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The December *Review*

In an economy with the size and complexity of the one in the United States, it is not surprising that workers employed in nontypical work schedules will be found. Using data from the Current Population Survey, Terence McMenamin finds that substantial shares of workers' schedules do not follow the traditional "9-to-5, Monday through Friday" mode. Through the use of flexible work schedules and alternate shifts, workers and their employers are striving to meet the scheduling demands of their specific industries. While the proportion of workers on alternate shifts has changed little in the last few years, the percentage with flexible schedules has risen sharply since the mid-1980s.

By overlaying employment data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages onto seismic hazard information provided by the California Geological Survey, Richard J. Holden, Donna Bahls, and Charles Real produce tabulations and maps that correlate estimated intensities of a possible serious earthquake in northern California with employment levels in the San Francisco Bay Area. The purpose is to assess potential business and economic losses from this form of a natural disaster. While the authors are continuing to refine their methodology, their article demonstrates the expanding possibilities that combined geocoded data sets can offer for analysis, planning, and risk management.

Social scientists have paid increasing attention in recent years to the phenomenon of "nonwork," or that combination of unemployment and being outside the labor force due to retirement, disability, or other reasons. Greg A. Greenberg and Robert A. Rosenheck extend the analysis in this issue with a comparison of the extent of nonwork among military veterans and nonveterans. There has long been intense interest in the labor market activities of service veterans, in regard both to their absorption in the economy shortly after their period of service and to longer run career outcomes. Differentials among veterans who served in different eras or theaters also are of interest, and the authors give particular focus to nonemployment by age cohorts.

Jennifer L. Raynor publishes for the first time in the MLR this month in the form of a visual essay comparing civilian labor force statistics across 10 industrialized countries. The measures presented include unemployment and labor force participation rates, employment-population ratios, and industry distributions of employment. Unemployment rates in 2006 in two European countries, Germany and France, were notably higher than in the other countries under study. Employment increased in recent decades in each of the countries, but the rates of growth varied widely.

Nonmetropolitan area occupational data now available

Among the vital inputs to the BLS labor market projections published in our last issue are data derived from the BLS Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program. Data for the Nation, States and metropolitan areas are produced by a cooperative effort between BLS and State Workforce Agencies from a sample of more than a million business establishments collected over a 3-year period.

That large sample size enables the production of employment and wage estimates for many subnational areas. Currently, for instance, such estimates are produced for more than 400 metropolitan areas. We have introduced data recently for more than 170 nonmetropolitan areas, or those parts of States lying outside of the metropolitan areas. Most States contain between one and six State-defined nonmetropolitan areas that, combined with the metropolitan areas, exhaust the geography of the State. The OES data for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas can be found at **www.bls.gov/oes/current/oessrcma.htm** □

A note to subscribers

Due to unanticipated budget constraints, this issue of the *Monthly Labor Review* is the last for fiscal year 2008 (the year ending at the end of September) that will be printed in a paper edition. The *Review* will continue to be posted on the Internet on the Bureau's Web site at **www.bls.gov/opub/mlr**. Archival issues of the magazine going back through 1981 also are available there. BLS will reconsider printing in a paper edition for fiscal year 2009. We regret any inconvenience to our readers.

Communications regarding the *Monthly Labor Review* may be sent to the editorial staff by e-mail to mlr@bls.gov, by mail at 2 Massachusetts Avenue NE, Room 2850, Washington, DC, 20212, or by fax to (202) 691–7890.

A time to work: recent trends in shift work and flexible schedules

Numerous U.S. workers have work schedules different from the standard 9 a.m.-to-5 p.m., Monday-through-Friday, work shift; the demands of the industry are the chief determinant of the use of shift work and flexible schedules

Terence M. McMenamin

The traditional work schedule for an American employee has long been 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday. However, an examination of data from the Work Schedules and Work at Home survey, a special supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted in May 2004, reveals that substantial proportions of workers' schedules do not fit this paradigm. For instance, nearly one-third of wage and salary workers have flexible schedules on their primary jobs, meaning that they can vary their beginning and ending hours; about one-fifth work a shift other than a regular daytime shift on their primary job; and a slightly smaller proportion works on Saturday, Sunday, or both. The use of alternate shifts and flexible work schedules is often determined by the demands of the industry, rather than by workers' preferences. However, schedule considerations and flexibility are influential factors in the career-planning and labor market decisions of many workers.

The Work Schedules and Work at Home survey obtained information on individuals' work schedules or shifts and on whether they did any job-related work at home. The data presented in this article pertain to work schedules and alternate shifts. Because of the high prevalence of both shift work and flexitime among part-time workers, the article analyzes total employment, including that of both full- and part-time workers in most cases. (Where appropriate, data are analyzed separately for part-time workers; for further information about the survey, see the appendix.)

Flexible work schedules

In May 2004, 36.4 million wage and salary workers, or about 30 percent of all such workers, were able to vary their work hours to some degree. This percentage was somewhat lower than that (30.7 percent) in May 2001, but about the same as in May 1997. Such flexibility provides workers with increased control over their time, enhancing their ability to balance competing demands at work and at home. In a competitive labor market, companies can choose to offer their workers the freedom afforded by flexible schedules in order to improve both morale and loyalty to the company.[1] The proportion of

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workers able to vary their work hours rose from 1985 to 1997, but has remained fairly steady thereafter. The following tabulation shows the percentage of wage and salary workers with flexible schedules, by sex and the presence of their own children, for selected years over the past two decades:

	1985	*1991*	*1997*	*2001*	*2004*
Total, 16 years and older	13.6	16.0	29.9	30.7	29.6
Men	13.9	15.9	30.0	30.8	29.3
With own children under 18 years	13.1	15.6	30.7	31.8	29.8
Women	13.2	16.0	29.7	30.6	29.9
With own children under 18 years	13.3	16.3	30.8	30.7	30.2

Since 1985, the proportions of employed men and women able to vary their work hours have been about equal.[2] The same is true of both mothers and fathers who work. Within each of these groups, the proportion of workers able to vary the times they started and ended work more than doubled between 1985 and 1997, after which it has remained at about that level.

The nature of the industry is one of the main determinants of the prevalence of flexible schedules. For example, in 2004, fewer workers (24.8 percent) had flexible schedules in the manufacturing industry, in which set work schedules are frequently necessary, than in financial activities or in professional and business services, in which nearly 40 percent of workers were able to vary their schedules.[3] (See table 1.)

Despite the fact that flexible schedules have remained relatively steady overall, several industries exhibited recent declines in the proportion of workers on such schedules. Among such industries were retail trade; finance and insurance; educational services; arts, entertainment, and recreation; and accommodation. (See table 2.) This movement away from flexible schedules occurred despite employment growth in those industries.

Due to the nature of the work required for each particular job, the prevalence of flexible schedules varies by occupation. For example, elementary and high school teachers are less likely to be able to vary their work hours than others, because they have to be available when their students are in class. Hence, it is not surprising to see that only 16.6 percent of workers in education, training, and library occupations can vary their schedule. Management occupations, in which 46.7 percent of the workers could vary their work hours, is an example from the opposite end of the spectrum. (See table 1.) Work schedules required in management occupations usually are not as rigid as those required in teaching occupations, so employers can allow management workers to vary their schedules.

Within some broad occupational categories, men were more likely than women to have access to flexible schedules. In professional and related occupations, for example, 41.8 percent of men were able to vary their schedule, compared with 26.2 percent of women. Much of this difference arises because many more women in that occupational group were employed in the education and health care fields, where flexible work schedules were less prevalent. (See table 1.) Within service occupations, however, 27.8 percent of women could vary their work hours, compared with 22.9 percent of men. In that occupational group, a large proportion of women worked in food preparation and serving related occupations and in personal care and service occupations. In both of these occupations, many workers were able to follow a flexible schedule. By contrast, men made up the majority of workers in building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations, as well as in protective support occupations, both of which had low proportions of workers with flexible schedules.

The proportion of white and Asian workers in occupations in which they can vary their schedules continued to exceed that of other groups. In May 2004, about 30 percent of employed whites and Asians could vary their work hours. The proportion was closer to 21 percent among black workers and those of Hispanic ethnicity. The following tabulation shows the percentage of wage and salary workers with flexible schedules, by race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity (data on Asians were not tabulated prior to 2001):

	1985	*1991*	*1997*	*2001*	*2004*
White	14.0	16.4	31.0	31.8	30.9
Black or African-American	9.9	12.8	21.7	22.8	21.2
Asian	—	—	—	32.2	29.0
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	10.4	12.0	20.9	20.7	20.7

Many older workers have flexible schedules. Among workers 65 years and older in May 2004, about 37.2 percent of wage and salary workers were able to vary their work schedules on their main job. (See table 3.) Among younger workers, the rate ranged between 28 percent and 31 percent. The percentage of employed women who were able to vary their schedules exceeded that of men from ages 16 through 44; above age 45, a greater proportion of employed men in all age groups could vary their

Table 1. Flexible schedules of wage and salary workers, by occupation and industry, May 2004

[Numbers in thousands]

Occupation and industry	All workers			Men			Women		
	Total	With flexible schedules		Total	With flexible schedules		Total	With flexible schedules	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Occupation									
Management, professional, and related	41,906	15,799	37.7	19,302	8,570	44.4	22,604	7,229	32.0
Management, business, and financial operations	15,605	7,195	46.1	8,309	3,978	47.9	7,297	3,217	44.1
Management	10,654	4,981	46.7	6,200	3,004	48.5	4,454	1,976	44.4
Business and financial operations	4,951	2,214	44.7	2,108	973	46.2	2,843	1,241	43.7
Professional and related	26,300	8,604	32.7	10,993	4,592	41.8	15,307	4,012	26.2
Computer and mathematical	2,799	1,480	52.9	2,078	1,124	54.1	721	356	49.5
Architecture and engineering	2,571	1,144	44.5	2,216	967	43.6	355	177	49.8
Life, physical, and social science	1,160	577	49.7	702	324	46.2	458	253	55.2
Community and social services	2,162	1,042	48.2	862	480	55.6	1,301	563	43.3
Legal	1,251	568	45.4	577	338	58.6	674	230	34.1
Education, training, and library	8,354	1,387	16.6	2,182	530	24.3	6,172	857	13.9
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1,988	833	41.9	1,117	485	43.4	871	348	40.0
Health care practitioner and technical	6,015	1,573	26.1	1,259	345	27.4	4,756	1,228	25.8
Service	20,787	5,335	25.7	9,036	2,069	22.9	11,751	3,266	27.8
Health care support	2,778	603	21.7	279	57	20.6	2,499	545	21.8
Protective service	2,527	505	20.0	2,001	380	19.0	526	125	23.8
Food preparation and serving related	7,447	2,114	28.4	3,304	947	28.7	4,144	1,166	28.1
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	4,620	988	21.4	2,674	480	17.9	1,946	508	26.1
Personal care and service	3,415	1,125	33.0	779	204	26.2	2,636	921	34.9
Sales and office	31,946	10,439	32.7	11,440	3,856	33.7	20,506	6,583	32.1
Sales and related	13,304	5,131	38.6	6,769	2,761	40.8	6,535	2,370	36.3
Office and administrative support	18,642	5,308	28.5	4,671	1,095	23.4	13,971	4,212	30.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	11,551	2,219	19.2	11,024	2,092	19.0	527	128	24.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry	875	224	25.6	673	165	24.6	202	59	29.1
Construction and extraction	6,179	1,101	17.8	6,077	1,065	17.5	102	37	35.8
Installation, maintenance, and repair	4,497	894	19.9	4,275	861	20.2	223	32	14.4
Production, transportation, and material moving	16,977	2,657	15.7	13,047	2,126	16.3	3,929	531	13.5
Production	8,880	1,226	13.8	6,235	883	14.2	2,645	343	13.0
Transportation and material moving	8,097	1,432	17.7	6,812	1,243	18.3	1,285	188	14.6
Industry									
Agriculture and related	1,096	334	30.5	827	238	28.8	269	96	35.5
Nonagricultural	122,071	36,115	29.6	63,022	18,475	29.3	59,049	17,641	29.9

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1. Continued—Flexible schedules of wage and salary workers, by occupation and industry, May 2004

[Numbers in thousands]

Occupation and industry	All workers			Men			Women		
	Total	With flexible schedules		Total	With flexible schedules		Total	With flexible schedules	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Mining	464	113	24.4	429	93	21.8	35	19	54.9
Construction	7,636	1,683	22.0	6,848	1,361	19.9	789	321	40.8
Manufacturing	15,957	3,961	24.8	11,081	2,768	25.0	4,876	1,193	24.5
Durable goods manufacturing	9,729	2,562	26.3	7,166	1,898	26.5	2,563	664	25.9
Nondurable goods manufacturing	6,228	1,399	22.5	3,915	870	22.2	2,313	529	22.9
Wholesale and retail trade	18,546	5,850	31.5	10,349	3,111	30.1	8,197	2,739	33.4
Wholesale trade	4,071	1,377	33.8	2,821	968	34.3	1,250	409	32.7
Retail trade	14,475	4,473	30.9	7,529	2,143	28.5	6,946	2,331	33.6
Transportation and utilities	6,296	1,517	24.1	4,789	1,151	24.0	1,507	365	24.2
Transportation and warehousing	5,176	1,272	24.6	3,921	975	24.9	1,255	297	23.6
Utilities	1,121	245	21.9	869	176	20.3	252	69	27.2
Information[1]	3,267	1,185	36.3	1,921	709	36.9	1,346	476	35.4
Publishing, except Internet	810	342	42.2	462	205	44.4	349	137	39.2
Motion picture and sound recording	324	115	35.5	223	83	37.5	102	32	31.3
Broadcasting, except Internet	578	143	24.7	349	90	25.8	228	53	23.2
Telecommunications	1,217	437	35.9	738	256	34.8	479	181	37.7
Financial activities	8,561	3,387	39.6	3,536	1,555	44.0	5,025	1,832	36.4
Finance and insurance	6,206	2,398	38.6	2,300	1,066	46.3	3,906	1,333	34.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,355	988	42.0	1,236	490	39.6	1,119	499	44.6
Professional and business services	10,916	4,284	39.2	6,059	2,374	39.2	4,857	1,909	39.3
Professional and technical services	6,478	3,152	48.7	3,415	1,759	51.5	3,064	1,393	45.5
Management, administrative, and waste services	4,438	1,132	25.5	2,645	616	23.3	1,793	516	28.8
Education and health services	27,686	6,606	23.9	6,698	1,771	26.4	20,988	4,836	23.0
Educational services	12,295	2,311	18.8	3,701	889	24.0	8,594	1,422	16.5
Health care and social assistance	15,391	4,295	27.9	2,997	882	29.4	12,394	3,414	27.5
Leisure and hospitality	11,159	3,395	30.4	5,461	1,629	29.8	5,697	1,766	31.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2,218	654	29.5	1,203	333	27.7	1,015	321	31.6
Accommodation and food services	8,940	2,741	30.7	4,258	1,296	30.4	4,682	1,445	30.9
Accommodation	1,451	346	23.8	633	171	27.0	818	175	21.3
Food services and drinking places	7,490	2,395	32.0	3,625	1,125	31.0	3,864	1,271	32.9
Other services	5,663	2,418	42.7	2,601	1,023	39.3	3,062	1,395	45.5
Other services, except private households	4,926	2,093	42.5	2,567	1,011	39.4	2,360	1,082	45.9
Other services, private households	736	325	44.1	35	13	36.4	702	313	44.5
Public administration	5,918	1,717	29.0	3,248	929	28.6	2,670	788	29.5

[1] Includes other industries not shown separately.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey, supplement, May 2004.

Table 2. Flexible schedules of wage and salary workers, by industry, May 2001–04

[Percent distribution]

Industry	Workers with flexible work schedules		Change, May 2001–May 2004
	2001	2004	
Agriculture and related	30.7	30.5	–.2
Nonagricultural	30.7	29.6	–1.1
Mining	22.9	24.4	1.5
Construction	23.2	22.0	–1.2
Manufacturing	24.1	24.8	.7
Durable goods manufacturing	25.3	26.3	1.0
Nondurable goods manufacturing	22.2	22.5	.3
Wholesale and retail trade	34.2	31.5	–2.7
Wholesale trade	35.3	33.8	–1.5
Retail trade	33.9	30.9	–3.0
Transportation and utilities	25.2	24.1	–1.1
Transportation and warehousing	24.5	24.6	.1
Utilities	28.2	21.9	–6.3
Information[1]	36.7	36.3	–.4
Publishing, except Internet	36.7	42.2	5.5
Motion picture and sound recording industries	41.0	35.5	–5.5
Broadcasting, except Internet	31.2	24.7	–6.5
Telecommunications	37.4	35.9	–1.5
Financial activities	42.5	39.6	–2.9
Finance and insurance	42.1	38.6	–3.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	43.6	42.0	–1.6
Professional and business services	41.4	39.2	–2.2
Professional and technical services	50.5	48.7	–1.8
Management, administrative, and waste services	28.1	25.5	–2.6
Education and health services	24.3	23.9	–.4
Educational services	20.5	18.8	–1.7
Health care and social assistance	27.5	27.9	.4
Leisure and hospitality	32.0	30.4	–1.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	37.7	29.5	–8.2
Accommodation and food services	30.5	30.7	.2
Accommodation	28.8	23.8	–5.0
Food services and drinking places	30.8	32.0	1.2
Other services	41.5	42.7	1.2
Other services, except private households	41.6	42.5	.9
Other services, private households	41.1	44.2	3.1
Public administration	32.5	29.0	–3.5

[1] Includes other industries not shown separately.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey, supplement, May 2004.

work schedules.

Persons with less than a high school diploma were the least likely (17.5 percent) to work in occupations in which they were able to vary their work schedules, while college graduates were most likely (39.1 percent). Among workers with less than a college degree, women were more likely than men to have a flexible work schedule. In contrast, among workers with college degrees, men were more likely

Table 3. Flexible schedules of wage and salary workers, by selected characteristics, May 2004

[Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	Total wage and salary workers			Men			Women		
	Total	With flexible schedules		Total	With flexible schedules		Total	With flexible schedules	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Age									
Total, 16 years and older	123,167	36,449	29.6	63,849	18,713	29.3	59,318	17,736	29.9
16 to 24 years	18,702	5,457	29.2	9,567	2,567	26.8	9,135	2,890	31.6
16 to 19 years	5,579	1,748	31.3	2,720	816	30.0	2,859	931	32.6
20 to 24 years	13,122	3,709	28.3	6,847	1,751	25.6	6,276	1,959	31.2
20 years and older	117,588	34,701	29.5	61,129	17,896	29.3	56,459	16,805	29.8
25 to 54 years	86,940	25,599	29.4	45,569	13,291	29.2	41,371	12,309	29.8
25 to 34 years	28,310	8,420	29.7	15,416	4,452	28.9	12,894	3,969	30.8
35 to 44 years	30,599	9,307	30.4	16,123	4,841	30.0	14,476	4,466	30.9
45 to 54 years	28,031	7,872	28.1	14,031	3,998	28.5	14,001	3,874	27.7
55 years and older	17,525	5,393	30.8	8,713	2,855	32.8	8,812	2,538	28.8
55 to 64 years	14,096	4,117	29.2	7,050	2,160	30.6	7,045	1,957	27.8
65 years and older	3,430	1,276	37.2	1,663	695	41.8	1,767	581	32.9
Race and Hispanic origin									
White	100,112	30,916	30.9	52,293	16,012	30.6	47,819	14,904	31.2
Black or African-American	14,881	3,159	21.2	7,280	1,410	19.4	7,602	1,749	23.0
Asian	4,975	1,444	29.0	2,614	861	32.9	2,360	583	24.7
Hispanic or Latino	16,725	3,464	20.7	9,430	1,704	18.1	7,295	1,760	24.1
Presence and age of children									
Without own children under 18 years	78,625	23,097	29.4	41,330	12,007	29.1	37,295	11,090	29.7
With own children under 18 years	44,542	13,352	30.0	22,519	6,706	29.8	22,023	6,646	30.2
With own children under 6 years	19,117	5,961	31.2	10,646	3,224	30.3	8,531	2,737	32.1
With own children 6 to 17 years	25,366	7,391	29.1	11,874	3,482	29.3	13,492	3,909	29.0
Educational Attainment									
Less than a high school diploma	10,207	1,785	17.5	6,211	940	15.1	3,997	845	21.1
High school graduate, no college	31,396	7,175	22.9	16,560	3,398	20.5	14,836	3,777	25.5
Less than a bachelor's degree	28,940	8,770	30.3	13,792	4,079	29.6	15,148	4,691	31.0
College graduate	33,922	13,262	39.1	17,719	7,729	43.6	16,203	5,533	34.1

NOTE: Data relate to the sole or principal jobs of full-time wage and salary workers and exclude all self-employed persons, regardless of whether or not their businesses were incorporated. Data reflect revised population controls used in the Current Population Survey effective with the January 2003 estimates.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey, supplement, May 2004.

than women to be able to vary their work schedules.

The option to work a flexible schedule was more common among part-time workers (38.6 percent) than among those who normally worked full time (27.5 percent). (See table 4.) As a result, part-time workers constituted a disproportionate share of workers with flexible schedules: while about 19 percent of all wage and salary workers usually worked part time, nearly one-quarter of all workers with flexible schedules worked part time.

Shift work

In May 2004, more than 80 percent of wage and salary workers usually worked a daytime schedule, one between

Table 4. Prevalence of a flexible schedule on wage and salary workers' primary job, by sex and usual full- or part-time status on primary job, May 2004

[Numbers in thousands]

Work status	Total wage and salary workers	With flexible schedule		Without flexible schedule	Not reporting flexible schedule
		Number	Percent of total		
Total	123,167	36,449	29.6	85,218	1,500
Usual full time	99,778	27,411	27.5	71,113	1,255
Men	56,412	15,853	28.1	39,839	721
Women	43,366	11,558	26.7	31,274	534
Usual part time	23,102	8,919	38.6	13,939	244
Men	7,262	2,785	38.3	4,383	95
Women	15,840	6,134	38.7	9,557	149

SOURCE: Current Population Survey, supplement, May 2004.

the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. However, more than 21 million wage and salary workers, or 17.7 percent, usually worked alternate shifts that fell at least partially outside the daytime shift range. The most common alternate shift, the evening shift, with usual hours between 2 p.m. and midnight, accounted for 6.8 percent of all wage and salary workers. Other alternate shifts included employer-arranged irregular schedules (3.8 percent), which allow employers to vary the time of the shift to meet the needs of the business; night shifts (3.1 percent), with hours between 9 p.m. and 8 a.m.; and rotating shifts (2.7 percent) with hours that change periodically. (See table 5.)

People who work alternate shifts do so to accommodate school attendance, to provide childcare, or for other reasons. Others choose to work alternate shifts because the employer offers higher earnings in the form of a shift premium.[4] More than half of full-time workers who worked an alternate shift in May 2004 reported doing so because it was in the "nature of the job."[5] (See table 6.) Others, however, may have selected alternate shift work for "personal preference," to have "better arrangements for family or childcare," or because they "could not get any other job." The reasons given by part-time workers for working an alternate shift differed somewhat from those cited by full-time workers. Primary among the reasons reported by part-time workers was "allows time for school" (40.2 percent). Other reasons commonly cited included "nature of the job" (33.5 percent), "better arrangements for family or childcare" (9.0 percent), and "could not get any other job" (6.1 percent). Both full- and part-time workers infrequently cited better pay as a reason for usually working an alternate shift (6.8 percent and 1.5 percent, respectively).

Employers normally make use of alternate shifts when they are required for efficiency or when the type of work being done can accommodate or requires work performed outside of the 6 a.m.-to-6 p.m. range.[6] For this reason, certain industries make extensive use of alternate shifts while others do so sparingly. For example, establishments such as restaurants and bars are known to do much of their business after 6 p.m. Thus, it is no surprise that, within the leisure and hospitality industry, 52.7 percent of workers in food services and drinking places usually work alternate schedules. (See table 7 on page 12.) Other industry groups with large portions of employees who work alternate shifts include arts, entertainment, and recreation (33.0 percent), mining (31.5 percent), and transportation and warehousing (31.5 percent). Industries in which few employees work alternate shifts include construction (2.8 percent), finance and insurance (3.8 percent), professional and technical services (3.8 percent), and educational services (5.0 percent).

As with industries, the incidence of alternate shifts within different occupational groups is related to the type of work performed in those occupations. Workers in service occupations are those most likely to be alternate shift workers. Many service occupations, such as protective service and food preparation and serving occupations, are in businesses or industries that operate around the clock. Half of the workers in these occupational groups usually work an alternate shift. In contrast, the management, professional, and related occupations group includes jobs that, despite their high level of flexibility, are typically performed within the confines of normal business hours. For instance, only 1.8 percent of workers in legal occupations and 3.6 percent of those in business and financial operations occupations work alternate schedules as a usual part of their jobs. (See table 7.)

Between May 2001 and May 2004, the proportion of persons working alternate shifts changed little. Men continued to be more likely than women to usually work an alternate shift (19.1 percent and 16.1 percent, respective-

Table 5. Shift usually worked on primary job by wage and salary workers, by selected characteristics, May 2004

[Percent distribution]

Characteristic	Total wage and salary workers (thousands)	Alternate-shift workers (percent of total wage and salary workers)								
		All alternate-shift workers	Full time (percent of total full-time workers)	Part time (percent of total part-time workers)	Evening shift	Night shift	Rotating shift	Split shift	Employer-arranged irregular schedules	Other shifts
Age and sex										
Total, 16 years and older	123,167	17.7	14.8	29.6	6.8	3.1	2.7	0.6	3.8	0.7
16 to 24 years	18,702	35.2	23.9	49.3	18.0	3.3	4.7	.8	7.5	.7
16 to 19 years	5,579	51.9	34.5	57.9	30.9	2.5	6.4	.8	10.5	.8
20 to 24 years	13,122	28.1	22.3	40.6	12.6	3.6	4.0	.8	6.3	.7
20 years and older	117,588	16.0	14.6	23.5	5.6	3.1	2.5	.5	3.5	.7
25 years and older	104,465	14.5	13.8	18.7	4.8	3.1	2.3	.5	3.2	.7
25 to 54 years	86,940	14.9	14.0	20.7	4.9	3.2	2.4	.5	3.1	.7
25 to 34 years	28,310	16.6	15.2	25.7	6.0	3.4	2.6	.5	3.3	.7
35 to 44 years	30,599	14.8	14.1	19.3	4.8	3.2	2.4	.5	3.3	.7
45 to 54 years	28,031	13.3	12.8	16.5	3.9	3.1	2.3	.5	2.8	.6
55 years and older	17,525	12.8	12.2	14.2	4.1	2.4	1.7	.6	3.4	.7
55 to 64 years	14,096	13.0	12.5	15.1	4.0	2.6	1.9	.5	3.3	.6
65 years and older	3,430	12.2	10.3	13.3	4.6	1.4	.8	.8	3.8	.8
Men	63,849	19.1	16.7	37.5	6.9	3.5	3.0	.6	4.2	.9
Women	59,318	16.1	12.4	26.0	6.6	2.6	2.3	.5	3.5	.5
Race and ethnicity										
White	100,112	16.7	13.7	28.7	6.2	2.9	2.5	.5	3.9	.7
Black or African-American	14,881	23.2	20.8	36.4	9.8	4.4	4.1	.4	3.6	.7
Asian	4,975	17.9	15.7	28.7	7.5	3.8	1.8	1.0	3.0	.8
Hispanic or Latino	16,725	18.1	16.0	29.5	7.6	3.5	2.5	.6	2.9	.8
Educational attainment										
Less than a high school diploma	10,207	18.6	17.8	22.5	7.8	4.1	2.2	1.0	2.9	.6
High school graduate, no college	31,396	17.1	16.8	19.0	6.0	3.5	2.8	.6	3.5	.7
Less than a bachelor's degree	28,940	16.7	15.9	20.7	5.2	4.0	2.8	.5	3.3	.8

SOURCE: Current Population Survey, supplement, May 2004.

ly; see table 5), and black workers were more likely than workers in any of the other racial or ethnic groups surveyed to work an alternate shift, in 2004 (23.2 percent). Among those other groups, 16.7 percent of whites, 17.9 percent of Asians, and 18.1 percent of Hispanics worked alternate shifts.

Part-time workers were twice as likely to work alternate shifts as those who usually work full time. (See table 5.) Although it is the nature of the industry, not the education of the worker, that determines whether a given job requires alternate shift work, workers with higher educational attainment are more likely to find work in industries in which shift work is less common. The reason is that alternate shifts are much more common in industries, such

Table 6. Shift usually worked on principal job by wage and salary workers, by reason for working shift, May 2004

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for working shift	Shift workers			Shift worked					
	Total	Usual full time	Usual part time	Evening shift	Night shift	Rotating shift	Split shift	Employer-arranged irregular schedule	Other shifts
Total shift workers	21,762	14,805	6,844	8,353	3,811	3,296	679	4,719	850
Better arrangements for family or childcare	1,827	1,211	613	888	626	74	44	162	34
Better pay	1,125	1,007	104	397	365	166	32	119	45
Allows time for school	3,236	477	2,753	2,110	204	332	40	516	34
Could not get any other job	1,624	1,200	416	892	307	202	25	168	30
Local transportation or pollution control program	26	26	—	6	2	5	—	11	2
Nature of the job	10,445	8,089	2,294	2,586	1,247	2,242	470	3,346	553
Personal preference	2,122	1,700	409	976	732	110	40	191	74
Some other reason	1,029	802	220	388	251	124	25	177	65
Not reporting reasons	328	292	34	110	77	42	2	28	13

NOTE: Data relate to the sole or principal jobs of wage and salary workers and exclude all self-employed persons, regardless of whether or not their businesses were incorporated. Dash represents zero.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey, supplement, May 2004.

as manufacturing, in which relatively large proportions of workers do not have college degrees. In fact, even part-time workers with a college degree were less likely to work an alternate shift than full-time workers with lower levels of educational attainment.

Days usually worked

For most workers, the standard workweek is limited to weekdays. However, some workers have schedules that usually include work on the weekends. Table 8 (on page 13) shows that, although the majority of employed wage and salary workers (66.3 percent) usually worked only on weekdays in 2004, 15.8 percent of workers usually worked during at least 1 weekend day. Men were more likely than women to work on a weekend day, while women were more likely to have schedules in which the days worked varied. Working fathers were about as likely to work on a weekend day as were employed men without children, but were less likely to report that their workdays varied. Working mothers were less likely to work a weekend day or weekly schedules that varied than were employed women without children.

Among the racial and ethnic groups surveyed, Hispanic or Latino workers were the most likely to work during the weekend, while white workers were the least likely. Black workers were the most likely to have a schedule in which the days worked varied. More than two-thirds of full-time workers, but less than half of part-time workers, usually worked weekdays only. Nearly one-third of part-time workers worked weekly schedules with varying days, more than twice the rate among full-time workers.

THE TIMING OF WORK IS CONTINUALLY EVOLVING. Despite a recent decline in the percentage of people who say that they can vary their hours of work, the proportion of workers with this option is more than double that of 20 years ago. Over the same period, the proportion of workers with alternate shifts has remained fairly steady. Flexible schedules and shift work can provide benefits to both workers and employers. Because of these potential benefits, regular examinations of various aspects associated with the flexibility of work schedules help to provide a more complete understanding of employment patterns in industries and occupations and among demographic groups. □

Table 7. Shift usually worked by wage and salary workers, by occupation and industry, May 2004

[Numbers in thousands]

Occupation and industry	Total wage and salary workers	Alternate-shift workers	Percent of wage and salary workers
Occupation			
Management, professional, and related	41,906	3,650	8.7
Management, business, and financial operations	15,605	883	5.7
Management	10,654	702	6.6
Business and financial operations	4,951	180	3.6
Professional and related	26,300	2,768	10.5
Computer and mathematical	2,799	121	4.3
Architecture and engineering	2,571	102	4.0
Life, physical, and social science	1,160	92	7.9
Community and social services	2,162	298	13.8
Legal	1,251	23	1.8
Education, training, and library	8,354	338	4.0
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1,988	348	17.5
Health care practitioner and technical	6,015	1,446	24.0
Service	20,787	7,511	36.1
Health care support	2,778	774	27.9
Protective service	2,527	1,273	50.4
Food preparation and serving related	7,447	3,680	49.4
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	4,620	840	18.2
Personal care and service	3,415	944	27.6
Sales and office	31,946	5,239	16.4
Sales and related	13,304	3,094	23.3
Office and administrative support	18,642	2,145	11.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	11,551	879	7.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry	875	90	10.3
Construction and extraction	6,179	267	4.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair	4,497	522	11.6
Production, transportation, and material moving	16,977	4,483	26.4
Production	8,880	2,133	24.0
Transportation and material moving	8,097	2,351	29.0
Industry			
Agriculture and related	1,096	104	9.5
Nonagricultural	122,071	21,658	17.7
Mining	464	146	31.5
Construction	7,636	214	2.8
Manufacturing	15,957	2,829	17.7
Durable goods manufacturing	9,729	1,377	14.2
Nondurable goods manufacturing	6,228	1,452	23.3

See footnote at end of table.

Table 7. Continued—Shift usually worked by wage and salary workers, by occupation and industry, May 2004

[Numbers in thousands]

Occupation and industry	Total wage and salary workers	Alternate-shift workers	Percent of wage and salary workers
Wholesale and retail trade	18,546	4,074	22.0
Wholesale trade	4,071	340	8.4
Retail trade	14,475	3,734	25.8
Transportation and utilities	6,296	1,748	27.8
Transportation and warehousing	5,176	1,629	31.5
Utilities	1,121	119	10.6
Information[1]	3,267	491	15.0
Publishing, except Internet	810	108	13.3
Motion picture and sound recording industries	324	125	38.6
Broadcasting, except Internet	578	87	15.1
Telecommunications	1,217	124	10.2
Financial activities	8,561	598	7.0
Finance and insurance	6,206	236	3.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,355	362	15.4
Professional and business services	10,916	1,028	9.4
Professional and technical services	6,478	248	3.8
Management, administrative, and waste services	4,438	780	17.6
Education and health services	27,686	3,542	12.8
Educational services	12,295	617	5.0
Health care and social assistance	15,391	2,926	19.0
Leisure and hospitality	11,159	5,107	45.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2,218	732	33.0
Accommodation and food services	8,940	4,376	48.9
Accommodation	1,451	431	29.7
Food services and drinking places	7,490	3,945	52.7
Other services	5,663	739	13.0
Other services, except private households	4,926	622	12.6
Other services, private households	736	117	15.9
Public administration	5,918	1,143	19.3

[1] Includes other industries not shown separately.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey, supplement, May 2004.

Table 8. Days usually worked by wage and salary workers, by selected characteristics, May 2004

[Percent distribution]

Characteristic	Total (thousands)	Usually work weekdays only	Usually work on both Saturday and Sunday[1]	Usually work on Saturday[1]	Usually work on Sunday[1]	Days vary
Total, 16 years and older	123,167	66.3	5.4	8.1	2.3	16.8
White	100,112	67.3	5.1	8.2	2.2	16.3
Black or African-American	14,881	61.6	5.7	7.6	2.5	20.3
Asian	4,975	64.8	6.9	8.1	2.9	15.6
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	16,725	63.9	6.8	9.9	2.3	15.4

See footnote at end of table.

Table 8. Continued—Days usually worked by wage and salary workers, by selected characteristics, May 2004

[Percent distribution]

Characteristic	Total	Usually work weekdays only	Usually work on both Saturday and Sunday[1]	Usually work on Saturday[1]	Usually work on Sunday[1]	Days vary
Men	63,849	65.3	5.7	9.8	2.5	15.5
Without own children under 18	41,330	62.6	6.2	9.7	2.6	17.6
With own children under 18	22,519	70.2	4.8	10.1	2.4	11.7
Women	59,318	67.4	5.0	6.3	2.0	18.1
Without own children under 18	37,295	65.2	5.6	6.5	2.0	19.5
With own children under 18	22,023	71.0	4.0	6.0	2.1	15.8
Usual full time	99,778	71.4	4.7	7.9	2.1	13.0
Usual part time	23,102	44.7	8.1	9.3	3.1	32.9

[1] These groups include workers who worked only on one or both weekend days, as well as workers who reported working on the weekend in addition to working during the week.

Notes

[1] Max Messmer, "Building employee job satisfaction," *Employment Relations Today*, summer 2005, pp. 53–59; retrieved July 25, 2007, from ABI/INFORM Research database, Document ID 872589231.

[2] Data on flexible work schedules were first collected in May 1980, but those data are not comparable to the data in this article, due to a difference in coverage. The 1980 survey included self-employed workers (most of whom, by definition, can vary their work hours) and excluded farmworkers. Starting in 1985, the survey did not ask the incorporated self-employed the question about flexible work schedules, but did ask it of farmworkers. Starting in 1997, the unincorporated self-employed also were excluded.

[3] A breakdown, by industry, of workers on flexible schedules is limited to the 2001 and 2004 supplementary CPS data, due to the 2003 conversion from the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) basis to the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The conversion to NAICS involved major definitional changes to many of the SIC-based series, and after the conversion, SIC-based series no longer were produced or published. Historical time series from 2000 forward were reconstructed as part of the NAICS conversion process.

[4] Joseph Lanfranchi, Henry Ohlsson, and Ali Skalli, "Compensating Wage Differentials and Shift Work Preferences: Evidence from France," *Economics Letters*, February 2002, pp. 393–98; on the Internet at **www.handels.gu.se/epc/data/html/html/PDF/gunwpe0055.pdf** (visited July 25, 2007).

[5] Those who worked an alternate shift were asked to choose their main reason for working such a shift from a list. (See appendix.)

[6] Joram Mayshar and Yoram Halevy, "Shiftwork," *Journal of Labor Economics: Vol. 15, No. 1, Part 2: Essays in Honor of Yoram Ben-Porath*, January 1997, pp. S198–S222; on the Internet at **www.jstor.org/view/0734306x/di009557/00p00252/0**.

APPENDIX: Data collection

The data presented in this article and other information on work schedules and shifts were obtained from a supplement to the May 2004 Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly sample survey of about 60,000 households conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), principally to gather information on employment and unemployment. Respondents to the May 2004 supplement answered questions about work schedules or shifts and whether they did any job-related work at home. Since 1973, surveys concerning shift work have been conducted periodically by the Census Bureau for the BLS. Periodic surveys concerning flexible work schedules have been conducted since 1980.

Following are some sample questions from the May 2004 CPS work schedule supplement:

Do you have flexible work hours that allow you to vary or make changes in the time you begin and end work?

1. Yes
2. No

On your main job in your business do you USUALLY work a daytime schedule or some other schedule?

A daytime schedule
Some other schedule

Which of the following best describes the hours you USUALLY work at this main job in your business?

1. An EVENING shift: anytime between 2 p.m. and midnight
2. A NIGHT shift: anytime between 9 p.m. to 8 a.m.
3. A ROTATING shift: one that changes periodically from days to evenings or night
4. A SPLIT shift: one consisting of two distinct periods each day
5. An irregular schedule
6. Some other shift

What is the MAIN reason why you work this type of shift?

1. Better arrangements for family or childcare
2. Better pay
3. Allows time for school
4. Could not get any other job
5. Local transportation or pollution control program
6. Nature of the job
7. Personal preference
8. Some other reason

Which days of the week do you USUALLY work?

1. Sunday
2. Monday
3. Tuesday
4. Wednesday
5. Thursday
6. Friday
7. Saturday
8. Monday through Friday
9. It varies.

Estimating economic losses in the Bay Area from a magnitude-6.9 earthquake

Data from the BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages are used to analyze potential business and economic losses resulting from an earthquake on the Hayward Fault in northern California

Richard J. Holden,
Donna Bahls,
and Charles Real

According to the U.S. Geological Survey, the Hayward Fault in northern California generates, on average, "a damaging earthquake every 150 years." The Hayward Fault is considered "the single most dangerous fault in the entire Bay Area because it is ready to pop and because nearly 2 million people live directly on top of it."[1] The last major earthquake on the Hayward Fault occurred 139 years ago, in 1868. It was known as the "Great San Francisco Earthquake" until 1906, when the city experienced a larger and more damaging earthquake on the San Andreas Fault. The Hayward Fault underlies Alameda County, a heavily populated urban area in northern California that is home to 41,000 employers, 682,000 employees, and a total quarterly payroll of $9.3 billion. In addition, Alameda County lies over approximately three-fourths of the length of the fault and therefore faces the greatest potential exposure to a damaging earthquake occurring on the fault. Geologists estimate that the fault has a 27-percent chance of experiencing a seismic event by 2032.

This article analyzes and maps employer data on employment and wages to assess potential business and economic losses from a magnitude-6.9 earthquake in northern California along the Hayward Fault. The article uses data from the BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) to demonstrate how these data—when combined with seismic hazards information—can be used to assess potential business and economic losses from a major earthquake. (Such an approach could also be used to assess the damages from other natural disasters.) Labor market analysts from the California Employment Development Department overlaid employment data from the QCEW onto seismic hazard information provided by the California Geological Survey to produce maps and tabulations that correlate estimated shaking intensities with employment levels for the counties in the San Francisco Bay Area that lie along the Hayward Fault.

Methodology

Two sets of data were prepared for this analysis. First, the California Geological Survey produced a geographic file with Modified Mercalli Intensities (MMI) for the San Francisco Bay Area. The MMI scale gauges the level of intensity of the effects of an earthquake at different sites. Intensity differs from magnitude in that the effects of any one earthquake vary greatly from place to place, depending on a number of factors, including the area's proximity to the quake's epicenter, its population density, and the number of buildings and other structures located there. The MMI scale has twelve levels, ranging from barely noticeable (I) to catastrophic (XII). For this analysis, the file delineated the geography

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of the MMI zones from level VI (strong shaking, light damage) to level VIII and higher (severe shaking, moderate to heavy damage). Although the MMI is an ordinal scale, it correlates closely with measured shaking levels and is, by definition, a measure of damage.

The second data set was prepared by the California Employment Development Department (EDD) using the geocoded 2006 employer data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), which collects information on establishments for unemployment insurance taxes purposes. The QCEW data are edited by staff from EDD and BLS to improve their usefulness for economic analysis and planning. The employment data used here include the major proximate Eastern San Francisco Bay Area counties, with particular emphasis on Alameda County, because it encompasses the most densely populated areas around the Hayward Fault, from Fremont in the southern part of the county to Berkeley in the north. EDD then produced industry tabulations that array potential exposures by industry and number of employers, employment, and quarterly wages within the MMI shaking intensity zones. These tabulations were then compared with countywide data.

Analysis

As mentioned previously, Alameda County has 41,000 employers, with 682,000 employees and a total quarterly payroll of $9.3 billion. Because the County encompasses roughly three-fourths of the length of the Hayward Fault, it is the most exposed county in the region, in terms of potential damage from earthquakes occurring on the fault.

Map 1 delineates the shaking intensity zones that would occur throughout the San Francisco Bay area in the event of a magnitude-6.9 earthquake. As is apparent, most of the areas with MMI levels of VIII or greater (shown in red) are in Alameda County. Map 2 shows the locations of employers in the area overlaid onto the shaking intensity zones. As can be seen from the map, a large number of employers are located in areas that are expected to experience the greatest shaking intensities.

The Bay Area. Table 1 shows total exposures in the nine counties in the San Francisco Bay Area that are in MMI zone VII and those in zone VIII or higher. As can be seen in the table, the two zones combined include 87,000 employers, 1.5 million jobs, and quarterly wages approaching $25 billion. In the wide area circumscribed by both zones, the employment and earnings exposures would fall, in descending order, primarily upon the counties of Alameda, Santa Clara, San Francisco, and Contra Costa. But the vast majority (87 to 89 percent) of the employment and earnings exposure in the MMI-VIII-or-higher shaking zone would fall in Alameda County.

Alameda County. Table 2 shows similar data for Alameda County only. The table shows that approximately 90 percent of the businesses, employees, and payrolls in Alameda County are located in the two most intense shaking zones on the map (MMI VII and MMI VIII or higher). Thus, these two zones include more than 600,000 employees who earn a total of $8.2 billion in quarterly wages. In addition, more than half of the businesses, employees, and payrolls in the county are located in the MMI-VIII-or-higher zone, the one characterized by severe shaking and moderate to heavy damage. These figures demonstrate that an interruption to business resulting from an magnitude-6.9 earthquake on the Hayward Fault would likely affect nearly all businesses and employees in Alameda County.

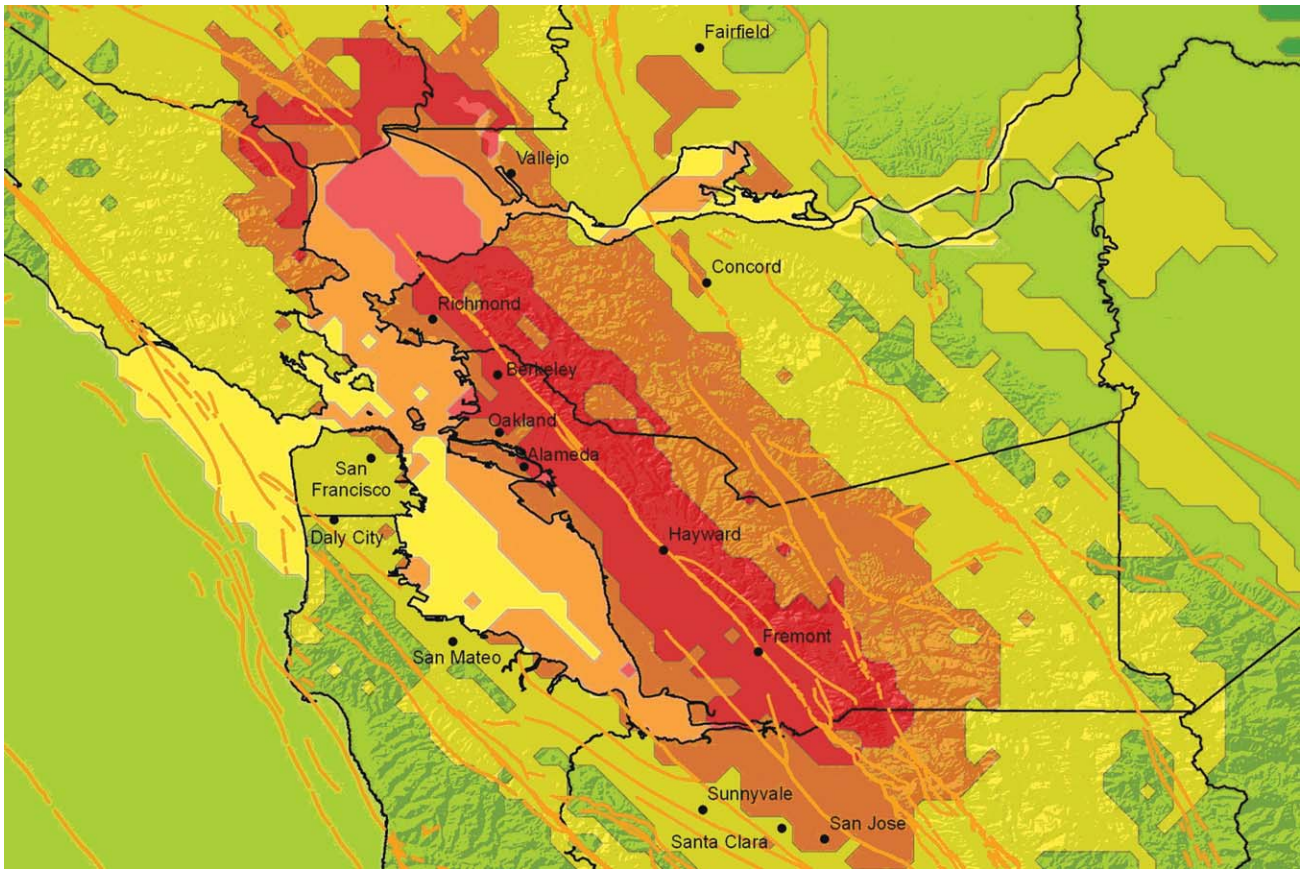
Industry analysis. The exposure to various industries ranges widely, but as chart 1 shows, it is particularly acute in health care and social assistance, educational services, manufacturing, and retail trade. The potential widespread economic consequences to San Francisco Bay Area employers and workers would most likely have a large impact on both the State and national economies.

Earthquake losses compared with Katrina losses

Because a similar methodology has been used to estimate business exposures resulting from Hurricane Katrina—that is, the use of geocoded employer data and disaster zones—it is instructive to compare these analyses. Hurricane Katrina struck the Gulf Coast in August 2005, with Louisiana and Mississippi experiencing the worst effects of the storm. Shortly after Katrina struck, BLS and EDD conducted analyses of businesses, employment, and quarterly wages in an attempt to understand the wide-ranging economic effects of this event. In this case, employment analysts from California, at the direction of BLS, were able to use Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) identified damage areas (IDA), which had been mapped and converted into shape files. Analysts from California had undertaken this work because of their prior successful experience in mapping another regional disaster—the firestorms that struck southern California in October and November 2003.

Of course, flood losses are fundamentally different from earthquake losses in that flood waters inundate land and buildings. With earthquakes, the effect is differenti-

Map 1. San Francisco Bay Area shaking intensity zones from a magnitude-6.9 earthquake on the Hayward Fault



Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale zone value

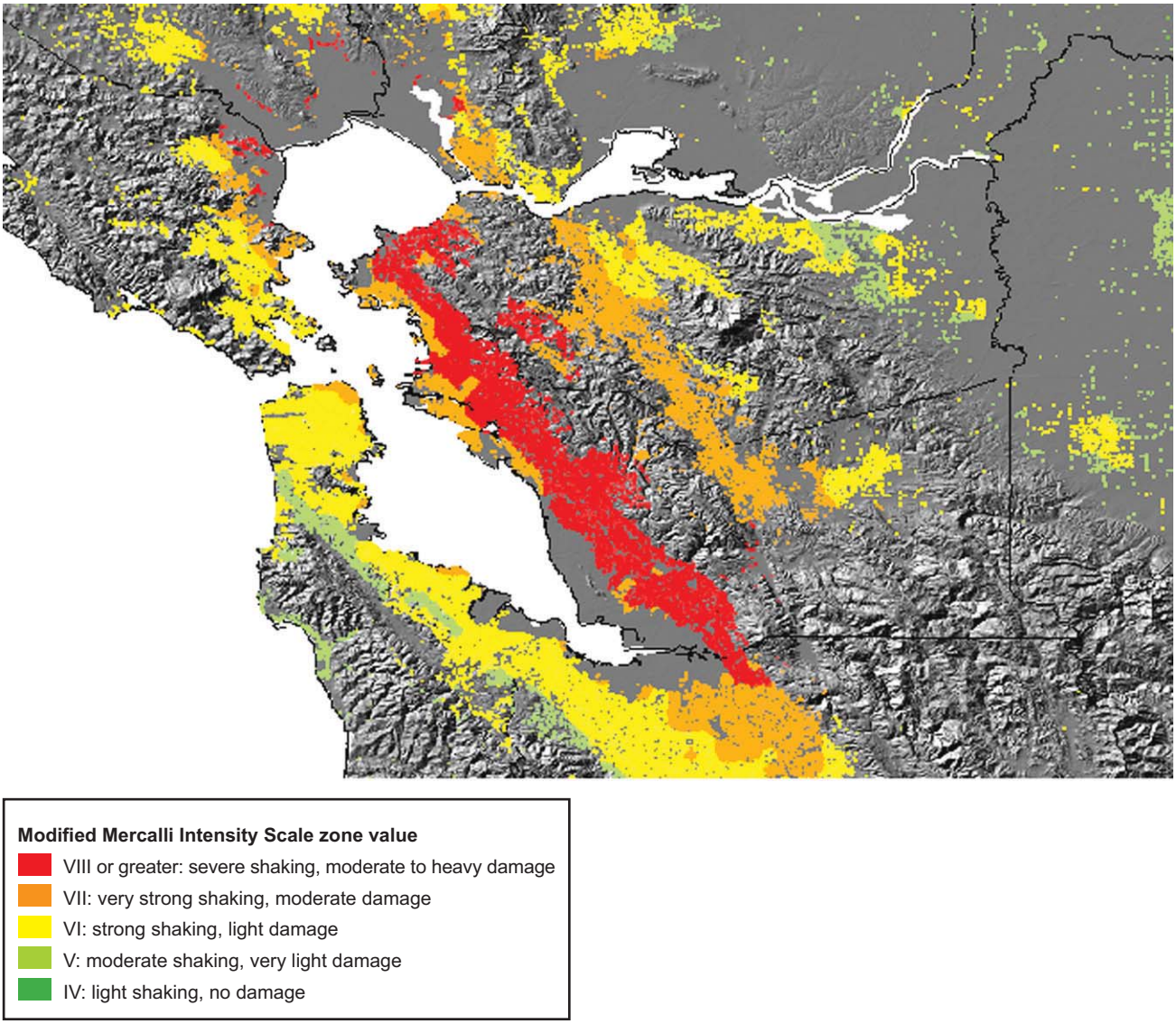
- VIII or greater: severe shaking, moderate to heavy damage
- VII: very strong shaking, moderate damage
- VI: strong shaking, light damage
- V: moderate shaking, very light damage
- IV: light shaking, no damage
- Fault lines

SOURCE: Modified Mercalli Intensity shape files from the California Geological Survey.

ated by the variety of building construction, site conditions, and ground motion levels at the site. Nonetheless, the example of Katrina illustrates that mapping expected hazard zones against business data can yield results that correspond closely with actual employment losses. This analysis shows that Hurricane Katrina had a major impact on the economies of Louisiana and Mississippi.

Losses in MMI zones VII and VIII or higher that result from a magnitude-6.9 earthquake on the Hayward Fault were compared with losses from Hurricane Katrina in the FEMA IDAs plus an additional one-half mile encompassing the FEMA IDAs. (See tables 2 and 3.) Although the Katrina exposures in Louisiana were extensive, the exposures in Alameda County from a magnitude-6.9 earthquake on the Hayward Fault would be much greater—20 percent more businesses, 22 percent more employees, and 74 percent more in payroll earnings. Thus, an earthquake of this magnitude in the San Francisco Bay Area could

Map 2. Employers mapped by shaking intensity in the San Francisco Bay Area from a magnitude-6.9 earth quake on the Hayward Fault



SOURCE: Geocoded data on employers from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages combined with Modified Mercalli Intensity shape files from the California Geological Survey.

have an even greater impact on businesses, employees, and payrolls in the area than Hurricane Katrina had in Louisiana and Mississippi.

Limitations

This analysis of business exposures due to earthquakes has certain limitations. The Modified Mercalli Index zones circumscribe areas where damage levels are predominantly light to heavy. In fact, not all businesses will sustain damage that will curtail their activities and some businesses that lose capability will quickly regroup and return to production. Thus, an assumption that certain MMI levels will lead to widespread business interruption may overstate the actual interruption or losses that will occur. However, the actual effects of a magnitude-6.9 earthquake also could be greater than those projected by an MMI shape file.

In addition, estimates of direct damage to a region's

Table 1. Exposure from a magnitude-6.9 earthquake along the Hayward Fault for nine San Francisco Bay Area counties

County	MMI VIII+			MMI VII		
	Severe shaking, moderate to heavy damage			Very strong shaking, moderate damage		
	Employers	Employment	Quarterly wages	Employers	Employment	Quarterly wages
Total	30,533	458,712	$5,782,138,134	56,507	1,060,168	$18,995,839,013
Alameda	25,753	400,462	5,141,738,560	11,567	210,870	3,112,142,678
Contra Costa	3,392	36,606	340,548,652	11,936	180,576	2,609,854,090
Marin	154	1,807	21,803,937	2,280	29,371	416,044,149
Napa	56	446	4,189,187	618	11,423	136,324,614
San Francisco	([1])	([1])	([1])	12,220	239,022	4,959,257,643
San Mateo	([1])	([1])	([1])	753	24,249	653,217,259
Santa Clara	1,084	18,357	263,495,223	15,263	337,954	6,836,033,375
Solano	5	21	129,180	1,605	20,314	185,098,827
Sonoma	89	1,013	10,233,395	265	6,389	87,866,378

[1] No areas of San Francisco County or San Mateo County are expected to experience shaking intensities of level MMI VIII or greater.

NOTE: Data are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, third quarter, 2006

Table 2. Exposure from a magnitude-6.9 earthquake along the Hayward Fault, 2006

Alameda County		Shaking intensity areas		
Item	County totals	MMI VIII+	MMI VII	Combined MMI VII-VIII+
Employers	40,851	25,753	11,567	37,320
Employment	681,821	400,462	210,870	611,391
Quarterly wages (in billions)	$9.3	$5.1	$3.1	$8.2

NOTE: Data are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, third quarter, 2006.

Table 3. Estimated business exposures and employment losses from Hurricane Katrina in FEMA Identified Damage Areas, 2004

Item	FEMA Identified Damage Areas (IDA)	FEMA IDA + 0.5 mile	Measured employment losses, 2004–05
Employers	18,997	31,133	...
Employment	316,063	499,650	353,116
Quarterly wages (in billions)	$3	$4.7	...

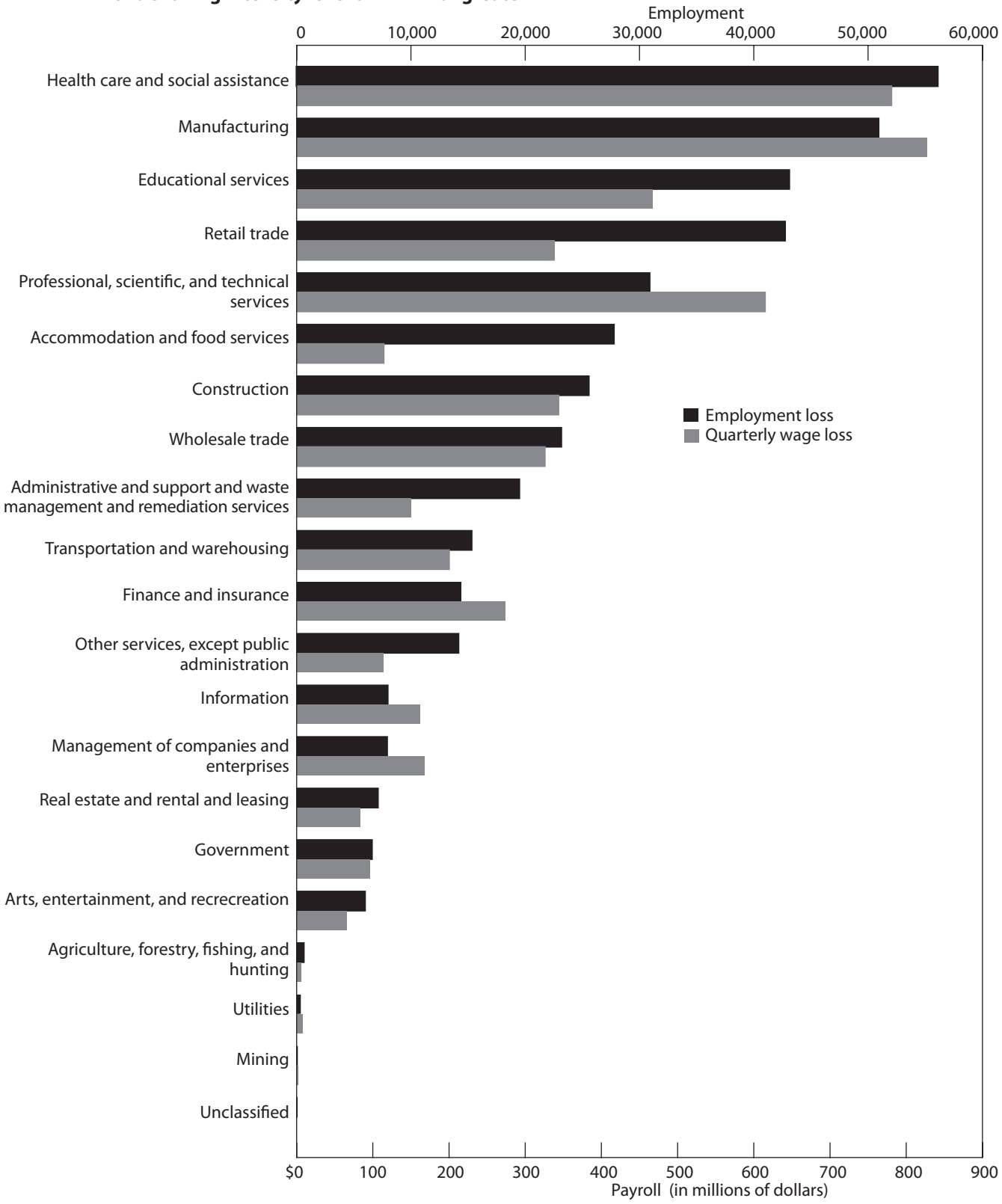
NOTE: Data are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, fourth quarter, 2004.

businesses understate the interactional effects upon businesses outside the damage areas that are customers or suppliers of businesses inside the damaged areas. Some businesses locate in regions in order to be physically closer to their customers and suppliers. If this relationship is interrupted by an earthquake, both customers and suppliers could be severely affected or even put out of business. Therefore, there may be greater (multiplier) losses inside and outside the region than would be observed in the damage areas.

By using geocoded employment data and shape files generated by earthquake shake modeling, this analysis concludes that a magnitude-6.9 earthquake on the Hayward Fault could have wide-ranging effects on businesses, jobs, and payrolls in the San Francisco Bay Area. Comparative analysis suggests that because of the large area of damaging earthquake shaking, these exposures could exceed those that occurred as a result of Hurricane Katrina. Large employment and payroll losses could occur in a wide range of industries, particularly health care and social assistance, manufacturing, educational services, and retail trade. Actual losses would depend on a number of factors that could result in greater or lesser exposure to businesses in the region.

One way to improve these estimates is to evaluate historical loss information for an earthquake in a comparable urban area. The magnitude 6.7 Northridge Earthquake that occurred on January 17, 1994, generated widespread damage and losses to buildings and businesses throughout Los Angeles County. As a result, data on insured losses were extensively collected. This information can be compared with

Chart 1. Potential employment exposures in Alameda County from a Hayward Fault magnitude-6.9 earthquake with a shaking intensity level of MMI VIII or greater



geocoded data on businesses to generate an assessment based on an actual—rather than a postulated—event with detailed data on insured losses and measures of employment and wages. This information might help calibrate the estimates of potential business interruption losses from a magnitude-6.9 earthquake in northern California. The authors are evaluating geocoded employment data against shape files of the 1994 Northridge Earthquake, as well as other information such as building loss data, that might assist the process of refining these estimates. The authors also are working to identify other information sets and collaborative partners that can assist in refining the method for assessing economic losses from a magnitude-6.9 earthquake on the Hayward Fault. □

Note

[1] *A Virtual Tour of the Hayward Fault* (U.S. Geological Survey), Mar. 9, 2006, available on the Internet at **www.usgs.gov/newsroom/article.asp?ID=1452.**

Are male veterans at greater risk for nonemployment than nonveterans?

Veterans as a group do not have a higher risk of nonemployment than their nonveteran peers; however, the risk varies greatly by age cohort and ethnicity

Greg A. Greenberg, and Robert A. Rosenheck

Are veterans at greater risk than others for "nonemployment"—unemployment, disability, or dropping out of the labor force—after their military service? It has been hypothesized that military service facilitates post-service employment because it offers skills training, on-the-job experience, and educational benefits[1] as well as preferential treatment for some available jobs.[2] However, it has also been argued that military service hinders employment due to the negative health effects of military service,[3] foregone civilian training, lost seniority,[4] and the interruptions in the development of vocational and social networks.[5] Selection processes for military service may play an even more important role than post-military factors in determining post-discharge labor market experiences.[6]

Clarification of the effects of these factors is difficult, in part, because of differences in circumstances across military cohorts and racial/ethnic groups. While 75 percent of all eligible men served in World War II, there is evidence that deferments and exemptions allowed men with more education to avoid service during the Vietnam era, as only 40.5 percent of eligible men served.[7] The advent of the all-volunteer force (AVF) in the 1970s may have initially encouraged enlistment among disadvantaged youth, but as the size of the Armed Forces has declined and pay has increased, selectivity may also have increased.[8] The value of government benefits from military service also varies over time.[9] During the Vietnam era, nonveterans could often obtain virtually the same government educational benefits as veterans,[10] but civilian benefits have become less available in recent years.

The association of military service and employment status may also vary by racial/ethnic groups. Although employment opportunities in the United States are generally poorer for minorities (blacks and Hispanics) than for whites,[11] minority enlistees have been reported to generally have better vocational experiences than their minority nonenlistee peers, while white enlistees have been found to have poorer vocational experiences than their white nonenlistee peers in some studies.[12] In addition, minorities have historically taken greater advantage of their educational benefits upon discharge.[13] Military service may be of special benefit to many minority individuals because it serves as a "bridging environment" from home communities with limited resources into the civilian labor market.[14] Debates over the effect of veteran status on employment must thus consider the effect of both the era of military service and racial/ethnic group membership.

There have been few studies of the differences between veterans and nonveterans in employment status, and findings have been mixed. Joshua Angrist studied a cohort of early enlistees in the all-volunteer force (enlisted from 1976 to 1982) and used Social Security data to compare their earnings to that of a control group that consisted of military applicants who did not enlist.[15] Several years after discharge, both black male and white male veterans were less likely to be "nonemployed" than their nonveteran peers. As used

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here, nonemployment refers to individuals unable to find work but still are searching for employment (that is, the unemployed) and individuals who are disabled, retired, and/or who have given up searching for employment. A survey from the mid-1980s comparing the employment status of Vietnam-theater veterans and civilians found no significant differences in employment between black Vietnam-theater veterans and their civilian peers, but found that white Vietnam-theater veterans were slightly less likely to be nonemployed than their nonveteran peers.[16]

This study uses data from the Current Population Survey for 1989, 1999, and 2003 to explore differences between male veterans and their nonveteran peers in the risk of nonemployment across age and racial/ethnic groups in the United States After July 1, 2001, there was a substantial increase in the number of Vietnam-era veterans awarded Veterans Administration (VA) disability compensation, possibly in part because veterans diagnosed with diabetes who served in Vietnam became eligible for disability compensation without having to prove exposure to Agent Orange.[17] In addition, there has been an unexplained increase in the number of Vietnam-era veterans receiving disability compensation for post traumatic stress disorder in the past 5 years.[18] Both of these trends possibly resulted in increasing numbers of disabled veterans from the Vietnam era withdrawing from the labor force. To investigate the generational and racial/ethnic differences in nonemployment, along with the potential impact of recent changes in the receipt of VA compensation among Vietnam veterans, we examined data from three time points—1989, 1999, and 2003—the last two time points representing the period immediately before and after the observed increase in receipt of compensation by Vietnam-era veterans.

Methods

Data source. The data presented here are derived from the September 1989, September, 1999, and August 2003 Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS is conducted by the Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics and, since 1985, there has been a congressional mandate for the survey to include detailed information on veterans' employment status on a biennial basis. The CPS is the primary source of information on employment and unemployment in the United States.[19]

The sample design for the CPS is a stratified two-stage selection with geographic areas, called primary sampling units (PSUs), selected first, and then households chosen within each selected PSUs. A total of 729 PSUs were selected from 1,973 PSUs in 1989; and 754 from 2,007 PSUs in both 1999 and 2003. The selected PSUs in each survey year covered more than 1,900 counties, minor civil divisions, and cities across the United States.[20]

Of the 60,000 to 70,000 households selected to be interviewed in the second stage of each survey, 17 percent to 20 percent were found to be ineligible because the housing unit had been destroyed, was vacant, converted to nonresidential use, or included persons whose usual residence was elsewhere. Of the remaining 50,000 to 60,000 households, approximately 5 percent more could not be interviewed.[21]

The CPS is weighted to account for sampling design and nonresponse. The weights were utilized to estimate population-level numbers of male veterans and male nonveterans within each age-race/ethnic category.[22] Due to their low numbers, women who had served in the military were excluded from the analyses, along with individuals under age 18. Applying these restrictions and the population weights, our 1989 sample represented 85,429,557 males (50,076 cases), of whom 30.9 percent were veterans; the 1999 sample represented 95,777,699 males (42,871 cases), of whom 24.4 percent were veterans; and the 2003 sample represented 102,260,000 males (49,258 cases), of whom 21.3 percent were veterans.

Three measures were used in our analysis: age, race/ethnicity, and an indicator of past service in the Armed Forces. Age was summarized in six categories. To facilitate examination of cohorts over 3 years of the CPS, 10-year age categories are used, except for the youngest and oldest categories. Additionally, the 2003 survey age categories are 4 years later than those for 1989 and 1999 so that cohorts remained comparable over time, that is, so that the cohorts continue to overlap with particular service eras. Thus, age was summarized in the following categories in both 1989 and 1999—18 to 22, 23 to 32, 33 to 42, 43 to 52, 53 to 62, and older than 62; but age was categorized somewhat differently in 2003—18 to 26, 27 to 36, 37 to 46, 47 to 56, 57 to 66, and older than 66. A result of this change is that the first cohort expanded from being 5 years long to 8 years long in 2003. These age categories were also constructed to represent the highest proportion possible of veterans who served in the following specific service periods: the World War II and Korean eras (1955 and earlier), interwar (1956–65), Vietnam (1966–75), early AVF (1976–85), mid AVF (1986–95), and recent AVF (1996–2003). We based this categorization on the assumption that veterans were typically 19 years of age on average when they enlisted and that the periods of enlistment for each era were as follows: World War II

from 1940 to 1947, the Korean War from 1950 to 1955, the Vietnam era from 1964 to 1975, and the first two decades of the AVF following 1973 (early and middle period) plus the most recent 9 years, 1996–2003 (late period).[23] The later periods of the AVF differ from the early AVF in that the military had more experience and skill at recruiting for an all-volunteer military, and had both devoted more resources to recruiting and offered increased pay and benefits.[24]

Two rules were used to classify individuals into each of four race and ethnic categories: whites, blacks, Hispanics, and other. First, respondents who reported more than one racial category were classified as "other." Second, Hispanics, regardless of their racial category, were classified as Hispanic. The first rule was only applied to the 2003 data because the 1989 and 1999 data did not specify more than one racial category for an individual.

Data analysis. There were several steps to the analysis. First, we calculated the percentage of male veterans who were not employed for each age-race/ethnicity category. Similar calculations were then conducted for male nonveterans. Finally, we calculated the risk ratio for each age-race/ethnicity category, that is, the ratio of the percentage of nonemployed among veterans to the percentage of nonemployed among nonveterans. Ratios higher than 1 indicate that more veterans are nonemployed in that group than might be expected based upon their proportions in the general population. Fisher's exact test was then utilized to determine whether the risk ratio was significantly different from 1. All analyses were conducted using the SAS® software system Version 9.1.3 (SAS Institute, Cary, NC). We did not report any results that used a population estimate that was based on less than 10 cases.

The results

Rates of nonemployment. The nonemployment rates by age and race/ethnicity for each of the three survey years are shown in tables 1 and 2. The most consistent and expected finding is higher levels of nonemployment for older age groups among both veterans and nonveterans. Another consistent result was that the youngest age group among veterans and the two youngest nonveteran age groups had higher nonemployment rates than the age groups that followed. Higher levels of nonemployment were also observed among both veteran and nonveteran minorities, especially blacks.

Veteran to nonveteran rate of nonemployment. The risk ratio of nonemployment among veterans compared with nonveterans for specific age-race/ethnic categories are shown in table 3. Older veterans who had served in the World War II (WWII) or Korean eras differed little from nonveterans in their relative risk of nonemployment. While white WWII veterans in the 1989 CPS were 11 percent less likely to be nonemployed than were nonveterans, white veterans of the Korean War era were 19 percent more likely to be nonemployed. None of these differences were significant in the 1999 or 2001 surveys, when most of these men were likely to have transitioned into retirement.

Among veterans who served during the interwar period (between the Korean and Vietnam eras), black veterans were at significantly lower risk of nonemployment than their black nonveteran peers in the1989 survey, but not in later surveys. Hispanic veterans and veterans classified as "other" from this cohort were at significantly greater risk of nonemployment in the 2003 survey but in earlier surveys, either the differences from nonveterans were nonsignificant or the data were inadequate to support analyses.

In the 1989 survey, among white veterans of the Vietnam-era generation, the relative risk of nonemployment was not statistically significant, but the risk of nonemployment in comparison to nonveterans became larger and statistically significant among white veterans in the 1999 and 2003 surveys. There were no significant differences among blacks. Considering all ethnic groups together, there was a significantly greater risk of nonemployment among Vietnam-era veterans than among nonveterans in the 2003 survey, but not in earlier surveys, perhaps reflecting the increasing participation of Vietnam-era veterans in the VA compensation program in recent years.

With respect to veterans who served in the early period of the AVF, white veterans across all three survey years were significantly more likely than their nonveteran peers to have been nonemployed. In contrast, black veterans of the same service period in both the 1989 and 2003 surveys, were significantly less likely than black nonveterans to have been nonemployed.

Black veterans of the mid AVF generation (1986–95) were also less likely than their black nonveterans to have been nonemployed in both the 1999 and 2003 surveys. In contrast to white veterans who served in the early AVF, those who served in the mid AVF were less likely than their white nonveteran peers to be nonemployed in 1999, but did not significantly differ from their peers in either 1989 or 2003. Among all ethnicities of the generation who entered military service in the mid AVF period, the likelihood of nonemployment was lower among veterans than among nonveterans in 1999 and there were no significant

Table 1. Percentage of nonemployed men among U.S. veterans by age and race and ethnicity 1989, 1999, and 2003

Race and ethnic origin	Predominant era of service					
	Mid all-volunteer force[1] (ages 18–22)	Early all-volunteer force[2] (ages 23–32)	Vietnam[3] (ages 33–42)	Interwar[4] (ages 43–52)	Korean[5] (ages 53–62)	WWII[6] (63 and older)
1989 (number = 15,487)						
All males	29.6	11.8	9.2	8.4	27.6	77.1
Whites	24.8	11.2	7.8	7.8	26.4	76.6
Blacks	—	14.2	16.5	14.9	39.7	81.7
Other	—	—	—	—	25.9	83.7
Hispanic	—	14.5	15.3	—	32.3	80.4
	Late all-volunteer force[7] (ages 18–22)	Mid all-volunteer force[8] (ages 23–32)	Early all-volunteer force[2] (ages 33–42)	Vietnam[3] (ages 43–52)	Interwar[4] (ages 53–62)	Korean and WWII[9] (63 and older)
1999 (number = 10,449)						
All males	40.7	6.9	10.0	13.5	24.7	79.0
Whites	34.2	5.3	9.4	12.3	24.5	79.0
Blacks		11.8	14.6	23.3	29.7	81.4
Other	—	—	—	25.1		71.4
Hispanic	—	—	—	—	22.5	79.4
	Late all-volunteer force[10] (ages 18–26)	Mid all-volunteer force[8] (ages 27–36)	Early all-volunteer force[2] (ages 37–46)	Vietnam[3] (ages 47–56)	Interwar[4] (ages 57–66)	Korean and WWII[9] (67 and older)
2003 (number = 10,501)						
All males	19.4	11.4	12.8	20.8	43.0	84.2
Whites	16.4	11.9	13.2	19.3	41.8	83.9
Blacks	—	9.7	13.1	32.8	46.1	87.9
Other	—	—	—	21.4	43.3	91.3
Hispanic	—	—	—	20.1	61.9	81.0

[1] Served during 1986 to 1989.
[2] Served during 1976 to 1985.
[3] Served during 1966 to 1975.
[4] Served during 1956 to 1965.
[5] Served during 1946 to 1955.
[6] Served during 1945 and earlier.
[7] Served during 1996 to 1999.
[8] Served during 1986 to 1995.
[9] Served during 1955 and earlier.
[10] Served during 1996 to 2003.

differences in the 1989 and 2003 surveys.

Finally, among the late AVF generation, adequate data are available only for whites and veterans of all ethnicities for 1999 and 2003. Table 3 shows that significant differences existed only in 2003, with white veterans (and veterans of all ethnicities) significantly less likely to be nonemployed than nonveterans.

Discussion of the results

This study investigated the relative risk of nonemployment among veterans, as compared with nonveterans, through a comparison of the proportion of veterans and nonveterans who were nonemployed among specified age and race/ethnic subgroups in the 1989, 1999, and 2003 national CPS. There were few significant differences between veterans and nonveterans of the older generations. In the 1989 survey, members of the oldest generation of white veterans (Korean and World War II) were at a relatively lower risk of nonemployment compared with nonveterans, as were black veterans of the interwar period. The absence of substantial differences in nonemployment between veterans and their nonveteran peers in the older generations is likely due to the high proportion of men from these generations who served. As a result, veterans from these cohorts are generally more similar in back-

Table 2. Percentage of nonemployed men among nonveterans by age and race and ethnic origin, 1989, 1999, and 2003

Race and ethnic origin	Predominant era					
	Mid all-volunteer force[1] (ages 18–22)	Early all-volunteer force[2] (ages 23–32)	Vietnam[3] (ages 33–42)	Interwar[4] (ages 43–52)	Korean[5] (ages 53–62)	WWII[6] (63 and older)
1989 (number = 34,590)						
All males	34.7	10.9	8.4	10.9	25.8	85.6
Whites	32.7	8.9	6.7	8.9	22.2	85.7
Blacks	50.9	20.8	18.9	21.8	40.1	86.6
Other	45.0	17.6	9.4	14.4	24.4	79.9
Hispanic	25.8	12.2	11.9	14.3	33.2	85.2
	Late all-volunteer force[7] (ages 18–22)	Mid all-volunteer force[8] (ages 23–32)	Early all-volunteer force[2] (ages 33–42)	Vietnam[3] (ages 43–52)	Interwar[4] (ages 53–62)	Korean and WWII[9] (63 and older)
1999 (number = 32,422)						
All males	36.3	11.9	9.1	12.1	26.2	78.5
Whites	33.6	9.6	7.2	9.5	24.5	78.0
Blacks	48.7	23.0	19.5	26.8	34.2	82.8
Other	59.7	18.1	14.3	11.9	23.1	76.7
Hispanic	30.1	10.7	9.1	16.8	33.0	78.3
	Late all-volunteer force[10] (ages 18–26)	Mid all-volunteer force[8] (ages 27–36)	Early all-volunteer force[2] (ages 37–46)	Vietnam[3] (ages 47–56)	Interwar[4] (ages 57–66)	Korean and WWII[9] (67 and older)
2003 (number = 38,757)						
All males	30.1	13.2	12.7	15.8	43.7	85.6
Whites	25.9	11.6	10.7	13.7	43.0	84.4
Blacks	49.7	24.2	23.2	27.5	56.5	87.2
Other	41.1	15.3	14.6	17.8	30.1	87.8
Hispanic	27.4	11.4	13.8	19.6	44.4	90.6

[1] Reached age 19 between 1986 and 1989.
[2] Reached age 19 between 1976 and 1985.
[3] Reached age 19 between 1966 and 1975.
[4] Reached age 19 between 1956 and 1965.
[5] Reached age 19 between 1946 and 1955.
[6] Reached age 19 between 1945 and earlier.
[7] Reached age 19 between 1996 and 1999.
[8] Reached age 19 between 1986 and 1995.
[9] Reached age 19 between 1955 and earlier.
[10] Reached age 19 between 1996 and 2003.

ground and qualifications to their nonveteran peers. Even fewer differences between veterans and their nonveteran peers were evident in later surveys, presumably because of the increasing retirement among most members of these generations.

In all survey years, white veterans who served in the Vietnam era had a greater relative risk of nonemployment as compared with similarly aged white nonveterans, and this risk increased over the survey years. In contrast, the nonemployment rate among black and Hispanic veterans of the Vietnam-era generation was not significantly different from that of their nonveteran peers. These results would be readily explained if there was evidence that white Vietnam-era veterans had a particularly high prevalence of psychiatric or substance abuse disorders, especially war-related post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). However, a major national study found that both black and Hispanic Vietnam-theater veterans had more severe combat exposure in Vietnam and higher rates of resultant PTSD than did white Vietnam-theater veterans.[25] In addition, Robert Rosenheck and associates found that while Vietnam-era veterans had higher levels of substance abuse disorders, they did not significantly differ from their peers with regard to psychiatric disorders.[26] That study also found that Vietnam-era generation minority veterans had a greater prevalence of substance abuse disorders than nonveterans.[27]

A more likely explanation is that white Vietnam-era veterans had a more socioeconomically disadvantaged background than equivalently aged white civilians at the time of their entry into the military, while minority Vietnam-era veterans were better off socioeconomically than

Table 3. Relative risk ratio of not working for male veterans as compared to nonveterans by age and race and ethnic origin 1989, 1999, and 2003

Race and ethnic origin	Predominant era of service					
	Mid all-volunteer force[1] (ages 18–22)	Early all-volunteer force[2] (ages 23–32)	Vietnam[3] (ages 33–42)	Interwar[4] (ages 43–52)	Korean[5] (ages 53–62)	WWII[6] (63 and older)
1989 (number = 50,076)						
All males	0.85	1.09	1.09	0.77***	1.07	0.90***
Whites	.76	1.25*	1.17	.89	1.19**	.89***
Blacks	—	.69*	.87	.68*	.99	.94
Other	—	—	—	—	1.06	1.05
Hispanic	—	1.19	1.28	—	.97	.94
	Late all-volunteer force[7] (ages 18–22)	Mid all-volunteer force[8] (ages 23–32)	Early all-volunteer force[2] (ages 33–42)	Vietnam[3] (ages 43–52)	Interwar[4] (ages 53–62)	Korean and WWII[9] (63 and older)
1999 (number = 42,871)						
All males	1.12	0.58***	1.10	1.11	0.94	1.01
Whites	1.02	.56***	1.30*	1.30**	1.00	1.01
Blacks	—	.51**	.75	.87	.87	.98
Other	—	—	—	2.11*	—	.93
Hispanic	—	—	—	—	.68	1.01
	Late all-volunteer force[10] (ages 18–26)	Mid all-volunteer force[10] (ages 27–36)	Early all-volunteer force[2] (ages 37–46)	Vietnam[3] (ages 47–56)	Interwar[4] (ages 57–66)	Korean and WWII[9] (67 and older)
2003 (number = 49,258)						
All males	0.64*	0.87	1.01	1.31***	0.98	0.98
Whites	.63*	1.03	1.23*	1.40***	.97	.99
Blacks	—	.40**	.57**	1.19	.82	1.01
Other	—	—	—	1.21*	1.44*	1.04
Hispanic	—	—	—	1.03	1.39*	.89

[1] Served during 1986 to 1989.
[2] Served during 1976 to 1985.
[3] Served during 1966 to 1975.
[4] Served during 1956 to 1965.
[5] Served during 1946 to 1955.
[6] Served during 1945 and earlier.
[7] Served during 1996 to 1999.
[8] Served during 1986 to 1995.
[9] Served during 1955 and earlier.
[10] Served during 1996 to 2003.

NOTE: * P< .05. ** P< .01. *** P< .001.

their minority civilians. In the years preceding the Vietnam era (1950 to 1966), 54 percent of blacks were rejected by the military because of low scores on the Armed Forces Qualification Test, while only 19 percent of the whites were rejected.[28] During the Vietnam era, white recruits were poorer than other white males, while black recruits had higher family incomes than comparable black civilians.[29] In addition, fathers of white Vietnam-era veterans were more likely to have had blue-collar jobs and to be less well educated than fathers of white civilians of the same age, while the fathers of black Vietnam-era veterans had roughly similar occupations as, and were better educated than, the fathers of equivalently aged black nonveterans.[30] Additionally, in 1977, white Vietnam-era veterans were less educated than their nonveteran peers, while black Vietnam-era veterans were better educated than their nonveteran peers, primarily because black Vietnam veterans took greater advantage of their veterans educational benefits.[31] Thus, socioeconomic differences, rather than combat exposure, seem to most strongly relate to post-military nonemployment.

The significant increase in the level of nonemployment among Vietnam-era veterans from 1999 to 2003 may reflect changes in the VA compensation program. During the 1999 to 2003 period, increasing numbers of Vietnam-era veterans received compensation for PTSD and a policy

change occurred that allowed Vietnam-theater veterans diagnosed with diabetes to become eligible for disability compensation without having to prove exposure to Agent Orange.[32]

Black veterans who served during the period of the AVF were less likely to be nonemployed than their nonveteran peers over the years for which we have data, and the relative risk of nonemployment among black veterans declined over these years. In contrast, whites who entered the military during the early years of the AVF had a higher rate of nonemployment than their nonveteran peers, while those whites who entered the military during the mid and late AVF either did not differ significantly from their nonveteran peers or had a relatively lower risk of nonemployment. These results are likely explained by trends in recruiting over these years that reduced differences in the socioeconomic status between AVF recruits and their peers. Due to increased military pay and increased civilian unemployment, recruits from all racial groups became relatively better off than their peers.

Although data are not available to examine how enlistees differed from their peers by race for the early period of the AVF, data from later years of the AVF show black enlistees to have been increasingly better off than their peers, while white enlistees became more similar to their peers. A study that used 1987 enlistment data found that black enlistees were drawn disproportionately from areas where black family incomes are relatively high, and had better educational qualifications than their nonveteran peers, while results were more mixed for whites enlistees.[33] Another study found that black recruits remained better qualified than their civilian peers in 2002, while white recruits, in contrast to earlier cohorts, were also found to be better qualified than their civilian peers. In 2002, more than 95 percent of all new military recruits (both whites and minorities) had either a high school diploma or a GED, compared with about 85 percent of white civilians and 74 percent of black civilians of similar age (18 to 24 years).[34] Improvements in the qualifications of both black and white military personnel among those recruited during the mid and later years of the AVF is also suggested by greater high school graduation rates and higher scores on the Armed Forces Qualification Tests among recruits, compared with nonrecruits, in the more recent years.[35]

Improvement in the relative quality of both black and white recruits in comparison with their peers is also likely to have reflected the increasing success of the military in the 1980s and 1990s in recruiting higher quality personnel as a result of increased military pay and benefits; greater enlistment incentives; more experience and skill in recruiting better qualified volunteers; and higher youth unemployment during parts of this period.[36] It is also possible that the implementation of a "zero tolerance" policy toward illicit drug use among military personnel in the 1980s lowered rates of substance abuse in military life and specifically among those who recently entered the service.[37] Thus, the decline in the relative risk of nonemployment from the early to the mid and late AVF among both whites and blacks is likely due to improvements in AVF recruiting and efforts to reduce substance abuse.

Two other issues raised by our findings require consideration. First, factors besides the quality of black recruits may have contributed to the generally lower risk or nonemployment among black veterans over all service periods. As discussed above, the military is more likely to serve as a bridging environment for blacks between disadvantaged communities and the mainstream economy. Additionally, black retention and reenlistment is generally higher than that of whites, and as a result they may be older and more skilled at the time of discharge, increasing their likelihood of employment.[38]

Second, it is important to keep in mind that although the factors that have been discussed above appear to be associated with a lower relative risk of nonemployment among black veterans as compared with nonveterans, black veterans were still generally found to have higher nonemployments rates than white veterans, reflecting dominant national employment trends. (See table 1.)

One potential limitation of our study deserves comment. Although the age categories were constructed to represent the highest proportion possible of veterans who served each specific service period, the specified age categories do not perfectly identify service eras.

VETERANS AS A GROUP DO NOT HAVE HIGHER RISKS OF NONEMPLOYMENT than their nonveteran peers. Instead, the relative risk or nonemployment varied greatly by age cohort and ethnicity. While differences in nonemployment between veterans and nonveterans were limited in the World War II and Korean War generations, the relative risk of nonemployment among veterans increased steadily from 1989 to 2003 among white veterans of the Vietnam-era generation and was consistently higher among white post-Vietnam veterans of the early years of AVF than among nonveterans. In contrast, among black veterans of the Vietnam-era generation, there were no significant differences from their nonveteran peers in any of the three survey years, while blacks who served in the early AVF had significantly lower risk of nonemployment than nonveterans across all three survey years. Both white

and black veterans of recent years of the AVF were less likely to experience nonemployment than their nonveteran peers. Traumatic war zone exposure or other military experiences does not seem to explain our findings. They are better understood to result from differences in selectivity in the recruitment of whites and blacks, with black recruits tending to be better off than their peers and the opposite being true for white recruits. □

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Comparative civilian labor force statistics, 10 countries: a visual essay

Jennifer L. Raynor

For many years, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has regularly prepared international comparisons of labor force statistics that are used to assess relative economic performance across countries. This essay presents 10 charts of key labor market indicators, using data from the semiannual publication *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, Ten Countries*, available on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/fls/**. Charts cover the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan, and six European countries—France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United Kingdom—the same countries covered in the full publication. The data have been adjusted to U.S. concepts insofar as possible and are based mainly on labor force surveys.

Data are presented on three main components of the labor market: unemployment, employment, and labor force. Unemployment rates are the key measure of labor market performance in academic analyses and the media, and are presented first. Labor force and employment data show characteristics of labor markets in different ways and are presented next. Trends in employment distribution across economic sectors provide a snapshot of broad employment patterns over time and are presented last.

Among the 10 countries, the United States had a relatively low unemployment rate overall, no gender gap in unemployment, and relatively low teenage joblessness, compared with most of the European countries. U.S. labor force participation and employment-population ratios for both men and women were comparatively high. U.S. women's share of the labor force has consistently ranked among the highest. Trends in the distribution of employment across sectors are similar for all countries, with agriculture and manufacturing declining, and the services sector increasing, in share of total employment over time.

All of the charts cover the most recent year available, which is 2006; however, for the last three charts, the most recent year available for France and the Netherlands is 2005. In addition, some charts highlight changes over time. Trends are shown back to the mid-1960s to highlight the long-term evolution of women's share of the labor force and sectoral shifts in employment.

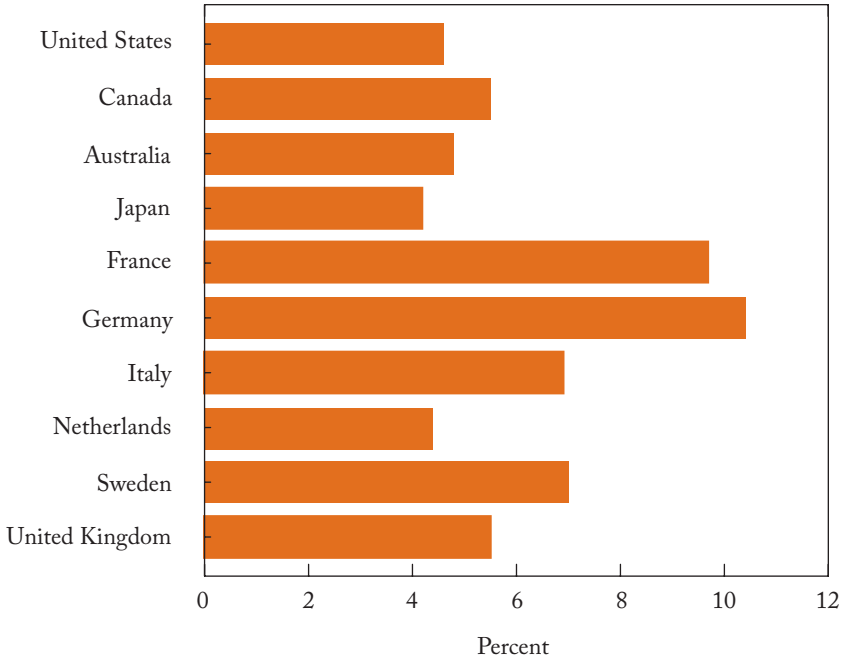
In the trend charts, there are various breaks in the time series for most of the countries, but they generally have a small impact. However, for Germany, a large break in time-series data occurred in 1991, reflecting the inclusion of the former East Germany. The data cannot be considered comparable across the break year, because entirely different economies are represented; therefore, data on Germany are not included in any of the trend charts. Also, the U.S. concept of "industry" includes employment in manufacturing, mining, and construction. For the charts showing employment by sector, "industry" is disaggregated into two categories: "manufacturing" and "other industry," with the latter category constituting the sum of employment in mining and construction. Note, however, that "other industry" is excluded from the chart presenting the average annual growth rate for employment by sector, because employment in mining and contruction is relatively low and the trends show little change over time. Therefore, the chart in question does not precisely represent the total economy.

For more information on U.S. concepts, adjustments, and breaks in series, see the technical notes of the source document.

This essay was prepared by Jennifer L. Raynor, an economist in the Division of Foreign Labor Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics. E-mail: raynor.jennifer@bls.gov.

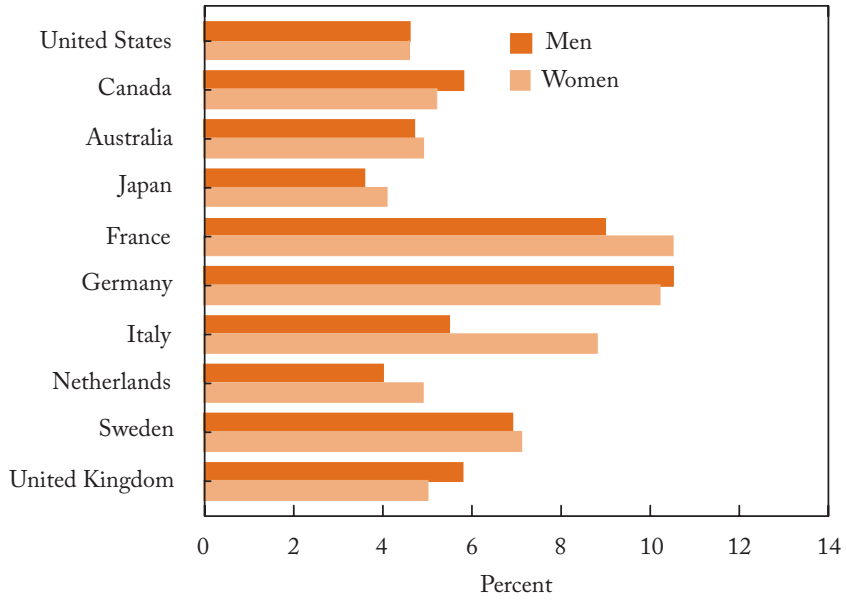
1. Unemployment rates, 2006

- The highest unemployment rates, by far, were in Germany and France. Japan had the lowest unemployment rate, followed by the Netherlands, the United States, and Australia.
- Five of the 6 European countries had higher unemployment rates than the United States.

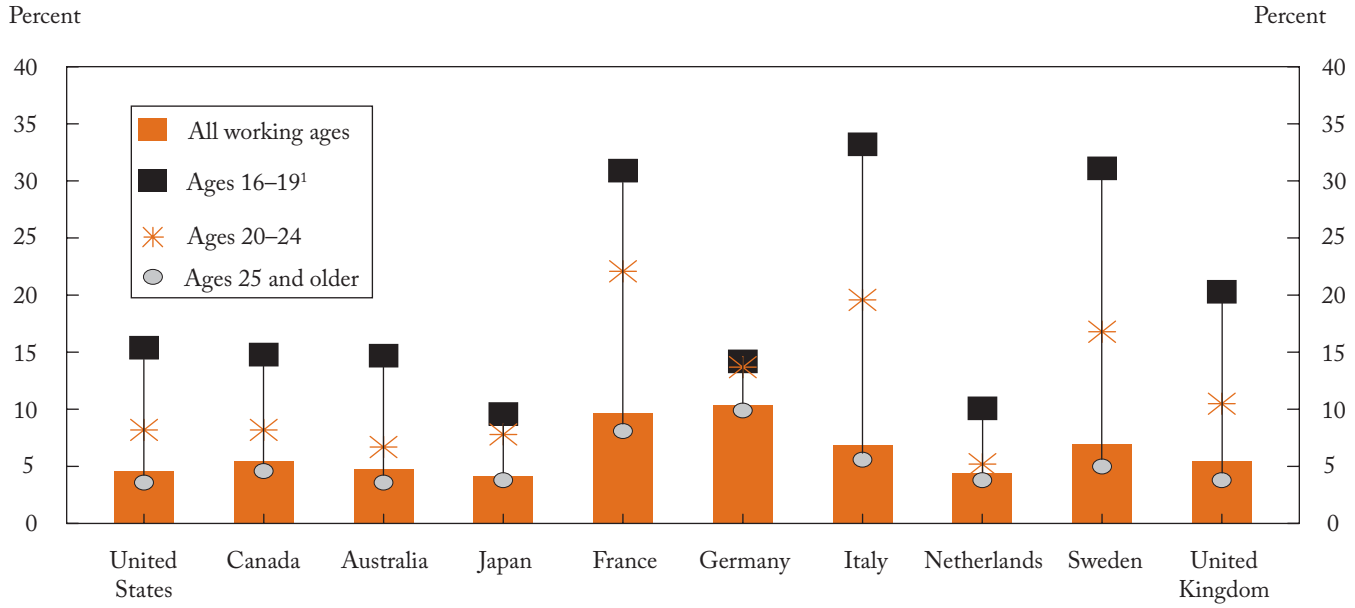


2. Unemployment rates, by sex, 2006

- The United States was the only country where the unemployment rate for women was equal to the rate for men.
- In 6 of the 10 countries, women had higher unemployment rates than men. Italy had the largest gap in unemployment rates, by far, with the rate for women more than 3 percentage points higher than the rate for men.



3. Unemployment rates for youths, 2006

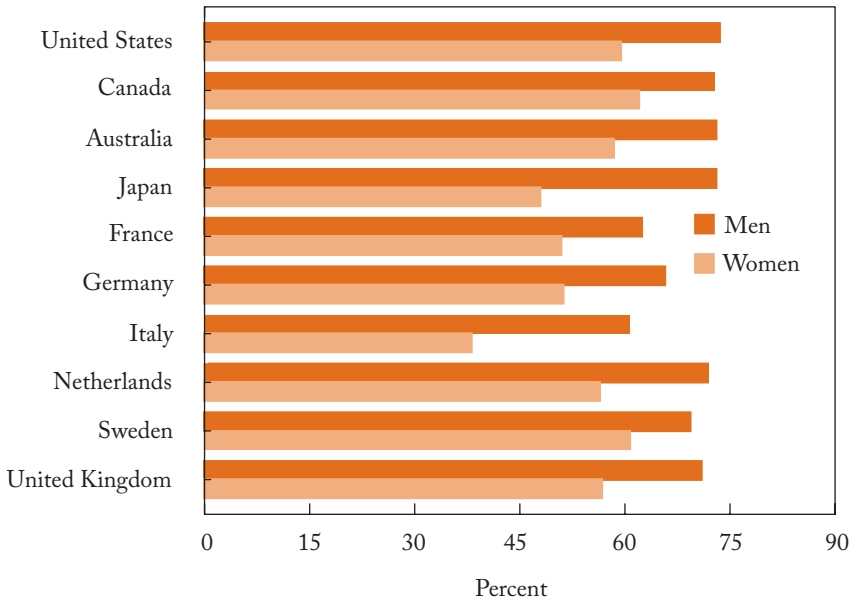


[1] Ages 15–19 for Australia, Japan, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands.

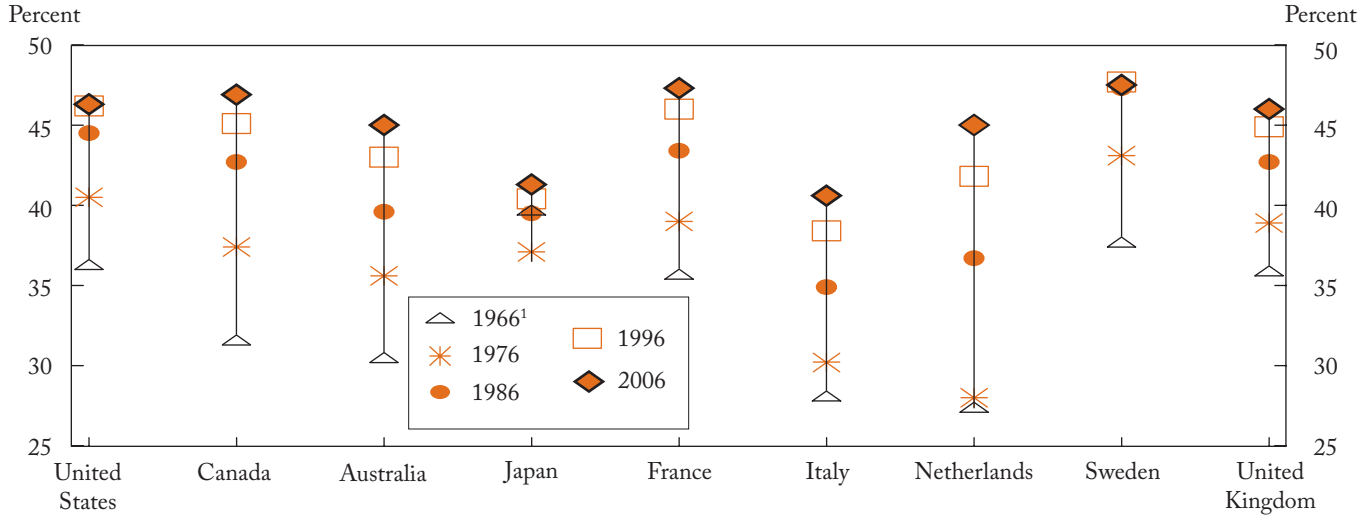
- Unemployment rates for teenagers and 20- to 24-year olds were higher than the rates for their adult counterparts in all countries.
- The largest gaps in unemployment rates between teenagers and adults were in Italy, Sweden, and France. Germany had the smallest gap in unemployment rates between these age groups.

4. Labor force participation rates, by sex, 2006

- Across countries, labor force participation rates for women varied more than rates for men. In Sweden and Australia, women participated in the labor force at about the same rate as U.S. women. Italian women had, by far, the lowest participation rate.
- Participation rates for men were at least 70 percent in the majority of countries. The lowest rates for men, about 60 percent, were found in Italy and France.



5. Women's share of the labor force, selected years, 1966–2006

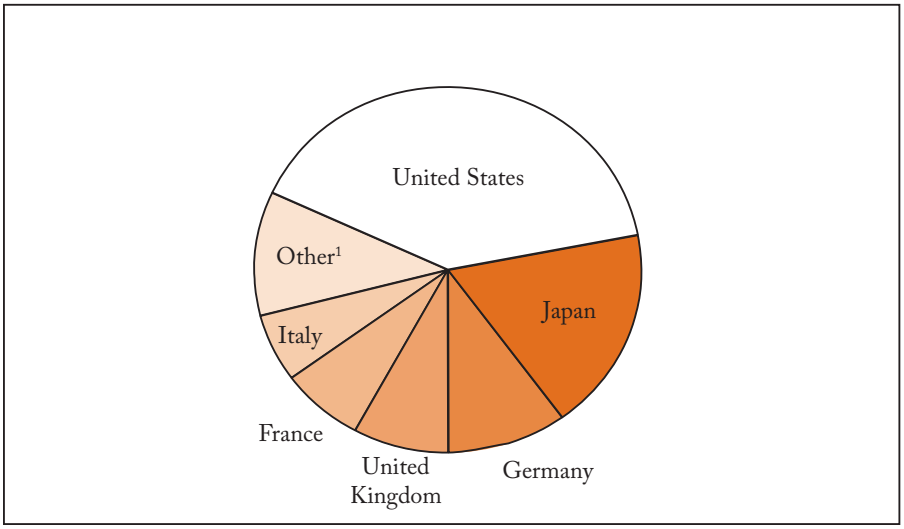


[1] 1973 for the Netherlands.

- Women's share of the labor force increased dramatically in all countries except Japan over the period. Gains were the greatest between 1966 and 1986 and have slowed since then for these countries.
- Overall, the Netherlands experienced the largest increase in women's share of the labor force, about 18 percentage points; Japan experienced the smallest increase, by far, in women's share of the labor force over the period, about 2 percentage points.

6. Distribution of employment among 10 countries, 2006

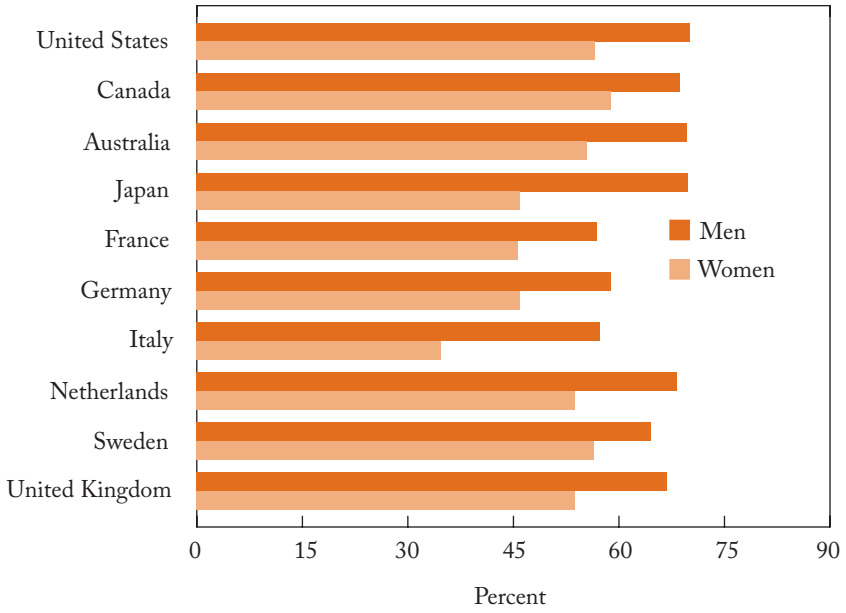
- The United States had, by far, the highest share of employment, constituting 40 percent of employed persons among the countries compared.
- Japan had the next-largest share of employment, 18 percent.



[1] Employment share for Canada, Australia, the Netherlands, and Sweden combined.

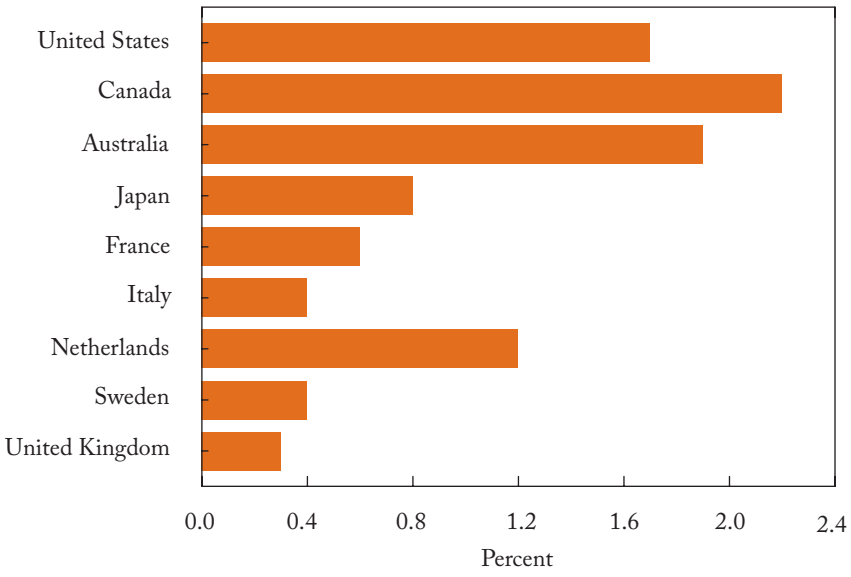
- In the majority of countries, the employment-population ratio for men was at least 65 percent. France, Italy, and Germany had the lowest proportion of the male working-age population employed.
- Italy had the lowest employment-population ratio for women, with slightly more than one-third of the female working-age population employed.

7. Employment-population ratios, by sex, 2006



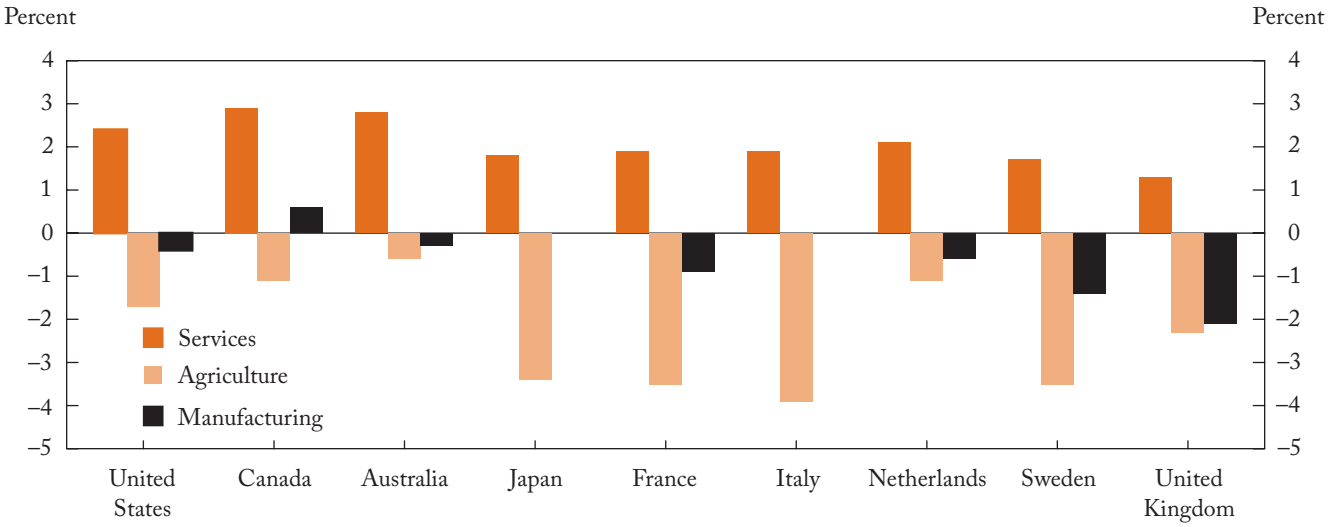
- Employment increased over the period in all countries, but the rates of growth varied widely.
- Canada, Australia, and the United States had the highest growth rates for employment. Employment growth was lowest in the United Kingdom, Italy, and Sweden.

8. Average annual growth rates for employment, 1965–2006[1]



[1] 1965–2005 for France and the Netherlands.

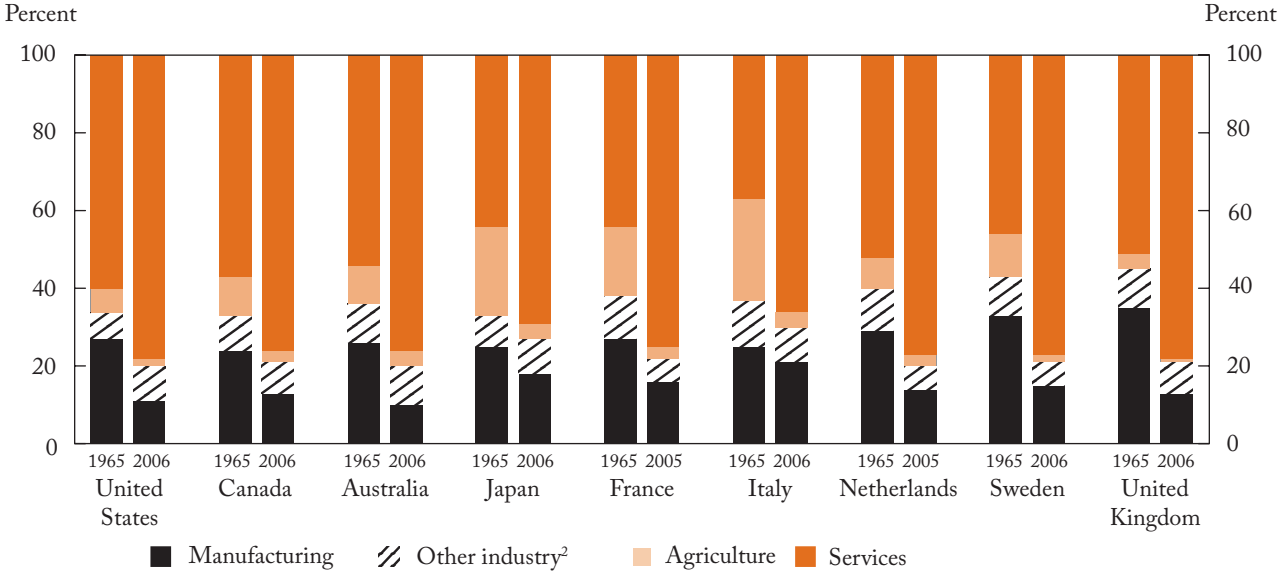
9. Average annual growth rates for employment, by sector, 1965–2006[1]



[1] 1965–2005 for France and the Netherlands. Employment growth rates shown do not represent the total economy, because employment in mining and construction is excluded.

- Among the sectors shown, the services sector was the sole or primary source of employment growth in all countries.
- Eight of the nine countries experienced large relative declines in agricultural employment. Only Canada experienced growth in manufacturing employment, and Japan and Italy had virtually no change in this sector.

10. Employment, by sector, as a percent of total employment, 1965 and 2006[1]



[1] 2005 for France and the Netherlands.

[2] Other industry comprises mining and construction.

- Employment distribution by sector changed dramatically over the period. In all countries, the services sector held an increasing share of total employment, and the share of other sectors declined.
- France, Sweden, and Italy had the largest increases in the services sector share of employment. The largest declines in manufacturing share occurred in the United Kingdom, Sweden, the United States, and Australia.

Entrepreneurs in the U.S. economy

F. Scott Fitzgerald supposedly said to Ernest Hemingway, "The very rich are different from you and me." To which Hemingway is said to have replied, "Yes, they have more money." Had Hemingway been talking about the nation's entrepreneurs, he would have been only partially correct. They do have more money than the average household. But entrepreneurs differ from the rest of the population in other ways.

In "Evidence on entrepreneurs in the United States: Data from the 1989–2004 *Survey of Consumer Finances*" (*Economic Perspectives*, fourth quarter 2007, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago) Mariacristina De Nardi, Phil Doctor, and Spencer D. Krane use data from the Federal Reserve Board's Survey of Consumer Finances to show how entrepreneurs are different and how their behavior plays an important role in the U.S. economy.

Who are entrepreneurs? People who own businesses, invest their own money in their businesses, and actively manage their businesses: self-employed business owners. Roughly 7 to 8 percent of the nation's households are headed by people fitting this definition.

Entrepreneurs are wealthy, on average. They own nearly one-third of all wealth in the United States. Their median net worth ranges between about $260,000 and $540,000 in the years studied. This is between 4 and 6.5 times the median net worth of other households. The median income for entrepreneurs—ranging from $52,000 to $85,000—is only about 2 times greater than that of others. Even when their business assets are excluded, entrepreneurs have significantly higher wealth-to-income ratios than other households. That is, they have higher savings rates than other households. These savings are necessary to overcome the "liquidity constraints" faced by entrepreneurs. Unable to borrow all they need for business start-ups or expansions, the entrepreneurs invest their own savings in their businesses.

Entrepreneurs are also more educated than other heads of households. They are much more likely to have a college degree. The fraction of entrepreneurs with a college degree is 15 to 20 percent higher than the proportion for the rest of the population. As would be expected, entrepreneurs are less likely than others to have only a high school diploma or less education.

Entrepreneurs are less likely to be minorities. The percentage of entrepreneurs that are not white ranges between about 8 percent and 13 percent during the 1989–2004 period. Among other heads of households, approximately 25 percent, on average, are nonwhite.

Entrepreneurs most often work in professional practices (such as law and medicine); contracting and construction; farm, agricultural services, and landscaping; and general retail and wholesale trade. These four areas combined account for about 57 percent of entrepreneurs' businesses.

In addition to demonstrating how entrepreneurs differ from the rest of us, the authors provide evidence to support the assertion that entrepreneurs, as savers and innovators, are important sources of wealth creation in the U.S. economy.

Spendthrift nation?

The personal savings rate for the United States has been trending down since the 1980s. This rate, as computed by the Bureau of Economic Analysis from the national income and product accounts, averaged about 9 percent in the 1980s. Then in the 1990s, the average rate was around 5 percent, and in the first part of this millennium, it has been close to zero.

As a result of this trend, in "The Decline in the U.S. Personal Saving Rate: Is It Real and Is It a Puzzle?" (*Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis Review*, November/December 2007), Massimo Guidolin and Elizabeth A. La Jeunesse write, "One naturally wonders whether it really can be true that the United States has become a spendthrift nation."

In their article, Guidolin and La Jeunesse investigate whether the decline in the measured savings rate is real or if the measured rate is deviating from the true, underlying rate of personal savings. They consider various factors such as the treatment of capital gains in the measure, and they conclude that the "the recent decline in the U.S. personal saving rate is likely to correspond to a key economic phenomenon." They suggest that there is reason to be concerned about the decline. One possibility is that there could be a sudden increase in the savings rate as households try to adjust their consumption habits, and this could lead the economy into a recession. Finally, the authors conclude that the existing theories are insufficient to explain the savings rate decline, and it remains a puzzle. □

Globalization and labor

Globalization and Labor Conditions. By Robert J. Flanagan. New York, NY, Oxford University Press, 2006, 272 pp., $45.00/hardback

Globalization and Labor. By Peter Enderwick. Philadelphia, PA, The New Global Society/Chelsea House Publishers, 2006, 154 pp., $30.00/hardback.

Globalization is a highly contentious issue that requires objective and thorough evaluation based upon the major social and economic impacts of expanding international trade and market access. These two books are quite similar in terms of the issues examined. Both authors are interested in globalization's overall effect on labor, rather than in specific instances of adverse effects or concerns, and both favor globalization in general. Both authors present and evaluate an impressive spectrum of the existing evidence about how globalization is affecting labor.

Robert J. Flanagan's *Globalization and Labor Conditions* is the larger and more technical treatment of the subject. Although he provides a very broad and inclusive picture of globalization both past and present, Flanagan's focus is on how globalization has affected working conditions for good or for ill. Flanagan makes the assumption that the entry of China and India into the globalization process probably has accelerated globalization's effects on labor over the past 20 years. Therefore, he concentrates on evidence of change or deterioration of working conditions during the 1980s and 1990s.

Drawing on data compiled from a variety of national and international sources, Flanagan considers a number of indicators of working conditions and labor rights. He investigates three dimensions of working conditions (pay, hours of work, and job safety) and four dimensions of labor rights (freedom of association, nondiscrimination in employment, child labor, and forced labor). Based on his investigation, Flanagan finds little evidence of deterioration in either working conditions or labor rights. (Note: he was not able to find reliable data on forced labor, but other indicators showed little change or even improvement in this area.) This was true both in countries with poor economic performance and in countries experiencing stronger growth.

Flanagan reviews the many criticisms of globalization in terms of the negative effects on labor. Overall, he concludes that the data do not support the idea that globalization is harming labor or becoming a "race to the bottom." Flanagan devotes a chapter to evidence that growing national incomes, improving working conditions, and better health standards tend to occur together. He finds that rising inequality of income around the world results from rapidly increasing incomes at the upper levels and not from falling incomes at the lower levels.

The author views the role of labor unions as complex, with many negative as well as positive aspects. He uses Indonesia as an example of a country where external pressure to increase labor rights and the strength of unions has raised some wages, but at the cost of many jobs, productivity declines, and a variety of tactics to resist unions. Flanagan expresses the opinion that "…labor unions cannot improve working conditions for *all* workers without improving labor productivity." Regarding unionization, Flanagan states that "whether by statute or by collective bargaining, efforts to establish minimum employment standards tend to benefit some workers at the expense of others."

Flanagan devotes an entire chapter to international labor migration and labor conditions. He examines the effect of migration on wages and capital spending, and looks at issues such as brain drain and the impact of migration on labor markets and economies in the countries from which immigrants come. He has some sympathy for the freer movement of labor and the idea that the distinction between legal and illegal migration is not a clear-cut issue. He believes the negative effects, such as depressing wages, tend to be minimal compared to the gains from labor mobility. However, he is cognizant of national and political resistance to the freer movement of labor between countries. As a result, Flanagan takes into account these restrictions and legal status issues in examining both globalization and working conditions.

Globalization and Labor Conditions makes effective use of the current literature and research dealing with globalization. The book's reference section reflects extensive research and can serve as a valuable compilation of information on the existing research and debate. For some key aspects of globalization that involve underground economies and activities for which data are very limited or missing, the author provides extensive discussion. For example, the author goes into some depth discussing the issues of child labor and labor migration.

Peter Enderwick's *Globalization and Labor* is designed for a wide audience and is less academic and technical than the Flanagan book. However, the conclusions of both authors are quite similar, each asserting that globalization is a positive force overall for the world's working people.

Enderwick produces evidence that the current terms of trade favor rich, developed nations over developing nations. Whereas Flanagan views the process of globalization in trade as a force that has helped to expand trade (despite the existing trade restrictions, trading blocs, and bilateral agreements), Enderwick is more concerned with the inequities of these restraints on trade. Enderwick devotes the latter part of his book to policy proposals related to the need to improve the terms of globalization, labor rights, and participation in decisionmaking, environmental concerns, market-based policies and market adjustments, ethical conduct, ethical investment, social labeling, and voluntary codes of conduct. He examines management issues and looks at who should undergo training as managers of multinational firms. While Flanagan does not ignore these issues, his book is focused on the effects of globalization on working conditions as they currently exist and not on any effort to reshape or redirect the process of globalization on a large scale.

Enderwick is very concerned with the welfare of labor and labor rights. While he agrees with Flanagan that the "race to the bottom" issue is overblown and that the reality of job transfers and investments is complex, he sees an extremely flawed system of trade and production with quotas, favoritism, exclusionary markets, and great difficulty achieving a better balance of investment around the world. Enderwick agrees with Flanagan on the reality and dynamism of globalization, writing "…globalization is likely to continue to be a powerful and potent force in the World economy." In fact, in terms of the impact on workers, he believes that globalization may be even more important than changes in technology. However, he qualifies the inevitability of growing globalization with a note that "recent events that had a negative impact on globalization include the Asian Financial Crisis of 1997, the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, and the limited progress of the Doha trade rounds."

Compared to Flanagan, Enderwick is in favor of interventions to make globalization work more equitably and to help reduce the problem of policy fragmentation—"separate policies that focus on trade, foreign direct investment, or offshoring." Nevertheless, he is careful about limiting such interventions. He writes, "…some intervention can be beneficial in terms of both efficiency and equity. For example, on the one hand, core labor standards that eliminate forced labor, discrimination, or the employment of children are likely to improve welfare. On the other hand, mandating economic labor standards on minimum wages or overtime rates at an international level is likely to be counterproductive." Enderwick also believes that labor and labor unions must become more flexible and that organized labor needs to rethink its traditional approaches.

It is likely that there will be a large amount of research and many books written about globalization in the coming years. Globalization is an ongoing process that will evolve over time. The world may become more comfortable with globalization, or the backlash may grow. We can hope that most future research and writing will be in line with the caliber of these two fine books.

—William McMichael
Division of Foreign Labor Statistics
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Current Labor Statistics
Monthly Labor Review
December 2007

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

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

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

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Notes on Current Labor Statistics

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

General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

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

Seasonally adjusted data appear in tables 1–14, 17–21, 48, and 52. Seasonally adjusted labor force data in tables 1 and 4–9 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 x 100 = $2). The $2 (or any other resulting values) are described as "real," "constant," or "1982" dollars.

Sources of information

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

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

www.bls.gov/cps/

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

www.bls.gov/ces/

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

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

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

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

www.bls.gov/lpc/

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

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

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

Symbols

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

Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–29)

Household survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

Establishment survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unemployment data by State

Description of the series

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Description of the series

Employment, wage, and establishment data in this section are derived from the quarterly tax reports submitted to State employment security agencies by private and State and local government employers subject to State unemployment insurance (UI) laws and from Federal, agencies subject to the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program. Each quarter, State agencies edit and process the data and send the information to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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

market trends and major industry developments.

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

job openings, and multiplying that quotient by 100.

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1–3; 30–37)

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

Employment Cost Index

Description of the series

The **Employment Cost Index** (ECI) is a quarterly measure of the rate of change in compensation per hour worked and includes wages, salaries, and employer costs of employee benefits. It is a Laspeyres Index that uses fixed employment weights to measure change in labor costs free from the influence of employment shifts among occupations and industries.

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

Sample establishments are classified by industry categories based on the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS). Within a sample establishment, specific job

categories are selected and classified into about 800 occupations according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) System. Individual occupations are combined to represent one of ten intermediate aggregations, such as professional and related occupations, or one of five higher level aggregations, such as management, professional, and related occupations.

Fixed employment weights are used each quarter to calculate the most aggregate series—civilian, private, and State and local government. These fixed weights are also used to derive all of the industry and occupational series indexes. Beginning with the March 2006 estimates, 2002 fixed employment weights from the Bureau's Occupational Employment Statistics survey were introduced. From March 1995 to December 2005, 1990 employment counts were used. These fixed weights ensure that changes in these indexes reflect only changes in compensation, not employment shifts among industries or occupations with different levels of wages and compensation. For the series based on bargaining status, census region and division, and metropolitan area status, fixed employment data are not available. The employment weights are reallocated within these series each quarter based on the current ECI sample. The indexes for these series, consequently, are not strictly comparable with those for aggregate, occupational, and industry series.

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

National Compensation Survey Benefit Measures

Description of the series

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

Definitions

Employer-provided benefits are benefits that are financed either wholly or partly by the employer. They may be sponsored by a union or other third party, as long as there is some employer financing. However, some benefits that are fully paid for by the employee also are included. For example, long-term care insurance paid entirely by the employee are included because the guarantee of insurability and availability at group premium rates are considered a benefit.

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

Employees in contributory plans are considered as **participating** in an insurance or retirement plan if they have paid required contributions and fulfilled any applicable service requirement. Employees in noncontributory plans are counted as participating regardless of whether they have fulfilled the service requirements.

Defined benefit pension plans use predetermined formulas to calculate a retirement benefit (if any), and obligate the employer to provide those benefits. Benefits are generally based on salary, years of service, or both.

Defined contribution plans generally specify the level of employer and employee contributions to a plan, but not the formula for determining eventual benefits. Instead, individual accounts are set up for participants, and benefits are based on amounts credited to these accounts.

Tax-deferred savings plans are a type of defined contribution plan that allow participants to contribute a portion of their salary to an employer-sponsored plan and defer income taxes until withdrawal.

Flexible benefit plans allow employees to choose among several benefits, such as life insurance, medical care, and vacation days, and among several levels of coverage within a given benefit.

Notes on the data

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE NCS benefit measures is available at **http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/home.htm** or by telephone at (202) 691–6199.

Work stoppages

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

Number of stoppages: The number of

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Price Data

(Tables 2; 38–46)

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

Consumer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

Data collected from more than 23,000 retail establishments and 5,800 housing units in 87 urban areas across the country are used to develop the "U.S. city average." Separate estimates for 14 major urban centers are presented in table 39. The areas listed are as indicated in footnote 1 to the table. The area indexes measure only the average change in prices for each area since the base period, and do not indicate differences in the level of prices among cities.

Notes on the data

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

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

Producer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

International Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

factures, and finished manufactures, including both capital and consumer goods. Price data for these items are collected primarily by mail questionnaire. In nearly all cases, the data are collected directly from the exporter or importer, although in a few cases, prices are obtained from other sources.

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 47–50)

Business and major sectors

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

The productivity and associated cost measures in tables 47–50 describe the relationship between output in real terms and the labor and capital inputs involved in its

production. They show the changes from period to period in the amount of goods and services produced per unit of input.

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

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

Industry productivity measures

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

International Comparisons

(Tables 51–53)

Labor force and unemployment

Description of the series

Tables 51 and 52 present comparative measures of the labor force, employment, and unemployment approximating U.S. concepts for the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan, and six European countries. The Bureau adjusts the figures for these selected countries, for all known major definitional differences, to the extent that data to prepare adjustments are available. Although precise comparability may not be achieved, these adjusted figures provide a better basis for international comparisons than the figures regularly published by each country. For additional information on adjustments and comparability issues, see Constance Sorrentino, "International unemployment rates: how comparable are they?" *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2000, pp. 3–20 (available on the BLS Web site at: **www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2000/06/art1full.pdf**).

Definitions

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

Notes on the data

The foreign country data are adjusted as closely as possible to U.S. concepts, with the exception of lower age limits and the treatment of layoffs. These adjustments include, but are not limited to: including older persons in the labor force by imposing no upper age limit, adding unemployed students to the 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 total manufacturing as defined by the International Standard Industrial Classification. However, the measures for France include parts of mining as well.

The measures for recent years may be based on current indicators of manufacturing output (such as industrial production indexes), employment, average hours, and hourly compensation until national accounts and other statistics used for the long-term measures become available.

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

Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 54–55)

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

Occupational injury is any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, or amputation that

results from a work-related event or a single, instantaneous exposure in the work environment.

Occupational illness is an abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or disease which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries compiles a complete roster of fatal job-related injuries, including detailed data about the fatally injured workers and the fatal events. The program collects and cross checks fatality information from multiple sources, including death certificates, State and Federal workers' compensation reports, Occupational Safety and Health Administration and Mine Safety and Health Administration records, medical examiner and autopsy reports, media accounts, State motor vehicle fatality records, and follow-up questionnaires to employers.

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

Definition

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

Notes on the data

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

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

1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	2005	2006	2005		2006				2007		
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey): [1]											
Labor force participation rate	66.0	66.2	66.2	66.1	66.0	66.1	66.2	66.3	66.2	66.0	66.0
Employment-population ratio	62.7	63.1	62.9	62.8	62.9	63.1	63.1	63.3	63.3	63.1	62.9
Unemployment rate	5.1	4.6	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.7
Men	5.1	4.6	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7
16 to 24 years	12.4	11.2	12.0	11.7	11.2	11.2	11.4	11.1	10.7	11.3	11.7
25 years and older	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.6
Women	5.1	4.6	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.6
16 to 24 years	10.1	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.6	9.2	10.2	9.8	9.1	9.0	9.8
25 years and older	4.2	3.7	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: [1]											
Total nonfarm	133,703	136,171	134,244	134,904	135,659	136,030	136,636	137,161	137,594	137,973	138,255
Total private	111,899	114,181	112,400	113,031	113,753	114,062	114,560	115,053	115,397	115,739	115,959
Goods-producing	22,190	22,569	22,239	22,410	22,573	22,613	22,625	22,520	22,497	22,436	22,318
Manufacturing	14,226	14,197	14,182	14,209	14,212	14,238	14,206	14,131	14,090	14,050	13,984
Service-providing	111,513	113,602	112,005	112,494	113,086	113,417	114,011	114,647	115,097	115,537	115,937
Average hours:											
Total private	33.8	33.9	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.9	33.8
Manufacturing	40.7	41.1	40.6	40.9	41.0	41.2	41.3	41.1	41.2	41.4	41.3
Overtime	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1
Employment Cost Index[1, 2, 3]											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm[4]	3.1	3.3	.8	.6	.7	.9	1.1	.6	.9	.8	1.0
Private nonfarm	2.9	3.2	.6	.5	.8	.9	.8	.7	.8	.9	.8
Goods-producing[5]	3.2	2.5	.8	.2	.3	1.0	.7	.5	.4	1.0	.5
Service-providing[5]	2.8	3.4	.6	.5	1.0	.8	.9	.7	.9	.9	.9
State and local government	4.1	4.1	2.0	.9	.5	.4	2.3	.9	1.0	.6	1.8
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):											
Union	2.8	3.0	.8	.4	.5	1.3	.6	.6	-.3	1.2	.5
Nonunion	2.9	3.2	.6	.5	.9	.8	.9	.6	1.0	.9	.8

[1] Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

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

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

[4] Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

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

Selected measures	2005	2006	2005		2006				2007		
			III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Compensation data[1, 2, 3]											
Employment Cost Index—compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm	3.1	3.3	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.0
Private nonfarm	2.9	3.2	.6	.5	.8	.9	.8	.7	.8	.9	.8
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm	2.6	3.2	.7	.6	.7	.8	1.1	.6	1.1	.7	1.0
Private nonfarm	2.5	3.2	.6	.5	.7	1.0	.8	.7	1.1	.8	.9
Price data[1]											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items	3.4	3.2	2.2	–1.0	1.5	1.6	.0	-.5	1.8	1.5	.7
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods	4.8	3.0	3.0	-.1	.3	1.7	-.9	.1	2.2	1.8	.2
Finished consumer goods	5.7	3.4	4.0	–.4	.2	2.1	-1.3	-.2	3.9	-.1	1.3
Capital equipment	2.3	1.5	.2	.6	.8	.2	.0	1.3	.3	.2	-.3
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	8.0	6.5	4.2	1.0	1.0	3.0	-.4	-.8	1.5	3.4	.1
Crude materials	14.6	1.8	19.9	.2	-11.1	1.6	1.4	4.0	5.7	3.2	-1.8
Productivity data[4]											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector	2.1	1.7	2.7	2.4	2.5	.8	-1.5	1.2	.2	3.6	5.3
Nonfarm business sector	2.1	1.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	.8	-1.6	1.8	.7	2.2	4.9
Nonfinancial corporations[5]	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.2	3.1	-1.8	3.1	1.3	.7	3.8	-

[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		
	III	IV	I	II	III	III	IV	I	II	III
Average hourly compensation:[1]										
All persons, business sector	1.6	11.4	5.5	5.8	5.1	2.8	4.8	4.4	6.0	6.9
All persons, nonfarm business sector	1.3	12.2	5.9	4.4	4.7	2.7	5.0	4.7	5.9	6.7
Employment Cost Index—compensation:[2]										
Civilian nonfarm[3]	1.1	.6	.9	.8	1.0	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.3
Private nonfarm	.8	.7	.8	.9	.8	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1
Union	.6	.6	-.3	1.2	.5	2.8	3.0	2.2	2.1	2.0
Nonunion	.9	.6	1.0	.9	.8	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2
State and local government	2.3	.9	1.0	.6	1.8	4.1	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:[2]										
Civilian nonfarm[3]	1.1	.6	1.1	.7	1.0	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.3
Private nonfarm	.8	.7	1.1	.8	.9	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.4
Union	.5	.6	.5	.9	.7	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.7
Nonunion	.9	.6	1.2	.8	.9	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.4
State and local government	2.0	.7	.6	.5	1.7	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.5

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

[2] The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American 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	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	226,082	228,815	229,675	229,905	230,108	230,650	230,834	231,034	231,253	231,480	231,713	231,958	232,211	232,461	232,715
Civilian labor force	149,320	151,428	152,052	152,449	152,775	152,974	152,784	152,979	152,587	152,762	153,072	153,231	152,891	153,464	153,253
Participation rate	66.0	66.2	66.2	66.3	66.4	66.3	66.2	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.1	66.1	65.8	66.0	65.9
Employed	141,730	144,427	145,337	145,623	145,926	145,957	145,919	146,254	145,786	145,943	146,140	146,110	145,794	146,257	146,007
Employment-population ratio[2]	62.7	63.1	63.3	63.3	63.4	63.3	63.2	63.3	63.0	63.0	63.1	63.0	62.8	62.9	62.7
Unemployed	7,591	7,001	6,715	6,826	6,849	7,017	6,865	6,724	6,801	6,819	6,933	7,121	7,097	7,207	7,245
Unemployment rate	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7
Not in the labor force	76,762	77,387	77,623	77,456	77,333	77,676	78,050	78,055	78,666	78,718	78,641	78,727	79,319	78,997	79,462
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	100,835	102,145	102,549	102,656	102,751	102,956	103,046	103,143	103,248	103,361	103,477	103,598	103,723	103,847	103,973
Civilian labor force	76,443	77,562	77,936	78,123	78,334	78,384	78,375	78,452	78,459	78,524	78,502	78,651	78,512	78,636	78,654
Participation rate	75.8	75.9	76.0	76.1	76.2	76.1	76.1	76.1	76.0	76.0	75.9	75.9	75.7	75.7	75.6
Employed	73,050	74,431	74,924	75,088	75,235	75,158	75,138	75,323	75,313	75,380	75,312	75,362	75,284	75,296	75,276
Employment-population ratio[2]	72.4	72.9	73.1	73.1	73.2	73.0	72.9	73.0	72.9	72.9	72.8	72.7	72.6	72.5	72.4
Unemployed	3,392	3,131	3,012	3,036	3,100	3,226	3,237	3,129	3,146	3,144	3,190	3,289	3,228	3,340	3,378
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.3
Not in the labor force	24,392	24,584	24,613	24,533	24,417	24,572	24,671	24,691	24,789	24,837	24,975	24,948	25,211	25,211	25,318
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	108,850	109,992	110,349	110,445	110,528	110,803	110,880	110,964	111,057	111,157	111,259	111,367	111,479	111,590	111,703
Civilian labor force	65,714	66,585	66,851	67,024	67,132	67,361	67,267	67,487	67,083	67,281	67,474	67,579	67,628	67,814	67,599
Participation rate	60.4	60.5	60.6	60.7	60.7	60.8	60.7	60.8	60.4	60.5	60.6	60.7	60.7	60.8	60.5
Employed	62,702	63,834	64,252	64,333	64,491	64,654	64,703	64,912	64,502	64,701	64,855	64,808	64,845	65,068	64,826
Employment-population ratio[2]	57.6	58.0	58.2	58.2	58.3	58.4	58.4	58.5	58.1	58.2	58.3	58.2	58.2	58.3	58.0
Unemployed	3,013	2,751	2,599	2,691	2,641	2,707	2,564	2,576	2,581	2,580	2,619	2,771	2,783	2,746	2,773
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1
Not in the labor force	43,136	43,407	43,498	43,420	43,396	43,442	43,612	43,477	43,974	43,875	43,785	43,788	43,851	43,776	44,103
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	16,398	16,678	16,776	16,804	16,829	16,891	16,908	16,927	16,948	16,962	16,977	16,993	17,009	17,024	17,040
Civilian labor force	7,164	7,281	7,264	7,301	7,309	7,228	7,142	7,039	7,045	6,957	7,096	7,002	6,751	7,014	6,999
Participation rate	43.7	43.7	43.3	43.5	43.4	42.8	42.2	41.6	41.6	41.0	41.8	41.2	39.7	41.2	41.1
Employed	5,978	6,162	6,161	6,202	6,200	6,145	6,078	6,019	5,970	5,862	5,972	5,940	5,665	5,894	5,905
Employment-population ratio[2]	36.5	36.9	36.7	36.9	36.8	36.4	35.9	35.6	35.2	34.6	35.2	35.0	33.3	34.6	34.7
Unemployed	1,186	1,119	1,104	1,099	1,108	1,083	1,064	1,020	1,075	1,095	1,124	1,062	1,086	1,120	1,094
Unemployment rate	16.6	15.4	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.0	14.9	14.5	15.3	15.7	15.8	15.2	16.1	16.0	15.6
Not in the labor force	9,234	9,397	9,512	9,502	9,520	9,662	9,766	9,888	9,903	10,005	9,881	9,991	10,257	10,010	10,041
White[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	184,446	186,264	186,840	186,988	187,115	187,471	187,582	187,704	187,843	187,993	188,148	188,312	188,479	188,644	188,813
Civilian labor force	122,299	123,834	124,364	124,536	124,783	124,908	124,676	124,888	124,450	124,618	124,922	124,966	124,593	125,245	125,109
Participation rate	66.3	66.5	66.6	66.6	66.7	66.6	66.5	66.5	66.3	66.3	66.4	66.4	66.1	66.4	66.3
Employed	116,949	118,833	119,511	119,636	119,813	119,767	119,669	120,115	119,547	119,724	119,872	119,747	119,349	119,948	119,875
Employment-population ratio[2]	63.4	63.8	64.0	64.0	64.0	63.9	63.8	64.0	63.6	63.7	63.7	63.6	63.3	63.6	63.5
Unemployed	5,350	5,002	4,853	4,900	4,970	5,141	5,007	4,773	4,904	4,893	5,050	5,219	5,243	5,297	5,233
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Not in the labor force	62,148	62,429	62,476	62,452	62,333	62,562	62,905	62,817	63,393	63,375	63,226	63,346	63,887	63,399	63,705
Black or African American[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	26,517	27,007	27,153	27,193	27,231	27,276	27,310	27,346	27,385	27,422	27,459	27,498	27,541	27,584	27,627
Civilian labor force	17,013	17,314	17,378	17,444	17,512	17,639	17,549	17,436	17,510	17,433	17,493	17,645	17,523	17,493	17,422
Participation rate	64.2	64.1	64.0	64.2	64.3	64.7	64.3	63.8	63.9	63.6	63.7	64.2	63.6	63.4	63.1
Employed	15,313	15,765	15,902	15,950	16,045	16,226	16,154	15,988	16,065	15,946	16,005	16,229	16,175	16,077	15,938
Employment-population ratio[2]	57.7	58.4	58.6	58.7	58.9	59.5	59.2	58.5	58.7	58.2	58.3	59.0	58.7	58.3	57.7
Unemployed	1,700	1,549	1,476	1,494	1,466	1,412	1,395	1,448	1,444	1,487	1,488	1,416	1,349	1,416	1,484
Unemployment rate	10.0	8.9	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.0	7.9	8.3	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.0	7.7	8.1	8.5
Not in the labor force	9,504	9,693	9,774	9,749	9,719	9,637	9,761	9,910	9,875	9,988	9,966	9,854	10,018	10,090	10,204

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	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	29,133	30,103	30,416	30,508	30,596	30,877	30,965	31,055	31,147	31,238	31,329	31,423	31,520	31,617	31,714
Civilian labor force	19,824	20,694	20,825	20,994	21,176	21,439	21,318	21,390	21,445	21,425	21,404	21,602	21,795	21,901	21,775
Participation rate	68.0	68.7	68.5	68.8	69.2	69.4	68.8	68.9	68.9	68.6	68.3	68.7	69.1	69.3	68.7
Employed	18,632	19,613	19,860	19,953	20,131	20,221	20,204	20,288	20,284	20,189	20,191	20,331	20,599	20,654	20,563
Employment-population ratio[2]	64.0	65.2	65.3	65.4	65.8	65.5	65.2	65.3	65.1	64.6	64.4	64.7	65.4	65.3	64.8
Unemployed	1,191	1,081	965	1,042	1,045	1,218	1,115	1,101	1,161	1,237	1,212	1,271	1,196	1,247	1,212
Unemployment rate	6.0	5.2	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.7	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.5	5.7	5.6
Not in the labor force	9,310	9,409	9,591	9,513	9,419	9,438	9,647	9,665	9,702	9,813	9,926	9,821	9,725	9,716	9,939

[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	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older	141,730	144,427	145,337	145,623	145,926	145,957	145,919	146,254	145,786	145,943	146,140	146,110	145,794	146,257	146,007
Men	75,973	77,502	77,985	78,148	78,311	78,237	78,172	78,344	78,344	78,323	78,281	78,292	78,082	78,207	78,179
Women	65,757	66,925	67,352	67,475	67,615	67,720	67,747	67,911	67,442	67,620	67,859	67,819	67,712	68,050	67,828
Married men, spouse present	45,483	45,700	45,548	45,802	45,864	46,066	46,231	46,527	46,500	46,531	46,527	46,330	46,192	46,238	46,176
Married women, spouse present	34,773	35,272	35,277	35,363	35,383	35,536	35,728	36,167	36,037	36,194	36,217	35,997	35,826	35,739	35,483
Persons at work part time[1]															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	4,350	4,162	4,305	4,183	4,232	4,246	4,212	4,278	4,374	4,484	4,290	4,313	4,516	4,512	4,335
Slack work or business conditions	2,684	2,658	2,770	2,711	2,706	2,753	2,729	2,769	2,849	2,963	2,790	2,724	2,933	2,986	2,781
Could only find part-time work	1,341	1,189	1,203	1,168	1,234	1,185	1,208	1,215	1,248	1,265	1,203	1,217	1,168	1,148	1,207
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,491	19,591	19,467	19,780	19,885	19,761	19,907	20,088	19,948	19,626	20,112	20,014	19,835	19,891	19,329
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	4,271	4,071	4,233	4,091	4,159	4,155	4,088	4,196	4,308	4,403	4,194	4,240	4,459	4,407	4,251
Slack work or business conditions	2,636	2,596	2,717	2,661	2,653	2,686	2,662	2,698	2,811	2,904	2,737	2,683	2,903	2,920	2,736
Could only find part-time work	1,330	1,178	1,196	1,140	1,221	1,165	1,187	1,196	1,236	1,256	1,204	1,211	1,147	1,142	1,203
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,134	19,237	19,170	19,423	19,512	19,410	19,521	19,677	19,570	19,200	19,758	19,660	19,569	19,570	19,121

[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	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	16.6	15.4	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.0	14.9	14.5	15.3	15.7	15.8	15.2	16.1	16.0	15.6
Men, 20 years and older	4.4	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.3
Women, 20 years and older	4.6	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1
White, total [1]	4.4	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	14.2	13.2	13.4	13.1	13.4	13.2	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.9	14.2	13.7	14.2	14.3	13.9
Men, 16 to 19 years	16.1	14.6	14.4	14.2	15.1	14.2	14.3	14.6	14.3	15.0	16.2	15.3	16.4	16.2	15.9
Women, 16 to 19 years	12.3	11.7	12.4	11.9	11.6	12.2	11.7	11.8	12.3	12.7	12.0	12.1	12.0	12.2	12.0
Men, 20 years and older	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8
Women, 20 years and older	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6
Black or African American, total [1]	10.0	8.9	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.0	7.9	8.3	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.0	7.7	8.1	8.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	33.3	29.1	26.3	27.6	26.2	29.1	29.0	25.0	30.6	30.4	31.2	26.5	31.2	28.8	27.6
Men, 16 to 19 years	36.3	32.7	34.0	32.7	27.7	34.4	35.7	25.7	34.0	35.3	33.5	30.8	32.9	33.3	35.6
Women, 16 to 19 years	30.3	25.9	19.7	23.0	25.1	24.6	22.6	24.4	27.4	25.5	29.0	22.8	29.7	24.4	19.9
Men, 20 years and older	9.2	8.3	8.2	7.8	7.3	7.5	7.4	9.0	8.4	8.2	8.6	7.6	6.8	7.4	8.1
Women, 20 years and older	8.5	7.5	6.9	7.4	7.6	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.8	6.3	6.8	6.4	7.0	7.2
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	6.0	5.2	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.7	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.5	5.7	5.6
Married men, spouse present	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.5
Married women, spouse present	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.9
Full-time workers	5.0	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7
Part-time workers	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.5	5.0	4.9	4.6	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.9
Educational attainment [2]															
Less than a high school diploma	7.6	6.8	5.8	6.5	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.0	7.2	6.7	6.7	7.1	6.7	7.4	7.3
High school graduates, no college [3]	4.7	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.6
Some college or associate degree	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.5
Bachelor's degree and higher [4]	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1

[1] Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group on
selected more than one race group are not included. Prior to 20
reported more than one race were included in the group they ide
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	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Less than 5 weeks	2,667	2,614	2,588	2,517	2,707	2,642	2,600	2,327	2,432	2,450	2,488	2,473	2,595	2,518	2,480
5 to 14 weeks	2,304	2,121	2,064	2,135	2,037	2,283	2,192	2,159	2,141	2,204	2,125	2,213	2,166	2,332	2,459
15 weeks and over	2,619	2,266	2,062	2,152	2,081	2,118	2,135	2,177	2,268	2,230	2,286	2,413	2,385	2,393	2,343
15 to 26 weeks	1,130	1,031	974	1,006	991	986	905	954	1,072	1,104	1,166	1,105	1,138	1,115	1,031
27 weeks and over	1,490	1,235	1,088	1,145	1,090	1,133	1,230	1,223	1,196	1,126	1,120	1,308	1,247	1,277	1,312
Mean duration, in weeks	18.4	16.8	16.4	16.3	15.9	16.2	16.4	17.3	17.1	16.7	16.8	17.2	16.9	16.5	17.1
Median duration, in weeks	8.9	8.3	8.0	8.2	7.3	8.1	8.1	8.5	8.7	8.3	8.2	8.9	8.6	9.0	8.7

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	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Job losers[1]	3,667	3,321	3,088	3,179	3,236	3,440	3,453	3,238	3,287	3,331	3,375	3,628	3,617	3,577	3,699
On temporary layoff	933	921	958	965	958	1,021	1,022	863	1,022	1,004	866	981	979	954	1,053
Not on temporary layoff	2,734	2,400	2,130	2,214	2,278	2,420	2,430	2,375	2,265	2,327	2,509	2,648	2,638	2,623	2,647
Job leavers	872	827	783	793	807	797	816	755	748	764	810	823	793	842	791
Reentrants	2,386	2,237	2,249	2,279	2,199	2,230	2,042	2,147	2,174	2,153	2,127	2,078	2,064	2,144	2,084
New entrants	666	616	593	591	601	619	580	599	607	549	621	593	593	698	708
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers[1]	48.3	47.4	46.0	46.5	47.3	48.6	50.1	48.0	48.2	49.0	48.7	50.9	51.2	49.3	50.8
On temporary layoff	12.3	13.2	14.3	14.1	14.0	14.4	14.8	12.8	15.0	14.8	12.5	13.8	13.8	13.1	14.5
Not on temporary layoff	36.0	34.3	31.7	32.4	33.3	34.1	35.3	35.2	33.2	34.2	36.2	37.2	37.3	36.1	36.3
Job leavers	11.5	11.8	11.7	11.6	11.8	11.2	11.8	11.2	11.0	11.2	11.7	11.6	11.2	11.6	10.9
Reentrants	31.4	32.0	33.5	33.3	32.1	31.5	29.6	31.9	31.9	31.7	30.7	29.2	29.2	29.5	28.6
New entrants	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.4	8.9	8.9	8.1	9.0	8.3	8.4	9.6	9.7
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers[1]	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4
Job leavers	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Reentrants	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
New entrants	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5

[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	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Total, 16 years and older	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7
16 to 24 years	11.3	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.3	10.3	9.8	9.7	10.2	10.0	10.5	10.6	10.7	11.1	10.8
16 to 19 years	16.6	15.4	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.0	14.9	14.5	15.3	15.7	15.8	15.2	16.1	16.0	15.6
16 to 17 years	19.1	17.2	17.6	17.3	16.9	16.9	16.6	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.8	16.7	18.6	18.6	17.3
18 to 19 years	14.9	14.1	13.3	13.4	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.3	15.0	15.4	15.5	14.1	14.6	14.3	14.1
20 to 24 years	8.8	8.2	8.4	8.4	7.9	8.1	7.4	7.6	7.8	7.3	8.0	8.5	8.3	8.9	8.5
25 years and older	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7
25 to 54 years	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8
55 years and older	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1
Men, 16 years and older	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9
16 to 24 years	12.4	11.2	11.3	11.1	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.5	10.9	11.2	11.9	11.4	11.4	12.2	11.9
16 to 19 years	18.6	16.9	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.2	16.6	15.9	16.2	17.3	17.7	16.7	17.8	18.2	18.0
16 to 17 years	22.0	18.6	19.8	19.1	19.0	17.0	19.3	17.6	17.2	18.5	18.1	18.9	22.0	21.8	18.8
18 to 19 years	16.5	15.7	14.0	14.4	14.8	15.4	15.0	14.8	16.4	17.1	18.2	15.3	15.2	16.0	16.5
20 to 24 years	9.6	8.7	8.9	8.6	8.3	8.4	8.2	8.1	8.6	8.6	9.3	9.2	8.7	9.5	9.3
25 years and older	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7
25 to 54 years	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8
55 years and older	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1
Women, 16 years and older	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5
16 to 24 years	10.1	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.7	8.6	8.9	9.3	8.5	9.0	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.5
16 to 19 years	14.5	13.8	13.6	13.4	13.6	13.7	13.1	13.0	14.2	14.1	13.9	13.6	14.4	13.7	13.2
16 to 17 years	16.5	15.9	15.6	15.7	14.9	16.8	13.8	15.1	15.9	14.9	15.6	14.5	15.3	15.4	15.9
18 t0 19 years	13.1	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.6	11.8	12.4	11.6	13.5	13.4	12.7	12.8	14.0	12.4	11.6
20 to 24 years	7.9	7.6	7.9	8.1	7.5	7.7	6.4	6.9	7.0	5.8	6.7	7.7	7.8	8.1	7.6
25 years and older	4.2	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7
25 to 54 years	4.4	3.9	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9
55 years and older[1]	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.4	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.7	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.0	3.0

[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	Sept. 2006	Aug. 2007[p]	Sept. 2007[p]	State	Sept. 2006	Aug. 2007[p]	Sept. 2007[p]
Alabama	3.6	3.8	3.7	Missouri	5.1	5.3	5.3
Alaska	6.7	6.3	6.3	Montana	3.0	2.8	2.9
Arizona	4.0	3.7	3.3	Nebraska	3.0	3.2	3.1
Arkansas	5.4	5.5	5.7	Nevada	4.2	5.0	5.1
California	4.8	5.5	5.6	New Hampshire	3.4	3.6	3.5
Colorado	4.3	3.8	3.9	New Jersey	4.6	4.3	4.3
Connecticut	4.4	4.6	4.5	New Mexico	4.0	3.8	3.4
Delaware	3.6	3.0	3.0	New York	4.3	4.9	4.6
District of Columbia	6.1	5.6	5.7	North Carolina	5.0	4.8	4.9
Florida	3.2	4.0	4.0	North Dakota	3.2	3.2	3.4
Georgia	4.6	4.4	4.5	Ohio	5.5	5.7	5.9
Hawaii	2.2	2.6	2.6	Oklahoma	4.1	4.4	4.3
Idaho	3.3	2.4	2.3	Oregon	5.4	5.4	5.3
Illinois	4.3	5.4	5.1	Pennsylvania	4.7	4.5	4.5
Indiana	4.9	4.9	4.5	Rhode Island	5.1	5.1	4.9
Iowa	3.6	3.9	3.9	South Carolina	6.5	5.6	5.7
Kansas	4.5	4.3	4.5	South Dakota	3.3	3.0	3.1
Kentucky	5.7	5.6	6.1	Tennessee	5.1	4.0	4.7
Louisiana	4.1	3.8	4.4	Texas	4.8	4.2	4.3
Maine	4.7	4.8	4.8	Utah	2.7	2.6	2.7
Maryland	4.0	3.7	3.9	Vermont	3.7	4.0	4.2
Massachusetts	5.1	4.5	4.4	Virginia	3.1	3.1	2.9
Michigan	7.1	7.4	7.5	Washington	5.1	4.6	4.8
Minnesota	4.0	4.6	4.9	West Virginia	5.3	4.9	4.8
Mississippi	6.8	5.9	6.4	Wisconsin	4.7	5.3	5.2
				Wyoming	3.6	3.4	3.1

[p] = preliminary

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

State	Sept. 2006	Aug. 2007[p]	Sept. 2007[p]	State	Sept. 2006	Aug. 2007[p]	Sept. 2007[p]
Alabama	2,213,431	2,201,936	2,217,889	Missouri	3,047,681	3,047,396	3,070,652
Alaska	347,652	346,703	349,881	Montana	494,543	497,150	504,405
Arizona	3,001,061	3,017,179	3,048,082	Nebraska	976,654	982,467	990,656
Arkansas	1,363,904	1,365,510	1,385,510	Nevada	1,308,018	1,344,746	1,362,852
California	17,942,138	18,214,226	18,309,534	New Hampshire	738,109	744,677	747,751
Colorado	2,671,392	2,676,435	2,708,641	New Jersey	4,527,678	4,475,386	4,513,031
Connecticut	1,853,906	1,871,327	1,891,129	New Mexico	939,704	941,233	949,472
Delaware	441,813	439,395	444,377	New York	9,499,071	9,430,582	9,474,881
District of Columbia	314,865	315,065	318,186	North Carolina	4,490,227	4,509,739	4,546,961
Florida	9,045,803	9,225,372	9,269,735	North Dakota	358,865	362,005	365,906
Georgia	4,765,502	4,827,959	4,869,287	Ohio	5,947,652	5,949,887	6,000,145
Hawaii	646,833	642,474	652,045	Oklahoma	1,725,426	1,728,312	1,737,743
Idaho	752,929	758,346	769,725	Oregon	1,906,851	1,922,118	1,940,778
Illinois	6,659,220	6,719,549	6,758,850	Pennsylvania	6,316,802	6,262,065	6,328,474
Indiana	3,277,418	3,194,938	3,207,400	Rhode Island	579,010	570,950	580,578
Iowa	1,670,824	1,656,680	1,673,522	South Carolina	2,135,953	2,135,947	2,150,903
Kansas	1,467,824	1,477,599	1,492,316	South Dakota	432,346	436,415	439,050
Kentucky	2,047,465	2,051,597	2,070,859	Tennessee	3,003,457	3,029,893	3,048,038
Louisiana	1,996,707	1,979,201	1,988,288	Texas	11,529,318	11,469,443	11,575,239
Maine	713,900	707,060	709,099	Utah	1,321,031	1,338,434	1,363,170
Maryland	3,022,271	2,977,944	3,006,111	Vermont	362,303	356,764	357,887
Massachusetts	3,413,209	3,384,587	3,406,934	Virginia	4,022,323	4,043,977	4,064,790
Michigan	5,084,910	5,003,776	5,045,801	Washington	3,336,634	3,397,228	3,447,646
Minnesota	2,938,106	2,928,885	2,946,469	West Virginia	812,033	814,376	819,055
Mississippi	1,313,006	1,309,098	1,322,343	Wisconsin	3,069,009	3,069,323	3,086,359
				Wyoming	287,531	287,833	290,932

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	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.[p]	Oct.[p]
TOTAL NONFARM	133,703	136,174	136,745	136,941	137,167	137,329	137,419	137,594	137,716	137,904	137,973	138,066	138,159	138,255	138,421
TOTAL PRIVATE	111,899	114,184	114,645	114,835	115,053	115,189	115,245	115,397	115,487	115,668	115,739	115,856	115,886	115,959	116,089
GOODS-PRODUCING	22,190	22,570	22,573	22,525	22,520	22,554	22,465	22,497	22,460	22,446	22,436	22,421	22,349	22,318	22,294
Natural resources and mining	628	684	700	699	705	706	711	715	717	718	721	726	728	728	730
Logging	65.2	65.3	63.9	64.0	64.6	64.8	65.2	65.7	65.3	63.4	64.1	62.8	62.4	62.4	62.4
Mining	562.2	618.6	635.9	635.1	640.0	641.1	645.4	649.5	652.0	654.5	656.5	663.5	665.2	665.1	667.6
Oil and gas extraction	125.7	135.9	140.4	141.4	143.2	145.1	145.9	147.1	147.2	148.3	149.3	150.8	151.5	151.7	152.7
Mining, except oil and gas[1]	212.8	221.1	223.5	221.8	222.4	222.2	222.9	224.4	225.9	227.1	228.3	228.9	230.1	230.7	231.7
Coal mining	73.9	78.8	79.7	79.4	79.9	80.0	79.7	79.6	79.9	79.4	79.6	80.3	80.6	81.0	81.3
Support activities for mining	223.7	261.7	272.0	271.9	274.4	273.8	276.6	278.0	278.9	279.1	278.9	283.8	283.6	282.7	283.2
Construction	7,336	7,689	7,707	7,683	7,684	7,718	7,641	7,692	7,671	7,659	7,665	7,649	7,620	7,606	7,601
Construction of buildings	1,711.9	1,806.0	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	1,782.1	1,768.0	1,769.5	1,760.0
Heavy and civil engineering	951.2	983.1	989.7	993.9	993.5	1,003.8	993.2	1,001.7	1,001.6	999.9	999.4	996.2	994.2	991.9	992.5
Speciality trade contractors	4,673.1	4,899.6	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	4,870.7	4,857.7	4,845.0	4,848.0
Manufacturing	14,226	14,197	14,166	14,143	14,131	14,130	14,113	14,090	14,072	14,069	14,050	14,046	14,001	13,984	13,963
Production workers	10,060	10,168	10,139	10,117	10,126	10,121	10,114	10,096	10,093	10,105	10,091	10,098	10,062	10,060	10,046
Durable goods	8,955	9,001	8,996	8,972	8,972	8,952	8,943	8,928	8,921	8,913	8,897	8,900	8,873	8,860	8,848
Production workers	6,219	6,369	6,365	6,346	6,349	6,325	6,326	6,313	6,316	6,323	6,309	6,313	6,290	6,290	6,287
Wood products	559.2	560.2	548.3	542.9	540.4	539.4	532.6	530.6	528.0	529.0	526.5	529.2	523.2	519.5	517.7
Nonmetallic mineral products	505.3	507.9	504.7	503.3	504.0	504.1	501.9	500.9	499.6	500.7	500.5	499.1	495.3	494.9	492.8
Primary metals	466.0	462.1	459.5	455.8	454.6	454.9	454.4	453.9	453.2	452.6	449.2	450.9	447.8	446.3	446.0
Fabricated metal products	1,522.0	1,553.9	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	1,569.5	1,568.2	1,570.4	1,572.0
Machinery	1,163.3	1,191.4	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	1,228.2	1,223.3	1,221.6	1,223.1
Computer and electronic products[1]	1,316.4	1,316.4	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	1,304.3	1,300.5	1,295.9	1,291.6
Computer and peripheral equipment	205.1	198.8	198.9	198.7	199.8	196.4	197.8	197.8	198.7	197.9	196.2	196.5	196.5	196.8	196.3
Communications equipment	146.8	144.4	141.7	144.1	143.8	143.7	143.7	143.7	143.7	142.7	142.9	142.7	142.7	142.0	140.0
Semiconductors and electronic components	452.0	462.8	466.5	468.0	466.2	470.5	468.8	467.8	465.7	465.3	464.2	462.5	458.3	455.8	454.6
Electronic instruments	435.6	437.5	437.6	437.7	438.3	437.5	436.8	434.4	433.8	435.4	435.5	434.5	434.5	433.9	434.3
Electrical equipment and appliances	433.5	435.5	438.1	436.4	437.4	437.3	436.4	437.3	437.6	436.9	436.0	436.8	434.6	434.7	434.9
Transportation equipment	1,771.2	1,765.0	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	1,699.5	1,700.2	1,701.1	1,693.7
Furniture and related products	565.4	556.3	550.0	542.4	541.1	536.6	535.8	533.5	533.2	533.0	529.4	530.3	526.9	524.5	522.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	652.2	651.6	654.6	657.1	658.2	658.2	658.9	658.9	657.7	656.3	652.9	652.1	652.5	651.3	654.4
Nondurable goods	5,272	5,197	5,170	5,171	5,159	5,178	5,170	5,162	5,151	5,156	5,153	5,146	5,128	5,124	5,115
Production workers	3,841	3,799	3,774	3,771	3,777	3,796	3,788	3,783	3,777	3,782	3,782	3,785	3,772	3,770	3,759
Food manufacturing	1,477.6	1,484.3	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	1,505.9	1,497.0	1,493.7	1,492.8
Beverages and tobacco products	191.9	194.7	196.4	195.4	195.5	197.0	197.8	197.3	198.2	198.5	200.4	200.2	198.5	197.8	197.3
Textile mills	217.6	195.6	187.5	186.3	185.0	182.3	179.1	177.3	174.6	173.5	172.5	169.9	168.3	166.8	166.6
Textile product mills	169.7	161.1	159.2	158.1	157.7	158.6	157.9	156.7	156.5	155.3	154.6	153.5	153.0	152.2	151.4
Apparel	257.2	238.4	233.2	231.4	230.4	227.7	225.2	223.7	221.4	220.1	217.8	217.7	214.4	212.5	210.6
Leather and allied products	39.6	37.4	37.2	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.4	36.6	36.1	35.9	35.9	35.3	35.6	36.4	35.9
Paper and paper products	484.2	469.3	463.4	463.9	462.6	462.4	460.5	457.4	458.4	457.8	457.3	456.7	456.3	455.9	456.0
Printing and related support activities	646.3	635.9	633.2	637.2	636.7	634.7	634.6	633.5	630.9	629.9	629.6	629.0	626.2	628.6	628.3
Petroleum and coal products	112.1	114.3	116.9	116.6	117.1	117.4	117.4	118.2	117.6	119.2	117.2	116.2	116.1	117.1	117.0
Chemicals	872.1	868.7	871.9	871.2	871.0	872.1	872.5	870.6	869.7	872.3	873.8	873.3	874.9	875.7	872.2
Plastics and rubber products	803.4	796.9	783.2	782.7	781.7	795.8	795.7	795.2	794.3	793.2	791.1	788.5	787.9	787.1	786.6
SERVICE-PROVIDING	111,513	113,605	114,172	114,416	114,647	114,775	114,954	115,097	115,256	115,458	115,537	115,645	115,810	115,937	116,127
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	89,709	91,615	92,072	92,310	92,533	92,635	92,780	92,900	93,027	93,222	93,303	93,435	93,537	93,641	93,795
Trade, transportation, and utilities	25,959	26,231	26,258	26,320	26,345	26,378	26,393	26,436	26,427	26,459	26,465	26,489	26,494	26,505	26,495
Wholesale trade	5,764.4	5,897.6	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	6,016.3	6,022.5	6,032.7	6,042.7
Durable goods	2,999.2	3,076.5	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	3,146.5	3,147.0	3,151.5	3,156.0
Nondurable goods	2,022.4	2,040.1	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	2,063.1	2,068.0	2,072.3	2,076.7
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	742.8	781.0	785.2	788.5	795.7	796.0	798.3	797.2	801.8	802.6	804.5	806.7	807.5	808.9	810.0
Retail trade	15,279.6	15,319.3	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	15,389.8	15,385.6	15,373.3	15,351.8
Motor vehicles and parts dealers[1]	1,918.6	1,907.9	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	1,907.6	1,908.2	1,909.0	1,905.2
Automobile dealers	1,261.4	1,246.7	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	1,245.9	1,246.4	1,246.6	1,246.5
Furniture and home furnishings stores	576.1	588.5	589.9	586.5	591.4	588.1	587.6	585.6	586.7	585.2	584.3	584.5	586.5	583.2	585.6
Electronics and appliance stores	535.8	538.4	534.0	531.6	531.4	535.3	538.2	538.4	540.7	539.3	535.9	537.4	532.7	530.1	526.3

See notes at end of table.

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

Industry	Annual average		2006			2007									
	2005	2006	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.[p]	Oct.[p]
Building material and garden supply stores	1,276.1	1,322.6	1,329.2	1,321.0	1,314.1	1,318.0	1,323.4	1,313.8	1,313.8	1,314.9	1,314.9	1,303.9	1,305.9	1,289.1	1,282.0
Food and beverage stores	2,817.8	2,827.9	2,833.8	2,842.4	2,843.7	2,844.0	2,849.9	2,856.3	2,858.6	2,861.1	2,867.7	2,869.3	2,873.5	2,877.5	2,879.7
Health and personal care stores	953.7	955.5	954.8	962.6	959.7	964.1	964.8	966.5	969.8	968.5	968.8	967.4	970.8	971.6	971.4
Gasoline stations	871.1	861.0	854.8	854.6	854.8	853.7	852.9	854.5	852.4	852.5	852.4	852.0	851.1	853.2	851.4
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,414.6	1,439.0	1,443.1	1,467.3	1,460.1	1,446.9	1,445.1	1,449.7	1,452.7	1,451.6	1,451.3	1,456.7	1,460.3	1,460.3	1,459.3
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	647.0	646.6	638.3	647.4	648.9	655.8	654.9	653.9	655.6	659.5	657.4	665.7	666.7	669.4	668.6
General merchandise stores[1]	2,934.3	2,912.8	2,893.8	2,882.9	2,885.4	2,923.9	2,917.3	2,956.4	2,915.4	2,928.5	2,920.3	2,918.9	2,906.4	2,903.7	2,898.2
Department stores	1,595.1	1,550.9	1,535.6	1,533.2	1,537.7	1,568.7	1,565.3	1,570.6	1,560.9	1,566.2	1,561.1	1,560.3	1,549.9	1,547.4	1,541.9
Miscellaneous store retailers	899.9	884.9	880.9	881.9	881.4	880.3	880.2	880.3	879.0	879.3	880.2	883.1	880.3	883.2	880.6
Nonstore retailers	434.6	434.4	438.8	445.5	444.3	440.6	440.0	441.1	441.0	442.6	441.1	443.3	443.2	443.0	443.5
Transportation and warehousing	4,360.9	4,465.8	4,493.8	4,509.6	4,517.0	4,522.6	4,519.6	4,520.8	4,519.6	4,520.1	4,520.1	4,528.4	4,529.8	4,542.7	4,542.7
Air transportation	500.8	486.5	488.1	484.5	488.3	490.8	485.5	485.5	490.0	484.4	491.4	492.2	492.5	493.7	493.4
Rail transportation	227.8	225.3	224.8	223.9	226.4	227.9	228.9	229.1	228.3	227.9	226.6	227.5	227.4	227.8	228.0
Water transportation	60.6	64.1	65.6	66.8	67.8	67.1	68.1	68.0	67.3	68.3	69.9	70.7	70.6	70.3	69.8
Truck transportation	1,397.6	1,437.2	1,448.7	1,448.9	1,453.6	1,457.9	1,454.7	1,457.2	1,452.5	1,455.5	1,449.8	1,444.3	1,443.5	1,445.5	1,438.9
Transit and ground passenger transportation	389.2	394.3	392.3	393.2	390.2	391.6	393.3	390.3	389.9	390.9	389.4	397.1	400.1	400.6	402.4
Pipeline transportation	37.8	39.0	39.6	39.8	39.7	40.3	40.6	41.0	40.5	40.8	40.8	40.8	41.0	40.9	41.3
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	28.8	27.0	26.6	28.3	27.8	27.8	28.0	27.3	27.0	26.7	26.4	27.0	27.4	28.0	28.9
Support activities for transportation	552.2	570.7	572.9	577.9	575.9	575.9	579.4	579.6	581.6	581.8	583.0	583.4	584.3	587.5	591.2
Couriers and messengers	571.4	585.3	590.5	597.2	596.4	593.0	590.6	591.0	589.8	588.5	588.7	589.3	588.1	590.1	589.6
Warehousing and storage	594.7	636.4	644.7	649.1	650.9	650.3	650.5	651.8	652.7	655.3	654.1	656.1	654.9	658.3	659.2
Utilities	554.0	548.5	546.9	548.2	549.2	549.0	549.0	550.1	551.5	553.4	554.4	554.6	556.0	556.2	557.7
Information	3,061	3,055	3,054	3,057	3,073	3,071	3,084	3,086	3,096	3,097	3,093	3,091	3,087	3,095	3,092
Publishing industries, except Internet	904.1	903.8	902.1	905.0	906.1	907.0	907.8	907.4	906.1	907.7	906.2	906.3	904.0	900.5	900.7
Motion picture and sound recording industries	377.5	377.5	374.6	371.9	378.3	378.2	385.2	387.1	394.2	391.9	389.3	383.6	380.3	387.9	385.2
Broadcasting, except Internet	327.7	331.3	332.1	333.8	335.6	335.3	337.4	337.1	337.8	336.6	337.1	336.0	336.3	337.8	337.5
Internet publishing and broadcasting	31.5	34.5	35.8	36.3	37.0	36.9	37.9	39.0	39.9	40.6	41.3	42.4	43.1	44.2	45.0
Telecommunications	992.0	972.9	975.0	973.5	978.0	975.6	976.2	973.0	974.6	973.9	972.7	973.7	973.1	973.6	972.3
ISPs, search portals, and data processing	377.5	383.2	382.2	384.9	386.1	386.1	387.3	390.0	390.8	394.2	394.4	396.9	397.5	398.7	399.3
Other information services	50.6	51.4	51.8	51.6	52.1	51.9	51.9	52.3	52.1	52.1	52.2	51.8	52.2	52.1	52.3
Financial activities	8,153	8,363	8,415	8,422	8,438	8,440	8,446	8,445	8,448	8,464	8,460	8,476	8,463	8,450	8,452
Finance and insurance	6,022.8	6,183.5	6,227.1	6,228.9	6,239.8	6,238.9	6,244.4	6,242.6	6,241.4	6,256.1	6,256.0	6,270.1	6,256.4	6,245.3	6,245.7
Monetary authorities—central bank	20.8	21.5	21.8	21.7	21.8	21.7	22.0	22.1	22.2	22.4	22.2	21.6	21.8	21.6	21.6
Credit intermediation and related activities[1]	2,869.0	2,936.8	2,956.2	2,957.4	2,959.7	2,961.5	2,962.8	2,957.6	2,945.3	2,948.7	2,939.5	2,946.5	2,926.8	2,912.2	2,907.3
Depository credit intermediation[1]	1,769.2	1,803.2	1,818.3	1,819.6	1,824.6	1,824.3	1,823.1	1,824.3	1,818.6	1,824.7	1,824.9	1,833.8	1,834.6	1,840.4	1,840.9
Commercial banking	1,296.0	1,319.3	1,334.5	1,333.0	1,336.9	1,336.9	1,334.7	1,335.2	1,327.7	1,332.5	1,332.1	1,338.4	1,337.7	1,340.9	1,342.4
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	786.1	816.3	830.4	829.2	829.2	831.0	831.4	834.5	836.8	841.6	844.4	845.8	848.7	849.8	852.8
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,259.3	2,315.9	2,324.0	2,326.0	2,333.9	2,329.6	2,333.2	2,333.4	2,342.4	2,348.5	2,354.5	2,361.2	2,362.6	2,365.6	2,367.1
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	87.7	93.1	94.7	94.6	95.2	95.1	95.0	95.0	94.7	94.9	95.4	95.0	96.5	96.1	96.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,129.6	2,179.6	2,187.5	2,192.9	2,198.0	2,201.5	2,202.0	2,202.5	2,206.5	2,207.4	2,204.1	2,205.7	2,206.4	2,204.2	2,206.3
Real estate	1,456.9	1,503.3	1,505.0	1,512.4	1,516.4	1,518.5	1,518.4	1,523.5	1,525.4	1,527.7	1,524.5	1,525.4	1,528.1	1,527.2	1,530.0
Rental and leasing services	645.8	647.4	652.9	650.0	650.9	651.9	652.4	647.9	650.0	647.8	646.9	647.6	645.4	644.4	644.0
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	26.9	28.9	29.6	30.5	30.7	31.1	31.2	31.1	31.1	31.9	32.7	32.7	32.9	32.6	32.3
Professional and business services	16,954	17,552	17,662	17,726	17,792	17,804	17,840	17,834	17,859	17,893	17,886	17,911	17,942	17,965	18,030
Professional and technical services[1]	7,053.4	7,371.7	7,438.5	7,469.6	7,499.8	7,515.6	7,544.3	7,553.7	7,591.3	7,625.3	7,638.5	7,666.9	7,689.0	7,730.9	7,754.4
Legal services	1,168.0	1,173.4	1,173.5	1,175.9	1,179.0	1,176.2	1,178.8	1,178.1	1,181.8	1,183.4	1,179.9	1,177.9	1,178.4	1,181.9	1,184.1
Accounting and bookkeeping services	849.3	889.3	893.7	914.5	925.1	922.1	927.8	924.4	927.5	934.5	941.1	951.1	957.7	968.1	973.3
Architectural and engineering services	1,310.9	1,385.6	1,400.6	1,407.2	1,411.4	1,419.2	1,422.7	1,424.0	1,426.0	1,431.4	1,433.5	1,437.1	1,440.1	1,445.5	1,452.9

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	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.[p]	Oct.[p]
Computer systems design and related services	1,195.2	1,278.2	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	1,352.9	1,355.6	1,361.4	1,363.5
Management and technical consulting services	853.0	920.9	944.2	949.3	953.8	958.1	967.1	970.5	985.4	989.2	990.9	992.5	1,001.7	1,011.6	1,020.0
Management of companies and enterprises	1,758.9	1,809.4	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	1,847.8	1,852.1	1,858.0	1,864.3
Administrative and waste services	8,141.5	8,370.7	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	8,396.2	8,400.6	8,376.0	8,411.4
Administrative and support services[1]	7,803.8	8,023.5	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	8,041.8	8,045.1	8,019.7	8,054.6
Employment services[1]	3,578.2	3,656.6	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	3,525.9	3,523.4	3,484.5	3,518.0
Temporary help services	2,549.4	2,631.3	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	2,577.9	2,578.6	2,559.3	2,579.5
Business support services	766.4	790.7	801.0	802.2	806.9	803.6	803.3	801.9	801.6	804.8	801.3	805.5	803.4	804.5	801.9
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,737.5	1,797.1	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	1,847.3	1,848.7	1,853.4	1,853.1
Waste management and remediation services	337.6	347.2	348.7	350.0	349.4	351.2	351.5	351.0	351.4	352.9	353.8	354.4	355.5	356.3	356.8
Educational and health services	17,372	17,838	17,976	18,018	18,063	18,102	18,138	18,188	18,246	18,293	18,364	18,422	18,484	18,513	18,556
Educational services	2,835.8	2,918.4	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	3,022.8	3,039.7	3,028.8	3,036.3
Health care and social assistance	14,536.3	14,919.9	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	15,399.5	15,443.9	15,484.1	15,519.2
Ambulatory health care services[1]	5,113.5	5,283.1	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	5,482.5	5,507.0	5,525.7	5,550.7
Offices of physicians	2,093.5	2,153.6	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	2,224.6	2,232.5	2,240.8	2,245.8
Outpatient care centers	473.2	489.4	494.1	492.4	493.6	494.1	496.8	494.8	495.8	495.1	495.5	496.1	498.7	500.7	503.5
Home health care services	821.0	867.1	880.7	883.5	890.9	896.4	901.1	904.1	907.2	911.3	918.8	925.3	931.9	934.6	941.3
Hospitals	4,345.4	4,427.1	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	4,539.1	4,546.3	4,554.9	4,564.3
Nursing and residential care facilities[1]	2,855.0	2,900.9	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	2,984.0	2,988.5	2,991.4	2,991.4
Nursing care facilities	1,577.4	1,584.2	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	1,611.3	1,613.8	1,614.4	1,613.6
Social assistance[1]	2,222.3	2,308.9	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	2,393.9	2,402.1	2,412.1	2,412.8
Child day care services	789.7	806.7	802.8	805.1	803.6	804.3	802.7	804.9	810.5	812.3	811.6	815.7	815.3	818.4	814.0
Leisure and hospitality	12,816	13,143	13,257	13,324	13,373	13,396	13,425	13,449	13,481	13,537	13,554	13,566	13,589	13,639	13,695
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,892.3	1,927.0	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	1,962.9	1,968.0	1,976.1	1,986.8
Performing arts and spectator sports	376.3	398.8	405.0	405.7	406.4	408.0	406.0	405.9	402.8	409.5	412.1	405.6	410.7	415.5	421.6
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	120.7	123.9	125.7	126.4	127.1	127.7	127.5	128.2	128.8	130.7	131.2	132.4	131.8	132.3	132.4
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,395.3	1,404.3	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	1,424.9	1,425.5	1,428.3	1,432.8
Accommodations and food services	10,923.0	11,216.2	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	11,602.9	11,621.4	11,662.7	11,708.2
Accommodations	1,818.6	1,833.4	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	1,858.1	1,850.8	1,862.8	1,871.6
Food services and drinking places	9,104.4	9,382.8	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	9,744.8	9,770.6	9,799.9	9,836.6
Other services	5,395	5,432	5,450	5,443	5,449	5,444	5,454	5,462	5,470	5,479	5,481	5,480	5,478	5,474	5,475
Repair and maintenance	1,236.0	1,248.5	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	1,256.6	1,260.6	1,262.9	1,261.1
Personal and laundry services	1,276.6	1,284.2	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	1,294.4	1,292.4	1,289.1	1,288.2
Membership associations and organizations	2,882.2	2,899.3	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	2,929.0	2,925.2	2,921.7	2,925.4
Government	21,804	21,990	22,100	22,106	22,114	22,140	22,174	22,197	22,229	22,236	22,234	22,210	22,273	22,296	22,332
Federal	2,732	2,728	2,725	2,719	2,713	2,718	2,718	2,716	2,716	2,713	2,708	2,713	2,714	2,709	2,709
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	1,957.3	1,958.3	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	1,950.5	1,952.1	1,948.7	1,949.1
U.S. Postal Service	774.2	770.1	770.2	769.0	764.5	767.1	766.5	766.5	766.4	765.5	764.0	762.3	761.9	760.6	760.1
State	5,032	5,080	5,109	5,107	5,111	5,117	5,133	5,134	5,140	5,133	5,139	5,143	5,137	5,147	5,140
Education	2,259.9	2,294.9	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	2,323.3	2,320.3	2,332.3	2,325.9
Other State government	2,771.6	2,785.2	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	2,819.4	2,817.1	2,815.1	2,814.2
Local	14,041	14,182	14,266	14,280	14,290	14,305	14,323	14,347	14,373	14,390	14,387	14,354	14,422	14,440	14,483
Education	7,856.1	7,938.5	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	8,011.8	8,066.1	8,078.6	8,113.2
Other local government	6,184.6	6,243.0	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	6,342.6	6,355.7	6,360.9	6,369.5

[1] Includes other industries not shown separately.

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

p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Annual average		2006			2007									
	2005	2006	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.[p]	Oct.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.7	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8
GOODS-PRODUCING	40.1	40.5	40.6	40.4	40.7	40.2	40.2	40.6	40.4	40.5	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.6
Natural resources and mining	45.6	45.6	45.7	46.1	45.6	45.0	45.9	45.9	45.8	45.7	45.9	45.9	45.7	46.3	46.2
Construction	38.6	39.0	39.2	39.0	39.8	38.7	38.4	39.0	38.8	38.9	39.0	38.9	38.7	38.8	39.0
Manufacturing	40.7	41.1	41.2	41.0	41.0	40.9	40.9	41.2	41.1	41.1	41.4	41.3	41.4	41.3	41.2
Overtime hours	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1
Durable goods	41.1	41.4	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.1	41.1	41.4	41.2	41.3	41.7	41.6	41.7	41.6	41.5
Overtime hours	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1
Wood products	40.0	39.8	39.7	39.1	39.3	38.7	39.1	39.5	39.6	39.5	39.7	39.9	39.6	39.5	39.3
Nonmetallic mineral products	42.2	43.0	42.7	42.3	42.7	42.0	41.6	42.4	42.2	42.3	42.5	42.6	42.8	42.7	42.8
Primary metals	43.1	43.6	43.6	43.5	43.3	42.8	43.0	43.2	43.0	42.8	43.3	43.2	43.0	42.5	42.8
Fabricated metal products	41.0	41.4	41.6	41.2	41.0	41.0	41.1	41.6	41.4	41.4	41.6	41.7	41.7	41.8	41.6
Machinery	42.1	42.4	42.7	42.3	42.3	41.8	42.3	42.3	42.4	42.3	42.5	42.5	42.6	42.7	42.9
Computer and electronic products	40.0	40.5	40.4	40.2	40.4	40.3	40.3	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.7	40.2	40.7	40.7	40.5
Electrical equipment and appliances	40.6	41.0	40.8	40.7	40.4	40.7	40.9	40.9	41.1	41.3	41.9	41.7	41.3	41.4	40.7
Transportation equipment	42.4	42.7	42.4	42.5	42.5	42.8	42.5	42.8	42.3	42.9	43.3	43.2	43.2	42.8	42.8
Furniture and related products	39.2	38.8	39.2	39.0	39.0	38.9	38.8	38.9	38.9	38.9	39.2	39.3	39.7	39.4	39.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.8	38.7	38.5	37.9	38.5	38.6	38.6	39.0	39.0	39.1	39.5	38.7
Nondurable goods	39.9	40.6	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.9	40.9	40.8	40.9	40.9	40.8	40.8	40.7
Overtime hours	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0
Food manufacturing	39.0	40.1	40.4	40.5	40.4	40.4	40.5	41.0	40.7	40.6	40.5	40.8	40.6	40.7	40.7
Beverage and tobacco products	40.1	40.7	40.8	40.9	40.7	40.8	40.5	40.7	41.3	40.5	40.8	40.7	40.9	40.6	40.1
Textile mills	40.3	40.6	40.6	40.4	41.0	40.6	40.7	40.5	40.2	40.2	40.5	40.2	39.8	40.4	40.1
Textile product mills	39.0	40.0	39.2	39.8	39.2	39.3	39.5	39.6	39.9	39.8	40.5	40.6	39.9	40.1	39.6
Apparel	35.7	36.5	37.0	36.9	36.7	37.5	37.0	36.7	37.3	37.3	37.7	37.7	37.4	37.2	37.3
Leather and allied products	38.4	38.9	38.8	37.8	38.2	38.2	38.0	37.9	37.6	38.9	37.8	37.4	37.5	37.6	37.4
Paper and paper products	42.5	42.9	42.9	42.6	42.4	42.5	42.4	43.1	43.0	42.9	43.0	42.9	43.1	43.2	43.3
Printing and related support activities	38.4	39.2	39.4	39.1	39.5	39.2	39.4	39.3	39.4	39.1	39.1	38.8	39.1	38.7	38.6
Petroleum and coal products	45.5	45.0	45.1	44.8	44.7	45.3	45.1	44.7	44.9	44.6	44.5	44.2	43.7	43.1	42.6
Chemicals	42.3	42.5	42.5	41.9	42.0	41.8	41.8	41.9	42.2	42.0	42.0	42.1	42.0	41.9	41.6
Plastics and rubber products	40.0	40.6	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.8	40.4	40.9	41.2	41.1	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.5	41.4
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	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	33.4	33.3
Wholesale trade	37.7	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.1	38.2	38.1	38.3	38.3	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.1
Retail trade	30.6	30.5	30.4	30.5	30.4	30.4	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.1	30.1	30.2	30.1
Transportation and warehousing	37.0	36.9	36.9	36.9	36.9	37.1	37.1	37.2	36.9	37.0	37.0	36.8	37.0	37.0	36.9
Utilities	41.1	41.4	41.8	41.9	42.0	41.9	42.3	42.5	42.3	42.4	42.6	42.6	42.5	42.7	42.2
Information	36.5	36.6	36.7	36.4	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.7	36.5	36.3	36.3	36.5	36.3	36.4	36.2
Financial activities	35.9	35.8	35.8	35.8	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	35.9	36.0	35.9	35.8	35.8	35.8
Professional and business services	34.2	34.6	34.7	34.6	34.6	34.5	34.6	34.8	34.7	34.8	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.8	34.7
Education and health services	32.6	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.6	32.6	32.5	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6
Leisure and hospitality	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.6	25.7	25.6	25.5	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.5	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.3
Other services	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.7	31.0	30.9	31.0	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.8

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

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

p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Annual average		2006			2007									
	2005	2006	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.[p]	Oct.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars	$16.13	$16.76	$16.94	$16.99	$17.07	$17.10	$17.16	$17.21	$17.25	$17.32	$17.40	$17.45	$17.50	$17.55	$17.58
Constant (1982) dollars	8.18	8.24	8.34	8.36	8.36	8.36	8.36	8.32	8.30	8.26	8.29	8.31	8.35	8.35	8.34
GOODS-PRODUCING	17.60	18.02	18.15	18.21	18.29	18.34	18.37	18.45	18.53	18.61	18.65	18.67	18.71	18.76	18.76
Natural resources and mining	18.72	19.90	20.26	20.43	20.52	20.60	20.77	20.77	20.81	20.85	20.90	20.95	21.11	20.94	20.81
Construction	19.46	20.02	20.24	20.37	20.44	20.55	20.57	20.68	20.73	20.91	20.92	20.94	20.99	21.09	21.05
Manufacturing	16.56	16.80	16.88	16.89	16.95	16.98	17.03	17.09	17.18	17.20	17.26	17.28	17.31	17.35	17.37
Excluding overtime	15.68	15.95	16.04	16.09	16.12	16.17	16.22	16.24	16.34	16.38	16.41	16.44	16.49	16.53	16.55
Durable goods	17.33	17.67	17.78	17.79	17.86	17.90	17.96	18.03	18.12	18.15	18.22	18.22	18.26	18.28	18.31
Nondurable goods	15.27	15.32	15.33	15.35	15.41	15.44	15.47	15.49	15.60	15.60	15.63	15.68	15.70	15.76	15.76
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	15.74	16.42	16.62	16.67	16.74	16.77	16.84	16.88	16.91	16.98	17.07	17.13	17.18	17.24	17.27
Trade,transportation, and utilities	14.92	15.40	15.55	15.54	15.58	15.59	15.61	15.66	15.69	15.71	15.80	15.84	15.88	15.92	15.95
Wholesale trade	18.16	18.91	19.09	19.14	19.20	19.25	19.22	19.32	19.39	19.38	19.54	19.56	19.63	19.70	19.75
Retail trade	12.36	12.58	12.69	12.64	12.67	12.69	12.71	12.72	12.75	12.75	12.77	12.82	12.84	12.86	12.86
Transportation and warehousing	16.70	17.28	17.47	17.50	17.53	17.49	17.50	17.54	17.57	17.65	17.76	17.81	17.79	17.87	17.91
Utilities	26.68	27.42	27.39	27.47	27.33	27.40	27.50	27.66	27.68	27.71	27.77	27.84	28.01	27.94	28.23
Information	22.06	23.23	23.51	23.47	23.60	23.72	23.77	23.83	23.86	23.87	23.99	23.96	23.98	24.00	24.03
Financial activities	17.94	18.80	19.11	19.20	19.29	19.32	19.42	19.51	19.53	19.59	19.68	19.69	19.77	19.81	19.89
Professional and business services	18.08	19.12	19.42	19.51	19.64	19.63	19.80	19.83	19.84	20.03	20.13	20.18	20.28	20.37	20.41
Education and health services	16.71	17.38	17.56	17.63	17.67	17.74	17.75	17.78	17.80	17.89	17.96	18.05	18.10	18.17	18.20
Leisure and hospitality	9.38	9.75	9.87	9.94	10.02	10.08	10.16	10.19	10.29	10.32	10.38	10.45	10.50	10.53	10.57
Other services	14.34	14.77	14.89	14.94	15.02	15.03	15.06	15.07	15.10	15.14	15.20	15.26	15.29	15.33	15.35

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2006			2007									
	2005	2006	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.[p]	Oct.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	$16.13	$16.76	$17.02	$16.99	$17.07	$17.16	$17.21	$17.22	$17.34	$17.28	$17.30	$17.42	$17.40	$17.62	$17.61
Seasonally adjusted	–	–	16.94	16.99	17.07	17.10	17.16	17.21	17.25	17.32	17.40	17.45	17.50	17.55	17.58
GOODS-PRODUCING	17.60	18.02	18.26	18.26	18.37	18.27	18.26	18.35	18.48	18.59	18.67	18.69	18.78	18.88	18.86
Natural resources and mining	18.72	19.90	20.26	20.45	20.61	20.72	20.81	20.85	20.94	20.86	20.80	20.88	20.98	20.93	20.76
Construction	19.46	20.02	20.45	20.42	20.52	20.42	20.45	20.53	20.62	20.84	20.89	21.00	21.11	21.30	21.23
Manufacturing	16.56	16.80	16.89	16.93	17.09	17.04	17.03	17.06	17.19	17.19	17.25	17.20	17.29	17.38	17.37
Durable goods	17.33	17.67	17.81	17.87	18.04	17.94	17.95	18.01	18.10	18.12	18.21	18.08	18.25	18.33	18.34
Wood products	13.16	13.40	13.61	13.67	13.64	13.71	13.55	13.58	13.60	13.61	13.71	13.62	13.62	13.68	13.84
Nonmetallic mineral products	16.61	16.59	16.59	16.51	16.73	16.73	16.81	16.95	16.86	17.03	17.21	17.09	16.94	16.99	17.13
Primary metals	18.94	19.35	19.39	19.73	19.45	19.43	19.33	19.33	19.66	19.57	19.65	19.78	19.67	19.73	19.55
Fabricated metal products	15.80	16.17	16.26	16.29	16.44	16.33	16.31	16.35	16.40	16.49	16.45	16.51	16.57	16.63	16.68
Machinery	17.03	17.20	17.45	17.56	17.78	17.62	17.63	17.68	17.71	17.64	17.61	17.84	17.70	17.83	17.76
Computer and electronic products	18.39	18.96	19.25	19.22	19.57	19.59	19.57	19.62	19.84	19.91	19.96	20.06	20.02	20.17	20.24
Electrical equipment and appliances	15.24	15.53	15.63	15.53	15.72	15.73	15.87	15.91	15.93	15.97	15.99	16.05	15.98	16.07	15.98
Transportation equipment	22.10	22.41	22.51	22.57	22.76	22.47	22.53	22.62	22.87	22.85	23.13	22.62	23.30	23.36	23.30
Furniture and related products	13.45	13.79	14.04	14.12	14.13	14.11	14.05	14.29	14.37	14.34	14.40	14.36	14.31	14.36	14.39
Miscellaneous manufacturing	14.08	14.36	14.47	14.38	14.47	14.54	14.50	14.57	14.41	14.42	14.73	14.82	14.76	14.71	14.70
Nondurable goods	15.27	15.32	15.32	15.34	15.47	15.51	15.46	15.45	15.65	15.60	15.62	15.72	15.68	15.78	15.74
Food manufacturing	13.04	13.13	13.13	13.18	13.33	13.42	13.33	13.36	13.49	13.51	13.51	13.56	13.61	13.69	13.67
Beverages and tobacco products	18.76	18.19	18.45	18.20	18.34	17.92	17.91	18.49	18.45	18.58	18.22	18.64	17.79	18.42	19.02
Textile mills	12.38	12.55	12.82	12.74	12.63	12.90	12.87	12.81	13.00	12.89	12.97	13.13	13.20	13.17	12.89
Textile product mills	11.67	11.94	11.84	11.98	11.90	11.98	11.96	11.93	11.93	11.92	11.97	12.05	11.90	11.81	11.85
Apparel	10.24	10.61	10.60	10.53	10.64	10.87	10.82	10.70	10.80	10.91	10.92	11.05	11.01	11.10	11.07
Leather and allied products	11.50	11.44	11.64	11.58	11.70	11.89	11.82	11.81	11.87	11.85	11.97	12.17	12.08	12.28	12.12
Paper and paper products	17.99	18.01	18.10	18.05	18.23	18.18	18.10	18.16	18.47	18.45	18.46	18.68	18.30	18.54	18.58
Printing and related support activities	15.74	15.80	15.87	15.93	15.91	15.84	15.87	15.87	16.00	15.92	15.99	16.19	16.28	16.41	16.49
Petroleum and coal products	24.47	24.08	24.17	24.44	23.96	24.90	24.73	24.66	25.01	24.78	24.44	25.06	25.36	26.16	25.23
Chemicals	19.67	19.60	19.57	19.61	19.87	19.67	19.55	19.46	19.71	19.52	19.60	19.68	19.46	19.50	19.34
Plastics and rubber products	14.80	14.96	14.98	15.04	15.16	15.22	15.22	15.19	15.32	15.29	15.36	15.27	15.43	15.42	15.34
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	15.74	16.42	16.68	16.65	16.73	16.87	16.94	16.92	17.05	16.93	16.94	17.09	17.03	17.29	17.27
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.92	15.40	15.59	15.44	15.41	15.61	15.65	15.66	15.82	15.70	15.77	15.92	15.85	16.01	15.98
Wholesale trade	18.16	18.91	19.14	19.16	19.24	19.30	19.25	19.24	19.53	19.28	19.42	19.69	19.56	19.83	19.74
Retail trade	12.36	12.58	12.70	12.52	12.51	12.69	12.72	12.74	12.86	12.77	12.78	12.88	12.82	12.93	12.88
Transportation and warehousing	16.70	17.28	17.48	17.48	17.47	17.48	17.42	17.51	17.56	17.55	17.77	17.93	17.87	17.97	17.95
Utilities	26.68	27.42	27.51	27.44	27.38	27.39	27.50	27.73	27.88	27.75	27.52	27.74	27.77	28.00	28.34
Information	22.06	23.23	23.68	23.53	23.68	23.84	23.80	23.74	23.93	23.82	23.76	23.82	23.87	24.19	24.19
Financial activities	17.94	18.80	19.22	19.19	19.27	19.29	19.42	19.49	19.66	19.54	19.55	19.68	19.66	19.86	19.88
Professional and business services	18.08	19.12	19.50	19.44	19.67	19.81	19.95	19.88	20.13	19.95	19.96	20.27	20.03	20.36	20.28
Education and health services	16.71	17.38	17.55	17.62	17.68	17.78	17.76	17.79	17.80	17.84	17.92	18.08	18.10	18.23	18.19
Leisure and hospitality	9.38	9.75	9.90	10.00	10.13	10.15	10.24	10.23	10.30	10.33	10.29	10.33	10.39	10.52	10.58
Other services	14.34	14.77	14.91	14.93	15.06	15.07	15.10	15.11	15.20	15.15	15.13	15.15	15.19	15.37	15.33

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 workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2006			2007									
	2005	2006	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.[p]	Oct.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	$544.33	$567.87	$582.08	$574.26	$578.67	$573.14	$574.81	$580.31	$587.83	$582.34	$588.20	$595.76	$591.60	$602.60	$595.22
Seasonally adjusted	–	–	574.27	574.26	578.67	577.98	578.29	583.42	583.05	585.42	589.86	589.81	591.50	593.19	594.20
GOODS-PRODUCING	705.31	729.87	746.83	739.53	753.17	728.97	723.10	741.34	742.90	754.75	765.47	756.95	768.10	775.97	771.37
Natural resources and mining	853.71	908.01	940.06	942.75	939.82	924.11	942.69	946.59	954.86	953.30	960.96	956.30	962.98	981.62	973.64
CONSTRUCTION	750.22	781.04	811.87	792.30	806.44	773.92	764.83	794.51	791.81	819.01	829.33	827.40	833.85	839.22	838.59
Manufacturing	673.37	690.83	697.56	697.52	712.65	695.23	689.72	701.17	704.79	706.51	715.88	703.48	717.54	724.75	719.12
Durable goods	712.95	731.81	740.90	738.03	757.68	733.75	730.57	743.81	745.72	750.17	763.00	743.09	762.85	768.03	764.78
Wood products	526.65	533.44	543.04	533.13	540.14	522.35	514.90	532.34	537.20	541.68	553.88	546.16	543.44	547.20	548.06
Nonmetallic mineral products	700.78	713.34	715.03	698.37	709.35	685.93	680.81	708.51	711.49	723.78	741.75	731.45	735.20	739.07	743.44
Primary metals	815.78	842.94	843.47	858.26	857.75	839.38	827.32	835.06	845.38	835.64	850.85	846.58	841.88	842.47	836.74
Fabricated metal products	647.34	668.84	679.67	674.41	685.55	667.90	663.82	678.53	678.96	682.69	685.97	681.86	692.63	700.12	697.22
Machinery	716.55	728.99	745.12	744.54	768.10	736.52	740.46	749.63	750.90	746.17	750.19	754.63	750.48	763.12	765.46
Computer and electronic products	735.59	767.86	781.55	778.41	808.24	785.56	784.76	792.65	797.57	802.37	812.37	800.39	812.81	826.97	823.77
Electrical equipment and appliances	618.97	635.87	643.96	638.28	653.95	641.78	641.15	647.54	654.72	656.37	668.38	661.26	658.38	670.12	656.78
Transportation equipment	938.03	957.43	961.18	961.48	992.34	961.72	953.02	972.66	969.69	984.84	1,008.47	940.99	1,011.22	1,009.15	999.57
Furniture and related products	527.35	535.35	550.37	552.09	560.96	546.06	540.93	554.45	554.68	553.52	568.80	562.91	576.69	571.53	564.09
Miscellaneous manufacturing	545.21	556.16	561.44	560.82	568.67	558.34	548.10	563.86	554.79	556.61	577.42	570.57	577.12	582.52	571.83
Nondurable goods	608.95	621.78	626.59	627.41	635.82	629.71	619.95	628.82	638.52	634.92	638.86	638.23	641.31	651.71	643.77
Food manufacturing	508.55	526.02	535.70	543.02	547.86	539.48	529.20	541.08	540.95	545.80	547.16	551.89	556.65	568.14	561.84
Beverages and tobacco products	751.54	741.31	745.38	746.20	740.94	718.59	709.24	745.15	774.90	761.78	757.95	762.38	740.06	747.85	751.29
Textile mills	498.47	509.41	516.65	513.42	524.15	523.74	521.24	520.09	525.20	519.47	526.58	519.95	524.04	537.34	513.02
Textile product mills	455.52	477.56	464.13	480.40	477.19	472.01	470.03	474.81	473.62	470.84	488.38	485.62	474.81	477.12	464.52
Apparel	366.17	387.27	395.38	390.66	390.49	406.54	399.26	394.83	403.92	408.03	413.87	413.27	410.67	409.59	416.23
Leather and allied products	441.96	445.50	452.80	443.51	452.79	449.44	445.61	449.96	447.50	463.34	454.86	449.07	450.58	461.73	456.92
Paper and paper products	764.04	772.26	778.30	777.96	783.89	772.65	754.77	775.43	792.36	789.66	795.63	799.50	788.73	812.05	810.09
Printing and related support activities	604.73	618.81	630.04	627.64	634.81	620.93	625.28	625.28	628.80	617.70	620.41	621.70	638.18	644.91	639.81
Petroleum and coal products	1,114.51	1,084.03	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	1,115.17	1,103.16	1,143.19	1,079.84
Chemicals	831.76	833.59	825.85	823.62	842.49	824.17	817.19	815.37	833.73	817.89	821.24	822.62	819.27	820.95	800.68
Plastics and rubber products	591.58	607.82	609.69	609.12	626.11	622.50	610.32	621.27	632.72	628.42	638.98	623.02	637.26	646.10	635.08
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	509.58	532.84	545.44	537.80	542.05	539.84	543.77	544.82	555.83	546.84	550.55	560.55	553.48	567.11	557.82
Trade, transportation, and utilities	498.43	514.61	523.82	515.70	517.78	513.57	514.89	518.35	526.81	522.81	529.87	536.50	530.98	542.74	532.13
Wholesale trade	685.00	718.30	734.98	728.08	731.12	723.75	727.65	729.20	751.91	738.42	743.79	758.07	747.19	767.42	752.09
Retail trade	377.58	383.16	386.08	379.36	384.06	378.16	376.51	380.93	387.09	384.38	388.51	394.13	389.73	396.95	387.69
Transportation and warehousing	618.58	637.14	652.00	648.51	648.14	639.77	637.57	646.12	647.96	645.84	659.27	667.00	666.55	670.28	662.36
Utilities	1,095.90	1,136.08	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	1,181.72	1,180.23	1,206.80	1,204.45
Information	805.00	850.81	878.53	856.49	864.32	863.01	866.32	864.14	880.62	857.52	860.11	883.72	868.87	892.61	875.68
Financial activities	645.10	672.40	699.61	683.16	689.87	688.65	695.24	695.79	719.56	693.67	699.89	718.32	699.90	720.92	707.73
Professional and business services	618.87	662.23	684.45	672.62	678.62	673.54	686.28	687.85	706.56	692.27	694.61	709.45	697.04	716.67	703.72
Education and health services	544.59	564.95	572.13	570.89	572.83	576.07	573.65	576.40	582.06	576.23	582.40	594.83	590.06	599.77	591.18
Leisure and hospitality	241.36	250.11	256.41	253.00	257.30	251.72	257.02	258.82	264.71	263.42	265.48	271.68	270.14	269.31	266.62
Other services	443.37	456.60	462.21	459.84	463.85	461.14	462.06	465.39	469.68	468.14	469.03	471.17	470.89	476.47	470.63

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	55.6	53.4		
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	57.2	55.2		
Over 6-month span:												
2002	34.7	33.1	31.1	33.3	33.5	36.5	32.7	32.4	40.8	44.8	47.7	47.5
2003	49.8	51.8	55.0	60.8	63.5	63.7	63.3	62.6	58.3	62.1	55.4	55.2
2004	54.1	57.2	57.6	56.3	56.5	58.1	65.8	63.8	61.9	59.2	62.8	60.8
2005	63.8	63.3	67.1	68.2	67.1	67.1	63.5	62.9	62.6	62.1	61.5	61.0
2006	62.2	60.3	65.3	62.8	61.7	61.3	58.8	57.0	59.0	59.2		
Over 12-month span:												
2002	34.5	31.5	32.9	33.5	34.2	35.1	32.7	33.1	37.1	36.7	37.2	39.2
2003	40.3	42.1	44.8	48.4	50.7	57.7	57.0	55.2	56.7	58.3	60.1	60.3
2004	60.1	61.0	59.5	58.8	58.3	60.3	60.6	62.8	60.3	58.8	59.7	61.3
2005	67.3	65.3	66.0	64.7	65.8	65.3	67.6	66.4	66.5	66.4	65.5	65.1
2006	64.6	64.4	63.8	64.0	62.6	62.2	62.1	62.2	63.7	62.9		
	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	41.7	43.5		
Over 3-month span:												
2002	15.5	11.3	13.7	9.5	8.9	11.9	15.5	15.5	17.9	29.2	30.4	33.3
2003	45.2	42.9	43.5	57.7	60.1	58.3	55.4	46.4	47.0	42.9	42.9	37.5
2004	35.1	39.9	40.5	42.3	35.1	33.9	40.5	41.7	42.3	40.5	39.9	43.5
2005	56.5	52.4	52.4	51.2	47.6	54.8	48.2	52.4	39.3	42.3	35.7	39.9
2006	48.2	38.1	42.9	31.0	33.3	38.1	37.5	33.3	34.5	35.1		
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	31.0	33.9		
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	33.3	32.7		

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						
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.[p]	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.[p]
Total[2]	4,170	4,095	4,280	4,186	4,168	4,119	4,122	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Industry														
Total private[2]	3,683	3,627	3,810	3,711	3,709	3,664	3,652	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0
Construction	154	157	139	167	149	138	163	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.1
Manufacturing	350	345	344	340	328	319	309	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	669	609	676	684	703	691	638	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4
Professional and business services	735	654	763	693	676	661	712	4.0	3.5	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.8
Education and health services	706	703	711	717	700	720	704	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	512	571	568	547	585	653	664	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.6	4.6
Government	488	468	465	475	449	455	470	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1
Region[3]														
Northeast	675	674	732	741	682	611	687	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.6
South	1,670	1,648	1,635	1,612	1,690	1,651	1,663	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2
Midwest	779	799	805	754	778	828	757	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.3
West	1,038	970	1,106	1,120	1,024	1,048	1,025	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.3	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						
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.[p]	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.[p]
Total[2]	4,832	4,982	4,741	4,802	4,836	4,714	4,903	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5
Industry														
Total private[2]	4,423	4,503	4,335	4,443	4,369	4,355	4,502	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9
Construction	330	351	358	408	371	336	336	4.3	4.6	4.7	5.3	4.9	4.4	4.4
Manufacturing	350	356	355	359	349	365	389	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,028	1,044	910	924	922	994	1,019	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.8
Professional and business services	828	935	865	879	797	800	828	4.6	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.4	4.5	4.6
Education and health services	507	507	493	502	501	448	523	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	903	873	854	874	901	906	960	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.6	7.0
Government	421	409	395	385	396	370	378	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7
Region[3]														
Northeast	759	705	684	750	761	689	647	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.5
South	1,894	1,960	1,842	1,898	1,841	1,848	1,916	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.9
Midwest	1,069	1,101	1,082	1,039	1,081	1,125	1,114	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5
West	1,122	1,143	1,117	1,135	1,148	1,068	1,211	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.9

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

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

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

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

[p] = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels[1] (in thousands)							Percent						
	2007							2007						
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.[p]	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.[p]
Total[2]	4,524	4,544	4,543	4,507	4,446	4,430	4,665	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.4
Industry														
Total private[2]	4,227	4,233	4,234	4,173	4,120	4,146	4,394	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8
Construction	360	346	363	384	371	364	384	4.7	4.5	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.1
Manufacturing	380	396	382	379	380	379	397	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	975	950	974	987	926	954	994	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.8
Professional and business services	805	775	728	733	742	832	882	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.6	4.9
Education and health services	414	437	473	414	430	411	431	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3
Leisure and hospitality	861	833	850	837	808	723	811	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.3	5.9
Government	311	315	310	323	322	289	292	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3
Region[3]														
Northeast	640	642	634	622	667	631	681	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.6
South	1,904	1,798	1,699	1,744	1,710	1,760	1,757	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5
Midwest	981	1,024	1,033	1,014	1,038	998	1,005	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1
West	1,040	1,062	1,191	1,149	1,053	1,018	1,190	3.4	3.4	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.8

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

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

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

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

[p]= preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels[1] (in thousands)							Percent						
	2007							2007						
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.[p]	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.[p]
Total[2]	2,637	2,686	2,627	2,640	2,539	2,450	2,653	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9
Industry														
Total private[2]	2,486	2,530	2,475	2,493	2,391	2,308	2,507	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2
Construction	126	124	129	176	145	135	136	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.8
Manufacturing	199	216	195	186	202	189	200	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	600	606	618	572	545	559	589	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2
Professional and business services	418	424	411	418	395	420	504	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.8
Education and health services	274	284	271	276	270	253	256	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
Leisure and hospitality	592	551	595	597	557	410	561	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.1	3.0	4.1
Government	153	157	152	148	148	146	146	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7
Region[3]														
Northeast	350	331	380	314	313	306	336	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
South	1,163	1,162	1,049	1,097	1,070	1,012	1,077	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.2
Midwest	544	551	555	553	564	543	549	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7
West	590	643	648	669	598	582	702	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.3

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

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

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

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

[p] = preliminary.

22. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: 10 largest counties, first quarter 2007.

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage[1]	
		March 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2006-07[2]	First quarter 2007	Percent change, first quarter 2006-07[2]
United States[3]	8,947.1	134,320.6	1.4	$885	5.1
Private industry	8,667.5	112,574.0	1.4	892	5.2
Natural resources and mining	123.7	1,683.1	3.2	925	4.0
Construction	885.8	7,298.4	.0	859	4.4
Manufacturing	361.2	13,862.4	-1.7	1,061	3.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,906.6	25,963.5	1.4	731	3.4
Information	143.0	3,011.6	-.8	1,438	4.6
Financial activities	865.2	8,139.4	.5	1,891	12.2
Professional and business services	1,455.9	17,617.5	2.7	1,083	6.2
Education and health services	813.1	17,314.4	2.8	740	3.6
Leisure and hospitality	716.7	12,938.1	2.4	351	4.2
Other services	1,154.7	4,395.2	1.6	527	3.9
Government	279.6	21,746.6	1.1	850	4.4
Los Angeles, CA	401.3	4,210.2	.4	974	3.3
Private industry	397.3	3,616.3	.3	957	3.5
Natural resources and mining	.5	12.3	6.0	1,512	19.9
Construction	14.1	158.9	2.2	952	7.4
Manufacturing	15.4	453.9	-3.0	1,034	3.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	55.7	807.7	.8	785	2.1
Information	8.8	210.0	2.3	1,733	2.9
Financial activities	25.2	247.9	([4])	1,806	8.9
Professional and business services	43.1	607.9	-.1	1,108	1.1
Education and health services	28.0	478.6	1.1	825	3.5
Leisure and hospitality	26.9	392.6	1.9	518	5.1
Other services	179.6	246.3	1.0	421	4.5
Government	4.0	593.9	([4])	1,079	2.7
Cook, IL	136.9	2,510.1	.8	1,117	6.5
Private industry	135.7	2,197.0	1.0	1,133	6.8
Natural resources and mining	.1	1.2	-3.6	992	.5
Construction	11.9	88.3	-1.0	1,202	2.7
Manufacturing	7.1	237.9	-1.2	1,044	5.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27.5	472.5	.4	818	2.8
Information	2.6	58.3	-.5	1,799	9.9
Financial activities	15.7	216.7	-.3	2,780	15.9
Professional and business services	27.9	429.6	1.9	1,353	4.4
Education and health services	13.4	368.6	2.5	804	4.8
Leisure and hospitality	11.4	224.2	2.5	407	5.2
Other services	13.8	95.1	.0	701	5.1
Government	1.2	313.1	-.8	1,007	4.5
New York, NY	116.7	2,331.5	2.3	2,821	16.7
Private industry	116.5	1,883.8	2.8	3,261	17.4
Natural resources and mining	.0	.1	-10.0	2,411	-4.0
Construction	2.2	32.7	5.4	1,469	5.8
Manufacturing	2.9	37.3	-5.0	1,591	14.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.2	242.2	1.6	1,202	6.6
Information	4.1	131.7	.7	2,586	6.2
Financial activities	17.9	372.3	2.7	10,156	24.2
Professional and business services	23.4	475.5	3.1	2,258	10.1
Education and health services	8.4	289.7	1.8	954	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	10.7	202.9	3.4	769	4.5
Other services	17.0	84.9	1.3	961	5.7
Government	.2	447.7	.4	982	3.3
Harris, TX	94.5	1,985.7	3.8	1,125	8.5
Private industry	94.1	1,737.8	4.1	1,160	8.6
Natural resources and mining	1.4	76.7	11.0	3,237	3.4
Construction	6.3	148.1	4.5	1,009	7.8
Manufacturing	4.5	179.2	5.6	1,483	6.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.2	411.7	2.3	1,048	10.0
Information	1.3	32.6	4.6	1,419	8.1
Financial activities	10.3	119.2	2.7	1,673	13.9
Professional and business services	18.4	328.9	4.1	1,227	9.7
Education and health services	9.8	206.9	4.4	800	4.2
Leisure and hospitality	7.0	171.2	2.5	374	1.9
Other services	10.8	56.9	1.8	602	5.6
Government	.4	248.0	1.5	882	6.7
Maricopa, AZ	95.5	1,828.2	1.7	857	4.4
Private industry	94.9	1,609.9	1.5	856	4.3
Natural resources and mining	.5	9.2	4.1	818	9.5
Construction	10.0	166.1	-6.5	867	1.8
Manufacturing	3.5	133.2	-2.0	1,190	.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	20.2	370.3	2.1	819	5.5
Information	1.6	29.8	-5.1	1,157	6.6
Financial activities	12.1	151.3	.4	1,250	3.6
Professional and business services	20.6	315.6	3.5	850	8.3
Education and health services	9.2	194.8	4.7	849	5.2
Leisure and hospitality	6.7	184.0	3.4	404	6.9
Other services	6.8	49.9	4.9	558	2.0
Government	.6	218.3	2.9	859	4.1

See footnotes at end of table.

22. Continued—Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: 10 largest counties, first quarter 2007.

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage[1]	
		March 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2006-07[2]	First quarter 2007	Percent change, first quarter 2006-07[2]
Orange, CA	95.8	1,516.1	0.1	$1,001	3.2
Private industry	94.4	1,361.1	-.2	986	2.9
Natural resources and mining	.2	6.4	-7.1	555	4.9
Construction	7.1	103.5	-2.5	1,074	5.4
Manufacturing	5.5	177.5	([4])	1,157	([4])
Trade, transportation, and utilities	17.9	275.0	-.3	916	([4])
Information	1.4	30.4	-3.3	1,431	.1
Financial activities	11.5	134.2	([4])	1,660	3.4
Professional and business services	19.3	276.8	([4])	1,048	([4])
Education and health services	9.8	139.9	2.9	848	4.4
Leisure and hospitality	7.0	169.8	2.8	392	6.5
Other services	14.6	47.6	-.1	558	4.3
Government	1.4	155.0	2.9	1,140	5.4
Dallas, TX	67.5	1,469.4	3.2	1,092	5.2
Private industry	67.0	1,306.2	3.4	1,116	5.1
Natural resources and mining	.5	7.0	-4.6	2,910	-3.5
Construction	4.3	81.0	4.4	943	5.1
Manufacturing	3.2	143.6	.3	1,352	7.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.7	302.5	2.1	980	3.5
Information	1.7	48.6	-5.2	1,616	5.2
Financial activities	8.6	146.1	3.3	1,816	10.9
Professional and business services	14.1	267.1	6.1	1,166	3.8
Education and health services	6.4	143.3	6.9	856	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	5.1	124.5	3.9	517	7.9
Other services	6.3	38.2	-2.9	605	3.4
Government	.5	163.2	1.8	895	4.6
San Diego, CA	93.3	1,319.8	.4	930	3.2
Private industry	92.0	1,096.3	.3	920	2.6
Natural resources and mining	.8	11.3	-3.0	513	2.0
Construction	7.3	88.5	-5.7	950	2.0
Manufacturing	3.3	102.8	-1.7	1,248	3.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.7	219.6	1.1	745	2.3
Information	1.3	37.6	1.6	1,994	-13.1
Financial activities	10.1	81.8	-2.7	1,362	7.8
Professional and business services	16.5	214.8	.2	1,135	6.1
Education and health services	8.1	127.5	2.3	813	4.5
Leisure and hospitality	6.9	156.8	3.5	416	6.4
Other services	23.1	55.6	2.4	475	2.4
Government	1.3	223.5	1.1	977	6.3
King, WA	75.1	1,157.5	3.7	1,080	3.5
Private industry	74.6	1,004.1	4.2	1,095	3.4
Natural resources and mining	.4	3.1	4.7	1,618	16.4
Construction	6.8	68.6	12.3	1,017	5.3
Manufacturing	2.5	111.2	2.9	1,374	-3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.9	216.2	2.9	940	4.7
Information	1.8	74.1	7.1	1,907	4.4
Financial activities	7.0	76.1	-.8	1,673	9.4
Professional and business services	12.8	183.5	6.4	1,258	2.3
Education and health services	6.3	119.7	3.2	793	1.4
Leisure and hospitality	6.0	106.8	4.0	451	1.3
Other services	16.1	44.8	1.8	557	6.3
Government	.5	153.4	.1	988	4.9
Miami-Dade, FL	85.8	1,025.1	1.4	862	3.9
Private industry	85.5	872.1	1.4	830	3.8
Natural resources and mining	.5	11.5	1.2	455	-4.8
Construction	6.0	53.4	6.5	831	-1.8
Manufacturing	2.6	48.0	-2.0	763	1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	23.1	251.2	.9	773	4.2
Information	1.5	20.8	-.5	1,383	6.8
Financial activities	10.3	71.3	.0	1,442	5.9
Professional and business services	17.3	137.2	-2.0	981	6.6
Education and health services	8.8	135.2	3.4	772	4.0
Leisure and hospitality	5.7	104.4	2.3	498	-1.8
Other services	7.6	35.7	3.4	520	8.6
Government	.3	153.0	1.5	1,044	4.5

[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, first quarter 2007.

State	Establishments, first quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage[1]	
		March 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2006-07	First quarter 2007	Percent change, first quarter 2006-07
United States[2]	8,947.1	134,320.6	1.4	$885	5.1
Alabama	118.8	1,953.7	1.6	716	3.5
Alaska	21.0	299.8	1.1	831	5.2
Arizona	156.1	2,667.2	1.8	803	4.7
Arkansas	82.5	1,179.9	.7	642	3.2
California	1,311.2	15,569.4	1.2	988	3.9
Colorado	177.0	2,262.4	2.3	889	3.6
Connecticut	112.3	1,665.0	.9	1,263	6.1
Delaware	29.4	416.6	.4	986	2.1
District of Columbia	31.9	674.4	1.1	1,428	4.7
Florida	601.6	8,093.4	.9	764	3.4
Georgia	268.0	4,065.1	1.9	837	4.9
Hawaii	38.6	626.4	1.6	748	4.2
Idaho	56.1	645.0	3.4	636	4.6
Illinois	355.5	5,795.7	1.1	956	4.6
Indiana	157.6	2,880.8	.4	739	2.9
Iowa	92.8	1,457.6	.8	686	3.6
Kansas	84.7	1,349.1	2.7	720	4.7
Kentucky	110.7	1,791.5	.9	699	4.0
Louisiana	119.7	1,863.5	4.2	730	4.4
Maine	50.2	582.1	.9	677	3.7
Maryland	163.9	2,527.0	.6	939	4.6
Massachusetts	208.9	3,167.5	1.0	1,110	6.1
Michigan	257.5	4,130.2	-1.7	851	4.0
Minnesota	168.8	2,629.6	.0	873	5.2
Mississippi	69.8	1,127.3	1.1	616	3.2
Missouri	173.0	2,710.1	1.1	744	2.9
Montana	41.9	428.8	3.0	600	4.9
Nebraska	57.8	899.3	1.1	667	2.8
Nevada	73.8	1,282.3	1.8	802	4.8
New Hampshire	48.5	619.8	.4	836	4.6
New Jersey	278.7	3,926.6	.2	1,097	5.6
New Mexico	53.3	819.3	3.2	685	5.9
New York	574.0	8,441.3	1.3	1,397	11.8
North Carolina	249.1	4,034.3	3.2	779	4.7
North Dakota	24.6	334.5	1.7	615	4.8
Ohio	292.3	5,241.0	-.3	793	5.3
Oklahoma	97.9	1,534.3	1.9	676	1.3
Oregon	133.5	1,707.8	2.3	755	2.7
Pennsylvania	339.6	5,589.6	.9	849	5.1
Rhode Island	36.0	472.2	.8	834	7.1
South Carolina	134.7	1,885.9	3.0	677	2.3
South Dakota	29.8	381.9	2.4	602	3.4
Tennessee	139.1	2,732.5	.7	738	4.7
Texas	545.9	10,143.0	3.3	872	5.6
Utah	84.9	1,203.9	5.1	696	5.3
Vermont	24.7	300.0	-.2	704	2.3
Virginia	225.9	3,644.6	1.0	901	4.4
Washington	213.4	2,869.9	3.1	868	4.3
West Virginia	48.3	700.3	.3	652	4.2
Wisconsin	157.5	2,727.7	.5	745	3.9
Wyoming	24.1	269.1	4.8	730	9.3
Puerto Rico	56.5	1,024.5	-2.3	476	5.3
Virgin Islands	3.4	45.6	-.3	687	6.3

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

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

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

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

Year	Average establishments	Average annual employment	Total annual wages (in thousands)	Average annual wage per employee	Average weekly wage
	Total covered (UI and UCFE)				
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
2006	8,784,027	133,833,834	5,692,569,465	42,535	818
	UI covered				
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
2006	8,731,111	131,104,860	5,522,624,197	42,124	810
	Private industry covered				
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
2006	8,505,496	112,718,858	4,780,833,389	42,414	816
	State government covered				
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
2006	66,921	4,565,908	200,329,294	43,875	844
	Local government covered				
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
2006	158,695	13,820,093	541,461,514	39,179	753
	Federal government covered (UCFE)				
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
2006	52,916	2,728,974	169,945,269	62,274	1,198

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 2006

Industry, establishments, and employment	Total	Size of establishments								
		Fewer than 5 workers[1]	5 to 9 workers	10 to 19 workers	20 to 49 workers	50 to 99 workers	100 to 249 workers	250 to 499 workers	500 to 999 workers	1,000 or more workers
Total all industries[2]										
Establishments, first quarter	8,413,125	5,078,506	1,392,481	919,182	636,264	216,815	123,061	30,375	10,965	5,476
Employment, March	111,001,540	7,540,432	9,219,319	12,406,793	19,195,647	14,903,811	18,408,166	10,383,792	7,421,575	11,522,005
Natural resources and mining										
Establishments, first quarter	123,076	69,188	23,230	15,106	9,842	3,177	1,783	516	175	59
Employment, March	1,631,257	111,354	153,676	203,446	296,339	216,952	267,612	177,858	115,367	88,653
Construction										
Establishments, first quarter	861,030	558,318	141,743	84,922	52,373	15,118	6,762	1,358	337	99
Employment, March	7,299,087	823,891	929,155	1,140,245	1,565,409	1,027,718	994,696	454,918	220,788	142,267
Manufacturing										
Establishments, first quarter	362,959	137,311	61,852	55,135	53,364	25,712	19,573	6,423	2,469	1,120
Employment, March	14,098,486	240,304	415,575	757,991	1,662,309	1,798,423	3,006,794	2,207,979	1,668,696	2,340,415
Trade, transportation, and utilities										
Establishments, first quarter	1,880,255	999,688	380,100	245,926	158,053	53,502	33,590	7,071	1,796	529
Employment, March	25,612,515	1,663,203	2,529,630	3,293,292	4,772,401	3,695,250	5,001,143	2,419,416	1,166,322	1,071,858
Information										
Establishments, first quarter	142,974	81,209	21,094	16,356	13,313	5,553	3,568	1,141	512	228
Employment, March	3,037,124	113,399	140,632	223,171	411,358	384,148	544,418	392,681	355,421	471,896
Financial activities										
Establishments, first quarter	836,365	541,333	151,952	80,853	40,558	12,146	6,245	1,890	928	460
Employment, March	8,102,371	874,114	1,002,449	1,068,474	1,206,411	832,505	936,343	655,392	641,926	884,757
Professional and business services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,403,142	948,773	192,581	121,585	80,222	30,997	20,046	5,849	2,169	920
Employment, March	17,162,560	1,333,479	1,265,155	1,639,285	2,431,806	2,148,736	3,038,221	1,995,309	1,469,170	1,841,399
Education and health services										
Establishments, first quarter	787,747	375,326	175,191	112,455	72,335	26,364	18,400	4,106	1,832	1,738
Employment, March	16,838,748	684,886	1,163,519	1,512,272	2,177,055	1,835,664	2,754,731	1,400,469	1,282,903	4,027,249
Leisure and hospitality										
Establishments, first quarter	699,767	270,143	118,147	128,663	131,168	38,635	10,459	1,602	648	302
Employment, March	12,633,387	430,588	796,935	1,802,270	3,945,588	2,583,745	1,475,115	540,014	437,645	621,487
Other services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,121,269	912,768	118,306	56,724	24,734	5,570	2,629	418	99	21
Employment, March	4,326,368	1,087,667	771,276	747,842	718,557	377,961	388,231	139,473	63,337	32,024

[1] Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2006.

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

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

Table 26. Average annual wages for 2005 and 2006 for all covered workers[1] by metropolitan area

Metropolitan area[2]	Average annual wages[3]		
	2005	2006	Percent change, 2005-06
Metropolitan areas[4]	$42,253	$44,165	4.5
Abilene, TX	27,876	29,842	7.1
Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastian, PR	18,717	19,277	3.0
Akron, OH	37,471	38,088	1.6
Albany, GA	31,741	32,335	1.9
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	39,201	41,027	4.7
Albuquerque, NM	35,665	36,934	3.6
Alexandria, LA	30,114	31,329	4.0
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	38,506	39,787	3.3
Altoona, PA	29,642	30,394	2.5
Amarillo, TX	31,954	33,574	5.1
Ames, IA	33,889	35,331	4.3
Anchorage, AK	41,712	42,955	3.0
Anderson, IN	31,418	32,184	2.4
Anderson, SC	29,463	30,373	3.1
Ann Arbor, MI	45,820	47,186	3.0
Anniston-Oxford, AL	31,231	32,724	4.8
Appleton, WI	34,431	35,308	2.5
Asheville, NC	30,926	32,268	4.3
Athens-Clarke County, GA	32,512	33,485	3.0
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	44,595	45,889	2.9
Atlantic City, NJ	36,735	38,018	3.5
Auburn-Opelika, AL	29,196	30,468	4.4
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	34,588	35,638	3.0
Austin-Round Rock, TX	43,500	45,737	5.1
Bakersfield, CA	34,165	36,020	5.4
Baltimore-Towson, MD	43,486	45,177	3.9
Bangor, ME	30,707	31,746	3.4
Barnstable Town, MA	35,123	36,437	3.7
Baton Rouge, LA	34,523	37,245	7.9
Battle Creek, MI	37,994	39,362	3.6
Bay City, MI	33,572	35,094	4.5
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	36,530	39,026	6.8
Bellingham, WA	31,128	32,618	4.8
Bend, OR	31,492	33,319	5.8
Billings, MT	31,748	33,270	4.8
Binghamton, NY	33,290	35,048	5.3
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	39,353	40,798	3.7
Bismarck, ND	31,504	32,550	3.3
Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA	32,196	34,024	5.7
Bloomington, IN	30,080	30,913	2.8
Bloomington-Normal, IL	39,404	41,359	5.0
Boise City-Nampa, ID	34,623	36,734	6.1
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	54,199	56,809	4.8
Boulder, CO	49,115	50,944	3.7
Bowling Green, KY	31,306	32,529	3.9
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	36,467	37,694	3.4
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	71,095	74,890	5.3
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	24,893	25,795	3.6
Brunswick, GA	30,902	32,717	5.9
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	35,302	36,950	4.7
Burlington, NC	31,084	32,835	5.6
Burlington-South Burlington, VT	38,582	40,548	5.1
Canton-Massillon, OH	32,080	33,132	3.3
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	35,649	37,065	4.0
Carson City, NV	38,428	40,115	4.4
Casper, WY	34,810	38,307	10.0
Cedar Rapids, IA	37,902	38,976	2.8
Champaign-Urbana, IL	33,278	34,422	3.4
Charleston, WV	35,363	36,887	4.3
Charleston-North Charleston, SC	33,896	35,267	4.0
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	43,728	45,732	4.6
Charlottesville, VA	37,392	39,051	4.4
Chattanooga, TN-GA	33,743	35,358	4.8
Cheyenne, WY	32,208	35,306	9.6
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	46,609	48,631	4.3
Chico, CA	30,007	31,557	5.2
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	40,343	41,447	2.7
Clarksville, TN-KY	29,870	30,949	3.6
Cleveland, TN	32,030	33,075	3.3
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	39,973	41,325	3.4
Coeur d'Alene, ID	28,208	29,797	5.6
College Station-Bryan, TX	29,032	30,239	4.2
Colorado Springs, CO	37,268	38,325	2.8
Columbia, MO	31,263	32,207	3.0
Columbia, SC	33,386	35,209	5.5
Columbus, GA-AL	31,370	32,334	3.1
Columbus, IN	38,446	40,107	4.3
Columbus, OH	39,806	41,168	3.4
Corpus Christi, TX	32,975	35,399	7.4
Corvallis, OR	39,357	40,586	3.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 26. Average annual wages for 2005 and 2006 for all covered workers[1] by metropolitan area — Continued

Metropolitan area[2]	Average annual wages[3]		
	2005	2006	Percent change, 2005-06
Cumberland, MD-WV	$28,645	$29,859	4.2
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	45,337	47,525	4.8
Dalton, GA	32,848	33,266	1.3
Danville, IL	31,861	33,141	4.0
Danville, VA	28,449	28,870	1.5
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	35,546	37,559	5.7
Dayton, OH	37,922	39,387	3.9
Decatur, AL	33,513	34,883	4.1
Decatur, IL	38,444	39,375	2.4
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL	29,927	31,197	4.2
Denver-Aurora, CO	45,940	48,232	5.0
Des Moines, IA	39,760	41,358	4.0
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	46,790	47,455	1.4
Dothan, AL	30,253	31,473	4.0
Dover, DE	33,132	34,571	4.3
Dubuque, IA	32,414	33,044	1.9
Duluth, MN-WI	32,638	33,677	3.2
Durham, NC	46,743	49,314	5.5
Eau Claire, WI	30,763	31,718	3.1
El Centro, CA	29,879	30,035	0.5
Elizabethtown, KY	30,912	32,072	3.8
Elkhart-Goshen, IN	35,573	35,878	0.9
Elmira, NY	32,989	33,968	3.0
El Paso, TX	28,666	29,903	4.3
Erie, PA	32,010	33,213	3.8
Eugene-Springfield, OR	32,295	33,257	3.0
Evansville, IN-KY	35,302	36,858	4.4
Fairbanks, AK	39,399	41,296	4.8
Fajardo, PR	20,011	21,002	5.0
Fargo, ND-MN	32,291	33,542	3.9
Farmington, NM	33,695	36,220	7.5
Fayetteville, NC	30,325	31,281	3.2
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO	34,598	35,734	3.3
Flagstaff, AZ	30,733	32,231	4.9
Flint, MI	37,982	39,409	3.8
Florence, SC	32,326	33,610	4.0
Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL	28,885	29,518	2.2
Fond du Lac, WI	32,634	33,376	2.3
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	36,612	37,940	3.6
Fort Smith, AR-OK	29,599	30,932	4.5
Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL	32,976	34,409	4.3
Fort Wayne, IN	34,717	35,641	2.7
Fresno, CA	32,266	33,504	3.8
Gadsden, AL	28,438	29,499	3.7
Gainesville, FL	32,992	34,573	4.8
Gainesville, GA	33,828	34,765	2.8
Glens Falls, NY	31,710	32,780	3.4
Goldsboro, NC	28,316	29,331	3.6
Grand Forks, ND-MN	28,138	29,234	3.9
Grand Junction, CO	31,611	33,729	6.7
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	36,941	38,056	3.0
Great Falls, MT	28,021	29,542	5.4
Greeley, CO	33,636	35,144	4.5
Green Bay, WI	35,467	36,677	3.4
Greensboro-High Point, NC	34,876	35,898	2.9
Greenville, NC	31,433	32,432	3.2
Greenville, SC	34,469	35,471	2.9
Guayama, PR	23,263	24,551	5.5
Gulfport-Biloxi, MS	31,688	34,688	9.5
Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	33,202	34,621	4.3
Hanford-Corcoran, CA	29,989	31,148	3.9
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	39,144	39,807	1.7
Harrisonburg, VA	30,366	31,522	3.8
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	50,154	51,282	2.2
Hattiesburg, MS	28,568	30,059	5.2
Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC	30,090	31,323	4.1
Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA	30,062	31,416	4.5
Holland-Grand Haven, MI	36,362	36,895	1.5
Honolulu, HI	37,654	39,009	3.6
Hot Springs, AR	27,024	27,684	2.4
Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA	33,696	38,417	14.0
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX	47,157	50,177	6.4
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	31,415	32,648	3.9
Huntsville, AL	42,401	44,659	5.3
Idaho Falls, ID	29,795	31,632	6.2
Indianapolis, IN	39,830	41,307	3.7
Iowa City, IA	34,785	35,913	3.2
Ithaca, NY	36,457	38,337	5.2
Jackson, MI	35,879	36,836	2.7
Jackson, MS	33,099	34,605	4.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 26. Average annual wages for 2005 and 2006 for all covered workers[1] by metropolitan area — Continued

Metropolitan area[2]	Average annual wages[3]		
	2005	2006	Percent change, 2005-06
Jackson, TN	$33,286	$34,477	3.6
Jacksonville, FL	38,224	40,192	5.1
Jacksonville, NC	24,803	25,854	4.2
Janesville, WI	34,107	36,732	7.7
Jefferson City, MO	30,991	31,771	2.5
Johnson City, TN	29,840	31,058	4.1
Johnstown, PA	29,335	29,972	2.2
Jonesboro, AR	28,550	28,972	1.5
Joplin, MO	29,152	30,111	3.3
Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	36,042	37,099	2.9
Kankakee-Bradley, IL	31,802	32,389	1.8
Kansas City, MO-KS	39,749	41,320	4.0
Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA	38,453	38,750	0.8
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX	30,028	31,511	4.9
Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA	33,568	35,100	4.6
Kingston, NY	30,752	33,697	9.6
Knoxville, TN	35,724	37,216	4.2
Kokomo, IN	44,462	45,808	3.0
La Crosse, WI-MN	31,029	31,819	2.5
Lafayette, IN	35,176	35,380	0.6
Lafayette, LA	34,729	38,170	9.9
Lake Charles, LA	33,728	35,883	6.4
Lakeland, FL	32,235	33,530	4.0
Lancaster, PA	35,264	36,171	2.6
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	38,135	39,890	4.6
Laredo, TX	27,401	28,051	2.4
Las Cruces, NM	28,569	29,969	4.9
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	38,940	40,139	3.1
Lawrence, KS	28,492	29,896	4.9
Lawton, OK	28,459	29,830	4.8
Lebanon, PA	30,704	31,790	3.5
Lewiston, ID-WA	29,414	30,776	4.6
Lewiston-Auburn, ME	31,008	32,231	3.9
Lexington-Fayette, KY	36,683	37,926	3.4
Lima, OH	32,630	33,790	3.6
Lincoln, NE	32,711	33,703	3.0
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	34,920	36,169	3.6
Logan, UT-ID	25,869	26,766	3.5
Longview, TX	32,603	35,055	7.5
Longview, WA	33,993	35,140	3.4
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	46,592	48,680	4.5
Louisville, KY-IN	37,144	38,673	4.1
Lubbock, TX	30,174	31,977	6.0
Lynchburg, VA	32,025	33,242	3.8
Macon, GA	33,110	34,126	3.1
Madera, CA	29,356	31,213	6.3
Madison, WI	38,210	40,007	4.7
Manchester-Nashua, NH	45,066	46,659	3.5
Mansfield, OH	32,688	33,171	1.5
Mayaguez, PR	19,597	20,619	5.2
McAllen-Edinburg-Pharr, TX	25,315	26,712	5.5
Medford, OR	30,502	31,697	3.9
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	39,094	40,580	3.8
Merced, CA	30,209	31,147	3.1
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL	40,174	42,175	5.0
Michigan City-La Porte, IN	30,724	31,383	2.1
Midland, TX	38,267	42,625	11.4
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	40,181	42,049	4.6
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	45,507	46,931	3.1
Missoula, MT	29,627	30,652	3.5
Mobile, AL	33,496	36,126	7.9
Modesto, CA	34,325	35,468	3.3
Monroe, LA	29,264	30,618	4.6
Monroe, MI	39,449	40,938	3.8
Montgomery, AL	33,441	35,383	5.8
Morgantown, WV	31,529	32,608	3.4
Morristown, TN	31,215	31,914	2.2
Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	31,387	32,851	4.7
Muncie, IN	32,172	30,691	-4.6
Muskegon-Norton Shores, MI	33,035	33,949	2.8
Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach, SC	26,642	27,905	4.7
Napa, CA	40,180	41,788	4.0
Naples-Marco Island, FL	38,211	39,320	2.9
Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro, TN	38,753	41,003	5.8
New Haven-Milford, CT	43,931	44,892	2.2
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	37,239	42,434	14.0
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	57,660	61,388	6.5
Niles-Benton Harbor, MI	35,029	36,967	5.5
Norwich-New London, CT	42,151	43,184	2.5
Ocala, FL	30,008	31,330	4.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 26. Average annual wages for 2005 and 2006 for all covered workers[1] by metropolitan area — Continued

Metropolitan area[2]	Average annual wages[3]		
	2005	2006	Percent change, 2005-06
Ocean City, NJ	$31,033	$31,801	2.5
Odessa, TX	33,475	37,144	11.0
Ogden-Clearfield, UT	31,195	32,890	5.4
Oklahoma City, OK	33,142	35,846	8.2
Olympia, WA	36,230	37,787	4.3
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	36,329	38,139	5.0
Orlando, FL	36,466	37,776	3.6
Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	38,820	39,538	1.8
Owensboro, KY	31,379	32,491	3.5
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	44,597	45,467	2.0
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	38,287	39,778	3.9
Panama City-Lynn Haven, FL	31,894	33,341	4.5
Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH	30,747	32,213	4.8
Pascagoula, MS	34,735	36,287	4.5
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL	32,064	33,530	4.6
Peoria, IL	39,871	42,283	6.0
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	46,454	48,647	4.7
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	40,245	42,220	4.9
Pine Bluff, AR	30,794	32,115	4.3
Pittsburgh, PA	38,809	40,759	5.0
Pittsfield, MA	35,807	36,707	2.5
Pocatello, ID	27,686	28,418	2.6
Ponce, PR	19,660	20,266	3.1
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME	35,857	36,979	3.1
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	41,048	42,607	3.8
Port St. Lucie-Fort Pierce, FL	33,235	34,408	3.5
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	38,187	39,528	3.5
Prescott, AZ	29,295	30,625	4.5
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	37,796	39,428	4.3
Provo-Orem, UT	30,395	32,308	6.3
Pueblo, CO	30,165	30,941	2.6
Punta Gorda, FL	31,937	32,370	1.4
Racine, WI	37,659	39,002	3.6
Raleigh-Cary, NC	39,465	41,205	4.4
Rapid City, SD	28,758	29,920	4.0
Reading, PA	36,210	38,048	5.1
Redding, CA	32,139	33,307	3.6
Reno-Sparks, NV	38,453	39,537	2.8
Richmond, VA	41,274	42,495	3.0
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	35,201	36,668	4.2
Roanoke, VA	32,987	33,912	2.8
Rochester, MN	41,296	42,941	4.0
Rochester, NY	37,991	39,481	3.9
Rockford, IL	35,652	37,424	5.0
Rocky Mount, NC	30,983	31,556	1.8
Rome, GA	33,896	34,850	2.8
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA	42,800	44,552	4.1
Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI	36,325	37,747	3.9
St. Cloud, MN	31,705	33,018	4.1
St. George, UT	26,046	28,034	7.6
St. Joseph, MO-KS	30,009	31,253	4.1
St. Louis, MO-IL	39,985	41,354	3.4
Salem, OR	31,289	32,764	4.7
Salinas, CA	36,067	37,974	5.3
Salisbury, MD	32,240	33,223	3.0
Salt Lake City, UT	36,857	38,630	4.8
San Angelo, TX	29,530	30,168	2.2
San Antonio, TX	35,097	36,763	4.7
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	43,824	45,784	4.5
Sandusky, OH	32,631	33,526	2.7
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	58,634	61,343	4.6
San German-Cabo Rojo, PR	18,745	19,498	4.0
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	71,970	76,608	6.4
San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	23,952	24,812	3.6
San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA	33,759	35,146	4.1
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta, CA	39,080	40,326	3.2
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	38,016	40,776	7.3
Santa Fe, NM	33,253	35,320	6.2
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	40,017	41,533	3.8
Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice, FL	33,905	35,751	5.4
Savannah, GA	34,104	35,684	4.6
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA	32,057	32,813	2.4
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	46,644	49,455	6.0
Sheboygan, WI	35,067	35,908	2.4
Sherman-Denison, TX	32,800	34,166	4.2
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	31,962	33,678	5.4
Sioux City, IA-NE-SD	31,122	31,826	2.3
Sioux Falls, SD	33,257	34,542	3.9
South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI	34,086	35,089	2.9
Spartanburg, SC	35,526	37,077	4.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 26. Average annual wages for 2005 and 2006 for all covered workers[1] by metropolitan area — Continued

Metropolitan area[2]	Average annual wages[3]		
	2005	2006	Percent change, 2005-06
Spokane, WA	$32,621	$34,016	4.3
Springfield, IL	39,299	40,679	3.5
Springfield, MA	36,791	37,962	3.2
Springfield, MO	30,124	30,786	2.2
Springfield, OH	30,814	31,844	3.3
State College, PA	34,109	35,392	3.8
Stockton, CA	35,030	36,426	4.0
Sumter, SC	27,469	29,294	6.6
Syracuse, NY	36,494	38,081	4.3
Tallahassee, FL	33,548	35,018	4.4
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	36,374	38,016	4.5
Terre Haute, IN	30,597	31,341	2.4
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR	31,302	32,545	4.0
Toledo, OH	35,848	37,039	3.3
Topeka, KS	33,303	34,806	4.5
Trenton-Ewing, NJ	52,034	54,274	4.3
Tucson, AZ	35,650	37,119	4.1
Tulsa, OK	35,211	37,637	6.9
Tuscaloosa, AL	34,124	35,613	4.4
Tyler, TX	34,731	36,173	4.2
Utica-Rome, NY	30,902	32,457	5.0
Valdosta, GA	25,712	26,794	4.2
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	38,431	40,225	4.7
Vero Beach, FL	32,591	33,823	3.8
Victoria, TX	34,327	36,642	6.7
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	36,387	37,749	3.7
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	34,580	36,071	4.3
Visalia-Porterville, CA	28,582	29,772	4.2
Waco, TX	32,325	33,450	3.5
Warner Robins, GA	36,762	38,087	3.6
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	55,525	58,057	4.6
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	33,123	34,329	3.6
Wausau, WI	33,259	34,438	3.5
Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH	30,596	31,416	2.7
Wenatchee, WA	27,163	28,340	4.3
Wheeling, WV-OH	29,808	30,620	2.7
Wichita, KS	35,976	38,763	7.7
Wichita Falls, TX	29,343	30,785	4.9
Williamsport, PA	30,699	31,431	2.4
Wilmington, NC	31,792	32,948	3.6
Winchester, VA-WV	33,787	34,895	3.3
Winston-Salem, NC	36,654	37,712	2.9
Worcester, MA	41,094	42,726	4.0
Yakima, WA	27,334	28,401	3.9
Yauco, PR	17,818	19,001	6.6
York-Hanover, PA	36,834	37,226	1.1
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	32,176	33,852	5.2
Yuba City, CA	32,133	33,642	4.7
Yuma, AZ	27,168	28,369	4.4

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

[2] Includes data for Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) as defined by OMB Bulletin No. 04-03 as of February 18, 2004.

[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	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Sept. 2007	
Civilian workers[2]	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.6	102.7	103.3	104.2	105.0	106.1	1.0	3.3
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	99.4	100.0	100.9	101.6	103.0	103.7	104.7	105.5	106.7	1.1	3.6
Management, business, and financial	99.7	100.0	101.3	101.9	102.7	103.2	104.4	105.2	106.2	1.0	3.4
Professional and related	99.3	100.0	100.7	101.4	103.2	104.0	104.9	105.7	107.0	1.2	3.7
Sales and office	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.6	102.4	103.0	103.8	104.8	105.5	.7	3.0
Sales and related	99.2	100.0	99.9	101.1	101.7	102.3	102.4	103.6	104.1	.5	2.4
Office and administrative support	99.4	100.0	100.9	101.9	102.8	103.5	104.7	105.5	106.4	.9	3.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	99.5	100.0	100.8	102.0	103.0	103.6	104.1	105.1	106.1	1.0	3.0
Construction and extraction	99.4	100.0	100.7	102.0	103.0	103.7	104.3	105.7	106.5	.8	3.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair	99.6	100.0	100.9	102.0	103.0	103.6	103.7	104.4	105.6	1.1	2.5
Production, transportation, and material moving	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.1	101.8	102.4	102.7	103.5	104.2	.7	2.4
Production	99.6	100.0	100.4	101.0	101.6	102.0	102.1	102.8	103.3	.5	1.7
Transportation and material moving	99.8	100.0	100.5	101.3	102.2	102.8	103.4	104.4	105.3	.9	3.0
Service occupations	99.4	100.0	100.8	101.4	102.5	103.5	104.8	105.5	106.9	1.3	4.3
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	99.8	100.0	100.3	101.3	102.0	102.5	102.9	103.9	104.4	.5	2.4
Manufacturing	99.8	100.0	100.1	101.0	101.4	101.8	102.0	102.9	103.2	.3	1.8
Service-providing	99.3	100.0	100.9	101.6	102.9	103.5	104.4	105.2	106.4	1.1	3.4
Education and health services	99.1	100.0	100.6	101.3	103.5	104.2	104.9	105.5	107.2	1.6	3.6
Health care and social assistance	99.3	100.0	101.1	102.0	103.5	104.3	105.4	106.1	107.1	.9	3.5
Hospitals	99.3	100.0	101.2	101.9	103.2	104.0	105.1	105.7	106.7	.9	3.4
Nursing and residential care facilities	99.2	100.0	101.0	101.4	102.6	103.7	104.5	105.0	105.6	.6	2.9
Education services	99.0	100.0	100.2	100.7	103.4	104.1	104.5	104.9	107.3	2.3	3.8
Elementary and secondary schools	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.5	104.2	104.6	105.0	107.4	2.3	3.8
Public administration[3]	99.0	100.0	100.6	101.2	102.4	103.8	105.6	106.6	108.0	1.3	5.5
Private industry workers	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.5	103.2	104.0	104.9	105.7	.8	3.1
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	99.6	100.0	101.1	101.9	102.9	103.5	104.6	105.5	106.4	.9	3.4
Management, business, and financial	99.7	100.0	101.3	102.0	102.7	103.1	104.3	105.1	106.0	.9	3.2
Professional and related	99.5	100.0	101.0	101.8	103.1	103.9	104.9	105.9	106.7	.8	3.5
Sales and office	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.6	102.3	102.9	103.7	104.7	105.3	.6	2.9
Sales and related	99.2	100.0	99.9	101.1	101.7	102.3	102.4	103.6	104.2	.6	2.5
Office and administrative support	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.9	102.7	103.4	104.5	105.4	106.0	.6	3.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	99.5	100.0	100.8	102.1	103.0	103.6	104.0	105.0	105.9	.9	2.8
Construction and extraction	99.5	100.0	100.7	102.2	103.1	103.7	104.4	105.7	106.5	.8	3.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair	99.6	100.0	100.9	102.1	103.0	103.4	103.5	104.1	105.2	1.1	2.1
Production, transportation, and material moving	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.1	101.7	102.3	102.5	103.3	103.9	.6	2.2
Production	99.6	100.0	100.4	101.0	101.6	102.0	102.1	102.8	103.2	.4	1.6
Transportation and material moving	99.8	100.0	100.4	101.2	102.0	102.6	103.1	104.1	104.9	.8	2.8
Service occupations	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.5	102.3	103.1	104.5	105.2	106.4	1.1	4.0
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries	99.8	100.0	100.3	101.3	102.0	102.5	102.9	103.9	104.4	.5	2.4
Management, professional, and related	100.2	100.0	100.2	100.7	101.6	102.0	102.7	103.8	104.3	.5	2.7
Sales and office	99.7	100.0	99.9	102.7	102.1	102.8	103.0	103.7	104.1	.4	2.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.9	102.7	103.3	104.0	105.3	106.1	.8	3.3
Production, transportation, and material moving	99.8	100.0	100.3	101.0	101.6	102.0	102.1	102.9	103.3	.4	1.7
Construction	99.7	100.0	100.7	101.9	103.0	103.6	104.7	105.9	106.9	.9	3.8
Manufacturing	99.8	100.0	100.1	101.0	101.4	101.8	102.0	102.9	103.2	.3	1.8
Management, professional, and related	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.5	101.3	101.4	102.0	103.3	103.3	.0	2.0
Sales and office	99.9	100.0	99.5	102.8	101.3	102.1	102.4	103.2	103.5	.3	2.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	99.5	100.0	100.1	100.8	101.5	102.1	101.7	102.4	102.8	.4	1.3
Production, transportation, and material moving	99.8	100.0	100.2	100.9	101.5	101.9	101.9	102.6	103.1	.5	1.6
Service-providing industries	99.5	100.0	101.0	101.8	102.7	103.4	104.3	105.2	106.1	.9	3.3
Management, professional, and related	99.5	100.0	101.3	102.2	103.2	103.8	105.0	105.9	106.8	.8	3.5
Sales and office	99.3	100.0	100.6	101.5	102.3	102.9	103.7	104.8	105.4	.6	3.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	99.4	100.0	101.2	102.5	103.6	104.0	104.0	104.5	105.7	1.1	2.0
Production, transportation, and material moving	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.3	101.9	102.6	103.0	104.0	104.7	.7	2.7
Service occupations	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.5	102.3	103.1	104.5	105.3	106.4	1.0	4.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	99.4	100.0	100.8	101.4	102.4	103.0	103.1	104.2	104.7	.5	2.2

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	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Sept. 2007	
Wholesale trade	99.2	100.0	100.3	100.8	102.4	102.9	103.7	104.6	104.2	-0.4	1.8
Retail trade	99.5	100.0	100.6	101.2	101.9	102.7	102.9	103.9	105.1	1.2	3.1
Transportation and warehousing	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.0	101.6	102.2	102.8	104.0	104.5	.5	2.9
Utilities	99.5	100.0	107.8	109.3	110.1	110.4	102.8	104.7	105.0	.3	-4.6
Information	99.5	100.0	100.9	102.1	103.0	103.2	104.3	105.6	105.8	.2	2.7
Financial activities	99.2	100.0	101.2	101.8	102.1	102.5	104.2	104.6	105.4	.8	3.2
Finance and insurance	99.5	100.0	101.5	102.4	102.6	102.9	104.6	104.9	105.7	.8	3.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	98.6	100.0	99.8	99.3	100.2	100.8	102.2	103.0	104.1	1.1	3.9
Professional and business services	99.6	100.0	101.1	102.2	102.9	103.5	104.7	105.9	106.9	.9	3.9
Education and health services	99.3	100.0	101.0	101.8	103.2	104.1	105.1	105.7	106.9	1.1	3.6
Education services	99.6	100.0	100.7	101.5	103.2	104.2	104.5	104.9	106.7	1.7	3.4
Health care and social assistance	99.3	100.0	101.1	101.9	103.2	104.1	105.2	105.9	106.9	.9	3.6
Hospitals	99.2	100.0	101.3	102.0	103.2	103.9	105.0	105.6	106.5	.9	3.2
Leisure and hospitality	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.3	102.4	103.7	105.3	106.0	107.5	1.4	5.0
Accommodation and food services	99.5	100.0	100.5	101.4	102.5	104.0	105.8	106.4	108.1	1.6	5.5
Other services, except public administration	99.9	100.0	101.4	102.7	103.6	104.0	105.7	106.1	107.1	.9	3.4
State and local government workers	99.1	100.0	100.5	100.9	103.2	104.1	105.1	105.7	107.6	1.8	4.3
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	99.0	100.0	100.3	100.8	103.3	104.0	104.9	105.4	107.5	2.0	4.1
Professional and related	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.8	103.4	104.0	104.8	105.3	107.5	2.1	4.0
Sales and office	99.3	100.0	100.9	101.5	103.3	104.1	105.6	106.2	107.9	1.6	4.5
Office and administrative support	99.2	100.0	101.0	101.6	103.5	104.2	105.7	106.4	108.2	1.7	4.5
Service occupations	99.1	100.0	100.6	101.2	103.1	104.5	105.4	106.3	108.0	1.6	4.8
Workers by industry											
Education and health services	99.0	100.0	100.3	100.8	103.7	104.3	104.8	105.3	107.5	2.1	3.7
Education services	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.5	104.1	104.6	105.0	107.4	2.3	3.8
Schools	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.5	104.1	104.6	104.9	107.4	2.4	3.8
Elementary and secondary schools	98.8	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.6	104.2	104.7	105.0	107.4	2.3	3.7
Health care and social assistance	99.5	100.0	101.3	102.9	105.1	105.7	107.1	107.6	108.6	.9	3.3
Hospitals	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.3	103.3	104.3	105.6	106.3	107.5	1.1	4.1
Public administration [3]	99.0	100.0	100.6	101.2	102.4	103.8	105.6	106.6	108.0	1.3	5.5

[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	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Sept. 2007	
Civilian workers[1]	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.5	102.6	103.2	104.3	105.0	106.0	1.0	3.3
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	99.4	100.0	100.8	101.6	102.9	103.6	104.7	105.4	106.6	1.1	3.6
Management, business, and financial	99.6	100.0	101.2	102.0	102.7	103.1	104.7	105.4	106.4	.9	3.6
Professional and related	99.3	100.0	100.6	101.4	103.1	103.8	104.7	105.3	106.7	1.3	3.5
Sales and office	99.3	100.0	100.4	101.6	102.4	103.0	103.8	104.8	105.4	.6	2.9
Sales and related	99.2	100.0	99.8	101.3	102.0	102.5	102.7	103.9	104.3	.4	2.3
Office and administrative support	99.4	100.0	100.8	101.8	102.6	103.3	104.5	105.3	106.1	.8	3.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.7	103.4	104.3	105.1	106.3	1.1	3.5
Construction and extraction	99.3	100.0	100.7	101.9	102.9	103.7	104.6	105.7	106.6	.9	3.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair	99.5	100.0	100.6	101.6	102.6	103.1	103.8	104.4	105.8	1.3	3.1
Production, transportation, and material moving	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.2	101.9	102.5	103.2	103.9	104.7	.8	2.7
Production	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.2	101.8	102.3	103.2	103.6	104.3	.7	2.5
Transportation and material moving	99.7	100.0	100.5	101.2	102.1	102.7	103.3	104.2	105.1	.9	2.9
Service occupations	99.5	100.0	100.5	101.2	102.2	103.2	104.6	105.3	106.5	1.1	4.2
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.3	102.9	103.9	104.7	105.4	.7	3.0
Manufacturing	99.6	100.0	100.7	101.7	101.9	102.3	103.3	103.9	104.5	.6	2.6
Service-providing	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.5	102.7	103.3	104.3	105.1	106.2	1.0	3.4
Education and health services	99.1	100.0	100.4	101.1	103.1	103.8	104.4	104.9	106.6	1.6	3.4
Health care and social assistance	99.2	100.0	100.8	101.8	103.2	104.1	105.1	105.9	107.1	1.1	3.8
Hospitals	99.2	100.0	100.9	101.7	102.9	103.8	104.8	105.6	106.7	1.0	3.7
Nursing and residential care facilities	99.1	100.0	100.7	101.2	102.2	103.3	104.1	104.7	105.8	1.1	3.5
Education services	99.0	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.0	103.5	103.7	104.0	106.2	2.1	3.1
Elementary and secondary schools	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.3	102.9	103.4	103.6	103.8	106.0	2.1	3.0
Public administration[2]	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.1	102.0	103.5	104.5	105.2	106.4	1.1	4.3
Private industry workers	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.7	102.5	103.2	104.3	105.1	106.0	.9	3.4
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	99.6	100.0	101.1	102.0	103.0	103.6	104.9	105.8	106.7	.9	3.6
Management, business, and financial	99.5	100.0	101.3	102.2	102.8	103.1	104.7	105.5	106.3	.8	3.4
Professional and related	99.6	100.0	100.9	101.8	103.1	104.0	105.1	106.0	107.0	.9	3.8
Sales and office	99.3	100.0	100.4	101.6	102.4	103.0	103.8	104.8	105.3	.5	2.8
Sales and related	99.2	100.0	99.8	101.3	102.0	102.6	102.8	104.0	104.4	.4	2.4
Office and administrative support	99.4	100.0	100.9	101.9	102.6	103.3	104.5	105.4	106.0	.6	3.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.8	103.4	104.2	105.1	106.2	1.0	3.3
Construction and extraction	99.3	100.0	100.7	102.0	103.0	103.7	104.7	105.8	106.7	.9	3.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.6	102.6	103.0	103.7	104.2	105.6	1.3	2.9
Production, transportation, and material moving	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.2	101.8	102.4	103.1	103.8	104.5	.7	2.7
Production	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.2	101.7	102.2	103.1	103.6	104.2	.6	2.5
Transportation and material moving	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.2	102.0	102.6	103.2	104.1	105.0	.9	2.9
Service occupations	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.3	102.0	102.9	104.6	105.3	106.5	1.1	4.4
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.3	102.9	103.9	104.7	105.4	.7	3.0
Management, professional, and related	99.7	100.0	101.1	101.7	102.4	102.8	104.4	105.3	105.9	.6	3.4
Sales and office	99.7	100.0	99.8	103.4	102.2	103.1	103.4	104.1	104.7	.6	2.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.9	102.7	103.4	104.4	105.6	106.5	.9	3.7
Production, transportation, and material moving	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.3	101.9	102.4	103.2	103.7	104.4	.7	2.5
Construction	99.4	100.0	100.6	102.0	102.9	103.7	104.9	106.0	107.0	.9	4.0
Manufacturing	99.6	100.0	100.7	101.7	101.9	102.3	103.3	103.9	104.5	.6	2.6
Management, professional, and related	99.9	100.0	101.1	101.5	102.2	102.3	103.8	104.6	105.0	.4	2.7
Sales and office	100.0	100.0	99.5	103.8	101.1	102.0	102.4	103.2	103.9	.7	2.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	99.1	100.0	100.9	101.7	102.3	103.0	103.8	104.3	105.0	.7	2.6
Production, transportation, and material moving	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.3	101.8	102.3	103.1	103.6	104.2	.6	2.4
Service-providing industries	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.6	103.3	104.4	105.3	106.1	.8	3.4
Management, professional, and related	99.6	100.0	101.1	102.0	103.1	103.7	105.0	105.9	106.8	.8	3.6
Sales and office	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.4	102.4	102.9	103.8	104.9	105.4	.5	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.8	103.0	103.4	103.9	104.3	105.7	1.3	2.6
Production, transportation, and material moving	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.0	101.7	102.4	103.0	104.0	104.6	.6	2.9
Service occupations	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.3	102.0	102.9	104.6	105.3	106.6	1.2	4.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	99.5	100.0	100.4	100.9	102.1	102.7	103.2	104.3	104.6	.3	2.4

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2005		2006				2007			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Sept. 2007	
Wholesale trade	99.0	100.0	100.2	100.7	102.7	103.0	103.8	104.8	104.0	-0.8	1.3
Retail trade	99.6	100.0	100.5	100.9	101.9	102.8	103.1	104.2	105.1	.9	3.1
Transportation and warehousing	99.9	100.0	100.1	100.7	101.4	101.9	102.5	103.7	104.1	.4	2.7
Utilities	99.5	100.0	100.8	102.1	103.0	103.5	104.3	105.5	106.1	.6	3.0
Information	99.3	100.0	101.0	101.7	102.6	102.4	103.8	104.9	105.2	.3	2.5
Financial activities	99.4	100.0	101.3	102.3	102.5	102.8	104.7	104.9	106.0	1.0	3.4
Finance and insurance	99.7	100.0	101.6	102.8	102.9	103.2	105.4	105.5	106.5	.9	3.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	98.3	100.0	99.8	99.9	100.8	101.4	101.6	102.4	103.6	1.2	2.8
Professional and business services	99.7	100.0	101.0	102.3	103.0	103.5	104.8	105.9	106.7	.8	3.6
Education and health services	99.3	100.0	100.7	101.6	103.0	104.0	104.8	105.6	106.9	1.2	3.8
Education services	99.7	100.0	100.7	101.4	103.1	104.1	104.2	104.6	106.4	1.7	3.2
Health care and social assistance	99.2	100.0	100.7	101.6	103.0	103.9	104.9	105.8	107.0	1.1	3.9
Hospitals	99.1	100.0	100.9	101.8	102.9	103.7	104.6	105.4	106.5	1.0	3.5
Leisure and hospitality	99.5	100.0	100.6	101.3	102.3	103.7	105.7	106.4	108.1	1.6	5.7
Accommodation and food services	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.3	102.2	103.8	106.0	106.5	108.4	1.8	6.1
Other services, except public administration	99.8	100.0	101.3	102.6	103.4	103.8	105.7	106.1	107.3	1.1	3.8
State and local government workers	99.1	100.0	100.3	100.8	102.8	103.5	104.1	104.6	106.4	1.7	3.5
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	99.0	100.0	100.2	100.7	102.9	103.5	104.0	104.3	106.3	1.9	3.3
Professional and related	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.7	103.0	103.6	103.9	104.2	106.3	2.0	3.2
Sales and office	99.4	100.0	100.6	101.2	102.6	103.2	104.5	104.8	106.3	1.4	3.6
Office and administrative support	99.3	100.0	100.7	101.4	102.7	103.4	104.7	105.0	106.5	1.4	3.7
Service occupations	99.3	100.0	100.3	100.8	102.4	103.9	104.5	105.2	106.5	1.2	4.0
Workers by industry											
Education and health services	99.0	100.0	100.2	100.7	103.1	103.6	104.0	104.2	106.3	2.0	3.1
Education services	98.9	100.0	100.1	100.4	103.0	103.4	103.7	103.9	106.1	2.1	3.0
Schools	98.9	100.0	100.1	100.4	103.0	103.4	103.6	103.9	106.1	2.1	3.0
Elementary and secondary schools	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.3	103.0	103.4	103.6	103.8	106.0	2.1	2.9
Health care and social assistance	99.4	100.0	101.0	103.0	104.8	105.5	106.6	107.2	108.2	.9	3.2
Hospitals	99.4	100.0	100.9	101.4	103.1	104.4	105.7	106.5	107.6	1.0	4.4
Public administration [2]	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.1	102.0	103.5	104.5	105.2	106.4	1.1	4.3

[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	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Sept. 2007	
Civilian workers	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.6	102.8	103.6	104.0	105.1	106.1	1.0	3.2
Private industry workers	99.7	100.0	101.0	101.7	102.5	103.1	103.2	104.3	105.0	.7	2.4
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	99.8	100.0	101.3	101.8	102.8	103.4	103.8	104.9	105.6	.7	2.7
Sales and office	99.3	100.0	100.8	101.6	102.0	102.9	103.4	104.3	105.2	.9	3.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	99.8	100.0	101.1	102.7	103.5	104.0	103.4	104.8	105.3	.5	1.7
Production, transportation, and material moving	100.0	100.0	100.1	101.0	101.6	102.0	101.2	102.4	102.7	.3	1.1
Service occupations	99.5	100.0	101.5	102.2	103.0	103.6	104.2	105.1	106.0	.9	2.9
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	100.4	100.0	99.6	100.4	101.3	101.7	100.9	102.2	102.4	.2	1.1
Manufacturing	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.7	100.5	100.8	99.6	101.0	100.7	-.3	.2
Service-providing	99.4	100.0	101.5	102.3	103.0	103.7	104.1	105.2	106.0	.8	2.9
State and local government workers	99.0	100.0	100.7	101.3	104.1	105.2	107.0	108.0	110.3	2.1	6.0

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	
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Sept. 2007	
COMPENSATION											
Workers by bargaining status[1]											
Union	99.6	100.0	100.5	101.8	102.4	103.0	102.7	103.9	104.4	0.5	2.0
Goods-producing	99.6	100.0	99.9	101.2	101.8	102.2	101.5	102.8	103.1	.3	1.3
Manufacturing	99.7	100.0	99.3	100.1	100.5	100.8	99.2	100.0	100.0	.0	-.5
Service-providing	99.6	100.0	101.0	102.2	102.9	103.6	103.7	104.7	105.4	.7	2.4
Nonunion	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.7	102.6	103.2	104.2	105.1	105.9	.8	3.2
Goods-producing	99.9	100.0	100.5	101.4	102.0	102.5	103.3	104.2	104.8	.6	2.7
Manufacturing	99.8	100.0	100.3	101.3	101.7	102.1	102.8	103.7	104.1	.4	2.4
Service-providing	99.4	100.0	101.0	101.8	102.7	103.4	104.4	105.3	106.2	.9	3.4
Workers by region[1]											
Northeast	99.2	100.0	100.9	101.8	102.5	103.3	104.0	105.1	106.2	1.0	3.6
South	99.7	100.0	101.0	101.6	102.8	103.5	104.3	105.3	106.1	.8	3.2
Midwest	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.7	102.3	102.8	103.3	104.2	104.6	.4	2.2
West	99.7	100.0	100.6	101.8	102.5	103.0	104.2	104.9	105.7	.8	3.1
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers by bargaining status[1]											
Union	99.5	100.0	100.3	101.2	101.7	102.3	102.8	103.7	104.4	.7	2.7
Goods-producing	99.2	100.0	100.5	101.6	101.9	102.3	102.7	103.6	104.3	.7	2.4
Manufacturing	99.0	100.0	100.6	101.2	101.4	101.7	102.0	102.5	102.9	.4	1.5
Service-providing	99.7	100.0	100.1	100.9	101.6	102.2	102.9	103.8	104.6	.8	3.0
Nonunion	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.8	102.7	103.3	104.5	105.3	106.2	.9	3.4
Goods-producing	99.6	100.0	100.7	101.9	102.4	103.0	104.2	105.0	105.8	.8	3.3
Manufacturing	99.8	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.0	102.5	103.6	104.2	104.9	.7	2.8
Service-providing	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.7	103.4	104.6	105.4	106.3	.9	3.5
Workers by region[1]											
Northeast	99.2	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.5	103.1	104.0	105.0	106.1	1.0	3.5
South	99.7	100.0	101.0	101.6	102.9	103.6	104.6	105.6	106.5	.9	3.5
Midwest	99.4	100.0	100.4	101.4	102.0	102.6	103.6	104.4	105.0	.6	2.9
West	99.6	100.0	100.7	102.1	102.7	103.2	104.8	105.4	106.2	.8	3.4

[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.

35. National Compensation Survey: Health insurance benefits in private industry by access, particpation, and selected series, 2003–07

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.

35. Continued—National Compensation Survey: Health insurance benefits in private industry by access, particpation, and selected series, 2003–07

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 estalishments 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.

36. National Compensation Survey: Percent of workers in private industry with access to selected benefits, 2003–07

Benefit	Year				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Life insurance	50	51	52	52	58
Short-term disabilty 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	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.[p]
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period	22	20	3	1	0	0	1	2	3	0	2	1	1	5	3
In effect during period	24	23	5	5	3	2	2	3	4	0	2	1	1	6	3
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands)	99.6	70.1	15.0	1.9	.0	.0	2.8	7.8	5.5	.0	4.0	1.1	1.0	108.3	41.7
In effect during period (in thousands)	102.2	191.0	19.9	20.6	16.3	3.7	4.6	9.6	12.0	.0	4.0	1.1	1.0	108.3	41.7
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands)	1,736.1	2,687.5	342.7	349.2	326.0	58.8	73.4	142.8	101.1	.0	19.6	6.6	9.0	261.5	73.9
Percent of estimated working time [1]	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.01	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	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items	195.3	201.6	201.8	201.5	201.8	202.416	203.499	205.352	206.686	207.949	208.352	208.299	207.917	208.490	208.936
All items (1967 = 100)	585.0	603.9	604.6	603.6	604.5	606.348	609.594	615.145	619.140	622.921	624.129	623.970	622.827	624.543	625.879
Food and beverages	191.2	195.7	197.5	197.2	197.4	199.198	200.402	200.869	201.292	202.225	202.885	203.533	204.289	205.279	206.124
Food	190.7	195.2	197.1	196.8	197.0	198.812	200.000	200.403	200.820	201.791	202.441	203.121	203.885	204.941	205.796
Food at home	189.8	193.1	195.1	194.3	194.3	196.671	198.193	198.766	199.020	200.334	200.950	201.401	202.126	203.193	204.333
Cereals and bakery products	209.0	212.8	214.6	214.5	214.8	216.276	219.041	218.458	220.494	220.939	222.605	223.297	223.981	223.372	224.691
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	184.7	186.6	188.1	188.4	188.6	189.609	190.491	192.508	193.665	195.886	197.175	196.690	197.204	198.323	198.474
Dairy and related products[1]	182.4	181.4	182.0	180.6	181.0	183.453	183.779	185.724	185.821	187.266	191.435	197.899	201.739	203.541	205.319
Fruits and vegetables	241.4	252.9	261.6	256.8	257.2	262.949	268.565	263.910	261.967	264.710	258.337	254.616	252.845	259.100	263.648
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	144.4	147.4	148.3	148.9	148.5	151.127	151.716	153.894	151.799	152.869	153.104	153.384	154.791	155.007	155.545
Other foods at home	167.0	169.6	170.1	169.2	168.7	170.878	171.483	171.819	172.633	172.657	173.790	174.440	174.686	174.201	174.695
Sugar and sweets	165.2	171.5	172.5	172.7	172.4	175.151	174.300	174.633	175.932	175.453	176.665	178.235	178.256	178.172	177.236
Fats and oils	167.7	168.0	169.1	168.1	166.7	170.152	171.667	170.851	169.817	171.495	171.581	173.691	174.251	174.105	176.050
Other foods	182.5	185.0	185.2	184.0	183.5	185.499	186.358	186.962	188.103	187.921	189.353	189.518	189.781	189.076	189.695
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	111.3	113.9	113.7	113.8	115.1	114.655	114.939	114.331	115.310	114.692	116.101	115.017	116.072	114.628	114.850
Food away from home[1]	193.4	199.4	201.1	201.6	202.2	203.171	203.909	204.082	204.725	205.233	205.934	206.931	207.756	208.805	209.275
Other food away from home[1,2]	131.3	136.6	138.0	138.6	139.1	140.919	141.626	141.366	143.155	143.160	143.157	144.785	145.376	146.752	146.074
Alcoholic beverages	195.9	200.7	201.9	201.6	201.1	202.968	204.385	205.663	206.166	206.599	207.383	207.624	208.264	208.408	209.126
Housing	195.7	203.2	204.4	204.5	204.8	206.057	207.177	208.080	208.541	208.902	210.649	211.286	211.098	210.865	210.701
Shelter	224.4	232.1	234.8	234.9	235.1	236.504	237.972	238.980	239.735	239.877	240.980	242.067	242.238	241.990	242.405
Rent of primary residence	217.3	225.1	228.0	228.9	230.0	230.806	231.739	232.495	232.980	233.549	234.071	234.732	235.311	236.058	237.135
Lodging away from home	130.3	136.0	135.7	130.7	127.7	133.633	139.160	142.247	144.832	144.112	148.622	153.016	150.236	144.480	143.172
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	230.2	238.2	241.3	242.1	242.8	243.345	244.020	244.602	244.993	245.236	245.690	246.149	246.815	247.487	248.075
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	117.6	116.5	116.2	118.3	117.1	117.417	117.320	117.333	117.559	116.386	117.106	116.577	116.926	116.783	116.640
Fuels and utilities	179.0	194.7	190.1	190.6	192.6	194.378	194.890	196.414	196.393	198.574	206.199	206.140	204.334	204.264	200.836
Fuels	161.6	177.1	171.5	172.1	174.2	175.718	176.092	177.635	177.515	179.798	188.040	187.624	185.453	185.306	181.509
Fuel oil and other fuels	208.6	234.9	227.9	227.2	233.2	227.930	231.800	236.863	240.090	241.473	241.589	245.680	246.542	252.580	261.745
Gas (piped) and electricity	166.5	182.1	176.4	177.0	179.0	181.064	181.232	182.624	182.283	184.737	193.911	193.184	190.710	190.158	185.337
Household furnishings and operations	126.1	127.0	127.4	127.2	127.0	127.093	127.495	127.655	127.423	127.309	127.361	126.894	126.520	126.193	126.233
Apparel	119.5	119.5	123.3	121.7	118.6	115.988	119.017	122.582	122.934	121.452	117.225	113.500	114.439	119.535	121.846
Men's and boys' apparel	116.1	114.1	116.4	115.6	113.2	110.327	111.233	113.685	115.190	114.342	110.869	109.568	109.032	112.380	114.953
Women's and girls' apparel	110.8	110.7	116.4	113.9	110.2	105.891	110.871	116.911	117.118	114.444	107.826	101.291	103.237	110.973	113.402
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	116.7	116.5	119.4	117.6	114.1	112.444	115.416	117.996	115.489	113.632	111.546	108.759	110.221	113.611	117.149
Footwear	122.6	123.5	125.6	124.5	123.0	120.915	121.930	123.505	123.672	123.041	120.602	119.375	120.329	123.183	124.675
Transportation	173.9	180.9	174.8	173.9	175.4	174.463	174.799	180.346	185.231	189.961	189.064	187.690	184.480	184.532	184.952
Private transportation	170.2	177.0	170.7	170.0	171.8	170.562	170.775	176.468	181.478	186.376	185.175	183.619	180.408	180.586	180.919
New and used motor vehicles[2]	95.6	95.6	95.2	94.9	94.8	94.840	94.591	94.493	94.307	93.981	93.842	93.961	94.121	93.985	94.201
New vehicles	137.9	137.6	136.8	136.8	137.1	137.603	137.340	137.228	136.963	136.295	135.820	135.415	135.204	134.927	135.344
Used cars and trucks[1]	139.4	140.0	139.3	137.3	136.2	135.257	134.597	134.382	134.363	134.481	135.067	136.024	137.138	137.142	136.950
Motor fuel	195.7	221.0	193.8	191.4	199.3	193.900	195.377	220.515	242.944	265.781	260.655	252.909	238.194	239.104	239.048
Gasoline (all types)	194.7	219.9	192.7	190.3	198.1	192.806	194.282	219.473	241.897	264.830	259.686	251.883	237.108	237.993	237.819
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	111.9	117.3	118.9	119.5	119.5	119.759	120.196	120.485	120.714	120.990	120.885	121.514	121.730	122.292	123.017
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	206.9	215.6	218.5	218.5	218.8	219.262	220.530	221.160	221.508	221.999	222.553	223.487	224.019	224.302	224.939
Public transportation	217.3	226.6	226.9	220.4	217.8	221.403	224.061	225.893	227.567	228.251	233.389	235.767	233.112	230.694	232.725
Medical care	323.2	336.2	339.3	340.1	340.1	343.510	346.457	347.172	348.225	349.087	349.510	351.643	352.961	353.723	355.653
Medical care commodities	276.0	285.9	288.1	286.6	285.9	288.088	287.703	286.940	288.349	288.661	288.508	290.257	291.164	291.340	292.161
Medical care services	336.7	350.6	354.0	355.6	356.0	359.757	363.908	365.164	366.070	367.127	367.758	370.008	371.461	372.432	374.750
Professional services	281.7	289.3	291.4	291.9	292.4	295.219	298.393	298.990	299.248	299.700	300.052	301.131	302.259	302.410	303.532
Hospital and related services	439.9	468.1	474.2	477.7	477.2	482.258	487.881	490.104	492.110	494.122	494.916	499.400	501.026	504.206	510.006
Recreation[2]	109.4	110.9	111.2	111.2	110.8	111.012	111.174	111.244	111.481	111.659	111.563	111.347	111.139	111.400	111.753
Video and audio[1,2]	104.2	104.6	104.1	103.7	102.8	102.784	103.144	102.886	103.181	103.560	103.416	102.779	102.311	102.759	103.157
Education and communication[2]	113.7	116.8	118.5	118.1	118.0	117.815	117.971	118.231	118.301	118.787	118.734	119.025	120.311	121.273	121.557
Education[2]	152.7	162.1	167.1	167.4	167.6	167.624	167.927	168.114	168.152	168.403	168.601	169.490	172.873	175.486	176.339
Educational books and supplies	365.6	388.9	398.4	398.5	399.5	405.668	407.809	413.665	414.217	414.694	415.635	418.394	427.425	430.114	431.432
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	440.9	468.1	482.9	483.7	484.0	483.705	484.459	484.532	484.601	485.337	485.868	488.382	498.071	505.924	508.449
Communication[1,2]	84.7	84.1	84.0	83.3	83.1	82.778	82.845	83.122	83.203	83.772	83.594	83.553	83.655	83.690	83.659
Information and information processing[1,2]	82.6	81.7	81.5	80.8	80.6	80.246	80.311	80.601	80.683	81.151	80.880	80.840	80.944	80.976	80.946
Telephone services[1,2]	94.9	95.8	96.8	96.5	96.8	96.898	97.096	97.514	97.617	98.491	98.485	98.570	98.813	98.882	99.031
Information and information processing other than telephone services[1,4]	13.6	12.5	11.9	11.4	11.2	10.900	10.853	10.860	10.869	10.787	10.597	10.528	10.487	10.477	10.385
Personal computers and peripheral equipment[1,2]	12.8	10.8	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.259	10.174	10.191	10.172	9.971	9.700	9.601	9.524	9.455	9.324
Other goods and services	313.4	321.7	324.3	324.3	326.7	329.198	330.459	331.144	331.743	332.785	333.378	333.415	333.325	334.801	335.680
Tobacco and smoking products	502.8	519.9	521.1	519.4	527.3	543.477	548.896	550.021	547.663	549.703	552.314	553.987	555.217	559.636	560.626
Personal care[1]	185.6	190.2	192.0	192.2	193.3	193.560	193.987	194.390	195.058	195.641	195.835	195.704	195.521	196.202	196.763
Personal care products[1]	154.4	155.8	156.6	156.1	159.0	157.699	158.038	158.592	158.657	158.594	158.771	158.457	157.788	157.643	158.381
Personal care services[1]	203.9	209.7	211.7	212.3	212.5	214.045	214.616	215.091	215.380	216.228	215.860	216.720	217.028	217.589	217.887

See footnotes at end of table.

38. Continued—Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers
U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2006			2007									
	2005	2006	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Miscellaneous personal services	303.0	313.6	317.6	318.2	318.7	320.047	320.725	321.299	323.321	324.661	325.259	324.579	325.566	327.783	328.056
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	160.2	164.0	162.5	161.8	162.1	161.978	162.890	165.710	167.777	169.767	168.921	167.938	166.955	167.952	168.664
Food and beverages	191.2	195.7	197.5	197.2	197.4	199.198	200.402	200.869	201.292	202.225	202.885	203.533	204.289	205.279	206.124
Commodities less food and beverages	142.5	145.9	143.0	142.1	142.5	141.529	142.290	146.037	148.749	151.136	149.669	148.016	146.317	147.289	147.924
Nondurables less food and beverages	168.4	176.7	171.2	169.7	170.9	168.788	170.479	178.548	184.555	190.075	187.249	183.947	180.480	182.902	184.091
Apparel	119.5	119.5	123.3	121.7	118.6	115.988	119.017	122.582	122.934	121.452	117.225	113.500	114.439	119.535	121.846
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	202.6	216.3	205.0	203.5	207.3	205.498	206.395	217.451	227.113	237.116	235.097	231.983	225.694	226.509	227.026
Durables	115.3	114.5	113.8	113.5	113.3	113.263	113.210	113.163	112.989	112.637	112.375	112.177	112.036	111.746	111.889
Services	230.1	238.9	240.9	240.9	241.2	242.540	243.793	244.671	245.265	245.793	247.450	248.331	248.555	248.700	248.878
Rent of shelter[3]	233.7	241.9	244.7	244.7	245.0	246.476	248.024	249.087	249.877	250.055	251.200	252.358	252.530	252.272	252.713
Transportation services	225.7	230.8	232.3	231.5	230.8	231.367	232.077	232.200	232.217	231.777	233.202	234.632	234.563	234.322	235.458
Other services	268.4	277.5	281.2	281.1	280.9	281.282	281.864	282.431	283.271	284.541	284.656	284.859	286.492	288.469	289.307
Special indexes:															
All items less food	196.0	202.7	202.6	202.3	202.6	203.035	204.101	206.195	207.680	208.991	209.353	209.179	208.607	209.100	209.478
All items less shelter	186.1	191.9	191.2	190.7	191.1	191.328	192.272	194.482	196.062	197.783	197.913	197.408	196.803	197.708	198.171
All items less medical care	188.7	194.7	194.9	194.5	194.8	195.295	196.298	198.179	199.512	200.779	201.178	201.042	200.598	201.159	201.544
Commodities less food	144.5	148.0	145.1	144.3	144.7	143.775	144.558	148.240	150.894	153.228	151.825	150.225	148.591	149.541	150.180
Nondurables less food	170.1	178.2	173.1	171.7	172.7	170.878	172.552	180.197	185.861	191.064	188.463	185.382	182.170	184.450	185.610
Nondurables less food and apparel	201.2	213.9	203.8	202.5	205.8	204.403	205.347	215.400	224.126	233.150	231.414	228.641	223.057	223.802	224.338
Nondurables	180.2	186.7	184.8	183.8	184.5	184.284	185.751	190.212	193.570	196.916	195.749	194.326	192.869	194.616	195.646
Services less rent of shelter[3]	243.2	253.3	254.4	254.6	254.9	256.164	257.147	257.864	258.261	259.262	261.677	262.284	262.588	263.243	263.109
Services less medical care services	221.2	229.6	231.5	231.5	231.7	232.892	233.963	234.809	235.378	235.870	237.565	238.357	238.507	238.604	238.657
Energy	177.1	196.9	181.3	180.4	185.2	183.567	184.451	196.929	207.265	219.071	221.088	217.274	209.294	209.637	207.588
All items less energy	198.7	203.7	205.6	205.3	205.1	205.993	207.106	207.850	208.243	208.400	208.636	208.980	209.399	210.000	210.714
All items less food and energy	200.9	205.9	207.8	207.6	207.3	208.009	209.112	209.923	210.311	210.316	210.474	210.756	211.111	211.628	212.318
Commodities less food and energy	140.3	140.6	141.2	140.6	139.9	139.628	140.305	141.056	140.995	140.518	139.589	138.757	138.895	139.828	140.501
Energy commodities	197.4	223.0	196.9	194.6	202.4	196.983	198.617	222.620	243.957	265.562	260.739	253.696	239.885	241.120	241.642
Services less energy	236.6	244.7	247.5	247.5	247.5	248.836	250.199	251.026	251.714	252.050	252.955	253.998	254.491	254.706	255.385
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items	191.0	197.1	197.0	196.8	197.2	197.559	198.544	200.612	202.130	203.661	203.906	203.700	203.199	203.889	204.338
All items (1967 = 100)	568.9	587.2	586.7	586.1	587.3	588.467	591.403	597.561	602.083	606.643	607.374	606.759	605.267	607.324	608.662
Food and beverages	190.5	194.9	196.7	196.5	196.5	198.280	199.540	200.056	200.488	201.478	202.185	202.823	203.610	204.584	205.428
Food	190.1	194.4	196.2	196.0	196.1	197.886	199.111	199.589	200.009	201.043	201.722	202.409	203.207	204.241	205.082
Food at home	188.9	192.2	194.2	193.4	193.2	195.531	197.044	197.735	197.989	199.355	200.059	200.569	201.321	202.351	203.442
Cereals and bakery products	208.9	213.1	214.9	214.9	215.2	216.416	219.191	218.799	220.926	221.259	223.009	223.663	224.220	223.895	224.897
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	184.7	186.1	187.5	188.0	188.0	189.119	189.996	192.013	193.089	195.331	196.660	196.323	196.844	197.980	198.146
Dairy and related products[1]	182.2	180.9	181.4	179.9	180.3	182.711	183.185	185.095	185.326	186.948	191.235	198.027	201.598	203.464	205.100
Fruits and vegetables	238.9	251.0	260.8	255.1	254.7	260.176	266.159	261.627	260.068	262.669	256.565	252.703	251.575	257.223	261.774
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	143.7	146.7	147.7	148.3	147.8	150.620	150.968	153.329	150.995	152.173	152.501	152.829	154.152	154.501	154.873
Other foods at home	166.5	169.1	169.5	168.7	168.1	170.242	170.861	171.183	171.898	172.024	173.049	173.727	173.997	173.463	174.215
Sugar and sweets	164.3	170.5	171.4	171.3	171.3	173.929	173.081	173.248	174.459	174.084	175.073	176.736	176.664	176.458	176.248
Fats and oils	167.8	168.7	169.8	168.9	167.3	170.559	172.380	172.005	170.574	172.401	172.222	174.109	174.872	175.039	176.683
Other foods	182.8	185.2	185.3	184.3	183.7	185.681	186.473	187.026	188.165	188.049	189.456	189.667	189.941	189.110	189.987
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	111.8	114.2	113.8	114.1	115.3	114.759	115.151	114.402	115.432	115.035	116.366	115.355	116.348	114.584	115.378
Food away from home[1]	193.3	199.1	200.8	201.4	202.0	202.905	203.689	203.838	204.519	205.046	205.691	206.657	207.533	208.578	209.037
Other food away from home[1,2]	131.1	136.2	137.5	138.3	138.7	140.499	141.274	141.119	142.991	143.031	143.018	144.439	144.938	145.783	144.764
Alcoholic beverages	195.8	200.6	201.8	201.9	201.1	202.821	204.616	205.729	206.342	206.636	207.767	207.647	208.253	208.286	209.176
Housing	191.2	198.5	199.6	199.9	200.5	201.509	202.370	203.203	203.588	204.033	205.711	206.183	206.054	206.050	205.916
Shelter	217.5	224.8	227.5	227.8	228.3	229.359	230.472	231.315	231.957	232.181	233.040	233.848	234.169	234.275	234.812
Rent of primary residence	216.5	224.2	227.1	228.0	229.1	229.921	230.860	231.634	232.126	232.690	233.188	233.855	234.457	235.175	236.259
Lodging away from home[2]	130.0	135.3	134.7	129.3	127.1	132.607	138.083	141.335	144.370	143.880	148.948	153.107	149.919	143.727	142.666
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	208.8	216.0	218.8	219.5	220.1	220.602	221.185	221.704	222.062	222.264	222.671	223.093	223.693	224.321	224.811
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	117.9	116.8	116.6	118.6	117.4	117.748	117.622	117.653	117.945	116.828	117.503	116.912	117.287	117.142	116.982
Fuels and utilities	177.9	193.1	188.1	188.9	190.9	192.895	193.330	194.963	194.974	197.052	204.396	204.272	202.397	202.304	198.796
Fuels	159.7	174.4	168.7	169.4	171.5	173.352	173.654	175.303	175.223	177.372	185.178	184.725	182.518	182.357	178.539
Fuel oil and other fuels	208.1	234.0	226.6	226.3	232.2	226.971	231.136	236.103	239.516	241.052	241.249	245.633	246.382	252.684	261.972
Gas (piped) and electricity	165.4	180.2	174.3	175.1	177.1	179.457	179.550	181.092	180.803	183.103	191.771	191.010	188.511	187.963	183.172
Household furnishings and operations	121.8	122.6	122.8	122.8	122.6	122.623	122.962	123.134	122.881	122.786	122.826	122.550	122.190	121.820	122.039
Apparel	119.1	119.1	123.1	121.8	118.6	115.315	118.211	122.021	122.475	120.931	116.389	113.157	114.146	118.986	121.536
Men's and boys' apparel	115.6	114.0	116.4	115.8	113.0	109.762	111.079	113.921	115.103	113.986	110.739	109.580	108.556	111.981	114.710
Women's and girls' apparel	110.4	110.3	115.9	114.2	110.4	105.697	110.214	116.275	116.826	114.316	107.422	101.709	103.960	110.847	113.623
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	119.3	118.6	121.8	120.5	116.8	114.948	118.037	120.167	117.530	115.555	113.427	110.906	112.879	115.896	119.670
Footwear	121.8	123.1	125.2	124.2	122.6	120.506	121.679	122.870	123.339	122.983	120.367	119.278	119.831	122.846	124.372
Transportation	173.0	180.3	173.7	172.7	174.4	173.182	173.518	179.541	184.930	190.265	189.205	187.606	184.147	184.361	184.639
Private transportation	170.3	177.5	170.7	169.9	171.7	170.321	170.588	176.695	182.156	187.595	186.374	184.684	181.218	181.495	181.717
New and used motor vehicles[2]	94.7	94.7	94.3	93.9	93.7	93.709	93.459	93.365	93.234	93.000	92.917	93.042	93.229	93.118	93.268

See footnotes at end of table.

38. Continued—Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity or service group

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2006			2007									
	2005	2006	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
New vehicles	138.9	138.6	137.8	137.9	138.2	138.722	138.451	138.315	138.077	137.535	137.060	136.663	136.414	136.129	136.509
Used cars and trucks [1]	140.3	140.8	140.1	138.1	137.0	136.063	135.411	135.203	135.192	135.320	135.917	136.880	137.999	137.996	137.798
Motor fuel	196.3	221.6	194.4	192.0	199.8	194.278	195.934	221.011	243.574	266.737	261.679	253.893	239.097	240.271	240.040
Gasoline (all types)	195.4	220.7	193.4	191.0	198.8	193.262	194.923	220.052	242.613	265.874	260.799	252.957	238.100	239.252	238.906
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	111.5	116.9	118.6	119.2	119.2	119.464	119.897	120.170	120.367	120.709	120.666	121.350	121.584	122.144	122.830
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	209.3	218.1	221.1	221.1	221.4	221.769	223.054	223.683	224.086	224.623	225.172	226.090	226.636	226.881	227.472
Public transportation	215.5	225.0	225.6	219.7	217.4	220.809	223.338	224.973	226.521	227.024	231.549	233.390	231.082	229.148	231.182
Medical care	322.8	335.7	338.9	339.8	340.0	343.138	346.191	346.946	348.109	348.801	349.145	351.346	352.704	353.571	355.719
Medical care commodities	269.2	279.0	281.0	279.7	279.1	281.098	280.597	279.762	281.216	281.502	280.862	282.662	283.379	283.712	284.517
Medical care services	337.3	351.1	354.6	356.3	356.7	360.251	364.519	365.827	366.870	367.696	368.384	370.696	372.261	373.306	375.899
Professional services	284.3	291.7	293.6	294.2	294.7	297.335	300.720	301.339	301.599	301.979	302.346	303.481	304.677	304.841	306.072
Hospital and related services	436.1	463.6	469.9	473.9	473.0	477.603	482.895	485.074	487.336	488.523	489.292	493.563	495.191	498.533	505.077
Recreation [2]	106.8	108.2	108.4	108.5	108.1	108.281	108.484	108.461	108.680	108.905	108.681	108.403	108.179	108.495	108.793
Video and audio [1,2]	103.4	103.9	103.5	103.3	102.4	102.334	102.653	102.363	102.690	103.137	103.001	102.358	101.923	102.427	102.833
Education and communication [2]	111.4	113.9	115.4	114.9	114.8	114.703	114.870	115.161	115.280	115.830	115.746	115.980	116.981	117.707	117.891
Education [2]	151.0	160.3	165.2	165.4	165.5	165.789	166.144	166.341	166.441	166.667	166.758	167.527	170.635	173.060	173.700
Educational books and supplies	367.1	390.7	400.9	401.0	402.0	409.068	411.130	417.027	417.583	417.791	418.705	421.529	431.089	433.670	434.800
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	427.1	453.3	467.4	468.0	468.3	468.417	469.284	469.224	469.472	470.148	470.329	472.395	480.960	488.199	490.061
Communication [1,2]	86.4	86.0	86.1	85.4	85.2	85.030	85.112	85.408	85.523	86.140	85.999	86.015	86.148	86.184	86.182
Information and information processing [1,2]	84.9	84.3	84.4	83.7	83.5	83.256	83.337	83.645	83.760	84.304	84.095	84.111	84.248	84.283	84.282
Telephone services [1,2]	95.0	95.9	96.9	96.7	96.9	97.045	97.233	97.625	97.738	98.610	98.603	98.721	98.964	99.024	99.149
Information and information processing other than telephone services [1,4]	14.2	13.0	12.4	11.9	11.6	11.321	11.272	11.292	11.322	11.243	11.062	11.001	10.965	10.958	10.877
Personal computers and peripheral equipment [1,2]	12.6	10.7	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.081	9.997	10.040	10.036	9.843	9.583	9.495	9.421	9.348	9.229
Other goods and services	322.2	330.9	333.1	332.9	335.7	339.084	340.917	341.719	342.057	343.096	343.939	344.221	344.214	345.800	346.742
Tobacco and smoking products	504.2	521.6	522.7	521.1	528.6	544.568	550.097	551.161	548.812	550.888	553.538	555.366	556.517	561.092	562.134
Personal care [1]	184.0	188.3	189.9	190.0	191.1	191.311	191.922	192.411	193.075	193.595	193.858	193.792	193.598	194.160	194.769
Personal care products [1]	154.5	155.7	156.5	156.0	158.6	157.505	157.992	158.528	158.578	158.566	158.739	158.445	157.813	157.654	158.408
Personal care services [1]	204.2	209.8	211.9	212.5	212.7	214.254	214.773	215.318	215.658	216.489	216.174	217.040	217.354	217.822	218.149
Miscellaneous personal services	303.4	314.1	317.9	318.5	318.7	319.885	321.269	322.090	324.252	325.617	326.572	326.135	327.235	329.329	329.706
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	161.4	165.7	163.8	163.1	163.5	163.212	164.171	167.350	169.746	172.126	171.216	170.252	169.122	170.141	170.865
Food and beverages	190.5	194.9	196.7	196.5	196.5	198.280	199.540	200.056	200.488	201.478	202.185	202.823	203.610	204.584	205.428
Commodities less food and beverages	144.7	148.7	145.3	144.4	145.0	143.764	144.567	148.836	152.034	154.964	153.367	151.724	149.781	150.795	151.448
Nondurables less food and beverages	173.2	182.6	176.0	174.6	176.1	173.542	175.371	184.604	191.650	198.237	195.053	191.603	187.515	189.981	191.230
Apparel	119.1	119.1	123.1	121.8	118.6	115.315	118.211	122.021	122.475	120.931	116.389	113.157	114.146	118.986	121.536
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	210.6	226.1	212.7	211.2	215.7	213.546	214.738	227.564	238.898	250.737	248.347	244.695	237.329	238.345	238.798
Durables	115.1	114.6	113.9	113.6	113.3	113.270	113.178	113.107	112.945	112.686	112.485	112.425	112.362	112.114	112.241
Services	225.7	234.1	235.8	236.2	236.6	237.761	238.783	239.586	240.106	240.672	242.241	242.901	243.118	243.436	243.572
Rent of shelter [3]	209.5	216.6	219.3	219.5	220.0	221.062	222.150	222.970	223.590	223.833	224.655	225.455	225.760	225.867	226.393
Transporatation services	225.9	230.6	232.2	231.9	231.4	231.783	232.362	232.332	232.218	231.542	232.623	233.737	233.831	233.868	234.848
Other services	260.0	268.2	271.4	271.2	270.9	271.323	271.921	272.474	273.342	274.697	274.670	274.766	276.015	277.702	278.404
Special indexes:															
All items less food	191.0	197.5	196.9	196.7	197.2	197.317	198.258	200.616	202.335	203.955	204.121	203.750	203.011	203.638	204.015
All items less shelter	183.4	189.2	188.0	187.6	188.0	188.108	189.058	191.591	193.443	195.463	195.489	194.913	194.109	195.018	195.440
All items less medical care	185.4	191.3	191.0	190.8	191.2	191.475	192.389	194.481	195.998	197.543	197.783	197.504	196.949	197.629	198.022
Commodities less food	146.5	150.6	147.3	146.4	147.0	145.822	146.653	150.856	153.999	156.872	155.339	153.730	151.846	152.837	153.499
Nondurables less food	174.6	183.8	177.6	176.3	177.7	175.341	177.171	185.979	192.687	198.945	195.988	192.714	188.873	191.210	192.442
Nondurables less food and apparel	208.4	223.0	210.9	209.5	213.5	211.702	212.940	224.712	235.083	245.886	243.806	240.471	233.817	234.745	235.233
Nondurables	182.5	189.5	186.9	186.1	186.9	186.434	187.995	193.028	196.887	200.781	199.476	198.000	196.266	198.017	199.075
Services less rent of shelter [3]	215.9	224.7	225.2	225.5	225.8	226.994	227.801	228.479	228.811	229.694	231.965	232.367	232.450	232.982	232.628
Services less medical care services	217.2	225.3	226.9	227.1	227.6	228.608	229.453	230.221	230.708	231.253	232.848	233.415	233.562	233.839	233.850
Energy	177.2	196.8	180.6	179.8	184.7	182.878	183.842	196.940	207.932	220.348	221.832	217.795	209.441	209.933	207.885
All items less energy	193.5	198.0	199.9	199.7	199.6	200.245	201.238	201.948	202.300	202.489	202.582	202.849	203.319	204.037	204.797
All items less food and energy	194.6	199.2	201.0	200.9	200.7	201.110	202.056	202.816	203.154	203.163	203.132	203.310	203.710	204.363	205.107
Commodities less food and energy	140.6	141.1	141.7	141.1	140.4	139.999	140.680	141.482	141.450	141.011	140.019	139.352	139.557	140.491	141.236
Energy commodities	197.7	223.0	196.7	194.4	202.1	196.605	198.398	222.509	244.148	266.260	261.460	254.282	240.247	241.692	241.955
Services less energy	232.3	239.9	242.6	242.8	243.0	244.080	245.211	245.923	246.539	246.894	247.606	248.434	248.977	249.398	250.127

[1] Not seasonally adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing schedule[1]	All Urban Consumers 2007						Urban Wage Earners 2007					
		May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
U.S. city average	M	207.949	208.352	208.299	207.917	208.490	208.936	203.661	203.906	203.700	203.199	203.889	204.338
Region and area size[2]													
Northeast urban	M	220.591	221.579	221.945	221.559	221.436	221.951	217.008	217.794	217.879	217.379	217.486	218.151
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	222.924	224.036	224.229	224.246	224.274	224.636	217.739	218.624	218.523	218.445	218.791	219.275
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	130.488	130.893	131.391	130.519	130.206	130.761	130.881	131.234	131.521	130.684	130.447	131.080
Midwest urban[4]	M	199.194	199.263	198.989	198.551	199.714	199.455	194.553	194.538	194.219	193.663	194.828	194.384
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	200.818	200.666	200.369	199.823	201.171	200.927	195.325	195.105	194.725	194.084	195.306	194.843
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	127.247	127.372	127.111	126.886	127.504	127.349	126.897	126.995	126.738	126.435	127.139	126.879
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	193.467	194.442	194.815	194.716	195.483	195.054	191.801	192.455	192.804	192.437	193.586	193.074
South urban	M	200.804	201.675	201.571	201.041	201.697	202.155	198.175	198.838	198.673	198.063	198.873	199.319
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	202.840	204.152	203.953	203.579	204.302	204.779	201.167	202.215	201.867	201.384	202.354	202.906
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	127.893	128.265	128.226	127.833	128.263	128.600	126.639	126.930	126.878	126.445	126.953	127.265
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	200.919	201.445	201.576	200.771	200.898	200.712	201.358	201.709	201.809	201.006	201.250	200.942
West urban	M	213.063	212.680	212.542	212.406	212.920	213.917	207.795	207.311	206.927	206.624	207.164	208.304
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	216.640	215.901	215.855	215.825	216.429	217.314	209.674	208.726	208.388	208.225	208.921	210.025
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	129.129	129.262	129.067	128.939	129.064	129.866	128.962	129.097	128.840	128.546	128.642	129.419
Size classes:													
A[5]	M	190.327	190.637	190.571	190.382	190.962	191.324	188.791	188.909	188.642	188.338	189.072	189.471
B/C[3]	M	128.347	128.628	128.601	128.216	128.506	128.869	127.710	127.942	127.866	127.419	127.759	128.103
D	M	200.118	200.800	200.893	200.311	200.903	200.941	198.771	199.237	199.207	198.559	199.289	199.275
Selected local areas[6]													
Chicago–Gary–Kenosha, IL–IN–WI	M	205.686	206.092	205.561	205.813	206.454	206.696	199.109	199.279	198.700	198.630	199.419	199.558
Los Angeles–Riverside–Orange County, CA	M	218.596	217.273	217.454	217.330	217.697	218.696	211.145	209.614	209.444	209.240	209.849	211.259
New York, NY–Northern NJ–Long Island, NY–NJ–CT–PA	M	227.146	228.258	228.628	228.326	228.308	228.552	221.396	222.322	222.237	221.905	222.174	222.624
Boston–Brockton–Nashua, MA–NH–ME–CT	1	226.247	–	226.929	–	227.850	–	225.395	–	226.465	–	227.429	–
Cleveland–Akron, OH	1	196.216	–	197.010	–	197.000	–	186.889	–	187.344	–	187.784	–
Dallas–Ft Worth, TX	1	192.779	–	194.286	–	194.847	–	195.216	–	196.198	–	197.027	–
Washington–Baltimore, DC–MD–VA–WV[7]	1	132.982	–	134.442	–	134.678	–	132.330	–	133.766	–	134.277	–
Atlanta, GA	2	–	202.200	–	201.258	–	201.938	–	200.943	–	200.162	–	200.714
Detroit–Ann Arbor–Flint, MI	2	–	201.585	–	199.679	–	201.786	–	196.701	–	194.798	–	196.237
Houston–Galveston–Brazoria, TX	2	–	184.529	–	183.740	–	184.922	–	183.380	–	182.425	–	183.426
Miami–Ft. Lauderdale, FL	2	–	212.820	–	213.127	–	215.159	–	210.938	–	211.041	–	213.454
Philadelphia–Wilmington–Atlantic City, PA–NJ–DE–MD	2	–	217.255	–	218.692	–	218.929	–	216.511	–	217.331	–	218.061
San Francisco–Oakland–San Jose, CA	2	–	216.123	–	216.240	–	217.949	–	211.422	–	211.620	–	213.133
Seattle–Tacoma–Bremerton, WA	2	–	215.510	–	215.978	–	218.427	–	210.550	–	210.220	–	213.107

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

[2] Regions defined as the four Census regions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[1982–84 = 100]

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

41. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2006			2007									
	2005	2006	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July[p]	Aug.[p]	Sept.[p]	Oct.[p]
Finished goods	155.7	160.4	158.9	159.8	160.5	160.1	161.8	164.1	165.9	167.5	167.2	168.2	165.8	167.4	168.6
Finished consumer goods	160.4	166.0	163.8	164.5	165.5	164.9	167.1	170.2	172.7	174.8	174.4	175.7	172.6	174.8	175.9
Finished consumer foods	155.7	156.7	158.4	157.9	160.1	161.1	163.9	166.3	166.8	166.8	166.3	166.1	165.8	168.3	169.6
Finished consumer goods excluding foods	161.9	169.2	165.5	166.7	167.2	166.0	167.9	171.2	174.5	177.6	177.2	179.1	174.8	176.9	177.9
Nondurable goods less food	172.0	182.6	177.1	177.8	178.9	177.1	180.0	185.2	190.4	195.0	194.5	197.2	191.1	194.4	194.6
Durable goods	136.6	136.9	136.9	139.1	138.5	138.3	138.4	138.2	137.7	137.7	137.7	137.6	137.4	136.9	139.5
Capital equipment	144.6	146.9	147.5	148.8	148.6	148.9	149.2	149.1	149.1	149.1	149.0	149.1	149.2	149.0	150.5
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	154.0	164.0	162.9	163.3	164.1	163.3	164.3	166.6	169.1	171.1	172.0	173.5	171.5	172.3	172.1
Materials and components for manufacturing	146.0	155.9	158.1	157.4	157.1	157.3	157.6	158.7	160.6	162.8	163.6	164.5	163.3	163.4	163.9
Materials for food manufacturing	146.0	146.2	147.7	148.1	147.9	150.3	152.8	155.5	157.5	160.6	163.0	164.2	164.8	167.4	166.9
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	163.2	175.0	175.1	173.8	172.9	174.0	174.5	176.3	177.7	182.9	184.9	187.5	185.4	186.3	188.4
Materials for durable manufacturing	158.3	180.5	187.3	185.3	185.0	183.1	183.8	186.3	192.9	195.0	194.8	194.3	191.1	188.7	187.9
Components for manufacturing	129.9	134.5	136.0	136.2	136.2	136.5	136.0	135.8	136.0	136.0	136.2	136.3	136.4	136.5	136.5
Materials and components for construction	176.6	188.4	190.4	189.6	189.6	190.3	190.6	191.2	192.1	192.8	193.1	193.8	193.6	193.3	193.2
Processed fuels and lubricants	150.0	162.8	149.9	153.9	157.5	152.0	156.1	164.6	171.6	176.2	178.1	182.3	175.5	178.8	176.2
Containers	167.1	175.0	177.5	176.8	176.8	178.1	178.1	178.1	179.2	179.6	179.7	180.2	180.7	180.7	182.2
Supplies	151.9	157.0	158.2	158.6	159.3	159.6	160.1	160.4	160.7	160.8	161.4	161.7	161.8	162.1	162.8
Crude materials for further processing	182.2	184.8	167.0	186.6	191.2	180.0	197.0	202.1	204.2	208.0	209.7	210.6	204.3	204.7	209.9
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	122.7	119.3	124.8	127.5	126.9	128.7	138.8	142.0	143.7	148.1	148.4	150.0	147.9	151.9	149.8
Crude nonfood materials	223.4	230.6	194.7	227.2	235.7	212.9	235.1	241.5	243.9	246.6	249.6	249.8	240.3	237.5	248.7
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods	155.5	161.0	158.8	160.0	160.3	159.6	161.0	163.2	165.3	167.4	167.1	168.4	165.5	166.9	168.0
Finished energy goods	132.6	145.9	136.8	137.9	139.1	135.6	139.0	147.4	155.4	161.9	160.9	165.7	155.0	159.6	159.5
Finished goods less energy	155.9	157.9	158.6	159.4	159.9	160.4	161.6	162.1	162.2	162.4	162.3	162.2	162.3	163.0	164.5
Finished consumer goods less energy	160.8	162.7	163.5	164.0	164.9	165.5	167.0	167.8	168.0	168.3	168.2	168.0	168.1	169.1	170.7
Finished goods less food and energy	156.4	158.7	159.1	160.3	160.3	160.6	161.2	161.0	161.0	161.3	161.3	161.2	161.4	161.5	163.0
Finished consumer goods less food and energy	164.3	166.7	166.9	168.1	168.1	168.5	169.2	169.0	169.0	169.5	169.6	169.4	169.7	169.9	171.6
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy	187.1	191.5	192.0	192.2	192.7	193.6	195.1	194.9	195.4	196.5	196.7	196.3	197.1	198.1	198.7
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds	155.1	165.4	164.2	164.6	165.3	164.3	165.2	167.5	170.0	172.1	172.9	174.4	172.3	173.0	172.8
Intermediate foods and feeds	133.8	135.2	135.7	138.6	140.4	142.6	147.2	149.8	151.0	151.6	154.5	156.0	156.4	158.5	159.7
Intermediate energy goods	149.2	162.8	149.7	153.9	156.8	151.8	155.7	164.0	170.5	176.7	179.2	183.5	177.2	179.9	178.0
Intermediate goods less energy	153.3	162.1	164.2	163.7	163.9	164.1	164.4	165.2	166.7	167.6	168.1	168.8	168.0	168.3	168.5
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	154.6	163.8	166.0	165.3	165.4	165.5	165.5	166.2	167.7	168.6	169.0	169.6	168.8	168.9	169.2
Crude energy materials	234.0	226.9	174.3	220.5	230.9	195.9	223.9	224.7	226.5	233.0	238.0	237.8	224.4	219.9	232.9
Crude materials less energy	143.5	152.3	157.2	159.2	159.9	162.1	172.3	179.3	181.6	183.7	183.6	185.1	184.2	188.2	187.5
Crude nonfood materials less energy	202.4	244.5	247.9	248.1	252.3	255.5	265.6	284.5	288.4	282.8	281.5	282.4	285.9	289.2	294.0

p = preliminary.

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2006			2007									
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July[p]	Aug[p]	Sept.[p]	Oct.[p]
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100)	176.1	205.5	212.2	188.2	207.8	210.6	214.1	221.1	222.6	222.0	213.6	212.9	225.4
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100)	191.7	244.5	256.2	217.7	248.3	252.4	257.1	268.2	270.9	270.3	255.7	254.5	273.8
212	Mining, except oil and gas	150.8	149.3	150.7	149.1	150.8	153.7	158.2	159.1	159.3	159.6	162.0	161.2	163.4
213	Mining support activities	174.0	177.1	175.3	172.4	177.9	175.5	172.1	172.8	171.2	168.0	167.0	168.9	171.2
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)	155.9	156.4	156.9	156.4	157.7	160.1	162.2	163.8	163.7	164.9	163.0	163.9	164.4
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100)	147.6	149.0	149.8	151.6	153.8	155.8	156.9	158.7	160.3	160.2	160.1	161.1	160.7
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing	105.9	106.5	106.9	107.5	109.0	108.5	109.1	109.2	109.3	109.1	109.6	110.2	111.2
313	Textile mills	107.1	107.3	106.8	107.0	107.5	107.7	107.4	107.6	107.8	108.3	108.7	108.9	108.9
315	Apparel manufacturing	100.9	100.8	100.8	101.4	101.5	101.4	101.6	101.5	101.4	101.6	101.7	101.7	101.7
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	147.3	147.4	147.6	148.6	148.8	149.3	149.7	149.6	149.4	149.4	149.4	149.9	150.2
321	Wood products manufacturing	105.9	105.8	106.0	106.6	106.5	106.8	107.0	107.0	107.5	108.7	107.7	107.3	106.3
322	Paper manufacturing	114.3	114.1	114.3	114.7	114.7	114.5	114.7	114.8	115.2	115.5	115.5	116.0	117.4
323	Printing and related support activities	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.1	106.3	106.6	106.5	106.5	106.6	106.9	107.2	107.3
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100)	213.0	211.8	216.6	203.2	212.3	237.2	259.3	274.3	268.2	282.3	257.9	267.8	267.4
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100)	197.2	196.5	197.0	197.3	198.1	199.4	201.1	201.9	202.8	204.0	205.0	205.3	205.9
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100)	151.2	151.1	150.6	149.9	149.6	149.4	149.4	149.8	149.9	150.2	151.0	151.1	151.6
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100)	189.1	186.3	186.5	183.6	184.6	187.2	194.1	197.1	196.4	195.1	190.8	188.0	187.3
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	158.3	158.5	159.0	160.0	160.7	161.3	161.9	162.5	162.2	162.5	162.6	162.6	162.5
333	Machinery manufacturing	109.9	110.1	110.2	111.0	111.5	111.7	112.0	112.1	112.0	112.2	112.4	112.5	112.6
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing	96.4	96.3	96.2	96.3	95.4	95.1	95.1	94.7	94.6	94.2	93.8	93.5	93.2
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing	119.7	119.4	119.2	119.2	119.3	119.7	120.5	121.8	122.1	123.6	124.0	124.0	124.4
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing	103.2	105.1	104.8	105.0	105.0	104.8	104.5	104.4	104.4	104.3	104.3	103.9	106.0
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	163.5	163.6	163.6	164.5	165.3	165.2	165.5	165.7	165.9	165.9	165.6	165.9	166.2
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	104.8	105.3	105.4	106.1	106.5	106.8	106.8	107.1	107.0	107.1	107.0	107.2	107.4
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	113.3	113.5	112.2	113.4	114.1	114.9	115.7	115.6	116.2	115.7	116.9	115.6	115.3
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	118.4	115.7	115.6	115.4	115.2	115.8	115.7	115.2	116.2	116.9	117.1	118.8	118.6
443	Electronics and appliance stores	96.7	104.4	93.7	102.0	104.6	101.8	97.9	110.2	112.4	112.7	110.4	108.8	106.5
446	Health and personal care stores	119.8	119.4	119.5	121.8	121.6	122.1	122.2	123.0	123.1	123.0	124.9	124.1	123.6
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100)	55.4	50.9	52.5	73.0	60.1	66.1	71.1	86.1	86.5	84.8	84.8	71.6	80.0
454	Nonstore retailers	121.4	123.9	130.2	134.8	131.0	128.7	130.5	129.5	127.7	121.9	129.4	128.3	130.6
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100)	176.9	179.0	172.0	177.0	178.6	181.5	182.4	177.8	185.9	190.6	190.0	180.9	187.9
483	Water transportation	112.5	111.6	111.4	110.6	111.2	111.4	111.4	111.5	111.7	112.6	115.5	117.1	115.6
491	Postal service (June 1989=100)	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	175.4	175.4	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5
	Utilities													
221	Utilities	116.3	121.4	122.9	122.0	125.6	124.4	124.5	125.4	129.9	130.8	131.0	130.8	128.2
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100)	117.6	117.6	118.0	121.9	122.3	122.4	122.2	122.0	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.2	123.0
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories	104.5	104.5	104.6	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.4	107.2	106.5	107.7	108.3	107.6
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100)	122.3	122.2	122.3	122.9	123.6	123.6	123.6	123.6	123.6	123.8	123.8	123.9	124.5
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100)	155.7	155.8	156.0	157.2	157.5	157.3	157.4	157.4	157.6	158.3	158.0	158.1	160.4
6231	Nursing care facilities	110.8	110.8	110.8	112.6	112.9	113.4	113.7	113.7	113.9	114.3	114.6	114.5	115.1
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities	109.3	109.9	110.0	111.1	111.3	111.5	111.5	112.2	112.5	111.4	112.1	113.0	113.5
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	106.9	107.2	107.0	107.5	107.7	107.8	108.0	108.2	108.1	108.1	108.1	108.5	108.5
515	Broadcasting, except Internet	106.8	105.2	103.8	102.7	103.1	102.5	101.1	101.6	101.8	98.8	99.1	99.4	101.1
517	Telecommunications	99.3	99.2	99.7	99.3	99.5	99.7	100.4	100.7	101.0	102.3	101.2	102.0	102.0
5182	Data processing and related services	100.1	100.0	99.9	100.1	100.1	100.2	100.1	100.4	100.3	100.4	100.5	100.4	100.5
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity	115.8	115.9	116.1	117.8	117.3	117.3	118.1	118.7	118.6	120.3	120.8	121.0	121.0
53112	Lessors or nonresidental buildings (except miniwarehouse)	108.9	107.1	108.0	105.7	105.7	105.8	105.9	106.0	106.8	107.2	107.2	106.8	107.4
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers	110.7	110.7	110.7	110.5	110.8	111.4	111.4	110.4	110.8	113.5	111.0	110.7	111.4
5313	Real estate support activities	102.7	102.6	102.9	103.1	102.7	103.4	103.6	104.0	103.7	103.5	101.6	103.0	103.5
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100)	117.5	117.9	121.4	119.7	116.7	116.7	117.0	114.1	114.4	118.2	119.7	116.1	119.8
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100)	146.3	146.7	146.9	151.7	152.5	152.8	153.0	153.3	153.4	153.4	153.9	153.9	154.3
541211	Offices of certified public accountants	107.7	108.0	110.1	110.3	109.0	109.8	110.6	110.9	111.4	111.9	112.3	112.2	114.0
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100)	136.1	136.3	136.4	138.3	138.3	139.4	139.7	139.8	140.1	140.0	140.4	140.6	140.7
54181	Advertising agencies	104.7	104.7	104.7	104.4	104.4	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100)	120.1	120.2	120.7	120.8	121.0	121.2	121.3	121.4	121.6	121.7	121.8	122.1	122.4
56151	Travel agencies	102.5	102.3	99.1	100.5	100.2	100.5	101.2	101.0	101.4	100.9	100.1	101.2	101.3
56172	Janitorial services	104.6	104.8	104.8	105.1	105.1	105.3	105.3	105.4	105.4	105.7	105.6	105.8	106.0
5621	Waste collection	104.7	106.1	106.0	106.1	106.2	106.6	107.2	107.2	107.2	107.3	107.9	109.3	108.7
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100)	138.7	138.3	136.1	138.7	138.4	139.1	140.7	141.1	143.1	148.9	148.8	144.5	143.1

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									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
ALL COMMODITIES	111.4	111.8	112.5	113.0	113.9	114.7	115.2	115.5	116.0	116.1	116.3	116.6	117.6
Foods, feeds, and beverages	130.2	135.8	138.7	139.0	143.5	146.9	145.3	145.1	148.6	149.2	151.4	157.8	164.0
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	130.9	137.4	140.5	140.8	145.6	149.2	146.8	147.0	151.0	151.5	153.7	160.7	167.6
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	124.5	122.4	123.5	123.6	125.6	128.0	133.9	129.8	128.5	130.2	132.2	133.0	133.9
Industrial supplies and materials	137.3	137.8	139.4	140.3	143.0	145.5	147.2	148.3	149.0	148.6	148.8	148.6	150.3
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials	117.8	120.2	123.9	127.2	126.8	127.3	126.9	125.1	128.7	138.6	137.4	140.1	142.6
Fuels and lubricants	177.5	180.5	183.5	173.8	182.1	188.8	198.6	199.1	201.1	202.9	197.4	200.8	205.4
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials	135.5	135.5	136.8	139.1	141.3	143.5	144.3	145.7	146.1	144.6	145.7	144.7	146.2
Selected building materials	110.5	110.5	111.5	111.8	112.2	112.7	112.9	113.3	113.9	114.1	114.1	114.6	114.6
Capital goods	98.7	98.8	98.8	99.1	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.5	99.6	99.7	99.9	99.9	100.1
Electric and electrical generating equipment	105.9	106.0	106.2	105.9	105.9	106.0	106.5	106.4	106.5	106.6	106.7	106.7	107.2
Nonelectrical machinery	92.7	92.6	92.6	92.7	92.7	92.8	92.7	92.9	92.9	93.1	93.1	93.1	93.2
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	105.3	105.3	105.5	105.7	105.8	105.9	106.0	106.0	106.1	106.2	106.2	106.2	106.5
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	103.9	103.9	104.0	104.8	104.8	104.8	105.4	105.7	105.8	106.1	106.3	106.1	106.5
Nondurables, manufactured	103.6	103.7	104.0	105.0	105.1	105.0	105.7	106.4	106.7	107.0	107.3	107.0	107.4
Durables, manufactured	103.0	102.9	102.8	103.5	103.3	103.4	103.9	104.0	103.7	104.0	104.1	104.2	104.2
Agricultural commodities	128.4	134.1	137.3	138.1	142.0	145.0	142.9	142.8	146.7	149.0	150.5	156.7	162.8
Nonagricultural commodities	110.1	110.2	110.7	111.2	111.9	112.6	113.2	113.6	113.8	113.7	113.9	113.8	114.4

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2006			2007									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
ALL COMMODITIES	113.3	113.8	115.1	113.7	114.1	115.9	117.5	118.6	120.0	121.5	121.0	122.0	124.2
Foods, feeds, and beverages	121.1	121.6	122.6	124.5	124.8	124.6	126.3	127.4	127.8	129.4	130.1	131.7	133.0
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	130.9	132.2	133.7	135.5	135.4	135.1	137.6	139.1	139.5	141.4	142.1	144.3	146.5
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	99.2	98.1	97.9	99.8	101.1	101.3	100.9	101.2	101.5	102.7	103.1	103.3	102.8
Industrial supplies and materials	160.4	162.2	166.6	160.4	162.0	169.8	176.4	180.5	185.6	190.9	188.3	191.8	200.4
Fuels and lubricants	192.3	195.5	204.3	190.1	194.0	209.6	222.1	228.2	238.2	249.8	243.7	252.9	269.9
Petroleum and petroleum products	202.5	199.2	207.1	193.5	196.8	213.6	228.2	234.3	245.6	260.3	256.1	267.8	286.4
Paper and paper base stocks	113.0	113.2	112.8	111.4	111.4	111.5	110.6	110.6	110.8	110.3	110.8	111.2	112.1
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials	122.1	123.0	123.0	123.5	123.8	124.0	124.5	125.1	125.4	126.6	126.7	127.0	130.0
Selected building materials	112.1	110.8	110.6	111.5	111.0	111.4	111.4	111.2	113.1	116.9	116.5	116.9	115.5
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods	192.4	193.7	195.9	197.9	197.7	202.9	209.4	217.1	219.7	215.1	215.3	208.9	210.7
Nonmetals associated with durable goods	101.5	101.6	101.7	101.9	102.0	101.8	101.6	101.7	101.6	102.1	102.2	102.5	102.9
Capital goods	91.3	91.4	91.5	91.5	91.2	91.1	90.9	91.1	91.3	91.6	91.8	91.8	91.7
Electric and electrical generating equipment	102.6	102.9	103.0	104.2	104.1	104.3	104.9	105.2	105.7	105.8	106.4	106.4	106.6
Nonelectrical machinery	87.8	87.8	87.9	87.8	87.4	87.2	86.9	87.0	87.2	87.4	87.6	87.6	87.4
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.4	104.4	104.5	104.6	104.7	104.8	105.0	105.2	105.6
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	100.6	100.7	101.0	101.2	101.2	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.4	101.7	101.8	101.9	102.0
Nondurables, manufactured	102.9	103.1	103.4	104.2	104.0	104.1	104.1	104.3	104.3	104.8	104.9	105.1	105.2
Durables, manufactured	98.0	98.1	98.2	98.0	98.1	98.3	98.2	98.1	98.2	98.3	98.5	98.5	98.7
Nonmanufactured consumer goods	101.8	101.7	101.8	102.1	102.1	102.2	102.3	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.4	103.4	103.3

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2005		2006				2007		
	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.
Air freight (inbound)	127.5	124.6	124.6	129.2	128.9	127.1	126.6	127.3	130.9
Air freight (outbound)	112.4	112.0	113.5	117.2	116.9	113.8	112.3	114.3	118.1
Inbound air passenger fares (Dec. 2003 = 100)	118.3	108.5	110.5	121.0	123.9	118.5	119.5	127.2	133.2
Outbound air passenger fares (Dec. 2003 = 100)	120.1	110.8	110.6	128.7	126.4	119.3	119.3	136.9	128.8
Ocean liner freight (inbound)	127.9	126.8	125.4	114.9	114.2	114.0	112.6	112.5	112.4

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	2004		2005				2006				2007		
	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	132.7	133.4	134.4	134.3	135.9	135.5	136.4	136.6	136.1	136.5	136.6	137.8	139.6
Compensation per hour	157.8	160.2	161.4	161.7	164.2	165.4	168.2	168.1	168.7	173.4	175.7	178.2	180.4
Real compensation per hour	119.2	120.0	120.3	119.4	119.6	119.4	120.9	119.3	118.9	122.8	123.3	123.2	124.2
Unit labor costs	118.9	120.1	120.1	120.4	120.8	122.0	123.4	123.0	124.0	127.0	128.6	129.3	129.3
Unit nonlabor payments	124.7	125.4	128.2	129.8	132.0	133.0	133.0	136.5	136.6	132.2	132.9	133.6	133.7
Implicit price deflator	121.1	122.1	123.1	123.9	125.0	126.1	127.0	128.0	128.7	128.9	130.2	130.9	130.9
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	132.0	132.2	133.4	133.5	135.0	134.5	135.3	135.6	135.0	135.6	135.9	136.6	138.2
Compensation per hour	156.8	158.9	160.3	160.9	163.2	164.2	167.1	167.0	167.5	172.4	174.9	176.8	178.8
Real compensation per hour	118.5	119.0	119.5	118.8	118.8	118.6	120.1	118.6	118.0	122.1	122.7	122.2	123.1
Unit labor costs	118.8	120.2	120.2	120.5	120.9	122.1	123.5	123.2	124.0	127.1	128.7	129.4	129.4
Unit nonlabor payments	125.7	126.5	129.6	131.3	133.7	134.8	135.0	138.7	138.6	133.6	133.9	134.5	134.3
Implicit price deflator	121.4	122.5	123.6	124.5	125.6	126.8	127.7	128.9	129.4	129.5	130.6	131.3	131.2
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	140.7	140.2	140.3	141.1	140.5	141.4	142.4	141.8	142.9	143.3	143.6	144.9	–
Compensation per hour	154.9	156.9	158.0	158.5	160.8	161.8	163.8	163.9	164.6	169.3	171.2	173.2	–
Real compensation per hour	117.1	117.6	117.8	117.0	117.1	116.9	117.8	116.4	115.9	119.9	120.1	119.8	–
Total unit costs	109.8	111.3	112.3	112.1	114.6	114.0	114.4	115.2	114.8	117.1	118.0	118.1	–
Unit labor costs	110.1	111.9	112.6	112.3	114.4	114.5	115.0	115.6	115.2	118.1	119.2	119.5	–
Unit nonlabor costs	109.2	109.7	111.5	111.7	115.1	112.8	112.5	114.3	113.8	114.5	114.6	114.3	–
Unit profits	150.6	148.4	151.9	161.7	147.5	159.5	164.4	164.8	172.6	150.0	154.3	157.5	–
Unit nonlabor payments	120.3	120.1	122.3	125.1	123.7	125.3	126.4	127.8	129.5	124.0	125.2	125.8	–
Implicit price deflator	113.5	114.6	115.9	116.6	117.6	118.1	118.8	119.7	120.0	120.1	121.2	121.6	–
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	163.8	166.4	168.3	170.9	172.4	173.7	175.4	177.0	179.8	180.7	181.5	182.6	184.6
Compensation per hour	163.5	165.8	166.2	167.8	170.2	168.8	172.6	170.1	170.7	176.4	180.2	181.9	182.9
Real compensation per hour	123.6	124.2	123.9	123.9	124.0	121.9	124.1	120.8	120.2	125.0	126.4	125.7	125.9
Unit labor costs	99.8	99.7	98.7	98.2	98.7	97.2	98.4	96.1	94.9	97.6	99.3	99.6	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	110.1	110.3	125.4	137.2	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	Traveler 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, 10 countries, seasonally adjusted

[Percent]

Country	2005	2006	2005				2006				2007		
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
United States	5.1	4.6	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.7
Canada	6.0	5.5	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.2
Australia	5.1	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.3
Japan	4.5	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.8	-
France	9.9	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.6	9.4	9.1	9.0	-
Germany	11.2	10.4	11.5	11.4	11.1	10.9	11.0	10.6	10.1	9.7	9.2	9.0	-
Italy	7.8	6.9	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.1	-
Netherlands	5.2	4.4	5.6	5.3	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.6	-
Sweden	7.7	7.0	6.3	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.3	7.3	6.7	6.5	6.3	5.9	5.8
United Kingdom	4.8	5.5	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	-

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

Quarterly figures for Italy and quarterly and monthly figures for France, Germany, and the Netherlands 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. Quarterly and monthly figures for Sweden are BLS seasonally adjusted estimates derived from Swedish not seasonally adjusted data.

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, October 12, 2007), available on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/fls/flscomparelf.htm**.

For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the full report, also available at this site. For monthly unemployment rates, as well as the quarterly and annual rates published in this table, see the report *Unemployment rates in ten 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**.

Unemployment rates 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	14,623	14,884	15,135	15,403	15,637	15,891	16,366	16,733	16,955	17,108	17,351
Australia	9,115	9,204	9,339	9,414	9,590	9,744	9,893	10,079	10,221	10,506	10,699
Japan	66,450	67,200	67,240	67,090	66,990	66,860	66,240	66,010	65,770	65,850	65,960
France	24,982	25,116	25,434	25,791	26,099	26,393	26,645	26,922	26,961	27,074	27,247
Germany	39,142	39,415	39,752	39,375	39,302	39,459	39,413	39,276	39,711	40,760	41,250
Italy	22,679	22,753	23,004	23,176	23,361	23,524	23,728	24,020	24,084	24,179	24,395
Netherlands	7,455	7,612	7,744	7,881	8,011	8,098	8,186	8,255	8,279	8,291	8,372
Sweden	4,454	4,414	4,401	4,423	4,482	4,522	4,537	4,557	4,571	4,694	4,748
United Kingdom	28,239	28,401	28,474	28,777	28,952	29,085	29,335	29,557	29,775	30,087	30,525
Participation rate[1]											
United States	66.8	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2
Canada	64.8	65.1	65.4	65.9	66.0	66.1	67.1	67.7	67.7	67.4	67.4
Australia	64.6	64.3	64.3	64.0	64.4	64.4	64.3	64.6	64.6	65.3	65.6
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	56.4
Germany	57.1	57.3	57.7	56.9	56.7	56.7	56.4	56.0	56.4	57.6	58.2
Italy	47.3	47.3	47.7	47.9	48.1	48.3	48.5	49.1	49.1	48.7	48.9
Netherlands	60.2	61.1	61.8	62.5	63.0	63.3	63.5	63.7	63.6	63.4	63.8
Sweden	63.9	63.2	62.8	62.7	63.7	63.6	63.9	63.8	63.6	64.8	64.9
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	13,338	13,637	13,973	14,331	14,681	14,866	15,223	15,586	15,861	16,080	16,393
Australia	8,364	8,444	8,618	8,762	8,989	9,086	9,264	9,480	9,668	9,975	10,186
Japan	64,200	64,900	64,450	63,920	63,790	63,460	62,650	62,510	62,640	62,910	63,210
France	22,036	22,176	22,597	23,080	23,714	24,167	24,311	24,337	24,330	24,392	24,600
Germany	35,637	35,508	36,059	36,042	36,236	36,350	36,018	35,615	35,604	36,185	36,978
Italy	20,124	20,169	20,370	20,617	20,973	21,359	21,666	21,972	22,124	22,290	22,721
Netherlands	6,966	7,189	7,408	7,605	7,781	7,875	7,925	7,895	7,847	7,860	8,005
Sweden	4,014	3,969	4,033	4,110	4,222	4,295	4,303	4,293	4,271	4,334	4,415
United Kingdom	25,941	26,413	26,686	27,051	27,368	27,599	27,812	28,073	28,358	28,628	28,859
Employment-population ratio[2]											
United States	63.2	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1
Canada	59.1	59.6	60.4	61.3	62.0	61.9	62.4	63.1	63.3	63.4	63.6
Australia	59.3	59.0	59.3	59.6	60.3	60.0	60.2	60.7	61.1	62.0	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	50.9
Germany	52.0	51.6	52.3	52.1	52.2	52.2	51.5	50.8	50.6	51.2	52.2
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	61.2	61.5	61.5	60.9	60.3	60.1	61.0
Sweden	57.6	56.8	57.6	58.3	60.0	60.4	60.6	60.1	59.4	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	1,285	1,248	1,162	1,072	956	1,026	1,143	1,147	1,093	1,028	958
Australia	751	759	721	652	602	658	629	599	553	531	512
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	2,585	2,631	2,682	2,647
Germany	3,505	3,907	3,693	3,333	3,065	3,110	3,396	3,661	4,107	4,575	4,272
Italy	2,555	2,584	2,634	2,559	2,388	2,164	2,062	2,048	1,960	1,889	1,673
Netherlands	489	423	337	277	231	223	261	360	422	432	367
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	8.8	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	5.9	5.4	5.1	4.8
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	9.6	9.8	9.9	9.7
Germany	9.0	9.9	9.3	8.5	7.8	7.9	8.6	9.3	10.3	11.2	10.4
Italy	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.0	10.2	9.2	8.7	8.5	8.1	7.8	6.9
Netherlands	6.6	5.6	4.4	3.5	2.9	2.8	3.2	4.4	5.1	5.2	4.4
Sweden	9.9	10.1	8.4	7.1	5.8	5.0	5.2	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: 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, October 12, 2007), available on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/fls/flscomparelf.htm**. For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the full report, also available at this site. Data in this report may not be consistent with data in *Unemployment rates in ten 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	172.2	184.2

See notes at end of table.

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 (N/EH) X 200,000, where:
N = number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays;
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year; and
200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[4] Beginning with the 1993 survey, lost workday estimates will not be generated. As of 1992, BLS began generating percent distributions and the median number of days away from work by industry and for groups of workers sustaining similar work disabilities.

[5] Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees since 1976.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

55. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 1996-2005

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

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

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

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

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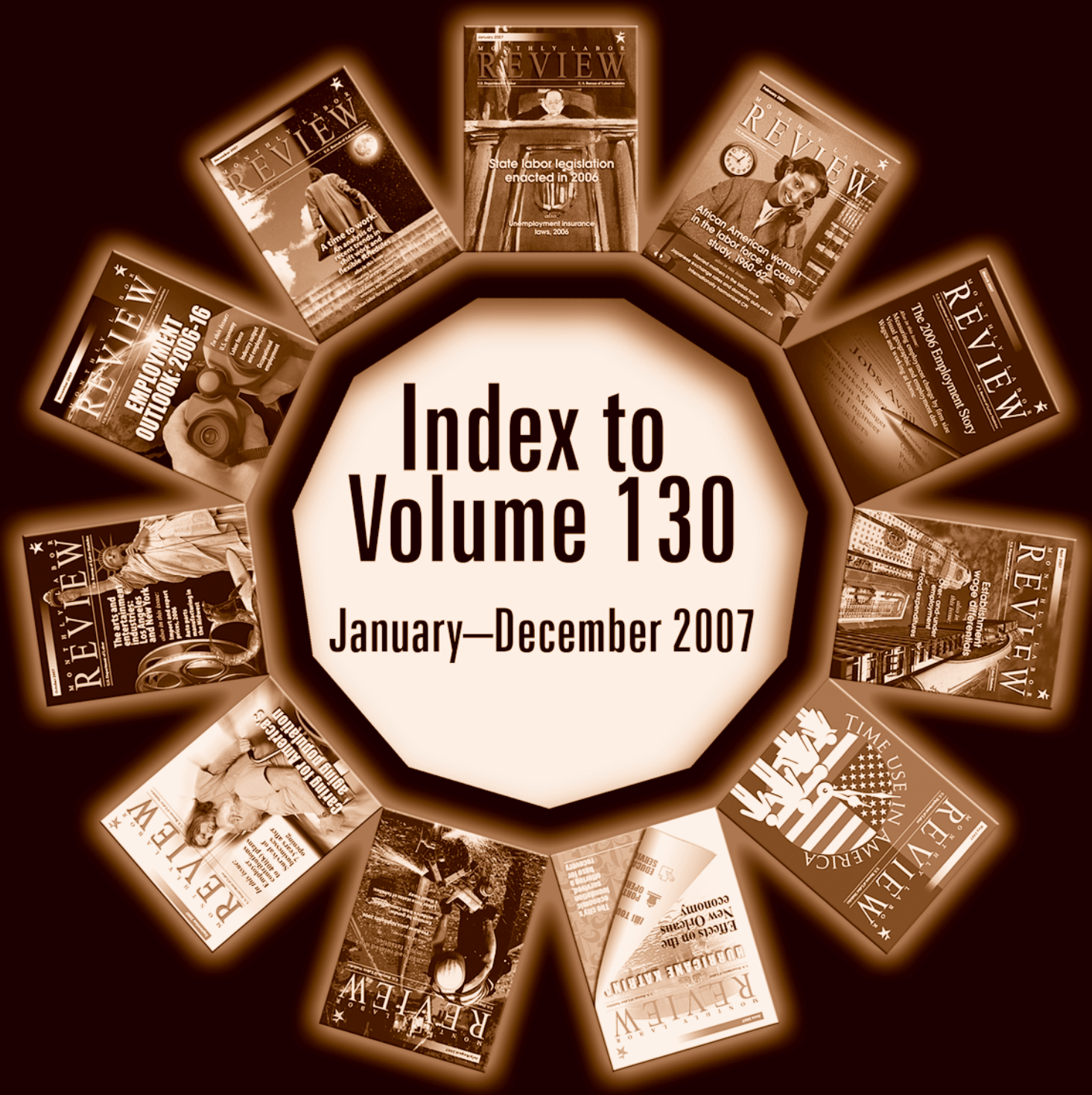

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Nominations Sought for 2008 Julius Shiskin Award

Nominations are invited for the annual Julius Shiskin Memorial Award for Economic Statistics. The award is given in recognition of unusually original and important contributions in the development of economic statistics or in the use of statistics in interpreting the economy. Contributions are recognized for statistical research, development of statistical tools, application of information technology techniques, use of economic statistical programs, management of statistical programs, or developing public understanding of measurement issues. The award was established in 1980 by the Washington Statistical Society (WSS) and is now cosponsored by the WSS, the National Association for Business Economics, and the Business and Economics Statistics Section of the American Statistical Association (ASA). The 2007 award recipient was Arthur Kennickell, Senior Economist and Head of the Microeconomic Surveys Unit at the Federal Reserve Board, for his leadership of the Federal Reserve's Survey of Consumer Finances and his achievements as an international expert on the design and implementation of household economic surveys.

Because the program was initiated many years ago, it is little wonder that statisticians and economists often ask, "Who was Julius Shiskin?" At the time of his death in 1978, "Julie" was the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and earlier served as the Chief Statistician at the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and the Chief Economic Statistician and Assistant Director of the Census Bureau. Throughout his career, he was known as an innovator. At Census he was instrumental in developing an electronic computer method for seasonal adjustment. In 1961, he published *Signals of Recession and Recovery*, which laid the groundwork for the calculation of monthly economic indicators, and he developed the monthly Census report *Business Conditions Digest* to disseminate them to the public. In 1969, he was appointed Chief Statistician at OMB where he developed the policies and procedures that govern the release of key economic indicators (Statistical Policy Directive Number 3), and originated a *Social Indicators* report. In 1973, he was selected to head BLS where he was instrumental in preserving the integrity and independence of the BLS labor force data and directed the most comprehensive revision in the history of the Consumer Price Index (CPI), which included a new CPI for all urban consumers.

Nominations for the 2008 award are now being accepted. Individuals or groups in the public or private sector from any country can be nominated. The award will be presented with an honorarium of $750 plus additional recognition from the sponsors. A nomination form and a list of all previous recipients are available on the ASA Web site at **www.amstat.org/sections/bus_econ/shiskin.html** or by writing to the Julius Shiskin Award Committee, Attn: Monica Clark, American Statistical Association, 732 North Washington Street, Alexandria, VA 22314–1943.

Completed nominations must be received by April 1, 2008. For further information contact Steven Paben, Julius Shiskin Award Committee Secretary, at paben.steven@bls.gov.

Comparing Employer-Provided Medical Care Benefits for Lower and Higher Wage Full-Time Workers

by Allan Beckmann
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Originally Posted: December 19, 2007

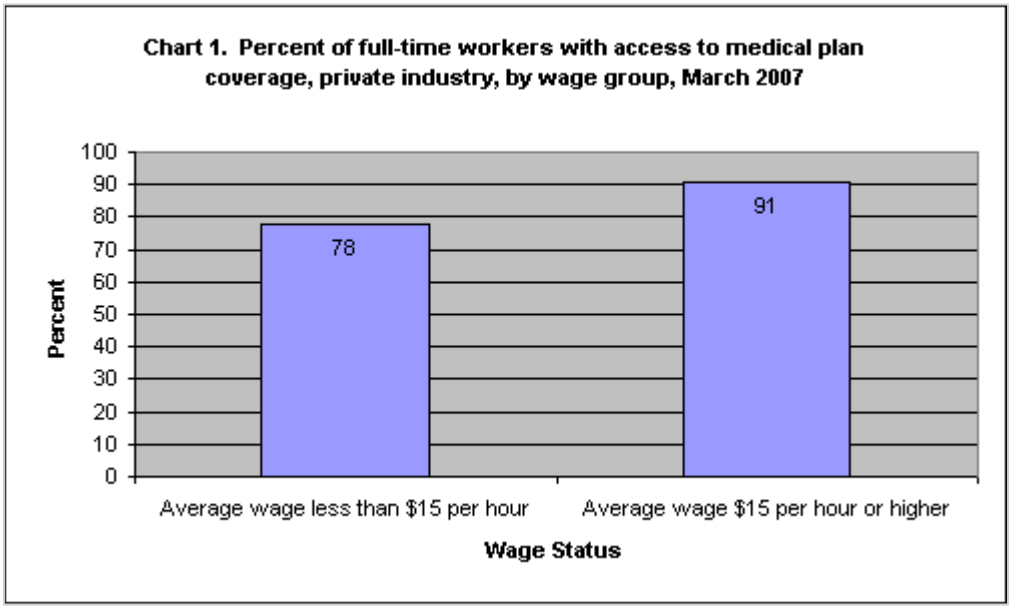
Higher wage workers are considerably more likely to have access to employer-provided medical plans and to participate in such plans when they are offered to them. Higher wage workers also pay a smaller portion of their health insurance premiums than do lower wage workers.

With health care costs continuing to rise,[1] and more than 44 million Americans uninsured,[2] health insurance coverage is a prominent issue in the United States. According to data from the Census Bureau, a majority of those without health insurance are in lower income families.[3] Because most health insurance is employment based,[4] it is informative to see how medical benefits vary by wage level among U.S. workers.

This article examines data from the National Compensation Survey (NCS) on medical care benefits for full-time workers in private industry by wage level.[5] Specifically, it compares benefits for full-time lower wage workers (those who earn less than $15 per hour) with benefits for full-time higher wage workers (those who earn $15 or more per hour). Three different rates are calculated to measure health insurance benefits: the access rate, the participation rate, and the take-up rate. The *access rate* is the ratio of employees in surveyed jobs who are offered a plan to the total number of employees in surveyed jobs. The *participation rate* is the ratio of employees in surveyed jobs who participate in plans to the total number of employees in surveyed jobs. The *take-up rate* is the ratio of employees in surveyed jobs who participate in plans to the number of employees in surveyed jobs who are offered the plan.

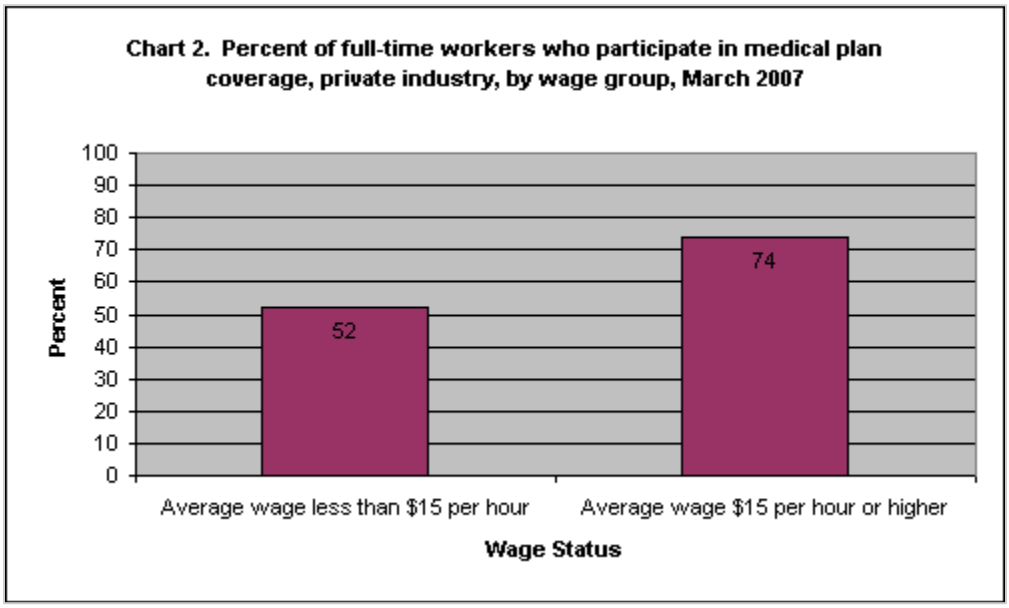
Access To Medical Coverage

As demonstrated in chart 1, lower wage full-time workers have access to employer-provided medical coverage at a rate that is 13 percentage points lower than higher wage full-time workers. Among lower wage workers, 78 percent have access to medical plan coverage, while among higher wage workers, 91 percent have access to such coverage.



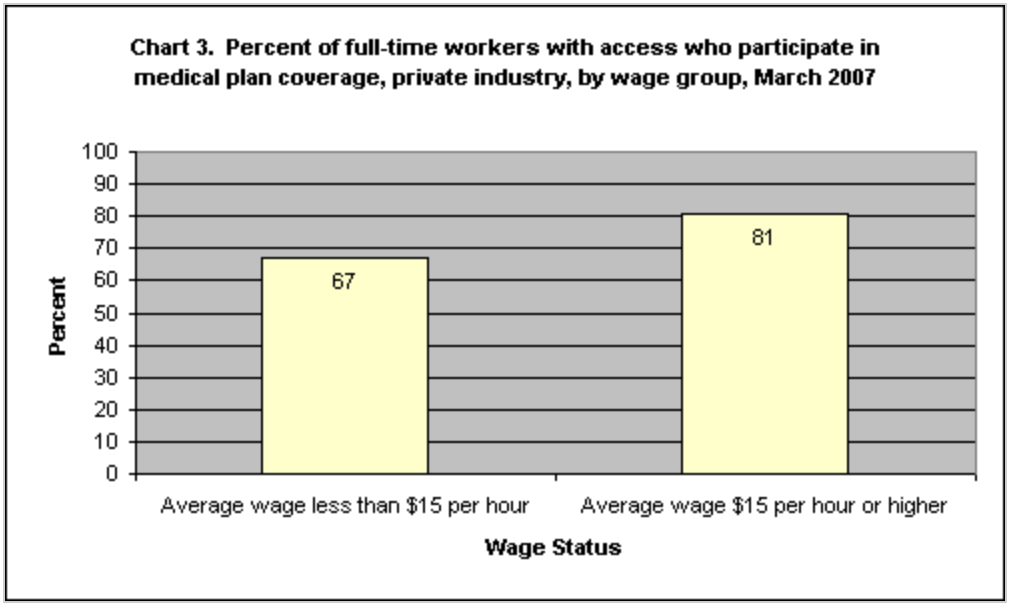
Participation In Medical Coverage

Chart 2 shows that the disparities in access to medical plans between lower wage workers and higher wage workers also manifest themselves in disparities in participation rates. At 52 percent, only slightly more than half of all full-time lower wage workers participate in an employer-provided medical plan. This compares to 74 percent of all full-time higher wage workers who participate in a plan.



Take-up Rate For Medical Coverage

Chart 3 shows that, among those workers who have access to a plan, roughly 67 percent of lower wage full-time workers choose to enroll in a medical plan. On the other hand, about 81 percent of higher wage full-time workers with access to a medical plan choose to enroll. This disparity may be partly due to the fact that many lower wage workers opt out of plans offered because the employee's required contribution to the plan premium is considered too burdensome on the individual's or the family's budget.

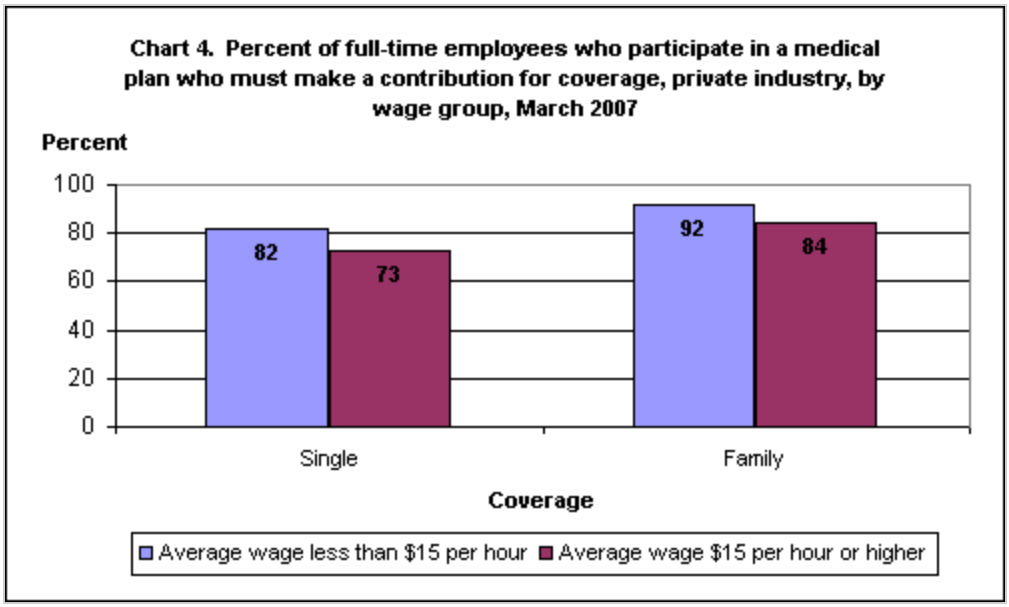


Data released by the Consumer Expenditure Survey indicate that lower wage workers spend an average of $16,452 on food, housing, and transportation, roughly 68 percent of their annual expenditures.[6] Spending on these necessities does not leave very much money for discretionary expenses, such as health insurance. Another possible source of this disparity may be lower wage workers' access to government-provided health care for the working poor through Medicaid or similar programs.[7] Workers in both wage levels may also opt out of their plans because they are covered by plans provided through other family members' employers.

Division Of Premium Costs

As shown in table 1, full-time lower wage workers who participate in a medical plan pay a larger share of the premium, on average, than do their full-time higher wage counterparts. Lower wage workers are expected to pay for 21 percent of the premium cost for single coverage and 34 percent of the premium cost for family coverage. Higher wage workers, on the other hand, pay 17 percent of the premium cost for single coverage and 27 percent of the premium cost for family coverage.

Lower wage participants are also more likely than higher wage participants to be required to contribute toward their plans' premiums. As chart 4 shows, among participants who are required to make a contribution toward single coverage, there is a 9-percentage-point difference between lower wage workers and higher wage workers. For family coverage, the difference between wage groups was similarly notable: 92 percent of lower wage workers who participate in a medical plan must pay toward their family coverage, while 84 percent of higher wage medical plan participants must make a contribution.



Premium Values

Employers pay a larger proportion of the cost of health insurance for higher paid full-time workers than they do for lower paid full-time workers. Employers also spend more money per worker on premiums for higher paid workers than they do for lower paid workers. As shown in table 2, for single coverage, employers spend, on average, at least $27 more per worker on monthly premium costs for higher paid workers, and at least $83 more per worker for family coverage. Employee contributions, in plans where one is required, average approximately $80 per month for single coverage, regardless of hourly wage rate. For family coverage, however, the average monthly employee contribution is almost $25 more for lower paid workers than for their higher paid counterparts.

Additional Information

For additional information on health insurance premiums and other employer-provided benefits, visit the NCS Benefits page on the BLS website at http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/home.htm.

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 Health care spending has risen from 7 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 1970 to 15.3 percent of GDP in 2003. See *Fundamentals of Employee Benefit Programs: Part Three, Health Benefits* (Washington, Employee Benefit Research Institute, 2005), available on the Internet at http://www.ebri.org/pdf/publications/books/fundamentals/Fnd05.Prt03.Chp29.pdf.

2 According to the U.S. Census Bureau, there were 44.4 million individuals under age 65 without health insurance in the United States in 2005. See *Census Bureau Revises 2004 and 2005 Health Insurance Coverage Estimates*, CB07-45 (U.S. Department of Commerce), March 23, 2007; available on the Internet at http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/releases/archives/health_care_insurance/009789.html.

3 See Paul Fronstin, *Sources of Health Insurance and Characteristics of the Uninsured: Updated Analysis of the March 2006 Current Population Survey*, Issue Brief No. 305 (Washington, Employee Benefit Research Institute, May 2007), p.6; available on the Internet at http://www.ebri.org/pdf/briefspdf/EBRI_IB_05-20074.pdf.

4 Data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) show that 62.2 percent of the nonelderly U.S. population had employment-based health benefits in 2006. See Paul Fronstin, *Sources of Health Insurance and Characteristics of the Uninsured: Analysis of the March 2007 Current Population Survey*, Issue Brief No. 310 (Washington, Employee Benefit Research Institute, October 2007), p.1; available on the Internet at http://www.ebri.org/pdf/briefspdf/EBRI_IB_10a-20071.pdf.

5 Because many part-time workers have very low rates of access to and participation in health insurance plans, this article compares health coverage by wage level for full-time workers only. NCS data for March 2007 show that 24 percent of part-time workers had access to medical plans and 12 percent of part-time workers participated in medical plans. In addition, full-time workers were 3 times more likely to have access to employment-based medical benefits than were part-time workers. See *National Compensation Survey: Employee Benefits in Private Industry in the United States, March 2007*, Summary 07-05 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 2007), pp. 1-2, 12; available on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/sp/ebsm0006.pdf.

6 See *Consumer Expenditures in 2005*, Report 998 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, February 2007); available on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/cex/csxreprt.htm.

7 Though eligibility requirements vary across states, the average income requirement for Medicaid coverage is 133 percent of the Federal poverty level (FPL) for children under 6 ($27,416 for a family of four), 100 percent of the FPL for children age 6 to 18 ($20,614 for a family of four), and 67 percent of the FPL for adults ($13,811 for a family of four). For more information, see Sheila Zedlewski, Gina Adams, Lisa Dubay, and Genevieve Kenney, *Is There a System Supporting Low-Income Working Families?* (Washington, Urban Institute, February 2006), available on the Internet at http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/311282_lowincome_families.pdf; and "Poverty Thresholds 2006" on the Census Bureau website at http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/threshld/thresh06.html.

Table 1. Division of medical plan premium costs for full-time workers in private industry, March 2007

Category	Average wage less than $15 per hour	Average wage $15 or more per hour
Single Coverage		
Employer Share	79%	83%
Employee Share	21%	17%
Family Coverage		
Employer Share	66%	73%
Employee Share	34%	27%

Table 2. Employer and employee costs for monthly premiums for full-time workers in private industry by wage group, March 2007

Category	Average wage less than $15 per hour	Average wage $15 per hour or higher
Contributory Plans		
Single Coverage		
Employer	$249.92	$277.14
Employee	83.62	78.75
Family Coverage		
Employer	593.12	676.14
Employee	326.93	302.35
Noncontributory Plans		
Single Coverage		
Employer	330.49	402.28
Family Coverage		
Employer	718.85	853.79
All Plans		
Single Coverage		
Employer	264.59	310.73
Family Coverage		
Employer	602.79	704.17

Data for Chart 1. Percent of full-time workers with access to medical plan coverage, private industry, by wage group, March 2007

Statistic	Average wage less than $15 per hour	Average wage $15 per hour or higher
Access rate	78	91

Data for Chart 2. Percent of full-time workers who participate in medical plan coverage, private industry, by wage group, March 2007

Statistic	Average wage less than $15 per hour	Average wage $15 per hour or higher
Participation rate	52	74

Data for Chart 3. Percent of full-time workers with access who participate in medical plan coverage, private industry, by wage group, March 2007

Statistic	Average wage less than $15 per hour	Average wage $15 per hour or higher
Take-up rate	67	81

Data for Chart 4. Percent of full-time employees who participate in a medical plan who must make a contribution for coverage, private industry, by wage group, March 2007

Statistic	Coverage	Average wage less than $15 per hour	Average wage $15 per hour or higher
Percent of employees who participate in a medical plan who must make a contribution for single coverage	Single	82	73
Percent of employees who participate in a medical plan who must make a contribution for family coverage	Family	92	84

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