in 1992 and 54 percent in 2006.

⁴ “Non-Midwest” or “outside of the Midwest” refers to the 45 non-Midwest States and the District of Columbia.

⁵ 1992 was chosen as the beginning year for the study because of the availability of industry-specific data.

⁶ Total private employment in this article refers to covered employment from the QCEW program, excluding government employment.

⁷ Sales for domestically-produced vehicles from domestically-owned companies in 1992 were 9,268,000 and rose to 11,193,000 in 1995. See *Ward’s 2005 Automotive Handbook*, Ward’s Communication, 2005.

⁸ Data are from the BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ Wage data used in this article are average weekly wages from the BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 1992–2006.

¹¹ Wage data used were deflated using the U.S. all city Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U). All wages are in 1992 dollars.

¹² For a more complete analysis of the manufacturing’s decline before and during the recession period, see David S. Langdon, Terence M. McMenmin, and Thomas J. Krolik, “U.S. labor market in 2001: economy enters a recession,” *Monthly Labor Review*, February 2002, pp. 3–33.

¹³ The auto industry’s highest demand was 17.8 million in 2000 and 17.5 million in 2001. See *Ward’s 2005 Automotive Handbook*, p. 239.

¹⁴ U.S. International Trade Commission. Data generated on web site as “NAIC–3363: MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS, FAS Value by FAS Value, For ALL Countries.”

¹⁵ Thomas Klier and James Rubenstein, “Competition and trade in the U.S. auto parts sector,” *Chicago Fed Letter*, January 2006.

¹⁶ As of 2000, average weekly wages in the auto parts producing industry were \$928 in the Midwest and \$576 in the East South Central region.

¹⁷ “New Directions for the Automotive Industry,” *Business Facilities*, August 2006. On the Internet at http://www.businessfacilities.com/bf_06_08_news1.php.

¹⁸ The region had 94,800 auto parts workers in 2000 and 95,000 in 2006.

¹⁹ The northern portion of the corridor includes the five Midwest States and the Canadian province of Ontario. The southern portion of the corridor includes the four East South Central States as well as Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. Thomas Klier, “Determinants of Supplier Plant Location: Evidence from the Auto Industry,” *Economic Perspectives* (Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago), 3rd quarter, 2005.

²⁰ Data from BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Ontario is not included in the northern corridor figures.

²¹ “Labor productivity, output per hour, motor vehicle parts manufacturing,” BLS Series IPUEN3363__L000.

²² During the first half of the 2000s, an average of 17,337 autos were sold each year, compared with 15,272 from 1992 to 1999. This is an increase of 13.5 percent. See *Ward’s 2005 Automotive Handbook*.

²³ “Major sector productivity and costs,” BLS Series ID PR530006093. Change is from the first quarter 2000 to first quarter 2006.

The economic impact of the creative arts industries: New York and Los Angeles

Data from the BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages provide a fresh perspective on the impact and value of the creative arts to the economies of New York and Los Angeles; one of every 4 creative arts industry jobs in the Nation operated out of either of those locales in 2006

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Two U.S. counties—New York and Los Angeles¹—have become image-producing, critical forces that provide high visibility and a global reach for American cultural values. By clustering arts, entertainment, and cultural organizations, these two regions have developed into major strategic sites that consolidate vast concentrations of creative resources. The result is an infrastructure that has secured for them—and, by extension, the United States—a dominant place on the global cultural scene. These arts, entertainment, and cultural organizations form the core of three sectors whose interrelationships with each other magnify their impacts. Awareness of these synergies has led many to associate New York and Los Angeles “with a distinctive aura and mystique in the form of certain impressions, personae, memories, styles, [and] trends.”² Although each of the two counties is located within its own distinct geographic boundaries, the reach of the cultural output of both New York and Los Angeles has global implications. National and international views of American cultural patterns are often formed on the basis of individual impressions of New York or Los Angeles as *places*, through the presentation of those impressions in artistic, entertainment, and cultural venues.³

This article presents a critical examination of the arts, entertainment, and cultural industries as *industries* within the economies of both New York and Los Angeles. It does not address the much-debated artistic merit of these industries, nor does it focus on the field of “cultural economics.”⁴ Instead, it examines the labor market scope (that is, employment and wages) of these creative arts industries, demonstrating that they are rooted in the same production processes that characterize all American industry. However, it is also important to note that these cultural industries, besides generating goods and services, produce creative intellectual content that may not be as readily quantified or measured. Cultural products can directly articulate attitudes, opinions, ideas, values, and creativity—essential inputs into the creative industries, although they cannot be transformed into commerce without the aid of other inputs that respond to ordinary economic incentives.⁵

The article uses the lens of employment and wage data for the years 1990 and 2006,⁶ drawn from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program database, to analyze the economic impact of these cultural products as industries within New York and

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Los Angeles, and as basic export industries beyond their geographic borders.

Some 27 detailed industry classifications have been selected as meeting the criteria for cultural output industries inspired by the creative arts. Their significance to the economies of New York and Los Angeles is supported by the fact that their aggregate first-quarter, 2006, location quotients were 6.34 for New York and 4.92 for Los Angeles, with a combined value of 5.4.⁷ (See table 1; location quotients are useful statistical measures that compare the proportion of a region's workforce employed in a specific industry with that industry's employment concentration nationwide. Location quotients greater than 1.0 demonstrate a greater concentration of workers than would be required to meet local needs.)

There are important differences between the two countries. On the one hand, the dominance of the motion picture industry in Los Angeles relates to the history of the cinema. The industry was established there in the 1920s as

a mass production industry not unrelated to other ones of that era. On the other hand, New York inherits its cultural orientation from its traditional role as a leading global financial services metropolis. New York's cultural industries are thus more evenly distributed across the 27 industries selected for examination.

The creative arts industries: a definition

On what basis were the 27 industries selected? The classification of industries within the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) provides insights into their productive functions, but does not offer an overarching definition of what constitutes an arts industry, an entertainment industry, or a creative industry. Compounding the problem is that the term "arts, entertainment, and creativity" has been used broadly to describe not only industries, but also occupations and products.

In attempting to answer this definitional question, a

Table 1. Creative arts industries and location quotients, Los Angeles and New York Counties, first quarter, 2006

Industry	Los Angeles	New York	Combined
Total	4.92	6.34	5.40
Agents and managers for public figures.....	8.99	11.12	9.71
Art dealers.....	1.48	5.83	2.95
Cable and other subscription programming.....	2.23	4.16	2.88
Dance companies.....	.36	15.80	5.58
Fine arts schools.....	1.36	3.44	2.06
Independent managers for public figures.....	7.13	2.85	5.69
Integrated record production and distribution.....	9.36	16.68	11.85
Internet publishing and broadcasting.....	2.05	4.64	2.92
Motion picture and video distribution.....	7.38	5.40	6.72
Motion picture and video production.....	18.08	5.83	13.95
Museums.....	1.61	3.92	2.39
Music publishers.....	3.67	9.05	5.50
Musical groups and artists.....	2.71	2.68	2.70
News syndicates.....	.79	15.79	5.86
Other motion picture and video industries.....	12.81	8.03	11.21
Other sound recording industries.....	5.82	3.87	5.17
Other specialized design services.....	3.18	10.37	5.61
Periodical publishers.....	1.25	11.95	4.86
Promoters with facilities.....	.52	8.58	3.24
Promoters without facilities.....	1.77	2.51	2.02
Radio networks.....	2.20	2.11	2.17
Radio stations.....	.63	1.59	.95
Record production.....	2.65	15.01	6.86
Sound recording studios.....	4.95	6.28	5.41
Teleproduction and other postproduction services.....	14.52	7.68	12.22
Television broadcasting.....	2.13	7.26	3.86
Theater companies and dinner theaters.....	.79	9.00	3.56

SOURCE: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Creative Industries Task Force established in the United Kingdom in 2001 defined creative industries as “activities which have their origin in individual creativity, skill and talent and which have the potential for wealth and job creation through generation and exploitation of intellectual property.”⁸ Central to this definition is an emphasis on commercial achievement or its potential and on the overall strategic importance of the role of creative industries to a nation’s exports and international branding.⁹ The analysis that follows builds on this definitional base to bring out the importance of an industry’s “global, or export, profile,” as demonstrated by high location quotients. Table 1 lists the 27 industries chosen for analysis, together with their location quotients for New York, Los Angeles, and the two counties combined.

Methodology

This study first assesses the extent of the clustering or geographic concentration of the 27 creative arts industries in New York and Los Angeles. Clustering provides economic advantages to business by increasing access to experienced labor pools, improving transfers of technology, and customizing support services, among a host of other benefits. Of interest is whether clustering increased or decreased over the 17-year study period from 1990 to 2006. Next, the analysis examines the economic importance of these creative arts industries to both New York and Los Angeles. A key question is, In terms of employment and wage generation, how influential are these industries to the overall economic health of each region? Moreover, over the 17-year period, did their importance increase or decrease? The article concludes with substantive, if probative, answers to these questions.

Clustering of the creative arts industries

Over the past quarter century, the clustering of certain kinds of economic activity in certain geographic regions has become a notable feature of the global economy. With regard to the creative arts industries, to what extent has this clustering occurred in New York and Los Angeles Counties? A starting point in seeking an answer to this question is an assessment of the overall influence of these creative arts industries in the American economy.

The creative arts industries nationwide

During the first quarter of 2006, about 1.2 million private-sector jobs (1.1 percent of total employment) in the

Nation were associated with creative arts industries, a decrease of about 50,000 jobs (4.0 percent) since 1990. (See table 2.) During the same timeframe, total private-sector employment increased by 21.2 percent, or approximately 24 million jobs. Within each of the individual sectors that comprise the 27 creative arts industries, there were notable differences in employment patterns. Nationally, in the creative arts industries in 2006, about 1 out of every 2 jobs (46.0 percent) was associated with one of the following four sectors: motion picture and video production (16.2 percent), periodical publishers (12.0 percent), television broadcasting (10.6 percent), and radio stations (7.2 percent). In 1990, the same four sectors accounted for approximately 1 of every 3 jobs (36.8 percent) in those industries.

A different pattern emerged for wages. For the Nation as a whole, the average weekly wage in the private sector during the first quarter of 2006 was \$774, an increase of 75.1 percent over the 1990 figure of \$442. (See table 3.)

In the 27 creative arts industries, the average weekly wage in 2006 was \$1,044, an amount 34.9 percent higher than the comparable national private-sector wage. Over the 17-year period examined, average weekly wages in the creative arts industries increased by 108.0 percent from the 1990 wage of \$502. (Note that the average wage in the creative arts industries was influenced by the relatively high wages associated with the motion picture and video industries.) Variations in average weekly wages were recorded in the 27 industries. Interestingly, the highest paying sector—record production, with an average weekly wage of \$1,972 in 2006—had the least employment, with only 2,595 jobs in the entire Nation.

Other high-paying sectors included integrated record production and distribution (\$1,880), news syndicates (\$1,612), Internet publishing and broadcasting (\$1,458), teleproduction and other postproduction services (\$1,453), independent managers for public figures (\$1,443), and agents and managers for public figures (\$1,424).

Clustering in New York and Los Angeles

During the first quarter of 2006, 1 out of every 4 jobs (25.8 percent) associated with the creative arts industries in the country was located in either New York or Los Angeles. New York accounted for 10.2 percent of these jobs, while 15.6 percent were based in Los Angeles. (See table 4.) These percentages represent a marked increase over 1990 levels, when 1 out of every 5 jobs (20.4 percent) was located in either New York or Los Angeles. (See table 5.) At that time, 8.7 percent were linked with New

Table 2. Employment in creative arts industries, United States, first quarter, 1990, and first quarter, 2006

Industry	1990		2006	
	Average monthly employment	Arts industry share	Average monthly employment	Arts industry share
Total, all industries	106,906,249	...	134,505,148	...
Total private	88,984,929	...	113,016,365	...
Total arts	1,239,845	100.0	1,189,837	100.0
Agents and managers for public figures.....	12,519	1.0	17,628	1.5
Art dealers.....	29,371	2.4	23,360	2.0
Cable and other subscription programming.....	52,124	4.2	89,669	7.5
Dance companies.....	6,829	.6	8,523	.7
Fine arts schools.....	32,479	2.6	63,615	5.3
Independent managers for public figures.....	26,538	2.1	47,530	4.0
Integrated record production and distribution.....	4,886	.4	3,715	.3
Internet publishing and broadcasting.....	16,857	1.4	34,075	2.9
Motion picture and video distribution.....	8,899	.7	8,506	.7
Motion picture and video production.....	109,786	8.9	192,849	16.2
Museums.....	42,358	3.4	72,804	6.1
Music publishers.....	8,195	.7	4,221	.4
Musical groups and artists.....	40,518	3.3	39,299	3.3
News syndicates.....	8,412	.7	11,166	.9
Other motion picture and video industries.....	18,217	1.5	3,774	.3
Other sound recording industries.....	4,905	.4	3,392	.3
Other specialized design services.....	7,638	.6	12,284	1.0
Periodical publishers.....	140,396	11.3	142,711	12.0
Promoters with facilities.....	37,091	3.0	59,419	5.0
Promoters without facilities.....	12,526	1.0	20,995	1.8
Radio networks.....	25,371	2.0	25,302	2.1
Radio stations.....	92,447	7.5	85,963	7.2
Record production.....	813	.1	2,595	.2
Sound recording studios.....	14,364	1.2	7,161	.6
Teleproduction and other postproduction services.....	11,212	.9	15,820	1.3
Television broadcasting.....	112,411	9.1	125,556	10.6
Theater companies and dinner theaters.....	362,681	29.3	62,369	5.2

SOURCE: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

York and another 11.7 percent with Los Angeles. During the 17-year period studied, this increase in clustering was compatible with findings which emphasized that, besides providing a competitive edge, the clustering of industries in specific geographic locations markedly increased those industries' access to knowledge, innovation, and expertise.

In both New York and Los Angeles, the extent of clustering among individual creative arts industries demonstrated considerable variability. For example, in 2006, almost 1 out of 5 (19.6 percent, or 27,910 jobs) national jobs in periodical publishing was located in New York. In contrast, approximately 6 of every 10 (58.7 percent, or 113,173 jobs) national jobs in motion picture and video production were located in Los Angeles.

That an additional 4.0 percent (5,756 jobs) of all national jobs in periodical publishing were located in Los

Angeles, while an additional 9.6 percent (18,572 jobs) of all national jobs in motion picture and video production were located in New York, indicates that the clustering of these two sectors in New York and Los Angeles was even greater.

In 1990,¹⁰ motion picture and video production was not as important in Los Angeles, and was about as important in New York, as it was in 2006. In 1990, 48.8 percent (53,567 jobs) of all national jobs associated with motion picture and video production were located in Los Angeles, while an additional 16.7 percent (18,296 jobs) were based in New York. (See table 5.) During this timeframe, employment in the motion picture and video production sector grew by 111.3 percent in Los Angeles and remained static in New York.

Given the dominance of motion picture and video pro-

Table 3. Average weekly wages, creative arts industries, United States, first quarter, 1990, and first quarter, 2006

Industry	Average weekly wage	
	1990	2006
Total, all industries	\$448	\$784
Total private	442	774
Total arts	502	1,044
Agents and managers for public figures.....	688	1,424
Art dealers.....	374	620
Cable and other subscription programming	581	1,171
Dance companies	497	657
Fine arts schools.....	203	311
Independent managers for public figures.....	1,107	1,443
Integrated record production and distribution.....	1,271	1,880
Internet publishing and broadcasting	536	1,458
Motion picture and video distribution.....	764	1,335
Motion picture and video production	955	1,355
Museums.....	318	551
Music publishers	544	1,279
Musical groups and artists	356	734
News syndicates	789	1,612
Other motion picture and video industries.....	637	1,357
Other sound recording industries.....	754	945
Other specialized design services.....	410	940
Periodical publishers	680	1,275
Promoters with facilities	412	621
Promoters without facilities	472	667
Radio networks	485	1,072
Radio stations	389	869
Record production.....	825	1,972
Sound recording studios	501	795
Teleproduction and other postproduction services.....	755	1,453
Television broadcasting.....	920	1,281
Theater companies and dinner theaters	176	525

SOURCE: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

duction in Los Angeles, clustering theory predicts that affiliated industries will also locate in that region. In fact, that has been the case: in 2006, 24.4 percent (2,074 jobs) of all national jobs in motion picture and video distribution, 46.1 percent (7,297 jobs) of all national jobs in teleproduction and other postproduction services, and 41.2 percent (1,555 jobs) of all national jobs in other motion picture and postproduction services were based in Los Angeles.

Associated with the movie and video industries are agents and managers, so it is no surprise that Los Angeles was also the base for 27.7 percent (4,890 jobs) of agents and managers for public figures and 21.4 percent (10,170 jobs) of independent managers for public figures in 2006.

The influence of New York and Los Angeles is apparent as well in the recording and music industries. For example, in 2006, in the integrated record production and distribution industry, 27.3 percent (1,015 jobs) of all national

jobs were located in New York and another 30.2 percent (1,120 jobs) were based in Los Angeles. In music publishing, 14.7 percent (620 jobs) of all national jobs were based in New York and another 11.8 percent (497 jobs) were based in Los Angeles.

Of note is the fact that New York was home to 26.0 percent (2,907 jobs) of all national jobs in news syndicates and 26.8 percent (2,287 jobs) in dance companies in 2006.

Changes over time

As noted previously, national employment in the creative arts industries declined slightly, by 50,008 jobs, or 4.0 percent, between 1990 and 2006. However, in New York and Los Angeles, the results were different: in New York, employment grew from 107,760 in 1990 to 121,433 in 2006, a 12.7-percent increase, or a gain of 13,673 jobs; in Los

Table 4. Employment in creative arts industries, New York and Los Angeles, first quarter, 2006

Industry	New York		Los Angeles	
	Average monthly employment	Percent of United States	Average monthly employment	Percent of United States
Total, all industries	2,259,545	1.7	4,145,142	3.1
Total private	1,813,045	1.6	3,565,411	3.2
Total arts	121,433	10.2	185,183	15.6
Agents and managers for public figures.....	3,073	17.4	4,890	27.7
Art dealers.....	2,148	9.2	1,074	4.6
Cable and other subscription programming	6,089	6.8	6,415	7.2
Dance companies	2,287	26.8	104	1.2
Fine arts schools.....	3,690	5.8	2,865	4.5
Independent managers for public figures.....	2,132	4.5	10,170	21.4
Integrated record production and distribution.....	1,015	27.3	1,120	30.2
Internet publishing and broadcasting	2,491	7.3	2,194	6.4
Motion picture and video distribution.....	771	9.1	2,074	24.4
Motion picture and video production	18,572	9.6	113,173	58.7
Museums.....	4,438	6.1	3,588	4.9
Music publishers	620	14.7	497	11.8
Musical groups and artists	1,585	4.0	3,219	8.2
News syndicates	2,907	26.0	286	2.6
Other motion picture and video industries.....	496	13.1	1,555	41.2
Other sound recording industries.....	212	6.3	618	18.2
Other specialized design services.....	2,002	16.3	1,210	9.9
Periodical publishers	27,910	19.6	5,756	4.0
Promoters with facilities	8,325	14.0	985	1.7
Promoters without facilities	715	3.4	1,036	4.9
Radio networks	869	3.4	1,783	7.0
Radio stations	2,250	2.6	1,752	2.0
Record production.....	622	24.0	216	8.3
Sound recording studios	728	10.2	1,124	15.7
Teleproduction and other postproduction services.....	1,962	12.4	7,297	46.1
Television broadcasting.....	15,021	12.0	8,665	6.9
Theater companies and dinner theaters	8,475	13.6	1,466	2.4

SOURCE: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Angeles, the increase was even greater—27.9 percent—as employment rose from 144,736 in 1990 to 185,183 in 2006, a gain of 40,447 jobs. (See table 6.)

In Los Angeles, the job growth was focused largely in motion picture and video production, which registered an increase of 59,606 jobs, or 111.3 percent. Associated with this job growth were increases in allied industries: teleproduction and other postproduction services (2,584 jobs, or 54.8 percent), agents and managers for public figures (2,635 jobs, or 116.9 percent), and independent managers for public figures (2,651 jobs, or 35.3 percent). Jobs in museums grew by 1,373, or 62.0 percent, over the 17-year period examined. However, decreases in employment were noted in television broadcasting (673 jobs, or 7.2 percent) and in radio stations (949 jobs, or 35.1 percent).

In New York, although the increase in total jobs in the creative arts industries was less than that recorded for Los

Angeles, it was spread over multiple sectors. Over the 17-year period studied, employment increases were registered in periodical publishers (986 jobs, or 3.7 percent), radio stations (1,197 jobs, or 113.7 percent), news syndicates (1,093 jobs, or 60.3 percent), promoters with facilities (4,218 jobs, or 102.7 percent), museums (1,816 jobs, or 69.3 percent), and fine arts schools (1,707 jobs, or 86.1 percent). Job decreases occurred in television broadcasting (745 jobs, or 4.7 percent), theater companies and dinner theaters (516 jobs, or 5.7 percent), and dance companies (372 jobs, or 14.0 percent).

Distribution of creative arts industries

In the Nation during 2006, the largest share of all creative arts jobs was in motion picture and video production, which accounted for 16.2 percent (192,849 jobs) of

Table 5. Employment in creative arts industries, New York and Los Angeles, first quarter, 1990

Industry	New York		Los Angeles	
	Average monthly employment	Percent of United States	Average monthly employment	Percent of United States
Total, all industries	2,354,316	2.2	4,271,547	4.0
Total private	1,866,028	2.1	3,734,576	4.2
Total arts	107,760	8.7	144,736	11.7
Agents and managers for public figures.....	2,557	20.4	2,255	18.0
Art dealers.....	1,484	5.1	2,181	7.4
Cable and other subscription programming.....	3,736	7.2	3,094	5.9
Dance companies.....	2,659	38.9	139	2.0
Fine arts schools.....	1,983	6.1	2,248	6.9
Independent managers for public figures.....	3,371	12.7	7,519	28.3
Integrated record production and distribution.....	1,429	29.2	1,685	34.5
Internet publishing and broadcasting.....	676	4.0	133	.8
Motion picture and video distribution.....	1,228	13.8	2,264	25.4
Motion picture and video production.....	18,296	16.7	53,567	48.8
Museums.....	2,622	6.2	2,215	5.2
Music publishers.....	543	6.6	1,016	12.4
Musical groups and artists.....	3,078	7.6	4,862	12.0
News syndicates.....	1,814	21.6	253	3.0
Other motion picture and video industries.....	845	4.6	15,844	87.0
Other sound recording industries.....	196	4.0	304	6.2
Other specialized design services.....	1,078	14.1	803	10.5
Periodical publishers.....	26,924	19.2	7,105	5.1
Promoters with facilities.....	4,107	11.1	533	1.4
Promoters without facilities.....	373	3.0	3,382	27.0
Radio networks.....	1,013	4.0	905	3.6
Radio stations.....	1,053	1.1	2,701	2.9
Record production.....	84	10.4	79	9.7
Sound recording studios.....	645	4.5	1,558	10.8
Teleproduction and other postproduction services.....	1,208	10.8	4,713	42.0
Television broadcasting.....	15,766	14.0	9,338	8.3
Theater companies and dinner theaters.....	8,991	2.5	14,042	3.9

SOURCE: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

all national jobs. (See table 2.) This industry was followed by periodical publishers (12.0 percent, or 142,711 jobs) and television broadcasting (10.6 percent, or 125,556 jobs). These three sectors combined represented almost 4 of every 10 jobs (38.8 percent) associated with the creative arts industries.

The 2006 distribution was markedly different from that of 1990, when 29.3 percent (362,681 jobs) of all national jobs in the creative arts were linked to theater companies and dinner theaters, with an additional 11.3 percent (140,396 jobs) related to periodical publishing. Thus, these 2 sectors combined accounted for 4 out of every 10 jobs (40.6 percent) in the creative arts at that time.

Over the 17-year period examined, there has been a notable shift in creative arts employment in the Nation. The importance of periodical publishers has remained

constant; however, the role of theater companies and dinner theaters has decreased considerably, with the industry having lost 300,312 jobs, or 82.8 percent of its employment base, between 1990 and 2006. From its first-place position as an employer in 1990, the theater company and dinner theater industry has shrunk to providing just 5.2 percent of all creative arts jobs in 2006.

Over the 17-year study period, employment in the cable and other subscription programming industry has risen substantially. In 1990, the industry accounted for 4.2 percent (52,124 jobs) of all creative arts employment in the country. By 2006, the figure had grown to 7.5 percent of such jobs (89,669).

Museums also recorded an increase in employment: in 1990, the industry accounted for 3.4 percent (42,358 jobs) of all national creative arts jobs; by 2006, museums'

Table 6. Employment in creative arts industries, New York and Los Angeles, first quarter, 1990, and first quarter, 2006

Industry	Average monthly employment			
	1990		2006	
	New York	Los Angeles	New York	Los Angeles
Total, all industries	2,354,316	4,271,547	2,259,545	4,145,142
Total private	1,866,028	3,734,576	1,813,045	3,565,411
Total arts	107,760	144,736	121,433	185,183
Agents and managers for public figures.....	2,557	2,255	3,073	4,890
Art dealers.....	1,484	2,181	2,148	1,074
Cable and other subscription programming	3,736	3,094	6,089	6,415
Dance companies	2,659	139	2,287	104
Fine arts schools.....	1,983	2,248	3,690	2,865
Independent managers for public figures.....	3,371	7,519	2,132	10,170
Integrated record production and distribution.....	1,429	1,685	1,015	1,120
Internet publishing and broadcasting	676	133	2,491	2,194
Motion picture and video distribution	1,228	2,264	771	2,074
Motion picture and video production	18,296	53,567	18,572	113,173
Museums.....	2,622	2,215	4,438	3,588
Music publishers	543	1,016	620	497
Musical groups and artists	3,078	4,862	1,585	3,219
News syndicates	1,814	253	2,907	286
Other motion picture and video industries.....	845	15,844	496	1,555
Other sound recording industries.....	196	304	212	618
Other specialized design services.....	1,078	803	2,002	1,210
Periodical publishers	26,924	7,105	27,910	5,756
Promoters with facilities	4,107	533	8,325	985
Promoters without facilities	373	3,382	715	1,036
Radio networks	1,013	905	869	1,783
Radio stations	1,053	2,701	2,250	1,752
Record production.....	84	79	622	216
Sound recording studios	645	1,558	728	1,124
Teleproduction and other postproduction services.....	1,208	4,713	1,962	7,297
Television broadcasting.....	15,766	9,338	15,021	8,665
Theater companies and dinner theaters	8,991	14,042	8,475	1,466

SOURCE: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

employment share had grown to 6.1 percent (72,804 jobs).

New York. In 2006, the distribution of jobs in the creative arts industries in New York mirrored somewhat that recorded for the Nation as a whole. One out of every 2 creative-industry jobs (50.7 percent) was associated with periodical publishers, motion picture and video production, or television broadcasting, with almost half of the jobs (23.0 percent) in periodical publishing. (See table 7.) In 1990, these three industries, in aggregate, accounted for 56.6 percent of all creative-industry jobs.

The decline in employment share from 1990 to 2006 did not necessarily relate to a decline in overall employment: although the employment share held by periodical publishers declined from 25.0 percent to 23.0 percent during the 17-year period examined, actual employment

in the industry increased by 3.7 percent. Similarly, in motion picture and video production, the 1990 employment share of 17.0 percent declined to 15.3 percent, whereas actual employment in the industry increased slightly (1.5 percent).

By contrast, television broadcasting registered declines in both employment share and jobs: between 1990 and 2006, the industry's employment share decreased from 14.6 percent to 12.4 percent, while jobs decreased by 5.0 percent.

In 1990, New York employment represented 8.7 percent (107,760 jobs) of all national jobs in the creative arts industries. By 2006, this share had risen to 10.2 percent, or 121,433 jobs, an increase in employment of 12.7 percent over the 17-year study period. Although three industries accounted for about half of the employment in

Table 7. Employment in creative arts industries, New York, first quarter, 1990, and first quarter, 2006

Industry	1990		2006	
	Average monthly employment	Percent of New York	Average monthly employment	Percent of New York
Total, all industries	2,354,316	...	2,259,545	...
Total private.....	1,866,028	...	1,813,045	...
Total arts	107,760	100.0	121,433	100.0
Agents and managers for public figures.....	2,557	2.4	3,073	2.5
Art dealers.....	1,484	1.4	2,148	1.8
Cable and other subscription programming.....	3,736	3.5	6,089	5.0
Dance companies	2,659	2.5	2,287	1.9
Fine arts schools.....	1,983	1.8	3,690	3.0
Independent managers for public figures.....	3,371	3.1	2,132	1.8
Integrated record production and distribution.....	1,429	1.3	1,015	.8
Internet publishing and broadcasting	676	.6	2,491	2.1
Motion picture and video distribution.....	1,228	1.1	771	.6
Motion picture and video production	18,296	17.0	18,572	15.3
Museums.....	2,622	2.4	4,438	3.7
Music publishers	543	.5	620	.5
Musical groups and artists	3,078	2.9	1,585	1.3
News syndicates	1,814	1.7	2,907	2.4
Other motion picture and video industries.....	845	.8	496	.4
Other sound recording industries.....	196	.2	212	.2
Other specialized design services.....	1,078	1.0	2,002	1.6
Periodical publishers	26,924	25.0	27,910	23.0
Promoters with facilities	4,107	3.8	8,325	6.9
Promoters without facilities	373	.3	715	.6
Radio networks	1,013	.9	869	.7
Radio stations	1,053	1.0	2,250	1.9
Record production.....	84	.1	622	.5
Sound recording studios	645	.6	728	.6
Teleproduction and other postproduction services.....	1,208	1.1	1,962	1.6
Television broadcasting.....	15,766	14.6	15,021	12.4
Theater companies and dinner theaters	8,991	8.3	8,475	7.0

SOURCE: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

the creative arts industries in New York in 2006, no single industry dominated the employment scene. Over the 17-year period, many sectors experienced growth.

Los Angeles. In Los Angeles, the motion picture and video production industry accounted for 61.1 percent of all jobs in the creative arts in 2006. (See table 8.) In 1990, the industry's employment share was 37.0 percent. During the 17-year span, employment in the motion picture and video production industry increased by 111.3 percent (59,606 jobs). The share of creative arts jobs based in Los Angeles grew from 11.7 percent in 1990 to 15.6 percent in 2006—an increase of 40,447 jobs, or 27.9 percent—with most of the growth related to the motion picture industry.

As mentioned earlier, employment in theater companies and dinner theaters declined sharply over the 17-year

period examined. In 1990, that industry accounted for 14,042 jobs, or an employment share of 9.7 percent of all creative arts jobs, in Los Angeles. By 2006, employment in the theater company and dinner theater industry had shrunk to 1,466 jobs, and the industry's employment share had fallen to less than 1.0 percent. Although this decline reflected national trends for the industry, its severity was greater in Los Angeles than in the Nation or in New York.

Economic impact of the creative arts

During the first quarter of 2006, the creative arts industries generated about \$16.2 billion dollars in wages nationwide (see table 9)—1.4 percent of all private-sector wages earned in the country. That amount was double the total wages

Table 8. Employment in creative arts industries, Los Angeles, first quarter, 1990, and first quarter, 2006

Industry	1990		2006	
	Average monthly employment	Percent of Los Angeles	Average monthly employment	Percent of Los Angeles
Total, all industries	4,271,547	...	4,145,142	...
Total private	3,734,576	...	3,565,411	...
Total arts	144,736	100.0	185,183	100.0
Agents and managers for public figures.....	2,255	1.6	4,890	2.6
Art dealers.....	2,181	1.5	1,074	.6
Cable and other subscription programming	3,094	2.1	6,415	3.5
Dance companies	139	.1	104	.1
Fine arts schools	2,248	1.6	2,865	1.5
Independent managers for public figures.....	7,519	5.2	10,170	5.5
Integrated record production and distribution.....	1,685	1.2	1,120	.6
Internet publishing and broadcasting	133	.1	2,194	1.2
Motion picture and video distribution.....	2,264	1.6	2,074	1.1
Motion picture and video production	53,567	37.0	113,173	61.1
Museums.....	2,215	1.5	3,588	1.9
Music publishers	1,016	.7	497	.3
Musical groups and artists	4,862	3.4	3,219	1.7
News syndicates	253	.2	286	.2
Other motion picture and video industries.....	15,844	10.9	1,555	.8
Other sound recording industries	304	.2	618	.3
Other specialized design services.....	803	.6	1,210	.7
Periodical publishers	7,105	4.9	5,756	3.1
Promoters with facilities	533	.4	985	.5
Promoters without facilities	3,382	2.3	1,036	.6
Radio networks	905	.6	1,783	1.0
Radio stations	2,701	1.9	1,752	.9
Record production.....	79	.1	216	.1
Sound recording studios	1,558	1.1	1,124	.6
Teleproduction and other postproduction services.....	4,713	3.3	7,297	3.9
Television broadcasting.....	9,338	6.5	8,665	4.7
Theater companies and dinner theaters	14,042	9.7	1,466	.8

SOURCE: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

earned (\$8.1 billion) in the first quarter of 1990. Interestingly, over the same 17-year timeframe, employment in these industries decreased by about 4.0 percent. (See table 2.)

As a point of comparison, total private wages in the United States during the same period increased by 122.5 percent, with total employment rising by 27.0 percent. Thus, from a national perspective, in terms of wage generation, the creative arts industries performed similarly to the overall private-sector economy. However, in terms of *job* generation, the patterns differed notably: the importance of New York and Los Angeles as places of employment is underscored by the fact that almost 1 out of every 2 dollars (48.2 percent) generated in wages by the creative arts industries during 2006 was earned in the two counties, 22.0 percent in New York and 26.4 percent in Los Angeles. At the same time, 5.7 percent of all private-sec-

tor wages earned in the Nation were generated in New York while 3.7 percent originated in Los Angeles.

The dominance of each region is underscored by the fact that during the first quarter of 2006 New York earnings accounted for 42.7 percent of all national wages earned in periodical publishing, 60.0 percent of wages earned in record production, 70.0 percent of wages in integrated record production and distribution, 42.7 percent in news syndicates, 43.5 percent in dance companies, and 33.6 percent in promoters with facilities.

A somewhat different pattern was associated with Los Angeles, one in which the dominance of the motion picture industry in the region was emphasized by the fact that Los Angeles earnings accounted for 72.9 percent of all national wages earned in motion picture and video production, 47.9 percent of all wages in motion picture

Table 9. Total wages in creative arts industries, United States, New York, and Los Angeles, first quarter, 2006

Industry	Total wages			New York percent of United States	Los Angeles percent of United States
	United States	New York	Los Angeles		
Total, all industries	1,371,075,231,215	71,196,249,503	50,681,629,045	5.2	3.7
Total private	1,137,472,419,662	65,398,688,804	42,800,854,699	5.7	3.8
Total arts	16,150,747,765	3,546,267,144	4,261,611,516	22.0	26.4
Agents and managers for public figures...	326,246,357	60,292,001	126,716,309	18.5	38.8
Art dealers.....	188,175,828	45,515,784	9,789,457	24.2	5.2
Cable and other subscription programming.....	1,365,613,389	264,135,437	156,757,081	19.3	11.5
Dance companies	72,817,993	31,651,873	503,375	43.5	.7
Fine arts schools.....	257,332,449	23,218,129	18,133,059	9.0	7.0
Independent managers for public figures..	891,578,057	113,338,338	472,732,567	12.7	53.0
Integrated record production and distribution	90,816,789	63,604,348	27,318,733	70.0	30.1
Internet publishing and broadcasting	645,972,205	65,143,666	46,927,526	10.1	7.3
Motion picture and video distribution.....	147,599,308	23,171,518	70,709,889	15.7	47.9
Motion picture and video production	3,396,851,065	639,276,514	2,475,194,812	18.8	72.9
Museums.....	521,887,704	55,165,950	39,899,875	10.6	7.6
Music publishers	70,212,318	20,383,670	11,009,774	29.0	15.7
Musical groups and artists	375,087,650	20,112,305	52,801,966	5.4	14.1
News syndicates	234,026,476	99,889,966	5,035,739	42.7	2.2
Other motion picture and video industries	66,567,429	7,795,733	47,005,004	11.7	70.6
Other sound recording industries.....	41,670,415	3,826,737	12,046,522	9.2	28.9
Other specialized design services.....	150,182,348	34,950,972	19,015,070	23.3	12.7
Periodical publishers	2,366,064,322	1,009,614,510	115,713,879	42.7	4.9
Promoters with facilities	479,990,405	161,419,356	15,626,965	33.6	3.3
Promoters without facilities	181,992,065	14,414,183	11,060,909	7.9	6.1
Radio networks	352,470,372	25,690,049	30,933,596	7.3	8.8
Radio stations	970,842,758	61,372,567	31,858,450	6.3	3.3
Record production.....	101,622,960	60,178,591	11,114,836	60.0	11.0
Sound recording studios	74,003,749	10,715,832	14,008,556	14.5	18.9
Teleproduction and other postproduction services.....	298,840,406	40,121,379	153,143,439	13.4	51.2
Television broadcasting.....	2,091,486,268	476,708,831	272,628,877	22.8	13.0
Theater companies and dinner theaters ..	425,869,780	114,558,905	13,925,251	26.9	3.3

SOURCE: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

and video distribution, 51.2 percent in teleproduction and other postproduction services, and 70.6 percent in other motion picture and video industries. In addition, 38.8 percent of total wages earned by agents and managers for public figures and 53.0 percent of earnings of independent managers for public figures were earned in Los Angeles.

New York. During the first quarter of 2006, the New York private-sector economy generated approximately \$65.4 billion in private-sector wages. (See table 10.) Within New York, the creative arts industries accounted for 5.4 percent of these wages and 6.7 percent of private employment.

Seventeen years earlier, in 1990, total private-sector

wages generated in New York amounted to \$20.4 billion, or 4.0 percent of all private-sector wages earned in the country. At that time, the creative arts industries represented about 8.0 percent of all New York private-sector wages and 5.8 percent of private employment.

During the 17-year span of the study, total private wages in New York more than tripled. Within the creative industries, the proportion of private wages fell from 8.0 percent to 5.4 percent, but the share of private employment rose from 5.8 percent to 6.7 percent.

Among New York's 27 creative arts industries, the one earning the largest share of wages in 2006 was periodical publishers (28.5 percent), followed by motion picture and

Table 10. Total wages and shares, creative arts industries, New York, first quarter, 1990, and first quarter, 2006

Industry	1990		2006	
	Total wages	Percent of New York	Total wages	Percent of New York
Total, all industries	24,433,909,958	...	71,196,249,503	...
Total private	20,398,312,647	...	65,398,688,804	...
Total arts	1,640,186,384	100.0	3,546,267,144	100.0
Agents and managers for public figures.....	29,397,567	1.8	60,292,001	1.7
Art dealers.....	19,766,076	1.2	45,515,784	1.3
Cable and other subscription programming.....	53,151,647	3.2	264,135,437	7.4
Dance companies	26,251,947	1.6	31,651,873	.9
Fine arts schools.....	8,383,610	.5	23,218,129	.7
Independent managers for public figures.....	38,613,886	2.4	113,338,338	3.2
Integrated record production and distribution.....	32,793,392	2.0	63,604,348	1.8
Internet publishing and broadcasting.....	6,233,628	.4	65,143,666	1.8
Motion picture and video distribution.....	18,551,886	1.1	23,171,518	.7
Motion picture and video production	295,349,901	18.0	639,276,514	18.0
Museums.....	18,207,904	1.1	55,165,950	1.6
Music publishers	5,271,132	.3	20,383,670	.6
Musical groups and artists	15,905,146	1.0	20,112,305	.6
News syndicates	23,063,841	1.4	99,889,966	2.8
Other motion picture and video industries.....	7,638,282	.5	7,795,733	.2
Other sound recording industries.....	1,668,161	.1	3,826,737	.1
Other specialized design services.....	11,319,597	.7	34,950,972	1.0
Periodical publishers.....	420,152,257	25.6	1,009,614,510	28.5
Promoters with facilities	30,198,289	1.8	161,419,356	4.6
Promoters without facilities	3,471,459	.2	14,414,183	.4
Radio networks	12,884,730	.8	25,690,049	.7
Radio stations	12,602,714	.8	61,372,567	1.7
Record production.....	774,584	.0	60,178,591	1.7
Sound recording studios	5,062,237	.3	10,715,832	.3
Teleproduction and other postproduction services.....	17,578,849	1.1	40,121,379	1.1
Television broadcasting.....	466,244,127	28.4	476,708,831	13.4
Theater companies and dinner theaters	59,649,535	3.6	114,558,905	3.2

SOURCE: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

video production (18.0 percent) and television broadcasting (13.4 percent). These three industries together thus accounted for 59.9 percent of all creative arts wages, and 3.3 percent of all New York wages, at that time.

In 1990, the same three sectors had dominated the creative arts scene in terms of total wages. The three combined represented 72.0 percent of total wages, with television broadcasting making up the largest share, 28.4 percent.

Los Angeles. During the first quarter of 2006, the Los Angeles private-sector economy generated \$42.8 billion in wages (see table 11), about 65 percent of that earned in New York. However, as regards wages earned in the creative arts industries, Los Angeles wages equaled \$4.3 billion, about 10.0 percent of all wages earned in the county, and an amount that was 20.2 percent higher than the total

wages earned in New York's creative sectors.

In 1990, the Los Angeles private economy had generated \$25.2 billion, 123.5 percent of what was earned in New York at that time. With total private wages of \$1.7 billion, the creative arts industries represented 6.7 percent of all wages earned in Los Angeles and 3.9 percent of private employment.

The dominant motion picture and video production industry accounted for about \$2.5 billion in 2006, 72.9 percent of all wages earned in motion picture and video production in the Nation and 58.1 percent of all wages earned in the creative arts industries in Los Angeles. The creative arts industries represented 10.0 percent of all private wages earned in Los Angeles at that time, accounting for 5.2 percent of private employment.

During the 17-year period examined, the importance of the motion picture and video production industry to the

Table 11. Total wages and shares, creative arts industries, Los Angeles, first quarter, 1990, and first quarter, 2006

Industry	1990		2006	
	Total wages	Percent of Los Angeles	Total wages	Percent of Los Angeles
Total, all industries	29,480,327,107	...	50,681,629,045	...
Total private	25,193,657,642	...	42,800,854,699	...
Total arts	1,666,802,049	100.0	4,261,611,516	100.0
Agents and managers for public figures.....	35,672,721	2.1	126,716,309	3.0
Art dealers.....	10,902,594	.7	9,789,457	.2
Cable and other subscription programming.....	21,104,392	1.3	156,757,081	3.7
Dance companies	1,476,658	.1	503,375	.0
Fine arts schools.....	9,609,207	.6	18,133,059	.4
Independent managers for public figures.....	209,949,011	12.6	472,732,567	11.1
Integrated record production and distribution.....	35,012,826	2.1	27,318,733	.6
Internet publishing and broadcasting.....	1,350,500	.1	46,927,526	1.1
Motion picture and video distribution.....	33,106,519	2.0	70,709,889	1.7
Motion picture and video production.....	765,106,673	45.9	2,475,194,812	58.1
Museums.....	11,547,922	.7	39,899,875	.9
Music publishers	5,805,505	.3	11,009,774	.3
Musical groups and artists	32,030,730	1.9	52,801,966	1.2
News syndicates	2,610,387	.2	5,035,739	.1
Other motion picture and video industries.....	135,090,831	8.1	47,005,004	1.1
Other sound recording industries.....	6,762,466	.4	12,046,522	.3
Other specialized design services.....	3,543,753	.2	19,015,070	.4
Periodical publishers.....	69,045,830	4.1	115,713,879	2.7
Promoters with facilities	3,703,178	.2	15,626,965	.4
Promoters without facilities	5,830,917	.3	11,060,909	.3
Radio networks	9,229,635	.6	30,933,596	.7
Radio stations	26,244,397	1.6	31,858,450	.7
Record production.....	2,953,723	.2	11,114,836	.3
Sound recording studios	10,942,246	.7	14,008,556	.3
Teleproduction and other postproduction services.....	56,509,421	3.4	153,143,439	3.6
Television broadcasting.....	122,804,502	7.4	272,628,877	6.4
Theater companies and dinner theaters.....	38,855,505	2.3	13,925,251	.3

SOURCE: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

overall Los Angeles economy increased. In 1990, the industry accounted for \$765 million in wages, an amount that represented 45.9 percent of all creative arts wages and about 3.0 percent of all wages earned in Los Angeles. Over the 1990-2006 period, the proportion of private creative arts wages earned in Los Angeles increased from 6.7 percent to 10.0 percent. At the same time, the share of private employment rose from 3.9 percent to 5.2 percent. Thus, the Los Angeles creative arts industries' economic pie not only grew in size, but also became richer in terms of average earnings.

THIS ARTICLE HAS EXAMINED THE CREATIVE ARTS industries from the perspective of their economic impact on two geographic regions: New York and Los Angeles. By clustering, or concentrating, their resources in these two locations, the creative arts industries have been able

to magnify their influence.

Of the 1.2 million jobs in the creative arts industries in the Nation in 2006, 1 out of every 4 was located in either New York or Los Angeles. Serving as a focal point for employment, each of these two counties has assumed its own unique character.

Los Angeles, for example, has become synonymous with motion picture and video production and related activities. In that region, this industry dominates the creative arts landscape to such an extent that no other creative arts industry exerts as much economic influence.

In New York, a different picture has emerged. There, periodical publishing (that is, publishers of periodicals), as well as motion picture and video production and television broadcasting, dominates the creative arts landscape. These three industries, however, although influential in

terms of jobs, are much less influential in New York's employment scene, compared with the movie industry in Los Angeles. Unlike Los Angeles, New York has a broad array of creative arts industries, many of which are economically important.

Besides being important employers, the creative arts industries are associated with high-paying wages. For example, in Los Angeles, the average weekly wage in the creative arts industries exceeded the average private-sector wage by more than 90 percent—obviously influenced by the high wages associated with the movie industry.

In New York, the average weekly wage associated with the creative arts industries is approximately 27 percent higher than the comparable wage in Los Angeles, but about 23 percent lower than the average private-sector wage in New York. This difference is partly the influence of the high wages paid in New York's financial services sector.

Between 1990 and 2006, the role of both New York and Los Angeles as focal points of employment in the creative arts industries increased. Although employment in these industries decreased nationwide over the 17-year period, job growth was robust in both locales. In Los Angeles, growth was related to the clustering and dramatic increase in employment associated with the motion picture and video industries. New York's growth was less, but nonetheless was steady and associated with an array of industries.

Finally, vital as the creative arts industries are economically, their overall importance to society transcends economic analysis. The distinguishing aspect of the creative arts industries is the set of talents possessed by their labor force. Organizing those talents into a production process brings out the importance of geographic concentration. □

Notes

¹ The smallest geographic units that can be analyzed with the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) database are counties. Thus, in this article, *New York* refers to New York County (that is, Manhattan), whereas *Los Angeles* refers to the county of the same name, which includes the city and surrounding suburbs.

² Alan J. Scott, "The Craft, Fashion, and Cultural-Products Industries of Los Angeles: Competitive Dynamics and Policy Dilemmas in a Multisectoral Image-Producing Complex," *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, June 1996, pp. 306–23.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ William J. Baumol and William G. Bowen, *Performing Arts, the Economic Dilemma* (New York: Twentieth Century Fund, 1966).

⁵ Richard E. Caves, *Creative Industries: Contracts between Art and Commerce* (Cambridge, MA, Harvard University Press, 2000).

⁶ Hereafter, all references to 1990 and 2006 are to the first quarters of those years. The first quarter of 1990 was selected because it is the first quarter for which NAICS-based data are available. The first quarter of 2006 was selected because it is the latest quarter containing comparable data.

⁷ QCEW.

⁸ See Stuart Cunningham, "From Cultural to Creative Industries: Theory, Industry, and Policy Implications," on the Internet at eprints.qut.edu.au/archive/00000588/01/cunningham_from.pdf (visited June 28, 2006).

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ In 1991, the QCEW introduced a Multiple Worksite Report form that resulted in greater precision by detailed industry classification for those employers with multiple establishments.

The role of small and large businesses in economic development

One of the models traditionally used by U.S. communities to develop their local economies has been to recruit large businesses into their area by offering them tax breaks and other financial incentives. But in recent years, many communities have abandoned this model and instead have focused their efforts on developing new, smaller businesses and fostering an environment in which existing ones can grow. In a recent study in the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City's *Economic Review*, senior bank economist Kelly Edmiston examines the impact of this shift in development strategy by comparing the costs and benefits of the two models.

Edmiston begins his study with a discussion of the traditional model and argues that when large (100 or more employees) firms move into an area, the “net economic impact” on the local community is not always positive. Although these firms create jobs and generate income, their “indirect effects” on other firms tend to offset some of the gains. Existing companies will not expand as they would have or they might go out of business altogether. Other companies that would have moved into the area will locate elsewhere. Edmiston cites one study, for example, in which a new plant opening with 1,000 employees led to a net gain of only 285 jobs over a 5-year period. Other studies cited by the author show that “negative effects dominate with many large-firm locations.”

Edmiston also compares various aspects of job creation in small and large businesses and concludes that while small firms are “potent job creators,” larger firms tend to offer better jobs in terms of compensation and stability. He finds little evidence that the net employment gains from small businesses are any greater than those from large businesses, and most net employment gains come from the expansion of existing firms rather than from newly established ones. The final portion of the study looks at innovation and finds “little convincing evidence” that small firms are any more innovative than large firms.

Boomers and the economy's future

As more baby boomers become eligible for retirement, what effects will this have on the U.S. economy? Kevin Kliesen, an economist at the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, considers this topic in a recent issue of the Bank's quarterly periodical, *The Regional Economist*.

Kliesen uses a standard growth accounting framework to estimate how gross domestic product (GDP) growth can be expected to change as the baby-boom generation—born between 1946 and 1964—heads towards retirement. This framework combines three factors: projected population growth, a projection of labor force participation growth, and projected productivity growth. Adding these up yields an estimate of future real GDP growth.

Population projections cited by

Kliesen show a slowing of the rate of adult population growth from 1.2 percent per year in the 1990–2006 period to 0.9 percent in the 2007–2017 period and 0.8 percent in the 2018–2028 period. The labor force participation rate dropped slightly from 1990 to 2006; projections suggest a more rapid drop in labor force participation between 2007 and 2017, and an even faster decline between 2018 and 2028. He mentions that the labor force participation rate could decline less than projected, but considers this to be unlikely.

For the last piece of the puzzle, productivity growth, Kliesen assumes that the average rate of growth of about 1.8 percent per year in the 1990–2006 period will continue in the two subsequent periods. Putting it all together, Kliesen finds that “the growth accounting framework projects that real GDP growth will slow from an average of 3 percent per year from 1990–2006 to 2.5 percent per year from 2007–2017 and then to 2.2 percent per year from 2018–2028.” He does acknowledge that faster productivity growth could have a mitigating effect, but mentions several reasons why this might not happen. □

We are interested in your feedback on this column. Please let us know what you have found most interesting and what essential readings we may have missed. Write to: Executive Editor, *Monthly Labor Review*, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, DC 20212, or e-mail, mlr@bls.gov

Economic change

Understanding the Process of Economic Change. By Douglass C. North. Princeton, NJ, Princeton University Press, 2005, 170 pp., \$35/hardback.

Douglass C. North, a Professor of Economics at Washington University in St. Louis, is a Nobel Prize winner in Economics and prolific author. His most well-known work, *Institutions, Institutional Change, and Economic Performance*, was written in 1990. His current work is a very substantial extension of that book, again focusing on institutional change. North, in his own words, “has placed institutions at the center of understanding economies because they are the incentive structure of economies.” In fact, North’s ideas have inspired the development of a new subfield of economics known as New Institutional Economics.

According to North, institutions are the rules of the game and organizations are the players. Institutions consist of formal rules, informal rules, and their enforcement characteristics. To reduce uncertainty in their lives, human beings make innovations in their institutions. People construct elaborate beliefs about how their political-economic systems “should” work (how they would like them to work) in contrast to how they “actually” work (how they perceive them working).

The most powerful political and economic entrepreneurs, who hold society’s dominant beliefs, over time construct “an elaborate structure of institutions that determine economic and political performance.” These institutions make it difficult for entrepreneurs to innovate by limiting their set of choices. Change, therefore, although occurring continually, is typically incremental; the rate of change

depends on the level of competition between the existing organizations and their entrepreneurs. Economic change gives rise to an alteration in the institutional matrix, and hence also to perceptions of the “reality” of the political-economic system.

Perhaps North’s most important contribution in this book is the concept that the process of economic change can be best understood when one is aware of the intentions of the organizations (the “players”) enacting institutional changes and when one comprehends the issues. Countries fail economically either because the players’ intentions have been based on self-interest, rather than societal well-being, or because of their poor comprehension of the issues.

North illustrates this with an extensive analysis of the economic history of the Soviet Union, the ultimate demise of which was a result of both of these reasons. The Soviet Union, led by Vladimir Lenin, in its early years was guided by the principles of Marx and Engels, particularly in regards to property. However, Marx and Engels did not provide any details about how to construct a Socialist society. The Communist Party leaders had a “primitive understanding ... of the fundamental structure of an operating economy and [an] even more primitive understanding of the necessary incentive structure to accomplish their objectives.” To make matters worse, Russia’s new masters could not tolerate any dissent; in September 1922, there was a mass expulsion of the country’s finest economists, philosophers, scientists and thinkers. Several early crises caused a temporary retreat from their guiding Marxist principles with the New Economic Policy, but by 1928, now under Stalin, the government had returned to ideological orthodoxy. A gigantic state appara-

tus and complex institutional matrix developed and had some successes, notably in heavy industry, and other failures, especially agriculture. Agriculture remained a problem throughout the history of the Soviet Union, and eventually economic growth in toto came almost to a standstill in the Brezhnev era.

Being unwilling to change the existing set of institutions, the Communist leaders attempted minor reforms, but could not stem the tide of decline; the bureaucracy was too entrenched and powerful. Corruption, which had always been a problem in the Soviet state, became ubiquitous, and organized crime grew and became more violent. Under Gorbachev, perestroika (reorganization) became the watchword, and economic and political institutions were finally liberalized. The legalization of some private economic activity benefited the nation little, however, as directors of state enterprises took advantage of increased opportunities to hide production and skim profits for personal consumption. Furthermore, changing the political institutions led to the rapid disintegration of the existing control system and the fall of the Soviet state.

This reviewer has one major criticism of the organization of this book. There are numerous examples of terms that are crucial to the understanding of the book, but may very well be unfamiliar to the reader, being used before being defined. For example, “path dependence,” defined as “the constraints on the choice set in the present that are derived from historical experiences of the past” is used first on page 2 but not defined until page 52. A second important term, “adaptive efficiency,” defined as “the flexibility of institutional structures to try various alternatives to deal with novel problems that con-

tinue to emerge over time” is used several times prior to being defined on page 154. Even the definition of institutions does not come until page 48, despite being referred to on almost every previous page.

Additionally, North makes statements in the book such as “Religious fundamentalism, ethnic hatreds, racist stereotypes, superstitions ...” that clearly portray religious fundamentalists as both ignorant and evil. He also makes numerous references to evolution, including a new theory about the evolution of the brain called neural Darwinism. Both positions could be considered offensive to

readers who don’t happen to share his views.

This book seems to be intended primarily for economists, although people knowledgeable in political science or cognitive science might also find parts of it to be of value. There is no question that Douglass North, in this book and his numerous other books and articles on economic change, has had a powerful influence on the study of economics. Many readers obviously like this book, as reviews with high praise for it can be found on its cover or at Amazon.com. My concern is that it is written at a level beyond the understanding

of even a college graduate (B.A.) in Economics. If the reader has a strong background and interest in this field and wants to keep informed on a subject of growing importance, this is a book well worth reading. For those not so well read, North’s explanation of the process of economic change may prove intimidating and therefore unsatisfactory.

—Ronald Johnson
Office of Prices and Living
Conditions
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Employment Outlook: 2006-16

The U.S. economy
Labor force projections
Industry output and employment
Occupational employment

**Coming
in the
November
2007
issue**

The November 2007 issue will update the 2004–2014 projections. Four articles will present projected aggregate economic growth, labor force participation, industry output and employment, and structural changes in occupational employment.

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 and seasonally adjusted establishment survey data shown in tables 1, 12–14, and 17 are revised in the March 2007 *Review*. A brief explanation of the seasonal adjustment methodology appears in “Notes on the data.”

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

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

values) are described as “real,” “constant,” or “1982” dollars.

Sources of information

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

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

www.bls.gov/cps/

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

www.bls.gov/ces/

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

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

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

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

www.bls.gov/lpc/

For additional information on international comparisons data, see *Internation-*

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

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

job openings, and multiplying that quotient by 100.

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

create NAICS estimates were not completely enrolled until May 2003. The data collected up until those points are from less than a full sample. Therefore, estimates from earlier months should be used with caution, as fewer sampled units were reporting data at that time.

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

The Federal Government reorganization that involved transferring approximately 180,000 employees to the new Department of Homeland Security is not reflected in the JOLTS hires and separations estimates for the Federal Government. The Office of Personnel Management's record shows these transfers were completed in March 2003. The inclusion of transfers in the JOLTS definitions of hires and separations is intended to cover ongoing movements of workers between establishments. The Department of Homeland Security reorganization was a massive one-time event, and the inclusion of these 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 conversion to the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data

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

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

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

Description of the series

Data on work stoppages measure the number and duration of major strikes or lockouts (involving 1,000 workers or more) occurring during the month (or year), the number of workers involved, and the amount of work time lost because of stoppage. These data are presented in table 37.

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

Definitions

Number of stoppages: The number of

strikes and lockouts involving 1,000 workers or more and lasting a full shift or longer.

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Price Data

(Tables 2; 38-46)

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

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

Producer Price Indexes

Description of the series

Producer Price Indexes (PPI) measure average changes in prices received by domestic producers of commodities in all stages of processing. The sample used for calculating these indexes currently contains about 3,200 commodities and about 80,000 quotations per month, selected to represent the movement of prices of all commodities produced in the manufacturing; agriculture, forestry, and fishing; mining; and gas and electricity

and public utilities sectors. The stage-of-processing structure of PPI organizes products by class of buyer and degree of fabrication (that is, finished goods, intermediate goods, and crude materials). The traditional commodity structure of PPI organizes products by similarity of end use or material composition. The industry and product structure of PPI organizes data in accordance with the 2002 North American Industry Classification System and product codes developed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

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

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

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

International Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

The product universe for both the import and export indexes includes raw materials, agricultural products, semifinished manu-

fatures, 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, con-

tact 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 compensa-

tion 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 unemployed, excluding the military and family workers working fewer than 15 hours from the employed, and excluding persons engaged in passive job search from the unemployed.

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

In the United States, the unemployed include persons who are not employed and who were actively seeking work during the reference period, as well as persons on layoff. In the United States, as in Australia and Japan, passive job seekers are not in the labor force; job search must be active, such as placing or answering advertisements, contacting employers directly, or registering with an employment agency (simply reading ads is not enough to qualify as active search). Canada and the European countries classify passive jobseekers as unemployed. An adjustment is made to exclude them in Canada, but not in the European countries where the phenomenon is less prevalent. In some countries, persons on layoff are

classified as employed due to their strong job attachment. No adjustment is made for the countries that classify those on layoff as employed. Persons without work and waiting to start a new job are counted as unemployed under U.S. concepts if they were actively seeking work during the reference period; if they were not actively seeking work, they are not counted in the labor force. Persons without work and waiting to start a new job are counted among the unemployed for all other countries, whether or not they were actively seeking work.

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

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

Manufacturing Productivity and Labor Costs

Description of the series

Table 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, The Republic of 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 employees (wage and salary earners) in Belgium and Taiwan. For all other economies, the measures refer to all employed persons, including employees, self-employed persons, and unpaid family workers.

Definitions

Output. For most economies, the output measures are real value added in manufacturing from national accounts. However, output for Japan prior to 1970 and for the Netherlands prior to 1960 are indexes of industrial production. The manufacturing value-added measures for the United Kingdom are essentially identical to their indexes of industrial production.

For the United States, the output measure for the manufacturing sector is a

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 economies 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 of 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 important taxes on payroll or employment. For the United Kingdom, compensation is reduced between 1967 and 1991 to account for subsidies.

Unit labor costs are defined as the costs of labor input required to produce one unit of output. They are computed as compensation in nominal 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 to-

tal 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	
			II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey): ¹											
Labor force participation rate.....	66.0	66.2	66.1	66.2	66.1	66.0	66.1	66.2	66.3	66.2	66.0
Employment-population ratio.....	62.7	63.1	62.7	62.9	62.8	62.9	63.1	63.1	63.3	63.3	63.1
Unemployment rate.....	5.1	4.6	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.5
Men.....	5.1	4.6	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6
16 to 24 years.....	12.4	11.2	12.5	12.0	11.7	11.2	11.2	11.4	11.1	10.7	11.3
25 years and older.....	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.5
Women.....	5.1	4.6	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.4
16 to 24 years.....	10.1	9.7	10.5	9.8	9.9	9.6	9.2	10.2	9.8	9.1	9.0
25 years and older.....	4.2	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: ¹											
Total nonfarm.....	133,703	136,171	133,610	134,244	134,904	135,659	136,030	136,636	137,161	137,594	138,030
Total private.....	111,899	114,181	111,818	112,400	113,031	113,753	114,062	114,560	115,053	115,397	115,775
Goods-producing.....	22,190	22,569	22,179	22,239	22,410	22,573	22,613	22,625	22,520	22,497	22,439
Manufacturing.....	14,226	14,197	14,224	14,182	14,209	14,212	14,238	14,206	14,131	14,090	14,056
Service-providing.....	111,513	113,602	111,431	112,005	112,494	113,086	113,417	114,011	114,647	115,097	115,591
Average hours:											
Total private.....	33.8	33.9	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.9
Manufacturing.....	40.7	41.1	40.5	40.6	40.9	41.0	41.2	41.3	41.1	41.2	41.3
Overtime.....	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.2
Employment Cost Index^{1,2,3}											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm ⁴	3.1	3.3	.6	.8	.6	.7	.9	1.1	.6	.9	.8
Private nonfarm.....	2.9	3.2	.7	.6	.5	.8	.9	.8	.7	.8	.9
Goods-producing ⁵	3.2	2.5	1.0	.8	.2	.3	1.0	.7	.5	.4	1.0
Service-providing ⁵	2.8	3.4	.6	.6	.5	1.0	.8	.9	.7	.9	.9
State and local government.....	4.1	4.1	.3	2.0	.9	.5	.4	2.3	.9	1.0	.6
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):											
Union.....	2.8	3.0	.9	.8	.4	.5	1.3	.6	.6	-.3	1.2
Nonunion.....	2.9	3.2	.6	.6	.5	.9	.8	.9	.6	1.0	.9

¹ Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

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

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

⁴ Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

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

Selected measures	2005	2006	2005			2006				2007	
			II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Compensation data^{1, 2, 3}											
Employment Cost Index—compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	3.1	3.3	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.8
Private nonfarm.....	2.9	3.2	.7	.6	.5	.8	.9	.8	.7	.8	.9
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm.....	2.6	3.2	.6	.7	.6	.7	.8	1.1	.6	1.1	.7
Private nonfarm.....	2.5	3.2	.6	.6	.5	.7	1.0	.8	.7	1.1	.8
Price data¹											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items.....	3.4	3.2	.6	2.2	-1.0	1.5	1.6	.0	-.5	1.8	1.5
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods.....	4.8	3.0	.4	3.0	-.1	.3	1.7	-.9	.1	2.2	1.8
Finished consumer goods.....	5.7	3.4	.6	4.0	-.4	.2	2.1	-1.3	-.2	2.8	2.4
Capital equipment.....	2.3	1.5	.0	.2	.6	.8	.2	.0	1.3	.3	.2
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	8.0	6.5	.9	4.2	1.0	1.0	3.0	-.4	-.8	1.5	3.4
Crude materials.....	14.6	1.8	-2.0	19.9	.2	-11.1	1.6	1.4	4.0	5.7	3.2
Productivity data⁴											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector.....	2.1	1.7	1.6	2.7	2.4	2.5	.8	-1.5	1.2	.2	2.6
Nonfarm business sector.....	2.1	1.6	1.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	.8	-1.6	1.8	.7	1.8
Nonfinancial corporations ⁵	2.3	2.5	3.0	2.1	2.2	3.1	-1.8	3.1	1.3	.2	-

¹ Annual changes are December-to-December changes. Quarterly changes are calculated using the last month of each quarter. Compensation and price data are not seasonally adjusted, and the price data are not compounded.

² Excludes Federal and private household workers.

³ The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for informational purposes

only. Series based on NAICS and SOC became the official BLS estimates starting in March 2006.

⁴ Annual rates of change are computed by comparing annual averages. Quarterly percent changes reflect annual rates of change in quarterly indexes. The data are seasonally adjusted.

⁵ Output per hour of all employees.

3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

Components	Quarterly change					Four quarters ending—					
	2006			2007		2006			2007		
	II	III	IV	I	II	II	III	IV	I	II	
Average hourly compensation: ¹											
All persons, business sector.....	-0.4	1.6	11.4	3.3	5.3	3.9	2.8	4.8	3.9	5.3	
All persons, nonfarm business sector.....	-.2	1.3	12.2	3.7	3.9	3.8	2.7	5.0	4.1	5.2	
Employment Cost Index—compensation: ²											
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.9	1.1	.6	.9	.8	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.3
Private nonfarm.....	.9	.8	.7	.8	.9	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	
Union.....	1.3	.6	.6	-.3	1.2	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.2	2.1	
Nonunion.....	.8	.9	.6	1.0	.9	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	
State and local government.....	.4	2.3	.9	1.0	.6	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.6	4.8	
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries: ²											
Civilian nonfarm ³.....	.8	1.1	.6	1.1	.7	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.4
Private nonfarm.....	1.0	.8	.7	1.1	.8	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.3	
Union.....	.9	.5	.6	.5	.9	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5	
Nonunion.....	1.0	.9	.6	1.2	.8	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.4	
State and local government.....	.5	2.0	.7	.6	.5	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.8	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	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	226,082	228,815	229,167	229,420	229,675	229,905	230,108	230,650	230,834	231,034	231,253	231,480	231,713	231,958	232,211
Civilian labor force.....	149,320	151,428	151,734	151,818	152,052	152,449	152,775	152,974	152,784	152,979	152,587	152,762	153,072	153,231	152,891
Participation rate.....	66.0	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.3	66.4	66.3	66.2	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.1	66.1	65.8
Employed.....	141,730	144,427	144,618	144,906	145,337	145,623	145,926	145,957	145,919	146,254	145,786	145,943	146,140	146,110	145,794
Employment-population ratio ²	62.7	63.1	63.1	63.2	63.3	63.3	63.4	63.3	63.2	63.3	63.0	63.0	63.1	63.0	62.8
Unemployed.....	7,591	7,001	7,116	6,912	6,715	6,826	6,849	7,017	6,865	6,724	6,801	6,819	6,933	7,121	7,097
Unemployment rate.....	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6
Not in the labor force.....	76,762	77,387	77,433	77,602	77,623	77,456	77,333	77,676	78,050	78,055	78,666	78,718	78,641	78,727	79,319
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	100,835	102,145	102,308	102,428	102,549	102,656	102,751	102,956	103,046	103,143	103,248	103,361	103,477	103,598	103,723
Civilian labor force.....	76,443	77,562	77,616	77,823	77,936	78,123	78,334	78,384	78,375	78,452	78,459	78,524	78,502	78,651	78,512
Participation rate.....	75.8	75.9	75.9	76.0	76.0	76.1	76.2	76.1	76.1	76.1	76.0	76.0	75.9	75.9	75.7
Employed.....	73,050	74,431	74,421	74,868	74,924	75,088	75,235	75,158	75,138	75,323	75,313	75,380	75,312	75,362	75,284
Employment-population ratio ²	72.4	72.9	72.7	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.2	73.0	72.9	73.0	72.9	72.9	72.8	72.7	72.6
Unemployed.....	3,392	3,131	3,195	2,954	3,012	3,036	3,100	3,226	3,237	3,129	3,146	3,144	3,190	3,289	3,228
Unemployment rate.....	4.4	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1
Not in the labor force.....	24,392	24,584	24,692	24,606	24,613	24,533	24,417	24,572	24,671	24,691	24,789	24,837	24,975	24,948	25,211
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	108,850	109,992	110,134	110,241	110,349	110,445	110,528	110,803	110,880	110,964	111,057	111,157	111,259	111,367	111,479
Civilian labor force.....	65,714	66,585	66,856	66,754	66,851	67,024	67,132	67,361	67,267	67,487	67,083	67,281	67,474	67,579	67,628
Participation rate.....	60.4	60.5	60.7	60.6	60.6	60.7	60.7	60.8	60.7	60.8	60.4	60.5	60.6	60.7	60.7
Employed.....	62,702	63,834	64,118	63,978	64,252	64,333	64,491	64,654	64,703	64,912	64,502	64,701	64,855	64,808	64,845
Employment-population ratio ²	57.6	58.0	58.2	58.0	58.2	58.2	58.3	58.4	58.4	58.5	58.1	58.2	58.3	58.2	58.2
Unemployed.....	3,013	2,751	2,738	2,776	2,599	2,691	2,641	2,707	2,564	2,576	2,581	2,580	2,619	2,771	2,783
Unemployment rate.....	4.6	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.1
Not in the labor force.....	43,136	43,407	43,277	43,487	43,498	43,420	43,396	43,442	43,612	43,477	43,974	43,875	43,785	43,788	43,851
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	16,398	16,678	16,725	16,751	16,776	16,804	16,829	16,891	16,908	16,927	16,948	16,962	16,977	16,993	17,009
Civilian labor force.....	7,164	7,281	7,262	7,242	7,264	7,301	7,309	7,228	7,142	7,039	7,045	6,957	7,096	7,002	6,751
Participation rate.....	43.7	43.7	43.4	43.2	43.3	43.5	43.4	42.8	42.2	41.6	41.6	41.0	41.8	41.2	39.7
Employed.....	5,978	6,162	6,079	6,060	6,161	6,202	6,200	6,145	6,078	6,019	5,970	5,862	5,972	5,940	5,665
Employment-population ratio ²	36.5	36.9	36.3	36.2	36.7	36.9	36.8	36.4	35.9	35.6	35.2	34.6	35.2	35.0	33.3
Unemployed.....	1,186	1,119	1,183	1,182	1,104	1,099	1,108	1,083	1,064	1,020	1,075	1,095	1,124	1,062	1,086
Unemployment rate.....	16.6	15.4	16.3	16.3	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.0	14.9	14.5	15.3	15.7	15.8	15.2	16.1
Not in the labor force.....	9,234	9,397	9,464	9,509	9,512	9,502	9,520	9,662	9,766	9,888	9,903	10,005	9,881	9,991	10,257
White³															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	184,446	186,264	186,500	186,669	186,840	186,988	187,115	187,471	187,582	187,704	187,843	187,993	188,148	188,312	188,479
Civilian labor force.....	122,299	123,834	124,149	124,062	124,364	124,536	124,783	124,908	124,676	124,888	124,450	124,618	124,922	124,966	124,593
Participation rate.....	66.3	66.5	66.6	66.5	66.6	66.6	66.7	66.6	66.5	66.5	66.3	66.3	66.4	66.4	66.1
Employed.....	116,949	118,833	119,023	119,164	119,511	119,636	119,813	119,767	119,669	120,115	119,547	119,724	119,872	119,747	119,349
Employment-population ratio ²	63.4	63.8	63.8	63.8	64.0	64.0	64.0	63.9	63.8	64.0	63.6	63.7	63.7	63.6	63.3
Unemployed.....	5,350	5,002	5,127	4,898	4,853	4,900	4,970	5,141	5,007	4,773	4,904	4,893	5,050	5,219	5,243
Unemployment rate.....	4.4	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.2
Not in the labor force.....	62,148	62,429	62,350	62,607	62,476	62,452	62,333	62,562	62,905	62,817	63,393	63,375	63,226	63,346	63,887
Black or African American³															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	26,517	27,007	27,065	27,109	27,153	27,193	27,231	27,276	27,310	27,346	27,385	27,422	27,459	27,498	27,541
Civilian labor force.....	17,013	17,314	17,361	17,225	17,378	17,444	17,512	17,639	17,549	17,436	17,510	17,433	17,493	17,645	17,523
Participation rate.....	64.2	64.1	64.1	63.5	64.0	64.2	64.3	64.7	64.3	63.8	63.9	63.6	63.7	64.2	63.6
Employed.....	15,313	15,765	15,839	15,659	15,902	15,950	16,045	16,226	16,154	15,988	16,065	15,946	16,005	16,229	16,175
Employment-population ratio ²	57.7	58.4	58.5	57.8	58.6	58.7	58.9	59.5	59.2	58.5	58.7	58.2	58.3	59.0	58.7
Unemployed.....	1,700	1,549	1,522	1,565	1,476	1,494	1,466	1,412	1,395	1,448	1,444	1,487	1,488	1,416	1,349
Unemployment rate.....	10.0	8.9	8.8	9.1	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.0	7.9	8.3	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.0	7.7
Not in the labor force.....	9,504	9,693	9,705	9,884	9,774	9,749	9,719	9,637	9,761	9,910	9,875	9,988	9,966	9,854	10,018

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	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	29,133	30,103	30,232	30,324	30,416	30,508	30,596	30,877	30,965	31,055	31,147	31,238	31,329	31,423	31,520
Civilian labor force.....	19,824	20,694	20,652	20,738	20,825	20,994	21,176	21,439	21,318	21,390	21,445	21,425	21,404	21,602	21,795
Participation rate.....	68.0	68.7	68.3	68.4	68.5	68.8	69.2	69.4	68.8	68.9	68.9	68.6	68.3	68.7	69.1
Employed.....	18,632	19,613	19,551	19,611	19,860	19,953	20,131	20,221	20,204	20,288	20,284	20,189	20,191	20,331	20,599
Employment-population ratio ²	64.0	65.2	64.7	64.7	65.3	65.4	65.8	65.5	65.2	65.3	65.1	64.6	64.4	64.7	65.4
Unemployed.....	1,191	1,081	1,101	1,127	965	1,042	1,045	1,218	1,115	1,101	1,161	1,237	1,212	1,271	1,196
Unemployment rate.....	6.0	5.2	5.3	5.4	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.7	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.5
Not in the labor force.....	9,310	9,409	9,581	9,586	9,591	9,513	9,419	9,438	9,647	9,665	9,702	9,813	9,926	9,821	9,725

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	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older..	141,730	144,427	144,618	144,906	145,337	145,623	145,926	145,957	145,919	146,254	145,786	145,943	146,140	146,110	145,794
Men.....	75,973	77,502	77,482	77,920	77,985	78,148	78,311	78,237	78,172	78,344	78,344	78,323	78,281	78,292	78,082
Women.....	65,757	66,925	67,136	66,986	67,352	67,475	67,615	67,720	67,747	67,911	67,442	67,620	67,859	67,819	67,712
Married men, spouse present.....	45,483	45,700	45,514	45,645	45,548	45,802	45,864	46,066	46,231	46,527	46,500	46,531	46,527	46,330	46,192
Married women, spouse present.....	34,773	35,272	35,304	35,421	35,277	35,363	35,383	35,536	35,728	36,167	36,037	36,194	36,217	35,997	35,826
Persons at work part time¹															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,350	4,162	4,157	4,099	4,305	4,183	4,232	4,246	4,212	4,278	4,374	4,484	4,290	4,313	4,516
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,684	2,658	2,683	2,630	2,770	2,711	2,706	2,753	2,729	2,769	2,849	2,963	2,790	2,724	2,933
Could only find part-time work.....	1,341	1,189	1,163	1,151	1,203	1,168	1,234	1,185	1,208	1,215	1,248	1,265	1,203	1,217	1,168
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,491	19,591	19,625	19,631	19,467	19,780	19,885	19,761	19,907	20,088	19,948	19,626	20,112	20,014	19,835
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,271	4,071	4,083	3,981	4,233	4,091	4,159	4,155	4,088	4,196	4,308	4,403	4,194	4,240	4,459
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,636	2,596	2,638	2,563	2,717	2,661	2,653	2,686	2,662	2,698	2,811	2,904	2,737	2,683	2,903
Could only find part-time work.....	1,330	1,178	1,155	1,142	1,196	1,140	1,221	1,165	1,187	1,196	1,236	1,256	1,204	1,211	1,147
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,134	19,237	19,235	19,289	19,170	19,423	19,512	19,410	19,521	19,677	19,570	19,200	19,758	19,660	19,569

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	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older.....	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	16.6	15.4	16.3	16.3	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.0	14.9	14.5	15.3	15.7	15.8	15.2	16.1
Men, 20 years and older.....	4.4	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1
Women, 20 years and older.....	4.6	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.1
White, total ¹	4.4	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	14.2	13.2	14.2	13.8	13.4	13.1	13.4	13.2	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.9	14.2	13.7	14.2
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	16.1	14.6	15.1	14.8	14.4	14.2	15.1	14.2	14.3	14.6	14.3	15.0	16.2	15.3	16.4
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	12.3	11.7	13.2	12.7	12.4	11.9	11.6	12.2	11.7	11.8	12.3	12.7	12.0	12.1	12.0
Men, 20 years and older.....	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.8
Women, 20 years and older.....	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7
Black or African American, total ¹	10.0	8.9	8.8	9.1	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.0	7.9	8.3	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.0	7.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	33.3	29.1	28.9	31.6	26.3	27.6	26.2	29.1	29.0	25.0	30.6	30.4	31.2	26.5	31.2
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	36.3	32.7	32.2	38.8	34.0	32.7	27.7	34.4	35.7	25.7	34.0	35.3	33.5	30.8	32.9
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	30.3	25.9	26.0	26.2	19.7	23.0	25.1	24.6	22.6	24.4	27.4	25.5	29.0	22.8	29.7
Men, 20 years and older.....	9.2	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	7.8	7.3	7.5	7.4	9.0	8.4	8.2	8.6	7.6	6.8
Women, 20 years and older.....	8.5	7.5	7.2	7.7	6.9	7.4	7.6	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.8	6.3	6.8	6.4
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	6.0	5.2	5.3	5.4	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.7	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.5
Married men, spouse present.....	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.4
Married women, spouse present.....	3.3	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.1
Full-time workers.....	5.0	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6
Part-time workers.....	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.5	5.0	4.9	4.6	5.0	4.9
Educational attainment²															
Less than a high school diploma.....	7.6	6.8	6.9	6.5	5.8	6.5	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.0	7.2	6.7	6.7	7.1	6.7
High school graduates, no college ³	4.7	4.3	4.6	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.3
Some college or associate degree.....	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁴	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0

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

² Data refer to persons 25 years and older.

³ Includes high school diploma or equivalent.

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

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

7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	Annual average		2006					2007							
	2005	2006	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,667	2,614	2,615	2,582	2,588	2,517	2,707	2,642	2,600	2,327	2,432	2,450	2,488	2,473	2,595
5 to 14 weeks.....	2,304	2,121	2,198	2,077	2,064	2,135	2,037	2,283	2,192	2,159	2,141	2,204	2,125	2,213	2,166
15 weeks and over.....	2,619	2,266	2,345	2,264	2,062	2,152	2,081	2,118	2,135	2,177	2,268	2,230	2,286	2,413	2,385
15 to 26 weeks.....	1,130	1,031	1,036	1,010	974	1,006	991	986	905	954	1,072	1,104	1,166	1,105	1,138
27 weeks and over.....	1,490	1,235	1,309	1,254	1,088	1,145	1,090	1,133	1,230	1,223	1,196	1,126	1,120	1,308	1,247
Mean duration, in weeks.....	18.4	16.8	17.3	17.2	16.4	16.3	15.9	16.2	16.4	17.3	17.1	16.7	16.8	17.2	16.9
Median duration, in weeks.....	8.9	8.3	8.4	8.1	8.0	8.2	7.3	8.1	8.1	8.5	8.7	8.3	8.2	8.9	8.6

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	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Job losers ¹	3,667	3,321	3,289	3,195	3,088	3,179	3,236	3,440	3,453	3,238	3,287	3,331	3,375	3,628	3,617
On temporary layoff.....	933	921	892	872	958	965	958	1,021	1,022	863	1,022	1,004	866	981	979
Not on temporary layoff.....	2,734	2,400	2,398	2,323	2,130	2,214	2,278	2,420	2,430	2,375	2,265	2,327	2,509	2,648	2,638
Job leavers.....	872	827	851	804	783	793	807	797	816	755	748	764	810	823	793
Reentrants.....	2,386	2,237	2,276	2,292	2,249	2,279	2,199	2,230	2,042	2,147	2,174	2,153	2,127	2,078	2,064
New entrants.....	666	616	646	635	593	591	601	619	580	599	607	549	621	593	593
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers ¹	48.3	47.4	46.6	46.1	46.0	46.5	47.3	48.6	50.1	48.0	48.2	49.0	48.7	50.9	51.2
On temporary layoff.....	12.3	13.2	12.6	12.6	14.3	14.1	14.0	14.4	14.8	12.8	15.0	14.8	12.5	13.8	13.8
Not on temporary layoff.....	36.0	34.3	34.0	33.5	31.7	32.4	33.3	34.1	35.3	35.2	33.2	34.2	36.2	37.2	37.3
Job leavers.....	11.5	11.8	12.1	11.6	11.7	11.6	11.8	11.2	11.8	11.2	11.0	11.2	11.7	11.6	11.2
Reentrants.....	31.4	32.0	32.2	33.1	33.5	33.3	32.1	31.5	29.6	31.9	31.9	31.7	30.7	29.2	29.2
New entrants.....	8.8	8.8	9.1	9.2	8.8	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.4	8.9	8.9	8.1	9.0	8.3	8.4
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers ¹	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4
Job leavers.....	.6	.5	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Reentrants.....	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
New entrants.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.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	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Total, 16 years and older.....	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6
16 to 24 years.....	11.3	10.5	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.3	10.3	9.8	9.7	10.2	10.0	10.5	10.6	10.7
16 to 19 years.....	16.6	15.4	16.3	16.3	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.0	14.9	14.5	15.3	15.7	15.8	15.2	16.1
16 to 17 years.....	19.1	17.2	19.4	18.0	17.6	17.3	16.9	16.9	16.6	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.8	16.7	18.6
18 to 19 years.....	14.9	14.1	14.5	15.1	13.3	13.4	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.3	15.0	15.4	15.5	14.1	14.6
20 to 24 years.....	8.8	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.4	8.4	7.9	8.1	7.4	7.6	7.8	7.3	8.0	8.5	8.3
25 years and older.....	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.6
25 to 54 years.....	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.7
55 years and older.....	3.4	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.2
Men, 16 years and older.....	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7
16 to 24 years.....	12.4	11.2	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.1	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.5	10.9	11.2	11.9	11.4	11.4
16 to 19 years.....	18.6	16.9	17.1	17.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.2	16.6	15.9	16.2	17.3	17.7	16.7	17.8
16 to 17 years.....	22.0	18.6	18.6	19.4	19.8	19.1	19.0	17.0	19.3	17.6	17.2	18.5	18.1	18.9	22.0
18 to 19 years.....	16.5	15.7	16.5	16.8	14.0	14.4	14.8	15.4	15.0	14.8	16.4	17.1	18.2	15.3	15.2
20 to 24 years.....	9.6	8.7	8.9	8.3	8.9	8.6	8.3	8.4	8.2	8.1	8.6	8.6	9.3	9.2	8.7
25 years and older.....	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.6
25 to 54 years.....	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.6
55 years and older.....	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.4
Women, 16 years and older.....	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.6
16 to 24 years.....	10.1	9.7	10.1	10.1	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.7	8.6	8.9	9.3	8.5	9.0	9.7	9.9
16 to 19 years.....	14.5	13.8	15.4	14.8	13.6	13.4	13.6	13.7	13.1	13.0	14.2	14.1	13.9	13.6	14.4
16 to 17 years.....	16.5	15.9	20.1	16.7	15.6	15.7	14.9	16.8	13.8	15.1	15.9	14.9	15.6	14.5	15.3
18 to 19 years.....	13.1	12.4	12.3	13.3	12.5	12.4	12.6	11.8	12.4	11.6	13.5	13.4	12.7	12.8	14.0
20 to 24 years.....	7.9	7.6	7.4	7.6	7.9	8.1	7.5	7.7	6.4	6.9	7.0	5.8	6.7	7.7	7.8
25 years and older.....	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7
25 to 54 years.....	4.4	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9
55 years and older ¹	3.4	2.9	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.9	2.4	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.7	3.2	3.5	3.4

¹ Data are not seasonally adjusted.

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

10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

State	July 2006	June 2007 ^P	July 2007 ^P	State	July 2006	June 2007 ^P	July 2007 ^P
Alabama.....	3.6	3.5	3.7	Missouri.....	4.8	4.8	4.9
Alaska.....	6.6	5.9	6.1	Montana.....	3.1	2.4	2.7
Arizona.....	4.1	3.4	3.7	Nebraska.....	3.1	3.2	3.2
Arkansas.....	5.3	5.0	5.5	Nevada.....	4.2	4.6	4.9
California.....	4.8	5.2	5.3	New Hampshire.....	3.5	4.0	3.9
Colorado.....	4.4	3.5	3.8	New Jersey.....	4.7	4.3	4.6
Connecticut.....	4.4	4.3	4.5	New Mexico.....	4.2	3.2	3.7
Delaware.....	3.6	3.3	3.4	New York.....	4.6	4.7	4.9
District of Columbia.....	6.0	5.6	5.7	North Carolina.....	4.8	4.9	5.0
Florida.....	3.3	3.5	3.9	North Dakota.....	3.3	3.3	3.1
Georgia.....	4.6	4.3	4.6	Ohio.....	5.6	6.1	5.8
Hawaii.....	2.4	2.4	2.6	Oklahoma.....	4.0	4.5	5.0
Idaho.....	3.4	2.5	2.3	Oregon.....	5.4	5.1	5.5
Illinois.....	4.4	5.1	5.2	Pennsylvania.....	4.7	4.1	4.3
Indiana.....	5.1	4.7	4.6	Rhode Island.....	5.2	4.7	5.0
Iowa.....	3.7	3.8	3.9	South Carolina.....	6.3	5.5	5.9
Kansas.....	4.5	4.6	4.6	South Dakota.....	3.2	3.0	3.0
Kentucky.....	5.7	5.4	5.7	Tennessee.....	5.2	4.1	4.1
Louisiana.....	3.3	3.8	3.9	Texas.....	4.9	4.1	4.4
Maine.....	4.7	4.4	4.8	Utah.....	2.9	2.6	2.7
Maryland.....	4.0	3.8	4.0	Vermont.....	3.7	3.8	4.1
Massachusetts.....	5.0	4.9	5.1	Virginia.....	3.0	3.0	3.1
Michigan.....	6.9	7.2	7.2	Washington.....	5.0	4.5	4.9
Minnesota.....	3.8	4.5	4.6	West Virginia.....	5.1	4.3	4.8
Mississippi.....	6.7	6.0	6.7	Wisconsin.....	4.6	5.0	5.0
				Wyoming.....	3.3	3.3	3.7

^P = preliminary

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

State	July 2006	June 2007 ^P	July 2007 ^P	State	July 2006	June 2007 ^P	July 2007 ^P
Alabama.....	2,203,686	2,195,536	2,189,034	Missouri.....	3,032,798	3,052,082	3,053,811
Alaska.....	346,776	345,549	346,738	Montana.....	495,439	499,259	501,320
Arizona.....	2,983,696	3,008,488	3,039,015	Nebraska.....	974,199	984,668	986,156
Arkansas.....	1,361,767	1,367,801	1,367,848	Nevada.....	1,298,184	1,336,100	1,348,999
California.....	17,905,841	18,180,399	18,198,045	New Hampshire.....	737,480	746,788	748,495
Colorado.....	2,659,979	2,672,606	2,693,995	New Jersey.....	4,524,601	4,499,940	4,478,948
Connecticut.....	1,847,240	1,875,573	1,877,448	New Mexico.....	935,455	937,452	944,696
Delaware.....	440,973	442,924	442,712	New York.....	9,512,397	9,470,452	9,446,129
District of Columbia.....	315,630	315,628	312,981	North Carolina.....	4,466,458	4,533,682	4,522,704
Florida.....	8,993,723	9,186,949	9,230,273	North Dakota.....	358,336	365,454	364,059
Georgia.....	4,747,158	4,829,132	4,844,865	Ohio.....	5,943,722	6,000,473	5,970,343
Hawaii.....	643,388	653,092	648,482	Oklahoma.....	1,720,566	1,738,760	1,735,668
Idaho.....	751,050	754,944	762,909	Oregon.....	1,903,220	1,922,510	1,916,651
Illinois.....	6,618,966	6,725,586	6,736,693	Pennsylvania.....	6,304,811	6,295,545	6,262,654
Indiana.....	3,272,778	3,221,806	3,200,870	Rhode Island.....	578,010	579,095	574,483
Iowa.....	1,665,777	1,661,438	1,660,327	South Carolina.....	2,120,705	2,147,349	2,148,831
Kansas.....	1,466,591	1,483,908	1,479,545	South Dakota.....	431,599	437,050	437,322
Kentucky.....	2,040,329	2,053,944	2,051,371	Tennessee.....	2,997,813	3,028,052	3,023,121
Louisiana.....	1,974,379	1,969,834	1,979,552	Texas.....	11,499,498	11,522,838	11,529,322
Maine.....	711,508	712,333	710,849	Utah.....	1,314,562	1,345,320	1,352,388
Maryland.....	3,015,663	2,987,902	2,998,852	Vermont.....	361,027	360,925	359,743
Massachusetts.....	3,406,199	3,427,177	3,425,176	Virginia.....	4,003,298	4,050,773	4,051,204
Michigan.....	5,078,538	5,046,044	5,019,989	Washington.....	3,321,211	3,378,147	3,399,531
Minnesota.....	2,943,611	2,942,225	2,938,967	West Virginia.....	809,418	813,057	814,146
Mississippi.....	1,305,218	1,307,333	1,307,748	Wisconsin.....	3,062,689	3,075,165	3,074,187
				Wyoming.....	285,559	288,081	290,198

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

^P = preliminary

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2006					2007							
	2005	2006	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^P	Aug. ^P
TOTAL NONFARM.....	133,703	136,174	136,438	136,636	136,745	136,941	137,167	137,329	137,419	137,594	137,716	137,904	137,973	138,041	138,037
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	111,899	114,184	114,415	114,560	114,645	114,835	115,053	115,189	115,245	115,397	115,487	115,668	115,739	115,859	115,883
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	22,190	22,570	22,629	22,625	22,573	22,525	22,520	22,554	22,465	22,497	22,460	22,446	22,436	22,426	22,362
Natural resources and															
mining.....	628	684	692	694	700	699	705	706	711	715	717	718	721	726	730
Logging.....	65.2	65.3	65.1	64.1	63.9	64.0	64.6	64.8	65.2	65.7	65.3	63.4	64.1	63.3	63.2
Mining.....	562.2	618.6	626.8	630.1	635.9	635.1	640.0	641.1	645.4	649.5	652.0	654.5	656.5	662.7	666.4
Oil and gas extraction.....	125.7	135.9	138.3	138.5	140.4	141.4	143.2	145.1	145.9	147.1	147.2	148.3	149.3	151.0	151.6
Mining, except oil and gas ¹	212.8	221.1	221.5	222.7	223.5	221.8	222.4	222.2	224.4	225.9	224.4	225.9	227.1	228.3	229.0
Coal mining.....	73.9	78.8	79.0	79.1	79.7	79.4	79.9	80.0	79.7	79.6	79.9	79.9	79.4	79.6	80.3
Support activities for mining.....	223.7	261.7	267.0	268.9	272.0	271.9	274.4	273.8	276.6	278.0	278.9	279.1	278.9	282.7	284.7
Construction.....	7,336	7,689	7,719	7,725	7,707	7,683	7,684	7,718	7,641	7,692	7,671	7,659	7,665	7,651	7,629
Construction of buildings.....	1,711.9	1,806.0	1,813.8	1,818.8	1,814.5	1,801.8	1,799.7	1,801.4	1,791.7	1,797.1	1,788.5	1,784.9	1,788.9	1,781.1	1,774.9
Heavy and civil engineering.....	951.2	983.1	978.4	985.7	989.7	993.9	993.5	1,003.8	993.2	1,001.7	1,001.6	999.9	999.4	996.9	993.6
Specialty trade contractors.....	4,673.1	4,899.6	4,926.6	4,920.4	4,902.6	4,887.2	4,890.5	4,912.5	4,856.1	4,893.1	4,881.0	4,874.4	4,876.3	4,872.5	4,860.7
Manufacturing.....	14,226	14,197	14,218	14,206	14,166	14,143	14,131	14,130	14,113	14,090	14,072	14,069	14,050	14,049	14,003
Production workers.....	10,060	10,168	10,209	10,185	10,139	10,117	10,126	10,121	10,114	10,096	10,093	10,105	10,091	10,097	10,061
Durable goods.....	8,955	9,001	9,021	9,017	8,996	8,972	8,972	8,952	8,943	8,928	8,921	8,913	8,897	8,895	8,865
Production workers.....	6,219	6,369	6,406	6,392	6,346	6,349	6,325	6,326	6,313	6,316	6,316	6,309	6,306	6,277	
Wood products.....	559.2	560.2	559.5	555.6	548.3	542.9	540.4	539.4	532.6	530.6	528.0	529.0	526.5	529.4	522.8
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	505.3	507.9	507.4	503.6	504.7	503.3	504.0	504.1	501.9	500.9	499.6	500.7	500.5	500.8	499.3
Primary metals.....	466.0	462.1	464.0	460.2	459.5	455.8	454.6	454.9	454.4	453.9	452.2	452.6	449.2	449.2	446.7
Fabricated metal products.....	1,522.0	1,553.9	1,562.5	1,565.4	1,562.4	1,564.1	1,564.9	1,566.2	1,566.1	1,563.9	1,566.4	1,565.4	1,569.0	1,570.1	1,571.7
Machinery.....	1,163.3	1,191.4	1,201.2	1,203.3	1,208.8	1,209.9	1,210.1	1,213.3	1,215.4	1,217.9	1,216.9	1,221.8	1,224.3	1,226.2	1,219.0
Computer and electronic products ¹	1,316.4	1,316.4	1,320.0	1,318.9	1,316.6	1,320.4	1,319.9	1,319.4	1,317.5	1,313.5	1,310.6	1,308.6	1,306.4	1,306.0	1,306.7
Computer and peripheral equipment.....	205.1	198.8	198.8	198.3	198.9	198.7	199.8	196.4	197.8	197.8	198.7	197.9	196.2	196.8	200.4
Communications equipment.....	146.8	144.4	143.4	143.2	141.7	144.1	143.8	143.7	143.7	143.7	143.7	142.7	142.9	142.8	143.1
Semiconductors and electronic components.....	452.0	462.8	466.8	467.1	466.5	468.0	466.2	470.5	468.8	467.8	465.7	465.3	464.2	462.6	459.1
Electronic instruments.....	435.6	437.5	438.3	438.4	437.6	437.7	438.3	437.5	436.8	434.4	433.8	435.4	435.5	435.1	434.5
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	433.5	435.5	438.8	438.3	438.1	436.4	437.4	437.3	436.4	437.3	437.6	436.9	436.0	436.4	434.5
Transportation equipment.....	1,771.2	1,765.0	1,761.2	1,764.4	1,752.8	1,739.8	1,741.0	1,722.3	1,724.4	1,717.9	1,718.1	1,708.4	1,702.9	1,695.0	1,686.5
Furniture and related products.....	565.4	556.3	554.8	553.3	550.0	542.4	541.1	536.6	535.8	533.5	533.2	533.0	529.4	528.3	524.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	652.2	651.6	651.6	653.5	654.6	657.1	658.2	658.2	658.9	658.9	657.7	656.3	652.9	653.5	653.8
Nondurable goods.....	5,272	5,197	5,197	5,189	5,170	5,171	5,159	5,178	5,170	5,162	5,151	5,156	5,153	5,154	5,138
Production workers.....	3,841	3,799	3,803	3,793	3,774	3,771	3,777	3,796	3,788	3,783	3,777	3,782	3,782	3,791	3,784
Food manufacturing.....	1,477.6	1,484.3	1,486.6	1,491.8	1,487.8	1,491.6	1,485.1	1,493.9	1,492.8	1,495.0	1,493.5	1,499.8	1,502.4	1,510.1	1,502.7
Beverages and tobacco products.....	191.9	194.7	195.5	195.6	196.4	195.4	195.5	197.0	197.8	197.3	198.2	198.5	200.4	200.1	198.7
Textile mills.....	217.6	195.6	192.4	188.0	187.5	186.3	185.0	182.3	179.1	177.3	174.6	173.5	172.5	170.0	167.7
Textile product mills.....	169.7	161.1	160.6	159.9	159.2	158.1	157.7	158.6	157.9	156.7	156.5	155.3	154.6	153.5	152.7
Apparel.....	257.2	238.4	235.6	234.8	233.2	231.4	230.4	227.4	225.2	223.7	222.0	221.0	217.8	217.7	214.0
Leather and allied products.....	39.6	37.4	37.0	37.1	37.2	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.4	36.6	36.1	35.9	35.9	34.9	35.0
Paper and paper products.....	484.2	469.3	466.5	464.6	463.4	463.9	462.6	462.4	460.5	457.4	458.4	457.8	457.3	457.3	456.1
Printing and related support activities.....	646.3	635.9	634.4	632.5	633.2	637.2	636.7	634.7	634.6	633.5	630.9	629.9	629.6	629.2	628.5
Petroleum and coal products.....	112.1	114.3	115.9	116.4	116.9	116.6	117.1	117.4	117.4	118.2	117.6	119.2	117.2	116.6	116.2
Chemicals.....	872.1	868.7	872.9	871.1	871.9	871.2	871.0	872.1	872.5	870.6	869.7	872.3	873.8	873.6	875.6
Plastics and rubber products.....	803.4	796.9	799.7	796.8	783.2	782.7	781.7	795.8	795.7	795.2	794.3	793.2	791.1	791.3	790.8
SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	111,513	113,605	113,809	114,011	114,172	114,416	114,647	114,775	114,954	115,097	115,256	115,458	115,537	115,615	115,675
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	89,709	91,615	91,786	91,935	92,072	92,310	92,533	92,635	92,780	92,900	93,027	93,222	93,303	93,433	93,521
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	25,959	26,231	26,227	26,241	26,258	26,320	26,345	26,378	26,393	26,436	26,427	26,459	26,465	26,486	26,498
Wholesale trade.....	5,764.4	5,897.6	5,908.8	5,919.2	5,919.6	5,934.7	5,955.0	5,949.0	5,960.0	5,961.3	5,978.7	5,990.5	6,007.4	6,018.0	6,018.7
Durable goods.....	2,999.2	3,076.5	3,084.0	3,093.8	3,093.6	3,097.7	3,104.3	3,102.5	3,112.0	3,114.0	3,124.7	3,134.5	3,141.5	3,146.4	3,147.2
Nondurable goods.....	2,022.4	2,040.1	2,042.0	2,041.3	2,040.8	2,048.5	2,055.0	2,050.5	2,049.7	2,050.1	2,052.2	2,053.4	2,061.4	2,062.7	2,064.3
Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	742.8	781.0	782.8	784.1	785.2	788.5	795.7	796.0	798.3	797.2	801.8	802.6	804.5	806.9	807.2
Retail trade.....	15,279.6	15,319.3	15,298.2	15,289.8	15,297.8	15,327.9	15,323.7	15,357.5	15,364.6	15,403.7	15,376.9	15,394.5	15,383.3	15,388.3	15,400.8
Motor vehicles and parts dealers ¹	1,918.6	1,907.9	1,906.2	1,906.2	1,906.4	1,904.2	1,908.5	1,906.8	1,910.3	1,907.2	1,911.2	1,911.5	1,909.0	1,907.3	1,911.2
Automobile dealers.....	1,261.4	1,246.7	1,246.2	1,245.4	1,245.0	1,244.0	1,244.8	1,244.1	1,244.9	1,243.5	1,246.9	1,247.7	1,246.7	1,246.3	1,248.4
Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	576.1	588.5	589.2	587.9	589.9	586.5	591.4	588.1	587.6	585.6	586.7	585.2	584.3	585.3	587.7
Electronics and appliance stores.....	535.8	538.4	537.4	535.8	534.0	531.6	531.4	535.3	538.2	538.4	540.7	539.3	535.9	537.1	534.1

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	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^P	Aug. ^P
Computer systems design and related services.....	1,195.2	1,278.2	1,294.4	1,298.4	1,300.8	1,296.2	1,303.3	1,305.2	1,311.1	1,319.7	1,328.5	1,338.3	1,341.8	1,352.8	1,357.6
Management and technical consulting services.....	853.0	920.9	922.4	926.4	944.2	949.3	953.8	958.1	967.1	970.5	985.4	989.2	990.9	991.0	997.6
Management of companies and enterprises.....	1,758.9	1,809.4	1,816.2	1,822.3	1,826.8	1,823.0	1,826.0	1,830.8	1,836.7	1,837.1	1,839.9	1,841.5	1,844.6	1,849.2	1,852.4
Administrative and waste services.....	8,141.5	8,370.7	8,393.2	8,393.9	8,396.2	8,433.8	8,466.4	8,457.3	8,458.9	8,443.5	8,427.7	8,426.3	8,402.6	8,402.1	8,387.4
Administrative and support services ¹	7,803.8	8,023.5	8,046.9	8,047.4	8,047.5	8,083.8	8,117.0	8,106.1	8,107.4	8,092.5	8,076.3	8,073.4	8,048.8	8,047.9	8,031.9
Employment services ¹	3,578.2	3,656.6	3,667.2	3,653.3	3,641.2	3,665.5	3,674.2	3,667.1	3,651.6	3,637.1	3,602.1	3,584.4	3,553.3	3,534.2	3,514.1
Temporary help services.....	2,549.4	2,631.3	2,632.1	2,623.5	2,621.1	2,631.3	2,641.6	2,641.8	2,629.2	2,621.2	2,613.1	2,602.7	2,588.0	2,582.8	2,569.6
Business support services.....	766.4	790.7	791.3	797.2	801.0	802.2	806.9	803.6	803.3	801.9	801.6	804.8	801.3	803.7	802.7
Services to buildings and dwellings.....	1,737.5	1,797.1	1,803.5	1,803.0	1,807.9	1,811.2	1,817.7	1,812.1	1,823.8	1,819.7	1,829.7	1,835.1	1,840.8	1,846.4	1,850.9
Waste management and remediation services.....	337.6	347.2	346.3	346.5	348.7	350.0	349.4	351.2	351.5	351.0	351.4	352.9	353.8	354.2	355.5
Educational and health services.....	17,372	17,838	17,894	17,946	17,976	18,018	18,063	18,102	18,138	18,188	18,246	18,293	18,364	18,414	18,477
Educational services.....	2,835.8	2,918.4	2,936.0	2,949.4	2,944.2	2,951.4	2,948.6	2,959.5	2,955.9	2,972.4	2,978.7	2,983.4	3,014.4	3,025.7	3,039.5
Health care and social assistance.....	14,536.3	14,919.9	14,958.3	14,996.4	15,031.5	15,066.1	15,113.9	15,142.6	15,181.7	15,215.9	15,266.8	15,309.7	15,349.4	15,388.7	15,437.8
Ambulatory health care services ¹	5,113.5	5,283.1	5,299.4	5,321.0	5,332.6	5,344.6	5,369.2	5,375.3	5,395.6	5,409.2	5,428.4	5,446.7	5,455.1	5,483.5	5,501.3
Offices of physicians.....	2,093.5	2,153.6	2,159.0	2,172.5	2,174.1	2,179.4	2,185.5	2,187.4	2,196.7	2,204.3	2,210.5	2,214.7	2,213.2	2,223.7	2,228.8
Outpatient care centers.....	473.2	489.4	490.0	492.1	494.1	492.4	493.6	494.1	496.8	494.8	495.8	495.1	495.5	495.9	497.4
Home health care services.....	821.0	867.1	872.8	877.7	880.7	883.5	890.9	896.4	901.1	904.1	907.2	911.3	918.8	925.8	932.0
Hospitals.....	4,345.4	4,427.1	4,440.8	4,451.7	4,458.2	4,461.7	4,469.5	4,478.3	4,484.4	4,490.8	4,499.7	4,511.0	4,526.3	4,537.5	4,548.7
Nursing and residential care facilities ¹	2,855.0	2,900.9	2,905.8	2,906.9	2,915.9	2,927.8	2,940.5	2,947.6	2,957.5	2,961.4	2,972.4	2,973.2	2,983.7	2,985.9	2,992.2
Nursing care facilities.....	1,577.4	1,584.2	1,583.8	1,584.7	1,587.5	1,591.8	1,596.4	1,600.1	1,605.7	1,603.9	1,609.1	1,606.5	1,608.0	1,612.1	1,614.9
Social assistance ¹	2,222.3	2,308.9	2,312.3	2,316.8	2,324.8	2,332.0	2,334.7	2,341.4	2,344.2	2,354.5	2,366.3	2,378.8	2,384.3	2,381.8	2,395.6
Child day care services.....	789.7	806.7	804.3	802.0	802.8	805.1	803.6	804.3	802.7	804.9	810.5	812.3	811.6	811.5	809.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	12,816	13,143	13,188	13,209	13,257	13,324	13,373	13,396	13,425	13,449	13,481	13,537	13,554	13,560	13,572
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1,892.3	1,927.0	1,933.9	1,923.7	1,939.9	1,947.4	1,957.2	1,960.4	1,963.3	1,963.2	1,953.5	1,968.5	1,971.1	1,963.6	1,962.8
Performing arts and spectator sports.....	376.3	398.8	402.7	401.4	405.0	405.7	406.4	408.0	406.0	405.9	402.8	409.5	412.1	404.9	407.2
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks.....	120.7	123.9	124.7	125.6	125.7	126.4	127.1	127.7	127.5	128.2	128.8	130.7	131.2	132.4	131.5
Amusements, gambling, and recreation.....	1,395.3	1,404.3	1,406.5	1,396.7	1,409.2	1,415.3	1,423.7	1,424.7	1,429.8	1,429.1	1,421.9	1,428.3	1,427.8	1,426.3	1,424.1
Accommodations and food services.....	10,923.0	11,216.2	11,253.6	11,284.8	11,316.9	11,376.8	11,415.9	11,435.8	11,461.3	11,486.0	11,527.9	11,568.5	11,582.5	11,596.3	11,609.6
Accommodations.....	1,818.6	1,833.4	1,834.0	1,847.0	1,845.3	1,854.4	1,863.2	1,858.1	1,860.3	1,860.0	1,860.5	1,862.8	1,852.8	1,851.1	1,840.3
Food services and drinking places.....	9,104.4	9,382.8	9,419.6	9,437.8	9,471.6	9,522.4	9,552.7	9,577.7	9,601.0	9,626.0	9,667.4	9,705.7	9,729.7	9,745.2	9,769.3
Other services.....	5,395	5,432	5,430	5,443	5,450	5,443	5,449	5,444	5,454	5,462	5,470	5,479	5,481	5,489	5,491
Repair and maintenance.....	1,236.0	1,248.5	1,250.5	1,253.9	1,253.4	1,250.8	1,251.6	1,246.3	1,248.9	1,255.9	1,257.4	1,260.4	1,261.9	1,258.9	1,262.5
Personal and laundry services.....	1,276.6	1,284.2	1,279.3	1,285.6	1,286.8	1,286.4	1,287.4	1,285.8	1,290.3	1,290.8	1,292.6	1,296.5	1,291.2	1,296.2	1,293.8
Membership associations and organizations.....	2,882.2	2,899.3	2,899.7	2,903.1	2,909.3	2,905.4	2,909.7	2,912.3	2,915.2	2,915.7	2,919.5	2,921.9	2,927.6	2,933.5	2,934.7
Government.....	21,804	21,990	22,023	22,076	22,100	22,106	22,114	22,140	22,174	22,197	22,229	22,236	22,234	22,182	22,154
Federal.....	2,732	2,728	2,730	2,729	2,725	2,719	2,713	2,718	2,718	2,716	2,716	2,713	2,708	2,714	2,712
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service.....	1,957.3	1,958.3	1,960.4	1,959.0	1,954.7	1,949.5	1,948.6	1,951.1	1,951.8	1,949.7	1,950.0	1,947.5	1,943.5	1,951.2	1,950.0
U.S. Postal Service.....	774.2	770.1	769.6	770.2	770.2	769.0	764.5	767.1	766.5	766.5	766.4	765.5	764.0	762.4	761.7
State.....	5,032	5,080	5,088	5,113	5,109	5,107	5,111	5,117	5,133	5,134	5,140	5,133	5,139	5,131	5,129
Education.....	2,259.9	2,294.9	2,298.8	2,321.1	2,314.3	2,313.1	2,311.8	2,311.4	2,324.0	2,324.5	2,326.4	2,321.7	2,326.5	2,322.9	2,320.0
Other State government.....	2,771.6	2,785.2	2,789.5	2,791.5	2,794.3	2,793.5	2,798.9	2,805.7	2,809.4	2,809.2	2,813.7	2,811.3	2,812.7	2,807.9	2,808.9
Local.....	14,041	14,182	14,205	14,234	14,266	14,280	14,290	14,305	14,323	14,347	14,373	14,390	14,387	14,337	14,313
Education.....	7,856.1	7,938.5	7,951.6	7,970.7	7,995.1	8,003.7	8,015.6	8,018.7	8,025.1	8,044.1	8,056.0	8,062.7	8,043.1	7,992.8	7,961.0
Other local government.....	6,184.6	6,243.0	6,252.9	6,263.0	6,270.9	6,276.3	6,274.1	6,286.4	6,298.0	6,302.9	6,317.0	6,327.7	6,344.0	6,344.6	6,352.0

¹ Includes other industries not shown separately.

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

p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Annual average		2006					2007							
	2005	2006	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^p	Aug. ^p
Computer systems design and related services.....	1,195.2	1,278.2	1,294.4	1,298.4	1,300.8	1,296.2	1,303.3	1,305.2	1,311.1	1,319.7	1,328.5	1,338.3	1,341.8	1,352.8	1,357.6
Management and technical consulting services.....	853.0	920.9	922.4	926.4	944.2	949.3	953.8	958.1	967.1	970.5	985.4	989.2	990.9	991.0	997.6
Management of companies and enterprises.....	1,758.9	1,809.4	1,816.2	1,822.3	1,826.8	1,823.0	1,826.0	1,830.8	1,836.7	1,837.1	1,839.9	1,841.5	1,844.6	1,849.2	1,852.4
Administrative and waste services.....	8,141.5	8,370.7	8,393.2	8,393.9	8,396.2	8,433.8	8,466.4	8,457.3	8,458.9	8,443.5	8,427.7	8,426.3	8,402.6	8,402.1	8,387.4
Administrative and support services ¹	7,803.8	8,023.5	8,046.9	8,047.4	8,047.5	8,083.8	8,117.0	8,106.1	8,107.4	8,092.5	8,076.3	8,073.4	8,048.8	8,047.9	8,031.9
Employment services ¹	3,578.2	3,656.6	3,667.2	3,653.3	3,641.2	3,665.5	3,674.2	3,667.1	3,651.6	3,637.1	3,602.1	3,584.4	3,553.3	3,534.2	3,514.1
Temporary help services.....	2,549.4	2,631.3	2,632.1	2,623.5	2,621.1	2,631.3	2,641.6	2,641.8	2,629.2	2,621.2	2,613.1	2,602.7	2,588.0	2,582.8	2,569.6
Business support services.....	766.4	790.7	791.3	797.2	801.0	802.2	806.9	803.6	803.3	801.9	801.6	804.8	801.3	803.7	802.7
Services to buildings and dwellings.....	1,737.5	1,797.1	1,803.5	1,803.0	1,807.9	1,811.2	1,817.7	1,812.1	1,823.8	1,819.7	1,829.7	1,835.1	1,840.8	1,846.4	1,850.9
Waste management and remediation services.....	337.6	347.2	346.3	346.5	348.7	350.0	349.4	351.2	351.5	351.0	351.4	352.9	353.8	354.2	355.5
Educational and health services	17,372	17,838	17,894	17,946	17,976	18,018	18,063	18,102	18,138	18,188	18,246	18,293	18,364	18,414	18,477
Educational services.....	2,835.8	2,918.4	2,936.0	2,949.4	2,944.2	2,951.4	2,948.6	2,959.5	2,955.9	2,972.4	2,978.7	2,983.4	3,014.4	3,025.7	3,039.5
Health care and social assistance.....	14,536.3	14,919.9	14,958.3	14,996.4	15,031.5	15,066.1	15,113.9	15,142.6	15,181.7	15,215.9	15,266.8	15,309.7	15,349.4	15,388.7	15,437.8
Ambulatory health care services ¹	5,113.5	5,283.1	5,299.4	5,321.0	5,332.6	5,344.6	5,369.2	5,375.3	5,395.6	5,409.2	5,428.4	5,446.7	5,455.1	5,483.5	5,501.3
Offices of physicians.....	2,093.5	2,153.6	2,159.0	2,172.5	2,174.1	2,179.4	2,185.5	2,187.4	2,196.7	2,204.3	2,210.5	2,214.7	2,213.2	2,223.7	2,228.8
Outpatient care centers.....	473.2	489.4	490.0	492.1	494.1	492.4	493.6	494.1	496.8	494.8	495.8	495.1	495.5	495.9	497.4
Home health care services.....	821.0	867.1	872.8	877.7	880.7	883.5	890.9	896.4	901.1	904.1	907.2	911.3	918.8	925.8	932.0
Hospitals.....	4,345.4	4,427.1	4,440.8	4,451.7	4,458.2	4,461.7	4,469.5	4,478.3	4,484.4	4,490.8	4,499.7	4,511.0	4,526.3	4,537.5	4,548.7
Nursing and residential care facilities ¹	2,855.0	2,900.9	2,905.8	2,906.9	2,915.9	2,927.8	2,940.5	2,947.6	2,957.5	2,961.4	2,972.4	2,973.2	2,983.7	2,985.9	2,992.2
Nursing care facilities.....	1,577.4	1,584.2	1,583.8	1,584.7	1,587.5	1,591.8	1,596.4	1,600.1	1,605.7	1,603.9	1,609.1	1,606.5	1,608.0	1,612.1	1,614.9
Social assistance ¹	2,222.3	2,308.9	2,312.3	2,316.8	2,324.8	2,332.0	2,334.7	2,341.4	2,344.2	2,354.5	2,366.3	2,378.8	2,384.3	2,381.8	2,395.6
Child day care services.....	789.7	806.7	804.3	802.0	802.8	805.1	803.6	804.3	802.7	804.9	810.5	812.3	811.6	811.5	809.6
Leisure and hospitality	12,816	13,143	13,188	13,209	13,257	13,324	13,373	13,396	13,425	13,449	13,481	13,537	13,554	13,560	13,572
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1,892.3	1,927.0	1,933.9	1,923.7	1,939.9	1,947.4	1,957.2	1,960.4	1,963.3	1,963.2	1,953.5	1,968.5	1,971.1	1,963.6	1,962.8
Performing arts and spectator sports.....	376.3	398.8	402.7	401.4	405.0	405.7	406.4	408.0	406.0	405.9	402.8	409.5	412.1	404.9	407.2
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks.....	120.7	123.9	124.7	125.6	125.7	126.4	127.1	127.7	127.5	128.2	128.8	130.7	131.2	132.4	131.5
Amusements, gambling, and recreation.....	1,395.3	1,404.3	1,406.5	1,396.7	1,409.2	1,415.3	1,423.7	1,424.7	1,429.8	1,429.1	1,421.9	1,428.3	1,427.8	1,426.3	1,424.1
Accommodations and food services.....	10,923.0	11,216.2	11,253.6	11,284.8	11,316.9	11,376.8	11,415.9	11,435.8	11,461.3	11,486.0	11,527.9	11,568.5	11,582.5	11,596.3	11,609.6
Accommodations.....	1,818.6	1,833.4	1,834.0	1,847.0	1,845.3	1,854.4	1,863.2	1,858.1	1,860.3	1,860.0	1,860.5	1,862.8	1,852.8	1,851.1	1,840.3
Food services and drinking places.....	9,104.4	9,382.8	9,419.6	9,437.8	9,471.6	9,522.4	9,552.7	9,577.7	9,601.0	9,626.0	9,667.4	9,705.7	9,729.7	9,745.2	9,769.3
Other services	5,395	5,432	5,430	5,443	5,450	5,443	5,449	5,444	5,454	5,462	5,470	5,479	5,481	5,489	5,491
Repair and maintenance.....	1,236.0	1,248.5	1,250.5	1,253.9	1,253.4	1,250.8	1,251.6	1,246.3	1,248.9	1,255.9	1,257.4	1,260.4	1,261.9	1,258.9	1,262.5
Personal and laundry services.....	1,276.6	1,284.2	1,279.3	1,285.6	1,286.8	1,286.4	1,287.4	1,285.8	1,290.3	1,290.8	1,292.6	1,296.5	1,291.2	1,296.2	1,293.8
Membership associations and organizations.....	2,882.2	2,899.3	2,899.7	2,903.1	2,909.3	2,905.4	2,909.7	2,912.3	2,915.2	2,915.7	2,919.5	2,921.9	2,927.6	2,933.5	2,934.7
Government	21,804	21,990	22,023	22,076	22,100	22,106	22,114	22,140	22,174	22,197	22,229	22,236	22,234	22,182	22,154
Federal.....	2,732	2,728	2,730	2,729	2,725	2,719	2,713	2,718	2,718	2,716	2,716	2,713	2,708	2,714	2,712
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service.....	1,957.3	1,958.3	1,960.4	1,959.0	1,954.7	1,949.5	1,948.6	1,951.1	1,951.8	1,949.7	1,950.0	1,947.5	1,943.5	1,951.2	1,950.0
U.S. Postal Service.....	774.2	770.1	769.6	770.2	770.2	769.0	764.5	767.1	766.5	766.5	766.4	765.5	764.0	762.4	761.7
State.....	5,032	5,080	5,088	5,113	5,109	5,107	5,111	5,117	5,133	5,134	5,140	5,133	5,139	5,131	5,129
Education.....	2,259.9	2,294.9	2,298.8	2,321.1	2,314.3	2,313.1	2,311.8	2,311.4	2,324.0	2,324.5	2,326.4	2,321.7	2,326.5	2,322.9	2,320.0
Other State government.....	2,771.6	2,785.2	2,789.5	2,791.5	2,794.3	2,793.5	2,798.9	2,805.7	2,809.4	2,809.2	2,813.7	2,811.3	2,812.7	2,807.9	2,808.9
Local.....	14,041	14,182	14,205	14,234	14,266	14,280	14,290	14,305	14,323	14,347	14,373	14,390	14,387	14,337	14,313
Education.....	7,856.1	7,938.5	7,951.6	7,970.7	7,995.1	8,003.7	8,015.6	8,018.7	8,025.1	8,044.1	8,056.0	8,062.7	8,043.1	7,992.8	7,961.0
Other local government.....	6,184.6	6,243.0	6,252.9	6,263.0	6,270.9	6,276.3	6,274.1	6,286.4	6,298.0	6,302.9	6,317.0	6,327.7	6,344.0	6,344.6	6,352.0

¹ Includes other industries not shown separately.

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2006					2007							
	2005	2006	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^P	Aug. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.7	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.8
GOODS-PRODUCING	40.1	40.5	40.6	40.3	40.6	40.4	40.7	40.2	40.2	40.6	40.4	40.5	40.7	40.6	40.5
Natural resources and mining	45.6	45.6	45.3	45.1	45.7	46.1	45.6	45.0	45.9	45.9	45.8	45.7	45.9	45.8	45.6
Construction	38.6	39.0	39.0	38.4	39.2	39.0	39.8	38.7	38.4	39.0	38.8	38.9	39.0	38.9	38.8
Manufacturing	40.7	41.1	41.3	41.1	41.2	41.0	41.0	40.9	40.9	41.2	41.1	41.1	41.4	41.3	41.3
Overtime hours.....	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.1
Durable goods.....	41.1	41.4	41.6	41.3	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.1	41.1	41.4	41.2	41.3	41.7	41.6	41.6
Overtime hours.....	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.1
Wood products.....	40.0	39.8	39.8	39.6	39.7	39.1	39.3	38.7	39.1	39.5	39.6	39.5	39.7	39.7	39.4
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	42.2	43.0	43.2	43.0	42.7	42.3	42.7	42.0	41.6	42.4	42.2	42.3	42.5	42.6	43.1
Primary metals.....	43.1	43.6	43.7	43.5	43.6	43.5	43.3	42.8	43.0	43.2	43.0	42.8	43.3	43.2	42.9
Fabricated metal products.....	41.0	41.4	41.7	41.3	41.6	41.2	41.0	41.0	41.1	41.6	41.4	41.4	41.6	41.7	41.7
Machinery.....	42.1	42.4	42.6	42.3	42.7	42.3	42.3	41.8	42.3	42.3	42.4	42.3	42.5	42.5	42.3
Computer and electronic products.....	40.0	40.5	40.5	40.4	40.4	40.2	40.4	40.3	40.3	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.7	40.4	40.6
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	40.6	41.0	40.9	40.7	40.8	40.7	40.4	40.7	40.9	40.9	41.1	41.3	41.9	41.6	41.5
Transportation equipment.....	42.4	42.7	42.9	42.6	42.4	42.5	42.5	42.8	42.5	42.8	42.3	42.9	43.3	43.2	43.0
Furniture and related products.....	39.2	38.8	39.1	38.8	39.2	39.0	39.0	38.9	38.8	38.9	38.9	38.9	39.2	39.3	39.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.7	38.7	38.8	38.6	38.7	38.8	38.7	38.5	37.9	38.5	38.6	38.6	39.0	39.0	39.3
Non-durable goods.....	39.9	40.6	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.9	40.9	40.8	40.9	40.9	40.8
Overtime hours.....	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2
Food manufacturing.....	39.0	40.1	39.9	40.3	40.4	40.5	40.4	40.4	40.5	41.0	40.7	40.6	40.5	40.7	40.6
Beverage and tobacco products.....	40.1	40.7	41.1	40.7	40.8	40.9	40.7	40.8	40.5	40.7	41.3	40.5	40.8	40.7	40.4
Textile mills.....	40.3	40.6	41.2	40.7	40.6	40.4	41.0	40.6	40.7	40.5	40.2	40.2	40.5	40.0	39.6
Textile product mills.....	39.0	40.0	40.5	39.8	39.2	39.8	39.2	39.3	39.5	39.6	39.9	39.8	40.5	40.5	40.5
Apparel.....	35.7	36.5	36.6	36.7	37.0	36.9	36.7	37.5	37.0	36.7	37.3	37.3	37.7	37.7	37.5
Leather and allied products.....	38.4	38.9	39.5	38.8	38.8	37.8	38.2	38.2	38.0	37.9	37.6	38.9	37.8	37.2	37.5
Paper and paper products.....	42.5	42.9	43.4	43.0	42.9	42.6	42.4	42.5	42.4	43.1	43.0	42.9	43.0	43.0	43.0
Printing and related support activities.....	38.4	39.2	39.1	39.2	39.4	39.1	39.5	39.2	39.4	39.3	39.4	39.1	39.1	38.8	39.1
Petroleum and coal products.....	45.5	45.0	45.4	45.0	45.1	44.8	44.7	45.3	45.1	44.7	44.9	44.6	44.5	44.3	43.7
Chemicals.....	42.3	42.5	42.7	43.0	42.5	41.9	42.0	41.8	41.8	41.9	42.2	42.0	42.0	42.1	42.1
Plastics and rubber products.....	40.0	40.6	40.9	40.5	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.8	40.4	40.9	41.2	41.1	41.4	41.4	41.2
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.5	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.4	33.3	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.3
Wholesale trade.....	37.7	38.0	38.0	37.9	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.1	38.2	38.1	38.3	38.3	38.2	38.2
Retail trade.....	30.6	30.5	30.3	30.4	30.4	30.5	30.4	30.4	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.1	30.1
Transportation and warehousing.....	37.0	36.9	37.0	36.9	36.9	36.9	36.9	37.1	37.1	37.2	36.9	37.0	37.0	36.7	37.1
Utilities.....	41.1	41.4	41.7	41.4	41.8	41.9	42.0	41.9	42.3	42.5	42.3	42.4	42.6	42.7	42.6
Information	36.5	36.6	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.4	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.7	36.5	36.3	36.3	36.5	36.2
Financial activities	35.9	35.8	35.5	35.7	35.8	35.8	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	35.9	36.0	35.9	35.7
Professional and business services	34.2	34.6	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.6	34.6	34.5	34.6	34.8	34.7	34.8	34.7	34.8	34.7
Education and health services	32.6	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.6	32.6	32.5	32.6	32.6	32.6
Leisure and hospitality	25.7	25.7	25.6	25.8	25.7	25.6	25.7	25.6	25.5	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.5	25.4	25.4
Other services	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.7	31.0	30.9	31.0	30.9	30.8	30.9

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2006					2007							
	2005	2006	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^p	Aug. ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars.....	\$16.13	\$16.76	\$16.84	\$16.88	\$16.94	\$16.99	\$17.07	\$17.10	\$17.16	\$17.21	\$17.25	\$17.32	\$17.40	\$17.45	\$17.50
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.18	8.24	8.17	8.25	8.34	8.36	8.36	8.36	8.36	8.32	8.30	8.26	8.29	8.31	8.35
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	17.60	18.02	18.06	18.08	18.15	18.21	18.29	18.34	18.37	18.45	18.53	18.61	18.65	18.66	18.70
Natural resources and mining.....	18.72	19.90	20.02	20.11	20.26	20.43	20.52	20.60	20.77	20.77	20.81	20.85	20.90	20.96	21.02
Construction.....	19.46	20.02	20.11	20.17	20.24	20.37	20.44	20.55	20.57	20.68	20.73	20.91	20.92	20.93	21.01
Manufacturing.....	16.56	16.80	16.83	16.83	16.88	16.89	16.95	16.98	17.03	17.09	17.18	17.20	17.26	17.28	17.29
Excluding overtime.....	15.68	15.95	15.98	15.99	16.04	16.09	16.12	16.17	16.22	16.24	16.34	16.38	16.41	16.44	16.47
Durable goods.....	17.33	17.67	17.72	17.73	17.78	17.79	17.86	17.90	17.96	18.03	18.12	18.15	18.22	18.22	18.23
Nondurable goods.....	15.27	15.32	15.30	15.29	15.33	15.35	15.41	15.44	15.47	15.49	15.60	15.60	15.63	15.68	15.70
PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	15.74	16.42	16.51	16.56	16.62	16.67	16.74	16.77	16.84	16.88	16.91	16.98	17.07	17.13	17.18
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	14.92	15.40	15.49	15.52	15.55	15.54	15.58	15.59	15.61	15.66	15.69	15.71	15.80	15.84	15.88
Wholesale trade.....	18.16	18.91	19.00	19.10	19.09	19.14	19.20	19.25	19.22	19.32	19.39	19.38	19.54	19.58	19.68
Retail trade.....	12.36	12.58	12.64	12.65	12.69	12.64	12.67	12.69	12.71	12.72	12.75	12.75	12.77	12.81	12.82
Transportation and warehousing.....	16.70	17.28	17.40	17.47	17.47	17.50	17.53	17.49	17.50	17.54	17.57	17.65	17.76	17.81	17.82
Utilities.....	26.68	27.42	27.42	27.35	27.39	27.47	27.33	27.40	27.50	27.66	27.68	27.71	27.77	27.85	27.94
Information.....	22.06	23.23	23.36	23.44	23.51	23.47	23.60	23.72	23.77	23.83	23.86	23.87	23.99	24.01	24.02
Financial activities.....	17.94	18.80	18.88	19.02	19.11	19.20	19.29	19.32	19.42	19.51	19.53	19.59	19.68	19.70	19.76
Professional and business services.....	18.08	19.12	19.20	19.31	19.42	19.51	19.64	19.63	19.80	19.83	19.84	20.03	20.13	20.21	20.34
Education and health services.....	16.71	17.38	17.47	17.51	17.56	17.63	17.67	17.74	17.75	17.78	17.80	17.89	17.96	18.02	18.05
Leisure and hospitality.....	9.38	9.75	9.80	9.83	9.87	9.94	10.02	10.08	10.16	10.19	10.29	10.32	10.38	10.46	10.49
Other services.....	14.34	14.77	14.80	14.86	14.89	14.94	15.02	15.03	15.06	15.07	15.10	15.14	15.20	15.27	15.32

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2006					2007							
	2005	2006	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^P	Aug ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$16.13	\$16.76	\$16.74	\$16.91	\$17.02	\$16.99	\$17.07	\$17.16	\$17.21	\$17.22	\$17.34	\$17.28	\$17.30	\$17.43	\$17.39
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	16.84	16.88	16.94	16.99	17.07	17.10	17.16	17.21	17.25	17.32	17.40	17.45	17.50
GOODS-PRODUCING	17.60	18.02	18.12	18.20	18.26	18.26	18.37	18.27	18.26	18.35	18.48	18.59	18.67	18.70	18.76
Natural resources and mining	18.72	19.90	19.90	20.01	20.26	20.45	20.61	20.72	20.81	20.85	20.94	20.86	20.80	20.86	20.84
Construction	19.46	20.02	20.23	20.35	20.45	20.42	20.52	20.42	20.45	20.53	20.62	20.84	20.89	20.99	21.12
Manufacturing	16.56	16.80	16.79	16.88	16.89	16.93	17.09	17.04	17.03	17.06	17.19	17.19	17.25	17.21	17.26
Durable goods.....	17.33	17.67	17.69	17.80	17.81	17.87	18.04	17.94	17.95	18.01	18.10	18.12	18.21	18.10	18.20
Wood products.....	13.16	13.40	13.46	13.53	13.61	13.67	13.64	13.71	13.55	13.58	13.60	13.61	13.71	13.63	13.63
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	16.61	16.59	16.72	16.51	16.59	16.51	16.73	16.73	16.81	16.95	16.86	17.03	17.21	17.08	16.88
Primary metals.....	18.94	19.35	19.34	19.67	19.39	19.73	19.45	19.43	19.33	19.33	19.66	19.57	19.65	19.78	19.69
Fabricated metal products.....	15.80	16.17	16.10	16.21	16.26	16.29	16.44	16.33	16.31	16.35	16.40	16.49	16.45	16.53	16.63
Machinery.....	17.03	17.20	17.14	17.26	17.45	17.56	17.78	17.62	17.63	17.68	17.71	17.64	17.61	17.92	17.84
Computer and electronic products.....	18.39	18.96	19.08	19.18	19.25	19.22	19.57	19.59	19.57	19.62	19.84	19.91	19.96	20.13	20.09
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	15.24	15.53	15.65	15.61	15.63	15.53	15.72	15.73	15.87	15.91	15.93	15.97	15.99	16.00	15.99
Transportation equipment.....	22.10	22.41	22.44	22.59	22.51	22.57	22.76	22.47	22.53	22.62	22.87	22.85	23.13	22.58	23.01
Furniture and related products.....	13.45	13.79	13.84	13.98	14.04	14.12	14.13	14.11	14.05	14.29	14.37	14.34	14.40	14.35	14.25
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	14.08	14.36	14.51	14.47	14.47	14.38	14.47	14.54	14.50	14.57	14.41	14.42	14.73	14.82	14.72
Nondurable goods.....	15.27	15.32	15.25	15.31	15.32	15.34	15.47	15.51	15.46	15.45	15.65	15.60	15.62	15.73	15.69
Food manufacturing.....	13.04	13.13	13.15	13.16	13.13	13.18	13.33	13.42	13.33	13.36	13.49	13.51	13.51	13.57	13.59
Beverages and tobacco products.....	18.76	18.19	17.93	18.21	18.45	18.20	18.34	17.92	17.91	18.49	18.45	18.58	18.22	18.63	18.06
Textile mills.....	12.38	12.55	12.64	12.59	12.82	12.74	12.63	12.90	12.87	12.81	13.00	12.89	12.97	13.15	13.23
Textile product mills.....	11.67	11.94	11.96	12.02	11.84	11.98	11.90	11.98	11.96	11.93	11.93	11.92	11.97	12.07	11.89
Apparel.....	10.24	10.61	10.58	10.61	10.60	10.53	10.64	10.87	10.82	10.70	10.80	10.91	10.92	11.05	11.03
Leather and allied products.....	11.50	11.44	11.65	11.44	11.64	11.58	11.70	11.89	11.82	11.81	11.87	11.85	11.97	12.18	12.08
Paper and paper products.....	17.99	18.01	17.93	18.15	18.10	18.05	18.23	18.18	18.10	18.16	18.47	18.45	18.46	18.70	18.54
Printing and related support activities.....	15.74	15.80	15.81	15.80	15.87	15.93	15.91	15.84	15.87	15.87	16.00	15.92	15.99	16.18	16.28
Petroleum and coal products.....	24.47	24.08	23.30	23.87	24.17	24.44	23.96	24.90	24.73	24.66	25.01	24.78	24.44	25.01	25.23
Chemicals.....	19.67	19.60	19.19	19.43	19.57	19.61	19.87	19.67	19.55	19.46	19.71	19.52	19.60	19.68	19.47
Plastics and rubber products.....	14.80	14.96	15.02	15.03	14.98	15.04	15.16	15.22	15.22	15.19	15.32	15.29	15.36	15.29	15.35
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	15.74	16.42	16.35	16.56	16.68	16.65	16.73	16.87	16.94	16.92	17.05	16.93	16.94	17.10	17.03
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.92	15.40	15.45	15.57	15.59	15.44	15.41	15.61	15.65	15.66	15.82	15.70	15.77	15.92	15.85
Wholesale trade.....	18.16	18.91	18.93	19.09	19.14	19.16	19.24	19.30	19.25	19.24	19.53	19.28	19.42	19.69	19.62
Retail trade.....	12.36	12.58	12.62	12.70	12.70	12.52	12.51	12.69	12.72	12.74	12.86	12.77	12.78	12.87	12.78
Transportation and warehousing.....	16.70	17.28	17.45	17.51	17.48	17.48	17.47	17.48	17.42	17.51	17.56	17.55	17.77	17.95	17.93
Utilities.....	26.68	27.42	27.13	27.47	27.51	27.44	27.38	27.39	27.50	27.73	27.88	27.75	27.52	27.74	27.71
Information	22.06	23.23	23.27	23.60	23.68	23.53	23.68	23.84	23.80	23.74	23.93	23.82	23.76	23.86	23.87
Financial activities	17.94	18.80	18.79	19.02	19.22	19.19	19.27	19.29	19.42	19.49	19.66	19.54	19.55	19.69	19.66
Professional and business services	18.08	19.12	18.96	19.19	19.50	19.44	19.67	19.81	19.95	19.88	20.13	19.95	19.96	20.32	20.09
Education and health services	16.71	17.38	17.45	17.53	17.55	17.62	17.68	17.78	17.76	17.79	17.80	17.84	17.92	18.07	18.03
Leisure and hospitality	9.38	9.75	9.69	9.83	9.90	10.00	10.13	10.15	10.24	10.23	10.30	10.33	10.29	10.34	10.37
Other services	14.34	14.77	14.70	14.89	14.91	14.93	15.06	15.07	15.10	15.11	15.20	15.15	15.13	15.17	15.22

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.

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

Industry	Annual average		2006					2007							
	2005	2006	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^p	Aug. ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$544.33	\$567.87	\$570.83	\$573.25	\$582.08	\$574.26	\$578.67	\$573.14	\$574.81	\$580.31	\$587.83	\$582.34	\$588.20	\$596.11	\$591.26
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	569.19	570.54	574.27	574.26	578.67	577.98	578.29	583.42	583.05	585.42	589.86	589.81	591.50
GOODS-PRODUCING	705.31	729.87	741.11	742.56	746.83	739.53	753.17	728.97	723.10	741.34	742.90	754.75	765.47	757.35	767.28
Natural resources and mining	853.71	908.01	909.43	912.46	940.06	942.75	939.82	924.11	942.69	946.59	954.86	953.30	960.96	955.39	958.64
CONSTRUCTION	750.22	781.04	807.18	799.76	811.87	792.30	806.44	773.92	764.83	794.51	791.81	819.01	829.33	827.01	836.35
Manufacturing	673.37	690.83	693.43	698.83	697.56	697.52	712.65	695.23	689.72	701.17	704.79	706.51	715.88	703.89	714.56
Durable goods.....	712.95	731.81	735.90	740.48	740.90	738.03	757.68	733.75	730.57	743.81	745.72	750.17	763.00	743.91	758.94
Wood products.....	526.65	533.44	542.44	535.79	543.04	533.13	540.14	522.35	514.90	532.34	537.20	541.68	553.88	543.84	539.75
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	700.78	713.34	734.01	719.84	715.03	698.37	709.35	685.93	680.81	708.51	711.49	723.78	741.75	731.02	739.34
Primary metals.....	815.78	842.94	839.36	859.58	843.47	858.26	857.75	839.38	827.32	835.06	845.38	835.64	850.85	846.58	840.76
Fabricated metal products.....	647.34	668.84	669.76	674.34	679.67	674.41	685.55	667.90	663.82	678.53	678.96	682.69	685.97	682.69	695.13
Machinery.....	716.55	728.99	725.02	733.55	745.12	744.54	768.10	736.52	740.46	749.63	750.90	746.17	750.19	758.02	751.06
Computer and electronic products.....	735.59	767.86	767.02	778.71	781.55	778.41	808.24	785.56	784.76	792.65	797.57	802.37	812.37	805.20	815.65
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	618.97	635.87	640.09	641.57	643.96	638.28	653.95	641.78	641.15	647.54	654.72	656.37	668.38	659.20	660.39
Transportation equipment.....	938.03	957.43	962.68	973.63	961.18	961.48	992.34	961.72	953.02	972.66	969.69	984.84	1,008.47	939.33	989.43
Furniture and related products.....	527.35	535.35	548.06	549.41	550.37	552.09	560.96	546.06	540.93	554.45	554.68	553.52	568.80	562.52	572.85
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	545.21	556.16	562.99	559.99	561.44	560.82	568.67	558.34	548.10	563.86	554.79	556.61	577.42	570.57	578.50
Nondurable goods.....	608.95	621.78	620.68	629.24	626.59	627.41	635.82	629.71	619.95	628.82	638.52	634.92	638.86	638.64	641.72
Food manufacturing.....	508.55	526.02	527.32	538.24	535.70	543.02	547.86	539.48	529.20	541.08	540.95	545.80	547.16	550.94	555.83
Beverages and tobacco products.....	751.54	741.31	747.68	744.79	745.38	746.20	740.94	718.59	709.24	745.15	774.90	761.78	757.95	763.83	733.24
Textile mills.....	498.47	509.41	519.50	514.93	516.65	513.42	524.15	523.74	521.24	520.09	525.20	519.47	526.58	519.43	523.91
Textile product mills.....	455.52	477.56	481.99	480.80	464.13	480.40	477.19	472.01	470.03	474.81	473.62	470.84	488.38	485.21	483.92
Apparel.....	366.17	387.27	388.29	388.33	395.38	390.66	390.49	406.54	399.26	394.83	403.92	408.03	413.87	412.17	412.52
Leather and allied products.....	441.96	445.50	460.18	441.58	452.80	443.51	452.79	449.44	445.61	449.96	447.50	463.34	454.86	447.01	450.58
Paper and paper products.....	764.04	772.26	778.16	787.71	778.30	777.96	783.89	772.65	754.77	775.43	792.36	789.66	795.63	802.23	797.22
Printing and related support activities.....	604.73	618.81	615.01	627.26	630.04	627.64	634.81	620.93	625.28	625.28	628.80	617.70	620.41	621.31	636.55
Petroleum and coal products.....	1,114.51	1,084.03	1,046.17	1,093.25	1,099.74	1,109.58	1,054.24	1,115.52	1,088.12	1,082.57	1,115.45	1,102.71	1,094.91	1,115.45	1,089.94
Chemicals.....	831.76	833.59	815.58	833.55	825.85	823.62	842.49	824.17	817.19	815.37	833.73	817.89	821.24	822.62	819.69
Plastics and rubber products.....	591.58	607.82	612.82	614.73	609.69	609.12	626.11	622.50	610.32	621.27	632.72	628.42	638.98	622.30	630.89
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	509.58	532.84	533.01	536.54	545.44	537.80	542.05	539.84	543.77	544.82	555.83	546.84	550.55	560.88	553.48
Trade, transportation, and utilities	498.43	514.61	520.67	523.15	523.82	515.70	517.78	513.57	514.89	518.35	526.81	522.81	529.87	538.10	532.56
Wholesale trade.....	685.00	718.30	719.34	723.51	734.98	728.08	731.12	723.75	727.65	729.20	751.91	738.42	743.79	760.03	749.48
Retail trade.....	377.58	383.16	387.43	388.62	386.08	379.36	384.06	378.16	376.51	380.93	387.09	384.38	388.51	393.82	388.51
Transportation and warehousing.....	618.58	637.14	650.89	649.62	652.00	648.51	648.14	639.77	637.57	646.12	647.96	645.84	659.27	665.95	670.58
Utilities.....	1,095.90	1,136.08	1,131.32	1,145.50	1,160.92	1,149.74	1,144.48	1,136.69	1,157.75	1,170.21	1,184.90	1,179.38	1,172.35	1,187.27	1,183.22
Information	805.00	850.81	856.34	868.48	878.53	856.49	864.32	863.01	866.32	864.14	880.62	857.52	860.11	885.21	864.09
Financial activities	645.10	672.40	665.17	673.31	699.61	683.16	689.87	688.65	695.24	695.79	719.56	693.67	699.89	718.69	697.93
Professional and business services	618.87	662.23	659.81	663.97	684.45	672.62	678.62	673.54	686.28	687.85	706.56	692.27	694.61	713.23	699.13
Education and health services	544.59	564.95	567.13	569.73	572.13	570.89	572.83	576.07	573.65	576.40	582.06	576.23	582.40	594.50	587.78
Leisure and hospitality	241.36	250.11	253.88	251.65	256.41	253.00	257.30	251.72	257.02	258.82	264.71	263.42	265.48	271.94	269.62
Other services	443.37	456.60	457.17	458.61	462.21	459.84	463.85	461.14	462.06	465.39	469.68	468.14	469.03	471.79	473.34

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	52.9	57.9	51.8	57.4	53.2				
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	59.4	60.1	56.5	57.4	56.3				
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	62.8	61.7	61.3	58.8	57.0				
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	64.0	62.6	62.2	62.1	62.2				
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	33.3	42.3	42.9	51.8	29.2				
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	31.0	33.3	38.1	37.5	33.3				
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	36.9	36.3	38.1	35.1	29.2				
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	39.9	36.3	33.3	32.7	33.3				

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 increasing and decreasing employment.

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

Data for the two most recent months are preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2007							2007							
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	
Total ²	4,149	4,176	4,170	4,095	4,280	4,186	4,146	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	
Industry															
Total private ²	3,666	3,702	3,683	3,627	3,810	3,711	3,671	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.1	
Construction.....	229	152	154	157	139	167	152	2.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.0	
Manufacturing.....	330	316	350	345	344	340	323	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	660	677	669	609	676	684	706	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	
Professional and business services.....	642	758	735	654	763	693	665	3.5	4.1	4.0	3.5	4.1	3.7	3.6	
Education and health services.....	670	685	706	703	711	717	701	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	
Leisure and hospitality.....	566	574	512	571	568	547	559	4.0	4.1	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	
Government.....	482	470	488	468	465	475	470	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	
Region³															
Northeast.....	717	703	675	674	732	741	681	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.6	
South.....	1,631	1,658	1,670	1,648	1,635	1,612	1,678	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	
Midwest.....	783	797	779	799	805	754	766	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	
West.....	1,011	1,027	1,038	970	1,106	1,120	1,024	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.2	

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							
	2007							2007							
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	
Total ²	4,815	4,815	4,832	4,982	4,741	4,802	4,741	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.4	
Industry															
Total private ²	4,509	4,416	4,423	4,503	4,335	4,443	4,318	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.7	
Construction.....	298	356	330	351	358	408	377	3.9	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.7	5.3	4.9	
Manufacturing.....	371	318	350	356	355	359	351	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,018	1,006	1,028	1,044	910	924	909	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.4	
Professional and business services.....	953	881	828	935	865	879	766	5.3	4.9	4.6	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.3	
Education and health services.....	518	497	507	507	493	502	507	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	
Leisure and hospitality.....	934	867	903	873	854	874	875	7.0	6.4	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.4	
Government.....	379	404	421	409	395	385	398	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	
Region³															
Northeast.....	709	740	759	705	684	750	756	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.9	
South.....	1,837	1,835	1,894	1,960	1,842	1,898	1,816	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.7	
Midwest.....	1,184	1,105	1,069	1,101	1,082	1,039	1,055	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	
West.....	1,156	1,157	1,122	1,143	1,117	1,135	1,125	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	

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

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

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

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

NOTE: The 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						
	2007							2007						
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P
Total ²	4,556	4,741	4,524	4,544	4,543	4,507	4,476	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2
Industry														
Total private ²	4,263	4,417	4,227	4,233	4,234	4,173	4,147	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6
Construction.....	322	344	360	346	363	384	383	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.0
Manufacturing.....	422	400	380	396	382	379	381	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	943	974	975	950	974	987	936	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5
Professional and business services.....	862	876	805	775	728	733	727	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1
Education and health services.....	419	429	414	437	473	414	431	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	835	846	861	833	850	837	826	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.1
Government.....	294	315	311	315	310	323	326	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Region³														
Northeast.....	675	667	640	642	634	622	660	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.6
South.....	1,763	1,829	1,904	1,798	1,699	1,744	1,745	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5
Midwest.....	1,054	1,006	981	1,024	1,033	1,014	1,021	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
West.....	1,041	1,165	1,040	1,062	1,191	1,149	1,073	3.4	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.9	3.7	3.5

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

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

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

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

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

^P = preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent						
	2007							2007						
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug. ^P
Total ²	2,705	2,763	2,637	2,686	2,627	2,640	2,594	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Industry														
Total private ²	2,571	2,591	2,486	2,530	2,475	2,493	2,443	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1
Construction.....	120	131	126	124	129	176	147	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.3	1.9
Manufacturing.....	212	216	199	216	195	186	203	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	606	608	600	606	618	572	556	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1
Professional and business services.....	486	461	418	424	411	418	396	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2
Education and health services.....	280	267	274	284	271	276	275	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	579	590	592	551	595	597	590	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.3
Government.....	139	155	153	157	152	148	150	.6	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7
Region³														
Northeast.....	322	352	350	331	380	314	327	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.3
South.....	1,152	1,150	1,163	1,162	1,049	1,097	1,094	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.2
Midwest.....	599	588	544	551	555	553	548	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
West.....	629	665	590	643	648	669	629	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0

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

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

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

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

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

^P = preliminary.

22. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: 10 largest counties, 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	-1.1
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.

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

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

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

Year	Average establishments	Average annual employment	Total annual wages (in thousands)	Average annual wage per employee	Average weekly wage
Total covered (UI and UCFE)					
1996	7,189,168	117,963,132	\$3,414,514,808	\$28,946	\$557
1997	7,369,473	121,044,432	3,674,031,718	30,353	584
1998	7,634,018	124,183,549	3,967,072,423	31,945	614
1999	7,820,860	127,042,282	4,235,579,204	33,340	641
2000	7,879,116	129,877,063	4,587,708,584	35,323	679
2001	7,984,529	129,635,800	4,695,225,123	36,219	697
2002	8,101,872	128,233,919	4,714,374,741	36,764	707
2003	8,228,840	127,795,827	4,826,251,547	37,765	726
2004	8,364,795	129,278,176	5,087,561,796	39,354	757
2005	8,571,144	131,571,623	5,351,949,496	40,677	782
UI covered					
1996	7,137,644	115,081,246	\$3,298,045,286	\$28,658	\$551
1997	7,317,363	118,233,942	3,553,933,885	30,058	578
1998	7,586,767	121,400,660	3,845,494,089	31,676	609
1999	7,771,198	124,255,714	4,112,169,533	33,094	636
2000	7,828,861	127,005,574	4,454,966,824	35,077	675
2001	7,933,536	126,883,182	4,560,511,280	35,943	691
2002	8,051,117	125,475,293	4,570,787,218	36,428	701
2003	8,177,087	125,031,551	4,676,319,378	37,401	719
2004	8,312,729	126,538,579	4,929,262,369	38,955	749
2005	8,518,249	128,837,948	5,188,301,929	40,270	774
Private industry covered					
1996	6,946,858	99,268,446	\$2,837,334,217	\$28,582	\$550
1997	7,121,182	102,175,161	3,071,807,287	30,064	578
1998	7,381,518	105,082,368	3,337,621,699	31,762	611
1999	7,560,567	107,619,457	3,577,738,557	33,244	639
2000	7,622,274	110,015,333	3,887,626,769	35,337	680
2001	7,724,965	109,304,802	3,952,152,155	36,157	695
2002	7,839,903	107,577,281	3,930,767,025	36,539	703
2003	7,963,340	107,065,553	4,015,823,311	37,508	721
2004	8,093,142	108,490,066	4,245,640,890	39,134	753
2005	8,294,662	110,611,016	4,480,311,193	40,505	779
State government covered					
1996	62,146	4,191,726	\$131,605,800	\$31,397	\$604
1997	65,352	4,214,451	137,057,432	32,521	625
1998	67,347	4,240,779	142,512,445	33,605	646
1999	70,538	4,296,673	149,011,194	34,681	667
2000	65,096	4,370,160	158,618,365	36,296	698
2001	64,583	4,452,237	168,358,331	37,814	727
2002	64,447	4,485,071	175,866,492	39,212	754
2003	64,467	4,481,845	179,528,728	40,057	770
2004	64,544	4,484,997	184,414,992	41,118	791
2005	66,278	4,527,514	191,281,126	42,249	812
Local government covered					
1996	128,640	11,621,074	\$329,105,269	\$28,320	\$545
1997	130,829	11,844,330	345,069,166	29,134	560
1998	137,902	12,077,513	365,359,945	30,251	582
1999	140,093	12,339,584	385,419,781	31,234	601
2000	141,491	12,620,081	408,721,690	32,387	623
2001	143,989	13,126,143	440,000,795	33,521	645
2002	146,767	13,412,941	464,153,701	34,605	665
2003	149,281	13,484,153	480,967,339	35,669	686
2004	155,043	13,563,517	499,206,488	36,805	708
2005	157,309	13,699,418	516,709,610	37,718	725
Federal government covered (UCFE)					
1996	51,524	2,881,887	\$116,469,523	\$40,414	\$777
1997	52,110	2,810,489	120,097,833	42,732	822
1998	47,252	2,782,888	121,578,334	43,688	840
1999	49,661	2,786,567	123,409,672	44,287	852
2000	50,256	2,871,489	132,741,760	46,228	889
2001	50,993	2,752,619	134,713,843	48,940	941
2002	50,755	2,758,627	143,587,523	52,050	1,001
2003	51,753	2,764,275	149,932,170	54,239	1,043
2004	52,066	2,739,596	158,299,427	57,782	1,111
2005	52,895	2,733,675	163,647,568	59,864	1,151

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

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

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

¹ Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2005.

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

² Includes data for unclassified establishments, not shown separately.

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

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2004	2005	Percent change, 2004-05
Metropolitan areas ⁴	\$40,917	\$42,253	3.3
Abilene, TX	27,103	27,876	2.9
Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastian, PR	18,579	18,717	0.7
Akron, OH	36,548	37,471	2.5
Albany, GA	30,930	31,741	2.6
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	38,557	39,201	1.7
Albuquerque, NM	34,530	35,665	3.3
Alexandria, LA	29,003	30,114	3.8
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	37,461	38,506	2.8
Altoona, PA	29,115	29,642	1.8
Amarillo, TX	30,780	31,954	3.8
Ames, IA	32,689	33,889	3.7
Anchorage, AK	40,652	41,712	2.6
Anderson, IN	31,719	31,418	-0.9
Anderson, SC	28,937	29,463	1.8
Ann Arbor, MI	44,926	45,820	2.0
Anniston-Oxford, AL	29,915	31,231	4.4
Appleton, WI	33,618	34,431	2.4
Asheville, NC	29,989	30,926	3.1
Athens-Clarke County, GA	31,702	32,512	2.6
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	43,250	44,595	3.1
Atlantic City, NJ	35,700	36,735	2.9
Auburn-Opelika, AL	28,785	29,196	1.4
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	33,513	34,588	3.2
Austin-Round Rock, TX	42,144	43,500	3.2
Bakersfield, CA	33,707	34,165	1.4
Baltimore-Towson, MD	41,815	43,486	4.0
Bangor, ME	29,882	30,707	2.8
Barnstable Town, MA	34,598	35,123	1.5
Baton Rouge, LA	33,162	34,523	4.1
Battle Creek, MI	36,576	37,994	3.9
Bay City, MI	32,386	33,572	3.7
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	34,675	36,530	5.3
Bellingham, WA	29,957	31,128	3.9
Bend, OR	30,084	31,492	4.7
Billings, MT	30,290	31,748	4.8
Binghamton, NY	32,168	33,290	3.5
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	37,983	39,353	3.6
Bismarck, ND	30,825	31,504	2.2
Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA	30,906	32,196	4.2
Bloomington, IN	29,288	30,080	2.7
Bloomington-Normal, IL	38,823	39,404	1.5
Boise City-Nampa, ID	33,614	34,623	3.0
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	52,976	54,199	2.3
Boulder, CO	47,264	49,115	3.9
Bowling Green, KY	30,695	31,306	2.0
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	35,599	36,467	2.4
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	67,223	71,095	5.8
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	24,222	24,893	2.8
Brunswick, GA	30,408	30,902	1.6
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	34,923	35,302	1.1
Burlington, NC	30,218	31,084	2.9
Burlington-South Burlington, VT	37,319	38,582	3.4
Canton-Massillon, OH	31,304	32,080	2.5
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	33,932	35,649	5.1
Carson City, NV	36,799	38,428	4.4
Casper, WY	32,284	34,810	7.8
Cedar Rapids, IA	36,546	37,902	3.7
Champaign-Urbana, IL	32,595	33,278	2.1
Charleston, WV	34,236	35,363	3.3
Charleston-North Charleston, SC	32,233	33,896	5.2
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	41,897	43,728	4.4
Charlottesville, VA	35,743	37,392	4.6
Chattanooga, TN-GA	32,701	33,743	3.2
Cheyenne, WY	31,007	32,208	3.9
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	45,181	46,609	3.2
Chico, CA	29,082	30,007	3.2
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	39,170	40,343	3.0
Clarksville, TN-KY	28,353	29,870	5.4
Cleveland, TN	31,529	32,030	1.6
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	39,172	39,973	2.0
Coeur d'Alene, ID	27,505	28,208	2.6
College Station-Bryan, TX	27,716	29,032	4.7
Colorado Springs, CO	36,318	37,268	2.6
Columbia, MO	30,462	31,263	2.6
Columbia, SC	32,619	33,386	2.4
Columbia, 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 workers¹ 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 workers¹ by metropolitan area — Continued

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2004	2005	Percent change, 2004-05
Ocean City, NJ	\$30,227	\$31,033	2.7
Odessa, TX	31,744	33,475	5.5
Ogden-Clearfield, UT	30,406	31,195	2.6
Oklahoma City, OK	32,328	33,142	2.5
Olympia, WA	35,033	36,230	3.4
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	35,208	36,329	3.2
Orlando, FL	35,041	36,466	4.1
Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	38,135	38,820	1.8
Owensboro, KY	30,606	31,379	2.5
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	42,805	44,597	4.2
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	37,912	38,287	1.0
Panama City-Lynn Haven, FL	30,257	31,894	5.4
Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH	30,427	30,747	1.1
Pascagoula, MS	32,323	34,735	7.5
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL	30,361	32,064	5.6
Peoria, IL	37,182	39,871	7.2
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	45,008	46,454	3.2
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	38,816	40,245	3.7
Pine Bluff, AR	29,892	30,794	3.0
Pittsburgh, PA	37,821	38,809	2.6
Pittsfield, MA	34,672	35,807	3.3
Pocatello, ID	26,784	27,686	3.4
Ponce, PR	19,430	19,660	1.2
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME	34,983	35,857	2.5
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	39,973	41,048	2.7
Port St. Lucie-Fort Pierce, FL	31,726	33,235	4.8
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	36,773	38,187	3.8
Prescott, AZ	27,906	29,295	5.0
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	36,841	37,796	2.6
Provo-Orem, UT	29,501	30,395	3.0
Pueblo, CO	30,463	30,165	-1.0
Punta Gorda, FL	29,998	31,937	6.5
Racine, WI	37,082	37,659	1.6
Raleigh-Cary, NC	38,450	39,465	2.6
Rapid City, SD	27,945	28,758	2.9
Reading, PA	35,414	36,210	2.2
Redding, CA	31,036	32,139	3.6
Reno-Sparks, NV	37,260	38,453	3.2
Richmond, VA	39,629	41,274	4.2
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	34,267	35,201	2.7
Roanoke, VA	32,801	32,987	0.6
Rochester, MN	40,176	41,296	2.8
Rochester, NY	37,243	37,991	2.0
Rockford, IL	34,150	35,652	4.4
Rocky Mount, NC	30,569	30,983	1.4
Rome, GA	32,930	33,896	2.9
Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA	41,317	42,800	3.6
Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI	36,322	36,325	0.0
St. Cloud, MN	31,693	31,705	0.0
St. George, UT	24,518	26,046	6.2
St. Joseph, MO-KS	29,047	30,009	3.3
St. Louis, MO-IL	38,640	39,985	3.5
Salem, OR	30,490	31,289	2.6
Salinas, CA	34,681	36,067	4.0
Salisbury, MD	31,118	32,240	3.6
Salt Lake City, UT	35,562	36,857	3.6
San Angelo, TX	28,990	29,530	1.9
San Antonio, TX	33,919	35,097	3.5
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	42,382	43,824	3.4
Sandusky, OH	32,586	32,631	0.1
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	55,793	58,634	5.1
San German-Cabo Rojo, PR	18,158	18,745	3.2
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	69,637	71,970	3.4
San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	23,219	23,952	3.2
San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA	32,942	33,759	2.5
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta, CA	37,471	39,080	4.3
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	37,386	38,016	1.7
Santa Fe, NM	32,590	33,253	2.0
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	38,512	40,017	3.9
Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice, FL	32,118	33,905	5.6
Savannah, GA	32,839	34,104	3.9
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA	31,329	32,057	2.3
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	45,095	46,644	3.4
Sheboygan, WI	34,844	35,067	0.6
Sherman-Denison, TX	31,623	32,800	3.7
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	31,435	31,962	1.7
Sioux City, IA-NE-SD	30,830	31,122	0.9
Sioux Falls, SD	32,030	33,257	3.8
South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI	33,812	34,086	0.8
Spartanburg, SC	34,984	35,526	1.5

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³		
	2004	2005	Percent change, 2004-05
Spokane, WA	\$31,643	\$32,621	3.1
Springfield, IL	38,256	39,299	2.7
Springfield, MA	35,793	36,791	2.8
Springfield, MO	29,298	30,124	2.8
Springfield, OH	30,287	30,814	1.7
State College, PA	33,042	34,109	3.2
Stockton, CA	34,175	35,030	2.5
Sumter, SC	26,770	27,469	2.6
Syracuse, NY	35,863	36,494	1.8
Tallahassee, FL	32,610	33,548	2.9
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	35,328	36,374	3.0
Terre Haute, IN	29,839	30,597	2.5
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR	30,185	31,302	3.7
Toledo, OH	35,122	35,848	2.1
Topeka, KS	32,071	33,303	3.8
Trenton-Ewing, NJ	50,467	52,034	3.1
Tucson, AZ	33,992	35,650	4.9
Tulsa, OK	34,014	35,211	3.5
Tuscaloosa, AL	32,223	34,124	5.9
Tyler, TX	33,704	34,731	3.0
Utica-Rome, NY	30,174	30,902	2.4
Valdosta, GA	24,779	25,712	3.8
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	37,118	38,431	3.5
Vero Beach, FL	31,812	32,591	2.4
Victoria, TX	33,316	34,327	3.0
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	36,228	36,387	0.4
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	33,458	34,580	3.4
Visalia-Porterville, CA	27,927	28,582	2.3
Waco, TX	30,709	32,325	5.3
Warner Robins, GA	34,535	36,762	6.4
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	53,134	55,525	4.5
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	32,322	33,123	2.5
Wausau, WI	32,399	33,259	2.7
Weirton-Stebenville, 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	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2007										
Civilian workers²	98.6	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.6	102.7	103.3	104.2	105.0	0.8	3.3
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	98.5	99.4	100.0	100.9	101.6	103.0	103.7	104.7	105.5	.8	3.8
Management, business, and financial.....	99.4	99.7	100.0	101.3	101.9	102.7	103.2	104.4	105.2	.8	3.2
Professional and related.....	98.1	99.3	100.0	100.7	101.4	103.2	104.0	104.9	105.7	.8	4.2
Sales and office.....	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.6	102.4	103.0	103.8	104.8	1.0	3.1
Sales and related.....	97.9	99.2	100.0	99.9	101.1	101.7	102.3	102.4	103.6	1.2	2.5
Office and administrative support.....	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.9	101.9	102.8	103.5	104.7	105.5	.8	3.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	98.8	99.5	100.0	100.8	102.0	103.0	103.6	104.1	105.1	1.0	3.0
Construction and extraction.....	98.5	99.4	100.0	100.7	102.0	103.0	103.7	104.3	105.7	1.3	3.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.9	102.0	103.0	103.6	103.7	104.4	.7	2.4
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	99.0	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.1	101.8	102.4	102.7	103.5	.8	2.4
Production.....	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.4	101.0	101.6	102.0	102.1	102.8	.7	1.8
Transportation and material moving.....	98.8	99.8	100.0	100.5	101.3	102.2	102.8	103.4	104.4	1.0	3.1
Service occupations.....	98.3	99.4	100.0	100.8	101.4	102.5	103.5	104.8	105.5	.7	4.0
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.3	101.3	102.0	102.5	102.9	103.9	1.0	2.6
Manufacturing.....	99.1	99.8	100.0	100.1	101.0	101.4	101.8	102.0	102.9	.9	1.9
Service-providing.....	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.9	101.6	102.9	103.5	104.4	105.2	.8	3.5
Education and health services.....	97.6	99.1	100.0	100.6	101.3	103.5	104.2	104.9	105.5	.6	4.1
Health care and social assistance.....	98.5	99.3	100.0	101.1	102.0	103.5	104.3	105.4	106.1	.7	4.0
Hospitals.....	98.2	99.3	100.0	101.2	101.9	103.2	104.0	105.1	105.7	.6	3.7
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	98.3	99.2	100.0	101.0	101.4	102.6	103.7	104.5	105.0	.5	3.6
Education services.....	97.0	99.0	100.0	100.2	100.7	103.4	104.1	104.5	104.9	.4	4.2
Elementary and secondary schools.....	96.7	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.5	104.2	104.6	105.0	.4	4.5
Public administration ³	97.5	99.0	100.0	100.6	101.2	102.4	103.8	105.6	106.6	.9	5.3
Private industry workers	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.5	103.2	104.0	104.9	.9	3.1
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	99.1	99.6	100.0	101.1	101.9	102.9	103.5	104.6	105.5	.9	3.5
Management, business, and financial.....	99.6	99.7	100.0	101.3	102.0	102.7	103.1	104.3	105.1	.8	3.0
Professional and related.....	98.8	99.5	100.0	101.0	101.8	103.1	103.9	104.9	105.9	1.0	4.0
Sales and office.....	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.6	102.3	102.9	103.7	104.7	1.0	3.1
Sales and related.....	97.9	99.2	100.0	99.9	101.1	101.7	102.3	102.4	103.6	1.2	2.5
Office and administrative support.....	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.9	102.7	103.4	104.5	105.4	.9	3.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.8	102.1	103.0	103.6	104.0	105.0	1.0	2.8
Construction and extraction.....	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.7	102.2	103.1	103.7	104.4	105.7	1.2	3.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	99.3	99.6	100.0	100.9	102.1	103.0	103.4	103.5	104.1	.6	2.0
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	99.0	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.1	101.7	102.3	102.5	103.3	.8	2.2
Production.....	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.4	101.0	101.6	102.0	102.1	102.8	.7	1.8
Transportation and material moving.....	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.4	101.2	102.0	102.6	103.1	104.1	1.0	2.9
Service occupations.....	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.5	102.3	103.1	104.5	105.2	.7	3.6
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries.....	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.3	101.3	102.0	102.5	102.9	103.9	1.0	2.6
Management, professional, and related.....	99.2	100.2	100.0	100.2	100.7	101.6	102.0	102.7	103.8	1.1	3.1
Sales and office.....	98.0	99.7	100.0	99.9	102.7	102.1	102.8	103.0	103.7	.7	1.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.9	102.7	103.3	104.0	105.3	1.2	3.3
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	99.2	99.8	100.0	100.3	101.0	101.6	102.0	102.1	102.9	.8	1.9
Construction.....	98.5	99.7	100.0	100.7	101.9	103.0	103.6	104.7	105.9	1.1	3.9
Manufacturing.....	99.1	99.8	100.0	100.1	101.0	101.4	101.8	102.0	102.9	.9	1.9
Management, professional, and related.....	98.9	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.5	101.3	101.4	102.0	103.3	1.3	2.8
Sales and office.....	98.7	99.9	100.0	99.5	102.8	101.3	102.1	102.4	103.2	.8	.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	99.2	99.5	100.0	100.1	100.8	101.5	102.1	101.7	102.4	.7	1.6
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	99.3	99.8	100.0	100.2	100.9	101.5	101.9	101.9	102.6	.7	1.7
Service-providing industries.....	98.9	99.5	100.0	101.0	101.8	102.7	103.4	104.3	105.2	.9	3.3
Management, professional, and related.....	99.1	99.5	100.0	101.3	102.2	103.2	103.8	105.0	105.9	.9	3.6
Sales and office.....	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.6	101.5	102.3	102.9	103.7	104.8	1.1	3.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	99.0	99.4	100.0	101.2	102.5	103.6	104.0	104.0	104.5	.5	2.0
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.3	101.9	102.6	103.0	104.0	1.0	2.7
Service occupations.....	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.5	102.3	103.1	104.5	105.3	.8	3.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	98.5	99.4	100.0	100.8	101.4	102.4	103.0	103.1	104.2	1.1	2.8

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	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
											June 2007
Wholesale trade.....	97.7	99.2	100.0	100.3	100.8	102.4	102.9	103.7	104.6	0.9	3.8
Retail trade.....	98.8	99.5	100.0	100.6	101.2	101.9	102.7	102.9	103.9	1.0	2.7
Transportation and warehousing.....	98.6	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.0	101.6	102.2	102.8	104.0	1.2	3.0
Utilities.....	99.3	99.5	100.0	107.8	109.3	110.1	110.4	102.8	104.7	1.8	-4.2
Information.....	99.2	99.5	100.0	100.9	102.1	103.0	103.2	104.3	105.6	1.2	3.4
Financial activities.....	99.4	99.2	100.0	101.2	101.8	102.1	102.5	104.2	104.6	.4	2.8
Finance and insurance.....	100.0	99.5	100.0	101.5	102.4	102.6	102.9	104.6	104.9	.3	2.4
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	96.7	98.6	100.0	99.8	99.3	100.2	100.8	102.2	103.0	.8	3.7
Professional and business services.....	99.5	99.6	100.0	101.1	102.2	102.9	103.5	104.7	105.9	1.1	3.6
Education and health services.....	98.4	99.3	100.0	101.0	101.8	103.2	104.1	105.1	105.7	.6	3.8
Education services.....	97.5	99.6	100.0	100.7	101.5	103.2	104.2	104.5	104.9	.4	3.3
Health care and social assistance.....	98.5	99.3	100.0	101.1	101.9	103.2	104.1	105.2	105.9	.7	3.9
Hospitals.....	98.2	99.2	100.0	101.3	102.0	103.2	103.9	105.0	105.6	.6	3.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.3	102.4	103.7	105.3	106.0	.7	4.6
Accommodation and food services.....	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.5	101.4	102.5	104.0	105.8	106.4	.6	4.9
Other services, except public administration.....	98.6	99.9	100.0	101.4	102.7	103.6	104.0	105.7	106.1	.4	3.3
State and local government workers.....	97.2	99.1	100.0	100.5	100.9	103.2	104.1	105.1	105.7	.6	4.8
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	97.3	99.0	100.0	100.3	100.8	103.3	104.0	104.9	105.4	.5	4.6
Professional and related.....	97.1	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.8	103.4	104.0	104.8	105.3	.5	4.5
Sales and office.....	97.6	99.3	100.0	100.9	101.5	103.3	104.1	105.6	106.2	.6	4.6
Office and administrative support.....	97.5	99.2	100.0	101.0	101.6	103.5	104.2	105.7	106.4	.7	4.7
Service occupations.....	96.7	99.1	100.0	100.6	101.2	103.1	104.5	105.4	106.3	.9	5.0
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	97.0	99.0	100.0	100.3	100.8	103.7	104.3	104.8	105.3	.5	4.5
Education services.....	96.9	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.5	104.1	104.6	105.0	.4	4.5
Schools.....	96.9	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.5	104.1	104.6	104.9	.3	4.4
Elementary and secondary schools.....	96.6	98.8	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.6	104.2	104.7	105.0	.3	4.5
Health care and social assistance.....	98.0	99.5	100.0	101.3	102.9	105.1	105.7	107.1	107.6	.5	4.6
Hospitals.....	98.0	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.3	103.3	104.3	105.6	106.3	.7	4.9
Public administration ³	97.5	99.0	100.0	100.6	101.2	102.4	103.8	105.6	106.6	.9	5.3

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	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2007										
Civilian workers¹	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.5	102.6	103.2	104.3	105.0	0.7	3.4
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	98.8	99.4	100.0	100.8	101.6	102.9	103.6	104.7	105.4	.7	3.7
Management, business, and financial.....	99.5	99.6	100.0	101.2	102.0	102.7	103.1	104.7	105.4	.7	3.3
Professional and related.....	98.3	99.3	100.0	100.6	101.4	103.1	103.8	104.7	105.3	.6	3.8
Sales and office.....	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.4	101.6	102.4	103.0	103.8	104.8	1.0	3.1
Sales and related.....	97.8	99.2	100.0	99.8	101.3	102.0	102.5	102.7	103.9	1.2	2.6
Office and administrative support.....	98.8	99.4	100.0	100.8	101.8	102.6	103.3	104.5	105.3	.8	3.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.7	103.4	104.3	105.1	.8	3.2
Construction and extraction.....	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.7	101.9	102.9	103.7	104.6	105.7	1.1	3.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.6	101.6	102.6	103.1	103.8	104.4	.6	2.8
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.2	101.9	102.5	103.2	103.9	.7	2.7
Production.....	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.2	101.8	102.3	103.2	103.6	.4	2.4
Transportation and material moving.....	98.9	99.7	100.0	100.5	101.2	102.1	102.7	103.3	104.2	.9	3.0
Service occupations.....	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.5	101.2	102.2	103.2	104.6	105.3	.7	4.1
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.3	102.9	103.9	104.7	.8	2.8
Manufacturing.....	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.7	101.7	101.9	102.3	103.3	103.9	.6	2.2
Service-providing.....	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.5	102.7	103.3	104.3	105.1	.8	3.5
Education and health services.....	98.0	99.1	100.0	100.4	101.1	103.1	103.8	104.4	104.9	.5	3.8
Health care and social assistance.....	98.5	99.2	100.0	100.8	101.8	103.2	104.1	105.1	105.9	.8	4.0
Hospitals.....	98.2	99.2	100.0	100.9	101.7	102.9	103.8	104.8	105.6	.8	3.8
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	98.4	99.1	100.0	100.7	101.2	102.2	103.3	104.1	104.7	.6	3.5
Education services.....	97.6	99.0	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.0	103.5	103.7	104.0	.3	3.5
Elementary and secondary schools.....	97.3	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.3	102.9	103.4	103.6	103.8	.2	3.5
Public administration ²	98.3	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.1	102.0	103.5	104.5	105.2	.7	4.1
Private industry workers.....	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.7	102.5	103.2	104.3	105.1	.8	3.3
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	99.2	99.6	100.0	101.1	102.0	103.0	103.6	104.9	105.8	.9	3.7
Management, business, and financial.....	99.7	99.5	100.0	101.3	102.2	102.8	103.1	104.7	105.5	.8	3.2
Professional and related.....	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.9	101.8	103.1	104.0	105.1	106.0	.9	4.1
Sales and office.....	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.4	101.6	102.4	103.0	103.8	104.8	1.0	3.1
Sales and related.....	97.8	99.2	100.0	99.8	101.3	102.0	102.6	102.8	104.0	1.2	2.7
Office and administrative support.....	99.0	99.4	100.0	100.9	101.9	102.6	103.3	104.5	105.4	.9	3.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.8	103.4	104.2	105.1	.9	3.2
Construction and extraction.....	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.7	102.0	103.0	103.7	104.7	105.8	1.1	3.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	99.1	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.6	102.6	103.0	103.7	104.2	.5	2.6
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.2	101.8	102.4	103.1	103.8	.7	2.6
Production.....	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.2	101.7	102.2	103.1	103.6	.5	2.4
Transportation and material moving.....	98.9	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.2	102.0	102.6	103.2	104.1	.9	2.9
Service occupations.....	99.0	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.3	102.0	102.9	104.6	105.3	.7	3.9
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries.....	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.3	102.9	103.9	104.7	.8	2.8
Management, professional, and related.....	98.8	99.7	100.0	101.1	101.7	102.4	102.8	104.4	105.3	.9	3.5
Sales and office.....	97.9	99.7	100.0	99.8	103.4	102.2	103.1	103.4	104.1	.7	.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	98.6	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.9	102.7	103.4	104.4	105.6	1.1	3.6
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.3	101.9	102.4	103.2	103.7	.5	2.4
Construction.....	98.3	99.4	100.0	100.6	102.0	102.9	103.7	104.9	106.0	1.0	3.9
Manufacturing.....	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.7	101.7	101.9	102.3	103.3	103.9	.6	2.2
Management, professional, and related.....	98.9	99.9	100.0	101.1	101.5	102.2	102.3	103.8	104.6	.8	3.1
Sales and office.....	98.6	100.0	100.0	99.5	103.8	101.1	102.0	102.4	103.2	.8	-.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	98.6	99.1	100.0	100.9	101.7	102.3	103.0	103.8	104.3	.5	2.6
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.3	101.8	102.3	103.1	103.6	.5	2.3
Service-providing industries.....	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.6	103.3	104.4	105.3	.9	3.5
Management, professional, and related.....	99.2	99.6	100.0	101.1	102.0	103.1	103.7	105.0	105.9	.9	3.8
Sales and office.....	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.4	102.4	102.9	103.8	104.9	1.1	3.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	98.9	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.8	103.0	103.4	103.9	104.3	.4	2.5
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	98.9	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.0	101.7	102.4	103.0	104.0	1.0	3.0
Service occupations.....	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.3	102.0	102.9	104.6	105.3	.7	3.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	98.4	99.5	100.0	100.4	100.9	102.1	102.7	103.2	104.3	1.1	3.4

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2005			2006				2007		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2007										
Wholesale trade.....	97.4	99.0	100.0	100.2	100.7	102.7	103.0	103.8	104.8	1.0	4.1
Retail trade.....	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.5	100.9	101.9	102.8	103.1	104.2	1.1	3.3
Transportation and warehousing.....	98.8	99.9	100.0	100.1	100.7	101.4	101.9	102.5	103.7	1.2	3.0
Utilities.....	99.2	99.5	100.0	100.8	102.1	103.0	103.5	104.3	105.5	1.2	3.3
Information.....	99.2	99.3	100.0	101.0	101.7	102.6	102.4	103.8	104.9	1.1	3.1
Financial activities.....	99.8	99.4	100.0	101.3	102.3	102.5	102.8	104.7	104.9	.2	2.5
Finance and insurance.....	100.7	99.7	100.0	101.6	102.8	102.9	103.2	105.4	105.5	.1	2.6
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	96.2	98.3	100.0	99.8	99.9	100.8	101.4	101.6	102.4	.8	2.5
Professional and business services.....	99.7	99.7	100.0	101.0	102.3	103.0	103.5	104.8	105.9	1.0	3.5
Education and health services.....	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.7	101.6	103.0	104.0	104.8	105.6	.8	3.9
Education services.....	97.8	99.7	100.0	100.7	101.4	103.1	104.1	104.2	104.6	.4	3.2
Health care and social assistance.....	98.6	99.2	100.0	100.7	101.6	103.0	103.9	104.9	105.8	.9	4.1
Hospitals.....	98.1	99.1	100.0	100.9	101.8	102.9	103.7	104.6	105.4	.8	3.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	98.8	99.5	100.0	100.6	101.3	102.3	103.7	105.7	106.4	.7	5.0
Accommodation and food services.....	98.3	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.3	102.2	103.8	106.0	106.5	.5	5.1
Other services, except public administration.....	98.4	99.8	100.0	101.3	102.6	103.4	103.8	105.7	106.1	.4	3.4
State and local government workers.....	97.8	99.1	100.0	100.3	100.8	102.8	103.5	104.1	104.6	.5	3.8
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	97.8	99.0	100.0	100.2	100.7	102.9	103.5	104.0	104.3	.3	3.6
Professional and related.....	97.7	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.7	103.0	103.6	103.9	104.2	.3	3.5
Sales and office.....	98.0	99.4	100.0	100.6	101.2	102.6	103.2	104.5	104.8	.3	3.6
Office and administrative support.....	97.9	99.3	100.0	100.7	101.4	102.7	103.4	104.7	105.0	.3	3.6
Service occupations.....	97.7	99.3	100.0	100.3	100.8	102.4	103.9	104.5	105.2	.7	4.4
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	97.6	99.0	100.0	100.2	100.7	103.1	103.6	104.0	104.2	.2	3.5
Education services.....	97.5	98.9	100.0	100.1	100.4	103.0	103.4	103.7	103.9	.2	3.5
Schools.....	97.5	98.9	100.0	100.1	100.4	103.0	103.4	103.6	103.9	.3	3.5
Elementary and secondary schools.....	97.2	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.3	103.0	103.4	103.6	103.8	.2	3.5
Health care and social assistance.....	98.5	99.4	100.0	101.0	103.0	104.8	105.5	106.6	107.2	.6	4.1
Hospitals.....	98.6	99.4	100.0	100.9	101.4	103.1	104.4	105.7	106.5	.8	5.0
Public administration ²	98.3	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.1	102.0	103.5	104.5	105.2	.7	4.1

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2005			2006				2007		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2007										
Civilian workers.....	98.3	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.6	102.8	103.6	104.0	105.1	1.1	3.4
Private industry workers.....	99.0	99.7	100.0	101.0	101.7	102.5	103.1	103.2	104.3	1.1	2.6
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	99.0	99.8	100.0	101.3	101.8	102.8	103.4	103.8	104.9	1.1	3.0
Sales and office.....	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.8	101.6	102.0	102.9	103.4	104.3	.9	2.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	99.3	99.8	100.0	101.1	102.7	103.5	104.0	103.4	104.8	1.4	2.0
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.1	101.0	101.6	102.0	101.2	102.4	1.2	1.4
Service occupations.....	98.9	99.5	100.0	101.5	102.2	103.0	103.6	104.2	105.1	.9	2.8
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	99.6	100.4	100.0	99.6	100.4	101.3	101.7	100.9	102.2	1.3	1.8
Manufacturing.....	99.4	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.7	100.5	100.8	99.6	101.0	1.4	1.3
Service-providing.....	98.7	99.4	100.0	101.5	102.3	103.0	103.7	104.1	105.2	1.1	2.8
State and local government workers.....	96.0	99.0	100.0	100.7	101.3	104.1	105.2	107.0	108.0	.9	6.6

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	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2007										
COMPENSATION											
Workers by bargaining status¹											
Union.....	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.5	101.8	102.4	103.0	102.7	103.9	1.2	2.1
Goods-producing.....	98.8	99.6	100.0	99.9	101.2	101.8	102.2	101.5	102.8	1.3	1.6
Manufacturing.....	99.1	99.7	100.0	99.3	100.1	100.5	100.8	99.2	100.0	.8	-.1
Service-providing.....	98.8	99.6	100.0	101.0	102.2	102.9	103.6	103.7	104.7	1.0	2.4
Nonunion.....	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.7	102.6	103.2	104.2	105.1	.9	3.3
Goods-producing.....	99.0	99.9	100.0	100.5	101.4	102.0	102.5	103.3	104.2	.9	2.8
Manufacturing.....	99.1	99.8	100.0	100.3	101.3	101.7	102.1	102.8	103.7	.9	2.4
Service-providing.....	98.9	99.4	100.0	101.0	101.8	102.7	103.4	104.4	105.3	.9	3.4
Workers by region¹											
Northeast.....	98.5	99.2	100.0	100.9	101.8	102.5	103.3	104.0	105.1	1.1	3.2
South.....	99.3	99.7	100.0	101.0	101.6	102.8	103.5	104.3	105.3	1.0	3.6
Midwest.....	98.4	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.7	102.3	102.8	103.3	104.2	.9	2.5
West.....	99.3	99.7	100.0	100.6	101.8	102.5	103.0	104.2	104.9	.7	3.0
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers by bargaining status¹											
Union.....	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.3	101.2	101.7	102.3	102.8	103.7	.9	2.5
Goods-producing.....	98.5	99.2	100.0	100.5	101.6	101.9	102.3	102.7	103.6	.9	2.0
Manufacturing.....	98.3	99.0	100.0	100.6	101.2	101.4	101.7	102.0	102.5	.5	1.3
Service-providing.....	99.0	99.7	100.0	100.1	100.9	101.6	102.2	102.9	103.8	.9	2.9
Nonunion.....	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.8	102.7	103.3	104.5	105.3	.8	3.4
Goods-producing.....	98.7	99.6	100.0	100.7	101.9	102.4	103.0	104.2	105.0	.8	3.0
Manufacturing.....	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.0	102.5	103.6	104.2	.6	2.4
Service-providing.....	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.7	103.4	104.6	105.4	.8	3.6
Workers by region¹											
Northeast.....	98.6	99.2	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.5	103.1	104.0	105.0	1.0	3.2
South.....	99.3	99.7	100.0	101.0	101.6	102.9	103.6	104.6	105.6	1.0	3.9
Midwest.....	98.2	99.4	100.0	100.4	101.4	102.0	102.6	103.6	104.4	.8	3.0
West.....	99.3	99.6	100.0	100.7	102.1	102.7	103.2	104.8	105.4	.6	3.2

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

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

34. National Compensation Survey: Retirement benefits in private industry by access, participation, and selected series, 2003–2007

Series	Year				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ¹
All retirement					
Percentage of workers with access					
All workers.....	57	59	60	60	61
White-collar occupations ²	67	69	70	69	-
Management, professional, and related.....	-	-	-	-	76
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	64
Blue-collar occupations ²	59	59	60	62	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	61
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	65
Service occupations.....	28	31	32	34	36
Full-time.....	67	68	69	69	70
Part-time.....	24	27	27	29	31
Union.....	86	84	88	84	84
Non-union.....	54	56	56	57	58
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	45	46	46	47	47
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	76	77	78	77	76
Goods-producing industries.....	70	70	71	73	70
Service-providing industries.....	53	55	56	56	58
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	42	44	44	44	45
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	75	77	78	78	78
Percentage of workers participating					
All workers.....	49	50	50	51	51
White-collar occupations ²	59	61	61	60	-
Management, professional, and related.....	-	-	-	-	69
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	54
Blue-collar occupations ²	50	50	51	52	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	51
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	54
Service occupations.....	21	22	22	24	25
Full-time.....	58	60	60	60	60
Part-time.....	18	20	19	21	23
Union.....	83	81	85	80	81
Non-union.....	45	47	46	47	47
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	35	36	35	36	36
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	70	71	71	70	69
Goods-producing industries.....	63	63	64	64	61
Service-providing industries.....	45	47	47	47	48
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	35	37	37	37	37
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	65	67	67	67	66
Take-up rate (all workers)³.....	-	-	85	85	84
Defined Benefit					
Percentage of workers with access					
All workers.....	20	21	22	21	21
White-collar occupations ²	23	24	25	23	-
Management, professional, and related.....	-	-	-	-	29
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	19
Blue-collar occupations ²	24	26	26	25	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	26
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	26
Service occupations.....	8	6	7	8	8
Full-time.....	24	25	25	24	24
Part-time.....	8	9	10	9	10
Union.....	74	70	73	70	69
Non-union.....	15	16	16	15	15
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	12	11	12	11	11
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	34	35	35	34	33
Goods-producing industries.....	31	32	33	32	29
Service-providing industries.....	17	18	19	18	19
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	9	9	10	9	9
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	34	35	37	35	34

See footnotes at end of table.

**34. Continued—National Compensation Survey: Retirement benefits in private industry
by access, participation, and selected series, 2003–2007**

Series	Year				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ¹
Percentage of workers participating					
All workers.....	20	21	21	20	20
White-collar occupations ²	22	24	24	22	-
Management, professional, and related.....	-	-	-	-	28
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	17
Blue-collar occupations ²	24	25	26	25	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	25
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	25
Service occupations.....	7	6	7	7	7
Full-time.....	24	24	25	23	23
Part-time.....	8	9	9	8	9
Union.....	72	69	72	68	67
Non-union.....	15	15	15	14	15
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	11	11	11	10	10
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	33	35	34	33	32
Goods-producing industries.....	31	31	32	31	28
Service-providing industries.....	16	18	18	17	18
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	8	9	9	9	9
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	33	34	36	33	32
Take-up rate (all workers)³.....	-	-	97	96	95
Defined Contribution					
Percentage of workers with access					
All workers.....	51	53	53	54	55
White-collar occupations ²	62	64	64	65	-
Management, professional, and related.....	-	-	-	-	71
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	60
Blue-collar occupations ²	49	49	50	53	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	51
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	56
Service occupations.....	23	27	28	30	32
Full-time.....	60	62	62	63	64
Part-time.....	21	23	23	25	27
Union.....	45	48	49	50	49
Non-union.....	51	53	54	55	56
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	40	41	41	43	44
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	67	68	69	69	69
Goods-producing industries.....	60	60	61	63	62
Service-providing industries.....	48	50	51	52	53
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	38	40	40	41	42
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	65	68	69	70	70
Percentage of workers participating					
All workers.....	40	42	42	43	43
White-collar occupations ²	51	53	53	53	-
Management, professional, and related.....	-	-	-	-	60
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	47
Blue-collar occupations ²	38	38	38	40	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	40
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	41
Service occupations.....	16	18	18	20	20
Full-time.....	48	50	50	51	50
Part-time.....	14	14	14	16	18
Union.....	39	42	43	44	41
Non-union.....	40	42	41	43	43
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	29	30	29	31	30
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	57	59	59	58	57
Goods-producing industries.....	49	49	50	51	49
Service-providing industries.....	37	40	39	40	41
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	31	32	32	33	33
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	51	53	53	54	53
Take-up rate (all workers)³.....	-	-	78	79	77

See footnotes at end of table.

**34. Continued—National Compensation Survey: Retirement benefits in private industry
by access, participation, and selected series, 2003–2007**

Series	Year				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ¹
Employee Contribution Requirement					
Employee contribution required.....	-	-	61	61	65
Employee contribution not required.....	-	-	31	33	35
Not determinable.....	-	-	8	6	0
Percent of establishments					
Offering retirement plans.....	47	48	51	48	46
Offering defined benefit plans.....	10	10	11	10	10
Offering defined contribution plans.....	45	46	48	47	44

¹ The 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) replaced the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System. Estimates for goods-producing and service-providing (formerly service-producing) industries are considered comparable. Also introduced was the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) to replace the 1990 Census of Population system. Only service occupations are considered comparable.

² The white-collar and blue-collar occupation series were discontinued effective 2007.

³ 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.

Table 35. National Compensation Survey: Health insurance benefits in private industry by access, participation, and selected series, 2003-2007

Series	Year				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ¹
Medical insurance					
Percentage of workers with access					
All workers.....	60	69	70	71	71
White-collar occupations ²	65	76	77	77	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	85
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	71
Blue-collar occupations ²	64	76	77	77	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	76
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	78
Service occupations.....	38	42	44	45	46
Full-time.....	73	84	85	85	85
Part-time.....	17	20	22	22	24
Union.....	67	89	92	89	88
Non-union.....	59	67	68	68	69
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	51	57	58	57	57
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	74	86	87	88	87
Goods-producing industries.....	68	83	85	86	85
Service-providing industries.....	57	65	66	66	67
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	49	58	59	59	59
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	72	82	84	84	84
Percentage of workers participating					
All workers.....	45	53	53	52	52
White-collar occupations ²	50	59	58	57	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	67
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	48
Blue-collar occupations ²	51	60	61	60	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	61
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	60
Service occupations.....	22	24	27	27	28
Full-time.....	56	66	66	64	64
Part-time.....	9	11	12	13	12
Union.....	60	81	83	80	78
Non-union.....	44	50	49	49	49
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	35	40	39	38	37
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	61	71	72	71	70
Goods-producing industries.....	57	69	70	70	68
Service-providing industries.....	42	48	48	47	47
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	36	43	43	43	42
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	55	64	65	63	62
Take-up rate (all workers)³.....	-	-	75	74	73
Dental					
Percentage of workers with access					
All workers.....	40	46	46	46	46
White-collar occupations ²	47	53	54	53	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	62
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	47
Blue-collar occupations ²	40	47	47	46	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	43
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	49
Service occupations.....	22	25	25	27	28
Full-time.....	49	56	56	55	56
Part-time.....	9	13	14	15	16
Union.....	57	73	73	69	68
Non-union.....	38	43	43	43	44
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	30	34	34	34	34
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	55	63	62	62	61
Goods-producing industries.....	48	56	56	56	54
Service-providing industries.....	37	43	43	43	44
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	27	31	31	31	30
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	55	64	65	64	64

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 35. Continued—National Compensation Survey: Health insurance benefits in private industry by access, participation, and selected series, 2003-2007

Series	Year				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ¹
Percentage of workers participating					
All workers.....	32	37	36	36	36
White-collar occupations ²	37	43	42	41	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	51
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	33
Blue-collar occupations ²	33	40	39	38	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	36
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	38
Service occupations.....	15	16	17	18	20
Full-time.....	40	46	45	44	44
Part-time.....	6	8	9	10	9
Union.....	51	68	67	63	62
Non-union.....	30	33	33	33	33
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	22	26	24	23	23
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	47	53	52	52	51
Goods-producing industries.....	42	49	49	49	45
Service-providing industries.....	29	33	33	32	33
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	21	24	24	24	24
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	44	52	51	50	49
Take-up rate (all workers)³.....	-	-	78	78	77
Vision care					
Percentage of workers with access.....	25	29	29	29	29
Percentage of workers participating.....	19	22	22	22	22
Outpatient Prescription drug coverage					
Percentage of workers with access.....	-	-	64	67	68
Percentage of workers participating.....	-	-	48	49	49
Percent of establishments offering healthcare benefits	58	61	63	62	60
Percentage of medical premium paid by Employer and Employee					
Single coverage					
Employer share.....	82	82	82	82	81
Employee share.....	18	18	18	18	19
Family coverage					
Employer share.....	70	69	71	70	71
Employee share.....	30	31	29	30	29

¹ The 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) replaced the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System. Estimates for goods-producing and service-providing (formerly service-producing) industries are considered comparable. Also introduced was the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) to replace the 1990 Census of Population system. Only service occupations are considered comparable.

² The white-collar and blue-collar occupation series were discontinued effective 2007.

³ 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.

Table 36. National Compensation Survey: Percent of workers in private industry with access to selected benefits, 2003-2007

Benefit	Year				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Life insurance.....	50	51	52	52	58
Short-term disability insurance.....	39	39	40	39	39
Long-term disability insurance.....	30	30	30	30	31
Long-term care insurance.....	11	11	11	12	12
Flexible work place.....	4	4	4	4	5
Section 125 cafeteria benefits					
Flexible benefits.....	-	-	17	17	17
Dependent care reimbursement account.....	-	-	29	30	31
Healthcare reimbursement account.....	-	-	31	32	33
Health Savings Account.....	-	-	5	6	8
Employee assistance program.....	-	-	40	40	42
Paid leave					
Holidays.....	79	77	77	76	77
Vacations.....	79	77	77	77	77
Sick leave.....	-	59	58	57	57
Personal leave.....	-	-	36	37	38
Family leave					
Paid family leave.....	-	-	7	8	8
Unpaid family leave.....	-	-	81	82	83
Employer assistance for child care.....	18	14	14	15	15
Nonproduction bonuses.....	49	47	47	46	47

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

37. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

Measure	Annual average		2006					2007					
	2005	2006	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Ju
Number of stoppages:													
Beginning in period.....	22	20	4	1	3	1	0	0	1	2	3	0	
In effect during period.....	24	23	6	6	5	5	3	2	2	3	4	0	
Workers involved:													
Beginning in period (in thousands).....	99.6	70.1	19.6	3.9	15.0	1.9	.0	.0	2.8	7.8	5.5	.0	
In effect during period (in thousands).....	102.2	191.0	25.8	22.2	19.9	20.6	16.3	3.7	4.6	9.6	12.0	.0	
Days idle:													
Number (in thousands).....	1,736.1	2,687.5	215.4	247.7	342.7	349.2	326.0	58.8	73.4	142.8	101.1	.0	
Percent of estimated working time ¹.....	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	0	0	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.

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	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items.....	195.3	201.6	203.9	202.9	201.8	201.5	201.8	202.416	203.499	205.352	206.686	207.949	208.352	208.299	207.917
All items (1967 = 100).....	585.0	603.9	610.9	607.9	604.6	603.6	604.5	606.348	609.594	615.145	619.140	622.921	624.129	623.970	622.827
Food and beverages.....	191.2	195.7	196.0	196.7	197.5	197.2	197.4	199.198	200.402	200.869	201.292	202.225	202.885	203.533	204.289
Food.....	190.7	195.2	195.5	196.2	197.1	196.8	197.0	198.812	200.000	200.403	200.820	201.791	202.441	203.121	203.885
Food at home.....	189.8	193.1	193.1	194.1	195.1	194.3	194.3	196.671	198.193	198.766	199.020	200.334	200.950	201.401	202.126
Cereals and bakery products.....	209.0	212.8	214.6	213.6	214.6	214.5	214.8	216.276	219.041	218.458	220.494	220.939	222.605	223.297	223.981
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	184.7	186.6	187.1	188.0	188.1	188.4	188.6	189.609	190.491	192.508	193.665	195.886	197.175	196.690	197.204
Dairy and related products ¹	182.4	181.4	180.0	179.9	182.0	180.6	181.0	183.453	183.779	185.724	185.821	187.266	191.435	197.899	201.739
Fruits and vegetables.....	241.4	252.9	249.2	258.2	261.6	256.8	257.2	262.949	268.565	263.910	261.967	264.710	258.337	254.616	252.845
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	144.4	147.4	146.9	147.5	148.3	148.9	148.5	151.127	151.716	153.894	151.799	152.869	153.104	153.384	154.791
Other foods at home.....	167.0	169.6	170.6	169.8	170.1	169.2	168.7	170.878	171.483	171.819	172.633	172.675	173.790	174.440	174.686
Sugar and sweets.....	165.2	171.5	173.5	172.1	172.5	172.7	172.4	175.151	174.300	174.633	175.932	175.453	176.665	178.235	178.256
Fats and oils.....	167.7	168.0	167.5	167.9	169.1	168.1	166.7	170.152	171.667	170.851	169.817	171.495	171.581	173.691	174.251
Other foods.....	182.5	185.0	186.1	185.0	185.2	184.0	183.5	185.499	186.358	186.962	188.103	187.921	189.353	189.518	189.781
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	111.3	113.9	113.8	114.2	113.7	113.8	115.1	114.655	114.939	114.331	115.310	114.692	116.101	115.017	116.072
Food away from home ¹	193.4	199.4	200.2	200.5	201.1	201.6	202.2	203.171	203.909	204.082	204.725	205.233	205.934	206.931	207.756
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	131.3	136.6	137.3	137.6	138.0	138.6	139.1	140.919	141.626	141.366	143.155	143.160	143.157	144.785	145.376
Alcoholic beverages.....	195.9	200.7	201.2	201.4	201.9	201.6	201.1	202.968	204.385	205.663	206.166	206.599	207.383	207.624	208.264
Housing.....	195.7	203.2	205.1	205.0	204.4	204.5	204.8	206.057	207.177	208.080	208.541	208.902	210.649	211.286	211.098
Shelter.....	224.4	232.1	234.2	233.9	234.8	234.9	235.1	236.504	237.972	238.980	239.735	239.877	240.980	242.067	242.238
Rent of primary residence.....	217.3	225.1	226.2	227.1	228.0	228.9	230.0	230.806	231.739	232.495	232.980	233.549	234.071	234.732	235.311
Lodging away from home.....	130.3	136.0	141.1	135.0	135.7	130.7	127.7	133.633	139.160	142.247	144.832	144.112	148.622	153.016	150.236
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	230.2	238.2	239.7	240.4	241.3	242.1	242.8	243.345	244.200	244.602	244.993	245.236	245.690	246.149	246.815
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	117.6	116.5	116.2	116.4	116.2	118.3	117.1	117.417	117.320	117.333	116.386	116.386	117.106	116.577	116.926
Fuels and utilities.....	179.0	194.7	199.0	199.6	190.1	190.6	192.6	194.378	194.890	196.414	196.393	198.574	206.199	206.140	204.334
Fuels.....	161.6	177.1	181.5	182.0	171.5	172.1	174.2	175.718	176.092	177.635	177.515	179.798	188.404	187.624	185.453
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	208.6	234.9	245.3	237.1	227.9	227.2	233.2	227.930	231.800	236.863	240.090	241.473	241.589	245.680	246.542
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	166.5	182.1	186.4	187.4	176.4	177.0	179.0	181.064	181.232	182.624	182.283	184.737	193.911	193.184	190.710
Household furnishings and operations.....	126.1	127.0	127.1	127.1	127.4	127.2	127.0	127.093	127.495	127.655	127.423	127.309	127.361	126.894	126.520
Apparel.....	119.5	119.5	116.1	121.7	123.3	121.7	118.6	115.988	119.017	122.582	122.934	121.452	117.225	113.500	114.439
Men's and boys' apparel.....	116.1	114.1	110.8	114.4	116.4	115.6	113.2	110.327	111.233	113.685	115.190	114.342	110.869	109.588	109.032
Women's and girls' apparel.....	110.8	110.7	105.7	114.6	116.4	113.9	110.2	105.891	110.871	116.911	117.118	114.444	107.826	101.291	103.237
Infants' and toddlers' apparel ¹	116.7	116.5	115.6	116.5	119.4	117.6	114.1	112.444	115.416	117.996	115.489	113.632	111.546	108.759	110.221
Footwear.....	122.6	123.5	120.6	124.2	125.6	124.5	123.0	120.915	121.930	123.505	123.672	123.041	120.602	119.375	120.329
Transportation.....	173.9	180.9	188.5	180.6	174.8	173.9	175.4	174.463	174.799	180.346	185.231	189.961	189.064	187.690	184.480
Private transportation.....	170.2	177.0	184.5	176.5	170.7	170.0	171.8	170.562	170.775	176.468	181.478	186.376	185.175	183.619	180.408
New and used motor vehicles ²	95.6	95.6	95.5	95.3	95.2	94.9	94.8	94.840	94.591	94.493	94.307	93.981	93.842	93.961	94.121
New vehicles.....	137.9	137.6	136.4	136.3	136.8	136.8	137.1	137.603	137.340	137.228	136.963	136.295	135.820	135.415	135.204
Used cars and trucks ¹	139.4	140.0	142.4	141.0	139.3	137.3	136.2	135.257	134.597	134.382	134.363	134.481	135.067	136.024	137.138
Motor fuel.....	195.7	221.0	254.4	221.0	193.8	191.4	199.3	193.900	195.377	220.515	242.944	265.781	260.655	252.909	238.194
Gasoline (all types).....	194.7	219.9	253.2	219.0	192.7	190.3	198.1	192.806	194.282	219.473	241.897	264.830	259.686	251.883	237.108
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	111.9	117.3	118.2	118.7	118.9	119.5	119.5	119.759	120.196	120.485	120.714	120.990	120.885	121.514	121.730
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	206.9	215.6	216.2	217.0	218.5	218.8	218.8	219.262	220.530	221.160	221.508	221.999	222.553	223.487	224.019
Public transportation.....	217.3	226.6	234.3	229.5	226.9	220.4	217.8	221.403	224.061	225.893	227.567	228.251	233.389	235.767	233.112
Medical care.....	323.2	336.2	337.7	338.3	339.3	340.1	340.1	343.510	346.457	347.172	348.225	349.087	349.510	351.643	352.961
Medical care commodities.....	276.0	285.9	287.6	288.1	288.1	286.6	285.9	288.088	287.703	286.940	288.349	288.661	288.508	290.257	291.164
Medical care services.....	336.7	350.6	352.1	352.7	354.0	355.6	356.0	359.757	363.908	365.164	366.070	367.127	367.758	370.008	371.461
Professional services.....	281.7	289.3	290.2	290.6	291.4	291.9	292.4	295.219	298.393	298.990	299.248	299.700	300.052	301.131	302.259
Hospital and related services.....	439.9	468.1	471.1	472.0	474.2	477.7	477.2	482.258	487.881	490.104	492.110	494.122	494.916	499.400	501.026
Recreation ²	109.4	110.9	111.3	111.1	111.2	111.2	110.8	111.012	111.174	111.244	111.481	111.659	111.563	111.347	111.139
Video and audio ^{1,2}	104.2	104.6	104.7	104.5	104.1	103.7	102.8	102.784	103.144	102.886	103.181	103.560	103.416	102.779	102.311
Education and communication ²	113.7	116.8	117.5	118.4	118.5	118.1	118.0	117.815	117.971	118.231	118.301	118.787	118.734	119.025	120.311
Education ²	152.7	162.1	163.9	166.6	167.1	167.4	167.6	167.624	167.927	168.114	168.152	168.403	168.601	169.490	172.873
Educational books and supplies.....	365.6	388.9	391.3	393.9	398.4	398.5	399.5	405.668	407.809	413.665	414.217	414.694	415.635	418.394	427.425
Tuition, other school fees, and child care.....	440.9	468.1	473.4	481.7	482.9	483.7	484.0	483.705	484.459	484.532	484.601	485.337	485.868	488.382	498.071
Communication ^{1,2}	84.7	84.1	84.3	84.2	84.0	83.3	83.1	82.778	82.845	83.122	83.203	83.772	83.594	83.553	83.655
Information and information processing ^{1,2}	82.6	81.7	81.8	81.7	81.5	80.8	80.6	80.246	80.311	80.601	80.683	81.151	80.880	80.840	80.944
Telephone services ^{1,2}	94.9	95.8	95.9	96.1	96.8	96.5	96.8	96.898	97.096	97.514	97.617	98.491	98.485	98.570	98.813
Information and information processing other than telephone services ^{1,4}	13.6	12.5	12.5	12.3	11.9	11.4	11.2	10.900	10.853	10.860	10.869	10.787	10.597	10.528	10.487
Personal computers and peripheral equipment ^{1,2}	12.8	10.8	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.259	10.174	10.191	10.172	9.971	9.700	9.601	9.524
Other goods and services.....															

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	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Miscellaneous personal services.....	303.0	313.6	314.4	316.4	317.6	318.2	318.7	320.047	320.725	321.299	323.321	324.661	325.259	324.579	325.566
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	160.2	164.0	166.6	164.4	162.5	161.8	162.1	161.978	162.890	165.710	167.777	169.767	168.921	167.938	166.955
Food and beverages.....	191.2	195.7	196.0	196.7	197.5	197.2	197.4	199.198	200.402	200.869	201.292	202.225	202.885	203.533	204.289
Commodities less food and beverages.....	142.5	145.9	149.4	146.0	143.0	142.1	142.5	141.529	142.290	146.037	148.749	151.136	149.669	148.016	146.317
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	168.4	176.7	184.5	177.7	171.2	169.7	170.9	168.788	170.479	178.548	184.555	190.075	187.249	183.947	180.480
Apparel.....	119.5	119.5	116.1	121.7	123.3	121.7	118.6	115.988	119.017	122.582	122.934	121.452	117.225	113.500	114.439
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	202.6	216.3	231.2	216.6	205.0	203.5	207.3	205.498	206.395	217.451	227.113	237.116	235.097	231.983	225.694
Durables.....	115.3	114.5	114.3	113.8	113.8	113.5	113.3	113.263	113.210	113.163	112.989	112.637	112.375	112.177	112.036
Services.....	230.1	238.9	240.9	241.1	240.9	240.9	241.2	242.540	243.793	244.671	245.265	245.793	247.450	248.331	248.555
Rent of shelter ³	233.7	241.9	244.1	243.8	244.7	244.7	245.0	246.476	248.024	249.087	249.877	250.055	251.200	252.358	252.530
Transportation services.....	225.7	230.8	232.2	231.7	232.3	231.5	230.8	231.367	232.077	232.200	232.217	231.777	233.202	234.632	234.563
Other services.....	268.4	277.5	279.1	280.8	281.2	281.1	280.9	281.282	281.864	282.431	283.271	284.541	284.656	284.859	286.492
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	196.0	202.7	205.4	204.1	202.6	202.3	202.6	203.035	204.101	206.195	207.680	208.991	209.353	209.179	208.607
All items less shelter.....	186.1	191.9	194.4	193.1	191.2	190.7	191.1	191.328	192.272	194.482	196.062	197.783	197.913	197.408	196.803
All items less medical care.....	188.7	194.7	197.1	196.0	194.9	194.5	194.8	195.295	196.298	198.179	199.512	200.779	201.178	201.042	200.598
Commodities less food.....	144.5	148.0	151.4	148.0	145.1	144.3	144.7	143.775	144.558	148.240	150.894	153.228	151.825	150.225	148.591
Nondurables less food.....	170.1	178.2	185.5	179.1	173.1	171.7	172.7	170.878	172.552	180.197	185.861	191.064	188.463	185.382	182.170
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	201.2	213.9	227.3	214.2	203.8	202.5	205.8	204.403	205.347	215.400	224.126	233.150	231.414	228.641	223.057
Nondurables.....	180.2	186.7	191.0	187.8	184.8	183.8	184.5	184.284	185.751	190.212	193.570	196.916	195.749	194.326	192.869
Services less rent of shelter ³	243.2	253.3	255.4	256.2	254.4	254.6	254.9	256.164	257.147	257.864	258.261	259.262	261.677	262.284	262.588
Services less medical care services.....	221.2	229.6	231.6	231.8	231.5	231.5	231.7	232.892	233.963	234.809	235.378	235.870	237.565	238.357	238.507
Energy.....	177.1	196.9	214.7	199.1	181.3	180.4	185.2	183.567	184.451	196.929	207.265	219.071	221.088	217.274	209.294
All items less energy.....	198.7	203.7	204.4	204.9	205.6	205.3	205.1	205.993	207.106	207.850	208.243	208.400	208.636	208.980	209.399
All items less food and energy.....	200.9	205.9	206.7	207.2	207.8	207.6	207.3	208.009	209.112	209.923	210.311	210.316	210.474	210.756	211.111
Commodities less food and energy.....	140.3	140.6	139.9	140.9	141.2	140.6	139.9	139.628	140.305	141.056	140.995	140.518	139.589	138.757	138.895
Energy commodities.....	197.4	223.0	255.0	222.3	196.9	194.6	202.4	196.983	198.617	222.620	243.957	265.562	260.739	253.696	239.885
Services less energy.....	236.6	244.7	246.5	246.6	247.5	247.5	247.5	248.836	250.199	251.026	251.714	252.050	252.955	253.998	254.491
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN															
WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items.....	191.0	197.1	199.6	198.4	197.0	196.8	197.2	197.559	198.544	200.612	202.130	203.661	203.906	203.700	203.199
All items (1967 = 100).....	568.9	587.2	594.6	591.0	586.7	586.1	587.3	588.467	591.403	597.561	602.083	606.643	607.374	606.759	605.267
Food and beverages.....	190.5	194.9	195.2	195.9	196.7	196.5	196.5	198.280	199.540	200.056	200.488	201.478	202.185	202.823	203.610
Food.....	190.1	194.4	194.7	195.5	196.2	196.0	196.1	197.886	199.111	199.589	200.009	201.043	201.722	202.409	203.207
Food at home.....	188.9	192.2	192.2	193.3	194.2	193.4	193.2	195.531	197.044	197.735	197.989	199.355	200.059	200.569	201.321
Cereals and bakery products.....	208.9	213.1	214.8	214.1	214.9	214.9	215.2	216.416	219.191	218.799	220.926	221.259	223.009	223.663	224.220
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs.....	184.7	186.1	186.7	187.5	187.5	188.0	188.0	189.119	189.996	192.013	193.089	195.331	196.660	196.323	196.844
Dairy and related products ¹	182.2	180.9	179.4	179.4	181.4	179.9	180.3	182.711	183.185	185.095	185.326	186.948	191.235	198.027	201.598
Fruits and vegetables.....	238.9	251.0	247.9	257.3	260.8	255.1	254.7	260.176	266.159	261.627	260.068	262.669	256.565	252.703	251.575
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials.....	143.7	146.7	146.3	146.8	147.7	148.3	147.8	150.620	150.968	153.329	150.995	152.173	152.501	152.829	154.152
Other foods at home.....	166.5	169.1	170.0	169.3	169.5	168.7	168.1	170.242	170.861	171.183	171.898	172.024	173.049	173.727	173.997
Sugar and sweets.....	164.3	170.5	172.5	171.3	171.4	171.3	171.3	173.929	173.081	173.248	174.459	174.084	175.073	176.736	176.664
Fats and oils.....	167.8	168.7	168.2	168.6	169.8	168.9	167.3	170.559	172.380	172.005	170.574	172.401	172.222	174.109	174.872
Other foods.....	182.8	185.2	186.2	185.3	184.3	183.7	185.681	186.473	187.026	188.165	188.049	189.456	189.667	189.941	
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1,2}	111.8	114.2	114.2	114.5	113.8	114.1	115.3	114.759	115.151	114.402	115.432	115.035	116.366	115.355	116.348
Food away from home ¹	193.3	199.1	199.9	200.2	200.8	201.4	202.0	202.905	203.689	203.838	204.519	205.046	205.691	206.657	207.533
Other food away from home ^{1,2}	131.1	136.2	136.7	137.1	137.5	138.3	138.7	140.499	141.274	141.119	142.991	143.031	143.018	144.439	144.938
Alcoholic beverages.....	195.8	200.6	200.7	200.9	201.8	201.9	201.1	202.821	204.616	205.729	206.342	206.636	207.767	207.647	208.253
Housing.....	191.2	198.5	200.3	200.4	199.6	199.9	200.5	201.509	202.370	203.203	203.588	204.033	205.711	206.183	206.054
Shelter.....	217.5	224.8	226.5	226.6	227.5	227.8	228.3	229.359	230.472	231.315	231.957	232.181	233.040	233.848	234.169
Rent of primary residence.....	216.5	224.2	225.3	226.2	227.1	228.0	229.1	229.921	230.860	231.634	232.126	232.690	233.188	233.855	234.457
Lodging away from home ²	130.0	135.3	141.1	134.0	134.7	129.3	127.1	132.607	138.083	141.335	144.370	143.880	148.948	153.107	149.919
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	208.8	216.0	217.3	218.0	218.8	219.5	220.1	220.602	221.185	221.704	222.062	222.264	222.671	223.093	223.693
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	117.9	116.8	116.6	116.8	116.6	118.6	117.4	117.748	117.622	117.653	117.945	116.828	117.503	116.912	117.287
Fuels and utilities.....	177.9	193.1	197.2	197.7	188.1	188.9	190.9	192.895	193.330	194.963	194.974	197.052	204.396	204.272	202.397
Fuels.....	159.7	174.4	178.6	179.0	168.7	169.4	171.5	173.352	173.654	175.303	175.223	177.372	185.178	184.725	182.518
Fuel oil and other fuels.....	208.1	234.0	244.6	235.8	226.6	226.3	232.2	226.971	231.136	236.103	239.516	241.052	241.249	245.633	246.382
Gas (piped) and electricity.....	165.4	180.2	184.3	185.3	174.3	175.1	177.1	179.457	179.550	181.092	180.803	183.103	191.771	191.010	188.511
Household furnishings and operations.....	121.8	122.6	122.7	122.7	122.8	122.8	122.6	122.623	122.962	123.134	122.881	122.786	122.826	122.550	122.190
Apparel.....	119.1	119.1	115.7	121.4	123.1	121.8	118.6	115.315	118.211	122.021	122.475	120.931	116.389	113.157	114.146
Men's and boys' apparel.....	115.6	114.0													

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	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
New vehicles.....	138.9	138.6	137.4	137.4	137.8	137.9	138.2	138.722	138.451	138.315	138.077	137.535	137.060	136.663	136.414
Used cars and trucks ¹	140.3	140.8	143.2	141.9	140.1	138.1	137.0	136.063	135.411	135.203	135.192	135.320	135.917	136.880	137.999
Motor fuel.....	196.3	221.6	255.1	220.8	194.4	192.0	199.8	194.278	195.934	221.011	243.574	266.737	261.679	253.893	239.097
Gasoline (all types).....	195.4	220.7	254.1	219.7	193.4	191.0	198.8	193.262	194.923	220.052	242.613	265.874	260.799	252.957	238.100
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	111.5	116.9	117.8	118.4	118.6	119.2	119.2	119.464	119.897	120.170	120.367	120.709	120.666	121.350	121.584
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	209.3	218.1	218.6	219.4	221.1	221.1	221.4	221.769	223.054	223.683	224.086	224.623	225.172	226.090	226.636
Public transportation.....	215.5	225.0	231.4	227.8	225.6	219.7	217.4	220.809	223.338	224.973	226.521	227.024	231.549	233.390	231.082
Medical care.....	322.8	335.7	337.3	337.8	338.9	339.8	340.0	343.138	346.191	346.946	348.109	348.801	349.145	351.346	352.704
Medical care commodities.....	269.2	279.0	280.6	281.1	281.0	279.7	279.1	281.098	280.597	279.762	281.216	281.502	280.862	282.662	283.379
Medical care services.....	337.3	351.1	352.5	353.1	354.6	356.3	356.7	360.251	364.519	365.827	366.870	367.696	368.384	370.696	372.261
Professional services.....	284.3	291.7	292.5	292.8	293.6	294.2	294.7	297.335	300.720	301.339	301.599	301.979	302.346	303.481	304.677
Hospital and related services.....	436.1	463.6	466.7	467.5	469.9	473.9	473.0	477.603	482.895	485.074	487.336	488.523	489.292	493.563	495.191
Recreation ²	106.8	108.2	108.5	108.3	108.4	108.5	108.1	108.281	108.484	108.461	108.680	108.905	108.681	108.403	108.179
Video and audio ^{1,2}	103.4	103.9	104.1	103.9	103.5	103.3	102.4	102.334	102.653	102.363	102.690	103.137	103.001	102.358	101.923
Education and communication ²	111.4	113.9	114.5	115.3	115.4	114.9	114.8	114.703	114.870	115.161	115.280	115.830	115.746	115.980	116.981
Education ²	151.0	160.3	161.7	164.7	165.2	165.4	165.5	165.789	166.144	166.341	166.441	166.667	166.758	167.527	170.635
Educational books and supplies.....	367.1	390.7	393.0	395.4	400.9	401.0	402.0	409.068	411.130	417.027	417.583	417.791	418.705	421.529	431.089
Tuition, other school fees, and child care... Communication ^{1,2}	427.1	453.3	457.7	466.6	467.4	468.0	468.3	468.417	469.284	469.224	469.472	470.148	470.329	472.395	480.960
Information and information processing ^{1,2}	86.4	86.0	86.2	86.2	86.1	85.4	85.2	85.030	85.112	85.408	85.523	86.140	85.999	86.015	86.148
Telephone services ^{1,2}	84.9	84.3	84.5	84.4	84.4	83.7	83.5	83.256	83.337	83.645	83.760	84.304	84.095	84.111	84.248
Information and information processing other than telephone services ^{1,4}	95.0	95.9	96.0	96.2	96.9	96.7	96.9	97.045	97.233	97.625	97.738	98.610	98.603	98.721	98.964
Personal computers and peripheral equipment ^{1,2}	14.2	13.0	13.1	12.9	12.4	11.9	11.6	11.321	11.272	11.292	11.322	11.243	11.062	11.001	10.965
Other goods and services.....	322.2	330.9	331.0	332.2	333.1	332.9	335.7	339.084	340.917	341.719	342.057	343.096	343.939	344.221	344.214
Tobacco and smoking products.....	504.2	521.6	522.9	522.4	522.7	521.1	528.6	544.568	550.097	551.161	548.812	550.888	553.538	555.366	556.517
Personal care ¹	184.0	188.3	188.2	189.2	189.9	190.0	191.1	191.311	191.922	192.411	193.075	193.595	193.858	193.792	193.598
Personal care products ¹	154.5	155.7	155.0	156.3	156.5	156.0	158.6	157.505	157.992	158.528	158.578	158.566	158.739	158.445	157.813
Personal care services ¹	204.2	209.8	210.2	210.8	211.9	212.5	212.7	214.254	214.773	215.318	215.658	216.489	216.174	217.040	217.354
Miscellaneous personal services.....	303.4	314.1	315.1	316.8	317.9	318.5	318.7	319.885	321.269	322.090	324.252	325.617	326.572	326.135	327.235
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	161.4	165.7	168.8	166.1	163.8	163.1	163.5	163.212	164.171	167.350	169.746	172.126	171.216	170.252	169.122
Food and beverages.....	190.5	194.9	195.2	195.9	196.7	196.5	196.5	198.280	199.540	200.056	200.488	201.478	202.185	202.823	203.610
Commodities less food and beverages.....	144.7	148.7	153.0	148.9	145.3	144.4	145.0	143.764	144.567	148.836	152.034	154.964	153.367	151.724	149.781
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	173.2	182.6	191.8	183.6	176.0	174.6	176.1	173.542	175.371	184.604	191.650	198.237	195.053	191.603	187.515
Apparel.....	119.1	119.1	115.7	121.4	123.1	121.8	118.6	115.315	118.211	122.021	122.475	120.931	116.389	113.157	114.146
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	210.6	226.1	243.4	226.2	212.7	211.2	215.7	213.546	214.738	227.564	238.898	250.737	248.347	244.695	237.329
Durables.....	115.1	114.6	114.5	114.0	113.9	113.6	113.3	113.270	113.178	113.107	112.945	112.686	112.485	112.425	112.362
Services.....	225.7	234.1	235.9	236.3	235.8	236.2	236.6	237.761	238.783	239.586	240.106	240.672	242.241	242.901	243.118
Rent of shelter ³	209.5	216.6	218.3	218.4	219.3	219.5	220.0	221.062	222.150	222.970	223.590	223.833	224.655	225.455	225.760
Transportation services.....	225.9	230.6	231.1	231.3	232.2	231.9	231.4	231.783	232.362	232.332	232.218	231.542	232.623	233.737	233.831
Other services.....	260.0	268.2	269.6	271.0	271.4	271.2	270.9	271.323	271.921	272.474	273.342	274.697	274.670	274.766	276.015
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	191.0	197.5	200.4	198.8	196.9	196.7	197.2	197.317	198.258	200.616	202.335	203.955	204.121	203.750	203.011
All items less shelter.....	183.4	189.2	192.0	190.3	188.0	187.6	188.0	188.108	189.058	191.591	193.443	195.463	195.489	194.913	194.109
All items less medical care.....	185.4	191.3	193.8	192.5	191.0	190.8	191.2	191.475	192.389	194.481	195.998	197.543	197.783	197.504	196.949
Commodities less food.....	146.5	150.6	154.8	150.8	147.3	146.4	147.0	145.822	146.653	150.856	153.999	156.872	155.339	153.730	151.846
Nondurables less food.....	174.6	183.8	192.5	184.7	177.6	176.3	177.7	175.341	177.171	185.979	192.687	198.945	195.988	192.714	188.873
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	208.4	223.0	238.7	223.1	210.9	209.5	213.5	211.702	212.940	224.712	235.083	245.886	243.806	240.471	233.817
Nondurables.....	182.5	189.5	194.4	190.5	186.9	186.1	186.9	186.434	187.995	193.028	196.887	200.781	199.476	198.000	196.266
Services less rent of shelter ³	215.9	224.7	226.3	227.2	225.2	225.5	225.8	226.994	227.801	228.479	228.811	229.694	231.965	232.367	232.450
Services less medical care services.....	217.2	225.3	227.0	227.4	226.9	227.1	227.6	228.608	229.453	230.221	230.708	231.253	232.848	233.415	233.562
Energy.....	177.2	196.8	215.3	198.7	180.6	179.8	184.7	182.878	183.842	196.940	207.932	220.348	221.832	217.795	209.441
All items less energy.....	193.5	198.0	198.6	199.2	199.9	199.7	199.6	200.245	201.238	201.948	202.300	202.489	202.582	202.849	203.319
All items less food and energy.....	194.6	199.2	199.8	200.4	201.0	200.9	200.7	201.110	202.056	202.816	203.154	203.163	203.132	203.310	203.710
Commodities less food and energy.....	140.6	141.1	140.4	141.4	141.7	141.1	140.4	139.999	140.680	141.482	141.450	141.011	140.019	139.352	139.557
Energy commodities.....	197.7	223.0	255.4	222.3	196.7	194.4	202.1	196.605	198.398	222.509	244.148	266.260	261.460	254.282	240.247
Services less energy.....	232.3	239.9	241.4	241.7	242.6	242.8	243.0	244.080	245.211	245.923	246.539	246.894	247.606	248.434	248.977

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

⁴ Indexes on a December 1988 = 100 base.

² Indexes on a December 1997 = 100 base.

³ Indexes on a December 1982 = 100 base.

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					
		2007						2007					
		Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
U.S. city average.....	M	205.352	206.686	207.949	208.352	208.299	207.917	200.612	202.130	203.661	203.906	203.700	203.199
Region and area size²													
Northeast urban.....	M	218.334	219.501	220.591	221.579	221.945	221.559	214.517	215.802	217.008	217.794	217.879	217.379
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	220.936	222.001	222.924	224.036	224.229	224.246	215.629	216.766	217.739	218.624	218.523	218.445
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	128.691	129.563	130.488	130.893	131.391	130.519	128.888	129.856	130.881	131.234	131.521	130.684
Midwest urban ⁴	M	196.389	197.405	199.194	199.263	198.989	198.551	191.145	192.379	194.553	194.538	194.219	193.663
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	198.335	199.378	200.818	200.666	200.369	199.823	192.051	193.403	195.325	195.105	194.725	194.084
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	125.151	125.724	127.247	127.372	127.111	126.886	124.508	125.159	126.897	126.995	126.738	126.435
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	190.365	191.685	193.467	194.442	194.815	194.716	188.484	189.901	191.801	192.455	192.804	192.437
South urban.....	M	197.904	199.618	200.804	201.675	201.571	201.041	194.734	196.730	198.175	198.838	198.673	198.063
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	200.538	201.818	202.840	204.152	203.953	203.579	198.254	199.837	201.167	202.215	201.867	201.384
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	125.726	127.000	127.893	128.265	128.226	127.833	124.185	125.598	126.639	126.930	126.878	126.445
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	198.204	200.366	200.919	201.445	201.576	200.771	197.902	200.520	201.358	201.709	201.809	201.006
West urban.....	M	210.778	212.036	213.063	212.680	212.542	212.406	205.173	206.521	207.795	207.311	206.927	206.624
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	214.393	215.540	216.640	215.901	215.855	215.825	207.180	208.393	209.674	208.726	208.388	208.225
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	127.848	128.843	129.129	129.262	129.067	128.939	127.333	128.376	128.962	129.097	128.840	128.546
Size classes:													
A ⁵	M	188.309	189.327	190.327	190.637	190.571	190.382	186.331	187.531	188.791	188.909	188.642	188.338
B/C ³	M	126.424	127.440	128.347	128.628	128.601	128.216	125.513	126.624	127.710	127.942	127.866	127.419
D.....	M	196.999	198.516	200.118	200.800	200.893	200.311	195.247	197.059	198.771	199.237	199.207	198.559
Selected local areas⁶													
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	202.483	204.019	205.686	206.092	205.561	205.813	195.472	197.067	199.109	199.279	198.700	198.630
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	216.500	217.845	218.596	217.273	217.454	217.330	208.929	210.195	211.145	209.614	209.444	209.240
New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA..	M	224.551	225.780	227.146	228.258	228.628	228.326	218.510	219.791	221.396	222.322	222.237	221.905
Boston—Brockton—Nashua, MA—NH—ME—CT.....	1	226.427	—	226.247	—	226.929	—	225.918	—	225.395	—	226.465	—
Cleveland—Akron, OH.....	1	194.244	—	196.216	—	197.010	—	184.014	—	186.889	—	187.344	—
Dallas—Ft Worth, TX.....	1	190.156	—	192.779	—	194.286	—	191.750	—	195.216	—	196.198	—
Washington—Baltimore, DC—MD—VA—WV ⁷	1	131.945	—	132.982	—	134.442	—	131.234	—	132.330	—	133.766	—
Atlanta, GA.....	2	—	199.039	—	202.200	—	201.258	—	197.856	—	200.943	—	200.162
Detroit—Ann Arbor—Flint, MI.....	2	—	200.418	—	201.585	—	199.679	—	195.417	—	196.701	—	194.798
Houston—Galveston—Brazoria, TX.....	2	—	184.140	—	184.529	—	183.740	—	182.774	—	183.380	—	182.425
Miami—Ft. Lauderdale, FL.....	2	—	210.904	—	212.820	—	213.127	—	208.921	—	210.938	—	211.041
Philadelphia—Wilmington—Atlantic City, PA—NJ—DE—MD.....	2	—	215.270	—	217.255	—	218.692	—	214.668	—	216.511	—	217.331
San Francisco—Oakland—San Jose, CA.....	2	—	215.842	—	216.123	—	216.240	—	211.189	—	211.422	—	211.620
Seattle—Tacoma—Bremerton, WA.....	2	—	215.767	—	215.510	—	215.978	—	210.388	—	210.550	—	210.220

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

1—January, March, May, July, September, and November.
2—February, April, June, August, October, and December.

² Regions defined as the four Census regions.

³ Indexes on a December 1996 = 100 base.

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

⁵ Indexes on a December 1986 = 100 base.

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

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

⁷ Indexes on a November 1996 = 100 base.

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

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

[1982-84 = 100]

Series	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	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May ^p	June ^p	July ^p	Aug. ^p
Finished goods.....	155.7	160.4	162.3	160.3	158.9	159.8	160.5	160.1	161.8	164.1	165.9	167.8	167.1	168.2	165.8
Finished consumer goods.....	160.4	166.0	168.8	165.9	163.8	164.5	165.5	164.9	167.1	170.2	172.7	175.2	174.2	175.7	172.6
Finished consumer goods.....	155.7	156.7	158.3	159.2	158.4	157.9	160.1	161.1	163.9	166.3	166.8	167.3	166.2	166.1	165.8
Finished consumer goods															
excluding foods.....	161.9	169.2	172.5	168.2	165.5	166.7	167.2	166.0	167.9	171.2	174.5	177.9	176.9	179.1	174.8
Nondurable goods less food.....	172.0	182.6	188.4	181.7	177.1	177.8	178.9	177.1	180.0	185.2	190.4	195.4	193.9	197.2	191.1
Durable goods.....	136.6	136.9	135.1	135.6	136.9	139.1	138.5	138.3	138.4	138.2	137.7	137.8	137.8	137.6	137.4
Capital equipment.....	144.6	146.9	146.4	146.7	147.5	148.8	148.6	148.9	149.2	149.1	149.1	149.2	149.4	149.1	149.2
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	154.0	164.0	167.4	165.4	162.9	163.3	164.1	163.3	164.3	166.6	169.1	171.0	172.2	173.5	171.5
Materials and components															
for manufacturing.....	146.0	155.9	158.6	158.4	158.1	157.4	157.1	157.3	157.6	158.7	160.6	162.7	164.0	164.5	163.3
Materials for food manufacturing.....	146.0	146.2	146.8	148.1	147.7	148.1	147.9	150.3	152.8	155.5	157.5	161.6	163.7	164.2	164.8
Materials for nondurable manufacturing...	163.2	175.0	178.1	176.3	175.1	173.8	172.9	174.0	174.5	176.3	177.7	182.3	185.6	187.5	185.4
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	158.3	180.5	186.7	186.9	187.3	185.3	185.0	183.1	183.8	186.3	192.9	194.8	195.2	194.3	191.1
Components for manufacturing.....	129.9	134.5	135.7	136.0	136.0	136.2	136.2	136.5	136.0	135.8	136.0	136.2	136.4	136.3	136.4
Materials and components															
for construction.....	176.6	188.4	190.7	191.0	190.4	189.6	189.6	190.3	190.6	191.2	192.1	192.9	193.5	193.8	193.6
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	150.0	162.8	171.5	161.6	149.9	153.9	157.5	152.0	156.1	164.6	171.6	176.0	177.8	182.3	175.5
Containers.....	167.1	175.0	177.1	178.0	177.5	176.8	176.8	178.1	178.1	178.1	179.2	179.4	179.6	180.2	180.7
Supplies.....	151.9	157.0	157.5	157.5	158.2	158.6	159.3	159.6	160.1	160.4	160.7	160.6	161.2	161.7	161.8
Crude materials for further processing.....	182.2	184.8	191.1	183.8	167.0	186.6	191.2	180.0	197.0	202.1	204.2	208.4	208.5	210.6	204.3
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	122.7	119.3	119.3	121.3	124.8	127.5	126.9	128.7	138.8	142.0	143.7	147.9	148.0	150.0	147.9
Crude nonfood materials.....	223.4	230.6	241.8	227.1	194.7	227.2	235.7	212.9	235.1	241.5	243.9	247.7	247.7	249.8	240.3
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	155.5	161.0	163.1	160.3	158.8	160.0	160.3	159.6	161.0	163.2	165.3	167.6	167.0	168.4	165.5
Finished energy goods.....	132.6	145.9	155.0	144.3	136.8	137.9	139.1	135.6	139.0	147.4	155.4	162.8	160.3	165.7	155.0
Finished goods less energy.....	155.9	157.9	157.8	158.2	158.6	159.4	159.9	160.4	161.6	162.1	162.2	162.5	162.3	162.2	162.3
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	160.8	162.7	162.7	163.3	163.5	164.0	164.9	165.5	167.0	167.8	168.0	168.4	168.1	168.0	168.1
Finished goods less food and energy.....	156.4	158.7	158.0	158.3	159.1	160.3	160.3	160.6	161.2	161.0	161.0	161.2	161.4	161.2	161.4
Finished consumer goods less food															
and energy.....	164.3	166.7	165.8	166.1	166.9	168.1	168.1	168.5	169.2	169.0	169.0	169.3	169.5	169.4	169.7
Consumer nondurable goods less food															
and energy.....	187.1	191.5	191.6	191.8	192.0	192.2	192.7	193.6	195.1	194.9	195.4	196.0	196.3	196.3	197.1
Intermediate materials less foods															
and feeds.....	155.1	165.4	169.0	166.9	164.2	164.6	165.3	164.3	165.2	167.5	170.0	172.0	173.1	174.4	172.3
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	133.8	135.2	134.6	135.2	135.7	138.6	140.4	142.6	147.2	149.8	151.0	151.9	154.5	156.0	156.4
Intermediate energy goods.....	149.2	162.8	170.9	161.3	149.7	153.9	156.8	151.8	155.7	164.0	170.5	176.5	178.8	183.5	177.2
Intermediate goods less energy.....	153.3	162.1	164.4	164.3	164.2	163.7	163.9	164.1	164.4	165.2	166.7	167.5	168.4	168.8	168.0
Intermediate materials less foods															
and energy.....	154.6	163.8	166.2	166.1	166.0	165.3	165.4	165.5	165.5	166.2	167.7	168.5	169.3	169.6	168.8
Crude energy materials.....	234.0	226.9	240.2	218.1	174.3	220.5	230.9	195.9	223.9	224.7	226.5	234.3	235.3	237.8	224.4
Crude materials less energy.....	143.5	152.3	153.9	156.2	157.2	159.2	159.9	162.1	172.3	179.3	181.6	183.7	183.3	185.1	184.2
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	202.4	244.5	250.9	253.8	247.9	248.1	252.3	255.5	265.6	284.5	288.4	283.5	281.5	282.4	285.9

p = preliminary.

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2006					2007							
		Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May ^P	June ^P	July ^P	Aug ^P
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100)	220.4	204.8	176.1	205.5	212.2	188.2	207.8	210.6	214.1	219.3	220.4	222.0	213.6
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100)	270.1	242.1	191.7	244.5	256.2	217.7	248.3	252.4	257.1	267.4	267.9	270.3	255.7
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	151.8	152.9	150.8	149.3	150.7	149.1	150.8	153.7	158.2	156.9	158.5	159.6	162.0
213	Mining support activities.....	175.6	173.2	174.0	177.1	175.3	172.4	177.9	175.5	172.1	166.7	170.3	168.0	167.0
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)	159.8	156.8	155.9	156.4	156.9	156.4	157.7	160.1	162.2	164.2	163.9	164.9	163.0
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	147.5	147.9	147.6	149.0	149.8	151.6	153.8	155.8	156.9	159.1	160.0	160.2	160.1
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing.....	105.5	105.9	105.9	106.5	106.9	107.5	109.0	108.5	109.1	110.0	109.8	109.1	109.6
313	Textile mills.....	107.0	106.9	107.1	107.3	106.8	107.0	107.5	107.7	107.4	107.5	108.2	108.3	108.7
315	Apparel manufacturing.....	100.6	100.6	100.9	100.8	100.8	101.4	101.5	101.4	101.6	101.4	101.8	101.6	101.7
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	146.8	147.0	147.3	147.4	147.6	148.6	148.8	149.3	149.7	149.7	149.3	149.4	149.4
321	Wood products manufacturing.....	107.4	107.5	105.9	105.8	106.0	106.6	106.5	106.8	107.0	106.9	107.5	108.7	107.7
322	Paper manufacturing.....	113.7	114.1	114.3	114.1	114.3	114.7	114.7	114.5	114.7	114.7	115.1	115.5	115.5
323	Printing and related support activities.....	105.8	105.9	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.1	106.3	106.6	106.7	106.6	106.6	106.9
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	268.3	227.1	213.0	211.8	216.6	203.2	212.3	237.2	259.3	277.3	268.8	282.3	257.9
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	197.8	197.9	197.2	196.5	197.0	197.3	198.1	199.4	201.1	201.9	203.2	204.0	205.0
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	150.5	150.6	151.2	151.1	150.6	149.9	149.6	149.4	149.4	149.5	149.8	150.2	151.0
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	186.9	188.1	189.1	186.3	186.5	183.6	184.6	187.2	194.1	196.8	196.7	195.1	190.8
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	157.3	157.7	158.3	158.5	159.0	160.0	160.7	161.3	161.9	162.5	162.8	162.5	162.6
333	Machinery manufacturing.....	109.1	109.4	109.9	110.1	110.2	111.0	111.5	111.7	112.0	112.2	112.4	112.2	112.4
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing.....	96.5	96.6	96.4	96.3	96.2	96.3	95.4	95.1	95.1	94.5	94.6	94.2	93.8
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing.....	119.2	119.5	119.7	119.4	119.2	119.2	119.3	119.7	120.5	121.7	122.7	123.6	124.0
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing.....	101.9	102.2	103.2	105.1	104.8	105.0	105.0	104.8	104.5	104.6	104.6	104.3	104.3
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	163.0	163.1	163.5	163.6	163.6	164.5	165.3	165.2	165.5	165.8	165.5	165.9	165.6
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	105.2	104.9	104.8	105.3	105.4	106.1	106.5	106.8	106.8	106.9	107.0	107.1	107.0
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	113.5	113.3	113.3	113.5	112.2	113.4	114.1	114.9	115.7	115.1	116.0	115.7	116.9
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	118.4	118.8	118.4	115.7	115.6	115.4	115.2	115.8	115.7	115.9	117.0	116.9	117.1
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	96.2	100.5	96.7	104.4	93.7	102.0	104.6	101.8	97.9	99.3	98.6	112.7	110.4
446	Health and personal care stores.....	119.3	120.3	119.8	119.4	119.5	121.8	121.6	122.1	122.2	123.4	122.4	123.0	124.9
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100).....	52.4	63.6	55.4	50.9	52.5	73.0	60.1	66.1	71.1	98.9	90.6	84.8	84.8
454	Nonstore retailers.....	120.0	134.1	121.4	123.9	130.2	134.8	131.0	128.7	130.5	129.8	132.1	121.9	129.4
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100).....	185.6	176.4	176.9	179.0	172.0	177.0	178.6	181.5	182.4	175.7	181.5	190.6	190.0
483	Water transportation.....	111.9	112.2	112.5	111.6	111.4	110.6	111.2	111.4	111.4	112.7	112.3	112.6	115.5
491	Postal service (June 1989=100).....	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	175.4	175.4	175.5	175.5
	Utilities													
221	Utilities.....	126.2	123.3	116.3	121.4	122.9	122.0	125.6	124.4	124.5	125.2	129.3	130.8	131.0
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100).....	117.8	117.7	117.6	117.6	118.0	121.9	122.3	122.4	122.2	122.3	122.4	122.1	122.1
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	104.5	104.5	104.5	104.5	104.6	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.5	107.7
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100).....	121.8	121.8	122.3	122.2	122.3	122.9	123.6	123.6	123.6	123.6	123.4	123.8	123.8
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100).....	153.6	153.8	155.7	155.8	156.0	157.2	157.5	157.3	157.4	157.4	157.8	158.3	158.0
6231	Nursing care facilities.....	110.2	110.4	110.8	110.8	110.8	112.6	112.9	113.4	113.7	113.2	113.3	114.3	114.6
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities.....	108.9	109.2	109.3	109.9	110.0	111.1	111.3	111.5	111.5	110.5	111.3	111.4	112.1
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	106.5	106.7	106.9	107.2	107.0	107.5	107.7	107.8	108.0	108.8	108.2	108.1	108.1
515	Broadcasting, except Internet.....	100.9	102.7	106.8	105.2	103.8	102.7	103.1	102.5	101.1	102.0	102.1	98.8	99.1
517	Telecommunications.....	98.7	99.0	99.3	99.2	99.7	99.3	99.5	99.7	100.4	100.9	101.1	102.3	101.2
5182	Data processing and related services.....	100.2	100.2	100.1	100.0	99.9	100.1	100.1	100.2	100.1	100.5	100.4	100.4	100.5
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity.....	114.7	114.6	115.8	115.9	116.1	117.8	117.3	117.3	118.1	118.7	118.8	120.3	120.8
53112	Lessors or nonresidential buildings (except miniwarehouse).....	109.2	110.4	108.9	107.1	108.0	105.7	105.7	105.8	105.9	105.4	107.2	107.2	107.2
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers.....	111.3	110.7	110.7	110.7	110.7	110.5	110.8	111.4	111.4	110.5	112.2	113.5	111.0
5313	Real estate support activities.....	102.8	102.9	102.7	102.6	102.9	103.1	102.7	103.4	103.6	103.2	102.5	103.5	101.6
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100).....	112.9	113.5	117.5	117.9	121.4	119.7	116.7	116.7	117.0	113.0	113.4	118.2	119.7
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100).....	145.4	146.3	146.3	146.7	146.9	151.7	152.5	152.8	153.0	153.7	153.5	153.4	153.9
541211	Offices of certified public accountants.....	108.2	108.9	107.7	108.0	110.1	110.3	109.0	109.8	110.6	111.5	110.8	111.9	112.3
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100).....	135.5	135.5	136.1	136.3	136.4	138.3	138.3	139.4	139.7	139.9	139.8	140.0	140.4
54181	Advertising agencies.....	104.7	104.7	104.7	104.7	104.7	104.4	104.4	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100).....	120.0	119.9	120.1	120.2	120.7	120.8	121.0	121.2	121.3	121.1	121.3	121.7	121.8
56151	Travel agencies.....	98.6	98.3	102.5	102.3	99.1	100.5	100.2	100.5	101.2	101.2	101.1	100.9	100.1
56172	Janitorial services.....	104.2	104.3	104.6	104.8	104.8	105.1	105.1	105.3	105.3	105.6	105.4	105.7	105.6
5621	Waste collection.....	104.5	104.5	104.7	106.1	106.0	106.1	106.2	106.6	107.2	107.2	107.2	107.3	107.9
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100).....	139.1	138.1	138.7	138.3	136.1	138.7	138.4	139.1	140.7	139.8	146.0	148.9	148.8

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							
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
ALL COMMODITIES.....	112.1	111.7	111.4	111.8	112.5	113.0	113.9	114.7	115.2	115.5	116.0	116.1	116.3
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	129.5	128.8	130.2	135.8	138.7	139.0	143.5	146.9	145.3	145.1	148.6	149.2	151.4
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	129.8	129.1	130.9	137.4	140.5	140.8	145.6	149.2	146.8	147.0	151.0	151.5	153.8
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	126.9	126.0	124.5	122.4	123.5	123.6	125.6	128.0	133.9	129.8	128.5	130.1	131.7
Industrial supplies and materials.....	141.2	139.5	137.3	137.8	139.4	140.3	143.0	145.5	147.2	148.3	149.0	148.6	148.8
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	118.8	118.1	117.8	120.2	123.9	127.2	126.8	127.3	126.9	125.1	128.7	138.8	137.2
Fuels and lubricants.....	207.2	191.1	177.5	180.5	183.5	173.8	182.1	188.8	198.6	199.1	201.1	202.9	197.8
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.....	136.0	136.3	135.5	135.5	136.8	139.1	141.3	143.5	144.3	145.7	146.1	144.6	145.7
Selected building materials.....	110.1	110.0	110.5	110.5	111.5	111.8	112.2	112.7	112.9	113.3	113.9	114.1	114.1
Capital goods.....	98.3	98.5	98.7	98.8	98.8	99.1	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.5	99.6	99.7	99.8
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	104.9	105.1	105.9	106.0	106.2	105.9	105.9	106.0	106.5	106.4	106.5	106.6	106.7
Nonelectrical machinery.....	92.4	92.6	92.7	92.6	92.6	92.7	92.7	92.8	92.7	92.9	92.9	93.1	93.1
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	105.1	105.2	105.3	105.3	105.5	105.7	105.8	105.9	106.0	106.0	106.1	106.2	106.2
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	103.9	104.0	103.9	103.9	104.0	104.8	104.8	104.8	105.4	105.7	105.8	106.1	106.2
Nondurables, manufactured.....	103.7	103.8	103.6	103.7	104.0	105.0	105.1	105.0	105.7	106.4	106.7	107.0	107.2
Durables, manufactured.....	102.9	103.1	103.0	102.9	102.8	103.5	103.3	103.4	103.9	104.0	103.7	104.0	104.1
Agricultural commodities.....	127.7	127.1	128.4	134.1	137.3	138.1	142.0	145.0	142.9	142.8	146.7	149.0	150.6
Nonagricultural commodities.....	111.0	110.6	110.1	110.2	110.7	111.2	111.9	112.6	113.2	113.6	113.8	113.7	113.8

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2006					2007							
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
ALL COMMODITIES	118.8	116.2	113.3	113.8	115.1	113.7	114.1	115.9	117.5	118.6	120.0	121.5	121.1
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	120.6	120.9	121.1	121.6	122.6	124.5	124.8	124.6	126.3	127.4	127.8	129.5	130.1
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	129.9	130.4	130.9	132.2	133.7	135.5	135.4	135.1	137.6	139.1	139.5	141.4	142.1
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	99.8	99.8	99.2	98.1	97.9	99.8	101.1	101.3	100.9	101.2	101.5	102.7	103.3
Industrial supplies and materials.....	182.8	172.2	160.4	162.2	166.6	160.4	162.0	169.8	176.4	180.5	185.6	190.8	188.7
Fuels and lubricants.....	240.9	216.3	192.3	195.5	204.3	190.1	194.0	209.6	222.1	228.2	238.2	249.8	244.7
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	253.7	225.9	202.5	199.2	207.1	193.5	196.8	213.6	228.2	234.3	245.6	260.3	257.5
Paper and paper base stocks.....	112.9	113.1	113.0	113.2	112.8	111.4	111.4	111.5	110.6	110.6	110.8	110.2	110.7
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials.....	121.4	121.8	122.1	123.0	123.0	123.5	123.8	124.0	124.5	125.1	125.4	126.4	126.4
Selected building materials.....	115.2	115.8	112.1	110.8	110.6	111.5	111.0	111.4	111.4	111.2	113.1	116.8	116.1
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods...	188.7	194.4	192.4	193.7	195.9	197.9	197.7	202.9	209.4	217.1	219.7	215.1	215.3
Nonmetals associated with durable goods.....	101.5	101.3	101.5	101.6	101.7	101.9	102.0	101.8	101.6	101.7	101.6	102.1	102.1
Capital goods.....	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.4	91.5	91.5	91.2	91.1	90.9	91.1	91.3	91.6	91.8
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	102.1	102.7	102.6	102.9	103.0	104.2	104.1	104.3	104.9	105.2	105.7	105.8	106.4
Nonelectrical machinery.....	87.9	87.8	87.8	87.8	87.9	87.8	87.4	87.2	86.9	87.0	87.2	87.4	87.6
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	104.1	104.1	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.4	104.4	104.5	104.6	104.7	104.8	105.0
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	100.4	100.5	100.6	100.7	101.0	101.2	101.2	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.4	101.6	101.8
Nondurables, manufactured.....	103.0	103.0	102.9	103.1	103.4	104.2	104.0	104.1	104.1	104.3	104.3	104.8	104.9
Durables, manufactured.....	97.7	97.8	98.0	98.1	98.2	98.0	98.1	98.3	98.2	98.1	98.2	98.3	98.4
Nonmanufactured consumer goods.....	100.1	100.5	101.8	101.7	101.8	102.1	102.1	102.2	102.3	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.4

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2005			2006			2007		
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June
Air freight (inbound).....	125.6	127.5	124.6	124.6	129.2	128.9	127.1	126.6	127.3
Air freight (outbound).....	107.2	112.4	112.0	113.5	117.2	116.9	113.8	112.3	114.8
Inbound air passenger fares (Dec. 2003 = 100).....	116.1	118.3	108.5	110.5	121.0	123.9	118.5	119.5	136.9
Outbound air passenger fares (Dec. 2003 = 100).....	120.5	120.1	110.8	110.6	128.7	126.4	119.3	119.3	140.3
Ocean liner freight (inbound).....	128.5	127.9	126.8	125.4	114.9	114.2	114.0	112.6	112.5

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	2004			2005				2006				2007	
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	132.3	132.7	133.4	134.4	134.3	135.9	135.5	136.4	136.6	136.1	136.5	136.6	137.5
Compensation per hour.....	155.8	157.8	160.2	161.4	161.7	164.2	165.4	168.2	168.1	168.7	173.4	174.8	177.0
Real compensation per hour.....	118.4	119.2	120.0	120.3	119.4	119.6	119.4	120.9	119.3	118.9	122.8	122.6	122.4
Unit labor costs.....	117.7	118.9	120.1	120.1	120.4	120.8	122.0	123.4	123.0	124.0	127.0	128.0	128.8
Unit nonlabor payments.....	125.3	124.7	125.4	128.2	129.8	132.0	133.0	133.0	136.5	136.6	132.2	134.0	134.8
Implicit price deflator.....	120.5	121.1	122.1	123.1	123.9	125.0	126.1	127.0	128.0	128.7	128.9	130.2	131.0
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons.....	131.7	132.0	132.2	133.4	133.5	135.0	134.5	135.3	135.6	135.0	135.6	135.9	136.5
Compensation per hour.....	154.9	156.8	158.9	160.3	160.9	163.2	164.2	167.1	167.0	167.5	172.4	174.0	175.7
Real compensation per hour.....	117.7	118.5	119.0	119.5	118.8	118.8	118.6	120.1	118.6	118.0	122.1	122.1	121.5
Unit labor costs.....	117.6	118.8	120.2	120.2	120.5	120.9	122.1	123.5	123.2	124.0	127.1	128.1	128.7
Unit nonlabor payments.....	125.9	125.7	126.5	129.6	131.3	133.7	134.8	135.0	138.7	138.6	133.6	135.1	136.0
Implicit price deflator.....	120.6	121.4	122.5	123.6	124.5	125.6	126.8	127.7	128.9	129.4	129.5	130.6	131.4
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees.....	138.9	140.7	140.2	140.3	141.1	140.5	141.4	142.4	141.8	142.9	143.3	143.4	-
Compensation per hour.....	152.8	154.9	156.9	158.0	158.5	160.8	161.8	163.8	163.9	164.6	169.3	170.8	-
Real compensation per hour.....	116.2	117.1	117.6	117.8	117.0	117.1	116.9	117.8	116.4	115.9	119.9	119.9	-
Total unit costs.....	109.8	109.8	111.3	112.3	112.1	114.6	114.0	114.4	115.2	114.8	117.1	118.0	-
Unit labor costs.....	110.0	110.1	111.9	112.6	112.3	114.4	114.5	115.0	115.6	115.2	118.1	119.1	-
Unit nonlabor costs.....	109.4	109.2	109.7	111.5	111.7	115.1	112.8	112.5	114.3	113.8	114.5	114.7	-
Unit profits.....	145.8	150.6	148.4	151.9	161.7	147.5	159.5	164.4	164.8	172.6	150.0	154.5	-
Unit nonlabor payments.....	119.1	120.3	120.1	122.3	125.1	123.7	125.3	126.4	127.8	129.5	124.0	125.4	-
Implicit price deflator.....	113.1	113.5	114.6	115.9	116.6	117.6	118.1	118.8	119.7	120.0	120.1	121.2	-
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons.....	162.7	163.8	166.4	168.3	170.9	172.4	173.7	175.4	177.0	179.8	180.7	181.5	182.2
Compensation per hour.....	159.8	163.5	165.8	166.2	167.8	170.2	168.8	172.6	170.1	170.7	176.4	179.4	180.6
Real compensation per hour.....	121.4	123.6	124.2	123.9	123.9	124.0	121.9	124.1	120.8	120.2	125.0	125.8	124.9
Unit labor costs.....	98.2	99.8	99.7	98.7	98.2	98.7	97.2	98.4	96.1	94.9	97.6	98.8	99.1

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

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1990	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Mining													
21	Mining.....	85.5	85.1	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	100.0	103.8	108.6	108.3	109.9	108.9	109.3	113.8	115.4	-
3119	Other food products.....	97.5	92.5	100.0	107.8	111.4	112.6	106.2	111.9	118.8	119.3	115.4	-
3121	Beverages.....	77.1	87.6	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	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	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	100.0	104.2	110.0	110.3	125.4	137.2	138.6	138.6	150.5	-
3133	Textile and fabric finishing mills.....	91.3	82.0	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	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	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	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	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	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	100.0	100.0	104.8	115.1	114.9	83.2	80.8	82.2	90.7	-
3162	Footwear.....	76.7	78.1	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	100.0	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	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	100.0	111.3	108.4	102.3	99.5	107.6	120.5	122.9	122.2	-
3315	Foundries.....	81.4	86.5	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	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	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	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	100.0	100.0	96.5	94.2	94.4	98.9	101.6	93.6	94.0	-
3325	Hardware.....	88.7	84.8	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	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	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

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1990	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
3328	Coating, engraving, and heat treating metals.....	75.5	81.3	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	79.9	100.0	103.4	111.2	116.6	117.7	123.3	127.5	134.3	135.2	141.1
423	Durable goods.....	62.3	67.5	100.0	107.1	119.2	125.1	129.0	140.2	146.7	161.5	167.3	175.8
4231	Motor vehicles and parts.....	74.5	78.6	100.0	106.4	120.4	116.7	120.0	133.4	137.6	143.5	146.7	165.7
4232	Furniture and furnishings.....	80.5	90.1	100.0	99.9	102.3	112.5	110.7	116.0	123.9	130.0	127.2	136.6
4233	Lumber and construction supplies.....	109.1	108.4	100.0	105.4	109.3	107.7	116.6	123.9	133.0	139.4	140.2	136.7
4234	Commercial equipment.....	28.0	34.2	100.0	125.6	162.2	182.2	218.4	265.2	299.5	353.2	401.0	441.1
4235	Metals and minerals.....	101.7	103.1	100.0	100.9	94.0	93.9	94.4	96.3	97.4	106.3	103.2	99.9
4236	Electric goods.....	42.8	50.3	100.0	105.9	127.5	152.8	147.6	159.5	165.7	194.1	204.1	225.6
4237	Hardware and plumbing.....	82.2	88.0	100.0	101.8	104.4	103.7	100.5	102.6	103.9	107.3	104.9	105.8
4238	Machinery and supplies.....	74.1	81.5	100.0	104.3	102.9	105.5	102.9	100.3	103.4	112.4	118.8	123.3
4239	Miscellaneous durable goods.....	89.8	90.5	100.0	100.8	113.7	114.7	116.8	124.6	119.6	135.0	133.5	119.8
424	Nondurable goods.....	91.0	98.9	100.0	99.1	100.8	105.1	105.1	105.8	110.5	113.6	114.3	117.4
4241	Paper and paper products.....	85.6	81.0	100.0	98.4	100.1	100.9	104.6	116.6	119.7	130.9	139.0	137.2
4242	Druggists' goods.....	70.7	80.6	100.0	94.2	93.1	85.9	84.9	89.8	100.2	105.8	112.3	119.8
4243	Apparel and piece goods.....	86.3	99.3	100.0	103.6	105.1	108.8	115.2	122.8	125.9	131.0	140.4	149.9
4244	Grocery and related products.....	87.9	96.2	100.0	101.1	101.0	102.4	101.9	98.6	104.9	104.1	104.3	105.1
4245	Farm product raw materials.....	81.6	79.4	100.0	94.3	101.6	105.1	102.1	98.1	98.2	109.1	108.2	120.9
4246	Chemicals.....	90.4	101.1	100.0	97.1	93.3	87.9	85.3	89.1	92.2	91.2	87.9	89.0
4247	Petroleum.....	84.4	109.8	100.0	88.5	102.9	138.1	140.6	153.6	151.1	163.2	152.5	157.7
4248	Alcoholic beverages.....	99.3	110.0	100.0	106.5	105.6	108.4	106.4	106.8	107.9	103.1	104.8	107.5
4249	Miscellaneous nondurable goods.....	111.2	109.0	100.0	105.4	106.8	115.0	111.9	106.1	109.8	120.7	124.2	126.8
425	Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	64.3	74.3	100.0	102.4	112.4	120.1	110.7	109.8	104.1	97.0	87.3	93.6
Retail trade													
44-45	Retail trade.....	79.1	81.4	100.0	105.7	112.7	116.1	120.1	125.6	131.6	137.9	141.5	148.5
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	78.3	82.7	100.0	106.4	115.1	114.3	116.0	119.9	124.3	127.3	127.0	129.8
4411	Automobile dealers.....	79.2	84.1	100.0	106.5	116.3	113.7	115.5	117.2	119.5	124.7	123.8	126.8
4412	Other motor vehicle dealers.....	70.6	69.7	100.0	109.6	114.8	115.3	124.6	133.6	133.8	143.3	135.1	136.3
4413	Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores.....	71.8	79.0	100.0	105.1	107.6	108.4	101.3	107.7	115.1	110.1	115.9	115.8
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	75.1	79.0	100.0	104.1	110.8	115.9	122.4	129.3	134.6	146.7	151.4	162.6
4421	Furniture stores.....	77.3	84.8	100.0	104.3	107.5	112.0	119.7	125.2	128.8	139.2	143.4	155.5
4422	Home furnishings stores.....	71.3	71.0	100.0	104.1	115.2	121.0	126.1	134.9	142.6	156.8	161.9	172.6
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	38.0	47.7	100.0	122.6	150.6	173.7	196.7	233.5	292.7	334.1	369.6	416.2
444	Building material and garden supply stores.....	75.8	79.5	100.0	107.4	113.8	113.3	116.8	120.8	127.1	134.5	134.9	143.6

50. Continued - Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1990	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
4441	Building material and supplies dealers.....	77.6	81.6	100.0	108.3	115.3	115.1	116.7	121.3	127.5	134.0	134.9	142.9
4442	Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores.....	66.9	69.0	100.0	102.3	105.5	103.1	118.4	118.3	125.7	140.1	135.6	150.1
445	Food and beverage stores.....	110.8	107.4	100.0	99.9	101.9	101.0	103.8	104.7	107.2	112.9	118.3	122.1
4451	Grocery stores.....	111.1	106.9	100.0	99.6	102.5	101.1	103.3	104.8	106.7	112.2	117.1	119.2
4452	Specialty food stores.....	138.5	127.2	100.0	100.5	96.4	98.5	108.2	105.3	112.2	120.3	127.7	153.3
4453	Beer, wine and liquor stores.....	93.6	97.6	100.0	104.6	99.1	105.7	107.1	110.1	117.0	127.8	141.8	148.8
446	Health and personal care stores.....	84.0	91.0	100.0	104.0	107.1	112.2	116.2	122.9	129.5	134.3	133.2	139.7
447	Gasoline stations.....	83.9	84.2	100.0	106.7	110.7	107.7	112.9	125.1	119.9	122.2	124.6	121.8
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	66.3	69.8	100.0	106.3	114.0	123.5	126.4	131.3	138.9	139.1	147.8	163.3
4481	Clothing stores.....	67.1	70.0	100.0	108.7	114.2	125.0	130.3	136.0	141.8	140.9	153.1	169.9
4482	Shoe stores.....	65.3	70.8	100.0	94.2	104.9	110.0	111.5	125.2	132.5	124.8	132.9	149.3
4483	Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores.....	64.5	68.1	100.0	108.7	122.5	130.5	123.9	118.7	132.9	144.3	139.0	148.8
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	74.9	82.3	100.0	107.9	114.0	121.1	127.1	127.6	131.5	151.1	164.8	175.3
4511	Sporting goods and musical instrument stores.....	73.2	82.2	100.0	111.5	119.8	129.4	134.5	136.0	141.1	166.0	181.7	203.1
4512	Book, periodical, and music stores.....	78.9	82.3	100.0	101.0	103.2	105.8	113.0	111.6	113.7	123.6	133.7	124.9
452	General merchandise stores.....	73.5	75.1	100.0	105.3	113.4	120.2	124.8	129.1	136.9	140.7	145.0	152.3
4521	Department stores.....	87.2	83.9	100.0	100.4	104.5	106.2	103.8	102.0	106.8	109.0	109.9	113.1
4529	Other general merchandise stores.....	54.8	61.2	100.0	114.7	131.0	147.3	164.7	179.3	188.8	192.9	199.7	210.4
453	Miscellaneous store retailers.....	65.1	69.5	100.0	108.9	111.3	114.1	112.6	119.1	126.1	130.8	142.0	159.3
4531	Florists.....	77.6	73.3	100.0	102.3	116.2	115.2	102.7	113.8	108.9	103.4	120.6	125.3
4532	Office supplies, stationery and gift stores.....	61.4	66.4	100.0	111.5	119.2	127.3	132.3	141.5	153.9	172.8	187.9	215.5
4533	Used merchandise stores.....	64.5	70.4	100.0	119.1	113.4	116.5	121.9	142.0	149.7	152.6	159.5	166.6
4539	Other miscellaneous store retailers.....	68.3	75.0	100.0	105.3	103.0	104.4	96.9	94.4	99.9	96.9	103.5	118.5
454	Nonstore retailers.....	50.7	54.7	100.0	114.3	128.9	152.2	163.6	182.1	195.5	215.5	218.4	256.3
4541	Electronic shopping and mail-order houses.....	39.4	43.4	100.0	120.2	142.6	160.2	179.6	212.7	243.6	273.0	285.2	337.1
4542	Vending machine operators.....	95.5	95.1	100.0	106.3	105.4	111.1	95.7	91.2	102.3	110.5	105.1	110.7
4543	Direct selling establishments.....	70.8	74.1	100.0	101.9	104.2	122.5	127.9	135.0	127.0	130.3	121.5	135.6
Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation.....	81.1	77.5	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	100.0	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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.....	-	-	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	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	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.....	-	-	100.0	118.8	124.7	131.9	135.3	137.6	140.8	140.8	138.8	-
621511	Medical laboratories.....	-	-	100.0	117.2	121.4	127.4	127.7	123.1	128.6	130.7	127.1	-
621512	Diagnostic imaging centers.....	-	-	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	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	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

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1990	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Accommodation and food services													
7211	Travel accommodations.....	85.2	82.1	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	100.0	101.0	100.9	103.5	103.8	104.4	106.3	107.0	108.2	110.9
7221	Full-service restaurants.....	92.1	99.4	100.0	100.9	100.8	103.0	103.6	104.4	104.2	104.8	105.6	108.6
7222	Limited-service eating places.....	96.5	103.6	100.0	101.2	100.4	102.0	102.5	102.7	105.4	106.8	107.8	111.2
7223	Special food services.....	89.9	99.8	100.0	100.6	105.2	115.0	115.3	114.9	117.6	118.0	119.2	116.4
7224	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages.....	136.7	123.3	100.0	99.7	98.8	100.6	97.6	102.9	118.6	112.2	121.1	124.2
Other services													
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance.....	85.9	89.9	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	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	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	100.0	100.1	105.0	107.6	110.9	112.5	103.8	110.6	120.8	-
81292	Photofinishing.....	95.8	107.7	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	Annual Averages		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/flscomparef.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 rate¹											
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 ratio²											
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/flscompref.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	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Output per hour																
United States.....	68.4	93.5	102.8	108.2	112.3	116.7	121.7	130.1	136.7	147.1	148.6	164.4	174.8	186.8	193.2	197.9
Canada.....	74.0	94.7	104.5	110.4	111.7	111.2	116.3	121.8	127.0	134.7	132.2	134.8	134.0	134.1	139.1	139.1
Australia.....	68.5	92.4	104.5	107.0	106.4	112.3	115.4	118.5	119.7	128.1	131.4	137.1	140.1	142.3	143.7	144.1
Japan.....	63.6	94.4	101.7	103.3	111.0	116.1	120.2	121.4	124.7	131.4	128.6	133.3	142.4	152.2	158.2	161.9
Korea.....	—	82.7	108.3	118.1	129.7	142.6	160.8	179.3	199.4	216.4	214.8	235.8	252.2	281.2	300.4	332.7
Taiwan.....	49.1	89.8	101.3	105.2	112.9	121.5	126.5	132.7	140.9	148.4	155.1	169.0	174.5	183.2	196.5	209.9
Belgium.....	65.4	96.8	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	147.9
Denmark.....	82.0	98.5	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	147.2
France.....	66.0	95.3	101.8	109.5	114.9	115.5	122.3	128.7	134.4	143.7	146.0	152.0	158.7	162.3	169.2	175.4
Germany.....	77.2	99.0	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	165.1
Italy.....	75.3	97.3	102.8	107.6	111.1	112.5	113.3	112.5	112.5	116.1	116.6	114.8	112.1	110.4	110.3	111.8
Netherlands.....	69.5	98.0	103.7	113.3	117.7	120.3	120.7	124.2	129.3	138.6	139.2	143.5	146.5	156.3	161.7	166.8
Norway.....	78.5	98.3	99.9	99.9	98.7	101.6	101.8	99.2	102.7	105.9	108.9	111.9	121.6	128.8	132.0	136.3
Spain.....	67.3	93.1	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	126.1
Sweden.....	73.1	94.6	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	257.7
United Kingdom.....	57.3	90.1	104.1	106.7	105.0	104.1	105.1	106.4	111.6	117.2	122.2	125.7	132.1	140.0	145.0	151.5
Output																
United States.....	73.6	98.2	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	168.5
Canada.....	85.6	106.7	105.4	113.5	118.7	120.3	127.8	134.3	145.5	160.1	153.9	155.2	154.2	157.1	158.3	156.2
Australia.....	89.8	104.2	103.8	109.1	108.5	111.9	114.5	117.8	117.5	123.1	121.9	127.8	130.1	130.1	130.3	128.7
Japan.....	60.8	97.1	96.3	94.9	98.9	103.0	105.6	100.1	99.7	104.9	99.1	97.6	102.8	108.8	111.7	117.1
Korea.....	28.6	88.1	105.1	117.1	130.8	139.2	146.0	134.5	163.7	191.5	195.7	210.5	222.2	246.8	264.3	286.5
Taiwan.....	45.4	91.0	100.9	106.9	112.7	118.7	125.5	129.5	139.0	149.2	138.1	150.4	158.4	173.8	185.3	198.7
Belgium.....	78.2	101.0	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	120.2
Denmark.....	92.0	101.7	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	127.7
France.....	88.3	100.5	96.6	100.7	105.2	105.2	110.1	115.4	119.3	124.8	126.0	125.9	128.3	129.4	131.2	133.2
Germany.....	85.3	99.1	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	118.5
Italy.....	81.0	100.5	97.6	104.1	109.1	107.8	109.6	109.9	109.6	112.9	111.8	110.4	107.8	106.4	103.7	107.6
Netherlands.....	77.3	98.3	99.4	104.7	108.6	110.2	111.7	115.5	119.8	127.8	127.6	127.7	126.2	130.6	130.6	133.7
Norway.....	105.7	101.7	102.0	104.7	105.2	109.4	114.1	113.3	113.2	112.6	111.8	111.2	114.9	121.4	125.8	131.4
Spain.....	78.6	98.4	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	140.0
Sweden.....	90.7	110.1	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	246.8
United Kingdom.....	87.3	105.3	101.4	106.2	107.9	108.6	110.6	111.3	112.3	115.0	113.5	110.5	110.7	113.0	111.6	113.1
Total hours																
United States.....	107.6	104.9	101.3	103.7	104.4	104.2	106.0	105.8	105.1	103.8	97.0	90.1	85.7	85.4	84.4	85.1
Canada.....	115.8	112.6	100.9	102.8	106.3	108.1	109.9	110.2	114.5	118.9	116.4	115.1	115.0	117.2	113.8	112.3
Australia.....	131.1	112.7	99.3	102.0	101.9	99.7	99.2	99.4	98.2	96.0	92.8	93.2	92.8	91.4	90.7	89.3
Japan.....	95.5	102.9	94.7	91.9	89.1	88.8	87.9	82.4	79.9	79.8	77.1	73.3	72.2	71.5	70.6	72.3
Korea.....	—	106.4	97.1	99.2	100.9	97.6	90.8	75.0	82.1	88.5	91.1	89.3	88.1	87.8	88.0	86.1
Taiwan.....	92.4	101.4	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	94.6
Belgium.....	119.7	104.3	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	81.3
Denmark.....	112.1	103.3	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	86.8
France.....	133.8	105.5	94.8	91.9	91.6	91.0	90.1	89.7	88.7	86.8	86.3	82.8	80.8	79.7	77.5	75.9
Germany.....	110.5	100.1	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	71.8
Italy.....	107.6	103.3	95.0	96.8	98.2	95.8	96.7	97.7	97.4	97.2	95.9	96.2	96.1	96.4	94.1	96.2
Netherlands.....	111.2	100.4	95.9	92.5	92.3	91.6	92.6	93.0	92.7	92.2	91.7	89.0	86.2	83.5	80.8	80.2
Norway.....	134.7	103.4	102.1	104.8	106.6	107.7	112.1	114.2	110.3	106.4	102.7	99.3	94.5	94.2	95.3	96.4
Spain.....	116.7	105.7	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	111.0
Sweden.....	124.0	116.4	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	95.8
United Kingdom.....	152.3	116.9	97.4	99.5	102.7	104.4	105.2	104.6	100.6	98.1	92.9	88.0	83.8	80.7	77.0	74.6
Hourly compensation (national currency basis)																
United States.....	55.9	90.5	102.0	105.3	107.3	109.3	112.2	118.7	123.4	134.7	137.8	147.8	158.2	161.5	168.3	172.4
Canada.....	47.4	89.2	101.2	104.1	106.6	108.2	110.8	116.5	119.0	123.0	126.7	131.2	135.2	136.9	142.1	145.9
Australia.....	—	87.5	105.2	106.1	113.5	121.7	126.0	128.4	132.9	140.2	149.2	156.0	161.4	169.1	177.6	189.2
Japan.....	58.6	90.6	102.7	104.7	108.3	109.1	112.8	115.6	115.5	114.9	116.4	117.2	114.6	115.7	117.0	117.6
Korea.....	—	68.0	115.9	133.1	161.6	188.1	204.5	222.7	223.9	239.1	246.7	271.6	285.0	325.5	351.5	375.5
Taiwan.....	29.6	85.2	105.9	111.1	120.2	128.2	132.1	137.1	139.6	142.3	151.4	146.7	149.1	151.6	158.2	161.5
Belgium.....	52.5	90.1	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	147.7
Denmark.....	44.5	93.6	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	157.6
France.....	36.7	88.5	104.3	108.0	110.7	112.5	116.3	117.2	121.0	127.0	130.6	136.9	141.0	144.6	143.7	147.5
Germany.....	53.6	89.4	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	153.2
Italy.....	30.6	87.7	105.7	107.3	112.0	120.0	124.1	123.3	125.6	128.7	134.0	137.5	141.6	145.7	150.2	152.9
Netherlands.....	60.6	89.8	104.4	108.9	111.8	113.8	116.4	121.4	125.7	132.1	138.1	146.1	151.9	158.1	161.3	165.8
Norway.....	39.0	92.3	101.5	104.5	109.2	113.8	118.8	125.8	133.0	140.5	149.0	157.9	164.3	169.7	176.2	184.3
Spain.....	28.0	79.9	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	158.3
Sweden.....	37.3	87.8	97.4	99.8	106.8	115.2	121.0	125.5	130.1	136.7	143.8	151.6	159.2	163.4	167.2	172.1
United Kingdom.....	35.8	88.7	104.5	107.0	108.9	108.7	112.3	121.2	128.3	133.8	140.7	149.0	156.9	165.1	17	

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

Measure and economy	1980	1990	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Unit labor costs																
(national currency basis)																
United States.....	81.8	96.7	99.2	97.3	95.5	93.7	92.2	91.2	90.3	91.6	92.7	89.9	90.5	86.4	87.1	87.2
Canada.....	64.1	94.2	96.9	94.3	95.4	97.3	95.3	95.6	93.7	91.3	95.8	97.4	100.9	102.0	102.2	104.9
Australia.....	—	94.6	100.6	99.2	106.6	108.4	109.2	108.4	111.0	109.4	113.6	113.8	115.2	118.9	123.6	131.2
Japan.....	92.1	95.9	101.0	101.4	97.6	94.0	93.8	95.2	92.7	87.5	90.5	87.9	80.5	76.0	73.9	72.6
Korea.....	44.4	82.1	107.0	112.7	124.6	131.9	127.1	124.2	112.3	110.5	114.8	115.2	113.0	115.8	117.0	112.8
Taiwan.....	60.3	94.9	104.6	105.6	106.5	105.5	104.5	103.4	99.1	95.9	97.6	86.8	85.5	82.7	80.5	76.9
Belgium.....	80.3	93.0	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	99.9
Denmark.....	54.3	95.0	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	107.0
France.....	55.6	92.8	102.4	98.6	96.3	97.4	95.0	91.0	90.0	88.4	89.4	90.1	88.9	89.1	85.0	84.1
Germany.....	69.4	90.3	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	92.8
Italy.....	40.7	90.2	102.9	99.8	100.8	106.6	109.5	109.6	111.7	110.9	114.9	119.8	126.3	132.0	136.2	136.7
Netherlands.....	87.1	91.7	100.7	96.2	95.0	94.6	96.5	97.7	97.3	95.3	99.2	101.8	103.7	101.2	99.8	99.4
Norway.....	49.7	93.9	101.6	104.6	110.7	112.0	116.7	126.8	129.5	132.7	136.8	141.0	135.1	131.7	133.5	135.2
Spain.....	41.5	85.8	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	125.5
Sweden.....	51.0	92.9	90.8	84.5	85.3	88.5	85.2	83.3	79.3	77.3	83.3	79.5	77.8	71.7	69.1	66.8
United Kingdom.....	62.4	98.5	100.4	100.2	103.7	104.4	106.8	113.9	115.0	114.2	115.1	118.6	118.8	117.9	118.7	121.6
Unit labor costs																
(U.S. dollar basis)																
United States.....	81.8	96.7	99.2	97.3	95.5	93.7	92.2	91.2	90.3	91.6	92.7	89.9	90.5	86.4	87.1	87.2
Canada.....	66.3	97.5	90.7	83.4	84.0	86.3	83.2	77.9	76.2	74.3	74.8	74.9	87.1	94.7	102.0	111.8
Australia.....	—	100.5	93.0	98.7	107.4	115.4	110.4	92.7	97.5	86.5	79.8	84.1	102.2	119.1	128.2	134.5
Japan.....	51.5	83.9	115.3	125.8	131.7	109.6	98.3	92.2	103.3	102.9	94.4	89.0	88.0	89.1	85.1	79.2
Korea.....	57.3	90.7	104.2	109.6	126.5	128.6	105.3	69.6	74.0	76.7	69.7	72.3	74.4	79.3	89.7	92.8
Taiwan.....	42.1	88.7	99.6	100.4	101.1	96.7	91.3	77.5	77.2	77.2	72.6	63.2	62.5	62.4	63.0	59.5
Belgium.....	88.3	89.5	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	100.0
Denmark.....	58.1	92.7	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	108.7
France.....	69.6	90.2	95.7	94.1	102.2	100.7	86.2	81.7	77.4	65.8	64.6	68.7	81.2	89.5	85.4	85.3
Germany.....	59.6	87.3	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	93.1
Italy.....	58.5	92.7	80.6	76.3	76.2	85.2	79.2	77.7	75.7	65.1	65.5	72.1	91.0	104.5	107.9	109.3
Netherlands.....	77.1	88.5	95.2	93.0	104.1	98.6	86.9	86.6	82.7	70.2	70.9	76.8	93.7	100.4	99.1	99.7
Norway.....	62.6	93.3	88.9	92.1	108.6	107.7	102.3	104.3	103.1	93.6	94.5	109.8	118.6	121.4	128.8	131.1
Spain.....	59.3	86.2	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	97.0
Sweden.....	70.3	91.4	67.9	63.8	69.6	76.8	64.9	61.0	55.9	49.1	46.9	47.6	56.1	56.9	53.9	52.8
United Kingdom.....	82.2	99.5	85.3	86.9	92.7	92.3	99.0	106.9	105.3	98.0	93.8	100.9	109.9	122.4	122.3	126.9

NOTE: Data for Germany for years before 1993 are for the former West Germany. Data for 1993 onward are for unified Germany. Dash indicates data not available.

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

Industry and type of case ²	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers ³												
	1989 ¹	1990	1991	1992	1993 ⁴	1994 ⁴	1995 ⁴	1996 ⁴	1997 ⁴	1998 ⁴	1999 ⁴	2000 ⁴	2001 ⁴
PRIVATE SECTOR ⁵													
Total cases	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.7
Lost workday cases.....	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8
Lost workdays.....	78.7	84.0	86.5	93.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ⁵													
Total cases	10.9	11.6	10.8	11.6	11.2	10.0	9.7	8.7	8.4	7.9	7.3	7.1	7.3
Lost workday cases.....	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.6
Lost workdays.....	100.9	112.2	108.3	126.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining													
Total cases	8.5	8.3	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.3	6.2	5.4	5.9	4.9	4.4	4.7	4.0
Lost workday cases.....	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.7	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.4
Lost workdays.....	137.2	119.5	129.6	204.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction													
Total cases	14.3	14.2	13.0	13.1	12.2	11.8	10.6	9.9	9.5	8.8	8.6	8.3	7.9
Lost workday cases.....	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0
Lost workdays.....	143.3	147.9	148.1	161.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General building contractors:													
Total cases	13.9	13.4	12.0	12.2	11.5	10.9	9.8	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.8	6.9
Lost workday cases.....	6.5	6.4	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.5
Lost workdays.....	137.3	137.6	132.0	142.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy construction, except building:													
Total cases	13.8	13.8	12.8	12.1	11.1	10.2	9.9	9.0	8.7	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.8
Lost workday cases.....	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.7	4.0
Lost workdays.....	147.1	144.6	160.1	165.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special trades contractors:													
Total cases	14.6	14.7	13.5	13.8	12.8	12.5	11.1	10.4	10.0	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.2
Lost workday cases.....	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.1
Lost workdays.....	144.9	153.1	151.3	168.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing													
Total cases	13.1	13.2	12.7	12.5	12.1	12.2	11.6	10.6	10.3	9.7	9.2	9.0	8.1
Lost workday cases.....	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.1
Lost workdays.....	113.0	120.7	121.5	124.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods:													
Total cases	14.1	14.2	13.6	13.4	13.1	13.5	12.8	11.6	11.3	10.7	10.1	-	8.8
Lost workday cases.....	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	-	4.3
Lost workdays.....	116.5	123.3	122.9	126.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products:													
Total cases	18.4	18.1	16.8	16.3	15.9	15.7	14.9	14.2	13.5	13.2	13.0	12.1	10.6
Lost workday cases.....	9.4	8.8	8.3	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.5
Lost workdays.....	177.5	172.5	172.0	165.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures:													
Total cases	16.1	16.9	15.9	14.8	14.6	15.0	13.9	12.2	12.0	11.4	11.5	11.2	11.0
Lost workday cases.....	7.2	7.8	7.2	6.6	6.5	7.0	6.4	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.7
Lost workdays.....	-	-	-	128.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, and glass products:													
Total cases	15.5	15.4	14.8	13.6	13.8	13.2	12.3	12.4	11.8	11.8	10.7	10.4	10.1
Lost workday cases.....	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.1
Lost workdays.....	149.8	160.5	156.0	152.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary metal industries:													
Total cases	18.7	19.0	17.7	17.5	17.0	16.8	16.5	15.0	15.0	14.0	12.9	12.6	10.7
Lost workday cases.....	8.1	8.1	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.0	6.3	6.3	5.3
Lost workdays.....	168.3	180.2	169.1	175.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.1
Fabricated metal products:													
Total cases	18.5	18.7	17.4	16.8	16.2	16.4	15.8	14.4	14.2	13.9	12.6	11.9	11.1
Lost workday cases.....	7.9	7.9	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.3
Lost workdays.....	147.6	155.7	146.6	144.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial machinery and equipment:													
Total cases	12.1	12.0	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.6	11.2	9.9	10.0	9.5	8.5	8.2	11.0
Lost workday cases.....	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.6	6.0
Lost workdays.....	86.8	88.9	86.6	87.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic and other electrical equipment:													
Total cases	9.1	9.1	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	7.6	6.8	6.6	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.0
Lost workday cases.....	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.5
Lost workdays.....	77.5	79.4	83.0	81.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment:													
Total cases	17.7	17.8	18.3	18.7	18.5	19.6	18.6	16.3	15.4	14.6	13.7	13.7	12.6
Lost workday cases.....	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.9	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.0
Lost workdays.....	138.6	153.7	166.1	186.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Instruments and related products:													
Total cases	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.0
Lost workday cases.....	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.0
Lost workdays.....	55.4	57.8	64.4	65.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:													
Total cases	11.1	11.3	11.3	10.7	10.0	9.9	9.1	9.5	8.9	8.1	8.4	7.2	6.4
Lost workday cases.....	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.2
Lost workdays.....	97.6	113.1	104.0	108.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

³ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as (NEH) 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.

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I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete:

[signed] William Parks II, Executive Editor

Employer-provided "Quality-of-life" Benefits for Workers in Private Industry, 2007

by [George I. Long](#)

Bureau of Labor Statistics

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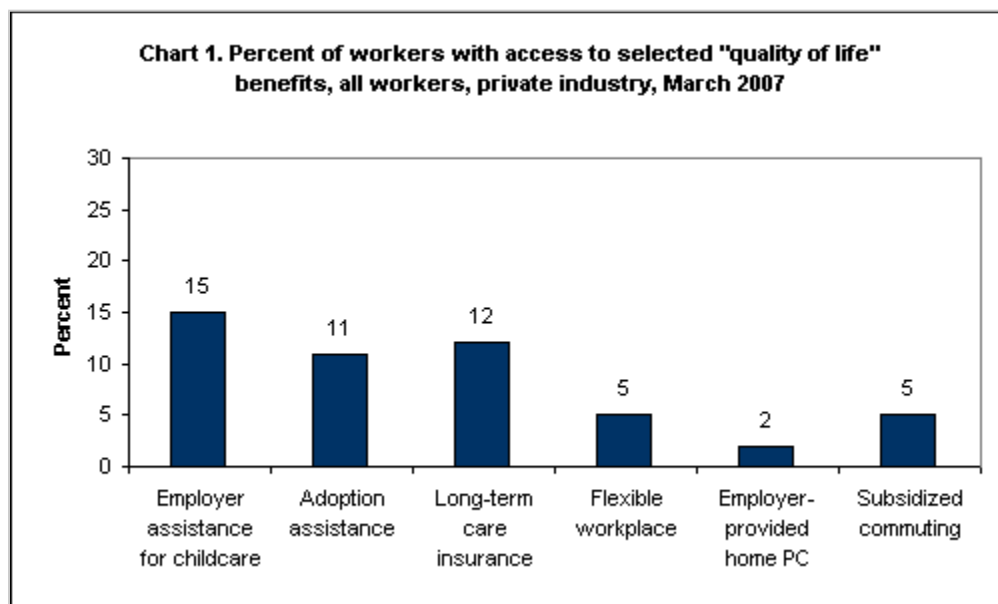
The National Compensation Survey provides data on "quality-of-life" benefits in its annual benefits summary publications. Although a relatively small percent of workers have access to these kinds of benefits, the data give insight into ways that employers and employees are working toward more family- and environmentally friendly work arrangements.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics [National Compensation Survey \(NCS\)](#) collects data on the percent of employees with access to a wide range of employer-provided benefits.¹ Some types of employer-provided benefits are more commonly available than others. As shown in the most recent NCS publication of benefits data, 61 percent of workers in private industry have access to retirement benefits, 71 percent have access to medical plans, and 77 percent have access to paid holidays and paid vacation time.² By comparison, employee access to various "quality-of-life" benefits is relatively uncommon. (See chart 1.)

Nevertheless, the NCS quality-of-life benefits data give insight into the type of work arrangements that workers value and some employers promote. These benefits have a potential for influencing how people get to work, how they conduct their work, and the extent to which they are connected with their families and fellow workers. Therefore, a closer look at worker access to quality-of-life benefits--by occupation, bargaining status, wage level, establishment size, and area in which the worker is employed--is of value.

Quality-of-life Benefits For Private Industry Workers

Chart 1 shows the percent of workers with access to a variety of quality-of-life benefits for all workers in private industry. Long-term care insurance, childcare assistance, and adoption assistance are more than twice as likely to be available than are subsidized commuting, flexible workplace, and employer-provided home personal computer (PC) benefits. (See exhibit for NCS definitions of these benefits.)



Employer assistance for childcare. Parental participation in the workforce often depends on access to formal childcare arrangements.³ In 2007, 15 percent of workers in private industry had access to employer-provided childcare assistance, which includes funds, on-site or off-site childcare, and resource and referral services. For some workers, childcare needs

may be covered by a different employee benefit, *dependent care reimbursement accounts*, which set aside money to be used to pay for expenses including childcare, eldercare, or services to a disabled dependent. In 2007, 31 percent of workers in private industry had access to dependent care reimbursement accounts.⁴

Adoption assistance. Of the more than 72 million children under 18 years old in the United States,⁵ 1.6 million (or 2.2 percent) are adopted.⁶ The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services reports that 51,000 children were adopted with public agency involvement in Fiscal Year 2005.⁷ The cost of adopting a child can range from \$5,000 to \$40,000, depending on the agency and source.⁸ In 2007, 11 percent of all private industry workers had access to employer-provided adoption assistance.

Long-term care insurance. Long-term care insurance has become a sought-after form of insurance as baby boomers prepare for retirement.⁹ NCS data on access to long-term care insurance includes workers who have access to a group plan as well as those whose employer subsidizes the cost of individual plans. In 2007, 12 percent of private industry workers had access to such plans.

Subsidized commuting. The American public made 9.8 billion trips on public transit in 2005.¹⁰ By this measure, public transit use has increased steadily over the past decade. Approximately half of these trips were for commuting to and from work.¹¹ With current concerns about the global impact of modern living, gasoline price uncertainty, and increasing traffic congestion, commuting by public transit may offer some solutions.¹² In 2007, only 5 percent of private industry workers had access to commuter subsidies.

Flexible workplace. With the advent of the personal computer and the Internet, it became possible for more types of work, particularly those of professional and technical workers, to be conducted effectively off site, and often from home.¹³ Increased employee productivity, reduced stress, cost savings, and emergency preparedness have been cited as some of the positive effects of flexible workplace programs.¹⁴ Flexible workplace arrangements are sometimes referred to as "teleworking" or "telecommuting," although it is uncertain to what extent flexible workplaces are displacing the traditional daily commute to work.

The NCS definition of flexible workplace is quite restrictive, requiring a formal program; informal plans are not included. In 2007, 5 percent of workers in private industry had access to flexible workplace benefits. By contrast, the Office of Personnel Management reports that approximately 70 percent of Federal workers were eligible to telework during 2005, and 6.6 percent of the Federal workforce (9.5 percent of those eligible) participated in teleworking. Of those who participated, 60 percent teleworked at least 1 day per week.¹⁵

Employer-provided home personal computer (PC). Only 2 percent of employers provide workers with a home PC in 2007. This does not include a personal home computer provided by an employer only as part of a flexible workplace arrangement.

Quality-of-life Benefits By Worker And Establishment Characteristics

While most subsets of workers followed a similar pattern of access to quality-of-life benefits as did all workers in private industry, some groups showed notable differences. Chart 2 shows employee access to quality-of-life benefits by major occupational group.¹⁶ Management, professional, and related occupations had greater access to each of the quality-of-life benefits than did any other occupational group. Sales and office workers were the next most likely to have access to the quality-of-life benefits. Workers in service occupations; natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations; and production, transportation, and material moving occupations had less access to these benefits.

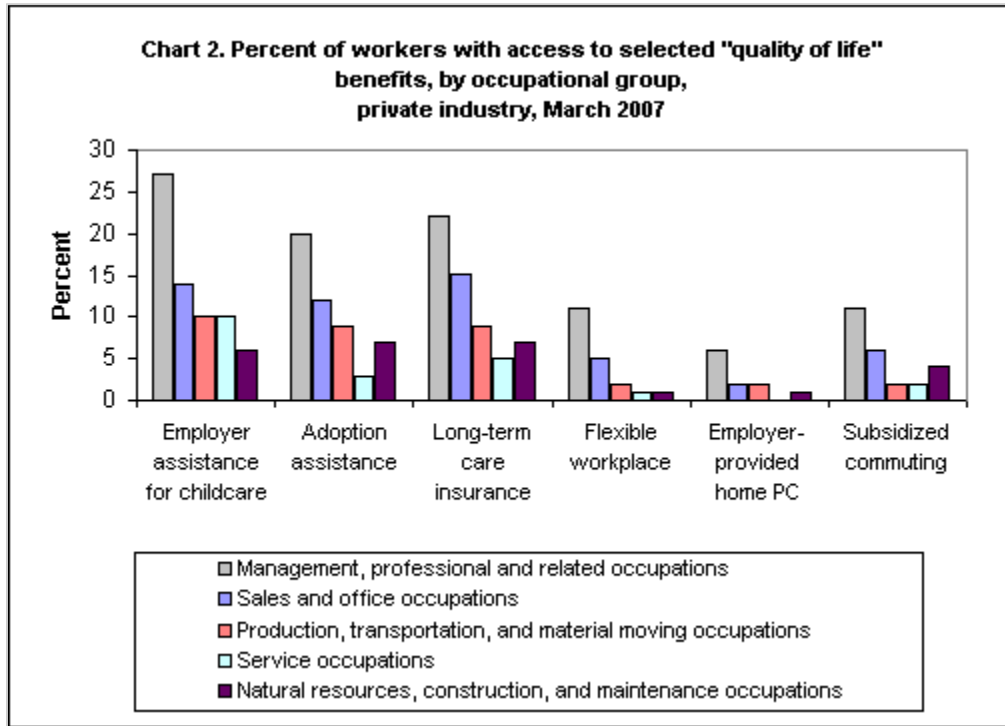


Chart 3 shows that about 15 percent of full-time workers had access to childcare and long-term care benefits, while fewer than 10 percent of part-time workers had access to these benefits. Part-time workers were less than half as likely as full-time workers to have access to adoption assistance.

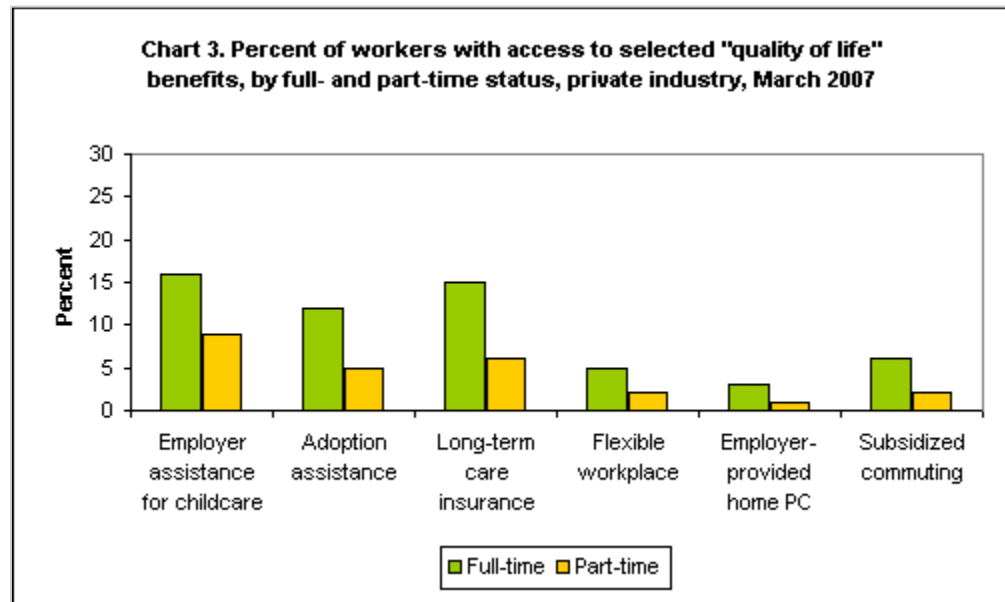


Chart 4 shows that union workers had greater access to childcare assistance, adoption assistance and long-term care insurance than did nonunion workers. Flexible workplace arrangements, while relatively uncommon, are more prevalent among nonunion workers than among union workers, most likely due to union workers' greater representation in manufacturing and construction occupations, which require work on site, than in professional, managerial, and office and administrative occupations, which had a lower percentage of unionized workers.¹⁷

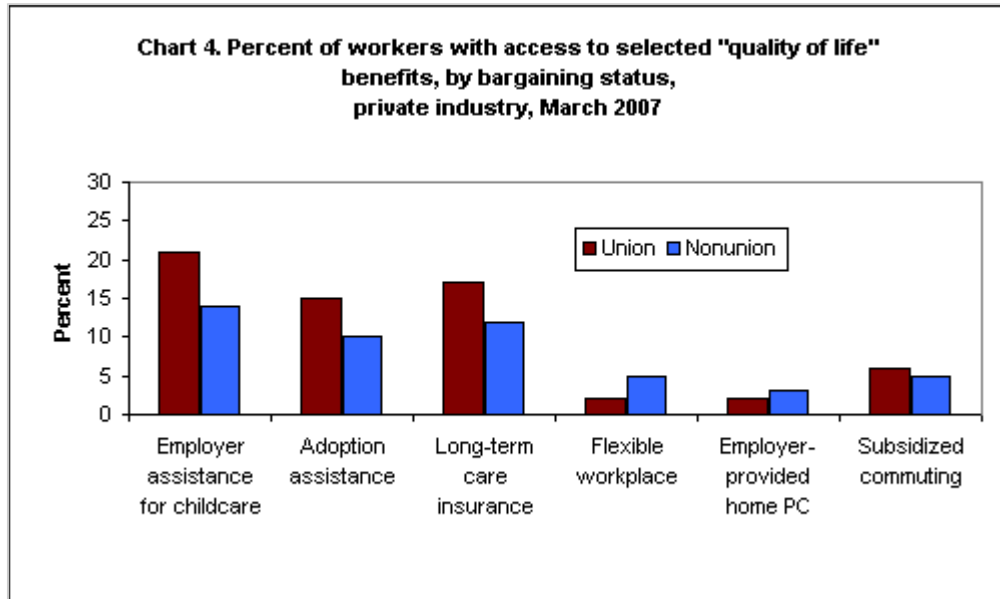


Chart 5 shows that more than 20 percent of workers earning \$15 or more per hour had access to childcare assistance, while less than 10 percent of workers earning less than \$15 per hour had such access. The disparity among workers by wage level was notable in each of these benefit categories.

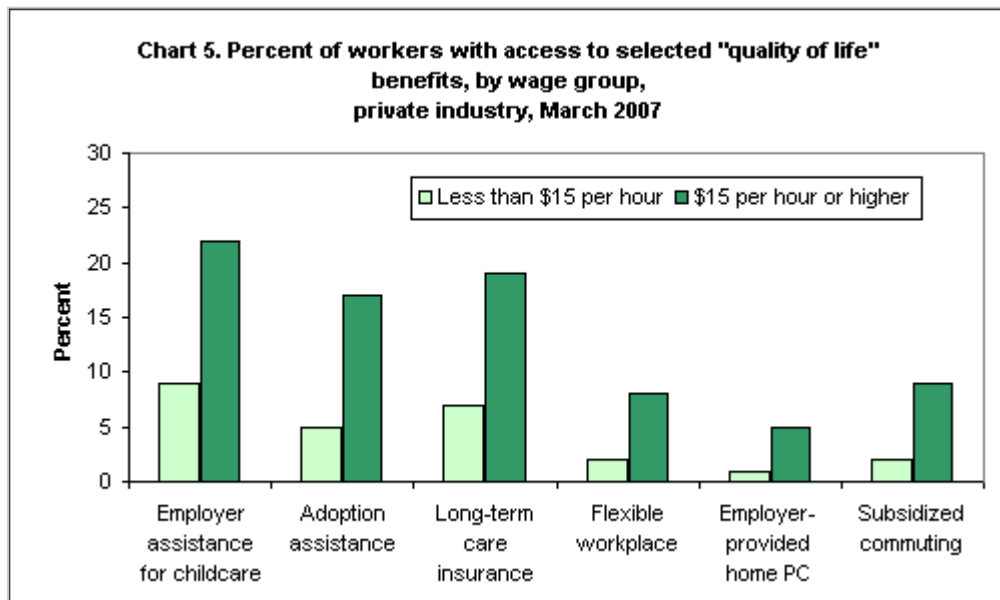


Chart 6 shows that workers employed in establishments with 100 or more workers had much greater access to almost every type of quality-of-life benefit than workers employed in smaller firms. Workers in large firms were 4 to 5 times as likely as workers in smaller firms to have access to childcare, adoption, and long-term care insurance benefits.

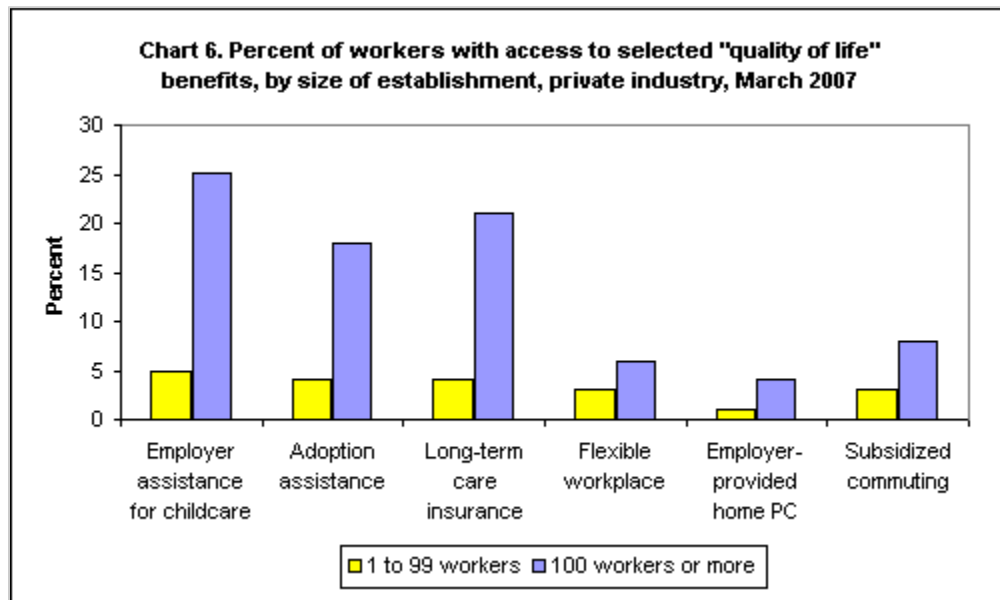
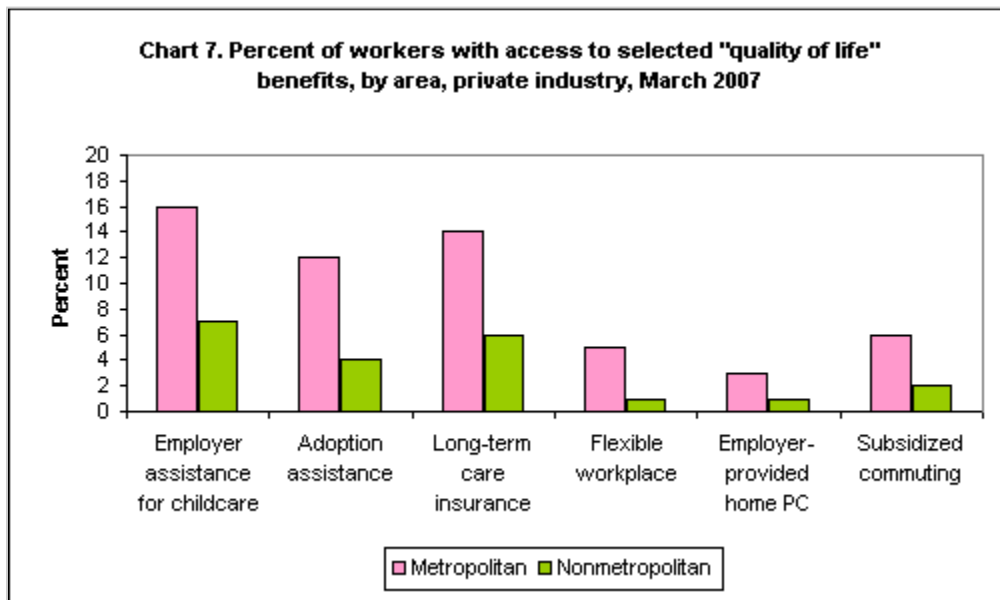


Chart 7 shows that workers in metropolitan areas were more likely to have each of the quality-of-life benefits than did workers in nonmetropolitan areas. Public transit systems are more common in metropolitan than nonmetropolitan areas, which might account for the greater access to subsidized commuting among workers in metropolitan areas.



Occupational and establishment characteristics and location of establishment are factors that are most likely to influence the percent of workers who have access to quality-of-life benefits; however, these factors overlap to some extent. For example, workers in metropolitan areas receive average wages of more than \$15 per hour, and workers in larger firms earn, on average, more than those in smaller firms. Thus, if workers who earn more than \$15 per hour are more likely to receive certain benefits, it could be related to the fact that many of them work in larger firms and in metropolitan areas.¹⁸

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

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Notes

- 1 As defined by the National Compensation Survey, "an employee has access to a benefit plan if the employee is in an occupation that is offered the plan." By definition, either all employees in an occupation have access to a benefit or none has access.
- 2 *National Compensation Survey: Employee Benefits in Private Industry in the United States, March 2007*, Summary 07-05 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 2007), tables 1, 5, and 19; available on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/sp/ebsm0006.pdf>.
- 3 See "*The National Economic Impacts of the Child Care Sector*," (The National Child Care Association, Fall 2002), p.2.; available on the Internet at <http://www.nccanet.org/NCCA%20Impact%20Study.pdf>; also, *Women in the Labor Force: A Databook*, Report 985 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 2005), tables 5-7, pp. 13-21; available on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/cps/wlf-databook-2005.pdf>.
- 4 *National Compensation Survey: Employee Benefits in Private Industry in the United States, March 2007*, table 24; available on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/sp/ebsm0006.pdf>. See technical note for the NCS definition of dependent care reimbursement accounts.
- 5 See "*America's Families and Living Arrangements, March 2000*", *Current Population Report P20-537* (U.S. Census Bureau, June 2001), table C1, detailed tables, on the Internet at http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/hh-fam/p20-537_00.html.
- 6 See "Adopted Children and Stepchildren: 2000", *Census 2000 Special Report CENSR-6RV* (U.S. Census Bureau, October 2003), supplemental tables, table 1, "*Selected Characteristics of Children of the Householder by Type of Relationship and Sex of Child for the United States: 2000*"; available on the Internet at <http://www.census.gov/population/cen2000/phc-t21/tab01.pdf>.
- 7 *The AFCARS Report: Preliminary FY 2005 Estimates as of September 2006 (13)*, (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Children's Bureau); available on the Internet at http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/stats_research/afcars/tar/report13.htm.
- 8 For more information on adoption-specific expenses, see *Child Welfare Information Gateway, Costs of Adopting: Factsheet for Families* (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Children's Bureau); available on the Internet at http://www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/s_cost/s_costb.cfm.
- 9 For more information, see Jordan Pfunter and Elizabeth Dietz, "Long-term Care Insurance Gains Prominence," *Compensation and Working Conditions Online* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, January 28, 2004); available on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/opub/cwcl/cm20040123ar01p1.htm>.
- 10 See "Unlinked Passenger Trips by Mode" (American Public Transportation Association, Washington, DC); available on the Internet at <http://www.apta.com/research/stats/ridership/trips.cfm>.
- 11 See "Purpose of Trips by Population Group" (American Public Transportation Association, Washington, DC); available on the Internet at <http://www.apta.com/research/stats/ridership/purpose.cfm>.
- 12 "Linking Solutions to Problems: Traffic Congestion and Reliability: Linking Solutions to Problems," prepared for the Federal Highway Administration by Cambridge Systematics, Inc., 100 Cambridge Park Drive, Suite 400, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02140; with Texas Transportation Institute, July 19, 2004.
- 13 For more information on workers using computers and the Internet, see *Computer and Internet Use at Work in 2003*, USDL 05-1457 (U.S. Department of Labor), August 2, 2005; available on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/ciaww.pdf>.
- 14 *Status of Telework in the Federal Government: Report to the Congress* (U.S. Office of Personnel Management, June 2007), pp. 11-13; available on the Internet at http://www.telework.gov/surveys/2006_TW20Report.pdf.
- 15 *Ibid.*, pp. 2, 5-8.
- 16 For recent changes in the NCS occupational classifications, see "*Change is coming to the NCS benefits products*," on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/ebsm0005.htm>.
- 17 *Union Members in 2006*, USDL 07-0113 (U.S. Department of Labor), January 25, 2007, table 3; available on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/union2.nr0.htm>.
- 18 See *National Compensation Survey: Occupational Wages in the United States, June 2005*, Bulletin 2581 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 2006), table 1; available on the Internet at: <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/sp/ncbl0832.pdf>.

Exhibit. National Compensation Survey definitions:

Childcare provided by the employer can be as follows:

- Assistance in the form of funds only;
- Child care in an on- or off-site facility; or
- Resource or referral services

Adoption assistance is financial aid to either single or married employees, as reimbursement for all or part of the cost of adopting a child.

Long-term care insurance pays full or partial benefits for long-term (more than 1 year) custodial care, home care, or nursing home care. Premiums are generally, though not necessarily always, employee paid. Coverage may be extended to active employees, retirees, parents of active employees, or to dependents of active employees and retirees. These plans are separate from coverage for extended care facilities or home health care found in health insurance plans. Typically, health insurance plans provide post-hospitalization benefits for a limited period (such as 60 or 120 days) and are usually restricted to convalescent rather than custodial care.

Flexible workplace is a formal program that allows employees who would otherwise work on-site at the establishment to work part or all of their work schedule at home. The following situations are typical, but not required, to meet the NCS definition:

- Flexible workplace may be associated with occupations or establishments in which work can be done by computer and electronically transmitted to the work site;
- Some employers may require workers on flexible workplace to be at the work site for a specified amount of time each week, month, etc.;
- An employer may pay costs associated with flexible workplace, such as computer installation costs.

Employer-provided personal home computers is a benefit that helps the employer by giving the employee access to company data and the employee's work projects. If the employee cannot go to the office, he or she may still be productive by using a personal home computer. Employers may purchase the computers outright and provide them to employees. This does not include home personal computers loaned by the employer as part of a flexible workplace agreement. Other options include the following:

- Allowing employees to lease computers at a nominal rate with the employee owning the computer at the end of the lease.
- Providing loans to employees at low or no interest rates.
- Employer-provided subsidies or grants to employees for purchasing a computer.

Subsidized commuting provides full or partial payment for the cost of an employee's commute to work via public transportation, a company sponsored van pool, discount subway fares, or bus tokens. Use of a company car does not qualify as subsidized commuting.

Data for Chart 1. Percent of workers with access to selected "quality of life" benefits, all workers, private industry, March 2007

	Employer assistance for childcare	Adoption assistance	Long-term care insurance	Flexible workplace	Employer-provided home PC	Subsidized commuting
All Workers	15	11	12	5	2	5

Data for Chart 2. Percent of workers with access to selected "quality of life" benefits, by occupational group, private industry, March 2007

Occupation	Employer assistance for childcare	Adoption assistance	Long-term care insurance	Flexible workplace	Employer-provided home PC	Subsidized commuting
Management, professional and related occupations	27	20	22	11	6	11
Sales and office occupations	14	12	15	5	2	6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	10	9	9	2	2	2
Service occupations	10	3	5	1	(-)	2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	6	7	7	1	1	4

Data for Chart 3. Percent of workers with access to selected "quality of life" benefits, by full- and part-time status, private industry, March 2007

	Employer assistance for childcare	Adoption assistance	Long-term care insurance	Flexible workplace	Employer-provided home PC	Subsidized commuting
Full-time	16	12	15	5	3	6
Part-time	9	5	6	2	1	2

Data for Chart 4. Percent of workers with access to selected "quality of life" benefits, by bargaining status, private industry, March 2007

	Employer assistance for childcare	Adoption assistance	Long-term care insurance	Flexible workplace	Employer-provided home PC	Subsidized commuting
Union	21	15	17	2	2	6
Nonunion	14	10	12	5	3	5

Data for Chart 5. Percent of workers with access to selected "quality of life" benefits, by wage group, private industry, March 2007

	Employer assistance for childcare	Adoption assistance	Long-term care insurance	Flexible workplace	Employer-provided home PC	Subsidized commuting
Less than \$15 per hour	9	5	7	2	1	2
\$15 per hour or higher	22	17	19	8	5	9

Data for Chart 6. Percent of workers with access to selected "quality of life" benefits, by size of establishment, private industry, March 2007

	Employer assistance for childcare	Adoption assistance	Long-term care insurance	Flexible workplace	Employer-provided home PC	Subsidized commuting
1 to 99 workers	5	4	4	3	1	3
100 workers or more	25	18	21	6	4	8

Data for Chart 7. Percent of workers with access to selected "quality of life" benefits, by area, private industry, March 2007

	Employer assistance for childcare	Adoption assistance	Long-term care insurance	Flexible workplace	Employer-provided home PC	Subsidized commuting
Metropolitan	16	12	14	5	3	6
Nonmetropolitan	7	4	6	(1)	(1)	2

Footnotes:
 (1) Less than 0.5 percent.