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The May *Review*

Although May is often associated with flowers following April's showers, it also is the month that brings the annual holiday known as Memorial Day. This day of remembrance for the sacrifices of America's military began shortly after the Civil War as "Decoration Day," a day each year during which supporters of the Union side in that conflict decorated the graves of their fallen soldiers with those May flowers. The holiday we now know attained its current identity in the wake of World War I as a reminder of all the fallen from all the wars.

Each war, of course, also has survivors. Mention of the First World War brings to mind Mr. Frank Buckles, America's last living World War I veteran, who is 107 years old. (If he had been born a couple of months earlier, he would have the remarkable distinction of having lived in three centuries.) There is considerable interest today in the circumstances of those soldiers who have served since the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on American soil. Information on the labor market status of veterans has long been collected as part of the Current Population Survey (CPS), one of the Nation's principal sources of timely socioeconomic data. For the first time, as James A. Walker notes in the visual essay that leads off this issue, CPS data are available that allow for the separate identification of those veterans who have served since the September 11 attacks, or in the "Gulf War-era II" period. Previously, all Gulf War-era veterans (including those who served in the earlier Gulf conflict that began in 1990) were grouped together into one category.

Data for 2006 indicate that there were 1.2 million veterans 18 to 54 years old who served on active duty in this most recent period of service. Using a series of charts, Walker examines the age, sex, race, educational attainment, and employment status of these recent vets. Throughout, he also compares their statuses with those of the nonveteran population of the United States.

It is clear that the U.S. economy slowed in 2007, on the basis of a number of measures. Not surprisingly, the labor market portion of the economy was not insulated from this phenomenon, with job growth decelerating and unemployment increasing. As Zhi Boon demonstrates in her article, BLS data show that job openings (one measure of labor demand) and separations and hires (representative of worker flows) all declined. The decline in the latter measure, was particularly reflective of the slowdown in the labor market. In addition to analyzing national-level aggregate statistics, Boon examines the data for a number of specific industries and finds that several—including construction and retail trade—had declining rates of job openings and hires; separations rates either were static or did not exhibit consistent trends.

Mark C. Long, Kristin M. Dziczek, Daniel D. Duria, and Edith A. Wiarda present evidence on the stability of wages and productivity in manufacturing plants during the 1987–97 period. This quartet of authors argues that although plant-level wages and productivity were strongly correlated, the connection weakened during the period under review.

Issues in Labor Statistics

The Bureau of Labor Statistics occasionally produces brief reports on a tightly focused labor market topic of interest. The latest *Issues in Labor Statistics*, available at **www.bls.gov/opub/ils/pdf/opbils65.pdf**, examines job trends among residential framing contractors. Employment in this industry fell by nearly a quarter over just the March 2006–March 2007 period, reflecting the abrupt and sharp falloff in construction activity related to troubled real estate markets. Counties in Arizona, California, and Florida—States with spectacular runups in real estate values during the recent boom years—led the decline in framing contractor industry jobs.

Department of corrections?

The MLR introduces an addition to its roster of Departments this month, designating a specific space for errata to previously published material in the magazine. Luckily, the MLR has had to post corrections only infrequently, but having a consistent location for them makes sense. It is hoped that the "corrections officials"—who shall go nameless—won't be kept too busy. □

Employment characteristics of Gulf War-era II veterans in 2006: a visual essay

James A. Walker

Following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the U.S. Armed Forces entered into a new period: Gulf War era II.[1] This era follows Gulf War era I, which extends from August 1990 to August 2001. During Gulf War era II, troops deployed to Afghanistan, Iraq, and other locations. A sizable number of troops were called up from the Reserve and the National Guard. This visual essay examines the characteristics of the 1.2 million veterans 18 to 54 years old who served in this new era and shows how they have been faring in the labor market after returning to civilian life.

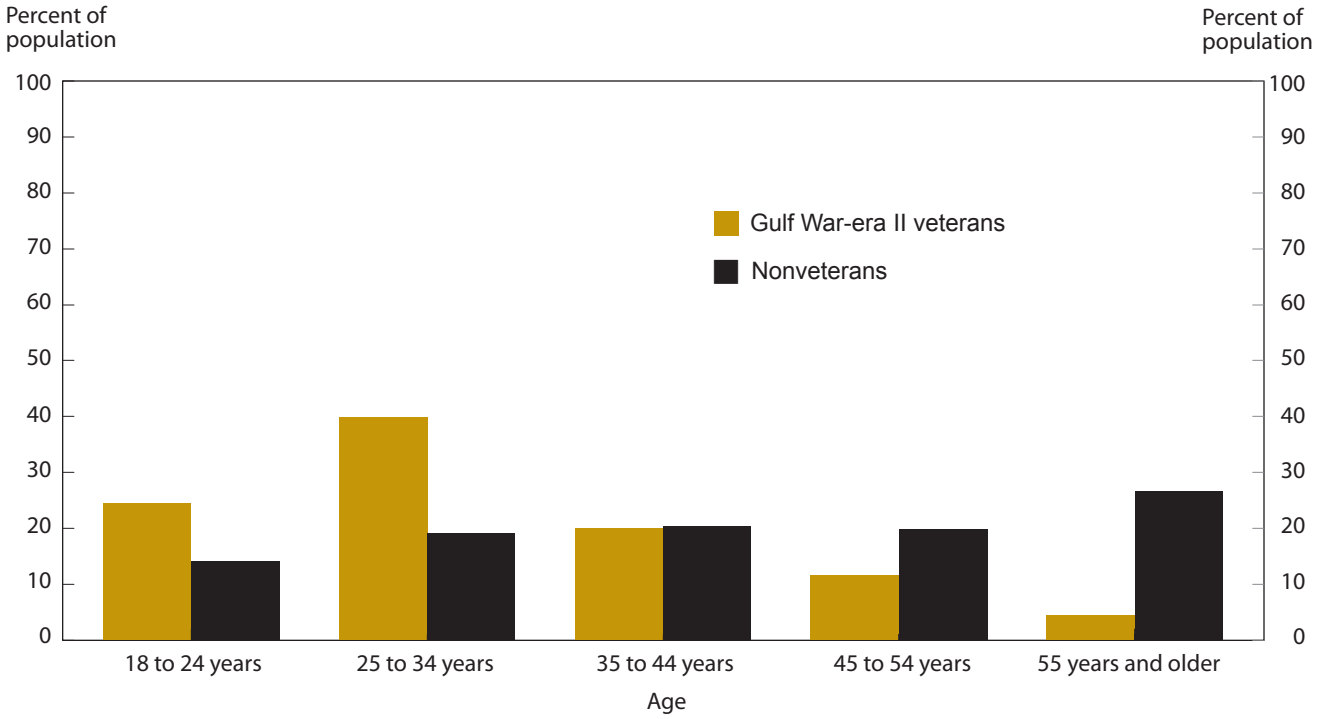
The information to be presented was obtained from Gulf War-era II veterans or members of their households in 2006. Military personnel on active duty at the time of the survey are excluded. Data are 2006 annual averages and were collected as part of the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly survey of about 60,000 households that provides national data on civilian employment and unemployment.[2]

Gulf War-era II veterans are men and women who served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces anywhere in the world sometime between September 2001 and the time they were surveyed in 2006. Members of the Reserve and National Guard are counted as veterans if they have ever been called to active duty. Nonveterans have never served on active duty in the U.S. military. Data about veterans who served in other periods are not included in this essay, but are available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The 2006 data are the first annual average statistics available that separately identify Gulf War-era II veterans. Previously, all Gulf War-era veterans (who served since August 1990) were grouped together into one category. Veterans who served in both Gulf War era I and Gulf War era II are classified into the latter category.

CPS data on veterans are of keen interest to a range of users, including the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs and the U. S. Department of Labor's Veterans' Employment and Training Service, as well as congressional committees, veterans' service organizations, the news media, and academic researchers. This essay was prepared by James A. Walker, an economist in the Division of Labor Force Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Phone: (202) 691-6378. E-mail: walker.james@bls.gov.

1. Gulf War-era II veterans are younger than nonveterans

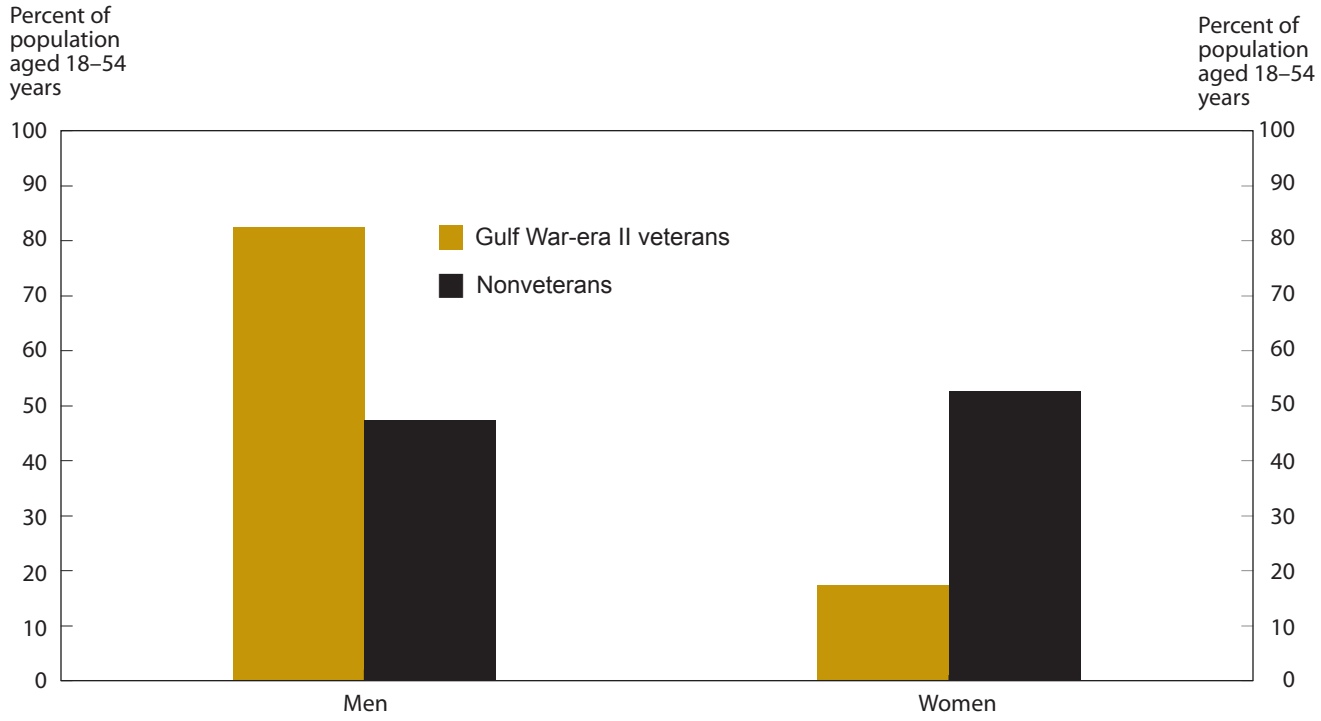


NOTE: Gulf War-era II veterans had served anywhere on active duty since September 2001.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey (CPS), 2006 annual averages.

- The Gulf War-era II veteran population is younger than the nonveteran population. In 2006, Gulf War-era II veterans under 35 years of age—those 18 to 24 years old (24.4 percent) and 25 to 34 years old (39.8 percent)—made up 64.2 percent of the Gulf War-era II veteran population. By contrast, the under-35-year-old nonveteran population in 2006 was 33.2 percent of the nonveteran population.
- Few Gulf War-era II veterans were 55 years or older (4.4 percent) in 2006. However, this age group accounted for 26.6 percent of the total nonveteran population. As a result, the large nonveteran population aged 55 years and older significantly influences any comparison made between Gulf War-era II veterans and nonveterans. Therefore, the charts that follow compare Gulf War-era II veterans aged 18 to 54 years with nonveterans in the same age group.
- The population referenced in this essay is the civilian noninstitutional population, which includes all persons residing in any of the 50 States or the District of Columbia. The definition excludes people who live in institutions (such as nursing homes, correctional facilities, juvenile detention facilities, and long-term mental health care facilities) and those who are currently on active duty in the Armed Forces.

2. Men make up most of the Gulf War-era II veteran population



NOTE: Gulf War-era II veterans had served anywhere on active duty since September 2001.

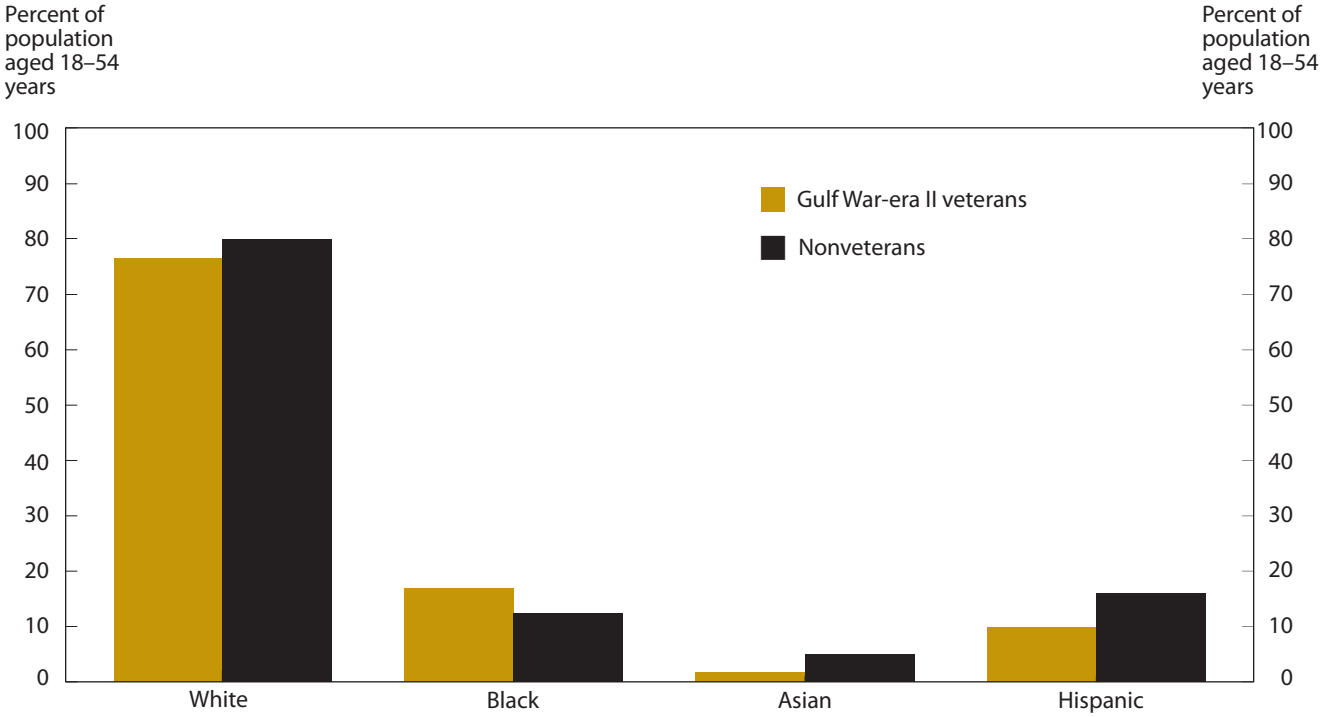
SOURCE: Current Population Survey (CPS), 2006 annual averages.

- In 2006, 82.4 percent of Gulf War-era II veterans aged 18 to 54 years were men, compared with 47.4 percent of nonveterans of the same age. Since September 2001, nearly 1 million men in the 18-to-54-years age group had served in the Armed Forces and returned to civilian life.

- Women were a fairly small part of the Gulf War-era II veteran population, compared with the percentage of women in the nonveteran population, in 2006. Specifically, almost 18 percent of Gulf War-era II veterans aged 18 to 54 years were women, compared with 52.6 percent of nonveterans. As of 2006, about 211,000 women aged 18 to 54 years had served during Gulf War era II.

- The higher proportion of men making up Gulf War-era II veterans relative to nonveterans contributes to some of the differences in the labor market characteristics of the two groups.

3. Blacks are overrepresented in the Gulf War-era II veteran population



NOTE: Estimates for the race groups shown (White, Black, and Asian) do not sum to 100 because data are not presented for all races. Hispanics may be of any race. Gulf War-era II veterans had served anywhere on active duty since September 2001.

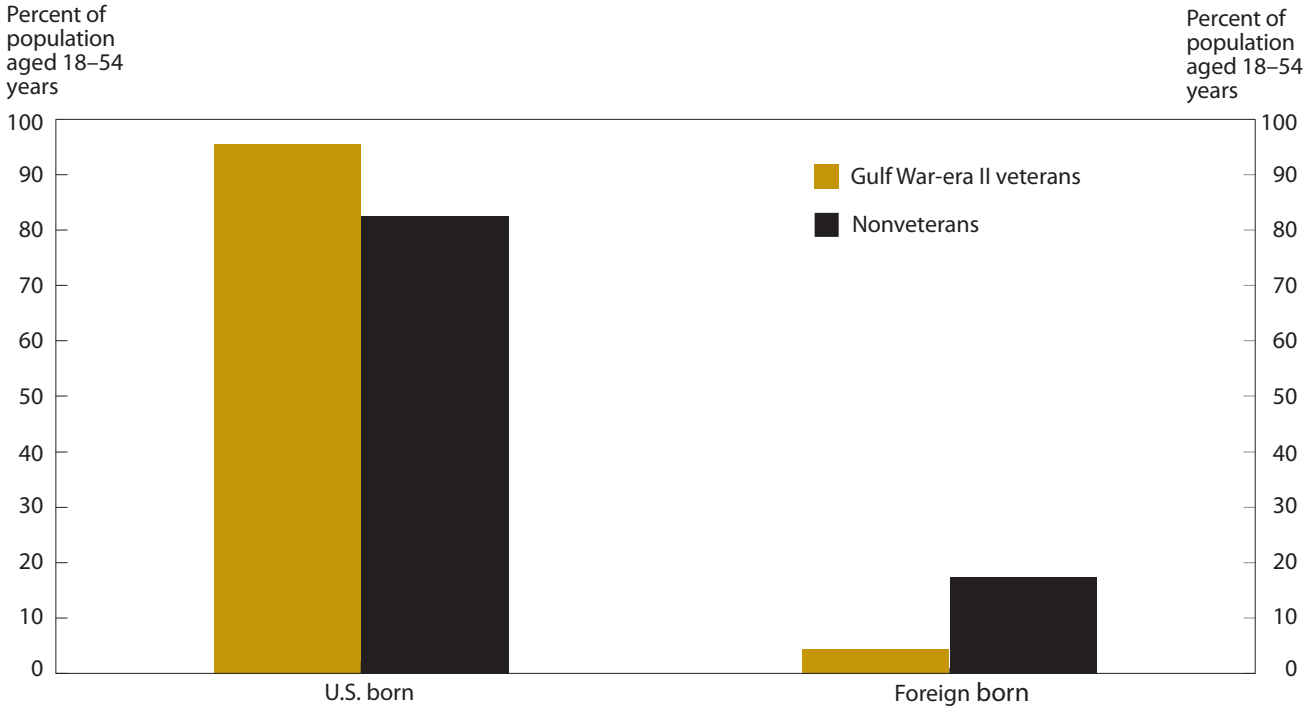
SOURCE: Current Population Survey (CPS), 2006 annual averages.

- The percentage of Blacks in the Gulf War-era II veteran population (17.0 percent) was larger than the percentage of Blacks in the nonveteran population (12.5 percent) in 2006. In contrast, Whites, Asians, and Hispanics accounted for a lower percentage of the Gulf War-era II veteran population than their respective share of the nonveteran population.

- Whites aged 18 to 54 years made up 76.4 percent of the Gulf War-era II veteran population, compared with 79.9 percent of the nonveteran population in 2006. About 2 percent of Gulf War-era II veterans aged 18 to 54 years were Asian, while 5.1 percent of nonveterans in the same age group were Asian.

- In 2006, 9.9 percent of Gulf War-era II veterans aged 18 to 54 years were of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, while Hispanics accounted for 16.0 percent of nonveterans. (Hispanics can be of any race.)

4. Almost 5 percent of Gulf War-era II veterans are foreign born

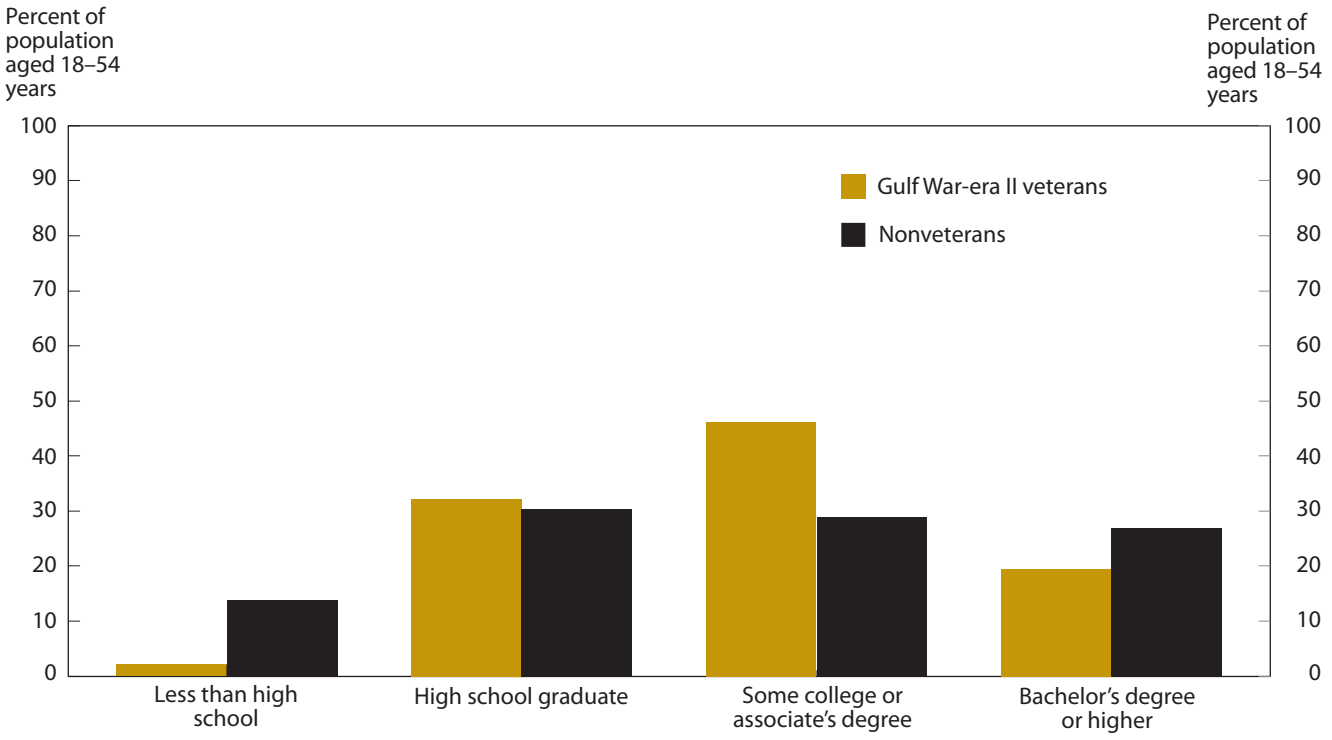


NOTE: Gulf War-era II veterans had served anywhere on active duty since September 2001.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey (CPS), 2006 annual averages.

- In 2006, 4.5 percent of Gulf War-era II veterans aged 18 to 54 years were born outside the United States or one of its outlying areas (such as Puerto Rico or Guam) to parents, neither of whom was a U.S citizen.
- U.S. citizens, or resident aliens with valid immigration documents, may be members of the military. Foreign-born persons with other immigration statuses usually may not join the U.S. Armed Forces. This requirement may in part explain why few foreign-born veterans served during the Gulf War-era II period.

5. Two-thirds of Gulf War-era II veterans have attended college

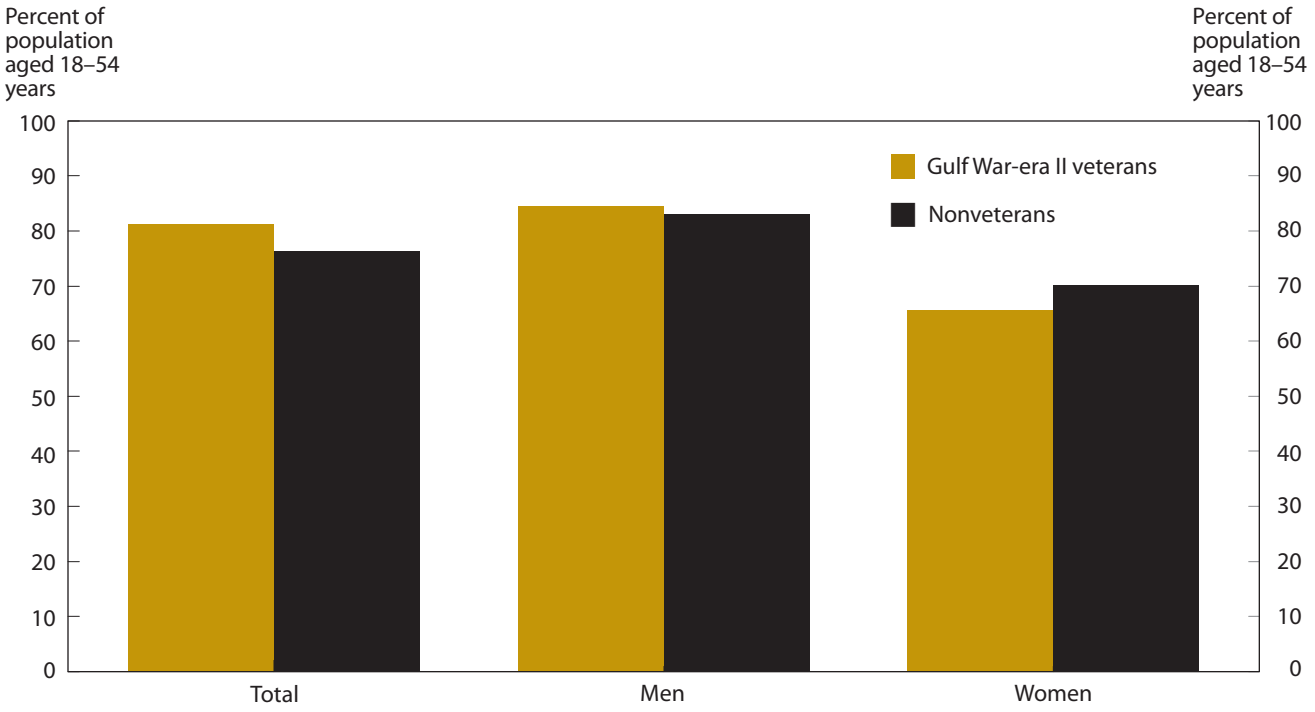


NOTE: Gulf War-era II veterans had served anywhere on active duty since September 2001.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey (CPS), 2006 annual averages.

- About 46 percent of Gulf War-era II veterans aged 18 to 54 years had completed some college or earned an associate's degree by 2006, while another 19.5 percent had completed a bachelor's degree or higher. Together, these groups made up nearly two-thirds of Gulf War-era II veterans aged 18 to 54 years.
- By 2006, more nonveterans (26.9 percent) than Gulf War-era II veterans (19.5 percent) had completed a bachelor's degree or higher.
- Also by 2006, fewer Gulf War-era II veterans aged 18 to 54 years had earned less than a high school diploma (2.1 percent) than did nonveterans (13.8 percent).
- In 2006, male and female Gulf War-era II veterans had similar educational attainment characteristics.

6. A smaller proportion of female Gulf War-era II veterans are employed compared with female nonveterans

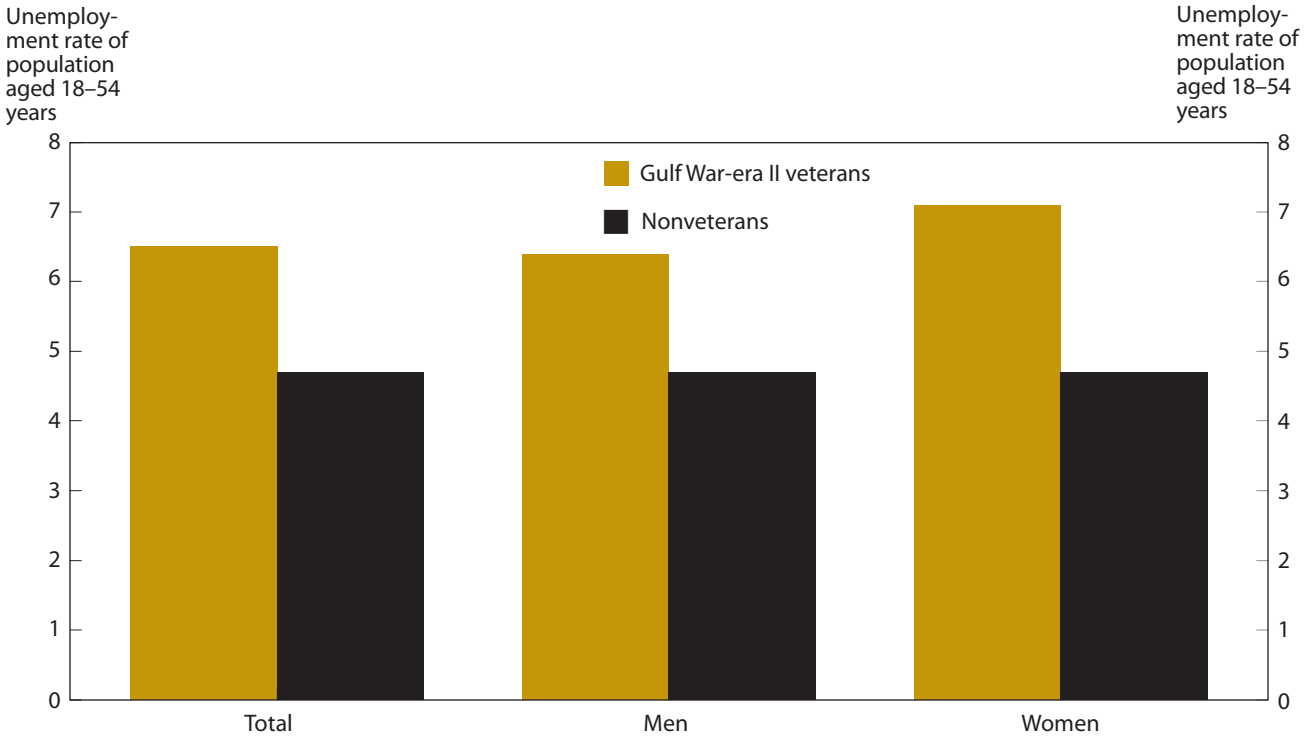


NOTE: Gulf War-era II veterans had served anywhere on active duty since September 2001.

SOURCE:: Current Population Survey (CPS), 2006 annual averages.

- In 2006, the proportion of female Gulf War-era II veterans who were employed (65.6 percent) was smaller than the proportion of female nonveterans who were employed (70.2 percent).
- In 2006, there was little difference between the percentage of male Gulf War-era II veterans who were employed (84.6 percent) and the percentage of male nonveterans who were employed (83.2 percent).
- The percentage of all Gulf War-era II veterans who were employed in 2006 (81.2 percent) is influenced by the high proportion of Gulf War-era II veterans who are men. The percentage of nonveterans who are employed in 2006 (76.4 percent) consists of a more even mix of men and women.

7. The unemployment rate of Gulf War-era II veterans is higher than that of nonveterans

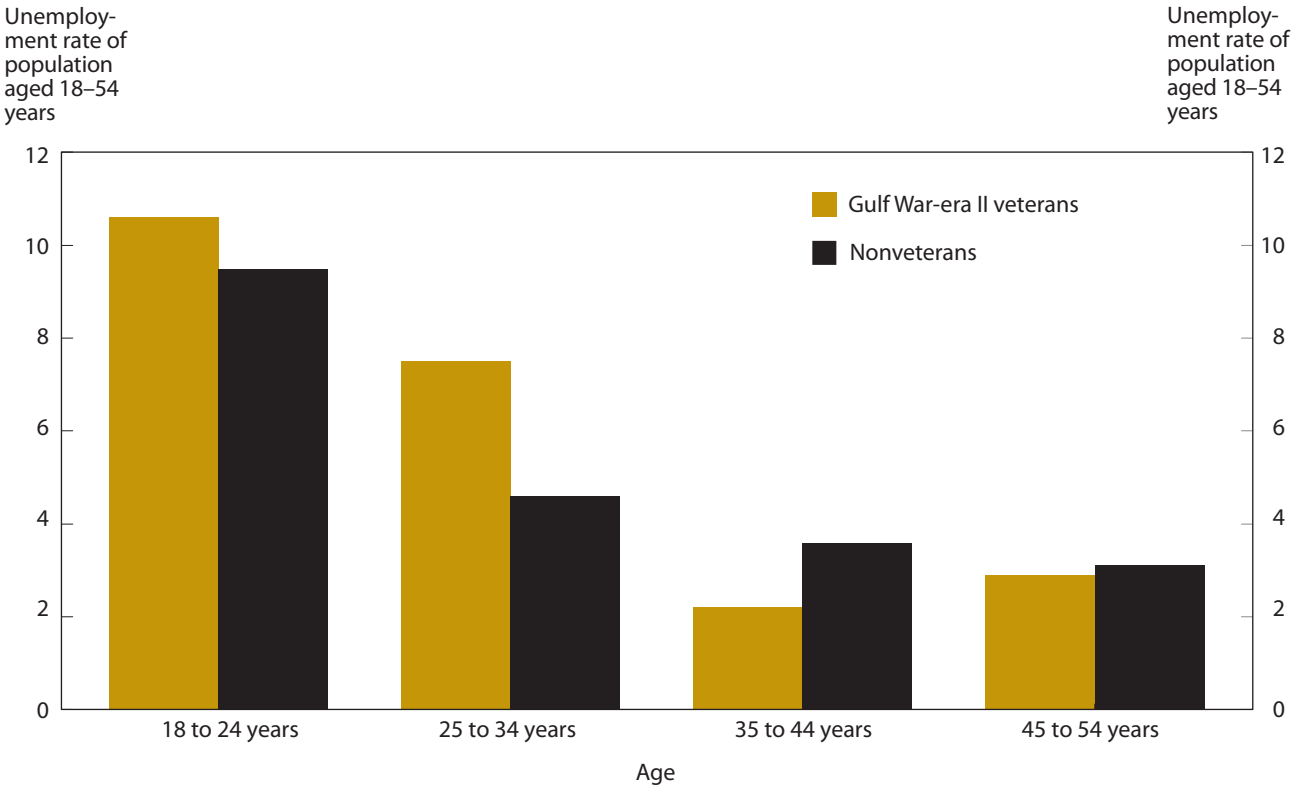


NOTE: Gulf War-era II veterans had served anywhere on active duty since September 2001.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey (CPS), 2006 annual averages.

- Gulf War-era II veterans aged 18 to 54 years had a higher unemployment rate (6.5 percent) than did nonveterans (4.7 percent) in 2006. The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percentage of the labor force (the sum of the number employed and the number unemployed).
- Male Gulf War-era II veterans aged 18 to 54 years had a higher unemployment rate (6.4 percent) than male nonveterans (4.7 percent) in 2006. Likewise, female Gulf War-era II veterans aged 18 to 54 years had a higher unemployment rate (7.1 percent) than female nonveterans in the same age group (4.7 percent).
- The unemployment rate of 18-to-54-year-old male Gulf War-era II veterans (6.4 percent) is not statistically different from that of female Gulf War-era II veterans in the same age group (7.1 percent).

8. Gulf War-era II veterans aged 25 to 34 years have a higher unemployment rate than nonveterans

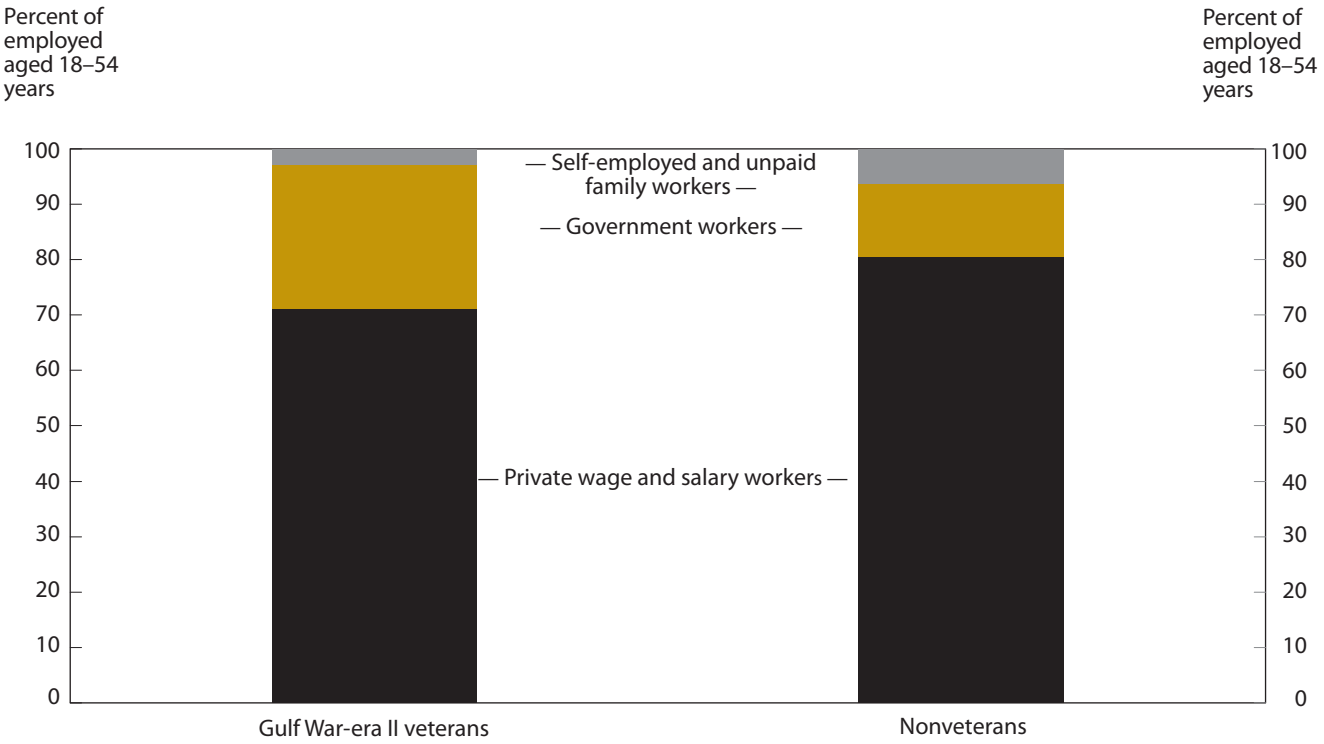


NOTE: Gulf War-era II veterans had served anywhere on active duty since September 2001.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey (CPS), 2006 annual averages.

- At 7.5 percent in 2006, the unemployment rate of Gulf War-era II veterans aged 25 to 34 years was higher than the 2006 unemployment rate of nonveterans in the same age group (4.6 percent).
- The unemployment rate of Gulf War-era II veterans aged 18 to 24 years was about the same (10.6 percent) as that of their nonveteran peers (9.5 percent) in 2006. (The difference was not statistically significant.)
- Gulf War-era II veterans aged 35 to 44 years and 45 to 54 years had unemployment rates that were not significantly different from those of nonveterans in the corresponding age groups (2.2 percent compared with 3.6 percent, and 2.9 percent compared with 3.1 percent, respectively).

9. Gulf War-era II veterans are twice as likely to be government workers than are nonveterans

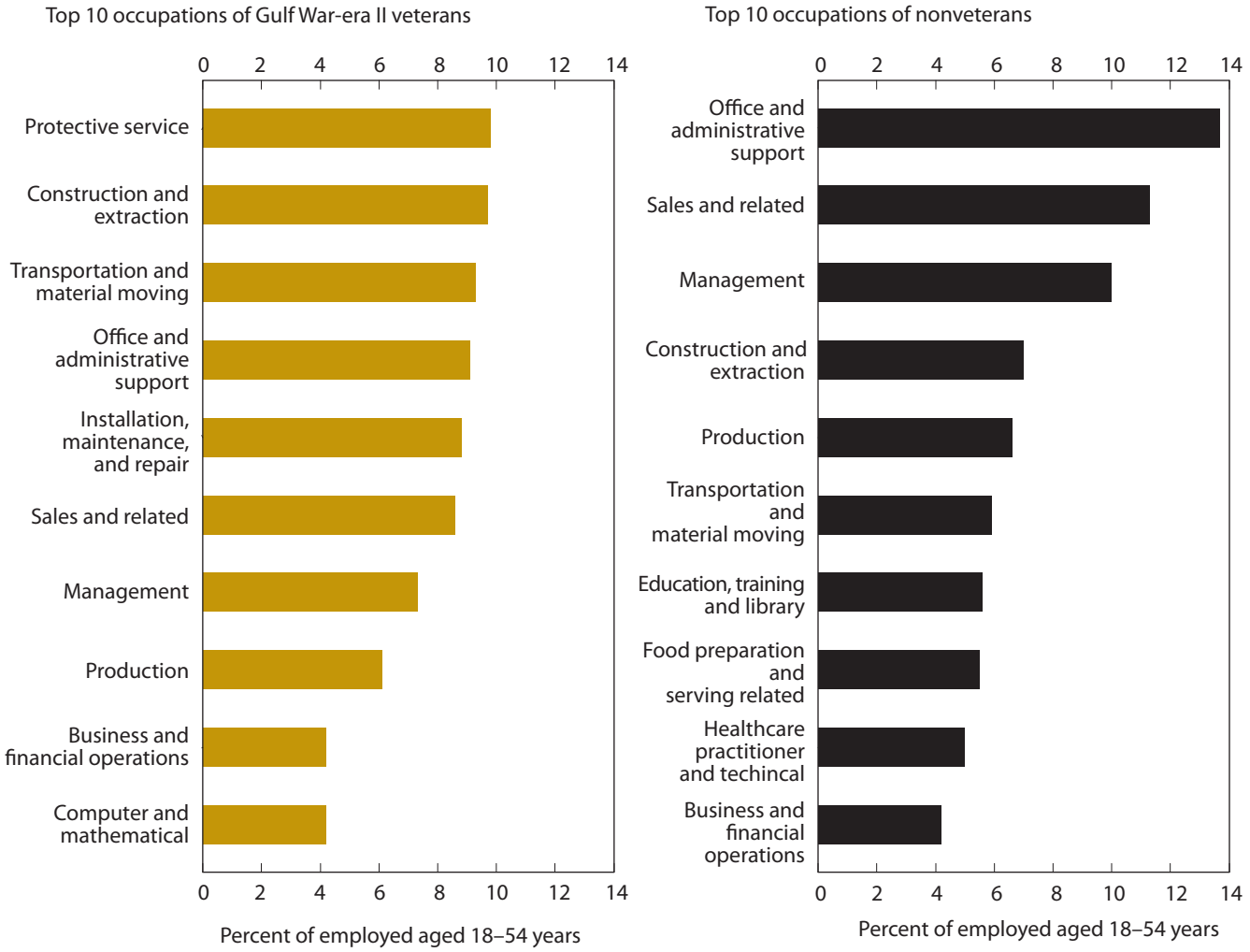


NOTE: Gulf War-era II veterans had served anywhere on active duty since September 2001.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey (CPS), 2006 annual averages.

- Gulf War-era II veterans were twice as likely to be government workers than were nonveterans of comparable ages (18 to 54 years). Among employed veterans, 26 percent worked in the public sector at the Federal, State, or local level in 2006, compared with 13 percent of nonveterans.
- Three percent of Gulf War-era II veterans aged 18 to 54 years were self-employed in 2006, compared with 6 percent of nonveterans in the same age group.
- Both male and female Gulf War-era II veterans had similar distributions by category of worker. However, among nonveterans, employed women were more likely than men to work for the government.

10. Gulf War-era II veterans are more likely to be employed in protective service occupations than are nonveterans



NOTE: Gulf War-era II veterans had served anywhere on active duty since September 2001.

SOURCE:: Current Population Survey (CPS), 2006 annual averages.

- Gulf War-era II veterans aged 18 to 54 years were more likely to be employed in protective service occupations (9.8 percent) than were nonveterans (1.8 percent) in 2006. Protective service occupations include police and sheriff's patrol officers; security guards and gaming surveillance officers; and bailiffs, correctional officers, and jailers. Most Gulf War-era II veterans working in protective service occupations were men.

- In 2006, men made up most of the veterans employed in each of the top 10 occupations of Gulf War-era II veterans. However, women made up about a quarter of the Gulf War-era II veterans working in office and administrative support occupations. In contrast, less than 1 percent of Gulf War-era II veterans employed in construction and extraction occupations in 2006 were women.

Notes

[1]The designation "Gulf War era II" was developed in consultation with the Department of Veterans Affairs and the U.S. Department of Labor's Veterans' Employment and Training Service.

[2]CPS data are available on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/cps.**

Job openings, hires, and turnover decrease in 2007

Although the number of job openings, hires, and separations all declined in 2007, the current labor market slowdown can be seen most in the decrease in hiring; at the industry level, the job openings rate and hires rate declined in several industries, while the separations rate was either unchanged or inconsistent, with no discernible trend

Zhi Boon

The U.S. labor market slowed considerably in the latter portion of 2007, as indicated by increasing unemployment[1] and slowing job growth.[2] Data from the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS)[3] also reflect a labor market slowdown in 2007, as job openings—a measure of labor demand—and hires and separations—measures of worker flows—decreased over the year.

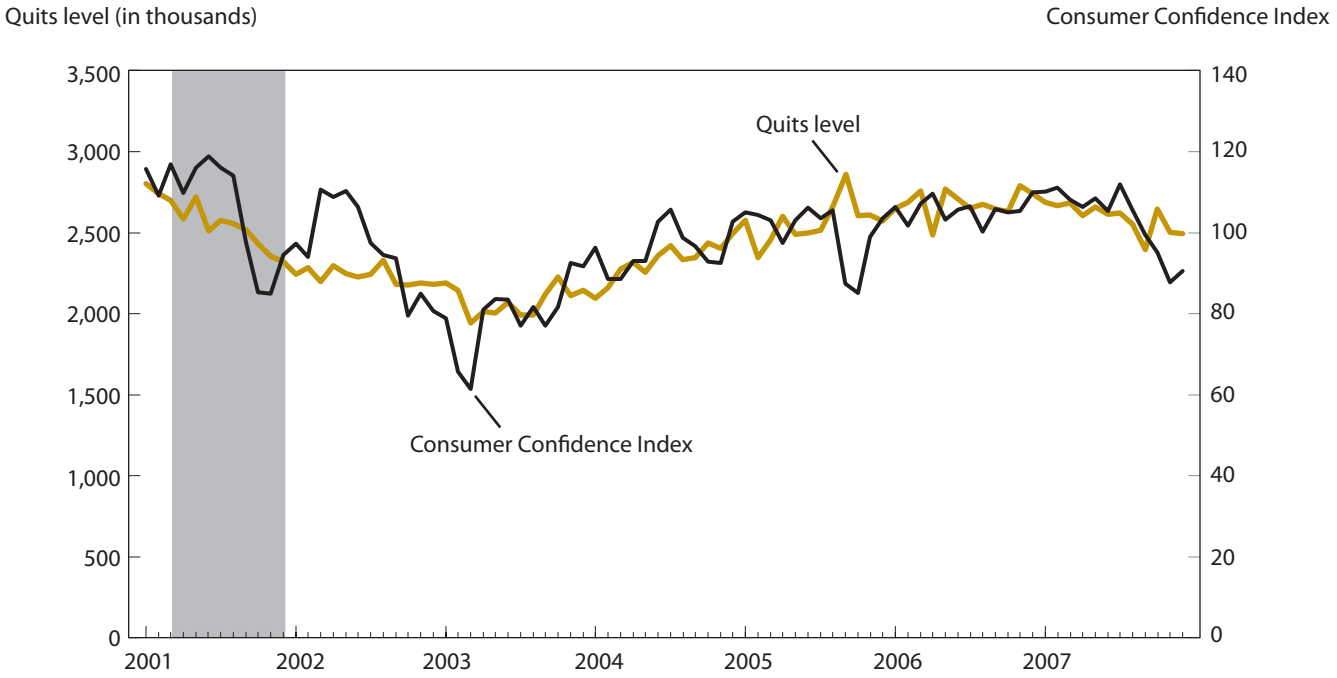
After reaching a low point in September 2003, the job openings level displayed an overall upward trend through January 2007, when it reached a post-recession high of 4.3 million openings on the last business day of the month, the highest level since February 2001. After the January 2007 high point, the job openings level generally trended downward for 7 months, then fell in 3 of the last 4 months of the year. The end-of-year labor demand—as measured by the number of openings on the last business day of the year—was down as well, with 298,000 fewer openings in 2007 than in 2006.

Trends in the 2007 hires and separations data also reflect a labor market slowdown, with businesses responding to weaker demand by hiring fewer workers, rather than by laying off more workers, whereas in previous labor market slowdowns, layoffs typically have increased.[4] The hires level throughout 2007 continued the overall decreasing trend that began after the series reached a high of 5.1 million in July 2006. The total separations level also trended downward in 2007, although not as rapidly as hires. The total separations level began an overall decreasing trend after reaching a series high point in May 2006. Quits—the largest component of separations[5]—began to decrease in 2006 and continued a decreasing trend through 2007. As in the past, the number of quits trended similarly to the Conference Board's Consumer Confidence Index. (See chart 1.) The number of layoffs and discharges—which make up a smaller percentage of total separations than quits—finished the year at 1.8 million, unchanged from December 2006.

These three JOLTS measures—openings, hires, and separations—capture subtle changes in employers' and employees' behavior and expectations and thus provide valuable insight into the dynamics of the U.S. labor market. However, because the JOLTS data time series are relatively short—they begin at the end of 2000—the full analytical potential of the data has not yet been realized. This article discusses the trends in these data from 2001 to 2007, with emphasis on the changes from 2006 to 2007.

Zhi Boon is an economist in the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover, Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Chart 1. Total nonfarm quits levels (Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey), seasonally adjusted, and the Conference Board's Consumer Confidence Index, 2001–07



NOTE: Shaded area represents recession as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

Job openings

Historically, the number of job openings in the private sector has generally trended closely with total private sector employment, as measured by the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey. (See charts 2 and 3.) Beginning in early 2007, however, the trends in employment and job openings diverged, with employment continuing to rise while job openings started to fall. These deviating trends suggest that employers might have attempted to reduce costs by posting fewer job openings.

Although job openings for the entire U.S. economy and for the private sector exhibited decreases through 2007, what is seen across industries is mixed. For example, the job openings rate decreased throughout the year in the following industries: trade, transportation, and utilities; retail trade; and construction. Before it began to decline, the job openings rate in construction reached a series high of 3.0 percent in February 2007. The job openings rate increased over the year in just one industry, accommodation and food services, which has shown a gradually rising rate since 2003. At 4.9 percent in September, the rate in this industry reached a high not seen since prior to the 2001 recession. The job openings rates in the remaining industries were little changed during the year.

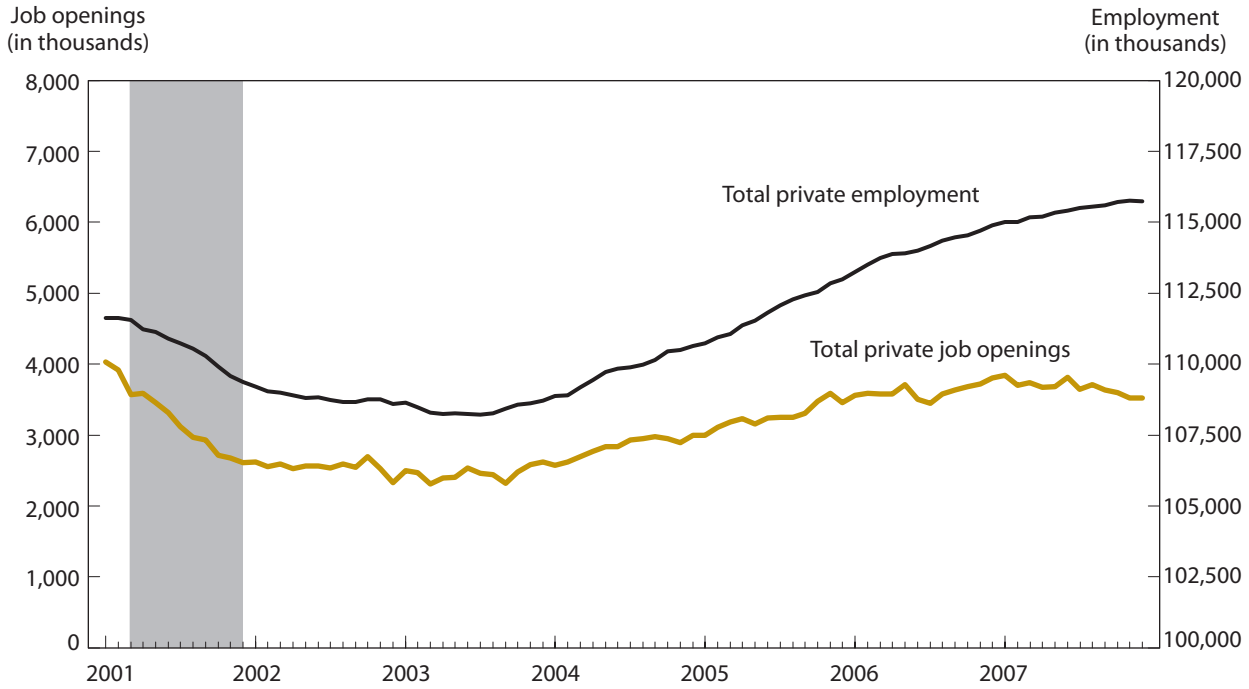
Historically, not seasonally adjusted data show that arts, entertainment, and recreation; accommodation and food services; and professional and business services typically have the highest job openings rates. In 2007, however, the information industry had the highest job openings rate during the year, at 4.8 percent in February. The high rate in information was not sustained, though, and by the end of the year it had dropped to 2.2 percent.

Across the regions, the 2007 job openings rate was highest in the West and exhibited decreasing trends in the second half of the year in the Northeast and West. The job openings rate was basically static over the year in the South and Midwest regions.

Hires and quits

Similar to the job openings data, the private sector hires and quits levels trended closely with the CES employment level until early 2006, when the series began to diverge, with hires and quits starting to level off as employment

Chart 2. Total private job openings (Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey) and total private employment (Current Employment Statistics survey), seasonally adjusted, 2001–07

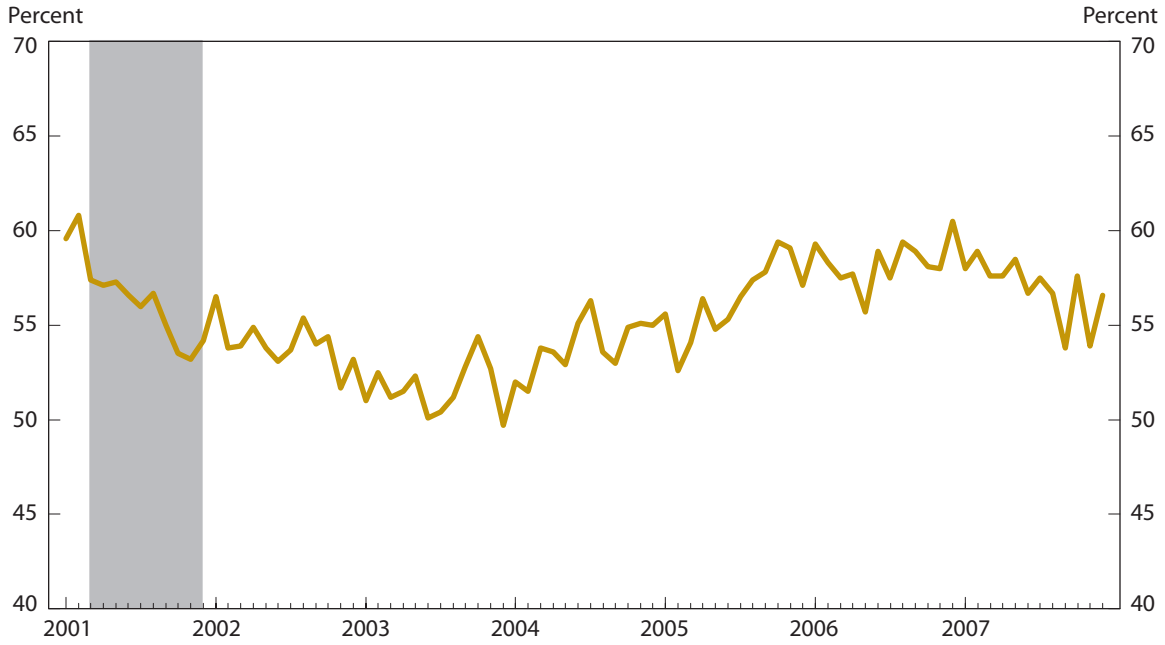


NOTE: Shaded area represents recession as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

Chart 3. Total private hires (Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey) and total private employment (Current Employment Statistics survey), seasonally adjusted, 2001–07

NOTE: Shaded area represents recession as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

Chart 4. Quits as a percentage of total separations (Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey) in total nonfarm employment, seasonally adjusted, 2001–07



NOTE: Shaded area represents recession as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

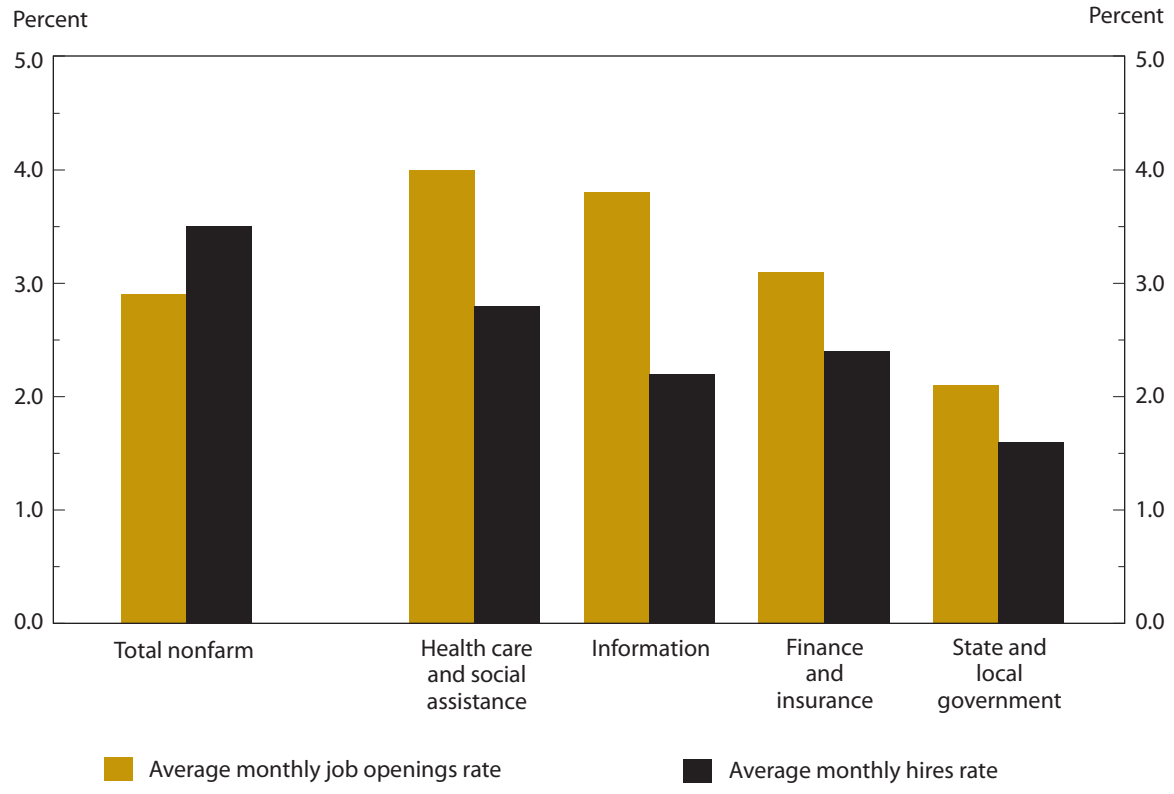
continued to grow. (See charts 2 and 3.) The divergence of hires from employment, which began in the early months of 2006, suggests that employers slowed down their hiring, but not to the extent that it caused CES private sector employment to decline. The trend in quits began to deviate from the CES employment trend near the end of 2005, and it began to decrease late in 2006. This suggests that workers reacted to economic uncertainty by holding onto their current jobs. The decreased number of quits is consistent with the decreased number of job openings, as fewer job openings limit the prospects of moving to a new job.

For both hires and separations, most industries exhibited large month-to-month changes in rates but no consistent trends. Education and health services and State and local government were both static during the year. The hires rate in accommodation and food services exhibited a decreasing trend throughout the year—its first decreasing trend since its post-recession low in March 2003. The hires rates in retail trade and in trade, transportation, and utilities continued their downward trends that began in 2006, with retail trade reaching its low point during the year in May, at 3.9 percent, the lowest it has been since July 2003. The hires rate in professional and business services also reached a series low point during the year in August, at 4.3 percent, the lowest it has been since February 2004. In construction, the hires rate reached a series low in February, at 3.6 percent.

The number of quits, which make up the majority of total separations, showed no clear trends in any industry. Still, in construction and in accommodation and food services, the quits rate reached series lows. Quits as a percentage of total separations—an indicator of employees' confidence in their ability to change jobs—declined in 2007 to a monthly average of 56.9 percent. In the last 4 months of the year, the series exhibited large month-to-month swings, sometimes as high as 3.9 percentage points. (See chart 4.) Over the course of the year, as the economy softened, the ratio fell from a high of 59 percent early in the year to a low of 54 percent later in the year. The only industry that showed a consistent trend through the year was professional and business services, in which the ratio of quits to total separations declined by 12.9 percentage points. Compared with 2006, the average monthly ratio of quits to separations in 2007 decreased for almost all industries, most notably construction, in which the ratio decreased by 5.3 percentage points.

Regionally, the only area that exhibited a consistent

Chart 5. Industries in which the average monthly job openings rate exceeds the average monthly hires rate, Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey, 2007



trend in 2007 was the Midwest, where the ratio decreased from 60 percent at the start of the year to 53 percent at the end of the year. The ratio also declined from the previous year in the Northeast and South regions and showed no change in the West.

Unmet labor demand

Given the reference periods for the data—job openings data are referenced to the last business day of the month and hires data cover the entire month—one would normally expect the hires rate to exceed the job openings rate. Yet, in several industries the opposite occurs, indicating that the demand for labor might be greater than the supply of labor, or that a shortage of labor exists. It appears that employers in these industries may be having difficulty finding qualified workers who are willing to fill the job openings at the prevailing wage rate. Another possible explanation for the higher openings rate in some industries is that employers are leaving vacancy announcements open as they become more selective in the actual hiring of employees. As in the previous year, in 2007, the job openings rate exceeded the hires rate in finance and insurance, in health care and social assistance, and in State and local government. For 2007, the information sector also exhibited potential unmet labor demand, averaging a monthly job openings rate of 3.8 percent and a hires rate of 2.2 percent. (See chart 5.)

Annual hires and separations

After increasing—although at a decreasing rate—for 3 consecutive years, the 2007 annual hires rate decreased by 1.5 percentage points to 42 percent. (See table 1; tables are collected at the end of the article.) The largest decreases in the annual hires rate occurred in construction, retail trade; transportation, warehousing, and utilities; real estate and rental and leasing; professional and business services; and information. The largest increases in the 2007 annual hires rate occurred in natural resources and mining; wholesale trade; finance and insurance; and Federal Government.

The 2007 annual total separations rate decreased for the second consecutive year—by 0.9 percentage point, to 39.7 percent. (See table 2.) The majority of industries exhibited decreases in the annual total separations rate. Exceptions to this were natural resources and mining; durable goods

manufacturing; finance and insurance; and Federal Government, all of which exhibited significant increases in annual total separations rates.

Layoffs and discharges and other separations, which are components of total separations, exhibited small changes in their annual rates compared with their 2006 rates. (See tables 3 and 4.) The annual layoffs and discharges rate increased 0.5 percentage point from 2006 to 2007. Compared with the 2006 industry rates, the annual layoffs and discharges rate increased across the majority of industries with the largest increases occurring in the following industries: natural resources and mining; durable goods manufacturing; wholesale trade; information; finance and insurance; and educational services. The annual other separations rate in 2007 decreased from the previous year by 0.3 percentage point, which equates to 359,000 other separations. A few industries experienced an increase in the annual other separations rate from 2006 to 2007, with the most significant increase occurring in Federal government, which increased by 3.7 percentage points. This high rate of other separations (which includes retirements) in the Federal Government might be attributable to the fact that increasing numbers of baby boomers are retiring from the Federal Government.

THE LEVELS OF JOB OPENINGS, HIRES and separations all decreased in 2007, but the labor market slowdown mostly reflected the decrease in hiring. At the industry level, the job openings rate and hires rate declined in several industries, while the separations rate was either static or did not exhibit consistent trends in the industries. □

Notes

[1] James Marschall Borbely, "Household survey indicators weaken in 2007," *Monthly Labor Review,* March 2008, pp. 3–18; on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2008/03/art1full.pdf** (visited May 15, 2008).

[2] Robyn J. Richards, "Payroll employment in 2007: job growth slows," *Monthly Labor Review*, March 2008, pp. 19–31; on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2008/03/art2full.pdf** (visited May 15, 2008).

[3] The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) provides measures of job openings, hires, and separations on a monthly basis, by industry and region, from December 2000 forward. JOLTS is a monthly survey of approximately 16,000 nonfarm business establishments and is benchmarked to the BLS Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey. Job openings are measured as the number of positions open at an establishment on the last business day of the reference month. Hires and separations are measured as the number of additions and subtractions from an establishment's payroll for the entire month. Data by type of separation are also available and consist of quits (voluntary separations), layoffs and discharges (involuntary separations), and other separations (such as retirements, transfers, and death).

[4] Kelly Evans, "Slower Hiring, Not Layoffs, Hurts Labor Market," *Wall Street Journal*, Feb. 13, 2008; on the Internet at **http://online.wsj.com/article/SB120285948548463683.html** (visited May 15, 2008).

[5] Kelly A. Clark, "The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey: what initial data show," *Monthly Labor Review*, November 2004, pp. 14–23; on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2004/11/art2full.pdf** (visited May 15, 2008).

Table 1. Annual hires rates and levels, Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS), 2006–07

Industry and region	Rate (percent)				Levels (in thousands)			
	2006	2007	Change	Percent change	2006	2007	Change	Percent change
Total	43.5	42.0	– 1.5	– 3.4	59,158	57,778	–1,380	– 2.3
Industry								
Total private	47.9	46.1	– 1.8	– 3.8	54,612	53,158	–1,454	– 2.7
Natural resources and mining	35.4	39.7	4.3	12.1	242	287	45	18.6
Construction	58.9	54.5	– 4.4	– 7.5	4,530	4,151	–379	– 8.4
Manufacturing	30.3	30.8	.5	1.7	4,282	4,274	–8	– .2
Durable goods	28.3	27.6	– .7	–2.5	2,545	2,437	–108	– 4.2
Nondurable goods	33.7	36.2	2.5	7.4	1,742	1,836	94	5.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	48.2	44.5	– 3.7	– 7.7	12,669	11,843	–826	– 6.5
Wholesale trade	27.4	32.4	5.0	18.2	1,618	1,955	337	20.8
Retail trade	58.4	53.1	– 5.3	– 9.1	8,964	8,219	–745	– 8.3
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	41.6	32.8	– 8.8	–21.2	2,087	1,669	–418	–20.0
Information	31.8	26.6	– 5.2	–16.4	965	807	–158	–16.4
Financial activities	30.1	31.7	1.6	5.3	2,505	2,634	129	5.1
Finance and insurance	25.9	29.3	3.4	13.1	1,597	1,804	207	13.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	41.9	38.4	– 3.5	– 8.4	909	831	–78	– 8.6
Professional and business services	62.6	57.8	– 4.8	– 7.7	10,989	10,379	–610	–5.6
Education and health services	33.0	32.8	– .2	– .6	5,888	6,009	121	2.1
Educational services	29.0	29.9	.9	3.1	842	882	40	4.8
Health care and social assistance	33.8	33.3	– .5	–1.5	5,042	5,127	85	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	79.2	79.1	– .1	–.1	10,388	10,661	273	2.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	80.1	82.5	2.4	3.0	1,545	1,631	86	5.6
Accommodations and food services	79.1	78.5	– .6	–.8	8,843	9,030	187	2.1
Other services	39.6	38.5	– 1.1	– 2.8	2,152	2,114	–38	–1.8
Government	20.7	20.8	.1	.5	4,546	4,621	75	1.6
Federal	24.9	32.0	7.1	28.5	680	873	193	28.4
State and local	20.1	19.2	– .9	–4.5	3,866	3,749	–117	–3.0
Region[1]								
Northeast	35.9	33.9	– 2.0	– 5.6	9,102	8,680	–422	– 4.6
South	47.6	45.6	– 2.0	–4.2	23,327	22,616	–711	–3.0
Midwest	40.4	41.2	.8	2.0	12,589	12,955	366	2.9
West	46.3	43.7	– 2.6	–5.6	14,140	13,527	–613	–4.3

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

NOTE: The annual hires *rate* is the number of hires during the entire year as a percent of annual average employment. The annual hires *level* is the total number of hires during the entire year.

Table 2. Annual total separations rates and levels, Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS), 2006–07

Industry and region	Rate (percent)				Levels (in thousands)			
	2006	2007	Change	Percent change	2006	2007	Change	Percent change
Total	40.6	39.7	– 0.9	–2.2	55,199	54,641	–558	–1.0
Industry								
Total private	5.1	44.1	–1.0	– 2.2	51,492	50,925	–567	–1.1
Natural resources and mining	32.0	38.0	6.0	18.8	219	275	56	25.6
Construction	60.6	56.3	– 4.3	– 7.1	4,657	4,285	–372	–8.0
Manufacturing	31.4	33.2	1.8	5.7	4,442	4,612	170	3.8
Durable goods	28.3	31.0	2.7	9.5	2,546	2,734	188	7.4
Nondurable goods	36.6	37.1	.5	1.4	1,894	1,880	–14	– .7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	45.8	44.6	– 1.2	– 2.6	12,031	11,859	–172	–1.4
Wholesale trade	29.3	31.3	2.0	6.8	1,732	1,885	153	8.8
Retail trade	55.7	53.6	– 2.1	– 3.8	8,559	8,301	–258	–3.0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	34.7	32.9	– 1.8	– 5.2	1,739	1,672	–67	–3.9
Information	31.1	27.2	– 3.9	–12.5	945	824	–121	–12.8
Financial activities	30.6	31.3	.7	2.3	2,545	2,603	58	2.3
Finance and insurance	26.2	28.4	2.2	8.4	1,613	1,746	133	8.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	42.9	39.7	– 3.2	– 7.5	931	858	–73	–7.8
Professional and business services	55.9	54.0	– 1.9	– 3.4	9,824	9,709	–115	–1.2
Education and health services	28.5	28.0	– .5	–1.8	5,078	5,131	53	1.0
Educational services	23.3	24.2	.9	3.9	677	714	37	5.5
Health care and social assistance	29.5	28.7	– .8	–2.7	4,403	4,417	14	.3
Leisure and hospitality	74.5	71.6	– 2.9	–3.9	9,762	9,643	–119	–1.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71.9	71.7	– .2	– .3	1,386	1,419	33	2.4
Accommodations and food services	74.9	71.5	– 3.4	– 4.5	8,379	8,223	–156	–1.9
Other services	36.6	36.2	– .4	– 1.1	1,988	1,988	0	.0
Government	16.9	16.7	– .2	–1.2	3,707	3,715	8	.2
Federal	24.0	27.1	3.1	12.9	656	739	83	12.7
State and local	15.9	15.3	– .6	– 3.8	3,051	2,978	–73	– 2.4
Region[1]								
Northeast	33.5	31.5	–2.0	–6.0	8,483	8,076	-407	– 4.8
South	44.2	42.9	–1.3	– 2.9	21,661	21,289	–372	–1.7
Midwest	38.8	38.1	– .7	–1.8	12,103	11,974	–129	–1.1
West	42.4	43.0	.6	1.4	12,953	13,298	345	2.7

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

NOTE: The annual total separations *rate* is the number of total separations during the entire year as a percent of annual average employment. The annual total separations *level* is the total number of separations during the entire year.

Table 3. Annual layoffs and discharges rates and levels, Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS), 2006–07

Industry and region	Rate (percent)				Levels (in thousands)			
	2006	2007	Change	Percent change	2006	2007	Change	Percent change
Total	13.8	14.3	0.5	3.6	18,792	19,674	882	4.7
Industry								
Total private	15.4	16.0	.6	3.9	17,578	18,505	927	5.3
Natural resources and mining	9.5	11.8	2.3	24.2	65	85	20	30.8
Construction	31.0	32.4	1.4	4.5	2,382	2,465	83	3.5
Manufacturing	12.0	13.4	1.4	11.7	1,700	1,867	167	9.8
Durable goods	10.5	13.1	2.6	24.8	946	1,154	208	22.0
Nondurable goods	14.7	14.2	– .5	– 3.4	758	717	–41	– 5.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.1	14.8	.7	5.0	3,709	3,941	232	6.3
Wholesale trade	9.8	12.5	2.7	27.6	581	752	171	29.4
Retail trade	16.6	16.5	– .1	– .6	2,548	2,552	4	.2
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	11.6	12.5	.9	7.8	581	634	53	9.1
Information	6.6	7.8	1.2	18.2	199	235	36	18.1
Financial activities	9.3	10.3	1.0	10.8	774	854	80	10.3
Finance and insurance	6.6	8.2	1.6	24.2	409	504	95	23.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	16.7	16.3	– .4	– 2.4	363	352	–11	– 3.0
Professional and business services	21.8	22.8	1.0	4.6	3,822	4,087	265	6.9
Education and health services	7.9	8.3	.4	5.1	1,414	1,521	107	7.6
Educational services	9.3	11.2	1.9	20.4	270	331	61	22.6
Health care and social assistance	7.7	7.8	.1	1.3	1,144	1,192	48	4.2
Leisure and hospitality	21.4	20.8	– .6	–2.8	2,807	2,797	–10	– .4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	40.8	40.7	– .1	– .2	787	806	19	2.4
Accommodations and food services	18.1	17.3	– .8	–4.4	2,019	1,991	–28	–1.4
Other services	13.0	11.9	– 1.1	– 8.5	705	652	–53	– 7.5
Government	5.5	5.3	– .2	– 3.6	1,215	1,171	–44	– 3.6
Federal	6.7	7.5	.8	11.9	184	205	21	11.4
State and local	5.4	5.0	– .4	– 7.4	1,031	966	–65	– 6.3
Region[1]								
Northeast	12.7	13.0	.3	2.4	3,220	3,344	124	3.9
South	13.2	14.1	.9	6.8	6,476	6,986	510	7.9
Midwest	14.1	14.4	.3	2.1	4,404	4,538	134	3.0
West	15.4	15.5	.1	.6	4,694	4,807	113	2.4

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

NOTE: The annual layoffs and discharges *rate* is the number of layoffs and discharges during the entire year as a percent of annual average employment. The annual layoffs and discharges *level* is the total number of layoffs and discharges during the entire year.

Table 4. Annual other separations rates and levels, Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS), 2006–07

Industry and region	Rate (percent)				Levels (in thousands)			
	2006	2007	Change	Percent change	2006	2007	Change	Percent change
Total	3.1	2.8	– 0 .3	– 9.7	4,227	3,868	–359	– 8.5
Industry								
Total private	3.1	2.7	– .4	–12.9	3,563	3,088	–475	–13.3
Natural resources and mining	4.5	4.1	– .4	–8.9	31	30	–1	– 3.2
Construction	3.7	2.7	–1.0	–27.0	285	203	–82	–28.8
Manufacturing	2.7	2.6	– .1	–3.7	376	359	–17	–4.5
Durable goods	2.8	2.6	– .2	– 7.1	252	233	–19	– 7.5
Nondurable goods	2.4	2.5	.1	4.2	124	125	1	.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	3.8	3.4	– .4	–10.5	995	897	–98	– 9.8
Wholesale trade	3.1	1.9	–1.2	–38.7	183	116	–67	–36.6
Retail trade	4.0	3.8	– .2	– 5.0	615	581	–34	–5.5
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	4.0	3.9	– .1	– 2.5	199	200	1	.5
Information	2.4	2.9	.5	20.8	73	87	14	19.2
Financial activities	2.9	2.5	– .4	–13.8	239	208	–31	–13.0
Finance and insurance	2.9	2.3	– .6	–20.7	180	141	–39	–21.7
Real estate and rental and leasing	2.7	3.1	.4	14.8	59	68	9	15.3
Professional and business services	4.1	2.9	–1.2	–29.3	727	520	–207	–28.5
Education and health services	2.1	2.1	.0	.0	370	377	7	1.9
Educational services	1.5	1.4	– .1	– 6.7	43	41	–2	– 4.7
Health care and social assistance	2.2	2.2	.0	.0	327	335	8	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	2.2	2.1	– .1	– 4.5	282	283	1	.4
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2.0	2.3	.3	15.0	39	45	6	15.4
Accommodations and food services	2.2	2.1	– .1	–4.5	244	242	–2	– .8
Other services	3.4	2.2	–1.2	–35.3	183	119	–64	–35.0
Government	3.0	3.5	.5	16.7	663	782	119	17.9
Federal	6.6	10.3	3.7	56.1	180	280	100	55.6
State and local	2.5	2.6	.1	4.0	479	502	23	4.8
Region[1]								
Northeast	3.0	2.8	– .2	– 6.7	757	714	–43	–5.7
South	3.2	2.6	– .6	–18.8	1,557	1,285	–272	–17.5
Midwest	3.0	2.8	– .2	–6.7	943	876	-67	– 7.1
West	3.2	3.2	.0	.0	966	992	26	2.7

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

NOTE: The annual other separations *rate* is the number of other separations during the entire year as a percent of annual average employment. The annual other separations *level* is the total number of other separations during the entire year.

Wage and productivity stability in U.S. manufacturing plants

Wages and productivity were substantially dispersed across all manufacturing plants in 1987, but the dispersion narrowed modestly from then until 1997; the connection between a plant's level of productivity and its hourly wages weakened over the same period, and many plants exhibited substantial movements within the relative wage and productivity distributions

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Manufacturing plants vary considerably, even within industries. Consequently, the "representative plant" view of the economy, which contends that all plants within an industry face the same technological changes and respond similarly, is likely mistaken.[1] Previous work using the U.S. Census Bureau's Longitudinal Research Database[2] has demonstrated considerable plant-level heterogeneity in productivity and wages, even within narrowly defined industries.[3] Further, the data indicate the presence of "plant effects" that persist over time.[4] The implication is that unobserved, long-term, plant-specific factors—perhaps including the size and nature of a plant's capital endowment, as well as its managerial skills and approach—play a sizable role in determining productivity and wage levels.

The nature of these plant-specific effects is of interest to anyone concerned with microlevel programs aimed at improving the performance of U.S. manufacturers. For example, the Manufacturing Extension Partnership of the National Institute of Standards and Technology aims to boost the performance of the small-firm segment of the U.S. manufacturing economy through assessment, training, and technical assistance. This and similar efforts, however, beg important questions with regard to plants' productivity or wage dynamics—for example, Are large improvements realistic? How often do plants make relatively large movements within their industry? and Over what period of time do they effect such movements?

This article presents evidence on the degree of manufacturing plants' wage and productivity stability during the period from 1987 to 1997. Following on the work of Martin N. Baily, Charles Hulten, and David Campbell, as well as that of Eric J. Bartelsman and Phoebus J. Dhrymes, the article examines the degree of stability both in the total manufacturing sector and, separately, for two-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry groups. Baily, Hulten, and Campbell compute plant-level productivity transition matrices for an aggregate of 23 manufacturing industries at the four-digit SIC level for the years 1972 to 1982.[5] Bartelsman and Dhrymes compute plant-level productivity transition matrices for an aggregate of 3 two-digit manufacturing industries for the years 1972 to 1986.[6] The analysis presented in the sections that

follow extends this literature by estimating these matrices for all manufacturing plants and computing the matrices for plant-level wages. In addition, several other topics are examined: the degree of heterogeneity in wages and productivity levels within industries, the connection between wages and productivity, and how these measures have changed over time. The central findings to come out of the analysis are as follows: over the period studied, (1) the substantial dispersion of wages and productivity across all manufacturing plants narrowed modestly; (2) the connection between a plant's level of productivity and its hourly wages declined; and (3) although plants' 1987 levels of wages and productivity were significant predictors of their 1997 levels, many plants exhibited substantial movements within the relative wage and productivity distributions.

Theories of plant-level heterogeneity

If the "representative plant" view were correct, then all plants within an industry should have essentially the same productivity and wage levels. Under this model, observed differences would be caused only by measurement error, and there should be no persistence in relative rankings.[7] However, there is much evidence to support the view that plants are indeed heterogeneous. For example, Steven J. Davis and John Haltiwanger find that most of the variation in employment shifts is within-sector variation, indicating that there must be plant-level heterogeneity in labor demand.[8] Several models of plant dynamics have been proposed in the literature. Following is a brief discussion of two such models, along with some of the empirical evidence supporting them.

The plant fixed-effects model. According to this model, each plant has a productivity level that is not associated with the vintage of the plant. This fixed effect may be due to managerial quality or specific locational advantages. Whatever the cause, productivity levels would be expected to persist over time. One variant of the model is the passive learning model of Boyan Jovanovic,[9] according to which plants are "born" with a fixed quality level that they learn over time. Some plants learn that they have a low level of productivity and exit the marketplace. The surviving plants would have strong productivity persistence. The evidence for plant fixed-effect models is mixed. Mark Doms, Timothy Dunne, and Kenneth R. Troske find that the adoption of technology has had an insignificant effect on labor productivity.[10] Rather, plants with high wages, high skill levels, and a productive workforce in 1977 were more likely to adopt various technologies by 1992. The authors give the following possible interpretation of one of their findings: "plants at the forefront of manufacturing technology tend to stay at the forefront."[11] This finding supports the plant fixed-effects model and suggests that productivity levels are indeed persistent. Baily, Hulten, and Campbell argue that their finding of relative stability in productivity also is evidence for the plant fixed-effects model (and argue as well that any nonpersistence found may be due to measurement error and random shocks). However, on the basis of a study of the textile industry, and using a nonparametric approach, Douglas W. Dwyer rejects the fixed-effects model and concludes that the "'fixed' effects actually have a half life of approximately 10 to 20 years."[12]

The active exploration model. Proposed by Richard Ericson and Ariel Pakes in 1995, this model holds that firms can opt to permanently raise their productivity through investment.[13] Dwyer's findings are consistent with the active exploration model.[14] Similarly, Ron Jarmin finds positive effects of manufacturing extension programs on plant productivity, showing that plants can change their levels of productivity.[15]

The results that follow show a fair amount of movement within the wage and productivity distributions. This finding would be consistent with the active exploration model, because the absence of persistence implies the absence of a fixed effect. However, any characterization of the observed movements as demonstrating "instability" remains in the eye of the beholder: Baily, Hulten, and Campbell characterize their results as showing "stability" despite the fact that they find *less* productivity persistence than that found here.[16]

Data

The primary source of data for this article is the Census of Manufactures, which is collected every 5 years on essentially all known establishments. The associated Longitudinal Research Database links plants across the 5-year periods. Data for the analysis are from 1987 and 1997. These years are convenient to study because they come at about the same point in the business cycle.[17] Of course, the 1990-91 recession occurred in the middle of this period. Despite the fact that that recession was relatively mild, the analysis presented herein finds a high birth and death rate for manufacturing plants: fully one-third of the plants in the 1987 Census of Manufactures had relocated or ceased to exist by 1997.[18] Conversely, almost 40 percent of plants listed in the 1997 Census were new since 1987.

Individual manufacturing plants (rather than firms) are

the unit of analysis presented here. Excluded are plants that had fewer than 20 employees. Hourly wages are defined as production and nonproduction workers' salaries and wages, divided by production and nonproduction workers' hours.[19] The measure of labor productivity is the plant's average product of labor, or Q/L, where Q denotes the plant's value-added output and L denotes the total hours worked by both production and nonproduction workers.[20] The average product of labor can rise due to an increase in the plant's total factor productivity or an increase in any of its factor-labor ratios (for example, its capital-to-labor ratio).

Tables 1 and 2 present, repectively, the dispersion in hourly wages and the dispersion in productivity by showing the cut points for the 10th percentile, the median, and the 90th percentile for all manufacturing plants and for each two-digit SIC industry.[21] For hourly wages, there is a great deal of heterogeneity, even within industries. Across the 20 two-digit industries, the 90th-percentile wage divided by the 10th-percentile wage averaged 2.51 in 1987 and 2.45 in 1997. Thus, within industries, the highest paying plants paid more than double the lowest paying plants. The decline in this ratio implies a mild reduction in heterogeneity. Across all manufacturing plants, the standard deviation of log hourly wages declined significantly, from 0.402 to 0.399. Nine of the 20 industries exhibited significant declines in the intraindustry standard deviation of log hourly wages, while 6 showed significant increases and 5 had insignificant changes.

This modestly declining dispersion runs counter to previous trends. For example, Linda A. Bell and Richard B. Freeman find that interindustry wage dispersion (measured by the standard deviation of log wages) increased between 1970 and 1987 for both manufacturing and services.[22] Similarly, Davis and Haltiwanger find that, for the period from 1963 to 1986, "between-plant wage dispersion grew for all plant classifications for production workers and for virtually all classifications for nonproduction workers."[23] These authors argue that skill-biased technical change could prompt high-skill workers to sort themselves into higher skill-intensive plants, leading to widening cross-plant wage dispersion. However, Davis and Haltiwanger also find that the pace of increasing dispersion between the 90th and the 10th percentile of the plant-wage distribution slowed between 1982 and 1986. Finally, finding rising wage and productivity dispersion over the period from 1975 to 1992, Dunne and colleagues[24] note that the link between widening wage and productivity dispersions across plants is consistent with the theoretical model of Francesco Caselli,[25] as well as that of Michael Kremer and Eric Maskin.[26] The finding of declining dispersion in the analysis that follows is further surprising, because earnings inequality increased during the 1990s at about the same rate that it did during the 1980s.[27]

There are several ways to reconcile the seemingly contradictory evidence of widening wage inequality at the individual worker level yet declining wage dispersion across plants during the period examined. First, there could be widening inequality of wages within plants.[28] Second, there could be increases in the share of employment at plants that pay both high and low wages relative to the share of employment at plants that pay average wages. Finally, the widening inequality at the individual level could be due to changes in the wage structure outside of manufacturing, as well as to the decline in manufacturing's share of total employment.

The overall compression in wages across plants can be partially explained by an increasing share of plants in industries with less wage dispersion. The weighted average of 1987 industry-level 90–10 ratios with each industry weighted by its number of plants that year is 2.47. Calculating the corresponding number for 1997, with each industry weighted by its number of plants *that* year, yields an average 90–10 ratio of 2.35. However, repeating this analysis with the standard deviation of log wages produces an average of 0.355 under both weighting schemes.

Productivity shows an even greater amount of heterogeneity across plants. (See table 2.) Across all manufacturing industries, the 90th-percentile productivity divided by the 10th-percentile productivity declined from 5.4 to 5.0 and the standard deviation of log productivity declined significantly from 0.685 to 0.657. These results imply declining productivity dispersion. However, within two-digit SIC industries, the story is reversed: twelve of the 20 industries exhibited significant increases in the intraindustry standard deviation of log productivity, while 6 showed significant decreases and 2 had insignificant changes. Thus, productivity is diverging within most two-digit industries.[29]

Relation of hourly wages to productivity

Earlier studies found a positive relation between plant-level wages and productivity. [30] According to Dunne and colleagues, "wages and productivity are strongly positively correlated in both levels and changes."[31] There are theoretical reasons to expect this productivity-wage connection. Davis, Haltiwanger, and Scott Schuh discuss a number of explanations of heterogeneity in productivity and job growth across plants within industries, including "uncertainty that surrounds the development, adoption, distribution, marketing, and regulation of new products

Table 1. Plant-level hourly wage dispersion, 1987 and 1997

Industry	1987 hourly wages					1997 hourly wages					Change, 1987–97		
	10th percentile	Median	90th percentile	90th percentile/ 10th percentile	Standard deviation of log wages	10th percentile	Median	90th percentile	90th percentile/ 10th percentile	Standard deviation of log wages	Change in 90th percentile/ 10th percentile ratio	Change in standard deviation of log wages	Probability of *F*-statistic for change in standard deviation of log wages
All manufacturing	$8.2	$14.3	$23.0	2.80	0.402	$8.8	$14.6	$23.4	2.66	0.399	–0.15	–0.003	0.003
SIC 20: Food and kindred products	8.1	13.7	21.1	2.60	.297	8.0	13.1	20.5	2.56	.335	–.04	.038	.007
SIC 21: Tobacco manufactures	([1])	11.7	([1])	3.96	.404	([1])	15.4	([1])	4.38	.399	.42	–.005	.417
SIC 22: Textile mill products	7.3	11.0	15.7	2.15	.315	7.9	11.2	17.0	2.15	.303	.00	–.012	.000
SIC 23: Apparel and other textile products	6.2	8.8	15.2	2.45	.377	6.1	8.5	14.8	2.43	.311	–.03	–.066	.000
SIC 24: Lumber and wood products	7.5	12.2	18.9	2.52	.393	8.2	11.9	17.4	2.12	.350	–.40	–.043	.000
SIC 25: Furniture and fixtures	7.3	11.5	18.0	2.47	.367	8.5	12.4	18.6	2.19	.371	–.28	.004	.000
SIC 26: Paper and allied products	9.9	15.7	22.6	2.28	.347	10.6	15.7	22.8	2.15	.333	–.13	–.014	.004
SIC 27: Printing and publishing	9.4	16.0	26.0	2.77	.340	9.9	15.8	26.3	2.66	.319	–.11	–.020	.066
SIC 28: Chemicals and allied products	11.2	19.5	28.2	2.52	.375	11.4	18.8	28.0	2.46	.392	–.06	.017	.223
SIC 29: Petroleum and coal products	12.7	20.1	29.5	2.32	.348	13.0	19.4	29.5	2.27	.329	–.05	–.019	.237
SIC 30: Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	8.6	13.2	19.4	2.26	.316	9.1	13.5	20.6	2.26	.331	.01	.015	.000
SIC 31: Leather and leather products	6.8	9.6	15.1	2.22	.506	6.8	9.5	15.4	2.26	.519	.04	.012	.398
SIC 32: Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products	9.2	14.9	22.0	2.39	.354	9.7	14.6	21.7	2.24	.345	–.15	–.009	.001
SIC 33: Primary metal industries	10.4	15.7	22.6	2.17	.388	10.7	15.7	22.8	2.13	.404	–.04	.016	.009
SIC 34: Fabricated metal products	9.5	15.0	22.0	2.32	.380	10.3	15.0	22.1	2.15	.419	–.17	.039	.000
SIC 35: Industrial machinery and equipment	10.8	17.2	25.4	2.35	.371	11.5	17.2	26.1	2.27	.361	–.08	–.010	.001
SIC 36: Electrical and electronic equipment	8.9	14.7	23.4	2.63	.326	9.5	15.1	26.0	2.74	.323	.11	–.003	.000
SIC 37: Transportation equipment	9.4	15.0	23.6	2.51	.331	9.9	15.2	23.9	2.41	.317	–.10	–.013	.253
SIC 38: Instruments and related products	9.8	16.9	26.0	2.65	.363	10.9	18.4	29.6	2.72	.360	.06	–.004	.004
SIC 39: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	7.6	12.6	20.4	2.68	.378	8.6	13.2	20.3	2.36	.388	–.32	.010	.000

[1] Disclosure concerns prevented the release of the 10th- and 90th-percentile values for tobacco manufactures.

NOTE: All 1987 values are converted into 1997 dollars with the use of the Consumer Price Index.

SOURCE: 1987 and 1997 Census of Manufactures (excluding plants with fewer than 20 employees).

Table 2. Plant-level productivity dispersion, 1987 and 1997

Industry	1987 productivity					1997 productivity				Change, 1987–97			
	10th percentile	Median	90th percentile	90th percentile/ 10th percentile	Standard deviation of log productivity	10th percentile	Median	90th percentile	90th percentile/ 10th percentile	Standard deviation of log productivity	Change in 90th percentile/ 10th percentile ratio	Change in standard deviation of log productivity	Probability of *F*-statistic for change in standard deviation of log productivity
All manufacturing	11.2	26.8	60.3	5.4	0.685	14.6	32.2	73.5	5.0	0.657	–0.3	–0.028	0.000
SIC 20: Food and kindred products	13.1	34.1	96.7	7.4	.785	15.3	39.0	115.0	7.5	.778	.1	–.007	.190
SIC 21: Tobacco manufactures	(1)	40.2	(1)	27.2	1.217	(1)	79.9	(1)	21.4	1.045	–5.8	–.172	.090
SIC 22: Textile mill products	9.1	17.3	37.5	4.1	.569	11.1	24.0	50.1	4.5	.608	.4	.039	.000
SIC 23: Apparel and other textile products	6.6	12.3	32.7	5.0	.629	7.9	14.6	38.8	4.9	.647	.0	.018	.004
SIC 24: Lumber and wood products	12.5	25.9	55.3	4.4	.602	13.0	24.5	48.0	3.7	.538	–.7	–.064	.000
SIC 25: Furniture and fixtures	11.8	21.2	39.5	3.3	.493	13.7	24.3	48.9	3.6	.532	.2	.040	.000
SIC 26: Paper and allied products	15.9	30.3	61.7	3.9	.563	19.7	37.0	76.7	3.9	.552	.0	–.012	.086
SIC 27: Printing and publishing	16.6	32.0	67.8	4.1	.577	18.4	33.4	68.6	3.7	.544	–.4	–.033	.000
SIC 28: Chemicals and allied products	24.6	59.7	164.8	6.7	.741	25.4	63.8	176.8	7.0	.756	.3	.015	.075
SIC 29: Petroleum and coal products	21.7	52.8	147.6	6.8	.744	24.7	77.1	215.8	8.7	.872	1.9	.128	.000
SIC 30: Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	12.8	24.5	48.3	3.8	.541	16.5	31.2	65.7	4.0	.561	.2	.020	.001
SIC 31: Leather and leather products	9.3	17.4	35.8	3.8	.559	10.4	20.0	48.2	4.6	.623	.8	.064	.002
SIC 32: Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products	14.1	30.0	59.8	4.2	.585	17.1	35.9	75.5	4.4	.599	.2	.014	.047
SIC 33: Primary metal industries	14.8	28.6	59.2	4.0	.573	18.3	36.2	78.1	4.3	.598	.3	.025	.005
SIC 34: Fabricated metal products	13.9	26.9	49.4	3.6	.526	17.1	31.3	59.9	3.5	.521	–.1	–.004	.159
SIC 35: Industrial machinery and equipment	12.6	28.3	52.8	4.2	.618	18.3	34.4	67.3	3.7	.545	–.5	–.073	.000
SIC 36: Electrical and electronic equipment	8.2	21.9	48.8	6.0	.734	16.3	34.3	76.4	4.7	.633	–1.3	– .100	.000

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Continued—Plant-level productivity dispersion, 1987 and 1997

Industry	1987 productivity					1997 productivity					Change, 1987–97		
	10th percentile	Median	90th percentile	90th percentile/ 10th percentile	Standard deviation of log productivity	10th percentile	Median	90th percentile	90th percentile/ 10th percentile	Standard deviation of log productivity	Change in 90th percentile/ 10th percentile ratio	Change in standard deviation of log productivity	Probability of *F*-statistic for change in standard deviation of log productivity
SIC 37: Transportation equipment	12.8	26.4	51.5	4.0	.572	15.9	33.9	69.9	4.4	.619	.4	.047	.000
SIC 38: Industrial machinery and related products	14.4	31.6	60.7	4.2	.579	19.3	42.1	85.1	4.4	.598	.2	.019	.018
SIC 39: Micellaneous manufacturing industries	12.0	23.6	45.7	3.8	.547	14.4	29.0	56.6	3.9	.566	.1	.018	.022

[1] Disclosure concerns prevented the release of the 10th- and 90th-percentile values for tobacco manufactures.

NOTE: All 1987 values are converted into 1997 dollars with the use of the NBER-CES Manufacturing Industry Database deflator for shipments at the four-digit SIC industry level.

SOURCE: 1987 and 1997 Census of Manufactures (excluding plants with fewer than 20 employees).

and production techniques, [which] encourages firms to experiment with different technologies, goods, and production facilities"; "differences in entrepreneurial and managerial ability"; variation in local input costs, which "influence the size and type of the labor force and capital stock"; and "slow diffusion of information about technology, distribution channels, marketing strategies, and consumer tastes."[32] This heterogeneity, particularly as it relates to the types of technology used, is likely to affect the characteristics of plants' workforces and thus contribute to wage heterogeneity.

Daron Acemoglu highlights various empirical and theoretical reasons for such connections, citing Ann P. Bartel and Frank R. Lichtenberg, who "show that firms introducing new technologies hire more skilled workers," as well as Marcus Mobius, and David Thesmar and Mathias Thoenig, who "show how the size of the product market, the degree of competitive pressure and instability facing firms may affect the way firms choose to organize, and therefore demand for skills."[33] Another explanation for a connection between wages and measured productivity could be rent sharing: a plant might have market power and high prices, resulting in greater value added per worker, and workers might be able to capture some of the rents from this market power in terms of higher wages. Finally, Judith K. Hellerstein, David Neumark, and Kenneth R. Troske find that some plant-level worker characteristics (for example, sex, race, age, and education) that are shown to be associated with higher levels of productivity also are associated with higher plant-level wages.[34]

The analysis presented in this article tests the strength of the relation between wages and productivity (and its stability) for manufacturing generally and by industry. Table 3 splits each manufacturing plant that existed in 1987 into wage and productivity quintiles. The cells with boldface entries indicate plants that were in the same wage and productivity quintile in 1987 and are situated along the diagonal of the table. Excluding plants with missing wage or productivity data, 41 percent of the plants are along this diagonal and 39 percent of the plants are one cell away from the diagonal. Being more than one cell off the diagonal represents a substantial difference between the plant's wages and its productivity. Twenty percent of all manufacturing plants were more than one cell away from the diagonal (shaded in gray). Thus, although pay and productivity are positively linked, there is a great deal of "wiggle room": the highest paying employers and the most productive plants are not one and the same. Indeed, being in the top quintile of plants in productivity in 1987 implied only a 49-percent chance of being in the top quin-

Table 3. Relation between hourly wages and productivity at the plant level, all manufacturing plants, 1987

[In percent]

1987 wage quintile	1987 productivity quintile					Missing data
	< $15.7	$15.7–$23.0	$23.0–$30.8	$30.8–$43.8	> $43.8	
< $10.0	**11.3**	4.9	1.8	1.0	.6	0.4
$10.0–$12.9	4.4	**6.8**	4.3	2.4	1.5	.3
$12.9–$15.7	1.8	4.4	**6.0**	4.2	2.9	.3
$15.7–$19.6	1.1	2.4	5.1	**6.3**	5.0	.4
> $19.6	.9	.9	2.2	5.6	**9.5**	.5

NOTE: Boldface indicates entry on diagonal. Shading indicates cells that are more than one cell away from diagonal.

SOURCE: 1987 Census of Manufactures (excluding plants with fewer than 20 employees).

tile in wages. Further, the combination of being in the top quintile in productivity and in the bottom two quintiles in wages is hardly rare: eleven percent of the most productive plants were in the bottom two quintiles of their wage distribution. Likewise, 9 percent of those in the top quintile in wages were in the bottom two quintiles of the productivity distribution.

Table 4 repeats the preceding analysis for 1997. That year, 41 percent of the plants were situated along the diagonal, 38 percent were one cell away from the diagonal, and 22 percent were more than one cell away from the diagonal. The increase over 1987 in the number of plants more than one cell off the diagonal indicates that the link between productivity and wages at the plant level weakened somewhat. To assess the strength of the wage-productivity relation more directly, table 5 shows the correlation of plant-level wages and productivity for all manufacturing and, separately, by two-digit industry. For all manufacturing, the correlation between wages and productivity loosened significantly (albeit modestly), falling from 0.458 to 0.449. This weakening connection appeared broadly across industries: thirteen of the 20 industries exhibited a significant decline in the correlation of plant-level wages and productivity, while 3 industries showed a significant increase and 4 had insignificant changes.

Wage and productivity stability

Over the 1987–97 period, instability in plants' relative wage positions was common. Table 6 splits manufacturing plants into 1987 and 1997 wage quintiles. Note that some plants that existed in 1997 were not yet in business (or had fewer than 20 employees or were not in manufacturing) in 1987. These plants are listed in the last row of the table and were more likely to be in the lower wage quintiles when they entered the marketplace in 1997. Likewise, some plants that existed in 1987 were out of business (or had fewer than 20 employees or were not in manufacturing) by 1997. These plants are listed in the last column of the table. The plants that died tended to be plants that paid lower wages in 1987. Plants that offered wages within the top quintile in 1987 were a bit more likely to disappear within 10 years (39 percent) than they were to remain within the top quintile (32 percent). In contrast, more than half of the plants whose wages were within the bottom quintile in 1987 did not exist by 1997.

The cells with boldface entries indicate plants that were in the same wage quintile in both 1987 and 1997. Among the plants with valid wage data for both years, 39 percent are along the diagonal and another 39 percent are one cell away from the diagonal. The remaining 22 percent (that is, those which are more than one cell away from the diagonal) exhibited a substantial change in the plant's relative wages. Being in the top quintile of wages in 1987 implied a 53-percent chance of being in the top quintile of wages in 1997 and an 11-percent chance of being in either of the bottom two quintiles in 1997.[35]

Although the analysis does not consider any transition matrix weighted by the plants' numbers of employees, it is possible to infer whether the results would have been substantially different with such a matrix. It is well known that larger plants pay higher wages.[36] Thus, if the matrix were weighted by the plants' number of employees, it would have more weight placed on plants shown in the bottom right-hand corner of table 6. A comparison of the nine cells in the bottom right-hand corner of that table with the nine cells in the top left-hand corner reveals sim-

Table 4. Relation between hourly wages and productivity at the plant level, all manufacturing plants, 1997

[In percent]

1997 wage quintile	1997 productivity quintile					Missing data
	< $20.1	$20.1–$28.4	$28.4–$37.0	$37.0–$52.6	> $52.6	
< $10.7	**11.4**	4.3	1.7	1.2	1.0	0.5
$10.7–$13.4	4.1	**6.7**	4.3	2.7	1.8	.3
$13.4–$15.9	1.9	4.8	**6.0**	4.0	2.7	.3
$15.9–$19.7	1.3	2.6	5.3	**5.9**	4.4	.3
> $19.7	.7	1.0	2.3	5.7	**9.5**	.5
Missing data	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.8

NOTE: Boldface indicates entry on diagonal. Shading indicates cells that are more than one cell away from diagonal.

SOURCE: 1997 Census of Manufactures (excluding plants with fewer than 20 employees).

Table 5. Correlation of hourly wages with productivity at the plant level and across industries, 1987 and 1997

Industry	1987	1997	Difference
All manufacturing	0.458	0.449	[1]–0.01
SIC 20: Food and kindred products	.441	.417	[1]–.024
SIC 21: Tobacco manufactures	.522	.560	.038
SIC 22: Textile mill products	.557	.442	[1]–.114
SIC 23: Apparel and other textile products	.629	.555	[1]–.074
SIC 24: Lumber and wood products	.537	.427	[1]–.110
SIC 25: Furniture and fixtures	.559	.494	[1]–.065
SIC 26: Paper and allied products	.531	.445	[1]–.086
SIC 27: Printing and publishing	.550	.581	[1].031
SIC 28: Chemicals and allied products	.343	.312	[2]–.031
SIC 29: Petroleum and coal products	.319	.340	.020
SIC 30: Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	.507	.479	[1]–.028
SIC 31: Leather and leather products	.516	.451	[2]–.065
SIC 32: Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products	.516	.460	[1]–.056
SIC 33: Primary metal industries	.455	.451	–.003
SIC 34: Fabricated metal products	.495	.469	[1]–.026
SIC 35: Industrial machinery and equipment	.404	.486	[1].083
SIC 36: Electrical and electronic equipment	.405	.527	[1].122
SIC 37: Transportation equipment	.517	.439	[1]–.078
SIC 38: Instruments and related products	.507	.478	[2]–.03
SIC 39: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	.581	.490	[1]–.091

[1] Significant at the p = .01 level; two-tailed test.

[2] Significant at the p = .10 level; two-tailed test.

SOURCE: 1987 and 1997 Census of Manufactures (excluding plants with fewer than 20 employees).

ilar shares along the diagonal and nearly identical shares two cells off the diagonal. Hence, the degree of instability shown in table 6 is not simply a product of using an unweighted analysis.[37]

Table 7 repeats this analysis for productivity. As with the wage data, the plants that died after 1987 tended to have lower levels of productivity in 1987, and those born after 1987 tended to have lower productivity levels in 1997. Baily, Hulten, and Campbell found that 52 percent of the plants that died by 1977 came from the bottom two quintiles of the 1972 total factor productivity distribution,[38] and this finding is echoed here: forty-eight percent of the plants that died by 1997 were in the bottom two quintiles of the 1987 labor productivity distribution. By contrast, 33 percent of the plants that failed to survive came from the upper two quintiles. Many studies find that low productivity is a strong predictor of plant death.[39] Although the results presented here are consistent with this finding, a remarkable number of high-productivity plants also fail to survive (a point stressed by Baily, Hulten, and Campbell as well[40]): plants with top-quintile productivity in 1987 are a bit more likely to disappear within 10 years (38 percent) than they are to remain within the top quintile (31 percent).[41] (In contrast, more than half of the plants in the bottom productivity quintile in 1987 fail to exist by 1997.)

Restricting the analysis to those plants with valid productivity data in both years permits the overall stability

Table 6. Stability of hourly wages at the plant level, all manufacturing plants, 1987 and 1997

[In percent]

1987 wage quintile	1997 wage quintile						Dead, fewer than 20 employees, or not in manufacturing
	< $10.7	$10.7–$13.4	$13.4–$15.9	$15.9–$19.7	> $19.7	Missing data	
< $10.0	**2.6**	1.1	0.6	0.4	.2	0.0	8.4
$10.0–$12.9	1.9	**2.2**	1.4	.8	.5	.0	6.3
$12.9–$15.7	.9	2.0	**2.2**	1.6	.9	.0	5.6
$15.7–$19.6	.5	1.2	2.0	**2.7**	1.9	.0	5.3
> $19.6	.2	.5	1.0	2.1	**4.2**	.1	5.1
Missing data	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.1	.3
Not born, fewer than 20 employees, or not in manufacturing	7.8	6.6	6.5	6.1	5.8	.4	...

NOTE: Boldface indicates entry on diagonal. Shading indicates cells that are more than one cell away from diagonal.

SOURCE: 1987 Census of Manufactures (excluding plants with fewer than 20 employees).

Table 7. Stability of productivity at the plant level, all manufacturing plants, 1987 and 1997

[In percent]

1987 productivity quintile	1997 productivity quintile						Dead, fewer than 20 employees, or not in manufacturing
	< $20.1	$20.1–$28.4	$28.4–$37.0	$37.0–$52.6	> $52.6	Missing data	
< $15.7	**2.0**	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.1	8
$15.7–$23.0	1.6	**1.9**	1.4	1.0	.6	.1	6.5
$23.0–$30.8	1.1	1.8	**1.9**	1.6	.9	.1	5.6
$30.8–$43.8	8	1.3	1.8	**2.2**	1.6	.1	5.1
> $43.8	.5	.7	1.0	1.8	**3.9**	.3	4.8
Missing data	1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	1.0
Not born, fewer than 20 employees, or not in manufacturing	7.3	6.6	6.4	6.2	5.6	1.0	...

NOTE: Boldface indicates entry on diagonal. Shading indicates cells that are more than one cell away from diagonal.

SOURCE: 1987 Census of Manufactures (excluding plants with fewer than 20 employees).

of the productivity of plants that remain in operation to be evaluated. Among these plants, 35 percent are along the diagonal of table 7, 37 percent are one cell away from the diagonal, and 28 percent are more than one cell away from the diagonal.[42] Baily, Hulten, and Campbell computed a transition matrix for total factor productivity for the period from 1972 to 1982.[43] Their analysis showed 30 percent of the plants along the diagonal, 35 percent one cell away from the diagonal, and another 35 percent more than one cell away from the diagonal. These results suggest that plant-level productivity has become more stable over time. Indeed, the percentages appear to reverse a trend: looking at the successive 5-year periods 1972–77, 1977–82, and 1982–87, the same authors found declining persistence at the top of the distribution.[44]

It is useful to consider the differences in the methods presented here from those of Baily, Hulten, and Campbell, to search for possible explanations of the greater productivity persistence found in this article. First, the industries included in their analysis were restricted to those in which most plants produced a single product. As a result, that analysis should show less productivity dispersion in individual years and, in all likelihood, more productivity persistence, than is found in the analysis presented here. Thus, the inclusion of all manufacturing industries in this article should have produced estimates of *less* persistence, not more. Second, Baily, Hulten, and Campbell use only plants that are in the smaller sample in the Annual Survey

of Manufactures, rather than utilizing the entire Census of Manufactures. Because the plants in the Annual Survey are typically larger, and because larger plants have more productivity persistence (see note 42), it might be reasonable to expect more observed persistence in productivity in their sample than in the one used here. Finally, Baily, Hulten, and Campbell measure productivity in terms of total factor productivity, rather than labor productivity. However, in order for labor productivity to become more persistent while persistence in total factor productivity was continuing to decline, a *much* higher degree of stability in the distribution of the capital-labor ratios or the ratios of other factors to labor (or both) would be required. Consequently, it is not likely that differences in sampling or methodology have produced this article's finding of increased productivity persistence. Rather, the results would appear to show a true increase in persistence.[45]

Table 8 shows the correlations between 1987 and 1997 wages and between 1987 and 1997 productivity for all industries and, separately, by two-digit SIC industry. The correlation between 1987 and 1997 wages across all manufacturing plants with valid data in both years was 0.464. Eighteen of the 20 two-digit industries had a smaller correlation in wages across the 2 years. (The median was 0.402.) The distribution of intraindustry wage correlations is relatively tight, with an interquartile range of 0.37 to 0.42. Industrial machinery and equipment (SIC 35) had the lowest degree of wage stability, with a correlation of 0.335.

The correlation between 1987 and 1997 productivity across all manufacturing plants with valid data in both years was 0.547. Seventeen of the 20 two-digit industries had a smaller correlation in productivity across the 2 years. (The median was 0.423.) A wider range of intraindustry correlations was found for productivity than for wages, which had an interquartile range in productivity correlations of 0.36 to 0.52. Leather and leather products (SIC 31) had the lowest degree of productivity stability, with a correlation of 0.256. This finding is consistent with that of Bartelsman and Dhrymes, who report that transition probabilities for total factor productivity varied widely for the 3 two-digit industries they studied (SIC's 35, 36, and 38).[46]

DATA FROM THE 1987 AND 1997 CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES indicate that there is a great deal of plant-level heterogeneity in wages and productivity, and moderate instability of their relative positions within wage and productivity distributions. In addition, although plant-level wages and productivity were strongly correlated, the connection weakened between 1987 and 1997 and heterogeneity declined modestly for both wages and productiv-

Table 8. Stability of hourly wages and productivity at the plant level, across manufacturing industries, 1987 and 1997

Industry	Correlation of 1987 and 1997 hourly wages	Correlation of 1987 and 1997 productivity
All manufacturing	0.464	0.547
SIC 20: Food and kindred products	.390	.544
SIC 21: Tobacco manufactures	.742	.875
SIC 22: Textile mill products	.401	.313
SIC 23: Apparel and other textile products	.517	.376
SIC 24: Lumber and wood products	.363	.339
SIC 25: Furniture and fixtures	.442	.382
SIC 26: Paper and allied products	.446	.557
SIC 27: Printing and publishing	.409	.458
SIC 28: Chemicals and allied products	.374	.520
SIC 29: Petroleum and coal products	.366	.444
SIC 30: Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	.370	.436
SIC 31: Leather and leather products	.353	.256
SIC 32: Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products	.375	.516
SIC 33: Primary metal industries	.420	.428
SIC 34: Fabricated metal products	.351	.359
SIC 35: Industrial machinery and equipment	.335	.288
SIC 36: Electrical and electronic equipment	.404	.260
SIC 37: Transportation equipment	.446	.579
SIC 38: Instruments and related products	.409	.417
SIC 39: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	.402	.380

NOTE: Includes only plants with 20 or more employees and with valid data in both 1987 and 1997. Plants are placed into two-digit SIC industries on the basis of their 1987 SIC designation.

SOURCE: 1987 and 1997 Census of Manufactures (excluding plants with fewer than 20 employees).

ity over the period. These declines in the heterogeneity of wages and productivity are contrary to previous trends found in the literature. By contrast, consistent with the literature, the data indicate a high birth and death rate for manufacturing plants. Neither wages nor productivity were very stable in those plants which survived. Indeed, many surviving plants exhibited substantial movements in their relative ranking within the wage and productivity distributions: twenty-two percent of plants increased or decreased by more than one quintile within the wage distribution, and 28 percent did so within the productivity distribution. Thus, improvements or declines in the comparative positions of individual plants are clearly possible and often occur during relatively short periods of time.

The degree of heterogeneity and instability at the plant level has implications as regards the training and placement of workers. Many factory jobs have moved out of the types of plants that tend to pay more (larger, more urban, unionized, northern plants) and toward the types of plants that pay less (smaller, more rural, more southern, nonunion plants). Given this trend, it is no longer obvious that new manufacturing jobs offer better long-term prospects, on average, for lower skilled workers than do new jobs in services. Nonetheless, there exist pockets of high-productivity, high-wage establishments. For those who aim at improving the relative productivity ranking of individual plants, these findings give promise. However, for workers, this instability weakens their prospects of good, long-lasting employment. On the positive side, heterogeneity in wages across plants within industries has narrowed modestly, a trend that may have reduced somewhat the burden paid by workers for plant closings, as some workers may have been more able to switch between plants without great changes in their pay. □

Notes

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[1] Eric J. Bartelsman and Phoebus J. Dhrymes, "Productivity Dynamics: U.S. Manufacturing Plants, 1972–1986," *Journal of Productivity Analysis*, January 1998, pp. 5–34.

[2] The Longitudinal Research Database contains data on manufacturing establishments collected in 1963 and every 5 years since 1967. Further discussion of these data and their development can be found in George Pascoe and Robert McGuckin, "The Longitudinal Research Database (LRD): Status and Research Possibilities," Working Paper 88–2 (U.S. Census Bureau, Center for Economic Studies, July 1, 1988).

[3] Lucia Foster, John Haltiwanger, and C. J. Krizan, "Aggregate Productivity Growth: Lessons from Microeconomic Evidence," NBER Working Paper No. 6803, November 1998.

[4] Martin N. Baily, Charles Hulten, and David Campbell, "Productivity Dynamics in Manufacturing Plants," *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity: Microeconomics* (Washington, DC, Brookings Institution, 1992), pp. 187–249; and Douglas W. Dwyer, "Whittling Away at Productivity Dispersion," CES Working Papers, CES-WP-95–5 (U.S. Census Bureau, Office of the Chief Economist, 1995).

[5] Baily, Hulten, and Campbell, "Productivity Dynamics."

[6] Bartelsman and Dhrymes, "Productivity Dynamics."

[7] Baily, Hulten, and Campbell, "Productivity Dynamics."

[8] Steven J. Davis and John Haltiwanger, "Gross Job Creation, Gross Job Destruction, and Employment Reallocation," *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, August 1992, pp. 819–63.

[9] See Boyan Jovanovic, "Selection and Evolution of Industry," *Econometrica*, May 1982, pp. 649-70.

[10] Mark Doms, Timothy Dunne, and Kenneth R. Troske, "Workers, Wages, and Technology," *Quarterly Journal of Economics,* February 1997, pp. 253–90.

[11] *Ibid*., p. 282.

[12] Douglas W. Dwyer, "Are Fixed Effects Fixed? Persistence in Plant Level Productivity," CES Working Papers, CES-WP-96–3 (U.S. Census Bureau, Office of the Chief Economist, 1996).

[13] Richard Ericson and Ariel Pakes, "Markov-Perfect Industry Dynamics: A Framework for Empirical Work," *Review of Economic Studies,* January 1995, pp. 53–82.

[14] Dwyer, "Are Fixed Effects Fixed?"

[15] Ron Jarmin, "Manufacturing Extension and Productivity Dynamics," CES Working Papers, CES-WP-98–8 (U.S. Census Bureau, Office of the Chief Economist, June 1998).

[16] Baily, Hulten, and Campbell, "Productivity Dynamics."

[17] The expansion of the 1980s ran from November 1982 to July 1990, while that of the 1990s ran from March 1991 to March 2001 (National Bureau of Economic Research, on the Internet at **www.nber.org/cycles.html** (visited June 19, 2003). The year 1987 was the 5th year of the 8-year 1980s expansion, while 1997 was the 7th year of the 10-year 1990s expansion.

[18] The high rate of death is not a new finding. Andrew B. Bernard and J. Bradford Jensen, "The Deaths of Manufacturing Plants," NBER Working Paper No. 9026, June 2002, note that, "Over a typical five year period, more than 32% of U.S. manufacturing plants shut down, accounting for more than 22% of total job destruction" (p. 2). Thus, if anything, the death rate found in the analysis that follows is lower than in previous periods, as it is computed over a 10-year time span. Also, note that some of the births and deaths found would be more properly classified as relocations. That is, some involve short-distance moves to different facilities within the same local labor market. Census data do not distinguish these local relocations from truly new capacity or from shuttered plants.

[19] Hours for nonproduction workers are imputed with the methodology presented in Timothy Dunne, Lucia Foster, John Haltiwanger, and Kenneth Troske, "Wage and Productivity Dispersion in United States Manufacturing: The Role of Computer Investment," *Journal of Labor Economics*, April 2004, pp. 397–429. 1987 wages are inflated into 1997 dollars by means of the Consumer Price Index. Following Baily, Hulten, and Campbell, "Productivity Dynamics," hourly wages (productivity) are set to "missing" if the logarithm of the plants' wage (log wage) or the logarithm of its productivity (log productivity) is outside the range given by the four-digit SIC median value of log wage (log productivity), plus or minus 2. To give a perspective on this range, median wages for all manufacturing in 1997 were $14.60. Thus, given this median value, wages below $1.97 (that is, exp(ln($14.60) – 2)) and wages above $107.88 (that is, exp(ln($14.60) + 2)) would be set to "missing." This method of trimming the data appears quite conservative. Both Kenneth R. Troske, "The Worker-Establishment Characteristics Database," CES Working Papers, CES 95–10 (U.S. Census Bureau, Office of the Chief Economist, June 1995, and Doms, Dunne, and Troske, "Workers, Wages, and Technology," match workers in the Employment Characteristic Database to plants in the Longitudinal Research Database and find similar average worker-reported earnings and plant-level earnings in their samples, thus bolstering confidence in the quality of the plant-level wage data presented in the upcoming analysis. (The findings in the aforementioned works are discussed in more detail in note 35.)

[20] 1987 value added is inflated into 1997 dollars with the NBER-CES Manufacturing Industry Database deflator for shipments at the four-digit SIC industry level.

[21] Due to disclosure concerns, cut points were derived by averaging the hourly wages (or productivity) of plants in the four centiles surrounding the cut point in question. For example, for the 10th-percentile cut point, plants in the 9th through 12th centiles were averaged. The values were then rounded to the nearest dime.

[22] Linda A. Bell and Richard B. Freeman, "The Causes of Increasing Interindustry Wage Dispersion in the United States," *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, January 1991, pp. 275–87. Following Bell and Freeman's methodology, the analysis presented here finds that the standard deviation of log hourly wages (weighted by the number of employees) across four-digit SIC industries is 0.263 for 1987 and 0.261 for 1997, an insignificant decline in dispersion. Across all manufacturing, roughly 28 percent of the variation in log plant-wages is explained by differences across four-digit SIC industries in both 1987 and 1997, while about 72 percent of the variation in log plant-wages is explained by differences within four-digit industries.

[23] Steven J. Davis and John Haltiwanger, "Wage Dispersion between and within U.S. Manufacturing Plants, 1963–86," *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity: Microeconomics* (Washington, DC, Brookings Institution, 1991) pp. 115–80; quote from p. 151.

[24] Dunne, Foster, Haltiwanger, and Troske, "Wage and Productivity Dispersion."

[25] Francesco Caselli, "Technological Revolutions," *American Economic Review*, March 1999, pp. 78–102.

[26] Michael Kremer and Eric Maskin, "Wage Inequality and Segregation by Skill," NBER Working Paper No. 5718, August 1996.

[27] Rebecca M. Blank and Matthew D. Shapiro, "Labor and the Sustainability of Output and Productivity Growth," in Alan B. Krueger and Robert M. Solow, eds., *The Roaring Nineties: Can Full Employment Be Sustained*? (New York, Russell Sage Foundation, Century Foundation Press, 2001), pp. 309–66.

[28] Steven J. Davis and John Haltiwanger, "Employer Size and the Wage Structure in U.S. Manufacturing," NBER Working Paper No. 5393, December 1995, find that 41 percent of total wage variance is accounted for within plants. However, there is no substantial evidence in the literature for increased wage dispersion within plants. For example, Dunne, Foster, Haltiwanger, and Troske, "Wage and Productivity Dispersion," find no trend in within-plant wage dispersion for production workers and a decline in within-plant wage dispersion for production workers during the period from 1977 to 1992.

[29] Across all manufacturing, roughly 35 percent of the variation in log productivity was explained by differences across four-digit SIC industries in 1987, while 65 percent remained within four-digit industries. In 1997, the share of the variation in log productivity explained by differences across four-digit SIC industries fell to 26.5 percent. Changes in the industrial mix explain only part of the overall decline in productivity dispersion: the weighted-average 90–10 ratio for 1987 productivity declines from 4.61 (with the 1987 plant distribution used as weights) to 4.56 (with the 1997 plant distribution used as weights), and the standard deviation of log productivity declines from 0.611 to 0.607.

[30] See, for example, Dwyer, "Whittling Away," for a discussion of the textile industry.

[31] Dunne, Foster, Haltiwanger, and Troske, "Wage and Productivity Dispersion in U.S. Manufacturing," p. 399.

[32] Steven J. Davis, John C. Haltiwanger, and Scott Schuh, J*ob Creation and Destruction* (Cambridge, MA, MIT Press, 1996), pp. 158, 159.

[33] Daron Acemoglu, "Technical Change, Inequality, and the Labor Market," *Journal of Economic Literature*, March 2002, pp. 7–72; quoted material, pp. 34, 43. The works cited in Acemoglu are Ann P. Bartel and Frank R. Lichtenberg, "The Comparative Advantage of Educated Workers in Implementing New Technology," *Review of Economics and Statistics*, February 1987, pp. 1–11; Marcus Mobius, "The Evolution of Work," mimeo (Cambridge, MA, MIT, 2000); and David Thesmar and Mathias Thoenig, "Creative Destruction and Firm Organization Choice," *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, November 2000, pp. 1201–37.

[34] Judith K. Hellerstein, David Neumark, and Kenneth R. Troske,

"Wages, Productivity, and Worker Characteristics: Evidence from Plant-Level Production Functions and Wage Equations," *Journal of Labor Economics,* July 1999, pp. 409–46.

[35] An alternative hypothesis is that average wages are in fact stable at the plant level, but the apparent instability is caused by measurement error. This hypothesis, however, is unlikely on the basis of the findings in Troske, "The Worker-Establishment Characteristics Database," and Doms, Dunne, and Troske, "Workers, Wages, and Technology." Both Troske, on the one hand, and Doms, Dunne, and Troske, on the other, match workers in the Employment Characteristic Database to plants from the Longitudinal Research Database and find similar average worker-reported earnings and plant-level earnings in their samples. The workers in the Employment Characteristic Database come from the 1990 census long form, which includes 1 in 6 households. Worker's reported wages come from their responses on the long form. Troske finds that the difference between the plant's workers' average reported wage and the plant's average wage reported in the Longitudinal Research Database is less than 5 percent, on average. The correlation between the worker's reported wages and the plant's reported wages is 0.47 and rises by plant size, from 0.41 for plants with 25 to 49 workers to 0.78 for plants with more than 1,000 workers. Troske notes several reasons that perfect (unity) correlations should not be expected, even with perfect reporting by both plants and workers. First, a worker reports the total earnings received from *all* of his or her employers the previous year, while a plant's average wages are computed by dividing the total salary and wages the plant paid in 1990 by the number of workers in the plant in March 1990. Second, because the sample consists of only one-sixth of the plant's population of workers, the worker's sampled may be unrepresentative of all workers in the plant. This kind of sampling error will be less pronounced in larger firms and may account, in part, for the increasing correlation between the workers' and the plant's wages with plant size. Thus, it is reasonable to think that the correlation between the two measures would be closer to 0.78 with 100-percent sampling. Further, it is likely that workers' reports of their earnings on the Census forms have a good deal of error that is only partly mitigated by averaging. Hence, given all of the reasons that these measures should not be strongly related, the fact that they do exhibit a high correlation suggests that the underlying plant-level data are of high quality. Furthermore, implausible wage levels have been set to missing, as mentioned in note 19. Nonetheless, it is undoubtedly true that some of the instability of average wages is due to some remaining measurement error. The central argument of this paper is that measurement error is not the *main* cause of the instability.

[36] Charles Brown and James Medoff, "The Employer Size-Wage Effect," *Journal of Political Economy*, October 1989, pp. 1027–59.

[37] This conclusion differs from that of Davis and Haltiwanger, who find that wage dispersion falls sharply with establishment size for nonproduction workers and mildly for production workers ("Employer Size and the Wage Structure," abstract).

[38] Baily, Hulten, and Campbell, "Productivity Dynamics."

[39] See, for example, Bernard and Jensen, "The Deaths of Manufacturing Plants"; J. Bradford Jensen, Robert H. McGuckin, and Kevin J. Stiroh, "The Impact of Vintage and Survival on Productivity: Evidence from Cohorts of U.S. Manufacturing Plants," *Review of Economics and Statistics*, May 2001, pp. 323–32; and G. Steven Olley and Ariel Pakes, "The Dynamics of Productivity in the Telecommunications Equipment Industry," *Econometrica*, November 1996, pp. 1263–97.

[40] Baily, Hulten, and Campbell, "Productivity Dynamics."

[41] These percentages can be derived from entries in the fifth row of table 7.

[42] There is a strong connection among plants that have large movements in the productivity and wage distributions. For the analysis in this article, a dummy variable was created that equals unity if a plant moved upwards more than 20 percentage points in the wage distribution. An analogous variable was created for productivity. The correlation between the two dummy variables is 0.295. Repeating the analysis for plants that moved *downwards* more than 20 percentage points in each distribution produces a correlation of 0.298. The correlations for plants that moved upwards more than 20 percentile points in one distribution, but downwards more than 20 percentile points in the other distribution, are around –0.30.

In results that are not shown here, plant size is significantly (and positively) related to productivity (controlling for a plant's regional and urban location, capital intensity, and county unemployment). Thus, if the plants would have been weighted by their numbers of employees, more of the weight of the analysis would be placed on plants in the bottom right-hand corner of table 7. Plants falling into the nine cells at the bottom right of table 7 exhibit slightly more stability than do plants falling into the nine cells at the top left, as indicated by the fact that 11.4 percent of plants at the bottom right of the table are two cells off the diagonal, whereas 14.0 percent of plants at the top left are two cells off the diagonal. These percentages suggest that smaller plants have less stable productivity and that an analysis weighted by plant size would find slightly more stability in productivity, a result that is consistent with the findings of both Bartelsman and Dhrymes, on the one hand, and Baily, Hulten, and Campbell, on the other. The former conclude that "larger plants (in terms of employment) are less likely to exit, less likely to move down the productivity rankings and more likely to maintain their rankings, than small plants" (Bartelsman and Dhrymes, "Productivity Dynamics," p. 23). The latter present results with plants weighted by their employment and with unweighted plants. The weighted plants show more persistence, making up 35 percent of plants along the diagonal in a run of weighted plants, whereas the unweighted plants account for 30 percent of plants along the diagonal in a run of unweighted plants. (See Baily, Hulten, and Campbell, "Productivity Dynamics.")

[43] Baily, Hulten, and Campbell, "Productivity Dynamics."

[44] *Ibid.* Baily, Hulten, and Campbell argue that this declining persistence was due to powerful foreign competition arising from a strong U.S. dollar.

[45] A direct comparison of the differences between the transition matrix calculated here and the transition matrices reported in Bartelsman and Dhrymes's article is difficult due to numerous differences in methodology and sampling. Those authors focus on plants in the following industries: machinery, except electrical (SIC 35); electrical and electronic machinery, equipment, and supplies (SIC 36); and measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments (SIC 38). Also, they limit the sample to large plants (those with 250 or more employees in any year between 1972 and 1987) and compute 1-year and 5-year transition matrices for total factor productivity for these plants. Finally, they reject the hypothesis that the transition process is Markovian—that is, that the 5-year transition matrix $A5 = (A1)^5$. (In fact, the Markovian process overpredicts dispersion.) Thus, no 10-year transition matrix can be reliably projected from their 1- and 5-year transition matrices.

[46] Bartelsman and Dhrymes, "Productivity Dynamics."

Does the age at which children start school make a difference?

A number of journalists and academics have pondered how, if at all, the age at which children start school affects their lives. Not surprisingly, evidence suggests that many parents have posed this same question when thinking about their own children. In a March 2008 National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) working paper entitled "Too Young to Leave the Nest? The Effects of School Starting Age," economists Sandra E. Black, Paul J. Devereux, and Kjell G. Salvanes analyze data from Norway and break new ground in answering this question.

Various studies have concluded that, on the whole, children who are older perform slightly better on exams than younger children who are in the same year in school. In the NBER analysis, however, the authors compare students of the same age by using data from an IQ test given in Norway for people around age 18. It appears that, overall, people who start school earlier perform better on the test. In other words, when studies compare students who are in the same year in school, those students who start school at an older age tend to get higher scores; however, in studies comparing students of the same age, those who start school at a younger age tend to perform better.

When young workers of the same age are compared with each other, those who start school at a younger age usually have slightly higher earnings as young adults. This is most likely because those who start school early tend to finish school early, so, as young adults, they have slightly more work experience than most of their peers. However, the gap in earnings decreases over time and eventually disappears around age 30.

Black and her coauthors also study the impact of school starting age on teen pregnancy. They find that girls who start school at a younger age are slightly more likely to get pregnant when they are teenagers. One of the main causes of this phenomenon appears to be that those who start school at an early age end up having an older peer group than they otherwise would. Despite the greater likelihood of teen pregnancy, girls who start school at a younger age are also less likely to get pregnant before they finish their first 12 years of school, because they finish at a younger age. The paper concludes that, on the basis of the evidence seen so far, there are no strong reasons for parents to time the births of their children in order to make them young or old for their class.

Contributing factors in rising world food prices

In the past 2 years, world market food prices have increased rapidly—as much as 60 percent for basic food commodities such as grains and vegetable oils. The rise in food prices has caused great concern, especially for the poor, who suffer the greatest hardship due to the increase. Many point to the corresponding rise in oil prices over the last several years as a leading factor. In a recent report from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service ("Global Agricultural Supply and Demand: Factors Contributing to the recent rise in Food Commodity Prices"), economist Ronald Trostle examines the issue and finds some interesting results.

To provide perspective, the study begins by establishing some basic facts. For example, the author presents a chart showing three price indexes—for crude oil, for all commodities, and for food commodities—from 1992 to the present. As recently as 1999, the three indexes were at about the same level. Since then, however, the indexes for oil and for all commodities have risen even faster than the index for food. As the author points out, when viewed in light of the even more rapid increase in prices for other commodities, the rise in food prices does not seem quite so severe. Still, because lower income consumers around the world suffer more immediate hardship when food prices increase, the issue is extremely sensitive, politically and socially.

Trostle explains that several "long-term, slowly evolving trends have affected the global supply and demand" for food (and hence, food prices). For example, global production of grains and oilseeds increased 2.2 percent per year between 1970 and 1990. But world production of these food commodities has slowed since then, dropping to an annual growth rate of 1.3 percent. Recent developments—such as increased global demand for biofuels feedstocks, adverse weather conditions in 2006 and 2007, increased costs of agricultural production, the declining value of the dollar, and rising energy prices—have exacerbated the situation and pushed prices even higher. As a result, "stocks of grains and oilseeds in the world have fallen to levels that make the global aggregate stock-to-use ratio" for these food commodities the lowest it has been since 1970.

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

America and capitalism

American Capitalism: Social Thought and Political Economy in the Twentieth Century. Edited by Nelson Lichtenstein, Philadelphia, PA, University of Pennsylvania Press, 2006, 377 pp., $24.95 paperback/ $49.95 cloth.

In the introduction to this book, Nelson Lichtenstein notes the depth of the contrast between the debates about the viability of capitalism and its presumed submergence within broader social institutions that had agitated intellectuals during the first six decades of the 20th century, and "the power and pervasiveness of American capitalism" at the beginning of the 21st century with its presumed link between open markets and liberal democracy that Francis Fukuyama once proclaimed as "the only model" a state can follow. Toward the end of the 20th century period, Daniel Bell had announced "the end of ideology in the West"—the market having been constrained by a purposeful set of social and political compromises. The vulnerability of Bell's dictum to powerful historical changes, Lichtenstein would argue as the premise of his book, is shared by the ideologies that have been upholding the "triumphalism" of 21st century capitalism.

The introduction is a thoughtful contribution to the work. The book itself consists of thirteen essays that deal mostly with the careers and ideas of some of the leading social thinkers of the first half of the 20th century. None of these thinkers, however, offers a thorough economic analysis of American capitalism. None probe its transformation since the Great Depression, or any of the policies addressing employment problems, budgetary allocations, or the prevention of excessive cyclical fluctuations.

The title of the book does not quite capture some of the core concerns expressed. As Lichtenstein writes, "A central theme that runs through many of the contributions" is why and how capitalism was eclipsed by sociological and political constructs encompassing a "postindustrial" or even "postcapitalist" society. At the risk of oversimplification, this theme had its origin in and owed its development to the idea that the socializing tendencies inherent in capitalistic/industrial economies would in time lead to social democracy based on a "social economy"—ideas associated with Arthur Schlesinger, Andrew Shonfield, and European socialists such as Eduard Bernstein and Jean Jaures. The evident weakening of the power of property (documented by the highly influential work *The Modern Corporation and Private Property* by A.A. Berle and G.C. Means) gave impetus to the belief that a maturing corporate bureaucracy, directed by a class of trained managers, would make for a more reliable regulation of markets. The social thinkers represented in the discussion of the "postcapitalist vision" by Howard Brick, however, did not take into account the continued power of wealth and the manifestation of this power in the ownership of vast industrial and agricultural holdings. The "vision," as Brick notes, was part of an intellectual revolution which posited "an autonomous social sphere that gained ascendancy over mere economics." It can hardly be disputed that such an intellectual orientation ignored some of the fundamental forces underlying the American economy.

While all the essays presented in the book are worth pondering, space limits what follows to outlining but three of them.

John Kenneth Galbraith. Among the sharpest critics of the culture of mid-century America was John Kenneth Galbraith. In particular, he opposed and even denounced consumerism: that is, the near privatization of consumption, usually at the expense of public expenditures that would benefit society at large, which would have beneficial redistributive effects. Furthermore, he opposed the emphasis of economic policy on economic growth; for example, he argued against the tax reduction proposed by President Kennedy in 1961 designed to spur growth and reduce unemployment. Judging by an essay written by Kevin Mattson, Galbraith advanced no clear alternative to growth to deal with the employment problem. In his *New Industrial State*, published in the late 1960s, Galbraith more or less synthesized his conception of the corporation as an institution that builds its marketing power by influencing consumers, often with manipulative advertising. He did not deal with the possible impact of competition in limiting marketing power. He introduced the concept of technostructure: that is, a new class of technical and professional personnel as a social stratum, which was previously and more narrowly conceived by Thorstein Veblen. But the autonomous nature of this stratum, insofar as its employment is dependent upon corporate management, is dubious; its interests, it would seem, hinge on the success of its employers.

Peter Drucker. That the great corporations were the driving force of the American economy was fully realized and, in effect, accepted by John Kenneth Galbraith; and so it was by Peter Drucker, "the prophet of post-Fordism," as the title of the essay (by Nils Gilman) calls him. Drucker, however, was less concerned with the economic role of the corporation than with what he construed as its legitimacy—its legitimization less in terms of property rights or as provider of goods and services, but rather in the

eyes of its employees. Drucker's many books have strongly influenced management strategies and organization, but his underlying philosophy was shaped by his experience of Nazism in the early 1930s. (He was born and raised in Austria and spent some time in Germany, then decamped to England and later to the United States). Reflecting upon the electoral success and psychological effect of the Nazis, Drucker came to believe that the "liberal capitalism" of the time had failed in that it gave rise to the alienation of masses of workers that found its response in the attraction of the Nazis. Believing that a harmony of interests exists between workers and managers he advocated teamwork wherever possible, and trained the workforce to be autonomous in all respects short of invading the authority of management. He was not opposed to unions, yet appeared unable (or unwilling) to grasp the unions' ceaseless efforts to limit precisely such authority (for example, the installation of labor-saving apparatus, often viewed by unions to threaten jobs or job security). Thus, Drucker's conception of capitalism did not embrace any notion that the system could give rise to sharp clashes of interest. Yet the legitimization of the corporation could not really build upon the workforce autonomy envisioned by Drucker.

Lemuel R. Boulware. In defending corporate interests against the demands of the workforce, an unforgiving stance was adopted by Lemuel R. Boulware. Boulware was a vice president for employee and community relations at General Electric Company (G.E.) during the 1950s, whose ideas and approach to labor relations are discussed by Kimberly Phillips-Fein. Boulware, a fervent advocate of the "free market," claimed that G.E.'s price and wage policies were completely subject to the free market, limiting or ruling out any concessions demanded by G.E.'s unions. Union membership at G.E. plants soared during and after World War II, and its wage demands had much public support.

Boulware challenged not so much the unions—the major one at G.E. was the United Electrical Workers—as their leadership. He considered the union leaders as rivals to management; a political threat to management's unfettered right to make decisions. He warned American business tirelessly of the threat unions and the New Deal legislation posed, calling upon businessmen to become politically active in fighting for their interests.

In his negotiating strategy, Boulware attempted to impose contractual conditions peremptorily, while insisting that G.E. was subject to market forces presumably beyond the firm's control. Where worker resistance could not be broken—as at a major conflict at the firm's Schenectady, NY, plant—he would close all or part of a plant, moving it to a site where a more subservient workforce was available. These relocations were often to right-to-work States and incurred at great cost to communities affected by such closures.

The author of the essay notes that while the climate of public opinion during the 1950s accepted pluralism and the welfare state, small groups of right-wing businessmen and conservative intellectuals were increasingly asserting themselves.

This is an interesting book, but it lacks a common theme and cannot be readily summarized. The thinkers represented here proved unable to discern (or perhaps chose to ignore) the trend for which Lemuel Boulware so forcefully stood—the restoration of the free market unregulated by government, with the political threat of the labor movement reduced or eliminated. Their search, and even vision of a broader social interest as they defined it, obscured the underlying realities of American capitalism.

—Horst Brand

Economist, formerly with the
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Errata

In the article "Industry output and employment projections to 2016," which appeared on pages 53–85 in the November 2007 issue, incorrect employment data were shown for four industries: Local government enterprises except passenger transit; Local government excluding enterprises, educational services, and hospitals; State government enterprises; State government excluding enterprises, educational services, and hospitals. This affected tables 3 and 4 and the appendix. The changes to these tables are shown in bold font.

In table 3 (pages 58–59), the employment data for Local government excluding enterprises, educational services, and hospitals were revised, and as a result, the industry is no longer among the fastest growing. Several industries moved up in rank, and Office administrative services and Architectural, engineering, and related services have been added to the industries with the fastest growing wage and salary employment.

Table 3. Industries with the fastest growing and most rapidly declining wage and salary employment, 2006–16

2002 NAICS	Industry description	Sector	Thousands of jobs		Change	Average annual rate of change
			2006	2016	2006–16	2006–16
	Fastest growing					
5416	Management, scientific, and technical consulting services	Professional and business services	920.9	1,638.7	717.8	5.9
6241	Individual and family services	Health care and social assistance	973.6	1,687.0	713.4	5.7
6216	Home health care services	Health care and social assistance	867.1	1,347.6	480.5	4.5
523	Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	Financial activities	816.3	1,192.4	376.1	3.9
5612	Facilities support services	Professional and business services	122.8	179.1	56.3	3.8
6232, 6233, 6239	Residential care facilities	Health care and social assistance	1,316.7	1,829.2	512.5	3.3
7115	Independent artists, writers, and performers	Leisure and hospitality	46.8	64.8	18.0	3.3
5415	Computer systems design and related services	Professional and business services	1,278.2	1,767.6	489.4	3.3
712	Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	Leisure and hospitality	123.9	167.4	43.5	3.1
6244	Child day care services	Health care and social assistance	806.7	1,078.4	271.7	2.9
713	Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	Leisure and hospitality	1,404.4	1,876.8	472.4	2.9
5414	Specialized design services	Professional and business services	135.8	179.3	43.5	2.8
5112	Software publishers	Information	243.4	321.3	77.9	2.8
525	Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	Financial activities	93.1	122.4	29.3	2.8
6114–6117	Other educational services	Educational services	534.2	702.5	168.3	2.8
7113, 7114	Promoters of events, and agents and managers	Leisure and hospitality	100.0	131.3	31.3	2.8
5619	Other support services	Professional and business services	305.4	399.0	93.6	2.7
487	**Scenic and sightseeing transportation**	**Transportation and warehousing**	**27.0**	**34.7**	**7.7**	**2.5**
533	**Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)**	**Financial activities**	**28.9**	**36.6**	**7.7**	**2.4**
5611	**Office administrative services**	**Professional and business services**	**363.4**	**456.4**	**93.0**	**2.3**
5413	**Architectural, engineering, and related services**	**Professional and business services**	**1,385.6**	**1,731.0**	**345.4**	**2.3**

In table 4 (pages 60–61) the employment data for Local government excluding enterprises, educational services, and hospitals were revised, and as a result, the industry moved up in the ranking for industries with the largest wage and salary employment growth.

Table 4. Industries with the largest wage and salary employment growth and declines, 2006–16

2002 NAICS	Industry description	Sector	Thousands of jobs		Change	Average annual rate of change
			2006	2016	2006–16	2006–16
	Largest growth					
722	Food services and drinking places	Leisure and hospitality	9,382.9	10,406.5	1,023.6	1.0
6211–6213	Offices of health practitioners	Health care and social assistance	3,508.3	4,365.4	857.1	2.2
23	Construction	Construction	7,688.9	8,469.6	780.7	1.0
5416	Management, scientific, and technical consulting services	Professional and business services	920.9	1,638.7	717.8	5.9
6241	Individual and family services	Health care and social assistance	973.6	1,687.0	713.4	5.7
622	Hospitals, private	Health care and social assistance	4,427.1	5,118.9	691.8	1.5
5613	Employment services	Professional and business services	3,656.6	4,348.1	691.5	1.7
44, 45	Retail trade	Retail trade	15,319.4	16,006.4	687.0	.4
6232, 6233, 6239	Residential care facilities	Health care and social assistance	1,316.7	1,829.2	512.5	3.3
NA	Local government educational services	State and local government	7,938.5	8,450.1	511.6	.6
5415	Computer systems design and related services	Professional and business services	1,278.2	1,767.6	489.4	3.3
6216	Home health care services	Health care and social assistance	867.1	1,347.6	480.5	4.5
713	Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	Leisure and hospitality	1,404.6	1,876.8	472.4	2.9
NA	**Local government excluding enterprises, educational services, and hospitals**	**State and local government**	**4,071.8**	**4,541.9**	**470.1**	**1.1**
42	**Wholesale trade**	**Wholesale trade**	**5,897.7**	**6,326.2**	**428.5**	**.7**
523	**Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities**	**Financial activities**	**816.3**	**1,192.4**	**376.1**	**3.9**
5617	**Services to buildings and dwellings**	**Professional and business services**	**1,797.0**	**2,160.8**	**363.8**	**1.9**
5413	**Architectural, engineering, and related services**	**Professional and business services**	**1,385.6**	**1,731.0**	**345.4**	**2.3**
8131	Religious organizations	Other services	1,665.9	1,981.4	315.5	1.7
531	Real estate	Financial activities	1,503.3	1,796.2	292.9	1.8

Changes were made in the appendix (pages 75–85), to reflect the correct employment levels for the four industries.

An except from the appendix (page 84) is shown below.

APPENDIX: Employment and output by industry, 1996, 2006, and projected 2016

2002 NAICS	Industry	Employment							Output				
		Thousands of jobs			Change		Average annual rate of change		Billions of chained 2002 dollars			Average annual rate of change	
		1996	2006	2016	1996–2006	2006–16	1996–2006	2006–16	1996	2006	2016	1996–2006	2006–16
NA	**Local government enterprises except passenger transit..**	**1,092.9**	**1,266.1**	**1,347.0**	**173.2**	**80.9**	**1.5**	**.6**	**110.7**	**131.7**	**176.0**	**1.8**	**2.9**
NA	Local government hospitals	648.1	649.6	679.1	1.5	29.5	.0	.4	46.6	65.4	87.2	3.4	2.9
NA	Local government educational services	6,592.3	7,938.5	8,450.1	1,346.2	511.6	1.9	.6	348.6	417.5	448.6	1.8	.7
NA	**Local government excluding enterprises, educational services, and hospitals .....**	**3,517.2**	**4,071.8**	**4,541.9**	**554.6**	**470.1**	**1.5**	**1.1**	276.6	349.7	436.8	2.4	2.2
NA	**State government enterprises .....**	**495.8**	**548.8**	**549.3**	**53.0**	**.5**	**1.0**	**.0**	15.2	19.0	25.4	2.2	2.9
NA	State government hospitals	375.7	360.9	346.4	–14.8	–14.5	–.4	–.4	33.6	47.2	60.7	3.5	2.5
NA	State government educational services.....	1,910.7	2,294.9	2,586.1	384.2	291.2	1.8	1.2	125.4	158.9	189.0	2.4	1.8
NA	**State government excluding enterprises, educational services, and hospitals .....**	**1,823.5**	**1,875.5**	**1,879.3**	**52.0**	**3.8**	**.3**	**.0**	**124.5**	**134.6**	**179.1**	**.8**	**2.9**

Current Labor Statistics
Monthly Labor Review
May 2008

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 further 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 Internet 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

Foreign country data are adjusted as closely as possible to the U.S. definitions. Primary areas of adjustment address conceptual differences in upper age limits and definitions of employment and unemployment, provided that reliable data are available to make these adjustments. Adjustments are made where applicable to include employed and unemployed persons above upper age limits; some European countries do not include persons older than age 64 in their labor force measures, because a large portion of this population has retired. Adjustments are made to exclude active duty military from employment figures, although a small number of career military may be included in some European countries. Adjustments are made to exclude unpaid family workers who worked fewer than 15 hours per week from employment figures; U.S. concepts do not include them in employment, whereas most foreign countries include all unpaid family workers regardless of the number of hours worked. Adjustments are made to include full-time students seeking work and available for work as unemployed when they are classified as not in the labor force.

Where possible, lower age limits are based on the age at which compulsory schooling ends in each country, rather than based on the U.S. standard of 16. Lower age limits have ranged between 13 and 16 over the years covered; currently, the lower age limits are either 15 or 16 in all 10 countries.

Some adjustments for comparability are not made because data are unavailable for adjustment purposes. For example, no adjustments to unemployment are usually made for deviations from U.S. concepts in the treatment of persons waiting to start a new job or passive jobseekers. These conceptual differences have little impact on the measures. Furthermore, BLS studies have concluded that no adjustments should be made for persons on layoff who are counted as employed in some countries because of their strong job attachment as evidenced by, for example, payment of salary or the existence of a recall date. In the United States, persons on layoff have weaker job attachment and are classified as unemployed.

The annual labor force measures are obtained from monthly, quarterly, or continuous household surveys and may be calculated

as averages of monthly or quarterly data. Quarterly and monthly unemployment rates are based on household surveys. For some countries, they are calculated by applying annual adjustment factors to current published data and, therefore, are less precise indicators of unemployment under U.S. concepts than the annual figures.

The labor force measures may have breaks in series over time due to changes in surveys, sources, or estimation methods. Breaks are noted in data tables.

For up-to-date information on adjustments and breaks in series, see the Technical Notes of Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, 10 Countries, on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/fls/flscomparelf.htm, and the Notes of Unemployment rates in 10 countries, civilian labor force basis, approximating U.S. concepts, seasonally adjusted, on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/fls/flsjec.pdf.

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 in-

volve 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	2006	2007	2006				2007				2008
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey):[1]											
Labor force participation rate	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.2	66.3	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0
Employment-population ratio	63.1	63.0	62.9	63.1	63.1	63.4	63.2	63.0	62.9	62.8	62.7
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9
Men	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.0
16 to 24 years	11.2	11.6	11.3	11.2	11.4	11.0	10.8	11.5	11.8	12.2	12.7
25 years and older	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8
Women	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8
16 to 24 years	9.7	9.4	9.7	9.3	10.1	9.7	9.0	9.0	9.8	9.9	10.0
25 years and older	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands:[1]											
Total nonfarm	136,086	137,626	135,647	135,910	136,528	136,982	137,310	137,625	137,837	138,078	137,838
Total private	114,113	115,423	113,748	113,996	114,472	114,899	115,167	115,423	115,610	115,759	115,462
Goods-producing	22,531	22,221	22,563	22,570	22,564	22,436	22,362	22,267	22,138	21,976	21,728
Manufacturing	14,155	13,883	14,208	14,200	14,138	14,033	13,953	13,890	13,822	13,772	13,642
Service-providing	113,556	115,405	113,084	113,340	113,964	114,546	114,948	115,358	115,699	116,102	116,110
Average hours:											
Total private	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.8
Manufacturing	41.1	41.2	41.0	41.2	41.3	41.1	41.2	41.4	41.4	41.1	41.2
Overtime	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.0
Employment Cost Index[1, 2, 3]											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm[4]	3.3	3.3	.7	.9	1.1	.6	.9	.8	1.0	.6	.8
Private nonfarm	3.2	3.0	.8	.9	.8	.7	.8	.9	.8	.6	.9
Goods-producing[5]	2.5	2.4	.3	1.0	.7	.5	.4	1.0	.5	.6	1.0
Service-providing[5]	3.4	3.2	1.0	.8	.9	.7	.9	.9	.9	.6	.9
State and local government	4.1	4.1	.5	.4	2.3	.9	1.0	.6	1.8	.7	.5
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):											
Union	3.0	2.0	.5	1.3	.6	.6	-.3	1.2	.5	.7	.8
Nonunion	3.2	3.2	.9	.8	.9	.6	1.0	.9	.8	.6	.9

[1] Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

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

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

[4] Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

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

Selected measures	2006	2007	2006				2007				2008
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Compensation data[1, 2, 3]											
Employment Cost Index—compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm	3.3	3.3	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.8
Private nonfarm	3.2	3.0	.8	.9	.8	.7	.8	.9	.8	.6	.9
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm	3.2	3.4	.7	.8	1.1	.6	1.1	.7	1.0	.7	.8
Private nonfarm	3.2	3.3	.7	1.0	.8	.7	1.1	.8	.9	.6	.9
Price data[1]											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items	3.2	2.8	1.5	1.6	.0	-.5	1.8	1.5	.1	.7	1.7
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods	3.0	3.9	.3	1.7	-.9	.1	2.2	1.9	.1	1.9	2.8
Finished consumer goods	3.5	4.5	.2	2.1	-1.3	-.2	2.8	2.5	.2	2.1	3.3
Capital equipment	1.6	1.8	.8	.2	.0	1.3	.3	-.1	-.1	1.1	1.0
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	6.5	4.0	.9	3.0	-.4	-.8	3.6	3.2	.1	1.8	5.0
Crude materials	1.4	12.2	-11.1	1.8	1.2	4.0	5.7	3.8	-2.4	12.7	15.2
Productivity data[4]											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector	1.0	1.6	2.5	.8	-1.5	1.2	.2	3.6	6.4	.9	1.9
Nonfarm business sector	1.0	1.6	2.5	.8	-1.6	1.8	.7	2.2	6.0	1.8	2.2
Nonfinancial corporations[5]	1.3	-	3.1	-1.8	3.1	1.3	.7	2.1	2.9	.9	-

[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—				
	2007				2008	2007				2008
	I	II	III	IV	I	I	II	III	IV	I
Average hourly compensation:[1]										
All persons, business sector	6.2	2.4	3.7	3.7	4.2	4.7	5.4	6.0	4.0	3.5
All persons, nonfarm business sector	6.4	1.3	3.3	4.6	4.4	4.9	5.3	5.8	3.9	3.4
Employment Cost Index—compensation:[2]										
Civilian nonfarm[3]	.9	.8	1.0	.6	.8	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Private nonfarm	.8	.9	.8	.6	.9	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2
Union	-.3	1.2	.5	.7	.8	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	3.1
Nonunion	1.0	.9	.8	.6	.9	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
State and local government	1.0	.6	1.8	.7	.5	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.1	3.6
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:[2]										
Civilian nonfarm[3]	1.1	.7	1.0	.7	.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.2
Private nonfarm	1.1	.8	.9	.6	.9	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2
Union	.5	.9	.7	.3	.8	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.6
Nonunion	1.2	.8	.9	.7	.9	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.3
State and local government	.6	.5	1.7	.7	.6	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.5	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		2007										2008		
	2006	2007	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	228,815	231,867	231,034	231,253	231,480	231,713	231,958	232,211	232,461	232,715	232,939	233,156	232,616	232,809	232,995
Civilian labor force	151,428	153,124	152,884	152,542	152,776	153,085	153,182	152,886	153,506	153,306	153,828	153,866	153,824	153,374	153,784
Participation rate	66.2	66.0	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.1	66.0	65.8	66.0	65.9	66.0	66.0	66.1	65.9	66.0
Employed	144,427	146,047	146,145	145,713	145,913	146,087	146,045	145,753	146,260	146,016	146,647	146,211	146,248	145,993	145,969
Employment-population ratio[2]	63.1	63.0	63.3	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	62.8	62.9	62.7	63.0	62.7	62.9	62.7	62.6
Unemployed	7,001	7,078	6,738	6,829	6,863	6,997	7,137	7,133	7,246	7,291	7,181	7,655	7,576	7,381	7,815
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.1
Not in the labor force	77,387	78,743	78,150	78,711	78,704	78,628	78,776	79,325	78,955	79,409	79,111	79,290	78,792	79,436	79,211
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	102,145	103,555	103,143	103,248	103,361	103,477	103,598	103,723	103,847	103,973	104,087	104,197	103,866	103,961	104,052
Civilian labor force	77,562	78,596	78,410	78,428	78,497	78,503	78,619	78,526	78,689	78,664	79,075	79,004	78,864	78,748	78,838
Participation rate	75.9	75.9	76.0	76.0	75.9	75.9	75.9	75.7	75.8	75.7	76.0	75.8	75.9	75.7	75.8
Employed	74,431	75,337	75,286	75,279	75,343	75,292	75,324	75,274	75,332	75,274	75,834	75,499	75,427	75,362	75,197
Employment-population ratio[2]	72.9	72.8	73.0	72.9	72.9	72.8	72.7	72.6	72.5	72.4	72.9	72.5	72.6	72.5	72.3
Unemployed	3,131	3,259	3,124	3,149	3,154	3,212	3,295	3,252	3,357	3,389	3,240	3,505	3,437	3,386	3,641
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.6
Not in the labor force	24,584	24,959	24,733	24,820	24,864	24,973	24,979	25,197	25,158	25,309	25,012	25,193	25,002	25,213	25,214
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	109,992	111,330	110,964	111,057	111,157	111,259	111,367	111,479	111,590	111,703	111,805	111,903	111,739	111,822	111,902
Civilian labor force	66,585	67,516	67,446	67,077	67,318	67,481	67,566	67,616	67,795	67,623	67,776	67,866	67,982	67,816	68,159
Participation rate	60.5	60.6	60.8	60.4	60.6	60.7	60.7	60.7	60.8	60.5	60.6	60.6	60.8	60.6	60.9
Employed	63,834	64,799	64,859	64,479	64,710	64,828	64,792	64,826	65,033	64,827	64,980	64,912	65,098	64,950	65,055
Employment-population ratio[2]	58.0	58.2	58.5	58.1	58.2	58.3	58.2	58.2	58.3	58.0	58.1	58.0	58.3	58.1	58.1
Unemployed	2,751	2,718	2,588	2,597	2,608	2,653	2,774	2,790	2,762	2,796	2,796	2,954	2,885	2,865	3,104
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.6
Not in the labor force	43,407	43,814	43,517	43,980	43,839	43,778	43,801	43,863	43,795	44,080	44,029	44,037	43,756	44,006	43,743
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	16,678	16,982	16,927	16,948	16,962	16,977	16,993	17,009	17,024	17,040	17,048	17,056	17,012	17,027	17,041
Civilian labor force	7,281	7,012	7,028	7,037	6,961	7,100	6,997	6,744	7,021	7,020	6,977	6,996	6,978	6,810	6,787
Participation rate	43.7	41.3	41.5	41.5	41.0	41.8	41.2	39.7	41.2	41.2	40.9	41.0	41.0	40.0	39.8
Employed	6,162	5,911	6,000	5,954	5,860	5,968	5,930	5,653	5,895	5,914	5,832	5,801	5,724	5,681	5,717
Employment-population ratio[2]	36.9	34.8	35.4	35.1	34.5	35.2	34.9	33.2	34.6	34.7	34.2	34.0	33.6	33.4	33.5
Unemployed	1,119	1,101	1,027	1,082	1,101	1,133	1,067	1,092	1,126	1,105	1,145	1,196	1,254	1,130	1,070
Unemployment rate	15.4	15.7	14.6	15.4	15.8	16.0	15.3	16.2	16.0	15.7	16.4	17.1	18.0	16.6	15.8
Not in the labor force	9,397	9,970	9,900	9,911	10,001	9,877	9,996	10,264	10,003	10,020	10,071	10,059	10,034	10,216	10,254
White[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	186,264	188,253	187,704	187,843	187,993	188,148	188,312	188,479	188,644	188,813	188,956	189,093	188,787	188,906	189,019
Civilian labor force	123,834	124,935	124,852	124,433	124,639	124,918	124,945	124,596	125,316	125,151	125,430	125,460	125,340	124,940	125,190
Participation rate	66.5	66.4	66.5	66.2	66.3	66.4	66.3	66.1	66.4	66.3	66.4	66.3	66.4	66.1	66.2
Employed	118,833	119,792	120,065	119,505	119,711	119,835	119,713	119,340	119,992	119,883	120,194	119,889	119,858	119,534	119,574
Employment-population ratio[2]	63.8	63.6	64.0	63.6	63.7	63.7	63.6	63.3	63.6	63.5	63.6	63.4	63.5	63.3	63.3
Unemployed	5,002	5,143	4,787	4,928	4,928	5,083	5,232	5,256	5,324	5,268	5,235	5,571	5,482	5,406	5,616
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.1	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.5
Not in the labor force	62,429	63,319	62,852	63,410	63,355	63,230	63,368	63,883	63,329	63,662	63,526	63,633	63,447	63,966	63,829
Black or African American[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	27,007	27,485	27,346	27,385	27,422	27,459	27,498	27,541	27,584	27,627	27,666	27,704	27,640	27,675	27,709
Civilian labor force	17,314	17,496	17,418	17,483	17,405	17,456	17,593	17,524	17,483	17,430	17,453	17,538	17,713	17,632	17,702
Participation rate	64.1	63.7	63.7	63.8	63.5	63.6	64.0	63.6	63.4	63.1	63.1	63.3	64.1	63.7	63.9
Employed	15,765	16,051	15,979	16,048	15,939	15,989	16,172	16,176	16,046	15,946	15,980	15,961	16,090	16,169	16,116
Employment-population ratio[2]	58.4	58.4	58.4	58.6	58.1	58.2	58.8	58.7	58.2	57.7	57.8	57.6	58.2	58.4	58.2
Unemployed	1,549	1,445	1,439	1,435	1,466	1,467	1,421	1,347	1,437	1,483	1,473	1,577	1,623	1,463	1,586
Unemployment rate	8.9	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.1	7.7	8.2	8.5	8.4	9.0	9.2	8.3	9.0
Not in the labor force	9,693	9,989	9,928	9,902	10,017	10,003	9,905	10,017	10,101	10,197	10,212	10,165	9,927	10,043	10,007

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		2007										2008		
	2006	2007	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	30,103	31,383	31,055	31,147	31,238	31,329	31,423	31,520	31,617	31,714	31,809	31,903	31,643	31,732	31,820
Civilian labor force	20,694	21,602	21,368	21,436	21,434	21,460	21,613	21,781	21,872	21,778	21,872	21,888	21,698	21,755	21,775
Participation rate	68.7	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.6	68.5	68.8	69.1	69.2	68.7	68.8	68.6	68.6	68.6	68.4
Employed	19,613	20,382	20,257	20,263	20,197	20,245	20,345	20,578	20,619	20,554	20,623	20,517	20,320	20,401	20,269
Employment-population ratio[2]	65.2	64.9	65.2	65.1	64.7	64.6	64.7	65.3	65.2	64.8	64.8	64.3	64.2	64.3	63.7
Unemployed	1,081	1,220	1,111	1,173	1,237	1,216	1,269	1,204	1,253	1,224	1,249	1,371	1,378	1,354	1,507
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.6	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.9
Not in the labor force	9,409	9,781	9,687	9,711	9,804	9,869	9,809	9,738	9,745	9,936	9,938	10,016	9,946	9,977	10,045

[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		2007										2008		
	2006	2007	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older	144,427	146,047	146,145	145,713	145,913	146,087	146,045	145,753	146,260	146,016	146,647	146,211	146,248	145,993	145,969
Men	77,502	78,254	78,297	78,293	78,277	78,243	78,237	78,066	78,229	78,177	78,604	78,260	78,157	78,113	77,948
Women	66,925	67,792	67,849	67,420	67,637	67,845	67,808	67,687	68,030	67,838	68,043	67,951	68,091	67,880	68,021
Married men, spouse present	45,700	46,314	46,505	46,466	46,472	46,448	46,307	46,193	46,235	46,189	46,339	46,213	46,063	46,136	45,961
Married women, spouse present	35,272	35,832	36,174	36,009	36,126	36,111	35,938	35,794	35,712	35,449	35,689	35,565	35,536	35,648	35,749
Persons at work part time[1]															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	4,162	4,401	4,285	4,371	4,469	4,311	4,332	4,517	4,499	4,401	4,513	4,665	4,769	4,884	4,914
Slack work or business conditions	2,658	2,877	2,786	2,854	2,952	2,803	2,751	2,955	2,991	2,788	3,008	3,174	3,247	3,291	3,323
Could only find part-time work	1,189	1,210	1,217	1,238	1,248	1,197	1,210	1,175	1,166	1,215	1,223	1,236	1,163	1,222	1,362
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,591	19,756	20,033	19,919	19,610	20,076	19,957	19,779	19,812	19,337	19,539	19,526	19,613	19,348	19,409
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	4,071	4,317	4,206	4,301	4,391	4,210	4,259	4,466	4,397	4,302	4,453	4,577	4,677	4,790	4,797
Slack work or business conditions	2,596	2,827	2,741	2,830	2,893	2,736	2,711	2,916	2,922	2,745	2,981	3,120	3,174	3,231	3,238
Could only find part-time work	1,178	1,199	1,203	1,232	1,246	1,198	1,205	1,152	1,153	1,207	1,205	1,219	1,149	1,216	1,354
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,237	19,419	19,624	19,550	19,192	19,734	19,569	19,469	19,451	19,157	19,224	19,225	19,296	19,019	19,072

[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		2007										2008		
	2006	2007	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	15.4	15.7	14.6	15.4	15.8	16.0	15.3	16.2	16.0	15.7	16.4	17.1	18.0	16.6	15.8
Men, 20 years and older	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.6
Women, 20 years and older	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.6
White, total[1]	4.0	4.1	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	13.2	13.9	13.3	13.3	13.9	14.2	13.8	14.4	14.3	14.0	14.7	14.4	15.6	14.4	13.2
Men, 16 to 19 years	14.6	15.7	14.6	14.4	15.2	16.3	15.5	16.5	16.4	15.9	17.8	16.8	19.0	17.1	14.7
Women, 16 to 19 years	11.7	12.1	11.8	12.1	12.5	12.0	12.0	12.2	12.2	12.0	11.8	12.1	12.3	11.8	11.7
Men, 20 years and older	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1
Women, 20 years and older	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.1
Black or African American, total[1]	8.9	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.1	7.7	8.2	8.5	8.4	9.0	9.2	8.3	9.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	29.1	29.4	24.7	30.6	30.1	31.0	27.0	31.2	28.9	27.9	29.7	34.7	35.7	31.7	31.3
Men, 16 to 19 years	32.7	33.8	25.7	34.3	35.4	33.5	31.1	33.2	33.9	36.0	34.6	39.5	41.3	32.6	38.9
Women, 16 to 19 years	25.9	25.3	23.8	27.1	24.8	28.7	23.5	29.4	24.2	20.1	24.9	30.1	28.5	30.9	25.4
Men, 20 years and older	8.3	7.9	8.9	8.3	8.2	8.3	7.6	6.8	7.5	8.2	7.9	8.4	8.3	7.9	8.4
Women, 20 years and older	7.5	6.7	6.2	6.0	6.7	6.4	6.9	6.5	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.3	6.5	7.5
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	5.2	5.6	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.9
Married men, spouse present	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8
Married women, spouse present	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3
Full-time workers	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.0
Part-time workers	5.1	4.9	4.5	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.1	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.6	5.4	5.0	5.3
Educational attainment[2]															
Less than a high school diploma	6.8	7.1	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.8	7.2	6.7	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.3	8.2
High school graduates, no college[3]	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.1
Some college or associate degree	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8
Bachelor's degree and higher[4]	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1

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

[2] Data refer to persons 25 years and older.

7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	Annual average		2007										2008		
	2006	2007	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Ma
Less than 5 weeks	2,614	2,542	2,338	2,442	2,467	2,505	2,496	2,610	2,537	2,508	2,633	2,793	2,634	2,639	2,
5 to 14 weeks	2,121	2,232	2,156	2,147	2,187	2,140	2,220	2,201	2,330	2,454	2,157	2,330	2,396	2,396	2,
15 weeks and over	2,266	2,303	2,183	2,259	2,236	2,296	2,402	2,375	2,392	2,367	2,398	2,520	2,503	2,377	2,
15 to 26 weeks	1,031	1,061	976	1,066	1,099	1,136	1,091	1,124	1,112	1,052	1,014	1,182	1,124	1,079	1,
27 weeks and over	1,235	1,243	1,207	1,193	1,137	1,159	1,311	1,252	1,280	1,315	1,384	1,338	1,380	1,299	1,
Mean duration, in weeks	16.8	16.8	17.2	17.0	16.6	16.8	17.3	16.9	16.6	17.0	17.2	16.6	17.5	16.8	1
Median duration, in weeks	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.3	8.3	8.9	8.6	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.4	8.8	8.4	

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		2007										2008		
	2006	2007	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Job losers[1]	3,321	3,515	3,240	3,316	3,375	3,418	3,629	3,632	3,622	3,731	3,609	3,857	3,796	3,854	4,154
On temporary layoff	921	976	865	1,019	997	862	983	981	963	1,064	979	975	1,040	971	1,056
Not on temporary layoff	2,400	2,539	2,375	2,297	2,379	2,555	2,646	2,652	2,660	2,668	2,630	2,882	2,756	2,883	3,098
Job leavers	827	793	755	749	768	810	823	794	839	790	783	798	830	769	781
Reentrants	2,237	2,142	2,143	2,169	2,149	2,125	2,082	2,076	2,154	2,103	2,160	2,343	2,201	2,112	2,117
New entrants	616	627	600	599	557	628	602	603	685	709	669	697	667	648	681
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers[1]	47.4	49.7	48.1	48.5	49.3	49.0	50.8	51.1	49.6	50.9	50.0	50.1	50.7	52.2	53.7
On temporary layoff	13.2	13.8	12.8	14.9	14.6	12.4	13.8	13.8	13.2	14.5	13.6	12.7	13.9	13.2	13.7
Not on temporary layoff	34.3	35.9	35.3	33.6	34.7	36.6	37.1	37.3	36.4	36.4	36.4	37.5	36.8	39.0	40.1
Job leavers	11.8	11.2	11.2	11.0	11.2	11.6	11.5	11.2	11.5	10.8	10.8	10.4	11.1	10.4	10.1
Reentrants	32.0	30.3	31.8	31.7	31.4	30.4	29.2	29.2	29.5	28.7	29.9	30.4	29.4	28.6	27.4
New entrants	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.1	9.0	8.4	8.5	9.4	9.7	9.3	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.8
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers[1]	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7
Job leavers	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Reentrants	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
New entrants	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.5	.4	.4	.4

[1] Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

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

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

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2007										2008		
	2006	2007	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Total, 16 years and older	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.1
16 to 24 years	10.5	10.5	9.8	10.2	10.1	10.6	10.6	10.8	11.0	10.8	10.7	11.8	11.7	11.3	11.3
16 to 19 years	15.4	15.7	14.6	15.4	15.8	16.0	15.3	16.2	16.0	15.7	16.4	17.1	18.0	16.6	15.8
16 to 17 years	17.2	17.5	16.3	16.6	16.8	17.0	17.0	18.6	18.6	17.5	19.0	19.6	20.4	18.3	18.6
18 to 19 years	14.1	14.5	13.6	15.0	15.3	15.7	14.0	14.6	14.3	14.3	14.4	15.4	15.9	15.5	14.0
20 to 24 years	8.2	8.2	7.6	7.8	7.4	8.1	8.5	8.4	8.8	8.6	8.0	9.4	8.7	8.9	9.3
25 years and older	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.0
25 to 54 years	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.2
55 years and older	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4
Men, 16 years and older	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.7	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.2
16 to 24 years	11.2	11.6	10.6	11.0	11.4	11.9	11.5	11.6	12.2	12.0	11.8	12.8	13.1	12.5	12.5
16 to 19 years	16.9	17.6	16.1	16.5	17.5	18.0	16.9	18.0	18.3	18.1	19.5	19.8	21.8	18.7	17.8
16 to 17 years	18.6	19.4	17.7	17.5	18.7	18.5	19.3	21.7	21.9	19.0	21.4	22.1	24.0	20.5	22.0
18 to 19 years	15.7	16.5	15.0	16.4	17.1	18.5	15.4	15.2	16.2	16.8	17.8	18.4	19.5	18.0	15.2
20 to 24 years	8.7	8.9	8.2	8.6	8.7	9.3	9.2	8.9	9.5	9.3	8.6	9.8	9.4	9.9	10.3
25 years and older	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.0
25 to 54 years	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.1
55 years and older	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3
Women, 16 years and older	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.7	5.0
16 to 24 years	9.7	9.4	8.9	9.3	8.6	9.2	9.6	10.0	9.8	9.6	9.4	10.7	10.1	9.9	10.0
16 to 19 years	13.8	13.8	13.1	14.2	14.1	13.9	13.6	14.4	13.7	13.3	13.4	14.4	14.2	14.5	13.8
16 to 17 years	15.9	15.7	15.0	15.7	15.0	15.6	14.8	15.5	15.6	16.1	17.1	17.3	17.2	16.2	15.5
18 t0 19 years	12.4	12.5	12.1	13.5	13.2	12.6	12.6	13.9	12.3	11.6	10.7	12.3	12.1	12.8	12.8
20 to 24 years	7.6	7.3	6.9	6.9	5.9	6.8	7.7	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.4	8.8	8.0	7.7	8.1
25 years and older	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.1
25 to 54 years	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.2
55 years and older[1]	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.7	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.3	3.4

[1] Data are not seasonally adjusted.

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

10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

State	Feb. 2007	Jan. 2007[p]	Feb. 2008[p]	State	Feb. 2007	Jan. 2007[p]	Feb. 2008[p]
Alabama	3.3	4.0	3.7	Missouri	4.9	5.5	5.4
Alaska	6.0	6.4	6.5	Montana	3.1	3.2	3.3
Arizona	3.8	4.3	4.0	Nebraska	3.0	2.9	2.8
Arkansas	5.3	5.6	5.0	Nevada	4.5	5.5	5.5
California	5.0	5.9	5.7	New Hampshire	3.8	3.5	3.7
Colorado	3.8	4.2	4.4	New Jersey	4.3	4.5	4.8
Connecticut	4.4	4.8	5.0	New Mexico	3.8	3.1	3.2
Delaware	3.4	3.8	3.7	New York	4.4	5.0	4.4
District of Columbia	5.7	6.2	5.9	North Carolina	4.5	4.9	5.0
Florida	3.7	4.6	4.6	North Dakota	3.2	3.2	3.1
Georgia	4.2	4.9	5.1	Ohio	5.5	5.5	5.3
Hawaii	2.4	3.1	3.2	Oklahoma	4.3	3.7	3.1
Idaho	2.8	2.8	2.8	Oregon	5.0	5.5	5.4
Illinois	4.8	5.6	5.5	Pennsylvania	4.3	4.8	5.0
Indiana	4.8	4.5	4.6	Rhode Island	4.9	5.7	5.9
Iowa	3.7	3.6	3.5	South Carolina	5.8	6.1	5.5
Kansas	4.2	3.8	3.7	South Dakota	3.1	2.6	2.6
Kentucky	5.7	5.2	5.3	Tennessee	4.5	4.9	5.3
Louisiana	3.8	4.0	3.7	Texas	4.5	4.3	4.1
Maine	4.6	4.9	4.8	Utah	2.4	3.0	3.0
Maryland	3.6	3.5	3.4	Vermont	4.0	4.2	4.3
Massachusetts	4.7	4.5	4.4	Virginia	2.9	3.4	3.5
Michigan	7.0	7.1	7.2	Washington	4.5	4.5	4.5
Minnesota	4.6	4.5	4.5	West Virginia	4.6	4.4	4.6
Mississippi	6.5	6.0	5.9	Wisconsin	5.1	4.9	4.9
				Wyoming	2.8	2.7	2.7

[p] = preliminary

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

State	Feb. 2007	Jan. 2007[p]	Feb. 2008[p]	State	Feb. 2007	Jan. 2007[p]	Feb. 2008[p]
Alabama	2,172,723	2,219,890	2,200,729	Missouri	3,027,704	3,036,487	3,022,999
Alaska	351,035	353,272	353,820	Montana	498,906	504,888	503,164
Arizona	3,010,361	3,082,619	3,072,395	Nebraska	978,095	992,923	987,017
Arkansas	1,366,264	1,375,982	1,362,946	Nevada	1,318,488	1,373,827	1,375,301
California	18,072,125	18,302,584	18,265,472	New Hampshire	737,255	742,753	741,570
Colorado	2,679,674	2,760,343	2,757,905	New Jersey	4,473,995	4,491,173	4,507,678
Connecticut	1,853,581	1,885,686	1,885,306	New Mexico	941,572	946,227	946,789
Delaware	441,316	445,016	444,460	New York	9,500,054	9,600,082	9,535,376
District of Columbia	325,289	328,786	331,457	North Carolina	4,509,873	4,547,236	4,533,112
Florida	9,087,015	9,265,344	9,214,354	North Dakota	364,049	369,749	368,192
Georgia	4,780,141	4,863,849	4,858,478	Ohio	5,965,171	5,975,755	5,975,058
Hawaii	651,170	653,607	650,325	Oklahoma	1,729,291	1,733,970	1,716,673
Idaho	748,956	758,745	755,321	Oregon	1,920,105	1,948,098	1,941,418
Illinois	6,652,517	6,787,869	6,803,601	Pennsylvania	6,291,170	6,360,948	6,346,067
Indiana	3,223,478	3,223,395	3,225,479	Rhode Island	578,259	574,627	571,207
Iowa	1,657,565	1,673,534	1,669,152	South Carolina	2,128,729	2,145,926	2,127,399
Kansas	1,477,196	1,483,811	1,481,041	South Dakota	440,666	443,042	444,269
Kentucky	2,044,669	2,053,397	2,044,719	Tennessee	3,018,831	3,060,117	3,054,171
Louisiana	1,988,085	2,012,256	2,008,002	Texas	11,442,320	11,613,234	11,561,928
Maine	704,559	709,579	706,422	Utah	1,342,480	1,392,838	1,390,886
Maryland	2,973,697	2,989,488	2,993,920	Vermont	355,530	354,487	352,633
Massachusetts	3,412,140	3,422,236	3,408,908	Virginia	4,028,343	4,093,068	4,090,813
Michigan	5,042,089	5,004,864	5,001,682	Washington	3,374,278	3,460,973	3,455,631
Minnesota	2,931,980	2,935,691	2,930,172	West Virginia	808,000	812,102	811,692
Mississippi	1,309,259	1,332,723	1,320,341	Wisconsin	3,093,084	3,083,485	3,100,477
				Wyoming	285,513	291,142	291,433

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		2007										2008		
	2006	2007	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.[p]	Mar.[p]
TOTAL NONFARM	136,086	137,623	137,310	137,356	137,518	137,625	137,682	137,756	137,837	137,977	138,037	138,078	138,002	137,919	137,838
TOTAL PRIVATE	114,113	115,420	115,167	115,195	115,332	115,423	115,512	115,544	115,610	115,715	115,759	115,745	115,666	115,557	115,462
GOODS-PRODUCING	22,531	22,221	22,362	22,300	22,272	22,267	22,242	22,176	22,138	22,101	22,049	21,976	21,907	21,816	21,728
Natural resources and mining	684	723	715	718	719	721	726	727	727	727	735	739	744	744	750
Logging	64.4	60.8	62.2	61.9	60.7	61.2	59.9	59.5	59.7	59.1	59.9	60.6	60.7	60.2	59.5
Mining	619.7	662.1	653.2	656.3	658.4	659.6	666.3	667.2	667.4	667.8	675.0	677.9	683.2	684.0	690.0
Oil and gas extraction	134.5	146.0	142.8	143.0	143.8	144.8	146.3	147.0	147.3	148.9	152.3	153.1	154.5	153.8	155.0
Mining, except oil and gas [1]	220.3	224.5	221.7	223.3	224.0	225.0	225.4	226.4	226.7	226.9	226.0	225.2	227.0	225.7	225.9
Coal mining	78.0	77.6	77.2	77.4	76.8	76.9	77.4	77.6	78.0	78.1	78.7	78.3	78.6	78.7	78.9
Support activities for mining	264.9	291.6	288.7	290.0	290.6	289.8	294.6	293.8	293.4	292.0	296.7	299.6	301.7	304.5	309.1
Construction	7,691	7,614	7,694	7,660	7,643	7,656	7,632	7,605	7,589	7,577	7,520	7,465	7,426	7,382	7,336
Construction of buildings	1,804.9	1,761.0	1,796.1	1,777.2	1,773.6	1,778.1	1,765.3	1,751.2	1,749.4	1,736.6	1,716.4	1,702.4	1,690.2	1,673.0	1,665.6
Heavy and civil engineering	985.1	1,001.2	1,007.5	1,005.9	1,003.9	1,008.1	1,002.3	999.0	998.8	999.5	999.0	993.8	984.6	977.6	975.1
Speciality trade contractors	4,901.1	4,851.9	4,889.9	4,876.5	4,865.7	4,870.1	4,863.9	4,854.7	4,840.3	4,841.3	4,804.8	4,768.4	4,750.8	4,731.8	4,695.5
Manufacturing	14,155	13,884	13,953	13,922	13,910	13,890	13,884	13,844	13,822	13,797	13,794	13,772	13,737	13,690	13,642
Production workers	10,137	9,979	9,997	9,987	9,992	9,980	9,985	9,956	9,958	9,934	9,944	9,933	9,922	9,879	9,847
Durable goods	8,981	8,816	8,863	8,847	8,832	8,816	8,817	8,792	8,778	8,761	8,763	8,739	8,718	8,685	8,651
Production workers	6,355	6,257	6,266	6,266	6,267	6,257	6,258	6,239	6,245	6,232	6,242	6,220	6,214	6,182	6,155
Wood products	558.8	519.7	525.7	523.1	522.5	520.4	523.4	518.5	513.1	511.8	509.0	507.2	503.5	498.6	493.6
Nonmetallic mineral products	509.6	503.4	506.1	503.6	505.5	505.5	504.4	501.2	501.0	500.9	499.5	496.4	494.4	492.2	487.7
Primary metals	464.0	456.0	459.5	459.3	458.3	454.3	456.4	452.7	451.6	451.5	452.6	452.2	452.3	451.4	451.6
Fabricated metal products	1,553.1	1,563.3	1,561.1	1,561.7	1,559.6	1,563.3	1,564.2	1,562.8	1,565.0	1,568.0	1,565.6	1,562.7	1,560.9	1,557.1	1,555.6
Machinery	1,183.2	1,188.2	1,186.6	1,184.3	1,186.1	1,189.6	1,192.5	1,187.5	1,186.2	1,189.0	1,189.9	1,191.0	1,193.8	1,191.7	1,195.7
Computer and electronic products [1]	1,307.5	1,271.9	1,284.5	1,277.6	1,275.0	1,270.8	1,268.3	1,265.6	1,260.5	1,256.5	1,260.5	1,257.6	1,256.3	1,251.9	1,255.1
Computer and peripheral equipment	196.2	186.9	188.7	188.8	187.8	185.5	186.2	186.1	185.9	185.1	185.5	185.4	184.9	185.9	186.0
Communications equipment	136.2	128.6	129.0	128.1	127.2	127.4	127.5	128.5	128.5	128.1	129.5	129.0	129.5	128.7	129.6
Semiconductors and electronic components	457.9	444.5	451.9	448.2	447.3	446.0	443.7	439.9	437.4	435.8	437.0	434.9	433.5	429.7	428.7
Electronic instruments	444.5	444.0	444.9	443.8	445.2	444.5	443.1	442.5	442.0	441.9	443.0	443.7	444.3	442.9	446.9
Electrical equipment and appliances	432.7	427.2	427.8	428.2	427.7	427.1	427.7	426.1	426.0	427.2	426.6	423.8	421.6	420.8	419.9
Transportation equipment	1,768.9	1,710.9	1,728.2	1,725.3	1,716.1	1,711.6	1,704.7	1,705.7	1,706.1	1,689.3	1,693.5	1,684.7	1,678.1	1,672.0	1,648.1
Furniture and related products	560.1	534.5	539.4	539.8	538.7	534.4	536.1	533.0	530.6	528.3	527.0	523.8	520.4	516.0	511.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	643.7	641.0	644.2	644.0	642.4	638.9	639.5	638.8	637.6	638.2	638.8	639.9	636.4	633.3	631.8
Nondurable goods	5,174	5,068	5,090	5,075	5,078	5,074	5,067	5,052	5,044	5,036	5,031	5,033	5,019	5,005	4,991
Production workers	3,782	3,723	3,731	3,721	3,725	3,723	3,727	3,717	3,713	3,702	3,702	3,713	3,708	3,697	3,692
Food manufacturing	1,479.4	1,481.3	1,479.7	1,475.0	1,480.5	1,484.9	1,488.8	1,480.6	1,476.0	1,478.6	1,477.9	1,486.3	1,483.2	1,482.7	1,477.9
Beverages and tobacco products	194.2	195.7	195.6	195.9	196.2	197.9	197.0	196.1	195.7	195.2	194.3	192.0	191.1	189.3	191.0
Textile mills	195.0	169.9	175.3	172.6	171.2	170.5	168.1	166.4	164.8	164.9	164.9	163.0	162.0	161.4	158.4
Textile product mills	166.7	158.4	160.2	159.8	158.3	158.1	157.1	156.9	156.3	155.9	157.2	155.7	154.0	153.0	153.3
Apparel	232.4	213.0	219.0	217.5	215.3	212.2	212.8	211.3	209.2	206.8	206.4	204.8	202.0	200.6	198.4
Leather and allied products	36.8	33.9	34.6	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.1	33.3	34.0	33.7	34.1	33.7	34.5	33.5	33.5
Paper and paper products	470.5	460.6	461.2	461.4	461.0	460.3	459.8	459.1	459.0	459.2	458.6	460.3	459.0	457.8	457.9
Printing and related support activities	634.4	624.2	628.1	625.4	624.7	624.3	623.3	621.0	623.0	622.2	622.0	619.5	620.1	614.6	614.4
Petroleum and coal products	113.2	113.4	114.3	114.0	116.0	114.2	112.5	112.5	112.9	112.6	112.1	111.7	112.2	112.5	111.9
Chemicals	865.9	862.9	862.6	860.5	862.4	863.3	862.5	864.2	864.3	860.7	860.5	862.0	861.2	861.0	860.4
Plastics and rubber products	785.5	754.0	759.2	759.2	758.5	754.3	752.4	750.2	748.4	745.9	743.0	744.2	739.7	738.7	733.8
SERVICE-PROVIDING	113,556	115,402	114,948	115,056	115,246	115,358	115,440	115,580	115,699	115,876	115,988	116,102	116,095	116,103	116,110
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	91,582	93,199	92,805	92,895	93,060	93,156	93,270	93,368	93,472	93,614	93,710	93,769	93,759	93,741	93,734
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26,276	26,608	26,584	26,571	26,593	26,600	26,617	26,640	26,649	26,644	26,693	26,658	26,631	26,579	26,560
Wholesale trade	5,904.5	6,028.3	5,984.0	5,999.8	6,011.7	6,030.0	6,040.7	6,047.1	6,055.6	6,069.8	6,075.0	6,072.9	6,067.3	6,057.6	6,054.1
Durable goods	3,074.8	3,130.7	3,107.6	3,117.6	3,127.2	3,135.2	3,140.2	3,141.9	3,143.4	3,147.4	3,152.4	3,145.0	3,138.0	3,127.3	3,127.8
Nondurable goods	2,041.3	2,069.3	2,054.7	2,055.8	2,058.1	2,066.3	2,069.2	2,072.7	2,078.5	2,086.5	2,086.6	2,089.3	2,090.9	2,088.4	2,087.8
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	788.5	828.4	821.7	826.4	826.4	828.5	831.3	832.5	833.7	835.9	836.0	838.6	838.4	841.9	838.5
Retail trade	15,353.3	15,490.7	15,519.9	15,487.0	15,500.3	15,483.9	15,489.1	15,502.3	15,487.3	15,469.1	15,513.1	15,487.8	15,472.2	15,428.8	15,409.5
Motor vehicles and parts dealers [1]	1,909.7	1,913.1	1,912.1	1,916.9	1,916.4	1,913.9	1,911.9	1,914.7	1,916.0	1,911.9	1,911.0	1,909.3	1,910.2	1,905.1	1,903.6
Automobile dealers	1,246.7	1,245.3	1,242.8	1,246.8	1,247.1	1,245.7	1,244.7	1,245.6	1,246.6	1,247.4	1,244.9	1,244.6	1,244.0	1,236.2	1,235.0
Furniture and home furnishings stores	586.9	581.0	580.5	581.5	580.5	578.1	577.7	579.2	576.2	577.3	584.9	584.5	579.9	575.9	570.4
Electronics and appliance stores	541.1	543.7	547.6	550.3	546.5	543.9	545.0	542.7	540.1	537.1	542.6	540.4	534.3	533.6	533.9

See notes at end of table.

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

Industry	2007										2008		
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.[p]	Mar.[p]
Building material and garden supply stores	1,317.9	1,318.0	1,317.8	1,313.7	1,307.3	1,315.6	1,291.9	1,285.4	1,279.9	1,271.6	1,266.0	1,258.5	1,249.3
Food and beverage stores	2,836.0	2,835.1	2,839.4	2,845.3	2,847.1	2,852.2	2,856.0	2,859.6	2,871.9	2,871.9	2,880.1	2,885.7	2,888.4
Health and personal care stores	985.2	988.1	987.5	987.7	985.6	989.4	990.1	991.0	998.6	999.9	1,000.6	993.5	993.8
Gasoline stations	864.6	862.3	863.2	862.2	861.5	860.8	864.2	862.0	859.1	850.5	853.8	854.2	855.4
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,486.5	1,492.4	1,493.6	1,489.7	1,496.7	1,501.5	1,502.4	1,500.9	1,524.5	1,508.6	1,498.2	1,496.3	1,499.2
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	651.2	654.0	656.4	656.2	660.5	661.8	665.1	664.0	664.0	661.6	667.2	661.9	656.6
General merchandise stores[1]	3,033.5	2,984.9	2,994.3	2,987.6	2,987.0	2,978.9	2,976.5	2,975.8	2,968.2	2,976.7	2,971.1	2,955.7	2,951.7
Department stores	1,592.2	1,581.7	1,585.8	1,581.0	1,580.1	1,573.0	1,570.5	1,568.5	1,560.6	1,568.4	1,564.3	1,543.3	1,536.6
Miscellaneous store retailers	869.2	867.4	868.0	869.8	871.3	869.7	873.3	869.0	868.3	866.3	869.4	865.3	864.2
Nonstore retailers	435.6	436.1	436.7	435.8	437.5	435.8	435.5	435.1	440.1	446.5	441.4	443.1	443.0
Transportation and warehousing	4,530.4	4,532.8	4,527.6	4,531.8	4,533.0	4,535.4	4,551.2	4,548.7	4,549.0	4,539.9	4,534.5	4,535.5	4,539.2
Air transportation	487.2	493.1	484.2	493.0	493.4	494.6	494.5	495.2	503.0	502.1	504.7	508.2	507.7
Rail transportation	236.1	235.1	235.1	233.8	234.4	234.4	234.6	234.0	233.8	232.5	233.8	233.7	233.9
Water transportation	63.5	62.8	63.4	64.5	65.0	65.1	65.0	64.9	65.0	64.4	63.8	62.5	61.6
Truck transportation	1,451.5	1,447.0	1,450.2	1,445.2	1,437.4	1,438.2	1,440.6	1,433.6	1,428.7	1,423.1	1,422.5	1,417.4	1,421.2
Transit and ground passenger transportation	406.1	407.3	407.3	405.3	411.0	413.3	417.8	417.4	411.5	411.8	411.9	413.5	414.1
Pipeline transportation	40.1	39.6	39.9	39.9	40.0	40.1	40.1	40.3	40.6	40.8	40.6	40.9	41.0
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	29.1	29.0	28.8	28.6	28.9	29.3	29.8	30.3	30.9	31.3	31.0	31.5	31.5
Support activities for transportation	578.9	581.1	580.8	583.0	583.7	583.7	586.5	589.9	589.2	587.1	584.9	585.9	585.9
Couriers and messengers	582.1	580.2	578.3	579.8	580.1	579.2	580.3	577.9	584.4	588.1	585.5	586.0	584.3
Warehousing and storage	655.8	657.6	659.6	658.7	659.1	657.5	662.0	665.2	661.9	658.7	655.8	655.9	658.0
Utilities	550.0	551.3	553.5	554.5	554.3	555.1	554.8	556.1	555.5	557.1	557.1	557.0	557.4
Information	3,030	3,034	3,037	3,033	3,027	3,024	3,031	3,027	3,022	3,018	3,014	3,016	3,013
Publishing industries, except Internet	902.2	900.5	901.4	899.4	898.7	897.0	893.7	894.6	892.2	889.7	889.2	886.8	883.3
Motion picture and sound recording industries	380.7	385.4	385.2	384.4	377.9	376.3	384.3	380.5	376.3	376.3	372.9	380.1	383.0
Broadcasting, except Internet	327.4	327.9	326.6	326.4	325.1	325.2	327.0	324.8	325.0	321.9	323.0	322.1	322.4
Internet publishing and broadcasting													
Telecommunications	1,031.3	1,028.6	1,027.8	1,027.1	1,026.6	1,025.1	1,024.4	1,023.6	1,026.4	1,026.8	1,025.3	1,022.0	1,019.9
ISPs, search portals, and data processing	267.0	268.7	271.1	270.3	272.8	272.3	273.1	273.2	272.6	273.5	273.0	274.2	272.3
Other information services	121.8	123.1	124.6	125.7	126.3	127.6	128.8	130.0	129.5	129.3	130.5	131.2	131.9
Financial activities	8,333	8,315	8,322	8,317	8,331	8,312	8,294	8,283	8,260	8,252	8,244	8,231	8,227
Finance and insurance	6,163.2	6,145.7	6,155.4	6,153.0	6,165.8	6,148.4	6,136.0	6,124.5	6,115.5	6,111.2	6,106.2	6,102.2	6,104.4
Monetary authorities—central bank	21.4	21.4	21.7	21.4	20.8	21.1	20.9	20.8	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.9	21.0
Credit intermediation and related activities[1]	2,917.4	2,898.1	2,896.9	2,886.4	2,892.3	2,870.4	2,856.7	2,844.8	2,834.3	2,829.2	2,825.0	2,820.4	2,812.7
Depository credit intermediation[1]	1,820.5	1,814.7	1,818.8	1,818.2	1,823.8	1,825.8	1,831.0	1,829.3	1,823.4	1,824.6	1,821.5	1,823.3	1,822.5
Commercial banking	1,347.1	1,338.6	1,343.9	1,343.0	1,346.7	1,347.3	1,350.1	1,350.1	1,344.7	1,345.9	1,342.2	1,344.9	1,343.6
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	840.8	840.8	846.2	849.5	851.2	852.6	853.2	855.0	856.9	856.7	859.2	862.5	865.4
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,295.9	2,298.2	2,303.2	2,308.4	2,314.2	2,315.4	2,317.0	2,315.3	2,315.6	2,316.8	2,313.9	2,311.1	2,318.5
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	87.7	87.2	87.4	87.3	87.3	88.9	88.2	88.6	88.0	87.8	87.4	87.3	86.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,169.9	2,168.9	2,166.2	2,163.8	2,165.4	2,163.3	2,157.7	2,158.6	2,144.7	2,140.6	2,138.0	2,128.6	2,122.4
Real estate	1,499.4	1,497.7	1,497.2	1,494.7	1,493.8	1,493.9	1,489.8	1,489.1	1,477.1	1,476.4	1,471.4	1,466.0	1,459.9
Rental and leasing services	641.9	642.8	640.0	639.2	641.4	638.9	637.8	639.7	637.4	633.6	635.2	631.0	630.4
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	28.6	28.4	29.0	29.9	30.2	30.5	30.1	29.8	30.2	30.6	31.4	31.6	32.1
Professional and business services	17,875	17,903	17,938	17,935	17,958	17,979	18,000	18,070	18,079	18,131	18,101	18,073	18,029
Professional and technical services[1]	7,569.6	7,598.1	7,627.8	7,645.4	7,664.2	7,688.0	7,729.7	7,759.3	7,784.8	7,820.5	7,819.2	7,829.2	7,830.9
Legal services	1,177.3	1,179.5	1,180.7	1,178.5	1,173.7	1,174.2	1,178.6	1,179.7	1,175.2	1,173.9	1,173.0	1,174.9	1,172.3
Accounting and bookkeeping services	923.2	926.8	932.5	938.6	947.8	954.0	964.5	971.3	979.4	993.3	992.3	991.9	988.7
Architectural and engineering services	1,422.0	1,424.6	1,429.8	1,433.6	1,436.5	1,439.0	1,443.2	1,451.1	1,453.9	1,460.4	1,460.5	1,463.0	1,461.0

See notes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2007										2008		
	2006	2007	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.[p]	Mar.[p]
Computer systems design and related services	1,284.6	1,359.8	1,338.9	1,345.4	1,353.5	1,358.3	1,366.8	1,371.2	1,375.5	1,380.0	1,387.5	1,391.4	1,391.6	1,393.5	1,393.1
Management and technical consulting services	886.4	952.8	928.3	942.0	943.8	945.4	946.6	956.3	967.2	974.8	985.1	994.3	989.2	992.7	998.3
Management of companies and enterprises	1,810.9	1,846.0	1,838.2	1,839.4	1,842.3	1,842.6	1,845.0	1,849.2	1,854.7	1,860.9	1,850.0	1,847.8	1,845.5	1,844.7	1,842.6
Administrative and waste services	8,398.3	8,453.6	8,467.2	8,465.4	8,468.1	8,446.8	8,448.6	8,441.3	8,415.3	8,449.6	8,444.1	8,462.8	8,436.2	8,398.6	8,355.0
Administrative and support services[1]	8,050.2	8,096.7	8,113.7	8,111.6	8,113.0	8,090.8	8,092.2	8,083.4	8,057.4	8,092.2	8,081.4	8,099.3	8,070.8	8,036.1	7,991.2
Employment services[1]	3,680.9	3,600.9	3,649.5	3,637.4	3,629.7	3,602.5	3,584.6	3,570.2	3,533.0	3,567.7	3,563.9	3,566.9	3,562.1	3,531.6	3,486.8
Temporary help services	2,637.4	2,605.1	2,637.0	2,626.9	2,614.6	2,603.3	2,596.5	2,589.4	2,565.1	2,592.0	2,583.7	2,578.5	2,574.6	2,536.8	2,511.8
Business support services	792.9	805.5	810.2	806.6	806.2	804.1	805.5	803.8	802.7	798.5	798.9	803.7	797.4	796.6	795.5
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,801.4	1,851.2	1,833.3	1,842.9	1,846.8	1,851.4	1,854.9	1,858.0	1,863.2	1,866.3	1,861.1	1,872.0	1,861.3	1,859.7	1,853.2
Waste management and remediation services	348.1	356.9	353.5	353.8	355.1	356.0	356.4	357.9	357.9	357.4	362.7	363.5	365.4	362.5	363.8
Educational and health services	17,826	18,327	18,153	18,211	18,247	18,314	18,360	18,422	18,451	18,490	18,522	18,568	18,617	18,665	18,708
Educational services	2,900.9	2,949.1	2,920.3	2,926.3	2,928.2	2,952.9	2,962.7	2,981.3	2,967.7	2,974.9	2,975.5	2,984.5	3,003.4	3,009.6	3,016.8
Health care and social assistance	14,925.3	15,377.6	15,232.8	15,284.9	15,319.2	15,361.4	15,396.8	15,440.8	15,483.0	15,515.1	15,546.7	15,583.2	15,613.6	15,655.0	15,691.1
Ambulatory health care services[1]	5,285.8	5,477.1	5,416.0	5,438.5	5,451.8	5,462.1	5,484.7	5,504.4	5,523.1	5,547.3	5,554.8	5,566.0	5,581.7	5,600.0	5,614.0
Offices of physicians	2,147.8	2,204.0	2,185.6	2,192.2	2,196.0	2,194.8	2,204.7	2,211.7	2,219.1	2,226.1	2,232.2	2,235.6	2,240.8	2,248.2	2,252.0
Outpatient care centers	492.6	507.1	504.3	505.7	505.0	505.2	505.0	507.2	509.3	511.4	511.0	513.0	511.5	512.0	511.4
Home health care services	865.6	913.3	899.4	902.4	904.9	911.7	917.7	923.0	925.2	930.3	929.1	930.9	934.7	939.5	943.4
Hospitals	4,423.4	4,517.3	4,481.0	4,488.4	4,499.6	4,513.4	4,524.2	4,533.4	4,541.6	4,549.7	4,558.8	4,572.4	4,579.3	4,592.8	4,604.3
Nursing and residential care facilities[1]	2,892.5	2,952.0	2,935.0	2,945.8	2,945.9	2,955.3	2,954.9	2,960.0	2,962.8	2,963.1	2,967.5	2,971.2	2,974.6	2,979.9	2,982.2
Nursing care facilities	1,581.4	1,600.8	1,595.7	1,601.4	1,597.7	1,597.6	1,602.2	1,604.8	1,604.3	1,603.1	1,605.9	1,608.2	1,608.8	1,613.3	1,609.1
Social assistance[1]	2,323.5	2,431.2	2,400.8	2,412.2	2,421.9	2,430.6	2,433.0	2,443.0	2,455.5	2,455.0	2,465.6	2,473.6	2,478.0	2,482.3	2,490.6
Child day care services	818.3	849.2	842.0	846.5	847.8	849.1	847.7	850.7	857.4	853.3	856.7	857.1	859.2	858.6	861.6
Leisure and hospitality	13,110	13,474	13,351	13,375	13,428	13,461	13,476	13,494	13,552	13,604	13,628	13,635	13,644	13,660	13,677
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,928.5	1,977.5	1,967.5	1,959.3	1,970.8	1,975.0	1,968.8	1,970.5	1,985.3	1,996.4	2,001.4	2,010.3	2,016.1	2,019.1	2,020.7
Performing arts and spectator sports	398.5	412.4	405.6	403.3	409.2	412.1	405.8	409.2	414.3	419.0	426.4	429.9	429.5	431.0	432.1
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	123.8	130.2	127.8	128.2	129.6	130.6	131.9	131.1	131.6	131.9	131.6	131.5	132.6	131.7	132.6
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,406.3	1,434.9	1,434.1	1,427.8	1,432.0	1,432.3	1,431.1	1,430.2	1,439.4	1,445.5	1,443.4	1,448.9	1,454.0	1,456.4	1,456.0
Accommodations and food services	11,181.1	11,496.3	11,383.0	11,415.9	11,457.6	11,486.1	11,507.0	11,523.6	11,567.0	11,607.5	11,626.8	11,624.7	11,628.0	11,640.7	11,656.7
Accommodations	1,832.1	1,856.4	1,856.6	1,855.9	1,856.3	1,853.2	1,853.6	1,844.1	1,856.4	1,863.6	1,870.3	1,858.1	1,854.9	1,854.4	1,851.9
Food services and drinking places	9,349.0	9,639.9	9,526.4	9,560.0	9,601.3	9,632.9	9,653.4	9,679.5	9,710.6	9,743.9	9,756.5	9,766.6	9,773.1	9,786.3	9,804.8
Other services	5,438	5,491	5,479	5,486	5,495	5,496	5,501	5,497	5,495	5,496	5,506	5,507	5,508	5,517	5,520
Repair and maintenance	1,248.5	1,257.0	1,254.7	1,256.3	1,261.0	1,261.3	1,257.8	1,259.6	1,262.5	1,260.1	1,258.0	1,255.5	1,252.9	1,255.2	1,253.4
Personal and laundry services	1,288.4	1,305.2	1,303.0	1,305.6	1,307.8	1,304.3	1,307.9	1,305.7	1,304.4	1,303.4	1,309.7	1,306.9	1,306.6	1,306.4	1,308.9
Membership associations and organizations	2,901.2	2,928.8	2,921.1	2,924.2	2,925.9	2,930.8	2,935.4	2,931.2	2,927.6	2,932.8	2,938.0	2,944.4	2,948.9	2,955.6	2,957.9
Government	21,974	22,203	22,143	22,161	22,186	22,202	22,170	22,212	22,227	22,262	22,278	22,333	22,336	22,362	22,376
Federal	2,732	2,727	2,729	2,729	2,727	2,720	2,726	2,724	2,721	2,722	2,728	2,735	2,717	2,725	2,727
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	1,962.6	1,964.6	1,963.8	1,964.5	1,962.3	1,957.0	1,964.3	1,963.4	1,961.4	1,963.5	1,966.7	1,972.3	1,977.3	1,982.9	1,986.3
U.S. Postal Service	769.7	762.3	765.0	764.7	764.6	762.5	761.6	760.6	759.3	758.3	761.7	763.1	739.7	741.6	740.8
State	5,075	5,125	5,114	5,117	5,119	5,126	5,123	5,123	5,138	5,138	5,131	5,153	5,159	5,158	5,160
Education	2,292.5	2,318.4	2,313.9	2,316.0	2,314.7	2,319.7	2,313.8	2,313.6	2,327.7	2,325.9	2,314.3	2,332.5	2,335.1	2,332.9	2,335.0
Other State government	2,782.0	2,806.6	2,799.9	2,801.2	2,804.2	2,806.2	2,808.8	2,809.5	2,810.3	2,812.4	2,816.5	2,820.9	2,824.0	2,824.9	2,824.9
Local	14,167	14,351	14,300	14,315	14,340	14,356	14,321	14,365	14,368	14,402	14,419	14,445	14,460	14,479	14,489
Education	7,913.0	7,976.6	7,959.2	7,961.8	7,976.6	7,973.7	7,938.2	7,972.0	7,970.6	7,994.6	7,999.6	8,016.5	8,018.0	8,031.9	8,036.9
Other local government	6,253.8	6,374.5	6,340.4	6,353.6	6,363.7	6,382.4	6,382.5	6,393.4	6,397.5	6,406.9	6,419.2	6,428.2	6,441.5	6,447.5	6,451.7

[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		2007										2008		
	2006	2007	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.[p]	Mar.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.9	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.8
GOODS-PRODUCING	40.5	40.6	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.5	40.4	40.4	40.5
Natural resources and mining	45.6	45.9	46.0	45.8	45.8	46.0	45.9	45.7	46.2	46.0	46.2	45.8	45.7	45.7	46.2
Construction	39.0	39.0	39.1	38.9	38.9	39.1	38.9	38.8	38.9	39.0	39.1	39.0	38.8	38.7	38.9
Manufacturing	41.1	41.2	41.2	41.1	41.1	41.4	41.4	41.3	41.4	41.2	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.2
Overtime hours	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Durable goods	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.3	41.3	41.6	41.6	41.7	41.6	41.5	41.5	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.4
Overtime hours	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1
Wood products	39.8	39.4	39.5	39.6	39.5	39.7	39.9	39.6	39.7	39.5	39.0	39.2	39.0	39.0	38.5
Nonmetallic mineral products	43.0	42.3	42.5	42.3	42.2	42.4	42.6	42.8	42.7	42.6	42.9	41.5	42.2	42.1	43.0
Primary metals	43.6	42.9	43.2	43.0	42.8	43.3	43.2	43.0	42.6	42.6	42.7	42.2	42.5	42.4	42.8
Fabricated metal products	41.4	41.6	41.6	41.5	41.4	41.6	41.7	41.7	41.9	41.7	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.7	41.7
Machinery	42.4	42.6	42.3	42.5	42.3	42.6	42.5	42.6	42.7	42.9	42.9	42.9	43.1	43.0	42.8
Computer and electronic products	40.5	40.6	40.4	40.6	40.4	40.5	40.3	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.9	40.5	40.4	40.5	40.9
Electrical equipment and appliances	41.0	41.2	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.6	41.4	41.2	41.2	40.7	41.2	41.6	41.4	41.1	41.2
Transportation equipment	42.7	42.8	42.9	42.3	42.9	43.4	43.3	43.1	42.8	42.7	42.6	42.1	42.6	42.9	42.4
Furniture and related products	38.8	39.2	39.0	38.9	39.0	39.1	39.2	39.7	39.4	39.1	38.9	39.1	38.3	38.2	38.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.7	38.9	38.6	38.7	38.6	39.1	39.2	39.4	39.7	39.0	38.8	38.8	39.0	38.8	39.2
Nondurable goods	40.6	40.8	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.9	40.9	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.6	40.6	40.7
Overtime hours	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9
Food manufacturing	40.1	40.7	41.0	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.8	40.6	40.7	40.8	40.6	40.4	40.5	40.6	40.8
Beverage and tobacco products	40.8	40.8	40.7	41.3	40.6	40.9	40.7	41.0	40.8	40.6	40.5	40.8	40.5	40.1	40.0
Textile mills	40.6	40.3	40.4	40.2	40.3	40.5	40.2	39.9	40.4	40.2	39.9	40.2	38.7	38.8	38.7
Textile product mills	39.8	39.7	39.4	39.9	39.7	40.4	40.8	39.9	39.9	39.2	39.1	39.9	38.6	39.3	39.2
Apparel	36.5	37.2	36.7	37.2	37.3	37.8	37.5	37.2	37.2	36.6	36.9	37.5	36.7	36.8	36.9
Leather and allied products	38.9	38.1	37.9	37.7	38.9	38.0	37.5	37.7	37.9	37.7	38.1	39.1	38.2	38.2	38.6
Paper and paper products	42.9	43.2	43.1	43.0	42.8	43.0	43.0	43.1	43.2	43.3	43.7	44.0	44.0	43.9	43.7
Printing and related support activities	39.2	39.1	39.2	39.3	39.1	39.1	38.8	39.1	38.9	38.8	39.0	38.8	38.4	38.2	38.6
Petroleum and coal products	45.0	44.2	44.6	44.6	44.4	44.4	44.0	43.7	43.4	42.9	43.8	44.0	43.8	43.6	43.4
Chemicals	42.5	41.9	41.9	42.1	42.0	42.0	42.2	42.1	42.0	41.7	42.1	41.5	41.6	41.4	41.9
Plastics and rubber products	40.6	41.3	40.9	41.2	41.1	41.5	41.5	41.3	41.6	41.7	42.1	41.4	41.1	41.2	41.1
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.4	33.3	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.4	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.4	33.3	33.4
Wholesale trade	38.0	38.2	38.2	38.1	38.4	38.3	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.1	38.1	38.3	38.4	38.2	38.4
Retail trade	30.5	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.1	30.2	30.1	30.1	30.2	30.1	30.2	30.1	30.2	30.1	30.1
Transportation and warehousing	36.9	36.9	37.1	36.8	36.9	36.9	36.8	36.9	36.9	36.7	36.8	36.8	36.6	36.7	36.8
Utilities	41.4	42.4	42.5	42.4	42.4	42.5	42.6	42.4	42.5	42.2	42.5	42.8	43.1	42.8	43.4
Information	36.6	36.5	36.7	36.6	36.4	36.3	36.6	36.4	36.5	36.2	36.2	36.3	36.3	36.2	36.5
Financial activities	35.7	35.9	36.0	35.9	35.9	36.0	35.9	35.8	35.7	35.7	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8
Professional and business services	34.6	34.8	34.8	34.7	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.7	34.8	34.8	34.7	34.8	34.7	34.6	34.8
Education and health services	32.5	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.7
Leisure and hospitality	25.7	25.5	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.3	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.3
Other services	30.9	30.9	31.1	31.0	31.1	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.9	30.8	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.9

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

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

p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Annual average		2007										2008		
	2006	2007	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.[p]	Mar.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars	$16.76	$17.42	$17.24	$17.29	$17.34	$17.41	$17.47	$17.51	$17.57	$17.59	$17.64	$17.70	$17.75	$17.81	$17.87
Constant (1982) dollars	8.24	8.32	8.33	8.33	8.31	8.32	8.33	8.35	8.35	8.34	8.27	8.27	8.26	8.29	8.28
GOODS-PRODUCING	18.02	18.67	18.49	18.56	18.63	18.68	18.69	18.73	18.78	18.77	18.84	18.90	18.98	19.04	19.12
Natural resources and mining	19.90	20.96	20.74	20.78	20.86	20.89	20.95	21.09	20.99	21.05	21.02	21.54	21.75	21.69	22.01
Construction	20.02	20.95	20.70	20.76	20.91	20.94	20.94	21.01	21.12	21.07	21.20	21.30	21.38	21.47	21.57
Manufacturing	16.81	17.26	17.11	17.20	17.23	17.28	17.30	17.33	17.34	17.34	17.40	17.41	17.49	17.55	17.61
Excluding overtime	15.96	16.43	16.26	16.36	16.41	16.43	16.46	16.49	16.50	16.52	16.58	16.60	16.68	16.74	16.79
Durable goods	17.68	18.19	18.05	18.13	18.16	18.23	18.23	18.27	18.28	18.28	18.31	18.33	18.41	18.49	18.54
Nondurable goods	15.33	15.67	15.51	15.62	15.64	15.65	15.70	15.71	15.74	15.73	15.85	15.86	15.92	15.94	16.03
PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	16.42	17.10	16.91	16.96	17.01	17.08	17.15	17.19	17.26	17.28	17.33	17.39	17.44	17.50	17.55
Trade,transportation, and utilities	15.39	15.79	15.64	15.66	15.70	15.77	15.82	15.85	15.90	15.94	15.93	16.00	16.02	16.07	16.11
Wholesale trade	18.91	19.59	19.35	19.39	19.39	19.55	19.58	19.66	19.72	19.77	19.86	19.93	19.97	20.00	20.03
Retail trade	12.57	12.76	12.70	12.71	12.73	12.75	12.79	12.80	12.83	12.86	12.81	12.81	12.80	12.84	12.87
Transportation and warehousing	17.28	17.73	17.54	17.57	17.62	17.73	17.78	17.79	17.86	17.86	17.93	18.07	18.10	18.21	18.22
Utilities	27.40	27.87	27.61	27.64	27.69	27.75	27.82	27.99	28.14	28.32	28.18	28.52	28.61	28.58	28.70
Information	23.23	23.94	23.82	23.84	23.87	23.94	23.92	23.97	24.01	24.10	24.11	24.18	24.33	24.41	24.54
Financial activities	18.80	19.64	19.49	19.56	19.59	19.67	19.67	19.75	19.76	19.78	19.87	19.91	20.00	20.05	20.10
Professional and business services	19.13	20.13	19.86	19.96	20.02	20.11	20.19	20.25	20.36	20.31	20.42	20.46	20.53	20.63	20.75
Education and health services	17.38	18.11	17.89	17.90	17.99	18.06	18.14	18.20	18.29	18.34	18.43	18.48	18.54	18.59	18.61
Leisure and hospitality	9.75	10.41	10.20	10.30	10.32	10.39	10.46	10.50	10.55	10.60	10.61	10.65	10.67	10.73	10.76
Other services	14.77	15.42	15.26	15.29	15.33	15.40	15.46	15.51	15.55	15.59	15.66	15.71	15.74	15.76	15.78

[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		2007										2008		
	2006	2007	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.[p]	Mar.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	$16.76	$17.42	$17.24	$17.36	$17.30	$17.32	$17.44	$17.42	$17.64	$17.60	$17.63	$17.75	$17.80	$17.85	$17.93
Seasonally adjusted	–	–	17.24	17.29	17.34	17.41	17.47	17.51	17.57	17.59	17.64	17.70	17.75	17.81	17.87
GOODS-PRODUCING	18.02	18.67	18.38	18.51	18.62	18.70	18.72	18.81	18.91	18.86	18.88	18.96	18.90	18.94	19.04
Natural resources and mining	19.90	20.96	20.86	20.94	20.86	20.80	20.87	20.97	20.93	21.02	20.99	21.68	21.96	21.87	22.25
Construction	20.02	20.95	20.55	20.64	20.85	20.92	21.02	21.13	21.32	21.25	21.26	21.38	21.24	21.35	21.44
Manufacturing	16.81	17.26	17.09	17.21	17.21	17.28	17.22	17.31	17.39	17.34	17.42	17.51	17.53	17.55	17.60
Durable goods	17.68	18.19	18.02	18.11	18.14	18.23	18.10	18.27	18.35	18.30	18.36	18.46	18.43	18.50	18.53
Wood products	13.39	13.67	13.58	13.59	13.60	13.71	13.62	13.61	13.65	13.81	13.82	13.88	13.90	13.82	13.91
Nonmetallic mineral products	16.59	16.93	16.91	16.82	16.98	17.15	17.04	16.88	16.94	16.94	17.05	16.94	16.99	16.86	16.78
Primary metals	19.36	19.66	19.38	19.72	19.63	19.70	19.85	19.72	19.83	19.81	19.69	19.73	20.04	19.99	20.21
Fabricated metal products	16.17	16.53	16.36	16.41	16.49	16.46	16.52	16.58	16.61	16.69	16.70	16.82	16.77	16.78	16.86
Machinery	17.20	17.72	17.70	17.71	17.63	17.60	17.82	17.69	17.79	17.68	17.74	17.95	17.72	17.81	17.87
Computer and electronic products	18.94	19.95	19.57	19.77	19.88	19.96	20.08	20.06	20.20	20.28	20.22	20.33	20.51	20.60	20.81
Electrical equipment and appliances	15.54	15.94	15.96	15.99	16.09	16.10	16.09	16.03	16.10	15.80	15.68	15.73	15.70	15.73	15.66
Transportation equipment	22.41	23.02	22.65	22.90	22.89	23.17	22.67	23.33	23.42	23.20	23.41	23.46	23.34	23.48	23.47
Furniture and related products	13.80	14.32	14.30	14.38	14.35	14.40	14.36	14.31	14.36	14.36	14.35	14.50	14.38	14.37	14.42
Miscellaneous manufacturing	14.36	14.66	14.57	14.39	14.42	14.74	14.82	14.77	14.78	14.70	14.72	15.00	14.91	14.95	15.04
Nondurable goods	15.33	15.67	15.47	15.66	15.62	15.64	15.74	15.69	15.77	15.71	15.83	15.90	15.99	15.93	16.01
Food manufacturing	13.13	13.54	13.36	13.49	13.52	13.52	13.57	13.61	13.65	13.61	13.63	13.70	13.87	13.74	13.82
Beverages and tobacco products	18.18	18.49	18.46	18.43	18.58	18.20	18.61	17.78	18.40	18.69	19.54	19.69	19.55	19.64	19.60
Textile mills	12.55	13.00	12.81	13.00	12.89	12.98	13.13	13.21	13.16	12.93	13.06	13.13	13.29	13.35	13.45
Textile product mills	11.86	11.78	11.83	11.72	11.70	11.83	11.89	11.74	11.73	11.75	11.67	11.75	11.68	11.62	11.80
Apparel	10.65	11.05	10.79	10.92	11.01	10.96	11.15	11.12	11.17	11.16	11.20	11.28	11.43	11.46	11.25
Leather and allied products	11.44	12.04	11.83	11.88	11.87	11.98	12.18	12.10	12.24	12.10	12.50	12.12	12.78	12.68	12.81
Paper and paper products	18.01	18.43	18.17	18.48	18.46	18.47	18.68	18.30	18.54	18.50	18.47	18.71	18.78	18.61	18.70
Printing and related support activities	15.80	16.15	15.88	16.01	15.92	16.00	16.19	16.28	16.37	16.48	16.33	16.65	16.51	16.49	16.67
Petroleum and coal products	24.11	25.26	24.77	25.11	24.87	24.54	25.12	25.43	25.95	24.92	26.95	25.52	26.55	26.51	27.25
Chemicals	19.60	19.56	19.46	19.72	19.53	19.62	19.70	19.47	19.52	19.35	19.52	19.57	19.46	19.40	19.34
Plastics and rubber products	14.97	15.38	15.23	15.35	15.31	15.40	15.31	15.45	15.45	15.41	15.49	15.65	15.56	15.58	15.73
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	16.42	17.10	16.95	17.07	16.95	16.96	17.10	17.05	17.31	17.27	17.31	17.45	17.52	17.58	17.66
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.39	15.79	15.63	15.79	15.67	15.74	15.89	15.81	16.00	15.94	15.84	15.89	16.02	16.08	16.15
Wholesale trade	18.91	19.59	19.26	19.54	19.29	19.44	19.70	19.58	19.85	19.75	19.89	20.10	20.01	20.03	20.05
Retail trade	12.57	12.76	12.71	12.82	12.73	12.75	12.84	12.78	12.91	12.85	12.70	12.64	12.78	12.82	12.90
Transportation and warehousing	17.28	17.73	17.48	17.53	17.51	17.74	17.90	17.84	17.96	17.89	17.94	18.04	18.08	18.14	18.18
Utilities	27.40	27.87	27.68	27.82	27.70	27.47	27.70	27.73	28.27	28.44	28.17	28.61	28.62	28.61	28.82
Information	23.23	23.94	23.73	23.95	23.81	23.71	23.77	23.85	24.22	24.15	24.11	24.34	24.44	24.44	24.58
Financial activities	18.80	19.64	19.48	19.65	19.53	19.53	19.66	19.65	19.88	19.79	19.83	19.97	19.96	20.07	20.18
Professional and business services	19.13	20.13	19.88	20.12	19.95	19.96	20.26	20.01	20.34	20.19	20.33	20.67	20.65	20.77	20.96
Education and health services	17.38	18.11	17.91	17.92	17.95	18.02	18.18	18.20	18.33	18.33	18.42	18.51	18.61	18.58	18.61
Leisure and hospitality	9.75	10.41	10.23	10.31	10.33	10.30	10.33	10.39	10.53	10.61	10.67	10.77	10.73	10.82	10.80
Other services	14.77	15.42	15.35	15.43	15.38	15.36	15.39	15.43	15.58	15.55	15.61	15.75	15.74	15.78	15.85

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		2007										2008		
	2006	2007	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	Jan.	Feb.[p]	Mar.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	$567.87	$589.72	$580.99	$588.50	$583.01	$588.88	$596.45	$592.28	$603.29	$594.88	$594.13	$605.28	$592.74	$596.19	$606.03
Seasonally adjusted	_	_	584.44	584.40	586.09	590.20	590.49	591.84	593.87	594.54	596.23	598.26	598.18	600.20	604.01
GOODS-PRODUCING	730.16	757.06	742.55	744.10	755.97	766.70	758.16	769.33	777.20	771.37	770.30	771.67	756.00	751.92	769.22
Natural resources and mining	907.95	961.78	947.04	954.86	955.39	963.04	957.93	962.52	979.52	981.63	969.74	992.94	988.20	986.34	1,016.83
CONSTRUCTION	781.21	816.06	795.29	792.58	819.41	830.52	828.19	836.75	842.14	841.50	829.14	825.27	805.00	800.63	825.44
Manufacturing	691.02	711.36	702.40	705.61	707.33	717.12	704.30	718.37	725.16	717.88	722.93	728.42	716.98	714.29	723.36
Durable goods	732.00	754.12	746.03	746.13	751.00	763.84	743.91	763.69	770.70	763.11	763.78	771.63	759.32	758.50	767.14
Wood products	532.99	539.10	532.34	536.81	541.28	553.88	546.16	543.04	548.73	548.26	534.83	546.87	530.98	523.78	531.36
Nonmetallic mineral products	712.71	716.79	706.84	709.80	719.95	737.45	729.31	732.59	735.20	730.11	731.45	696.23	696.59	686.20	713.15
Primary metals	843.59	843.28	837.22	847.96	838.20	853.01	849.58	844.02	848.72	841.93	842.73	844.44	851.70	847.58	867.01
Fabricated metal products	668.98	687.13	678.94	679.37	682.69	686.38	682.28	693.04	699.28	700.98	701.40	708.12	695.96	693.01	703.06
Machinery	728.84	753.99	750.48	752.68	745.75	749.76	753.79	750.06	761.41	762.01	762.82	780.83	763.73	762.27	766.62
Computer and electronic products	766.96	809.19	790.63	796.73	801.16	812.37	801.19	812.43	828.20	827.42	833.06	841.66	822.45	826.06	851.13
Electrical equipment and appliances	636.95	656.58	651.17	655.59	656.47	668.15	659.69	658.83	666.54	649.38	652.29	671.67	649.98	638.64	643.63
Transportation equipment	957.65	985.57	973.95	970.96	986.56	1,010.21	943.07	1,012.52	1,011.74	992.96	999.61	1,006.43	994.28	1,002.60	997.48
Furniture and related products	535.90	561.03	554.84	555.07	553.91	568.80	562.91	576.69	572.96	561.48	559.65	578.55	545.00	541.75	555.17
Miscellaneous manufacturing	555.90	569.98	563.86	554.02	556.61	580.76	573.53	581.94	588.24	574.77	571.14	589.50	580.00	575.58	592.58
Nondurable goods	621.97	639.99	629.63	638.93	634.17	639.68	639.04	641.72	651.30	644.11	653.78	656.67	646.00	638.79	648.41
Food manufacturing	525.99	550.65	541.08	540.95	546.21	547.56	552.30	556.65	566.48	560.73	562.92	561.70	556.19	546.85	556.95
Beverages and tobacco products	741.34	753.80	745.78	774.06	761.78	758.94	761.15	739.65	747.04	751.34	787.46	793.51	778.09	769.89	778.12
Textile mills	509.39	524.47	520.09	525.20	519.47	526.99	519.95	524.44	536.93	515.91	521.09	539.64	514.32	512.64	521.86
Textile product mills	472.24	467.96	468.47	467.63	460.98	481.48	477.98	468.43	468.03	457.08	457.46	478.23	449.68	454.34	464.92
Apparel	389.20	411.52	398.15	407.32	411.77	416.48	413.67	412.55	414.41	410.69	415.52	423.00	416.05	420.58	417.38
Leather and allied products	445.47	459.43	451.91	450.25	465.30	457.64	450.66	453.75	462.67	458.59	478.75	484.80	484.36	480.57	499.59
Paper and paper products	772.39	795.20	775.86	792.79	790.09	796.06	799.50	788.73	813.91	806.60	816.37	834.47	826.32	805.81	811.58
Printing and related support activities	618.92	632.08	625.67	629.19	617.70	620.80	621.70	638.18	644.98	644.37	640.14	654.35	630.68	629.92	645.13
Petroleum and coal products	1,085.50	1,115.24	1,089.88	1,119.91	1,106.72	1,099.39	1,117.84	1,106.21	1,144.40	1,074.05	1,204.67	1,099.91	1,157.58	1,134.63	1,166.30
Chemicals	833.67	819.99	815.37	834.16	818.31	822.08	823.46	819.69	821.79	801.09	823.74	818.03	809.54	801.22	810.35
Plastics and rubber products	608.41	635.15	622.91	633.96	627.71	642.18	624.65	635.00	647.36	642.60	652.13	657.30	639.52	637.22	644.93
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	532.78	554.78	547.49	556.48	547.49	551.20	560.88	554.13	567.77	557.82	559.11	570.62	558.89	564.32	573.95
Trade, transportation, and utilities	514.34	526.38	517.35	525.81	520.24	527.29	535.49	529.64	542.40	529.21	525.89	535.49	525.46	529.03	537.80
Wholesale trade	718.63	748.90	729.95	754.24	738.81	744.55	758.45	747.96	768.20	752.48	757.81	779.88	758.38	759.14	773.93
Retail trade	383.02	385.20	380.03	385.88	381.90	387.60	392.90	388.51	396.34	386.79	382.27	385.52	379.57	380.75	387.00
Transportation and warehousing	636.97	654.83	643.26	645.10	642.62	656.38	664.09	663.65	668.11	656.56	661.99	678.30	650.88	654.85	667.21
Utilities	1,135.34	1,182.17	1,168.10	1,182.35	1,177.25	1,170.22	1,180.02	1,175.75	1,215.61	1,208.70	1,194.41	1,221.65	1,222.07	1,218.79	1,242.14
Information	850.42	873.63	863.77	883.76	857.16	858.30	884.24	870.53	896.14	874.23	872.78	893.28	877.40	879.84	902.09
Financial activities	672.21	705.29	695.44	719.19	693.32	699.17	717.59	699.54	721.64	702.55	705.95	726.91	708.58	716.50	730.52
Professional and business services	662.27	700.15	687.85	706.21	692.27	696.60	709.10	696.35	715.97	702.61	705.45	727.58	704.17	714.49	735.70
Education and Education and health services	564.94	590.18	580.28	585.98	581.58	585.65	598.12	593.32	603.06	595.73	600.49	607.13	604.83	603.85	608.55
Leisure and hospitality	250.34	265.45	258.82	264.97	263.42	266.77	271.68	270.14	269.57	268.43	266.75	272.48	262.89	269.42	273.24
Other services	456.50	476.80	474.32	478.33	476.78	476.16	480.17	478.33	484.54	478.94	480.79	488.25	480.07	482.87	489.77

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:												
2003	50.5	50.5	64.1	62.6	61.7	58.9	56.0	50.0	56.9	56.9	51.3	51.8
2004	52.2	60.6	54.2	58.2	55.8	58.2	58.0	61.3	54.7	53.6	62.4	54.7
2005	65.1	60.9	64.4	59.3	53.3	52.7	60.4	58.9	53.5	55.8	57.1	56.0
2006	51.6	51.8	52.7	51.1	56.6	50.4	52.2	51.6	56.4	54.6	48.2	48.5
2007	45.4	41.4	48.0									
Over 3-month span:												
2003	54.4	52.9	57.3	63.5	68.8	66.6	61.3	56.4	57.7	59.5	61.9	54.6
2004	52.2	55.5	57.5	60.8	58.9	61.9	60.4	63.9	61.1	54.4	54.9	61.3
2005	67.2	66.2	66.6	65.5	60.6	58.2	56.0	58.9	55.7	56.4	57.1	58.4
2006	58.4	54.7	55.3	54.7	56.2	53.3	53.1	54.7	58.4	56.8	54.7	52.4
2007	46.7	42.7	41.4									
Over 6-month span:												
2003	50.0	51.6	55.3	60.9	63.7	65.1	65.1	63.9	60.4	61.7	58.2	56.0
2004	54.6	57.3	56.8	57.5	57.5	58.2	64.4	62.8	62.0	59.3	61.5	62.0
2005	63.1	64.4	67.2	67.0	64.4	66.4	61.5	61.7	60.4	59.7	60.8	56.0
2006	59.1	56.4	57.5	56.8	58.8	58.2	56.2	58.0	58.2	57.1	54.6	53.8
2007	51.5	49.8	44.9									
Over 12-month span:												
2003	40.5	42.3	45.1	48.9	51.3	58.2	57.5	55.7	57.3	58.8	60.6	60.8
2004	60.6	60.8	59.7	58.9	58.0	60.0	60.9	63.3	60.4	58.9	59.5	61.7
2005	67.2	65.1	65.5	62.6	64.8	66.4	64.4	64.4	66.2	65.1	64.4	65.5
2006	62.6	59.1	60.4	58.9	59.5	58.4	57.5	58.8	61.7	60.4	59.9	57.7
2007	53.8	54.6	51.8									
	Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries											
Over 1-month span:												
2003	43.5	47.6	47.0	63.7	50.6	51.2	58.3	42.9	42.9	48.2	42.3	39.9
2004	36.3	48.8	42.9	44.6	42.3	35.1	38.1	47.0	45.8	46.4	47.0	47.0
2005	57.7	45.8	54.8	48.8	38.1	53.0	50.6	44.0	36.3	40.5	38.1	39.3
2006	47.6	35.7	30.4	29.8	37.5	39.3	41.7	33.3	40.5	45.2	44.6	36.3
2007	40.5	28.6	39.3									
Over 3-month span:												
2003	41.1	40.5	43.5	56.5	58.9	61.3	57.7	47.0	46.4	41.7	44.6	38.7
2004	38.1	39.3	42.3	44.6	36.3	37.5	33.3	39.9	45.8	41.7	38.7	49.4
2005	54.8	52.4	47.6	48.8	44.6	50.6	42.9	47.6	36.3	37.5	32.1	34.5
2006	33.9	28.6	32.1	27.4	29.8	32.7	31.0	34.5	32.1	39.3	44.0	41.7
2007	35.7	27.4	28.0									
Over 6-month span:												
2003	29.2	31.5	32.7	44.6	49.4	54.8	59.5	56.0	51.2	51.8	44.0	38.7
2004	33.9	38.1	35.1	36.9	32.1	32.1	41.7	35.7	36.3	36.9	37.5	42.3
2005	42.9	45.2	50.6	47.6	48.2	47.6	46.4	48.8	43.5	41.7	38.7	29.8
2006	34.5	27.4	23.8	27.4	31.5	34.5	33.3	31.0	29.2	35.1	34.5	32.7
2007	34.5	33.9	33.3									
Over 12-month span:												
2003	13.1	14.3	13.1	20.2	23.2	35.7	36.9	38.1	36.9	44.0	44.6	44.6
2004	44.6	43.5	41.7	40.5	36.3	35.1	32.1	33.9	32.7	33.3	33.3	38.1
2005	44.6	40.5	40.5	39.3	39.3	44.6	41.7	42.3	46.4	48.2	45.2	44.0
2006	39.3	36.3	36.9	28.6	29.8	26.2	26.8	29.2	30.4	29.8	33.3	33.9
2007	29.8	29.8	29.2									

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				2008			2007				2008		
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]
Total[2]	4,080	4,044	3,972	3,974	3,889	3,799	3,733	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6
Industry														
Total private[2]	3,637	3,597	3,520	3,526	3,449	3,350	3,293	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8
Construction	128	150	138	140	133	123	94	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.3
Manufacturing	314	303	303	305	286	239	252	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	679	644	648	667	643	598	566	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1
Professional and business services	673	758	685	706	752	699	722	3.6	4.0	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.9
Education and health services	712	704	713	698	680	737	715	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	663	614	591	574	515	530	520	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.7
Government	443	448	454	446	439	450	441	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9
Region[3]														
Northeast	594	657	629	644	662	576	614	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.3
South	1,641	1,629	1,620	1,574	1,536	1,485	1,390	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.7
Midwest	787	747	755	779	749	766	789	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4
West	1,054	1,014	957	988	966	954	943	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0

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

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

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

NOTE: The 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				2008			2007				2008		
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]
Total[2]	4,700	4,914	4,672	4,717	4,639	4,586	4,547	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
Industry														
Total private[2]	4,325	4,552	4,305	4,314	4,227	4,203	4,159	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6
Construction	336	331	351	335	319	349	362	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.7	4.9
Manufacturing	352	396	353	350	326	285	313	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	977	1,018	946	970	916	882	905	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.4
Professional and business services	799	855	902	851	897	780	856	4.4	4.7	5.0	4.7	5.0	4.3	4.7
Education and health services	453	517	527	460	516	522	498	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.7
Leisure and hospitality	888	924	846	880	824	868	802	6.6	6.8	6.2	6.4	6.0	6.4	5.9
Government	359	373	349	390	394	387	385	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7
Region[3]														
Northeast	689	653	761	770	767	713	714	2.7	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8
South	1,844	1,924	1,828	1,802	1,814	1,769	1,710	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4
Midwest	1,093	1,097	1,027	1,045	998	944	966	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.1
West	1,048	1,216	1,018	1,067	1,058	1,186	1,167	3.4	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.8	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 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				2008			2007				2008		
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]
Total[2]	4,456	4,594	4,640	4,408	4,477	4,503	4,378	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2
Industry														
Total private[2]	4,168	4,314	4,367	4,107	4,188	4,224	4,103	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.6
Construction	355	355	322	331	311	329	349	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.8
Manufacturing	374	393	400	325	348	350	310	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	950	1,010	1,065	981	1,005	957	932	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.5
Professional and business services	824	935	878	814	790	861	797	4.6	5.2	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.4
Education and health services	414	434	423	417	447	459	459	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	730	761	799	803	800	854	774	5.4	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.2	5.7
Government	290	286	286	295	290	278	271	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
Region[3]														
Northeast	635	652	860	635	697	770	732	2.5	2.5	3.3	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.8
South	1,786	1,764	1,709	1,712	1,699	1,673	1,633	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3
Midwest	983	994	974	980	975	902	867	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.8
West	1,038	1,186	1,117	1,117	1,107	1,167	1,126	3.4	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.6

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

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

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

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

[p]= preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels[1] (in thousands)							Percent						
	2007				2008			2007				2008		
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]
Total[2]	2,396	2,648	2,501	2,494	2,493	2,522	2,376	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
Industry														
Total private[2]	2,253	2,508	2,361	2,358	2,355	2,384	2,253	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0
Construction	132	137	116	119	113	133	105	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.4
Manufacturing	183	199	187	182	183	187	160	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	549	588	572	590	598	532	538	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0
Professional and business services	405	479	398	367	351	492	377	2.2	2.7	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.7	2.1
Education and health services	253	264	269	258	276	271	283	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Leisure and hospitality	440	545	557	561	525	539	530	3.2	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9
Government	146	144	140	137	138	135	117	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5
Region[3]														
Northeast	306	338	367	312	358	410	326	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.3
South	1,003	1,088	996	1,008	1,045	1,021	1,003	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0
Midwest	524	524	529	521	502	475	449	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4
West	575	691	607	632	583	632	591	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9

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

[p] = preliminary.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage[1]	
		September 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2006-07[2]	Third quarter 2007	Percent change, third quarter 2006-07[2]
United States[3]	9,012.8	136,246.9	0.9	$818	4.3
Private industry	8,721.6	114,790.8	.9	810	4.5
Natural resources and mining	124.7	1,931.5	1.7	820	7.8
Construction	895.5	7,774.4	-1.0	876	5.7
Manufacturing	361.4	13,845.4	-2.2	987	4.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,916.9	26,299.2	1.2	707	3.2
Information	144.3	3,033.1	.0	1,274	4.6
Financial activities	871.8	8,123.2	-.7	1,200	5.9
Professional and business services	1,484.6	18,017.6	1.7	998	6.4
Education and health services	825.8	17,506.6	2.9	775	3.6
Leisure and hospitality	726.7	13,562.6	1.9	348	4.2
Other services	1,162.9	4,433.8	1.2	531	4.1
Government	291.2	21,456.1	1.0	859	3.2
Los Angeles, CA	401.9	4,191.6	.4	925	3.4
Private industry	397.9	3,626.2	.1	901	3.1
Natural resources and mining	.5	12.7	5.0	1,095	-8.3
Construction	14.3	160.4	-.9	945	5.4
Manufacturing	15.2	444.7	([4])	961	([4])
Trade, transportation, and utilities	55.3	811.9	-.1	765	2.0
Information	8.8	216.3	8.5	1,520	-.3
Financial activities	25.2	243.7	-2.6	1,483	([4])
Professional and business services	43.4	608.9	-.3	1,051	6.3
Education and health services	28.2	480.4	1.8	851	([4])
Leisure and hospitality	27.1	401.1	1.8	518	2.8
Other services	179.8	246.0	.0	439	5.8
Government	4.0	565.4	2.3	1,080	([4])
Cook, IL	138.0	2,541.5	.0	961	3.3
Private industry	136.6	2,232.8	.2	958	3.6
Natural resources and mining	.1	1.3	-7.7	1,063	3.5
Construction	12.1	98.2	-1.6	1,207	5.5
Manufacturing	7.1	237.2	-1.9	981	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27.6	472.2	-.9	776	-.5
Information	2.5	58.4	.6	1,402	9.1
Financial activities	15.8	215.4	-1.5	1,547	7.8
Professional and business services	28.2	441.6	.9	1,179	3.1
Education and health services	13.6	369.2	1.6	843	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	11.6	240.0	2.2	430	4.6
Other services	13.8	95.0	.7	691	3.0
Government	1.4	308.7	-.9	985	2.3
New York, NY	118.0	2,350.3	2.0	1,544	8.7
Private industry	117.7	1,906.7	2.3	1,667	9.6
Natural resources and mining	.0	.1	-1.9	1,749	11.8
Construction	2.3	35.8	6.9	1,461	5.3
Manufacturing	3.1	37.5	-4.7	1,158	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.1	248.2	1.7	1,124	4.3
Information	4.4	135.6	1.0	1,916	4.5
Financial activities	18.7	380.0	2.0	3,047	16.3
Professional and business services	24.6	482.2	2.3	1,769	8.6
Education and health services	8.6	283.3	2.0	1,011	4.8
Leisure and hospitality	11.2	208.5	3.3	728	6.1
Other services	17.4	87.2	1.5	889	3.7
Government	.3	443.5	.7	1,014	1.5
Harris, TX	95.1	2,028.0	3.8	1,015	6.7
Private industry	94.5	1,783.4	4.3	1,027	7.1
Natural resources and mining	1.5	78.4	([4])	2,580	([4])
Construction	6.6	151.5	5.5	968	6.1
Manufacturing	4.6	182.2	3.5	1,290	7.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.7	424.7	3.9	901	6.0
Information	1.3	32.8	2.6	1,258	9.1
Financial activities	10.5	120.7	2.0	1,256	7.3
Professional and business services	18.9	341.2	4.9	1,156	7.5
Education and health services	10.0	214.7	5.4	824	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	7.3	176.2	3.2	366	2.2
Other services	11.0	58.4	3.9	595	7.6
Government	.5	244.6	.6	922	3.1
Maricopa, AZ	99.3	1,825.1	.2	822	3.8
Private industry	98.6	1,605.3	-.1	811	4.1
Natural resources and mining	.5	8.5	2.9	723	6.0
Construction	10.6	165.8	-7.6	834	3.9
Manufacturing	3.6	132.2	-3.7	1,116	3.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.6	374.9	2.0	777	3.5
Information	1.6	30.4	-.7	1,030	.4
Financial activities	12.7	148.6	-2.4	1,024	.0
Professional and business services	21.8	316.8	.3	825	9.1
Education and health services	9.7	198.9	4.4	879	5.5
Leisure and hospitality	7.2	177.6	1.4	387	5.7
Other services	7.2	50.1	2.2	570	5.2
Government	.7	219.9	2.8	908	1.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage[1]	
		June 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2006-07[2]	Second quarter 2007	Percent change, second quarter 2006-07[2]
Orange, CA	94.7	1,519.5	-1.0	$952	3.4
Private industry	93.3	1,363.2	-1.3	939	2.8
Natural resources and mining	.2	6.2	-6.8	588	10.7
Construction	7.1	105.6	-3.5	1,016	7.2
Manufacturing	5.4	177.1	(4)	1,150	(4)
Trade, transportation, and utilities	17.8	278.2	.4	892	(4)
Information	1.4	30.1	-2.2	1,340	7.5
Financial activities	11.4	128.1	-7.7	1,445	(4)
Professional and business services	19.2	274.6	(4)	1,000	(4)
Education and health services	9.8	139.6	2.9	833	3.3
Leisure and hospitality	7.0	175.1	1.7	410	5.1
Other services	14.0	48.4	-.4	561	4.1
Government	1.4	156.3	1.1	1,062	6.7
Dallas, TX	67.6	1,492.6	3.2	1,011	5.4
Private industry	67.1	1,330.0	3.2	1,022	5.4
Natural resources and mining	.6	7.1	-4.7	2,879	-1.1
Construction	4.4	84.1	4.4	935	1.4
Manufacturing	3.2	144.2	-.4	1,202	8.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.0	307.2	2.3	974	6.1
Information	1.7	48.6	-4.6	1,371	7.3
Financial activities	8.7	145.7	2.8	1,331	5.2
Professional and business services	14.4	274.3	5.9	1,108	5.8
Education and health services	6.6	144.7	6.6	968	6.8
Leisure and hospitality	5.2	131.2	3.6	430	2.6
Other services	6.4	40.6	1.2	602	2.9
Government	.5	162.5	2.9	920	5.0
San Diego, CA	91.7	1,334.7	.2	890	4.8
Private industry	90.4	1,108.8	-.1	868	4.7
Natural resources and mining	.8	11.6	-4.1	540	4.0
Construction	7.2	90.9	-6.5	916	6.3
Manufacturing	3.2	102.4	(4)	1,190	6.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.6	219.8	.3	730	5.8
Information	1.3	37.5	.5	1,873	1.7
Financial activities	9.9	81.5	-3.3	1,108	3.5
Professional and business services	16.4	217.9	.6	1,076	6.0
Education and health services	8.0	127.1	(4)	812	4.1
Leisure and hospitality	6.9	163.6	2.8	389	3.5
Other services	22.1	56.6	1.1	482	2.8
Government	1.3	225.9	1.7	996	4.8
King, WA	75.9	1,182.2	2.9	1,028	3.8
Private industry	75.4	1,027.6	3.3	1,033	3.5
Natural resources and mining	.4	3.3	3.4	1,224	1.4
Construction	6.8	72.9	11.0	1,002	6.5
Manufacturing	2.5	112.0	1.9	1,386	.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.8	219.5	2.0	903	6.1
Information	1.8	75.8	5.0	1,829	4.1
Financial activities	7.0	76.4	-1.0	1,272	3.3
Professional and business services	12.9	188.1	4.4	1,180	1.1
Education and health services	6.3	120.6	2.7	812	4.5
Leisure and hospitality	6.0	113.7	3.9	427	2.4
Other services	16.7	45.4	.9	571	7.9
Government	.5	154.6	.6	995	6.0
Miami-Dade, FL	85.9	1,002.1	1.0	814	3.8
Private industry	85.6	868.2	.8	788	3.7
Natural resources and mining	.5	9.2	.3	496	6.0
Construction	6.2	53.5	1.5	841	-1.1
Manufacturing	2.6	48.0	-1.7	735	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	23.1	252.6	.9	747	2.3
Information	1.5	20.7	-.7	1,163	4.6
Financial activities	10.4	71.6	-.9	1,161	5.6
Professional and business services	17.3	136.4	-1.5	949	7.5
Education and health services	8.9	135.4	3.1	796	4.6
Leisure and hospitality	5.7	101.8	1.3	458	2.5
Other services	7.6	35.7	1.9	525	5.8
Government	.3	133.9	2.4	969	4.8

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

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

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

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

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

23. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: by State, second quarter 2007.

State	Establishments, second quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage[1]	
		June 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2006-07	Second quarter 2007	Percent change, second quarter 2006-07
United States[2]	8,945.9	137,018.2	1.2	$820	4.6
Alabama	120.1	1,965.4	1.1	697	3.6
Alaska	21.1	325.8	-.5	832	5.6
Arizona	158.9	2,612.4	1.2	786	4.4
Arkansas	82.7	1,186.5	.3	639	4.2
California	1,291.3	15,832.5	.8	935	5.4
Colorado	179.4	2,326.9	2.2	832	4.8
Connecticut	112.5	1,714.2	.9	1,033	6.4
Delaware	29.1	430.2	.0	870	2.2
District of Columbia	31.9	683.2	.8	1,357	4.3
Florida	604.8	7,894.2	.2	743	3.2
Georgia	270.4	4,091.5	1.4	792	6.5
Hawaii	38.6	631.2	1.4	736	4.2
Idaho	57.1	679.1	3.0	626	2.3
Illinois	358.6	5,956.3	.8	874	4.4
Indiana	158.2	2,933.4	.5	702	2.6
Iowa	93.4	1,518.6	.9	664	3.9
Kansas	85.7	1,370.7	2.0	702	4.8
Kentucky	109.8	1,828.2	1.7	700	4.2
Louisiana	119.9	1,880.2	3.2	711	4.1
Maine	50.0	619.6	.6	658	4.1
Maryland	164.0	2,584.9	.7	899	5.3
Massachusetts	210.1	3,300.7	1.2	1,008	4.8
Michigan	257.1	4,252.9	-1.4	807	2.9
Minnesota	170.7	2,730.9	.0	834	5.6
Mississippi	69.7	1,137.4	.9	609	3.6
Missouri	174.7	2,764.6	.8	727	3.4
Montana	42.3	449.8	1.7	611	6.3
Nebraska	58.7	930.9	1.6	654	3.5
Nevada	74.7	1,297.9	1.0	776	3.7
New Hampshire	49.0	643.7	.7	823	6.3
New Jersey	278.1	4,066.7	.4	989	4.3
New Mexico	53.7	833.3	1.1	686	5.2
New York	576.8	8,688.8	1.3	1,020	5.9
North Carolina	251.0	4,090.5	3.0	718	4.1
North Dakota	25.1	347.7	1.5	619	4.7
Ohio	290.5	5,384.6	-.1	740	3.4
Oklahoma	99.1	1,538.5	1.6	665	4.1
Oregon	130.8	1,761.6	1.7	742	4.5
Pennsylvania	338.7	5,740.3	1.1	802	4.6
Rhode Island	36.1	492.9	.3	774	2.5
South Carolina	115.8	1,917.4	3.0	665	2.9
South Dakota	30.1	404.3	2.1	590	4.8
Tennessee	140.7	2,768.7	.7	729	3.6
Texas	548.7	10,296.1	3.4	827	5.9
Utah	86.3	1,233.7	4.4	698	6.6
Vermont	24.7	306.6	-.5	698	5.0
Virginia	227.4	3,731.5	1.0	859	4.4
Washington	216.7	2,989.8	2.7	835	4.6
West Virginia	48.7	717.1	.3	659	3.6
Wisconsin	158.2	2,845.8	.4	709	3.7
Wyoming	24.4	288.3	3.3	739	8.0
Puerto Rico	56.9	1,020.7	-1.6	460	6.0
Virgin Islands	3.4	46.9	3.4	707	4.1

[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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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	1997	1998[1]	1999[1]	2000[1]	2001[1]	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Civilian noninstitutional population	203,133	205,220	207,753	212,577	215,092	217,570	221,168	223,357	226,082	228,815	231,867
Civilian labor force	136,297	137,673	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428	153,124
Labor force participation rate	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66	66	66.2	66
Employed	129,558	131,463	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427	146,047
Employment-population ratio	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1	63
Unemployed	6,739	6,210	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001	7,078
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.5	4.2	4	4.7	5.8	6	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6
Not in the labor force	66,837	67,547	68,385	69,994	71,359	72,707	74,658	75,956	76,762	77,387	78,743

[1] Not strictly comparable with prior years.

28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

Industry	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total private employment	103,113	106,021	108,686	110,996	110,707	108,828	108,416	109,814	111,899	114,184	115,717
Total nonfarm employment	122,776	125,930	128,993	131,785	131,826	130,341	129,999	131,435	133,703	136,174	137,969
Goods-producing	23,886	24,354	24,465	24,649	23,873	22,557	21,816	21,882	22,190	22,570	22,378
Natural resources and mining	654	645	598	599	606	583	572	591	628	684	722
Construction	5,813	6,149	6,545	6,787	6,826	6,716	6,735	6,976	7,336	7,689	7,624
Manufacturing	17,419	17,560	17,322	17,263	16,441	15,259	14,510	14,315	14,226	14,197	14,032
Private service-providing	79,227	81,667	84,221	86,346	86,834	86,271	86,599	87,932	89,709	91,615	93,339
Trade, transportation, and utilities	24,700	25,186	25,771	26,225	25,983	25,497	25,287	25,533	25,959	26,231	26,472
Wholesale trade	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	6,005.30
Retail trade	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	15,382.00
Transportation and warehousing	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	4,531.20
Utilities	620.9	613.4	608.5	601.3	599.4	596.2	577	563.8	554	548.5	553.5
Information	3,084	3,218	3,419	3,631	3,629	3,395	3,188	3,118	3,061	3,055	3,087
Financial activities	7,178	7,462	7,648	7,687	7,807	7,847	7,977	8,031	8,153	8,363	8,446
Professional and business services	14,335	15,147	15,957	16,666	16,476	15,976	15,987	16,395	16,954	17,552	17,920
Education and health services	14,087	14,446	14,798	15,109	15,645	16,199	16,588	16,953	17,372	17,838	18,377
Leisure and hospitality	11,018	11,232	11,543	11,862	12,036	11,986	12,173	12,493	12,816	13,143	13,565
Other services	4,825	4,976	5,087	5,168	5,258	5,372	5,401	5,409	5,395	5,432	5,472
Government	19,664	19,909	20,307	20,790	21,118	21,513	21,583	21,621	21,804	21,990	22,252

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

Industry	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Private sector:											
Average weekly hours	34.5	34.5	34.3	34.3	34	33.9	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.9	33.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	12.51	13.01	13.49	14.02	14.54	14.97	15.37	15.69	16.13	16.76	17.41
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	431.86	448.56	463.15	481.01	493.79	506.72	518.06	529.09	544.33	567.87	589.36
Goods-producing:											
Average weekly hours	41.1	40.8	40.8	40.7	39.9	39.9	39.8	40	40.1	40.5	40.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	13.82	14.23	14.71	15.27	15.78	16.33	16.8	17.19	17.6	18.02	18.64
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	568.43	580.99	599.99	621.86	630.04	651.61	669.13	688.17	705.31	729.87	755.73
Natural resources and mining											
Average weekly hours	46.2	44.9	44.2	44.4	44.6	43.2	43.6	44.5	45.6	45.6	45.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	15.57	16.2	16.33	16.55	17	17.19	17.56	18.07	18.72	19.9	20.99
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	720.11	727.28	721.74	734.92	757.92	741.97	765.94	803.82	853.71	908.01	962.54
Construction:											
Average weekly hours	38.9	38.8	39	39.2	38.7	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.6	39	38.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	15.67	16.23	16.8	17.48	18	18.52	18.95	19.23	19.46	20.02	20.94
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	609.48	629.75	655.11	685.78	695.89	711.82	726.83	735.55	750.22	781.04	814.83
Manufacturing:											
Average weekly hours	41.7	41.4	41.4	41.3	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.8	40.7	41.1	41.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	13.14	13.45	13.85	14.32	14.76	15.29	15.74	16.15	16.56	16.8	17.23
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	548.22	557.12	573.17	590.65	595.19	618.75	635.99	658.59	673.37	690.83	710.51
Private service-providing:											
Average weekly hours	32.8	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.5	32.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	12.07	12.61	13.09	13.62	14.18	14.59	14.99	15.29	15.74	16.42	17.09
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	395.51	413.5	427.98	445.74	461.08	473.8	484.81	494.22	509.58	532.84	554.47
Trade, transportation, and utilities:											
Average weekly hours	34.3	34.2	33.9	33.8	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.5	33.4	33.4	33.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	11.9	12.39	12.82	13.31	13.7	14.02	14.34	14.58	14.92	15.4	15.82
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	407.57	423.3	434.31	449.88	459.53	471.27	481.14	488.42	498.43	514.61	528.22
Wholesale trade:											
Average weekly hours	38.8	38.6	38.6	38.8	38.4	38	37.9	37.8	37.7	38	38.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	14.41	15.07	15.62	16.28	16.77	16.98	17.36	17.65	18.16	18.91	19.56
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	559.39	582.21	602.77	631.4	643.45	644.38	657.29	667.09	685	718.3	747.7
Retail trade:											
Average weekly hours	38.8	38.6	38.6	38.8	38.4	38	37.9	37.8	37.7	38	30.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	14.41	15.07	15.62	16.28	16.77	16.98	17.36	17.65	18.16	18.91	12.8
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	559.39	582.21	602.77	631.4	643.45	644.38	657.29	667.09	685	718.3	747.7
Transportation and warehousing:											
Average weekly hours	39.4	38.7	37.6	37.4	36.7	36.8	36.8	37.2	37	36.9	37
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	13.78	14.12	14.55	15.05	15.33	15.76	16.25	16.52	16.7	17.28	17.76
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	542.55	546.86	547.97	562.31	562.7	579.75	598.41	614.82	618.58	637.14	656.95
Utilities:											
Average weekly hours	42	42	42	42	41.4	40.9	41.1	40.9	41.1	41.4	42.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	20.59	21.48	22.03	22.75	23.58	23.96	24.77	25.61	26.68	27.42	27.93
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	865.26	902.94	924.59	955.66	977.18	979.09	1,017.27	1,048.44	1,095.90	1,136.08	1,185.08
Information:											
Average weekly hours	36.3	36.6	36.7	36.8	36.9	36.5	36.2	36.3	36.5	36.6	36.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	17.14	17.67	18.4	19.07	19.8	20.2	21.01	21.4	22.06	23.23	23.92
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	622.4	646.52	675.32	700.89	731.11	738.17	760.81	777.05	805	850.81	871.03
Financial activities:											
Average weekly hours	35.7	36	35.8	35.9	35.8	35.6	35.5	35.5	35.9	35.8	35.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	13.22	13.93	14.47	14.98	15.59	16.17	17.14	17.52	17.94	18.8	19.66
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	472.37	500.95	517.57	537.37	558.02	575.51	609.08	622.87	645.1	672.4	706.01
Professional and business services:											
Average weekly hours	34.3	34.3	34.4	34.5	34.2	34.2	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.6	34.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	13.57	14.27	14.85	15.52	16.33	16.81	17.21	17.48	18.08	19.12	20.15
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	465.51	490	510.99	535.07	557.84	574.66	587.02	597.56	618.87	662.23	700.96
Education and health services:											
Average weekly hours	32.2	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.6	32.5	32.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	12.56	13	13.44	13.95	14.64	15.21	15.64	16.15	16.71	17.38	18.03
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	404.65	418.82	431.35	449.29	473.39	492.74	505.69	523.78	544.59	564.95	587.2
Leisure and hospitality:											
Average weekly hours	26	26.2	26.1	26.1	25.8	25.8	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	7.32	7.67	7.96	8.32	8.57	8.81	9	9.15	9.38	9.75	10.41
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	190.52	200.82	208.05	217.2	220.73	227.17	230.42	234.86	241.36	250.11	265.03
Other services:											
Average weekly hours	32.7	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.3	32	31.4	31	30.9	30.9	30.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	11.29	11.79	12.26	12.73	13.27	13.72	13.84	13.98	14.34	14.77	15.22
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	368.63	384.25	398.77	413.41	428.64	439.76	434.41	433.04	443.37	456.6	470.05

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	2006				2007				2008	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2008	
Civilian workers[2]	100.7	101.6	102.7	103.3	104.2	105.0	106.1	106.7	107.6	0.8	3.3
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	100.9	101.6	103.0	103.7	104.7	105.5	106.7	107.2	108.3	1.0	3.4
Management, business, and financial	101.3	101.9	102.7	103.2	104.4	105.2	106.2	106.6	108.2	1.5	3.6
Professional and related	100.7	101.4	103.2	104.0	104.9	105.7	107.0	107.6	108.4	.7	3.3
Sales and office	100.5	101.6	102.4	103.0	103.8	104.8	105.5	106.4	106.8	.4	2.9
Sales and related	99.9	101.1	101.7	102.3	102.4	103.6	104.1	105.2	105.0	-.2	2.5
Office and administrative support	100.9	101.9	102.8	103.5	104.7	105.5	106.4	107.1	108.0	.8	3.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	100.8	102.0	103.0	103.6	104.1	105.1	106.1	106.8	107.7	.8	3.5
Construction and extraction	100.7	102.0	103.0	103.7	104.3	105.7	106.5	107.4	108.5	1.0	4.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair	100.9	102.0	103.0	103.6	103.7	104.4	105.6	106.2	106.7	.5	2.9
Production, transportation, and material moving	100.4	101.1	101.8	102.4	102.7	103.5	104.2	104.7	105.6	.9	2.8
Production	100.4	101.0	101.6	102.0	102.1	102.8	103.3	104.1	104.8	.7	2.6
Transportation and material moving	100.5	101.3	102.2	102.8	103.4	104.4	105.3	105.6	106.6	.9	3.1
Service occupations	100.8	101.4	102.5	103.5	104.8	105.5	106.9	107.7	108.4	.6	3.4
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	100.3	101.3	102.0	102.5	102.9	103.9	104.4	105.0	106.1	1.0	3.1
Manufacturing	100.1	101.0	101.4	101.8	102.0	102.9	103.2	103.8	104.7	.9	2.6
Service-providing	100.9	101.6	102.9	103.5	104.4	105.2	106.4	107.0	107.8	.7	3.3
Education and health services	100.6	101.3	103.5	104.2	104.9	105.5	107.2	107.9	108.6	.6	3.5
Health care and social assistance	101.1	102.0	103.5	104.3	105.4	106.1	107.1	107.9	108.9	.9	3.3
Hospitals	101.2	101.9	103.2	104.0	105.1	105.7	106.7	107.5	108.4	.8	3.1
Nursing and residential care facilities	101.0	101.4	102.6	103.7	104.5	105.0	105.6	106.3	107.3	.9	2.7
Education services	100.2	100.7	103.4	104.1	104.5	104.9	107.3	107.9	108.3	.4	3.6
Elementary and secondary schools	100.2	100.5	103.5	104.2	104.6	105.0	107.4	107.9	108.2	.3	3.4
Public administration [3]	100.6	101.2	102.4	103.8	105.6	106.6	108.0	109.1	109.7	.5	3.9
Private industry workers	100.8	101.7	102.5	103.2	104.0	104.9	105.7	106.3	107.3	.9	3.2
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	101.1	101.9	102.9	103.5	104.6	105.5	106.4	106.8	108.1	1.2	3.3
Management, business, and financial	101.3	102.0	102.7	103.1	104.3	105.1	106.0	106.3	108.0	1.6	3.5
Professional and related	101.0	101.8	103.1	103.9	104.9	105.9	106.7	107.3	108.3	.9	3.2
Sales and office	100.5	101.6	102.3	102.9	103.7	104.7	105.3	106.1	106.6	.5	2.8
Sales and related	99.9	101.1	101.7	102.3	102.4	103.6	104.2	105.2	105.0	-.2	2.5
Office and administrative support	100.9	101.9	102.7	103.4	104.5	105.4	106.0	106.7	107.8	1.0	3.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	100.8	102.1	103.0	103.6	104.0	105.0	105.9	106.7	107.6	.8	3.5
Construction and extraction	100.7	102.2	103.1	103.7	104.4	105.7	106.5	107.4	108.6	1.1	4.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair	100.9	102.1	103.0	103.4	103.5	104.1	105.2	105.8	106.3	.5	2.7
Production, transportation, and material moving	100.4	101.1	101.7	102.3	102.5	103.3	103.9	104.5	105.5	1.0	2.9
Production	100.4	101.0	101.6	102.0	102.1	102.8	103.2	104.0	104.8	.8	2.6
Transportation and material moving	100.4	101.2	102.0	102.6	103.1	104.1	104.9	105.3	106.4	1.0	3.2
Service occupations	100.8	101.5	102.3	103.1	104.5	105.2	106.4	107.0	107.8	.7	3.2
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries	100.3	101.3	102.0	102.5	102.9	103.9	104.4	105.0	106.1	1.0	3.1
Management, professional, and related	100.2	100.7	101.6	102.0	102.7	103.8	104.3	104.4	106.1	1.6	3.3
Sales and office	99.9	102.7	102.1	102.8	103.0	103.7	104.1	104.8	105.1	.3	2.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	100.6	101.9	102.7	103.3	104.0	105.3	106.1	107.0	108.1	1.0	3.9
Production, transportation, and material moving	100.3	101.0	101.6	102.0	102.1	102.9	103.3	104.0	104.8	.8	2.6
Construction	100.7	101.9	103.0	103.6	104.7	105.9	106.9	107.6	108.9	1.2	4.0
Manufacturing	100.1	101.0	101.4	101.8	102.0	102.9	103.2	103.8	104.7	.9	2.6
Management, professional, and related	100.0	100.5	101.3	101.4	102.0	103.3	103.3	103.5	104.9	1.4	2.8
Sales and office	99.5	102.8	101.3	102.1	102.4	103.2	103.5	104.3	105.0	.7	2.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	100.1	100.8	101.5	102.1	101.7	102.4	102.8	103.9	104.6	.7	2.9
Production, transportation, and material moving	100.2	100.9	101.5	101.9	101.9	102.6	103.1	103.8	104.5	.7	2.6
Service-providing industries	101.0	101.8	102.7	103.4	104.3	105.2	106.1	106.7	107.7	.9	3.3
Management, professional, and related	101.3	102.2	103.2	103.8	105.0	105.9	106.8	107.3	108.5	1.1	3.3
Sales and office	100.6	101.5	102.3	102.9	103.7	104.8	105.4	106.3	106.8	.5	3.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	101.2	102.5	103.6	104.0	104.0	104.5	105.7	106.2	106.7	.5	2.6
Production, transportation, and material moving	100.6	101.3	101.9	102.6	103.0	104.0	104.7	105.2	106.4	1.1	3.3
Service occupations	100.9	101.5	102.3	103.1	104.5	105.3	106.4	107.1	107.9	.7	3.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	100.8	101.4	102.4	103.0	103.1	104.2	104.7	105.5	106.1	.6	2.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2006				2007				2008	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2008	
Wholesale trade	100.3	100.8	102.4	102.9	103.7	104.6	104.2	105.3	105.7	0.4	1.9
Retail trade	100.6	101.2	101.9	102.7	102.9	103.9	105.1	106.1	106.6	.5	3.6
Transportation and warehousing	100.4	101.0	101.6	102.2	102.8	104.0	104.5	104.5	105.6	1.1	2.7
Utilities	107.8	109.3	110.1	110.4	102.8	104.7	105.0	105.6	106.5	.9	3.6
Information	100.9	102.1	103.0	103.2	104.3	105.6	105.8	106.1	106.1	.0	1.7
Financial activities	101.2	101.8	102.1	102.5	104.2	104.6	105.4	105.6	106.8	1.1	2.5
Finance and insurance	101.5	102.4	102.6	102.9	104.6	104.9	105.7	106.1	107.0	.8	2.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	99.8	99.3	100.2	100.8	102.2	103.0	104.1	103.7	105.5	1.7	3.2
Professional and business services	101.1	102.2	102.9	103.5	104.7	105.9	106.9	107.5	109.0	1.4	4.1
Education and health services	101.0	101.8	103.2	104.1	105.1	105.7	106.9	107.7	108.6	.8	3.3
Education services	100.7	101.5	103.2	104.2	104.5	104.9	106.7	107.5	108.1	.6	3.4
Health care and social assistance	101.1	101.9	103.2	104.1	105.2	105.9	106.9	107.8	108.8	.9	3.4
Hospitals	101.3	102.0	103.2	103.9	105.0	105.6	106.5	107.3	108.2	.8	3.0
Leisure and hospitality	100.6	101.3	102.4	103.7	105.3	106.0	107.5	108.1	109.0	.8	3.5
Accommodation and food services	100.5	101.4	102.5	104.0	105.8	106.4	108.1	108.6	109.5	.8	3.5
Other services, except public administration	101.4	102.7	103.6	104.0	105.7	106.1	107.1	107.6	108.7	1.0	2.8
State and local government workers	100.5	100.9	103.2	104.1	105.1	105.7	107.6	108.4	108.9	.5	3.6
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	100.3	100.8	103.3	104.0	104.9	105.4	107.5	108.3	108.8	.5	3.7
Professional and related	100.2	100.8	103.4	104.0	104.8	105.3	107.5	108.2	108.6	.4	3.6
Sales and office	100.9	101.5	103.3	104.1	105.6	106.2	107.9	108.6	108.8	.2	3.0
Office and administrative support	101.0	101.6	103.5	104.2	105.7	106.4	108.2	108.9	109.3	.4	3.4
Service occupations	100.6	101.2	103.1	104.5	105.4	106.3	108.0	109.1	109.7	.5	4.1
Workers by industry											
Education and health services	100.3	100.8	103.7	104.3	104.8	105.3	107.5	108.2	108.6	.4	3.6
Education services	100.2	100.5	103.5	104.1	104.6	105.0	107.4	108.0	108.4	.4	3.6
Schools	100.2	100.5	103.5	104.1	104.6	104.9	107.4	108.0	108.4	.4	3.6
Elementary and secondary schools	100.2	100.5	103.6	104.2	104.7	105.0	107.4	108.0	108.3	.3	3.4
Health care and social assistance	101.3	102.9	105.1	105.7	107.1	107.6	108.6	109.3	110.1	.7	2.8
Hospitals	100.9	101.3	103.3	104.3	105.6	106.3	107.5	108.2	109.2	.9	3.4
Public administration [3]	100.6	101.2	102.4	103.8	105.6	106.6	108.0	109.1	109.7	.5	3.9

[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	2006				2007				2008	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2008	
Civilian workers[1]	100.7	101.5	102.6	103.2	104.3	105.0	106.0	106.7	107.6	0.8	3.2
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	100.8	101.6	102.9	103.6	104.7	105.4	106.6	107.1	108.2	1.0	3.3
Management, business, and financial	101.2	102.0	102.7	103.1	104.7	105.4	106.4	106.7	108.2	1.4	3.3
Professional and related	100.6	101.4	103.1	103.8	104.7	105.3	106.7	107.4	108.3	.8	3.4
Sales and office	100.4	101.6	102.4	103.0	103.8	104.8	105.4	106.2	106.7	.5	2.8
Sales and related	99.8	101.3	102.0	102.5	102.7	103.9	104.3	105.5	105.2	-.3	2.4
Office and administrative support	100.8	101.8	102.6	103.3	104.5	105.3	106.1	106.8	107.8	.9	3.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	100.7	101.8	102.7	103.4	104.3	105.1	106.3	107.1	108.1	.9	3.6
Construction and extraction	100.7	101.9	102.9	103.7	104.6	105.7	106.6	107.7	109.0	1.2	4.2
Installation, maintenance, and repair	100.6	101.6	102.6	103.1	103.8	104.4	105.8	106.4	107.0	.6	3.1
Production, transportation, and material moving	100.6	101.2	101.9	102.5	103.2	103.9	104.7	105.1	106.1	1.0	2.8
Production	100.7	101.2	101.8	102.3	103.2	103.6	104.3	104.7	105.7	1.0	2.4
Transportation and material moving	100.5	101.2	102.1	102.7	103.3	104.2	105.1	105.5	106.6	1.0	3.2
Service occupations	100.5	101.2	102.2	103.2	104.6	105.3	106.5	107.3	108.0	.7	3.3
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	100.7	101.8	102.3	102.9	103.9	104.7	105.4	106.0	107.1	1.0	3.1
Manufacturing	100.7	101.7	101.9	102.3	103.3	103.9	104.5	104.9	105.9	1.0	2.5
Service-providing	100.7	101.5	102.7	103.3	104.3	105.1	106.2	106.8	107.7	.8	3.3
Education and health services	100.4	101.1	103.1	103.8	104.4	104.9	106.6	107.4	108.0	.6	3.4
Health care and social assistance	100.8	101.8	103.2	104.1	105.1	105.9	107.1	107.9	108.9	.9	3.6
Hospitals	100.9	101.7	102.9	103.8	104.8	105.6	106.7	107.4	108.4	.9	3.4
Nursing and residential care facilities	100.7	101.2	102.2	103.3	104.1	104.7	105.8	106.4	107.4	.9	3.2
Education services	100.2	100.5	103.0	103.5	103.7	104.0	106.2	106.9	107.3	.4	3.5
Elementary and secondary schools	100.0	100.3	102.9	103.4	103.6	103.8	106.0	106.6	107.0	.4	3.3
Public administration[2]	100.5	101.1	102.0	103.5	104.5	105.2	106.4	107.4	108.2	.7	3.5
Private industry workers	100.7	101.7	102.5	103.2	104.3	105.1	106.0	106.6	107.6	.9	3.2
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	101.1	102.0	103.0	103.6	104.9	105.8	106.7	107.2	108.5	1.2	3.4
Management, business, and financial	101.3	102.2	102.8	103.1	104.7	105.5	106.3	106.6	108.2	1.5	3.3
Professional and related	100.9	101.8	103.1	104.0	105.1	106.0	107.0	107.6	108.7	1.0	3.4
Sales and office	100.4	101.6	102.4	103.0	103.8	104.8	105.3	106.2	106.7	.5	2.8
Sales and related	99.8	101.3	102.0	102.6	102.8	104.0	104.4	105.5	105.3	-.2	2.4
Office and administrative support	100.9	101.9	102.6	103.3	104.5	105.4	106.0	106.7	107.7	.9	3.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	100.7	101.8	102.8	103.4	104.2	105.1	106.2	107.1	108.1	.9	3.7
Construction and extraction	100.7	102.0	103.0	103.7	104.7	105.8	106.7	107.8	109.2	1.3	4.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair	100.7	101.6	102.6	103.0	103.7	104.2	105.6	106.1	106.8	.7	3.0
Production, transportation, and material moving	100.6	101.2	101.8	102.4	103.1	103.8	104.5	105.0	106.0	1.0	2.8
Production	100.7	101.2	101.7	102.2	103.1	103.6	104.2	104.6	105.6	1.0	2.4
Transportation and material moving	100.4	101.2	102.0	102.6	103.2	104.1	105.0	105.4	106.5	1.0	3.2
Service occupations	100.6	101.3	102.0	102.9	104.6	105.3	106.5	107.1	107.9	.7	3.2
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries	100.7	101.8	102.3	102.9	103.9	104.7	105.4	106.0	107.1	1.0	3.1
Management, professional, and related	101.1	101.7	102.4	102.8	104.4	105.3	105.9	106.0	107.7	1.6	3.2
Sales and office	99.8	103.4	102.2	103.1	103.4	104.1	104.7	105.5	105.8	.3	2.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	100.7	101.9	102.7	103.4	104.4	105.6	106.5	107.6	108.8	1.1	4.2
Production, transportation, and material moving	100.7	101.3	101.9	102.4	103.2	103.7	104.4	104.8	105.7	.9	2.4
Construction	100.6	102.0	102.9	103.7	104.9	106.0	107.0	107.8	109.0	1.1	3.9
Manufacturing	100.7	101.7	101.9	102.3	103.3	103.9	104.5	104.9	105.9	1.0	2.5
Management, professional, and related	101.1	101.5	102.2	102.3	103.8	104.6	105.0	105.3	106.7	1.3	2.8
Sales and office	99.5	103.8	101.1	102.0	102.4	103.2	103.9	104.7	105.5	.8	3.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	100.9	101.7	102.3	103.0	103.8	104.3	105.0	105.9	106.8	.8	2.9
Production, transportation, and material moving	100.7	101.3	101.8	102.3	103.1	103.6	104.2	104.5	105.4	.9	2.2
Service-providing industries	100.8	101.7	102.6	103.3	104.4	105.3	106.1	106.8	107.7	.8	3.2
Management, professional, and related	101.1	102.0	103.1	103.7	105.0	105.9	106.8	107.4	108.6	1.1	3.4
Sales and office	100.5	101.4	102.4	102.9	103.8	104.9	105.4	106.3	106.8	.5	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	100.7	101.8	103.0	103.4	103.9	104.3	105.7	106.3	106.9	.6	2.9
Production, transportation, and material moving	100.4	101.0	101.7	102.4	103.0	104.0	104.6	105.2	106.3	1.0	3.2
Service occupations	100.6	101.3	102.0	102.9	104.6	105.3	106.6	107.2	108.0	.7	3.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	100.4	100.9	102.1	102.7	103.2	104.3	104.6	105.5	105.9	.4	2.6

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2006				2007				2008	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2008	
Wholesale trade	100.2	100.7	102.7	103.0	103.8	104.8	104.0	105.2	105.2	0.0	1.3
Retail trade	100.5	100.9	101.9	102.8	103.1	104.2	105.1	106.1	106.4	.3	3.2
Transportation and warehousing	100.1	100.7	101.4	101.9	102.5	103.7	104.1	104.2	105.0	.8	2.4
Utilities	100.8	102.1	103.0	103.5	104.3	105.5	106.1	106.8	108.0	1.1	3.5
Information	101.0	101.7	102.6	102.4	103.8	104.9	105.2	105.3	105.3	.0	1.4
Financial activities	101.3	102.3	102.5	102.8	104.7	104.9	106.0	105.9	107.2	1.2	2.4
Finance and insurance	101.6	102.8	102.9	103.2	105.4	105.5	106.5	106.6	107.9	1.2	2.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	99.8	99.9	100.8	101.4	101.6	102.4	103.6	103.1	104.5	1.4	2.9
Professional and business services	101.0	102.3	103.0	103.5	104.8	105.9	106.7	107.5	109.1	1.5	4.1
Education and health services	100.7	101.6	103.0	104.0	104.8	105.6	106.9	107.7	108.6	.8	3.6
Education services	100.7	101.4	103.1	104.1	104.2	104.6	106.4	107.4	107.9	.5	3.6
Health care and social assistance	100.7	101.6	103.0	103.9	104.9	105.8	107.0	107.8	108.7	.8	3.6
Hospitals	100.9	101.8	102.9	103.7	104.6	105.4	106.5	107.2	108.2	.9	3.4
Leisure and hospitality	100.6	101.3	102.3	103.7	105.7	106.4	108.1	108.8	109.7	.8	3.8
Accommodation and food services	100.5	101.3	102.2	103.8	106.0	106.5	108.4	109.0	110.0	.9	3.8
Other services, except public administration	101.3	102.6	103.4	103.8	105.7	106.1	107.3	107.9	109.2	1.2	3.3
State and local government workers	100.3	100.8	102.8	103.5	104.1	104.6	106.4	107.1	107.7	.6	3.5
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	100.2	100.7	102.9	103.5	104.0	104.3	106.3	107.0	107.6	.6	3.5
Professional and related	100.2	100.7	103.0	103.6	103.9	104.2	106.3	107.0	107.5	.5	3.5
Sales and office	100.6	101.2	102.6	103.2	104.5	104.8	106.3	107.0	107.4	.4	2.8
Office and administrative support	100.7	101.4	102.7	103.4	104.7	105.0	106.5	107.3	107.8	.5	3.0
Service occupations	100.3	100.8	102.4	103.9	104.5	105.2	106.5	107.7	108.3	.6	3.6
Workers by industry											
Education and health services	100.2	100.7	103.1	103.6	104.0	104.2	106.3	107.1	107.5	.4	3.4
Education services	100.1	100.4	103.0	103.4	103.7	103.9	106.1	106.8	107.2	.4	3.4
Schools	100.1	100.4	103.0	103.4	103.6	103.9	106.1	106.8	107.2	.4	3.5
Elementary and secondary schools	100.0	100.3	103.0	103.4	103.6	103.8	106.0	106.6	106.9	.3	3.2
Health care and social assistance	101.0	103.0	104.8	105.5	106.6	107.2	108.2	109.2	110.1	.8	3.3
Hospitals	100.9	101.4	103.1	104.4	105.7	106.5	107.6	108.6	109.8	1.1	3.9
Public administration [2]	100.5	101.1	102.0	103.5	104.5	105.2	106.4	107.4	108.2	.7	3.5

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2006				2007				2008	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2008	
Civilian workers	100.9	101.6	102.8	103.6	104.0	105.1	106.1	106.8	107.6	0.7	3.5
Private industry workers	101.0	101.7	102.5	103.1	103.2	104.3	105.0	105.6	106.5	.9	3.2
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	101.3	101.8	102.8	103.4	103.8	104.9	105.6	106.0	107.3	1.2	3.4
Sales and office	100.8	101.6	102.0	102.9	103.4	104.3	105.2	106.0	106.5	.5	3.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	101.1	102.7	103.5	104.0	103.4	104.8	105.3	105.9	106.5	.6	3.0
Production, transportation, and material moving	100.1	101.0	101.6	102.0	101.2	102.4	102.7	103.7	104.4	.7	3.2
Service occupations	101.5	102.2	103.0	103.6	104.2	105.1	106.0	106.7	107.6	.8	3.3
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	99.6	100.4	101.3	101.7	100.9	102.2	102.4	103.2	104.0	.8	3.1
Manufacturing	99.0	99.7	100.5	100.8	99.6	101.0	100.7	101.7	102.3	.6	2.7
Service-providing	101.5	102.3	103.0	103.7	104.1	105.2	106.0	106.6	107.6	.9	3.4
State and local government workers	100.7	101.3	104.1	105.2	107.0	108.0	110.3	111.0	111.4	.4	4.1

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	2006				2007				2008	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2008	
COMPENSATION											
Workers by bargaining status[1]											
Union	100.5	101.8	102.4	103.0	102.7	103.9	104.4	105.1	105.9	0.8	3.1
Goods-producing	99.9	101.2	101.8	102.2	101.5	102.8	103.1	104.0	104.6	.6	3.1
Manufacturing	99.3	100.1	100.5	100.8	99.2	100.0	100.0	101.0	101.4	.4	2.2
Service-providing	101.0	102.2	102.9	103.6	103.7	104.7	105.4	106.0	107.0	.9	3.2
Nonunion	100.9	101.7	102.6	103.2	104.2	105.1	105.9	106.5	107.5	.9	3.2
Goods-producing	100.5	101.4	102.0	102.5	103.3	104.2	104.8	105.4	106.5	1.0	3.1
Manufacturing	100.3	101.3	101.7	102.1	102.8	103.7	104.1	104.6	105.6	1.0	2.7
Service-providing	101.0	101.8	102.7	103.4	104.4	105.3	106.2	106.8	107.7	.8	3.2
Workers by region[1]											
Northeast	100.9	101.8	102.5	103.3	104.0	105.1	106.2	106.8	107.4	.6	3.3
South	101.0	101.6	102.8	103.5	104.3	105.3	106.1	106.7	107.8	1.0	3.4
Midwest	100.7	101.7	102.3	102.8	103.3	104.2	104.6	105.3	106.0	.7	2.6
West	100.6	101.8	102.5	103.0	104.2	104.9	105.7	106.5	107.8	1.2	3.5
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers by bargaining status[1]											
Union	100.3	101.2	101.7	102.3	102.8	103.7	104.4	104.7	105.5	.8	2.6
Goods-producing	100.5	101.6	101.9	102.3	102.7	103.6	104.3	104.3	105.2	.9	2.4
Manufacturing	100.6	101.2	101.4	101.7	102.0	102.5	102.9	102.6	103.4	.8	1.4
Service-providing	100.1	100.9	101.6	102.2	102.9	103.8	104.6	104.9	105.8	.9	2.8
Nonunion	100.8	101.8	102.7	103.3	104.5	105.3	106.2	106.9	107.9	.9	3.3
Goods-producing	100.7	101.9	102.4	103.0	104.2	105.0	105.8	106.4	107.7	1.2	3.4
Manufacturing	100.7	101.8	102.0	102.5	103.6	104.2	104.9	105.5	106.6	1.0	2.9
Service-providing	100.8	101.7	102.7	103.4	104.6	105.4	106.3	107.0	107.9	.8	3.2
Workers by region[1]											
Northeast	100.8	101.7	102.5	103.1	104.0	105.0	106.1	106.6	107.5	.8	3.4
South	101.0	101.6	102.9	103.6	104.6	105.6	106.5	107.0	108.1	1.0	3.3
Midwest	100.4	101.4	102.0	102.6	103.6	104.4	105.0	105.6	106.3	.7	2.6
West	100.7	102.1	102.7	103.2	104.8	105.4	106.2	107.0	108.3	1.2	3.3

[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]
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, 2003-2007

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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		2007										2008		
	2006	2007	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[p]
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period	20	21	2	3	0	2	1	1	5	3	1	2	0	2	2
In effect during period	23	23	3	4	0	2	1	1	6	3	2	4	1	3	4
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands)	70.1	189.2	7.8	5.5	.0	4.0	1.1	1.0	108.3	41.7	10.5	6.5	.0	6.2	5.7
In effect during period (in thousands)	191.0	220.9	9.6	12.0	.0	4.0	1.1	1.0	108.3	41.7	14.2	20.7	10.5	16.7	11.9
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands)	2,687.5	1,264.8	142.8	101.1	.0	19.6	6.6	9.0	261.5	73.9	284.0	254.8	220.5	148.8	140.9
Percent of estimated working time [1]	.01	.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	.01	0	.01	.01	.01	.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		2007										2008		
	2006	2007	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items	201.6	207.342	205.352	206.686	207.949	208.352	208.299	207.917	208.490	208.936	210.177	210.036	211.080	211.693	213.528
All items (1967 = 100)	603.9	621.106	615.145	619.140	622.921	624.129	623.970	622.827	624.543	625.879	629.598	629.174	632.301	634.139	639.636
Food and beverages	195.7	203.300	200.869	201.292	202.225	202.885	203.533	204.289	205.279	206.124	206.563	206.936	208.837	209.462	209.692
Food	195.2	202.916	200.403	200.820	201.791	202.441	203.121	203.885	204.941	205.796	206.277	206.704	208.618	209.166	209.385
Food at home	193.1	201.245	198.766	199.020	200.334	200.950	201.401	202.126	203.193	204.333	204.745	205.208	207.983	208.329	208.203
Cereals and bakery products	212.8	222.107	218.458	220.494	220.939	222.605	223.297	223.981	223.372	224.691	225.668	226.461	228.661	233.389	236.261
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	186.6	195.616	192.508	193.665	195.886	197.175	196.690	197.204	198.323	198.474	198.616	198.755	200.035	199.688	199.775
Dairy and related products [1]	181.4	194.770	185.724	185.821	187.266	191.435	197.899	201.739	203.541	205.319	205.959	205.299	206.905	208.166	206.171
Fruits and vegetables	252.9	262.628	263.910	261.967	264.710	258.337	254.616	252.845	259.100	263.648	268.407	272.482	279.072	272.129	268.446
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	147.4	153.432	153.894	151.799	152.869	153.104	153.384	154.791	155.007	155.545	154.299	153.648	157.863	157.805	158.089
Other foods at home	169.6	173.275	171.819	172.633	172.657	173.790	174.440	174.686	174.201	174.695	173.963	174.057	176.085	177.863	178.238
Sugar and sweets	171.5	176.772	174.633	175.932	175.453	176.665	178.235	178.256	178.172	177.236	178.600	178.631	180.193	180.588	182.214
Fats and oils	168.0	172.921	170.851	169.817	171.495	171.581	173.691	174.251	174.105	176.050	175.327	176.068	181.813	184.878	182.808
Other foods	185.0	188.244	186.962	188.103	187.921	189.353	189.518	189.781	189.076	189.695	188.340	188.325	190.037	192.064	192.597
Other miscellaneous foods [1,2]	113.9	115.105	114.331	115.310	114.692	116.101	115.017	116.072	114.628	114.850	115.396	115.267	115.162	118.182	117.321
Food away from home [1]	199.4	206.659	204.082	204.725	205.233	205.934	206.931	207.756	208.805	209.275	209.854	210.233	211.070	211.878	212.537
Other food away from home [1,2]	136.6	144.068	141.366	143.155	143.160	143.157	144.785	145.376	146.752	146.074	146.628	145.814	146.649	148.385	148.564
Alcoholic beverages	200.7	207.026	205.663	206.166	206.599	207.383	207.624	208.264	208.408	209.126	209.018	208.704	210.425	212.044	212.407
Housing	203.2	209.586	208.080	208.541	208.902	210.649	211.286	211.098	210.865	210.701	210.745	210.933	212.244	213.026	214.389
Shelter	232.1	240.611	238.980	239.735	239.877	240.980	242.067	242.238	241.990	242.405	242.207	242.372	243.871	244.786	245.995
Rent of primary residence	225.1	234.679	232.495	232.980	233.549	234.071	234.732	235.311	236.058	237.135	238.169	239.102	239.850	240.325	240.874
Lodging away from home	136.0	142.813	142.247	144.832	144.112	148.622	153.016	150.236	144.480	143.172	136.703	133.545	140.176	144.092	149.434
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence [3]	238.2	246.235	244.602	244.993	245.236	245.690	246.149	246.815	247.487	248.075	248.876	249.532	250.106	250.481	250.966
Tenants' and household insurance [1,2]	116.5	117.004	117.333	117.559	116.386	117.106	116.577	116.926	116.783	116.640	116.997	117.003	117.435	117.622	117.701
Fuels and utilities	194.7	200.632	196.414	196.393	198.574	206.199	206.140	204.334	204.264	200.836	202.161	203.006	204.796	205.795	209.221
Fuels	177.1	181.744	177.635	177.515	179.798	188.040	187.624	185.453	185.306	181.509	182.725	183.516	185.107	185.994	189.693
Fuel oil and other fuels	234.9	251.453	236.863	240.090	241.473	241.589	245.680	246.542	252.580	261.745	291.845	299.296	306.937	308.269	332.139
Gas (piped) and electricity	182.1	186.262	182.624	182.283	184.737	193.911	193.184	190.710	190.158	185.337	184.753	185.155	186.475	187.376	190.105
Household furnishings and operations	127.0	126.875	127.655	127.423	127.309	127.361	126.894	126.520	126.193	126.233	126.252	126.066	126.515	126.753	127.423
Apparel	119.5	118.998	122.582	122.934	121.452	117.225	113.500	114.439	119.535	121.846	121.204	118.257	115.795	117.839	120.881
Men's and boys' apparel	114.1	112.368	113.685	115.190	114.342	110.869	109.568	109.032	112.380	114.953	114.807	112.026	110.691	112.917	114.994
Women's and girls' apparel	110.7	110.296	116.911	117.118	114.444	107.826	101.291	103.237	110.973	113.402	112.166	109.418	104.367	106.340	110.645
Infants' and toddlers' apparel [1]	116.5	113.948	117.996	115.489	113.632	111.546	108.759	110.221	113.611	117.149	117.339	113.779	113.861	115.750	116.037
Footwear	123.5	122.374	123.505	123.672	123.041	120.602	119.375	120.329	123.183	124.675	125.005	122.258	121.148	122.377	124.407
Transportation	180.9	184.682	180.346	185.231	189.961	189.064	187.690	184.480	184.532	184.952	190.677	189.984	190.839	190.520	195.189
Private transportation	177.0	180.778	176.468	181.478	186.376	185.175	183.619	180.408	180.586	180.919	186.839	186.134	186.978	186.571	191.067
New and used motor vehicles [2]	95.6	94.303	94.493	94.307	93.981	93.842	93.961	94.121	93.985	94.201	94.562	94.754	94.834	94.581	94.318
New vehicles	137.6	136.254	137.228	136.963	136.295	135.820	135.415	135.204	134.927	135.344	136.250	136.664	136.827	136.279	135.727
Used cars and trucks [1]	140.0	135.747	134.382	134.363	134.481	135.067	136.024	137.138	137.142	136.950	136.616	136.943	137.203	137.248	137.225
Motor fuel	221.0	239.070	220.515	242.944	265.781	260.655	252.909	238.194	239.104	239.048	262.282	258.132	260.523	259.242	278.739
Gasoline (all types)	219.9	237.959	219.473	241.897	264.830	259.686	251.883	237.108	237.993	237.819	260.943	256.790	259.338	257.845	276.497
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	117.3	121.583	120.485	120.714	120.990	120.885	121.514	121.730	122.292	123.017	123.487	123.928	124.282	125.225	126.325
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	215.6	222.963	221.160	221.508	221.999	222.553	223.487	224.019	224.302	224.939	225.672	226.120	227.732	228.731	229.765
Public transportation	226.6	230.002	225.893	227.567	228.251	233.389	235.767	233.112	230.694	232.725	233.758	233.408	234.334	235.724	242.929
Medical care	336.2	351.054	347.172	348.225	349.087	349.510	351.643	352.961	353.723	355.653	357.041	357.661	360.459	362.155	363.000
Medical care commodities	285.9	289.999	286.940	288.349	288.661	288.508	290.257	291.164	291.340	292.161	293.201	293.610	295.355	296.130	297.308
Medical care services	350.6	369.302	365.164	366.070	367.127	367.758	370.008	371.461	372.432	374.750	376.250	376.940	380.135	382.196	382.872
Professional services	289.3	300.792	298.990	299.248	299.700	300.052	301.131	302.259	302.410	303.532	303.780	304.784	306.529	307.928	308.726
Hospital and related services	468.1	498.922	490.104	492.110	494.122	494.916	499.400	501.026	504.206	510.006	515.359	515.677	523.313	527.971	528.968
Recreation [2]	110.9	111.443	111.244	111.481	111.659	111.563	111.347	111.139	111.400	111.753	111.842	111.705	112.083	112.365	112.731
Video and audio [1,2]	104.6	102.949	102.886	103.181	103.560	103.416	102.779	102.311	102.759	103.157	102.719	102.691	102.986	103.171	103.548
Education and communication [2]	116.8	119.577	118.231	118.301	118.787	118.734	119.025	120.311	121.273	121.557	121.409	121.506	121.762	121.766	121.832
Education [2]	162.1	171.388	168.114	168.152	168.403	168.601	169.490	172.873	175.486	176.339	176.717	176.927	177.440	177.460	177.407
Educational books and supplies	388.9	420.418	413.665	414.217	414.694	415.635	418.394	427.425	430.114	431.432	431.606	434.352	437.822	439.052	439.906
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	468.1	494.079	484.532	484.601	485.337	485.868	488.382	498.071	505.924	508.449	509.605	510.016	511.301	511.253	511.013
Communication [1,2]	84.1	83.367	83.122	83.203	83.772	83.594	83.553	83.655	83.690	83.659	83.250	83.282	83.396	83.391	83.502
Information and information processing [1,2]	81.7	80.720	80.601	80.683	81.151	80.880	80.840	80.944	80.976	80.946	80.519	80.546	80.642	80.638	80.752
Telephone services [1,2]	95.8	98.247	97.514	97.617	98.491	98.485	98.570	98.813	98.882	99.031	98.775	98.792	98.906	98.837	99.031
Information and information processing other than telephone services [1,4]	12.5	10.597	10.860	10.869	10.787	10.597	10.528	10.487	10.477	10.385	10.204	10.215	10.229	10.253	10.246
Personal computers and peripheral equipment [1,2]	120.9	108.411	114.035	113.827	111.582	108.550	107.439	106.575	105.806	104.336	100.104	100.000	100.998	100.545	100.359
Other goods and services	321.7	333.328	331.144	331.743	332.785	333.378	333.415	333.325	334.801	335.680	336.379	337.633	339.052	340.191	341.827
Tobacco and smoking products	519.9	554.184	550.021	547.663	549.703	552.314	553.987	555.217	559.636	560.626	561.967	566.696	572.684	575.227	574.890
Personal care [1]	190.2	195.622	194.390	195.058	195.641	195.835	195.704	195.521	196.202	196.763	197.156	197.643	198.112	198.716	199.982
Personal care products [1]	155.8	158.285	158.592	158.657	158.594	158.771	158.457	157.788	157.643	158.381	158.561	158.236	158.201	157.677	158.440
Personal care services [1]	209.7	216.559	215.091	215.380	216.228	215.860	216.720	217.028	217.589	217.887	218.604	219.656	219.932	220.848	222.752

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		2007										2008		
	2006	2007	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Miscellaneous personal services	313.6	324.984	321.299	323.321	324.661	325.259	324.579	325.566	327.783	328.056	328.610	329.908	332.183	333.826	335.427
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	164.0	167.509	165.710	167.777	169.767	168.921	167.938	166.955	167.952	168.664	171.043	170.511	171.179	171.530	173.884
Food and beverages	195.7	203.300	200.869	201.292	202.225	202.885	203.533	204.289	205.279	206.124	206.563	206.936	208.837	209.462	209.692
Commodities less food and beverages	145.9	147.515	146.037	148.749	151.136	149.669	148.016	146.317	147.289	147.924	151.067	150.162	150.303	150.530	153.682
Nondurables less food and beverages	176.7	182.526	178.548	184.555	190.075	187.249	183.947	180.480	182.902	184.091	190.560	188.635	188.692	189.420	196.185
Apparel	119.5	118.998	122.582	122.934	121.452	117.225	113.500	114.439	119.535	121.846	121.204	118.257	115.795	117.839	120.881
and apparel	216.3	226.224	217.451	227.113	237.116	235.097	231.983	225.694	226.509	227.026	238.067	236.735	238.389	238.297	247.546
Durables	114.5	112.473	113.163	112.989	112.637	112.375	112.177	112.036	111.746	111.889	112.103	112.093	112.300	112.094	112.059
Services	238.9	246.848	244.671	245.265	245.793	247.450	248.331	248.555	248.700	248.878	248.974	249.225	250.648	251.527	252.817
Rent of shelter[3]	241.9	250.813	249.087	249.877	250.055	251.200	252.358	252.530	252.272	252.713	252.495	252.669	254.239	255.199	256.470
Transportation services	230.8	233.731	232.200	232.217	231.777	233.202	234.632	234.563	234.322	235.458	236.449	236.504	237.347	237.929	239.556
Other services	277.5	285.559	282.431	283.271	284.541	284.656	284.859	286.492	288.469	289.307	289.592	289.945	290.905	291.406	292.218
Special indexes:															
All items less food	202.7	208.098	206.195	207.680	208.991	209.353	209.179	208.607	209.100	209.478	210.846	210.610	211.512	212.136	214.236
All items less shelter	191.9	196.639	194.482	196.062	197.783	197.913	197.408	196.803	197.708	198.171	199.998	199.734	200.609	201.110	203.217
All items less medical care	194.7	200.080	198.179	199.512	200.779	201.178	201.042	200.598	201.159	201.544	202.770	202.600	203.569	204.136	205.992
Commodities less food	148.0	149.720	148.240	150.894	153.228	151.825	150.225	148.591	149.541	150.180	153.234	152.344	152.531	152.799	155.881
Nondurables less food	178.2	184.012	180.197	185.861	191.064	188.463	185.382	182.170	184.450	185.610	191.668	189.844	190.000	190.781	197.167
Nondurables less food and apparel	213.9	223.411	215.400	224.126	233.150	231.414	228.641	223.057	223.802	224.338	234.241	233.014	234.667	234.736	243.109
Nondurables	186.7	193.468	190.212	193.570	196.916	195.749	194.326	192.869	194.616	195.646	199.253	198.422	199.346	200.030	203.767
Services less rent of shelter[3]	253.3	260.764	257.864	258.261	259.262	261.677	262.284	262.588	263.243	263.109	263.599	263.966	265.311	266.154	267.567
Services less medical care services	229.6	236.847	234.809	235.378	235.870	237.565	238.357	238.507	238.604	238.657	238.671	238.894	240.201	241.004	242.310
Energy	196.9	207.723	196.929	207.265	219.071	221.088	217.274	209.294	209.637	207.588	219.009	217.506	219.465	219.311	230.505
All items less energy	203.7	208.925	207.850	208.243	208.400	208.636	208.980	209.399	210.000	210.714	210.888	210.890	211.846	212.545	213.420
All items less food and energy	205.9	210.729	209.923	210.311	210.316	210.474	210.756	211.111	211.628	212.318	212.435	212.356	213.138	213.866	214.866
Commodities less food and energy	140.6	140.053	141.056	140.995	140.518	139.589	138.757	138.895	139.828	140.501	140.547	140.014	139.845	140.324	141.056
Energy commodities	223.0	241.018	222.620	243.957	265.562	260.739	253.696	239.885	241.120	241.642	265.420	261.976	264.660	263.508	283.362
Services less energy	244.7	253.058	251.026	251.714	252.050	252.955	253.998	254.491	254.706	255.385	255.549	255.785	257.220	258.098	259.249
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items	197.1	202.767	200.612	202.130	203.661	203.906	203.700	203.199	203.889	204.338	205.891	205.777	206.744	207.254	209.147
All items (1967 = 100)	587.2	603.982	597.561	602.083	606.643	607.374	606.759	605.267	607.324	608.662	613.287	612.948	615.828	617.345	622.985
Food and beverages	194.9	202.531	200.056	200.488	201.478	202.185	202.823	203.610	204.584	205.428	205.763	206.141	208.055	208.674	208.927
Food	194.4	202.134	199.589	200.009	201.043	201.722	202.409	203.207	204.241	205.082	205.451	205.855	207.794	208.317	208.571
Food at home	192.2	200.273	197.735	197.989	199.355	200.059	200.569	201.321	202.351	203.442	203.741	204.141	206.870	207.242	207.196
Cereals and bakery products	213.1	222.409	218.799	220.926	221.259	223.009	223.663	224.220	223.895	224.897	225.941	226.696	229.105	233.915	236.764
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	186.1	195.193	192.013	193.089	195.331	196.660	196.323	196.844	197.980	198.146	198.325	198.489	199.686	199.141	199.484
Dairy and related products[1]	180.9	194.474	185.095	185.326	186.948	191.235	198.027	201.598	203.464	205.100	205.850	205.149	206.652	207.750	205.660
Fruits and vegetables	251.0	260.484	261.627	260.068	262.669	256.565	252.703	251.575	257.223	261.774	265.736	269.533	275.843	268.954	266.030
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	146.7	152.786	153.329	150.995	152.173	152.501	152.829	154.152	154.501	154.873	153.610	152.883	157.130	157.456	157.488
Other foods at home	169.1	172.630	171.183	171.898	172.024	173.049	173.727	173.997	173.463	174.215	173.393	173.511	175.572	177.442	177.713
Sugar and sweets	170.5	175.323	173.248	174.459	174.084	175.073	176.736	176.664	176.458	176.248	176.845	177.051	178.902	179.740	181.033
Fats and oils	168.7	173.640	172.005	170.574	172.401	172.222	174.109	174.872	175.039	176.683	176.101	176.736	182.307	185.292	183.706
Other foods	185.2	188.405	187.026	188.165	188.049	189.456	189.667	189.941	189.110	189.987	188.657	188.646	190.364	192.430	192.832
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	114.2	115.356	114.402	115.432	115.035	116.366	115.355	116.348	114.584	115.378	115.803	115.658	115.658	118.828	117.754
Food away from home[1]	199.1	206.412	203.838	204.519	205.046	205.691	206.657	207.533	208.578	209.037	209.518	209.931	210.776	211.517	212.193
Other food away from home[1,2]	136.2	143.462	141.119	142.991	143.031	143.018	144.439	144.938	145.783	144.764	145.233	144.454	145.625	146.924	147.188
Alcoholic beverages	200.6	207.097	205.729	206.342	206.636	207.767	207.647	208.253	208.286	209.176	208.958	208.934	210.473	212.507	212.748
Housing	198.5	204.795	203.203	203.588	204.033	205.711	206.183	206.054	206.050	205.916	206.288	206.638	207.692	208.268	209.388
Shelter	224.8	232.998	231.315	231.957	232.181	233.040	233.848	234.169	234.275	234.812	235.069	235.480	236.550	237.158	237.965
Rent of primary residence	224.2	233.806	231.634	232.126	232.690	233.188	233.855	234.457	235.175	236.259	237.288	238.216	238.955	239.419	239.932
Lodging away from home[2]	135.3	142.339	141.335	144.370	143.880	148.948	153.107	149.919	143.727	142.666	136.244	133.179	139.825	143.046	148.110
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	216.0	223.175	221.704	222.062	222.264	222.671	223.093	223.693	224.321	224.811	225.548	226.151	226.703	227.057	227.488
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	116.8	117.366	117.653	117.945	116.828	117.503	116.912	117.287	117.142	116.982	117.370	117.396	117.740	117.921	117.999
Fuels and utilities	193.1	198.863	194.963	194.974	197.052	204.396	204.272	202.397	202.304	198.796	200.151	200.831	202.663	203.584	206.861
Fuels	174.4	179.031	175.303	175.223	177.372	185.178	184.725	182.518	182.357	178.539	179.777	180.379	182.025	182.823	186.315
Fuel oil and other fuels	234.0	251.121	236.103	239.516	241.052	241.249	245.633	246.382	252.684	261.972	292.098	298.656	306.087	307.599	329.271
Gas (piped) and electricity	180.2	184.357	181.092	180.803	183.103	191.771	191.010	188.511	187.963	183.172	182.781	183.066	184.522	185.324	188.143
Household furnishings and operations	122.6	122.477	123.134	122.881	122.786	122.826	122.550	122.190	121.820	122.039	122.031	121.880	122.322	122.547	123.184
Apparel	119.1	118.518	122.021	122.475	120.931	116.389	113.157	114.146	118.986	121.536	120.920	118.126	115.866	117.883	120.809
Men's and boys' apparel	114.0	112.224	113.921	115.103	113.986	110.739	109.580	108.556	111.981	114.710	114.784	112.487	111.494	113.592	115.808
Women's and girls' apparel	110.3	110.202	116.275	116.826	114.316	107.422	101.709	103.960	110.847	113.623	112.165	109.375	104.456	106.512	110.712
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	118.6	116.278	120.167	117.530	115.555	113.427	110.906	112.879	115.896	119.670	119.897	116.419	116.323	118.442	118.990
Footwear	123.1	122.062	122.870	123.339	122.983	120.367	119.278	119.831	122.846	124.372	124.649	122.029	121.137	122.408	124.343
Transportation	180.3	184.344	179.541	184.930	190.265	189.205	187.606	184.147	184.361	184.639	190.761	189.967	190.918	190.639	195.710
Private transportation	177.5	181.496	176.695	182.156	187.595	186.374	184.684	181.218	181.495	181.717	187.951	187.159	188.093	187.762	192.740
New and used motor vehicles[2]	94.7	93.300	93.365	93.234	93.000	92.917	93.042	93.229	93.118	93.268	93.529	93.733	93.842	93.664	93.455

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		2007										2008		
	2006	2007	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
New vehicles	138.6	137.415	138.315	138.077	137.535	137.060	136.663	136.414	136.129	136.509	137.372	137.736	137.931	137.445	136.910
Used cars and trucks [1]	140.8	136.586	135.203	135.192	135.320	135.917	136.880	137.999	137.996	137.798	137.457	137.791	138.052	138.094	138.070
Motor fuel	221.6	239.900	221.011	243.574	266.737	261.679	253.893	239.097	240.271	240.040	263.248	259.032	261.531	260.402	279.975
Gasoline (all types)	220.7	238.879	220.052	242.613	265.874	260.799	252.957	238.100	239.252	238.906	262.013	257.792	260.457	259.112	277.842
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	116.9	121.356	120.170	120.367	120.709	120.666	121.350	121.584	122.144	122.830	123.302	123.786	124.416	125.238	126.330
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	218.1	225.535	223.683	224.086	224.623	225.172	226.090	226.636	226.881	227.472	228.267	228.692	230.255	231.349	232.344
Public transportation	225.0	228.531	224.973	226.521	227.024	231.549	233.390	231.082	229.148	231.182	231.999	231.363	232.594	233.979	240.729
Medical care	335.7	350.882	346.946	348.109	348.801	349.145	351.346	352.704	353.571	355.719	357.165	357.745	360.710	362.329	363.069
Medical care commodities	279.0	282.558	279.762	281.216	281.502	280.862	282.662	283.379	283.712	284.517	285.475	285.913	287.703	288.335	289.254
Medical care services	351.1	370.111	365.827	366.870	367.696	368.384	370.696	372.261	373.306	375.899	377.498	378.119	381.507	383.510	384.149
Professional services	291.7	303.169	301.339	301.599	301.979	302.346	303.481	304.677	304.841	306.072	306.300	307.333	309.169	310.426	311.259
Hospital and related services	463.6	493.740	485.074	487.336	488.523	489.292	493.563	495.191	498.533	505.077	510.836	510.961	518.853	523.654	524.534
Recreation [2]	108.2	108.572	108.461	108.680	108.905	108.681	108.403	108.179	108.495	108.793	108.805	108.702	109.046	109.315	109.742
Video and audio [1,2]	103.9	102.559	102.363	102.690	103.137	103.001	102.358	101.923	102.427	102.833	102.465	102.523	102.839	103.028	103.525
Education and communication [2]	113.9	116.301	115.161	115.280	115.830	115.746	115.980	116.981	117.707	117.891	117.686	117.782	118.097	118.079	118.155
Education [2]	160.3	169.280	166.341	166.441	166.667	166.758	167.527	170.635	173.060	173.700	174.016	174.276	175.134	175.118	175.101
Educational books and supplies	390.7	423.730	417.027	417.583	417.791	418.705	421.529	431.089	433.670	434.800	434.979	437.391	441.207	441.927	442.639
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	453.3	477.589	469.224	469.472	470.148	470.329	472.395	480.960	488.199	490.061	491.022	491.554	493.797	493.672	493.546
Communication [1,2]	86.0	85.782	85.408	85.523	86.140	85.999	86.015	86.148	86.184	86.182	85.807	85.834	85.935	85.919	86.016
Information and information processing [1,2]	84.3	83.928	83.645	83.760	84.304	84.095	84.111	84.248	84.283	84.282	83.894	83.917	84.008	83.992	84.091
Telephone services [1,2]	95.9	98.373	97.625	97.738	98.610	98.603	98.721	98.964	99.024	99.149	98.874	98.887	98.988	98.931	99.090
Information and information processing other than telephone services [1,4]	13.0	11.062	11.292	11.322	11.243	11.062	11.001	10.965	10.958	10.877	10.710	10.722	10.737	10.754	10.745
Personal computers and peripheral equipment [1,2]	121.0	108.164	113.533	113.486	111.305	108.367	107.371	106.531	105.713	104.366	100.257	100.000	101.067	100.582	100.265
Other goods and services	330.9	344.004	341.719	342.057	343.096	343.939	344.221	344.214	345.800	346.742	347.427	348.830	350.630	351.979	353.351
Tobacco and smoking products	521.6	555.502	551.161	548.812	550.888	553.538	555.366	556.517	561.092	562.134	563.435	568.410	574.724	577.359	576.910
Personal care [1]	188.3	193.590	192.411	193.075	193.595	193.858	193.792	193.598	194.160	194.769	195.122	195.467	195.885	196.564	197.803
Personal care products [1]	155.7	158.268	158.528	158.578	158.566	158.739	158.445	157.813	157.654	158.408	158.579	158.407	158.167	157.877	158.730
Personal care services [1]	209.8	216.823	215.318	215.658	216.489	216.174	217.040	217.354	217.822	218.149	218.897	219.945	220.324	221.338	223.043
Miscellaneous personal services	314.1	326.100	322.090	324.252	325.617	326.572	326.135	327.235	329.329	329.706	330.258	330.850	333.154	334.868	336.476
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	165.7	169.554	167.350	169.746	172.126	171.216	170.252	169.122	170.141	170.865	173.489	172.952	173.711	174.083	176.727
Food and beverages	194.9	202.531	200.056	200.488	201.478	202.185	202.823	203.610	204.584	205.428	205.763	206.141	208.055	208.674	208.927
Commodities less food and beverages	148.7	150.865	148.836	152.034	154.964	153.367	151.724	149.781	150.795	151.448	155.011	154.086	154.345	154.603	158.156
Nondurables less food and beverages	182.6	189.507	184.604	191.650	198.237	195.053	191.603	187.515	189.981	191.230	198.661	196.636	196.910	197.606	205.166
Apparel	119.1	118.518	122.021	122.475	120.931	116.389	113.157	114.146	118.986	121.536	120.920	118.126	115.866	117.883	120.809
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	226.1	237.858	227.564	238.898	250.737	248.347	244.695	237.329	238.345	238.798	251.442	249.863	251.751	251.621	262.252
Durables	114.6	112.640	113.107	112.945	112.686	112.485	112.425	112.362	112.114	112.241	112.413	112.450	112.688	112.560	112.549
Services	234.1	241.696	239.586	240.106	240.672	242.241	242.901	243.118	243.436	243.572	243.906	244.275	245.484	246.154	247.197
Rent of shelter [3]	216.6	224.617	222.970	223.590	223.833	224.655	225.455	225.760	225.867	226.393	226.636	227.035	228.071	228.660	229.443
Transporatation services	230.6	233.420	232.332	232.218	231.542	232.623	233.737	233.831	233.868	234.848	235.874	236.020	236.883	237.426	238.496
Other services	268.2	275.218	272.474	273.342	274.697	274.670	274.766	276.015	277.702	278.404	278.513	278.783	279.780	280.199	281.017
Special indexes:															
All items less food	197.5	202.698	200.616	202.335	203.955	204.121	203.750	203.011	203.638	204.015	205.783	205.575	206.371	206.877	209.055
All items less shelter	189.2	193.940	191.591	193.443	195.463	195.489	194.913	194.109	195.018	195.440	197.479	197.174	198.113	198.592	200.904
All items less medical care	191.3	196.564	194.481	195.998	197.543	197.783	197.504	196.949	197.629	198.022	199.565	199.431	200.329	200.800	202.713
Commodities less food	150.6	152.875	150.856	153.999	156.872	155.339	153.730	151.846	152.837	153.499	156.977	156.073	156.365	156.670	160.152
Nondurables less food	183.8	190.698	185.979	192.687	198.945	195.988	192.714	188.873	191.210	192.442	199.471	197.551	197.892	198.660	205.843
Nondurables less food and apparel	223.0	234.201	224.712	235.083	245.886	243.806	240.471	233.817	234.745	235.233	246.726	245.286	247.136	247.188	256.899
Nondurables	189.5	196.772	193.028	196.887	200.781	199.476	198.000	196.266	198.017	199.075	203.087	202.222	203.268	203.933	208.101
Services less rent of shelter [3]	224.7	230.876	228.479	228.811	229.694	231.965	232.367	232.450	232.982	232.628	233.029	233.314	234.576	235.258	236.483
Services less medical care services	225.3	232.195	230.221	230.708	231.253	232.848	233.415	233.562	233.839	233.850	234.115	234.468	235.557	236.154	237.201
Energy	196.8	208.066	196.940	207.932	220.348	221.832	217.795	209.441	209.933	207.885	219.861	218.104	220.163	219.983	231.533
All items less energy	198.0	203.002	201.948	202.300	202.489	202.582	202.849	203.319	204.037	204.797	205.066	205.155	205.991	206.588	207.296
All items less food and energy	199.2	203.554	202.816	203.154	203.163	203.132	203.310	203.710	204.363	205.107	205.355	205.377	205.992	206.605	207.406
Commodities less food and energy	141.1	140.612	141.482	141.450	141.011	140.019	139.352	139.557	140.491	141.236	141.254	140.815	140.696	141.238	141.973
Energy commodities	223.0	241.257	222.509	244.148	266.260	261.460	254.282	240.247	241.692	241.955	265.598	261.928	264.633	263.601	283.359
Services less energy	239.9	247.888	245.923	246.539	246.894	247.606	248.434	248.977	249.398	250.127	250.546	250.925	252.103	252.756	253.589

[1] Not seasonally adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing schedule[1]	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2007			2008			2007			2008		
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
U.S. city average	M	208.936	210.177	210.036	211.080	211.693	213.528	204.338	205.891	205.777	206.744	207.254	209.147
Region and area size[2]													
Northeast urban	M	221.951	223.356	223.425	224.325	225.213	226.926	218.151	219.871	220.146	221.065	221.702	223.209
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	224.636	225.766	225.688	226.310	227.411	229.087	219.275	220.710	220.824	221.492	222.315	223.795
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	130.761	132.049	132.323	133.301	133.511	134.611	131.080	132.485	132.856	133.766	133.893	134.846
Midwest urban[4]	M	199.455	200.762	200.227	201.427	201.896	203.723	194.384	196.056	195.493	196.617	197.110	198.989
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	200.927	202.012	201.519	202.830	203.347	205.141	194.843	196.343	195.839	196.963	197.549	199.378
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	127.349	128.392	128.040	128.753	128.922	130.121	126.879	128.129	127.740	128.561	128.695	129.922
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	195.054	196.569	195.819	196.708	197.596	199.472	193.074	194.907	194.099	194.850	195.774	197.864
South urban	M	202.155	203.437	203.457	204.510	205.060	206.676	199.319	200.849	200.850	201.814	202.291	204.044
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	204.779	205.698	206.078	207.221	207.605	209.065	202.906	203.991	204.370	205.304	205.588	207.336
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	128.600	129.556	129.368	129.937	130.351	131.442	127.265	128.407	128.206	128.767	129.144	130.243
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	200.712	202.550	202.878	204.524	205.189	206.933	200.942	202.913	203.333	204.954	205.523	207.600
West urban	M	213.917	214.904	214.733	215.739	216.339	218.533	208.304	209.629	209.488	210.342	210.816	213.159
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	217.314	218.196	218.020	219.036	219.799	221.997	210.025	211.268	211.095	212.040	212.614	214.954
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	129.866	130.581	130.481	131.328	131.538	132.896	129.419	130.356	130.309	130.935	131.148	132.640
Size classes:													
A[5]	M	191.324	192.224	192.140	193.045	193.685	195.314	189.471	190.680	190.622	191.461	191.982	193.702
B/C[3]	M	128.869	129.848	129.718	130.431	130.728	131.892	128.103	129.268	129.156	129.830	130.092	131.273
D	M	200.941	202.525	202.333	203.200	203.803	205.730	199.275	201.016	200.867	201.685	202.292	204.422
Selected local areas[6]													
Chicago–Gary–Kenosha, IL–IN–WI	M	206.696	207.821	207.155	208.757	209.526	211.542	199.558	200.887	200.217	201.525	202.497	204.742
Los Angeles–Riverside–Orange County, CA	M	218.696	219.943	219.373	220.918	221.431	223.606	211.259	212.844	212.282	213.825	214.231	216.493
New York, NY–Northern NJ–Long Island, NY–NJ–CT–PA	M	228.552	229.504	229.395	229.869	231.020	233.122	222.624	223.716	223.873	224.557	225.281	226.951
Boston–Brockton–Nashua, MA–NH–ME–CT	1	–	230.689	–	231.980	–	233.084	–	230.440	–	231.291	–	232.656
Cleveland–Akron, OH	1	–	197.726	–	199.686	–	202.500	–	188.488	–	190.115	–	192.995
Dallas–Ft Worth, TX	1	–	196.465	–	197.079	–	198.596	–	198.521	–	199.407	–	201.892
Washington–Baltimore, DC–MD–VA–WV[7]	1	–	135.151	–	136.293	–	138.090	–	134.844	–	135.826	–	137.544
Atlanta, GA	2	201.938	–	202.751	–	204.166	–	200.714	–	202.034	–	203.473	–
Detroit–Ann Arbor–Flint, MI	2	201.786	–	200.201	–	202.378	–	196.237	–	195.866	–	197.670	–
Houston–Galveston–Brazoria, TX	2	184.922	–	186.246	–	187.585	–	183.426	–	184.975	–	185.904	–
Miami–Ft. Lauderdale, FL	2	215.159	–	217.319	–	219.082	–	213.454	–	215.561	–	216.971	–
Philadelphia–Wilmington–Atlantic City, PA–NJ–DE–MD	2	218.929	–	219.025	–	220.935	–	218.061	–	218.791	–	220.718	–
San Francisco–Oakland–San Jose, CA	2	217.949	–	218.485	–	219.612	–	213.133	–	214.204	–	214.913	–
Seattle–Tacoma–Bremerton, WA	2	218.427	–	218.966	–	221.728	–	213.107	–	214.024	–	216.332	–

[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	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers:											
All items:											
Index	160.5	163.0	166.6	172.2	177.1	179.9	184.0	188.9	195.3	201.6	207.342
Percent change	2.3	1.6	2.2	3.4	2.8	1.6	2.3	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.8
Food and beverages:											
Index	157.7	161.1	164.6	168.4	173.6	176.8	180.5	186.6	191.2	195.7	203.300
Percent change	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.1	1.8	2.1	3.3	2.5	2.4	3.9
Housing:											
Index	156.8	160.4	163.9	169.6	176.4	180.3	184.8	189.5	195.7	203.2	209.586
Percent change	2.6	2.3	2.2	3.5	4.0	2.2	2.5	2.5	3.3	3.8	3.1
Apparel:											
Index	132.9	133.0	131.3	129.6	127.3	124.0	120.9	120.4	119.5	119.5	118.998
Percent change	.9	.1	–1.3	–1.3	–1.8	–2.6	–2.5	–.4	–.7	.0	-0.4
Transportation:											
Index	144.3	141.6	144.4	153.3	154.3	152.9	157.6	163.1	173.9	180.9	184.682
Percent change	0.9	–1.9	2.0	6.2	0.7	–.9	3.1	3.5	6.6	4.0	2.1
Medical care:											
Index	234.6	242.1	250.6	260.8	272.8	285.6	297.1	310.1	323.2	336.2	351.054
Percent change	2.8	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.6	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.4
Other goods and services:											
Index	224.8	237.7	258.3	271.1	282.6	293.2	298.7	304.7	313.4	321.7	333.328
Percent change	4.4	5.7	8.7	5.0	4.2	3.8	1.9	2.0	2.9	2.6	3.6
Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers:											
All items:											
Index	157.6	159.7	163.2	168.9	173.5	175.9	179.8	184.5	191.0	197.1	202.767
Percent change	2.3	1.3	2.2	3.5	2.7	1.4	2.2	5.1	1.1	3.2	2.9

41. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2007										2008		
	2006	2007	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.[p]	Jan.[p]	Feb.[p]	Mar.[p]
Finished goods	160.4	166.6	164.1	165.9	167.5	167.2	168.5	166.1	167.4	168.6	171.4	170.4	171.9	172.2	175.4
Finished consumer goods	166.0	173.5	170.2	172.7	174.8	174.4	176.2	173.0	174.8	175.9	179.4	178.2	180.0	180.2	184.4
Finished consumer foods	156.7	167.0	166.3	166.8	166.8	166.3	166.4	166.3	168.4	169.7	169.5	172.2	174.5	173.8	175.9
Finished consumer goods excluding foods	169.2	175.6	171.2	174.5	177.6	177.2	179.7	175.3	177.0	177.9	182.9	180.1	181.7	182.4	187.3
Nondurable goods less food	182.6	191.7	185.2	190.4	195.0	194.5	198.1	191.8	194.6	194.5	201.5	197.9	200.0	200.7	207.9
Durable goods	136.9	138.3	138.2	137.7	137.7	137.7	137.6	137.2	136.7	139.8	140.2	139.5	140.0	140.4	140.4
Capital equipment	146.9	149.5	149.1	149.1	149.1	149.0	149.1	149.0	148.9	150.6	151.0	150.7	151.3	152.0	152.1
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	164.0	170.7	166.6	169.1	171.1	172.0	173.6	171.5	172.2	172.2	176.2	175.7	177.6	178.8	184.1
Materials and components for manufacturing	155.9	162.4	158.7	160.6	162.8	163.6	164.5	163.4	163.3	164.4	166.1	166.3	168.3	169.8	172.5
Materials for food manufacturing	146.2	161.4	155.5	157.5	160.6	163.0	163.6	164.5	166.6	166.3	166.6	169.8	174.2	177.2	180.3
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	175.0	184.0	176.3	177.7	182.9	184.9	187.1	185.0	186.0	189.4	195.1	195.1	199.5	201.3	204.3
Materials for durable manufacturing	180.5	189.8	186.3	192.9	195.0	194.8	195.1	191.8	189.1	189.0	188.6	188.1	189.2	192.2	199.6
Components for manufacturing	134.5	136.3	135.8	136.0	136.0	136.2	136.4	136.5	136.5	136.6	136.7	136.8	137.3	137.7	138.1
Materials and components for construction	188.4	192.5	191.2	192.1	192.8	193.1	193.5	193.5	193.2	193.2	193.2	193.4	194.1	195.5	197.2
Processed fuels and lubricants	162.8	173.9	164.6	171.6	176.2	178.1	183.0	175.3	178.4	175.5	189.7	186.3	188.3	188.4	205.7
Containers	175.0	180.3	178.1	179.2	179.6	179.7	180.2	180.5	181.0	182.3	183.2	183.4	184.4	185.6	185.9
Supplies	157.0	161.7	160.4	160.7	160.8	161.4	161.9	162.0	162.3	163.0	163.9	164.6	166.5	168.0	169.5
Crude materials for further processing	184.8	207.1	202.1	204.2	208.0	209.7	210.3	202.8	204.6	211.8	225.6	229.0	236.4	245.5	265.6
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	119.3	146.7	142.0	143.7	148.1	148.4	150.0	147.8	151.9	150.0	152.9	158.5	162.5	164.5	168.0
Crude nonfood materials	230.6	246.3	241.5	243.9	246.6	249.6	249.2	237.6	237.4	252.0	274.1	275.4	285.3	300.0	333.1
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods	161.0	166.2	163.2	165.3	167.4	167.1	168.8	165.8	166.9	168.1	171.6	169.6	170.9	171.5	174.9
Finished energy goods	145.9	156.3	147.4	155.4	161.9	160.9	166.4	155.6	159.7	159.1	170.4	163.8	166.3	166.3	177.5
Finished goods less energy	157.9	162.8	162.1	162.2	162.4	162.3	162.4	162.5	163.0	164.7	164.9	165.5	166.7	167.1	167.9
Finished consumer goods less energy	162.7	168.7	167.8	168.0	168.3	168.2	168.3	168.4	169.2	170.8	171.0	172.0	173.4	173.8	174.8
Finished goods less food and energy	158.7	161.7	161.0	161.0	161.3	161.3	161.4	161.5	161.5	163.2	163.6	163.5	164.3	165.1	165.4
Finished consumer goods less food and energy	166.7	170.0	169.0	169.0	169.5	169.6	169.7	170.0	170.0	171.8	172.2	172.2	173.0	174.1	174.4
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy	191.5	197.0	194.9	195.4	196.5	196.7	197.1	197.9	198.3	199.0	199.3	200.0	201.2	202.7	203.5
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds	165.4	171.5	167.5	170.0	172.1	172.9	174.5	172.3	172.9	172.9	177.0	176.3	178.0	179.1	184.4
Intermediate foods and feeds	135.2	154.4	149.8	151.0	151.6	154.5	155.9	156.3	158.2	159.6	161.4	164.6	170.4	174.7	179.8
Intermediate energy goods	162.8	174.6	164.0	170.5	176.7	179.2	184.2	177.0	179.5	177.4	191.1	187.8	190.2	190.9	208.1
Intermediate goods less energy	162.1	167.6	165.2	166.7	167.6	168.1	168.8	168.1	168.2	168.9	170.2	170.4	172.1	173.4	175.5
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	163.8	168.4	166.2	167.7	168.6	169.0	169.6	168.8	168.9	169.5	170.8	170.9	172.3	173.5	175.3
Crude energy materials	226.9	232.8	224.7	226.5	233.0	238.0	236.8	221.7	219.9	237.7	267.1	268.3	275.9	291.5	330.5
Crude materials less energy	152.3	182.6	179.3	181.6	183.7	183.6	185.5	183.8	188.3	187.4	189.2	194.1	201.1	205.3	210.7
Crude nonfood materials less energy	244.5	282.6	284.5	288.4	282.8	281.5	284.0	284.7	289.9	292.8	289.9	291.7	309.0	320.2	332.2

p = preliminary.

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2007										2008		
		Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.[p]	Jan.[p]	Feb.[p]	Mar.[p]
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100)	210.6	214.1	221.1	222.6	222.3	212.5	214.3	228.3	249.3	249.5	256.2	263.8	290.0
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100)	252.4	257.1	268.2	270.9	269.6	254.1	256.2	279.6	314.8	315.9	323.4	334.1	375.6
212	Mining, except oil and gas	153.7	158.2	159.1	159.3	162.4	160.8	162.2	162.4	161.3	161.2	168.4	171.7	175.6
213	Mining support activities	175.5	172.1	172.8	171.2	168.9	168.6	169.7	168.5	168.7	164.9	167.5	168.7	170.0
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)	160.1	162.2	163.8	163.7	164.9	163.0	163.7	164.5	168.0	166.9	168.4	169.4	173.4
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100)	155.8	156.9	158.7	160.3	160.4	160.3	160.8	160.7	161.4	162.8	165.8	167.8	170.2
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing	108.5	109.1	109.2	109.3	109.2	109.9	110.3	111.1	111.1	111.2	112.0	112.8	112.6
313	Textile mills	107.7	107.4	107.6	107.8	108.4	108.6	108.7	108.9	109.1	109.3	110.4	110.8	110.3
315	Apparel manufacturing	101.4	101.6	101.5	101.4	101.5	101.5	101.3	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.6	101.8	102.0
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	149.3	149.7	149.6	149.4	149.4	149.9	150.0	150.4	150.5	151.1	151.4	152.6	152.5
321	Wood products manufacturing	106.8	107.0	107.0	107.5	108.4	107.8	107.2	106.5	106.1	106.1	105.3	105.4	105.8
322	Paper manufacturing	114.5	114.7	114.8	115.2	115.4	115.6	116.1	117.1	117.8	118.0	118.4	119.1	119.6
323	Printing and related support activities	106.3	106.6	106.5	106.5	106.7	106.8	107.0	107.1	107.2	107.4	107.9	108.1	108.1
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100)	237.2	259.3	274.3	268.2	283.1	258.0	267.4	266.9	305.5	288.4	295.3	297.1	336.4
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100)	199.4	201.1	201.9	202.8	203.6	204.9	205.0	206.4	209.2	210.4	214.0	215.7	216.9
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100)	149.4	149.4	149.8	149.9	150.4	151.3	151.2	151.6	152.2	153.2	154.6	155.8	156.5
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100)	187.2	194.1	197.1	196.4	196.4	192.1	188.8	188.6	188.9	188.6	190.2	194.4	202.9
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	161.3	161.9	162.5	162.2	162.3	162.9	162.8	163.3	163.7	164.3	164.6	165.8	167.8
333	Machinery manufacturing	111.7	112.0	112.1	112.0	112.1	112.3	112.5	112.7	113.0	113.1	113.8	114.4	114.8
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing	95.1	95.1	94.7	94.6	94.1	93.5	93.3	93.1	92.8	92.6	92.3	92.6	92.8
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing	119.7	120.5	121.8	122.1	123.0	123.6	123.7	124.2	124.5	124.4	125.1	126.1	128.4
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing	104.8	104.5	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.2	103.8	106.3	106.6	106.0	106.2	106.6	106.3
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	165.2	165.5	165.7	165.9	165.6	165.7	165.9	166.1	166.6	166.4	167.2	167.8	167.8
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	106.8	106.8	107.1	107.0	106.9	107.0	107.1	107.2	107.5	107.7	108.7	109.1	109.3
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	114.9	115.7	115.6	116.2	115.6	114.9	116.0	115.3	116.1	118.0	116.3	118.9	118.8
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	115.8	115.7	115.2	116.2	116.5	119.6	119.0	120.1	121.1	119.0	122.8	120.6	122.2
443	Electronics and appliance stores	101.8	97.9	110.2	112.4	111.6	109.8	107.8	111.1	114.9	89.3	85.2	87.9	88.0
446	Health and personal care stores	122.1	122.2	123.0	123.1	123.6	124.3	123.9	123.5	123.8	123.8	124.3	124.0	125.9
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100)	66.1	71.1	86.1	86.5	81.6	71.3	73.7	78.0	73.7	66.6	66.0	59.5	61.1
454	Nonstore retailers	128.7	130.5	129.5	127.7	123.1	128.3	126.0	130.2	125.7	134.7	133.6	135.5	134.3
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100)	181.5	182.4	177.8	185.9	188.0	189.1	180.5	187.2	189.4	187.1	191.4	192.4	197.2
483	Water transportation	111.4	111.4	111.5	111.7	113.6	114.7	115.3	117.2	116.5	116.4	118.2	120.5	120.8
491	Postal service (June 1989=100)	164.7	164.7	175.4	175.4	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5
	Utilities													
221	Utilities	124.4	124.5	125.4	129.9	131.6	130.8	129.3	127.2	126.6	127.4	127.1	128.4	129.7
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100)	122.4	122.2	122.0	122.1	122.2	122.2	122.9	122.9	121.5	122.7	122.8	122.9	121.0
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories	106.7	106.7	106.4	107.2	107.0	107.7	107.6	107.7	106.7	106.7	107.8	107.9	106.8
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100)	123.6	123.6	123.6	123.6	123.8	123.9	124.1	125.1	125.3	125.3	125.5	125.7	125.6
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100)	157.3	157.4	157.4	157.6	158.1	158.0	158.2	161.3	161.9	161.9	162.1	162.0	162.7
6231	Nursing care facilities	113.4	113.7	113.7	113.9	114.9	115.7	115.8	116.4	116.5	117.0	117.0	117.3	117.6
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities	111.5	111.5	112.2	112.5	112.9	113.2	113.5	113.9	114.3	114.6	114.8	116.1	118.2
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	107.8	108.0	108.2	108.1	108.2	108.4	108.4	108.5	108.5	108.5	109.3	109.4	110.4
515	Broadcasting, except Internet	102.5	101.1	101.6	101.8	98.7	98.7	99.6	101.0	102.3	103.6	101.6	102.3	103.2
517	Telecommunications	99.7	100.4	100.7	101.0	102.2	101.3	102.0	101.8	101.2	100.7	100.6	100.8	100.8
5182	Data processing and related services	100.2	100.1	100.4	100.3	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.3	100.5	100.4	100.3	100.6	100.6
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity	117.3	118.1	118.7	118.6	120.5	120.4	121.1	121.4	124.2	123.0	119.2	117.1	118.4
53112	Lessors or nonresidental buildings (except miniwarehouse)	105.8	105.9	106.0	106.8	106.2	107.9	109.0	108.5	108.5	110.0	110.2	107.8	107.9
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers	111.4	111.4	110.4	110.8	111.1	111.1	110.7	110.5	110.5	109.9	110.0	110.1	110.6
5313	Real estate support activities	103.4	103.6	104.0	103.7	103.8	103.2	102.9	103.5	106.1	105.6	108.1	106.1	107.2
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100)	116.7	117.0	114.1	114.4	121.2	122.3	117.2	118.9	118.4	119.1	120.9	120.9	121.6
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100)	152.8	153.0	153.3	153.4	153.7	153.8	154.3	154.8	155.1	155.1	159.4	160.1	160.6
541211	Offices of certified public accountants	109.8	110.6	110.9	111.4	112.2	112.6	112.4	113.1	112.9	113.0	115.3	114.2	113.0
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100)	139.4	139.7	139.8	140.1	140.3	140.8	140.7	140.8	140.8	140.8	138.8	139.1	140.0
54181	Advertising agencies	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.0	105.0	105.2
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100)	121.2	121.3	121.4	121.6	121.8	121.9	122.0	122.4	122.3	122.2	121.9	122.3	122.5
56151	Travel agencies	100.5	101.2	101.0	101.4	101.1	101.0	100.9	102.5	101.7	100.2	97.3	97.3	98.7
56172	Janitorial services	105.3	105.3	105.4	105.4	105.5	105.5	106.8	106.9	107.1	108.7	107.5	108.2	107.7
5621	Waste collection	106.6	107.2	107.2	107.2	107.3	107.9	108.9	108.9	109.5	108.4	110.6	112.2	112.1
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100)	139.1	140.7	141.1	143.1	147.1	147.2	145.0	145.8	144.7	143.7	144.8	142.9	144.2

p = preliminary.

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

[1982 = 100]

Index	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Finished goods											
Total	131.8	130.7	133.0	138.0	140.7	138.9	143.3	148.5	155.7	160.4	166.6
Foods	134.5	134.3	135.1	137.2	141.3	140.1	145.9	152.7	155.7	156.7	166.9
Energy	83.4	75.1	78.8	94.1	96.8	88.8	102.0	113.0	132.6	145.9	156.4
Other	142.4	143.7	146.1	148.0	150.0	150.2	150.5	152.7	156.4	158.7	161.7
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components											
Total	125.6	123.0	123.2	129.2	129.7	127.8	133.7	142.6	154.0	164.0	170.6
Foods	123.2	123.2	120.8	119.2	124.3	123.2	134.4	145.0	146.0	146.2	161.5
Energy	89.0	80.8	84.3	101.7	104.1	95.9	111.9	123.2	149.2	162.8	174.6
Other	134.2	133.5	133.1	136.6	136.4	135.8	138.5	146.5	154.6	163.8	168.4
Crude materials for further processing											
Total	111.1	96.8	98.2	120.6	121.0	108.1	135.3	159.0	182.2	184.8	207.3
Foods	112.2	103.9	98.7	100.2	106.1	99.5	113.5	127.0	122.7	119.3	146.7
Energy	87.3	68.6	78.5	122.1	122.3	102.0	147.2	174.6	234.0	226.9	233.0
Other	103.5	84.5	91.1	118.0	101.5	101.0	116.9	149.2	176.7	210.0	238.8

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2007										2008		
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
ALL COMMODITIES	114.7	115.2	115.5	116.0	116.1	116.3	116.7	117.6	118.7	119.3	120.7	121.9	123.7
Foods, feeds, and beverages	146.9	145.3	145.1	148.6	149.2	151.4	157.8	164.1	165.9	171.1	180.5	188.6	195.7
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	149.2	146.8	147.0	151.0	151.5	153.7	160.8	167.6	169.8	175.2	185.0	193.8	201.3
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	128.0	133.9	129.8	128.5	130.2	132.2	133.0	134.2	133.1	136.1	142.0	144.7	148.2
Industrial supplies and materials	145.5	147.2	148.3	149.0	148.6	148.8	148.8	150.5	153.9	154.1	157.1	159.2	165.5
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials	127.3	126.9	125.1	128.7	138.6	137.4	140.0	142.7	144.9	144.7	146.0	150.6	159.3
Fuels and lubricants	188.8	198.6	199.1	201.1	202.9	197.4	200.9	204.8	224.7	222.8	232.1	225.6	249.2
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials	143.5	144.3	145.7	146.1	144.6	145.7	145.0	146.5	147.9	148.5	150.9	154.1	158.2
Selected building materials	112.7	112.9	113.3	113.9	114.1	114.0	114.4	114.2	113.8	113.7	113.3	113.8	114.1
Capital goods	99.2	99.3	99.5	99.6	99.7	99.8	99.9	100.1	100.3	100.6	100.9	101.3	101.2
Electric and electrical generating equipment	106.0	106.5	106.4	106.5	106.6	106.7	106.7	107.1	107.2	107.5	107.7	107.9	108.2
Nonelectrical machinery	92.8	92.7	92.9	92.9	93.1	93.1	93.1	93.2	93.4	93.6	93.7	93.9	93.7
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	105.9	106.0	106.0	106.1	106.2	106.2	106.3	106.5	106.5	106.7	106.9	107.0	107.2
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	104.8	105.4	105.7	105.8	106.1	106.3	106.2	106.4	106.8	107.3	107.3	107.4	107.6
Nondurables, manufactured	105.0	105.7	106.4	106.7	107.0	107.2	107.0	107.4	108.0	108.2	108.1	108.2	108.5
Durables, manufactured	103.4	103.9	104.0	103.7	104.0	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.4	105.2	105.2	105.5	105.3
Agricultural commodities	145.0	142.9	142.8	146.7	149.0	150.5	156.8	162.8	165.0	169.3	177.5	185.5	193.2
Nonagricultural commodities	112.6	113.2	113.6	113.8	113.7	113.8	113.8	114.4	115.4	115.7	116.6	117.3	118.8

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2007										2008		
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
ALL COMMODITIES	115.9	117.5	118.6	120.0	121.5	121.1	121.8	123.6	127.5	127.3	129.2	129.5	133.2
Foods, feeds, and beverages	124.6	126.3	127.4	127.8	129.4	130.1	131.8	133.2	133.4	134.4	138.1	137.7	141.6
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	135.1	137.6	139.1	139.5	141.4	142.1	144.4	146.5	147.1	148.3	153.1	152.5	156.9
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	101.3	100.9	101.2	101.5	102.7	103.2	103.5	103.2	102.5	103.0	104.3	104.4	106.9
Industrial supplies and materials	169.8	176.4	180.5	185.6	190.9	188.5	190.7	197.2	212.8	211.3	218.2	218.7	233.2
Fuels and lubricants	209.6	222.1	228.2	238.2	249.8	244.0	250.0	262.4	294.8	290.3	301.9	299.4	325.8
Petroleum and petroleum products	213.6	228.2	234.3	245.6	260.3	256.4	264.4	277.7	312.2	306.7	319.6	314.8	343.8
Paper and paper base stocks	111.5	110.6	110.6	110.8	110.3	110.7	111.2	112.2	108.0	109.2	112.5	113.4	114.1
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials	124.0	124.5	125.1	125.4	126.6	127.3	128.2	131.4	133.7	135.3	143.6	146.6	148.0
Selected building materials	111.4	111.4	111.2	113.1	116.9	116.5	116.9	115.7	115.6	116.0	115.9	113.8	114.0
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods	202.9	209.4	217.1	219.7	215.1	215.3	209.1	211.0	214.8	217.2	215.3	224.4	241.9
Nonmetals associated with durable goods	101.8	101.6	101.7	101.6	102.1	102.2	102.5	103.0	103.3	103.8	105.4	105.9	105.1
Capital goods	91.1	90.9	91.1	91.3	91.6	91.8	91.9	92.0	92.1	92.2	91.9	92.0	92.1
Electric and electrical generating equipment	104.3	104.9	105.2	105.7	105.8	106.4	106.5	106.8	107.5	107.9	107.7	108.7	109.3
Nonelectrical machinery	87.2	86.9	87.0	87.2	87.4	87.6	87.7	87.7	87.7	87.7	87.4	87.4	87.5
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	104.4	104.5	104.6	104.7	104.8	105.0	105.2	105.6	106.2	106.8	107.1	107.3	107.5
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.4	101.7	102.0	102.1	102.2	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.5	103.9
Nondurables, manufactured	104.1	104.1	104.3	104.3	104.8	104.9	105.0	105.1	105.3	105.5	106.5	106.8	107.4
Durables, manufactured	98.3	98.2	98.1	98.2	98.3	98.8	98.8	99.0	99.2	99.3	99.6	100.0	100.3
Nonmanufactured consumer goods	102.2	102.3	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.4	103.4	103.3	103.3	103.8	104.0	104.1	104.2

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2006				2007				2008
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.
Import air freight	129.7	135.2	133.1	131.2	130.7	132.3	134.2	141.8	144.4
Export air freight	113.6	115.9	117.9	116.7	117.0	117.0	119.8	127.1	131.4
Import air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100)	114.9	136.7	130.9	125.4	122.9	144.6	140.2	135.3	131.3
Export air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100)	130.8	139.3	142.4	137.3	140.2	147.3	154.6	155.7	156.4

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	2005				2006				2007				2008
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	134.3	134.3	135.9	135.5	136.3	136.7	136.1	136.5	136.8	138.1	140.3	140.6	141.3
Compensation per hour	161.4	161.6	164.1	165.4	168.3	168.1	168.7	173.5	176.1	177.1	178.7	180.4	182.2
Real compensation per hour	120.2	119.6	119.5	119.3	120.8	119.6	118.9	122.7	123.5	122.8	123.1	122.7	122.6
Unit labor costs	120.2	120.4	120.8	122.0	123.4	123.0	123.9	127.1	128.7	128.3	127.4	128.3	129.0
Unit nonlabor payments	128.1	129.8	132.1	133.0	133.0	136.6	136.7	132.0	132.8	135.4	137.1	137.3	137.9
Implicit price deflator	123.1	123.9	125.0	126.1	127.0	128.0	128.7	128.9	130.2	130.9	131.0	131.7	132.3
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	133.4	133.5	135.0	134.5	135.2	135.7	135.1	135.6	136.1	137.0	139.0	139.6	140.4
Compensation per hour	160.3	160.8	163.2	164.3	167.0	167.0	167.6	172.5	175.2	175.8	177.2	179.2	181.2
Real compensation per hour	119.4	119.0	118.9	118.5	119.9	118.8	118.1	122.0	122.8	121.9	122.0	121.9	121.9
Unit labor costs	120.2	120.5	120.9	122.1	123.5	123.1	124.0	127.2	128.8	128.4	127.5	128.4	129.1
Unit nonlabor payments	129.6	131.3	133.8	134.7	134.9	138.8	138.6	133.4	133.8	136.4	137.9	137.8	138.5
Implicit price deflator	123.6	124.5	125.6	126.8	127.7	128.9	129.4	129.5	130.6	131.3	131.3	131.9	132.6
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	141.0	141.9	141.3	142.1	142.8	141.9	142.7	143.0	143.5	144.2	145.3	145.6	–
Compensation per hour	158.0	158.5	160.8	161.8	163.8	163.9	164.6	169.3	171.4	172.4	173.6	175.1	–
Real compensation per hour	117.7	117.2	117.1	116.7	117.6	116.7	116.0	119.8	120.2	119.5	119.5	119.1	–
Total unit costs	111.8	111.5	113.9	113.5	114.1	115.2	114.9	117.4	118.2	118.3	118.2	119.0	–
Unit labor costs	112.1	111.7	113.8	113.9	114.8	115.5	115.3	118.4	119.5	119.5	119.5	120.3	–
Unit nonlabor costs	111.0	111.0	114.4	112.3	112.3	114.2	114.0	114.7	114.9	115.0	114.7	115.5	–
Unit profits	151.2	160.8	146.6	158.8	164.0	164.8	172.8	150.4	154.7	158.5	154.3	147.3	–
Unit nonlabor payments	121.8	124.4	123.0	124.7	126.1	127.7	129.7	124.3	125.5	126.7	125.3	124.0	–
Implicit price deflator	115.3	115.9	116.9	117.5	118.5	119.6	120.1	120.3	121.5	121.9	121.4	121.5	–
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	170.0	172.0	172.9	172.8	172.6	172.7	174.5	175.4	177.0	178.7	180.6	182.5	184.3
Compensation per hour	166.2	168.0	170.4	168.7	172.4	170.5	171.6	177.4	181.7	181.6	181.9	183.8	186.8
Real compensation per hour	123.8	124.3	124.1	121.7	123.8	121.3	120.9	125.5	127.4	125.9	125.2	125.0	125.7
Unit labor costs	97.7	97.7	98.6	97.6	99.9	98.7	98.4	101.1	102.7	101.6	100.7	100.7	101.4

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2000 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Private business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	87.4	90.0	91.7	94.3	97.2	100.0	102.8	107.1	111.2	114.5	116.8	118.0	120.2
Output per unit of capital services	104.6	104.7	104.9	103.5	102.3	100.0	96.0	94.8	95.6	97.5	98.6	99.1	98.1
Multifactor productivity	93.7	95.3	96.2	97.5	98.7	100.0	100.1	101.8	104.4	107.0	108.8	109.4	110.1
Output	79.2	82.8	87.2	91.5	96.2	100.0	100.5	102.0	105.2	109.7	113.8	117.4	120.1
Inputs:													
Labor input	88.8	90.7	94.2	96.4	99.0	100.0	98.6	97.2	97.0	98.4	100.2	102.8	103.8
Capital services	75.7	79.1	83.2	88.4	94.1	100.0	104.6	107.6	110.0	112.5	115.4	118.5	122.3
Combined units of labor and capital input	84.4	86.9	90.6	93.9	97.5	100.0	100.3	100.2	100.7	102.5	104.6	107.4	109.2
Capital per hour of all persons	83.6	85.9	87.4	91.1	95.0	100.0	107.0	112.9	116.3	117.4	118.4	119.1	122.3
Private nonfarm business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	88.2	90.5	92.0	94.5	97.3	100.0	102.7	107.1	111.0	114.2	116.4	117.6	119.7
Output per unit of capital services	105.6	105.5	105.3	103.9	102.5	100.0	96.0	94.7	95.4	97.3	98.3	98.7	97.9
Multifactor productivity	94.5	95.9	96.5	97.8	98.8	100.0	100.1	101.8	104.3	106.8	108.6	109.0	109.7
Output	79.3	82.8	87.2	91.5	96.3	100.0	100.5	102.1	105.2	109.6	113.7	117.4	120.1
Inputs:													
Labor input	88.2	90.2	93.9	96.2	99.0	100.0	98.7	97.2	97.1	98.6	100.4	103.1	104.1
Capital services	75.0	78.5	82.7	88.1	93.9	100.0	104.7	107.8	110.3	112.7	115.6	118.9	122.8
Combined units of labor and capital input	83.9	86.4	90.3	93.6	97.4	100.0	100.5	100.2	100.8	102.6	104.7	107.6	109.4
Capital per hour of all persons	83.5	85.8	87.3	91.0	94.9	100.0	107.0	113.1	116.4	117.4	118.4	119.1	122.4
Manufacturing [1996 = 100]													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	79.8	82.7	87.3	92.0	96.1	100.0	101.6	108.6	115.3	117.9	123.5	125.0	–
Output per unit of capital services	98.7	98.0	100.6	100.7	100.4	100.0	93.5	92.3	93.2	95.4	98.9	100.2	–
Multifactor productivity	90.8	91.2	93.8	95.9	96.7	100.0	98.7	102.4	105.2	108.0	108.4	110.1	–
Output	80.3	83.1	89.2	93.8	97.4	100.0	94.9	94.3	95.2	96.9	100.4	102.3	–
Inputs:													
Hours of all persons	100.6	100.4	102.2	101.9	101.3	100.0	93.5	86.8	82.6	82.2	81.3	81.8	–
Capital services	81.4	84.8	88.7	93.2	97.0	100.0	101.5	102.1	102.1	101.6	101.5	102.0	–
Energy	113.7	110.4	108.2	105.4	105.5	100.0	90.6	89.3	84.4	84.0	91.6	86.6	–
Nonenergy materials	78.9	86.0	92.9	97.7	102.6	100.0	93.3	88.4	87.7	87.3	92.4	91.5	–
Purchased business services	88.8	88.5	92.1	95.0	100.0	100.0	100.7	98.2	99.1	97.0	104.5	106.6	–
Combined units of all factor inputs	88.5	91.1	95.1	97.8	100.7	100.0	96.2	92.1	90.5	89.7	92.7	92.9	–

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	1962	1972	1982	1992	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	52.9	71.2	80.1	100.0	112.8	116.1	119.1	123.9	128.7	132.4	135.0	136.4	139.0
Compensation per hour	15.1	26.7	63.6	100.0	125.8	134.7	140.3	145.3	151.2	156.9	163.2	169.6	178.1
Real compensation per hour	65.2	83.3	90.6	100.0	108.1	112.0	113.5	115.7	117.7	119.0	119.7	120.5	123.0
Unit labor costs	28.5	37.4	79.4	100.0	111.5	116.0	117.9	117.3	117.5	118.5	120.9	124.4	128.2
Unit nonlabor payments	26.1	35.7	70.1	100.0	109.4	107.2	110.0	114.2	118.3	124.7	130.8	134.6	135.7
Implicit price deflator	27.6	36.8	75.9	100.0	110.7	112.7	114.9	116.1	117.8	120.8	124.5	128.2	131.0
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	55.9	73.1	80.8	100.0	112.5	115.7	118.6	123.5	128.0	131.6	134.1	135.4	137.9
Compensation per hour	15.6	26.9	63.9	100.0	125.2	134.2	139.5	144.6	150.4	155.9	162.1	168.5	176.9
Real compensation per hour	67.3	84.0	91.1	100.0	107.6	111.6	112.8	115.1	117.1	118.2	118.9	119.7	122.2
Unit labor costs	27.8	36.8	79.1	100.0	111.3	116.0	117.7	117.1	117.5	118.5	120.9	124.5	128.3
Unit nonlabor payments	25.8	34.9	69.3	100.0	110.9	108.7	111.6	116.0	119.6	125.5	132.4	136.4	136.5
Implicit price deflator	27.1	36.1	75.5	100.0	111.1	113.3	115.4	116.7	118.3	121.1	125.1	128.9	131.3
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	60.4	74.2	83.1	100.0	117.9	122.5	124.7	129.7	134.6	139.6	141.6	142.6	144.6
Compensation per hour	17.4	28.8	66.5	100.0	124.2	133.0	138.6	143.6	149.5	153.9	159.8	165.4	173.1
Real compensation per hour	75.1	90.0	94.7	100.0	106.7	110.6	112.1	114.3	116.4	116.7	117.2	117.5	119.6
Total unit costs	27.3	37.5	80.4	100.0	104.0	107.4	111.6	110.7	111.0	110.0	112.7	115.4	118.4
Unit labor costs	28.7	38.8	80.0	100.0	105.3	108.6	111.2	110.7	111.0	110.3	112.9	116.0	119.7
Unit nonlabor costs	23.4	33.9	81.3	100.0	100.4	104.2	112.6	110.8	111.1	109.3	112.2	113.8	115.0
Unit profits	54.5	54.1	75.2	100.0	129.1	108.7	82.2	98.0	109.9	144.8	154.4	162.9	153.7
Unit nonlabor payments	31.7	39.3	79.7	100.0	108.0	105.4	104.5	107.4	110.7	118.8	123.5	126.9	125.4
Implicit price deflator	29.7	39.0	79.9	100.0	106.2	107.5	108.9	109.6	110.9	113.1	116.4	119.7	121.6
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	–	–	–	100.0	133.7	139.1	141.2	151.0	160.4	163.9	171.9	173.8	179.7
Compensation per hour	–	–	–	100.0	123.5	134.7	137.8	147.8	158.2	161.5	168.3	173.0	182.3
Real compensation per hour	–	–	–	100.0	106.1	112.0	111.5	117.7	123.2	122.4	123.5	122.8	125.9
Unit labor costs	–	–	–	100.0	92.4	96.9	97.6	97.9	98.7	98.5	97.9	99.5	101.4
Unit nonlabor payments	–	–	–	100.0	102.9	103.5	102.0	100.3	102.9	110.2	121.1	126.2	–
Implicit price deflator	–	–	–	100.0	99.5	101.4	100.6	99.5	101.5	106.4	113.5	117.4	–

Dash indicates data not available.

50. Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries, 1987-2006

[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	106.8	96.0	87.2
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	107.8	100.3
2111	Oil and gas extraction	80.1	75.7	100.0	101.2	107.9	119.4	121.6	123.8	130.1	111.7	107.8	100.3
212	Mining, except oil and gas	69.8	79.3	100.0	104.5	105.8	106.3	109.0	110.9	113.6	115.9	114.0	110.6
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	100.0
2122	Metal ore mining	71.2	79.9	100.0	109.3	112.3	122.0	131.9	138.6	142.8	137.4	130.0	123.4
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	118.2	118.7
	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	114.3	115.4
2212	Natural gas distribution	67.8	71.4	100.0	99.0	102.7	113.2	110.1	115.4	114.1	118.3	122.2	119.0
	Manufacturing												
311	Food	94.1	93.9	100.0	103.9	105.9	107.1	109.5	113.8	116.8	117.3	123.3	121.1
3111	Animal food	83.6	91.5	100.0	109.0	110.9	109.7	131.4	142.7	165.8	149.5	165.5	150.4
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	133.0	130.7
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	130.7	129.2
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	132.0	126.9
3115	Dairy products	82.7	91.1	100.0	100.0	93.6	95.9	97.1	105.0	110.5	107.4	109.6	110.2
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	116.9
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	186.1	203.8
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	110.5
3119	Other food products	97.5	92.5	100.0	107.8	111.4	112.6	106.2	111.9	118.8	119.3	116.2	116.3
312	Beverages and tobacco products	78.1	87.6	100.0	97.6	87.3	88.3	89.5	82.6	90.9	94.7	100.5	94.0
3121	Beverages	77.1	87.6	100.0	99.0	90.7	90.8	92.7	99.4	108.3	114.1	120.3	112.0
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	94.9
313	Textile mills	73.7	77.2	100.0	102.6	106.2	106.7	109.5	125.3	136.1	138.6	152.8	150.5
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	143.5	139.7
3132	Fabric mills	68.0	75.3	100.0	104.2	110.0	110.1	110.3	125.4	137.3	138.6	164.1	170.5
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	139.8	126.2
314	Textile product mills	93.0	90.2	100.0	98.7	102.5	107.1	104.5	107.3	112.7	123.4	128.0	121.1
3141	Textile furnishings mills	91.2	88.0	100.0	99.3	99.1	104.5	103.1	105.5	114.4	122.3	125.7	117.3
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	128.9	126.1
315	Apparel	71.9	73.7	100.0	101.8	111.7	116.8	116.5	102.9	112.4	103.4	110.9	114.0
3151	Apparel knitting mills	76.2	86.2	100.0	96.1	101.4	108.9	105.6	112.0	105.6	96.6	120.0	123.7
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	113.5	117.6
3159	Accessories and other apparel	97.8	101.3	100.0	109.0	99.2	98.3	105.2	76.1	78.7	70.8	74.0	67.3
316	Leather and allied products	71.6	72.7	100.0	106.6	112.7	120.3	122.4	97.7	99.8	109.5	123.6	132.5
3161	Leather and hide tanning and finishing	94.0	90.7	100.0	100.3	98.1	100.1	100.3	81.2	82.2	93.5	118.7	118.1
3162	Footwear	76.7	78.1	100.0	102.1	117.3	122.3	130.7	102.7	104.8	100.7	105.6	115.4
3169	Other leather products	92.3	89.9	100.0	113.3	110.4	122.8	117.6	96.2	100.3	127.7	149.7	174.6
321	Wood products	95.0	97.5	100.0	101.2	102.9	102.7	106.1	113.6	114.7	115.6	123.1	124.9
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	127.3	129.7
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	110.2	117.4
3219	Other wood products	103.0	105.3	100.0	101.0	104.5	103.0	104.7	113.9	113.9	119.6	126.3	125.3
322	Paper and paper products	85.8	87.1	100.0	102.3	104.1	106.3	106.8	114.2	118.9	123.4	124.5	127.3
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	147.7	151.1
3222	Converted paper products	89.0	90.1	100.0	102.5	100.1	101.1	100.5	105.6	109.6	112.9	114.8	116.6
323	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	119.5	121.1
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	119.5	121.1
324	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	122.8
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	122.8
325	Chemicals	85.9	86.9	100.0	99.9	103.5	106.6	105.3	114.2	118.4	125.8	134.1	137.5
3251	Basic chemicals	94.6	93.4	100.0	102.7	115.7	117.5	108.8	123.8	136.0	154.4	165.2	169.3
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	130.5	134.9
3253	Agricultural chemicals	80.4	85.8	100.0	98.8	87.4	92.1	90.0	99.2	108.4	117.4	132.5	130.7
3254	Pharmaceuticals and medicines	87.3	91.3	100.0	93.8	95.7	95.6	99.5	97.4	101.5	104.1	110.0	115.0
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	120.8	115.4
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	153.1	162.9
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	118.1
326	Plastics and rubber products	80.9	84.7	100.0	103.2	107.9	110.2	112.3	120.8	126.0	128.7	132.6	132.8
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	133.8
3262	Rubber products	75.5	83.5	100.0	99.4	100.2	101.7	102.3	107.1	111.0	114.4	118.7	124.9
327	Nonmetallic mineral products	87.6	87.2	100.0	103.7	104.3	102.5	100.0	104.6	111.2	108.7	115.3	114.6
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	114.6	111.9
3272	Glass and glass products	82.4	79.1	100.0	101.3	106.7	108.1	102.9	107.5	115.3	113.8	123.1	132.9
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	106.5	103.1

50. Continued - Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries, 1987-2006

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1990	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
3274	Lime and gypsum products	88.2	85.4	100.0	114.9	104.4	98.5	101.8	99.0	107.1	104.7	119.3	116.5
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	118.9	116.3
331	Primary metals	81.0	84.7	100.0	102.0	102.8	101.3	101.0	115.2	118.2	132.0	135.5	134.3
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	163.1	163.5
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	90.8	86.1
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	154.4	151.7
3314	Other nonferrous metal production	96.8	96.3	100.0	111.3	108.4	102.3	99.5	107.6	120.6	123.1	122.3	115.7
3315	Foundries	81.4	86.5	100.0	101.2	104.5	103.6	107.4	116.7	116.3	123.9	128.6	131.8
332	Fabricated metal products	87.3	87.1	100.0	101.3	103.0	104.8	104.8	110.9	114.4	113.4	116.9	119.7
3321	Forging and stamping	85.4	89.0	100.0	103.5	110.9	121.1	120.7	125.0	133.1	142.0	147.6	152.7
3322	Cutlery and handtools	86.3	85.4	100.0	99.9	108.0	105.9	110.3	113.4	113.2	107.6	114.1	116.6
3323	Architectural and structural metals	88.7	87.9	100.0	100.9	102.0	100.6	101.6	106.0	108.8	105.4	109.2	113.5
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	95.7	96.6
3325	Hardware	88.7	84.8	100.0	100.5	105.2	114.3	113.5	115.5	125.4	126.0	131.8	131.1
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	143.2	140.6
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	116.3	117.1
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	136.5	135.5
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	112.5	117.7
333	Machinery	82.3	87.7	100.0	102.9	104.7	111.5	109.0	116.6	125.2	127.0	134.1	137.4
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	129.4	129.1
3332	Industrial machinery	75.1	81.6	100.0	95.1	105.8	130.0	105.8	117.6	117.0	126.5	122.4	135.3
3333	Commercial and service industry machinery	87.0	95.7	100.0	106.3	110.0	101.3	94.5	97.8	104.7	106.5	115.1	122.3
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	137.1	133.4
3335	Metalworking machinery	85.1	86.5	100.0	99.1	100.3	106.1	103.3	112.7	115.2	117.1	127.3	128.3
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	132.5	128.5
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	138.4	143.8
334	Computer and electronic products	30.1	34.5	100.0	118.4	149.5	181.8	181.4	188.0	217.2	244.3	259.6	282.2
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment	11.9	14.7	100.0	140.4	195.9	235.0	252.2	297.4	373.4	415.1	543.3	715.7
3342	Communications equipment	39.8	48.4	100.0	107.1	135.4	164.1	152.9	128.2	143.1	148.4	143.7	178.2
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	230.2	240.7
3344	Semiconductors and electronic components	19.8	21.9	100.0	125.8	173.9	232.2	230.0	263.1	321.6	360.0	381.6	380.4
3345	Electronic instruments	70.2	78.5	100.0	102.3	106.7	116.7	119.3	118.1	125.3	145.4	146.6	150.6
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	142.1	137.7
335	Electrical equipment and appliances	75.5	76.2	100.0	103.9	106.6	111.5	111.4	113.3	117.2	123.3	130.0	129.4
3351	Electric lighting equipment	91.1	88.2	100.0	104.4	102.7	102.0	106.7	112.4	111.4	122.7	130.3	136.7
3352	Household appliances	73.3	76.5	100.0	105.2	104.0	117.2	124.6	132.3	146.7	159.6	164.5	173.2
3353	Electrical equipment	68.7	73.6	100.0	100.2	98.7	99.4	101.0	101.8	103.4	110.8	118.5	118.1
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	121.6	115.7
336	Transportation equipment	81.6	83.1	100.0	109.7	118.0	109.4	113.6	127.4	137.5	134.9	140.9	142.4
3361	Motor vehicles	75.4	85.6	100.0	113.4	122.6	109.7	110.0	126.0	140.7	142.1	148.4	163.8
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	110.9
3363	Motor vehicle parts	78.7	76.0	100.0	104.9	110.0	112.3	114.8	130.5	137.0	138.0	144.1	143.7
3364	Aerospace products and parts	87.2	89.1	100.0	119.1	120.8	103.4	115.7	118.6	119.0	113.2	125.0	117.9
3365	Railroad rolling stock	55.6	77.6	100.0	103.3	116.5	118.5	126.1	146.1	139.8	131.5	137.3	148.0
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	131.7	127.3
3369	Other transportation equipment	73.7	62.9	100.0	111.5	113.8	132.4	140.2	150.9	163.0	168.3	184.1	197.8
337	Furniture and related products	84.8	85.9	100.0	102.0	101.6	101.4	103.4	112.6	117.0	118.4	125.0	127.8
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	120.8	124.0
3372	Office furniture and fixtures	85.8	82.2	100.0	100.0	98.2	100.2	98.0	115.9	125.2	130.7	134.9	134.4
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	128.3	130.8
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	81.1	87.0	100.0	105.2	107.8	114.7	116.6	124.2	132.7	134.9	144.6	149.8
3391	Medical equipment and supplies	76.3	82.9	100.0	109.0	111.1	115.5	120.7	129.1	138.9	139.5	148.5	152.8
3399	Other miscellaneous manufacturing	85.4	90.5	100.0	102.1	105.0	113.6	111.8	118.0	124.7	128.6	137.8	143.2
	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

50. Continued - Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries, 1987-2006

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1990	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
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
4251	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
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
4461	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
4471	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	112.8	126.9	135.5	142.5
482111	Line-haul railroads	58.9	69.8	100.0	102.1	105.5	114.3	121.9	131.9	142.0	146.4	138.4	142.8
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	113.2	112.3
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	88.6	88.3	87.0
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	111.3
4911	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	111.3
492	Couriers and messengers	148.3	138.5	100.0	112.6	117.6	121.9	123.4	131.1	134.0	126.8	125.1	128.6
493	Warehousing and storage	-	-	100.0	106.4	107.7	109.3	115.3	122.1	124.8	122.5	124.9	122.3
4931	Warehousing and storage	-	-	100.0	106.4	107.7	109.3	115.3	122.1	124.8	122.5	124.9	122.3
49311	General warehousing and storage	-	-	100.0	112.1	112.9	115.8	126.3	136.1	138.9	131.0	132.2	127.9
49312	Refrigerated warehousing and storage	-	-	100.0	97.9	103.4	95.4	85.4	87.2	92.3	99.3	97.5	88.5
	Information												
511	Publishing industries, except internet	64.1	67.1	100.0	116.1	116.3	117.1	116.6	117.2	126.4	130.7	136.5	142.7
5111	Newspaper, book, and directory publishers	105.0	95.5	100.0	103.9	104.1	107.7	105.8	104.7	109.5	106.6	107.6	110.8

50. Continued - Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries, 1987-2006

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1990	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
5112	Software publishers	10.2	28.5	100.0	134.8	129.2	119.2	117.4	122.1	138.1	160.6	173.7	177.0
51213	Motion picture and video exhibition	90.7	109.2	100.0	99.8	101.8	106.5	101.6	99.8	100.4	103.6	102.4	105.7
515	Broadcasting, except internet	99.5	98.2	100.0	100.8	102.9	103.6	99.2	104.0	107.9	112.5	117.7	125.5
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	100.9	109.5
5152	Cable and other subscription programming	105.6	100.3	100.0	136.2	139.1	141.2	128.1	129.8	146.0	158.7	164.6	169.9
5171	Wired telecommunications carriers	56.9	66.0	100.0	107.7	116.7	122.7	116.7	124.1	130.5	131.7	138.2	146.2
5172	Wireless telecommunications carriers	75.6	70.4	100.0	110.5	145.2	152.8	191.9	217.9	242.6	292.2	381.9	435.9
5175	Cable and other program distribution	105.2	100.0	100.0	97.1	95.8	91.6	87.7	95.0	101.3	113.8	110.6	110.6
	Finance and insurance												
52211	Commercial banking	72.8	80.7	100.0	97.0	99.8	102.7	99.6	102.1	103.6	108.4	108.5	114.2
	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	121.1	118.2	110.2	111.8
53212	Truck, trailer, and RV rental and leasing	60.3	68.5	100.0	115.4	120.9	121.7	113.5	114.0	115.8	136.6	145.1	162.2
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	144.2	176.4
	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	99.9	103.6	99.7
54131	Architectural services	90.0	93.8	100.0	111.4	106.8	107.6	111.0	107.6	112.6	118.3	120.8	119.1
54133	Engineering services	90.2	99.4	100.0	98.2	98.0	102.0	100.1	100.5	100.5	107.8	115.4	116.2
54181	Advertising agencies	95.9	107.9	100.0	89.2	97.9	107.5	106.9	113.1	121.1	133.4	131.5	132.8
541921	Photography studios, portrait	98.1	95.9	100.0	124.8	109.8	108.9	102.2	97.6	104.1	93.0	93.5	95.3
	Administrative and waste services												
56131	Employment placement agencies	-	-	100.0	86.8	93.2	89.8	99.6	116.8	115.4	119.8	115.9	122.9
56151	Travel agencies	89.3	94.6	100.0	111.4	115.5	119.4	115.2	127.6	147.2	167.2	182.4	189.9
56172	Janitorial services	75.1	94.3	100.0	95.3	98.6	101.0	102.1	105.6	118.8	116.6	121.5	115.6
	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	137.9	140.1
621511	Medical laboratories	-	-	100.0	117.2	121.4	127.4	127.7	123.1	128.6	130.7	126.0	128.2
621512	Diagnostic imaging centers	-	-	100.0	121.4	129.7	139.9	148.3	163.3	160.0	153.5	154.0	156.3
	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	109.9	97.7
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	110.6
	Accommodation and food services												
7211	Traveler accommodation	85.1	81.9	100.0	100.1	105.6	111.8	107.6	112.1	114.4	120.4	115.0	111.8
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	111.9	112.8
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	129.9	122.3
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	99.7
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	120.5	119.6
81292	Photofinishing	95.8	107.7	100.0	69.3	76.3	73.8	81.2	100.5	100.5	102.0	112.4	114.4

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	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Civilian labor force											
United States	136,297	137,673	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428	153,124
Canada	14,884	15,135	15,403	15,637	15,891	16,366	16,733	16,955	17,108	17,351	17,696
Australia	9,204	9,339	9,414	9,590	9,744	9,893	10,079	10,221	10,506	10,699	10,948
Japan	67,200	67,240	67,090	66,990	66,860	66,240	66,010	65,770	65,850	65,960	66,080
France	25,116	25,434	25,791	26,099	26,393	26,646	26,851	26,937	27,092	27,322	27,509
Germany	39,415	39,752	39,375	39,302	39,459	39,413	39,276	39,711	40,760	41,250	-
Italy	22,753	23,004	23,176	23,361	23,524	23,728	24,020	24,084	24,179	24,395	24,459
Netherlands	7,612	7,744	7,881	8,052	8,199	8,345	8,379	8,439	8,459	8,541	8,686
Sweden	4,414	4,401	4,423	4,482	4,522	4,537	4,557	4,571	4,694	4,748	4,823
United Kingdom	28,401	28,474	28,777	28,952	29,085	29,337	29,559	29,791	30,126	30,586	30,774
Participation rate[1]											
United States	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.0
Canada	65.1	65.4	65.9	66.0	66.1	67.1	67.7	67.7	67.4	67.4	67.7
Australia	64.3	64.3	64.0	64.4	64.4	64.3	64.6	64.6	65.3	65.6	66.0
Japan	63.2	62.8	62.4	62.0	61.6	60.8	60.3	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
France	55.6	56.0	56.3	56.6	56.7	56.8	56.8	56.6	56.5	56.6	56.7
Germany	57.3	57.7	56.9	56.7	56.7	56.4	56.0	56.4	57.6	58.2	-
Italy	47.3	47.7	47.9	48.1	48.3	48.5	49.1	49.1	48.7	48.9	48.6
Netherlands	61.1	61.8	62.5	63.4	64.0	64.7	64.6	64.8	64.7	65.1	65.9
Sweden	63.2	62.8	62.7	63.7	63.6	63.9	63.8	63.6	64.8	65.0	65.3
United Kingdom	62.5	62.5	62.8	62.9	62.7	62.9	63.0	63.0	63.1	63.5	63.4
Employed											
United States	129,558	131,463	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427	146,047
Canada	13,637	13,973	14,331	14,681	14,866	15,223	15,586	15,861	16,080	16,393	16,767
Australia	8,444	8,618	8,762	8,989	9,086	9,264	9,480	9,668	9,975	10,186	10,470
Japan	64,900	64,450	63,920	63,790	63,460	62,650	62,510	62,640	62,910	63,210	63,510
France	22,176	22,597	23,080	23,714	24,167	24,312	24,373	24,354	24,493	24,717	25,135
Germany	35,508	36,059	36,042	36,236	36,350	36,018	35,615	35,604	36,185	36,978	-
Italy	20,169	20,370	20,617	20,973	21,359	21,666	21,972	22,124	22,290	22,721	22,953
Netherlands	7,189	7,408	7,605	7,813	8,014	8,114	8,069	8,052	8,056	8,205	8,408
Sweden	3,969	4,033	4,110	4,222	4,295	4,303	4,293	4,271	4,334	4,416	4,530
United Kingdom	26,413	26,686	27,051	27,368	27,599	27,813	28,075	28,372	28,665	28,917	29,120
Employment-population ratio[2]											
United States	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1	63.0
Canada	59.6	60.4	61.3	62.0	61.9	62.4	63.1	63.3	63.4	63.6	64.2
Australia	59.0	59.3	59.6	60.3	60.0	60.2	60.7	61.1	62.0	62.5	63.1
Japan	61.0	60.2	59.4	59.0	58.4	57.5	57.1	57.1	57.3	57.5	57.6
France	49.1	49.7	50.4	51.4	51.9	51.8	51.5	51.1	51.1	51.2	51.8
Germany	51.6	52.3	52.1	52.2	52.2	51.5	50.8	50.6	51.2	52.2	-
Italy	41.9	42.2	42.6	43.2	43.8	44.3	44.9	45.1	44.9	45.5	45.6
Netherlands	57.7	59.1	60.3	61.5	62.6	62.9	62.2	61.8	61.6	62.5	63.8
Sweden	56.8	57.6	58.3	60.0	60.4	60.6	60.1	59.4	59.9	60.4	61.3
United Kingdom	58.2	58.5	59.1	59.4	59.5	59.6	59.8	60.0	60.1	60.1	60.0
Unemployed											
United States	6,739	6,210	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001	7,078
Canada	1,248	1,162	1,072	956	1,026	1,143	1,147	1,093	1,028	958	929
Australia	759	721	652	602	658	629	599	553	531	512	478
Japan	2,300	2,790	3,170	3,200	3,400	3,590	3,500	3,130	2,940	2,750	2,570
France	2,940	2,837	2,711	2,385	2,226	2,334	2,478	2,583	2,599	2,605	2,374
Germany	3,907	3,693	3,333	3,065	3,110	3,396	3,661	4,107	4,575	4,272	-
Italy	2,584	2,634	2,559	2,388	2,164	2,062	2,048	1,960	1,889	1,673	1,506
Netherlands	423	337	277	239	186	231	310	387	402	336	278
Sweden	445	368	313	260	227	234	264	300	361	332	293
United Kingdom	1,987	1,788	1,726	1,584	1,486	1,524	1,484	1,419	1,462	1,669	1,654
Unemployment rate											
United States	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6
Canada	8.4	7.7	7.0	6.1	6.5	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.5	5.3
Australia	8.3	7.7	6.9	6.3	6.8	6.4	5.9	5.4	5.1	4.8	4.4
Japan	3.4	4.1	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.2	3.9
France	11.7	11.2	10.5	9.1	8.4	8.8	9.2	9.6	9.6	9.5	8.6
Germany	9.9	9.3	8.5	7.8	7.9	8.6	9.3	10.3	11.2	10.4	8.7
Italy	11.4	11.5	11.0	10.2	9.2	8.7	8.5	8.1	7.8	6.9	6.2
Netherlands	5.6	4.4	3.5	3.0	2.3	2.8	3.7	4.6	4.8	3.9	3.2
Sweden	10.1	8.4	7.1	5.8	5.0	5.2	5.8	6.6	7.7	7.0	6.1
United Kingdom	7.0	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.5	5.4

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

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

There are breaks in series for the United States (1998, 1999, 2000, 2003, 2004), Australia (2001), Germany (1999, 2005), the Netherlands (2000), and Sweden (2005). For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the BLS report *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, 10 Countries* (on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/fls/flscomparelf.htm**). Unemployment rates may differ from those in the BLS report *Unemployment rates in 10 countries, civilian labor force basis, approximating U.S. concepts, seasonally adjusted* (on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/fls/flsjec.pdf**), because the former is updated semi-annually, 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	185.3	189.4	193.2
Canada	74.0	94.7	104.5	110.4	111.7	111.2	116.3	121.8	127.0	134.7	131.8	134.1	134.4	136.5	141.7	141.6
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	121.3	124.5	131.2	128.4	133.1	142.2	152.1	162.0	165.1
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	125.5	127.1	125.9	130.5	131.8	136.2	139.5	145.8	150.3	153.6
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	136.8	138.3	145.4
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	146.8	152.3	163.1
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	70.8	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	108.8	111.9	121.6	128.8	133.3	137.7
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	119.2	121.4	123.3	126.6
Sweden	78.3	96.4	107.8	118.9	126.3	130.5	142.4	150.8	164.7	175.9	170.9	189.6	205.0	226.8	241.0	255.2
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	158.2	159.8	164.5
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	154.0	157.5	160.1	158.5
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	114.4	119.4
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	113.2	115.1	115.2	120.1	120.1	119.2	117.6	121.9	121.6	124.9
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	117.5	113.8	120.0
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	105.1	108.9	110.4	116.9
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	77.7	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	126.8	132.4
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	135.2	136.0	137.4	141.3
Sweden	92.4	110.7	102.0	117.8	133.3	137.7	148.4	160.7	175.8	190.2	185.8	197.5	207.1	226.2	236.6	248.8
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	113.2
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	116.7	115.8	114.6	115.4	112.9	112.0
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	82.5	80.0	80.0	77.2	73.3	72.3	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	85.9	82.3	82.5
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	72.5	71.7
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	109.8	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	94.4	94.2	95.1	96.1
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	112.1	111.5	111.6
Sweden	118.0	114.8	94.7	99.1	105.6	105.6	104.3	106.5	106.7	108.1	108.7	104.2	101.1	99.7	98.2	97.5
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	74.7
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	110.9	116.6	119.0	123.0	126.3	130.5	135.8	139.8	146.6	149.4
Australia	–	87.5	105.2	106.1	113.5	121.7	126.0	128.4	132.9	140.2	149.2	156.0	162.7	171.7	182.2	192.7
Japan	58.6	90.6	102.7	104.7	108.3	109.1	112.7	115.5	115.4	114.7	116.2	117.0	114.5	115.5	116.5	114.9
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	138.7	143.5	146.5
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	151.3	161.7	166.7
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	149.8	155.9
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	59.8	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	148.9	157.9	164.3	169.7	177.7	185.8
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	147.1	152.8	157.4
Sweden	37.4	87.9	97.4	99.9	105.3	113.5	119.6	124.2	128.1	133.0	139.4	146.9	153.5	157.6	163.0	169.2
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	172.3	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	87.2	88.9	89.3
Canada	64.1	94.2	96.9	94.3	95.4	97.3	95.4	95.7	93.7	91.3	95.8	97.4	101.0	102.4	103.4	105.5
Australia	–	94.6	100.6	99.2	106.6	108.4	109.2	108.4	111.0	109.4	113.6	113.8	116.1	120.7	126.8	133.7
Japan	92.1	95.9	101.0	101.4	97.6	94.0	93.8	95.2	92.7	87.4	90.5	87.9	80.5	76.0	71.9	69.6
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	91.4	91.6	93.7	92.0	95.9	96.9	97.3	95.1	95.5	95.4
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	110.6	116.9	114.6
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	100.8	98.3	95.6
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	84.5	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	126.7	129.5	132.7	136.8	141.0	135.1	131.7	133.3	134.9
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	119.3	121.2	124.0	124.3
Sweden	47.7	91.2	90.4	84.0	83.4	87.0	84.0	82.3	77.7	75.6	81.6	77.5	74.9	69.5	67.7	66.3
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	118.8	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	87.2	88.9	89.3
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	87.2	95.1	103.2	112.4
Australia	–	100.5	93.0	98.7	107.4	115.4	110.4	92.7	97.5	86.5	79.8	84.1	103.0	120.9	131.5	137.0
Japan	51.5	83.9	115.3	125.8	131.7	109.5	98.3	92.2	103.3	102.8	94.3	89.0	88.0	89.0	82.8	75.8
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	82.1	81.1	79.6	67.7	68.4	73.0	87.8	94.3	94.7	95.5
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	111.5	117.7	116.5
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	100.1	97.8	95.9
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	74.8	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	128.6	130.8
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	83.1	92.8	95.0	96.1
Sweden	65.7	89.7	67.5	63.4	68.0	75.6	64.0	60.3	54.7	48.0	46.0	46.4	54.0	55.1	52.8	52.4
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	122.5	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.

Profiles of Significant Collective Bargaining Disputes in 2007

by Jeffrey L. Schildkraut

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Twenty-one work stoppages that began in 2007 and two major work stoppages that continued from 2006 idled a total of 189,000 workers and resulted in 1.3 million workdays of idleness.[1] This article profiles the issues involved in the three most significant stoppages of 2007 as measured by days of idleness and number of workers involved. The three work stoppages, in total, represent nearly half (47 percent) of the workers idled and 55 percent of the days idle for all major work stoppages involving 1,000 or more workers in 2007.[2]

Alliance Of Motion Picture And Television Producers And The Writers Guild Of America East And West

The work stoppage involving the Alliance of Motion Picture and Television Producers (AMPTP) and the Writers Guild of America East and West was the largest work stoppage in 2007 in terms of days of idleness, with 409,500 days idle during 2007. There were 10,500 workers involved in the stoppage, which lasted more than 3 months.[3]

The major issue between the two sides involved writer compensation and residuals--such as subsequent payments for a show that airs in syndication or is offered in Digital Video Disk (DVD) format--for projects delivered by digital media. Digital media outlets include DVD formatted releases and "new media" releases--those made available on the Internet and mobile devices. The work stoppage ceased production of all scripted television programs, and union members received significant publicity regarding their efforts to receive additional compensation from digital media sales outlets.[4]

The work stoppage ended on February 12, 2008, with 93 percent of union members voting to ratify the 3-year agreement, which ends May 1, 2011.[5] The new agreement provides Writers Guild members a larger share of compensation via digital media sources and union jurisdiction over projects created for these media. Under the agreement, writers will be paid a fixed residual of about $1,300 for network prime-time programs streamed over the Internet. In the third year of their contract, the writers will receive 2 percent of distributor's revenue from online Web streams; this had been a major demand of the Writers Guild. Furthermore, residuals for original material produced for "new media" outlets will be paid at 1.2 percent of gross receipts after an initial exempt viewing period. Writers' minimum compensation levels will also increase at least 3 percent per year over the 3-year contract.[6]

General Motors Corporation And The United Auto Workers

A work stoppage involving the General Motors Corporation and the United Auto Workers was the largest work stoppage in 2007 in terms of the number of workers involved. It was the second largest work stoppage in terms of days of idleness.

On September 24, 2007, a strike began that involved 74,000 United Auto Workers at General Motors nationwide. The workers went on strike over job security concerns and retiree health care costs. The strike was the first nationwide work stoppage for General Motors since 1970. The work stoppage affected 82 domestic General Motors assembly plants for 2 full days.[7]

On September 26, 2007, an agreement was reached on a 4-year contract, and workers returned to work the same day. The union ratified the contract in October with 65-percent approval.[8] Under the new contract, General Motors will establish an independent trust, called a Voluntary Employee Beneficiary Association (VEBA), to pay for retiree health care. General Motors will provide initial funding for the VEBA and make additional payments to maintain solvency, while the United Auto Workers will manage the fund. Employees will be required to make quarterly fund contributions.

General Motors also agreed to a moratorium on outsourcing positions for the duration of the contract and made commitments to building current and future cars and trucks at existing facilities. Under the new contract, wages for new non-assembly-line

employees will start at $14 to $16 per hour, markedly lower than those of assembly line workers, who will start at $28.12 per hour. General Motors agreed to change 3,000 temporary workers to permanent status with full-time wages. The average hourly worker is expected to receive more than $13,000 in additional wages during the contract period.[9]

Navistar International Truck And Engine Corporation And The United Auto Workers

A work stoppage between Navistar International Truck and Engine Corporation and the United Auto Workers was the third largest work stoppage in 2007 in terms of idleness, with 133,200 days idle during 2007. The work stoppage began on October 23, 2007, with the union members citing job security concerns and unfair labor practices for shifting truck production both overseas and to nonunion plants in the United States.[10] The work stoppage involved 3,700 workers in nine production facilities in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Georgia, and Texas.[11]

The work stoppage ended on December 16, 2007, when 71 percent of union members voted to approve a new 3-year labor contract.[12] Under the new contract, which will expire on October 1, 2010, Navistar agreed not to outsource union positions for 3 years except by mutual agreement, but the company will have the flexibility to close one facility in case of changing business conditions. The new contract provided workers a $2,500 lump-sum payment at ratification, a 3-percent lump-sum payment on October 1, 2008, and a 3-percent lump-sum payment on October 1, 2009. Other agreement provisions included pension upgrades, health care protections for active and retired workers, and health and safety improvements to identify and control hazards leading to work-related injuries. The United Auto Workers also agreed to drop all unfair labor practice charges previously filed with the National Labor Relations Board.

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Notes

1 For more information on work stoppages in 2007, see *Major Work Stoppages in 2007*, USDL 08-0202 (U.S. Department of Labor), February 13, 2008; available on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/news.release//pdf/wkstp.pdf.

2 For information about methodology and a glossary of terms, see "Work Stoppages: Description of Terms," on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/wsp/cbaws-m.htm.

3 The estimate of the number of workers includes those involved in or affected by the strike through the bargaining union. The number of work stoppage days idle is based on total Federal workdays lost in calendar year 2007. Days lost during 2008 will be accounted for in the major work stoppages estimates for 2008. Estimates of the number of union workers listed on payrolls at the time of a work stoppage are available for the most recent month in "CES Strike Report," on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/ces/cesstrk.htm.

4 See Michael Cieply, "Both Sides in Writers' Strike See New-Media Future at Stake," *New York Times* (online), December 1, 2007; available on the Internet at http://www.nytimes.com/2007/12/01/business/media/01strike.html.

5 See Michael White and Andy Fixmer, "Hollywood Writers Return to Work After Ending Strike" (Update3), Bloomberg.com, February 13, 2008; available on the Internet at http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=20601103&sid=aKdwR9oC54WM&refer=us.

6 Details of the agreement regarding residuals for original and for re-made materials are included in "Summary of the Tentative 2008 WGA Theatrical and Television Basic Agreement," Writers Guild of America, February 12, 2008; available on the Internet at http://www.wga.org/subpage_member.aspx?id=2772.

7 See Sharon Silke Carty, James L. Healey, and Chris Woodyard, "UAW strike comes as a shock," *USA Today*, September 24, 2007; available on the Internet at http://www.usatoday.com/money/autos/2007-09-24-uaw-gm_N.htm.

8 See Sharon Terlep, "GM union workers ratify pact," *The Detroit News*, October 11, 2007; available on the Internet at http://www.detnews.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20071011/AUTO01/710110344/1361/UPDATE.

9 See Sharon Silke Carty and James L. Healey, "GM-UAW reach tentative deal; strike ends," *USA Today*, September 25, 2007; available on the Internet at http://www.usatoday.com/money/autos/2007-09-25-uaw-wed_N.htm.

10 See "UAW Members at Indy Navistar Plant on Strike," *Indiana News*, October 24, 2007; available on the Internet at http://www.theindychannel.com/news/14408814/detail.html.

11 See "UAW Members Ratify New Three-Year Contract With International Truck and Engine Corporation," *BNET Business Network*, December 16, 2007; available on the Internet at http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_m0EIN/is_2007_Dec_16/ai_n21157337.

12 United Auto Workers, News Release, Monday, December 17, 2007; available on the Internet at http://www.uaw.org/news/newsarticle.cfm?ArtId=460.

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BLS Resumes Estimation of Sample Errors for Benefits Measures

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Standard errors for the estimates in the National Compensation Survey (NCS) benefits publications have not been available to data users since the integration of the NCS sample. To provide a reliability measure for data users, the BLS is resuming production of standard errors for benefits estimates using Fay's method of Balanced Repeated Replication (BRR).

Employee benefits measures are one of the four key products derived from the integrated National Compensation Survey (NCS) sample. These measures cover the incidence and detailed provisions of selected employee benefit plans. Incidence data are presented as the percentage of employees who have access to, or participate in, a broad selection of benefits. Provisions data are available for certain benefits, such as paid vacations and holidays, disability insurance (short-term and long-term), life and health insurance, and retirement plans.[1] This article briefly describes the integrated NCS sample; it also discusses the motivation for estimating sample errors and reviews the methodology used to produce sample errors for the NCS benefits data.

The integrated NCS sample provides data for the Employment Cost Index (ECI), the Employer Costs for Employee Compensation (ECEC) program, the estimates of wages by area and occupation, and the NCS benefits publications. The sample covers civilian workers in private industry establishments and in State and local governments across all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Data are collected from a multistage probability sample consisting of the following three stages: 1) a probability sample of geographic areas, 2) a probability sample of establishments within sampled areas, and 3) a probability sample of occupations within sampled establishments.[2]

Because the benefits measures are derived from a probability sample, they are subject to sampling errors. Sampling errors are the differences between results computed from a sample and those computed from all units within a given population. The statistical value calculated to measure sampling errors is called the *standard error*[3]. Until recently, of the four previously mentioned products that use the NCS integrated sample, the NCS benefits program was the only one for which BLS had not produced standard error estimates. Starting in May 2008, BLS resumed producing standard errors for its benefits publications.

Standard errors for the estimates in the NCS benefits publications have not been available to data users since the integration of the NCS sample. Prior to integration, standard errors for benefit measures were computed from a representative portion of the survey estimates and illustrated as a curve fitted to the standard errors using regression techniques. Chart 1 shows the generalized standard errors for the 1995 estimates of benefits in medium and large private establishments.[4] For example, if a 1995 estimate was 55 percent, chart 1 shows that the standard error for the estimate is 2.2 percent.

With the standard error known, one can then compute a *confidence interval* around an estimate. A confidence interval estimates a range of values that are likely to include the true population value. This likelihood is given as a percentage and generally is referred to as the "confidence level." The NCS, for example, uses a 90-percent confidence level. Using the earlier example, the 90-percent confidence interval for a 55-percent estimate with a standard error of 2.2 percent would range from 51.38 percent to 58.62 percent.[5] This means that if all possible samples were selected to estimate the population value, the interval from each sample would include the true population value approximately 90 percent of the time.

Due to considerable changes in sampling methodology, the prior method and program used to calculate standard errors for benefit products is no longer applicable. Calculating standard errors for BLS benefit measures is difficult due to the multistage design of the sample and the multiple levels of data (establishment, plan type, and occupation). All standard error estimation systems currently used in the NCS use Fay's method of Balanced Repeated Replication (BRR). Fay's method is desirable because of its computational efficiency and ease of application to the complex NCS sample design. In general, the BRR method for standard error calculations is to calculate the estimate of interest from the full sample as well as from a number of

subsamples. The standard error for the full sample is then calculated using the variation among estimates of the subsamples. With many replication methods, a part of the sample is lost due to a weight of zero being applied during the process, which produces a biased, but consistent, estimator. Fay's method of Balanced Repeated Replication makes less extreme modifications to the weights for the constructed replicates.[6]

Using Fay's Method of Balanced Repeated Replication involves four steps. In the first step, the sample is partitioned into *S* variance strata. Benefit products use the same variance strata as other national NCS products. The second step is to divide the sample units in each stratum into two Primary Sample Units (PSUs). The third step is to use the PSUs to construct *R* replicate weights, where the number of replicates is greater than or equal to the number of strata *S* defined earlier. These replicate weights are constructed by choosing either PSU1 or PSU2 and increasing the chosen PSU's weight by a proportion *k*, while decreasing the other PSU's weight by the same proportion. Let $k = 0.5$. Sample observations within the chosen PSU are weighted by 1.5, and units in the other PSU are weighted by 0.5. Finally, the fourth step is to generate a full sample estimate using full sample weights, and to generate replicate estimates using replicate weights. The sum of the squared differences between the estimate from the full sample $\hat{Y}$, and the *R* replicates $\hat{Y}_r$, can then be formulated to calculate the standard error as follows:[7]

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{R(1-k)^2}\sum_{r=1}^{R}(\hat{Y}_r - \hat{Y})^2}$$

For the analysis presented in this article, we applied this method to previously released data from the NCS benefits program and assessed the quality of the results.

The initial investigation focused on percentage estimates published in the March 2006 summary of employee benefits in private industry.[8] Because the size of the standard error depends upon the size of the estimate, nonpercentage estimates will have greater variation. In an attempt to include as many estimates as possible while maintaining consistency, this analysis includes only percentage estimates. Nonetheless, standard errors for nonpercentage estimates are calculated and will be available for this and future employee benefits products. Fortunately, nonpercentage estimates made up a relatively small amount of the total number of estimates in the March 2006 summary. The present analysis utilized 3,657 estimates from the summary. The remaining estimates were either nonpercentage estimates or percentage estimates with a standard error of zero (for example, estimates of 100 percent have a standard error of zero).[9]

Chart 2 illustrates the distribution of the standard errors in the present analysis. The first four columns show that about 80 percent of the estimates have a standard error that is greater than zero and less than 2 percent. For example, the NCS estimate for all workers with access to medical care benefits in the March 2006 summary was 70.56 percent. The calculated standard error for this estimate is 0.75 percent. Thus, the 90-percent confidence interval ranges from 69.33 to 71.79. Furthermore, about 3 percent of the estimates have a standard error that is greater than or equal to 5. These observations provide insight into the quality of the estimates of the NCS benefit products. With such a large percent of total estimates having small standard errors, it is unlikely that there would be a large difference between the estimated values and the actual population being represented.

Further investigation showed that most of the larger standard errors--those greater than or equal to 5--are for estimates with a lower number of contributing observations. The standard errors for estimates of all employees are generally small compared with those for subdomains, especially census divisions. Estimates for census divisions accounted for approximately 90 percent of the estimates with standard errors that were greater than or equal to 5. For example, the standard error on the percent of all employees in the Nation with access to medical care benefits is 0.75 percent, compared with 5.76 percent for employees in the East South Central census division. There was no statistical difference for employees with access to medical benefits among the census divisions.

The quality and utility of an estimate is directly dependent upon the measure of its standard error. Without this measure, there is no way to gauge the validity of any conclusions drawn from the data. This investigation into the standard errors of the

NCS benefit incidence and provisions products appears to support the soundness of the estimates. The National Compensation Survey program intends to apply these standard error calculation methods to future NCS benefit products, beginning with the publication of *National Compensation Survey: Retirement Benefits in State and Local Governments in the United States, 2007*, available on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/sp/ebsm0008.pdf.[10] The standard errors will provide users of BLS benefit measures with a sound measure of reliability to use when they employ the data in their individual practices.

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Notes

1 For more technical information on sampling and estimation for the National Compensation Survey, see "National Compensation Measures," in *BLS Handbook of Methods* (online version); available on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch8.pdf.

2 For further details on the National Compensation Survey sample, see "Sample Allocation and Selection for the National Compensation Survey," on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/ore/pdf/st020150.pdf.

3 See "National Compensation Measures," *BLS Handbook of Methods*.

4 *Employee Benefits in Medium and Large Private Establishments, 1995*, Bulletin 2496 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, April 1998); available on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/sp/ebbl0015.pdf; for information on the reliability of the estimates, see appendix A, pp. 162-64.

5 In other words, for this example, in a normal distribution, the 90-percent confidence interval would be computed as 55 ± (1.645 × 2.2) = 51.38 to 58.62. For a detailed explanation of confidence interval formulas, see Robert V. Hogg and Allen T. Craig, "Confidence Intervals for Means," in *Introduction to Mathematical Statistics* (Prentice Hall, 1995), pp. 268-76.

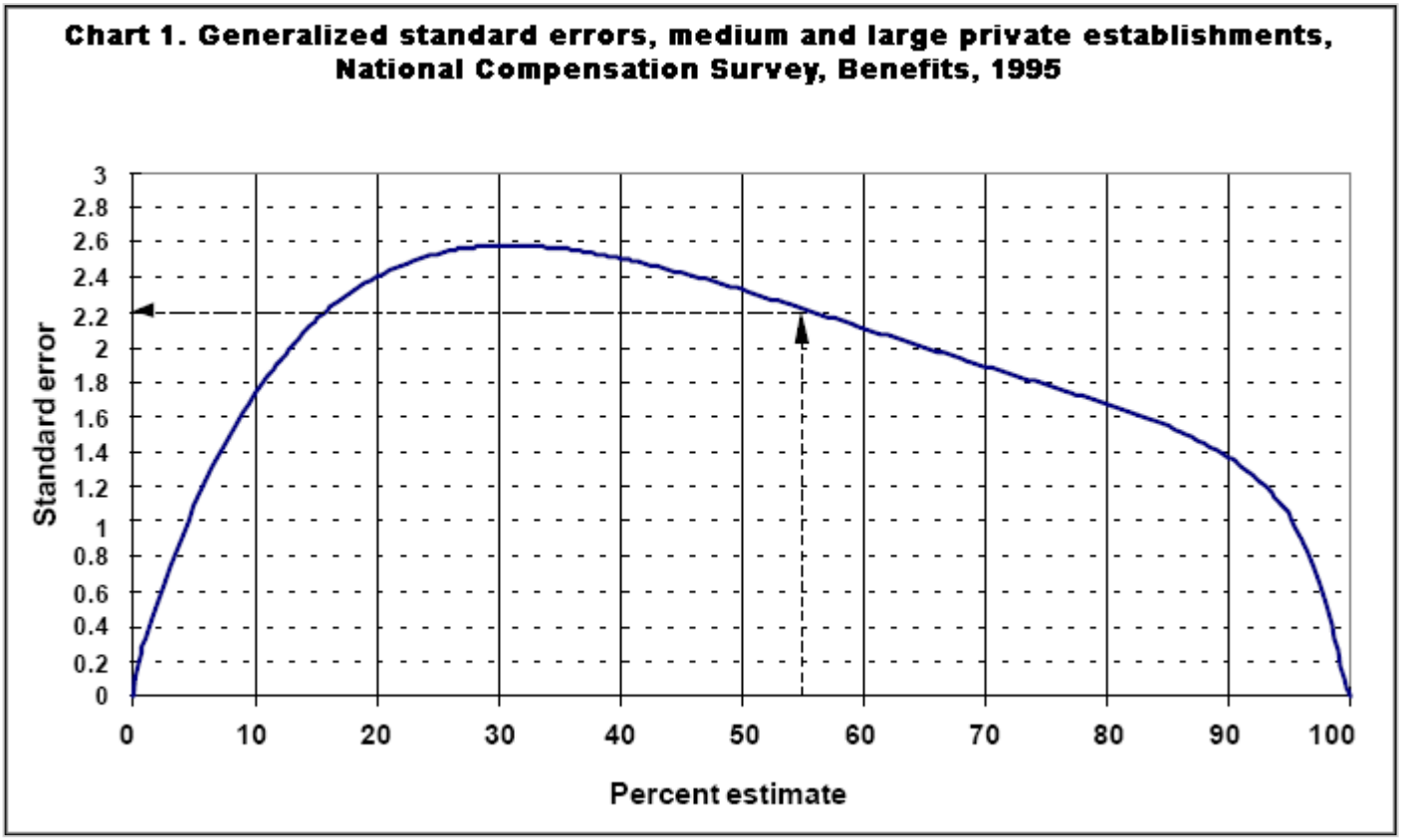
6 For a detailed technical discussion on Fay's method of Balanced Repeated Replication (BRR), see "Estimating Variance in the National Compensation Survey, Using Balanced Repeated Replication," on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/ore/pdf/st010110.pdf; also, "Comparison of Variance Estimation Methods for the National Compensation Survey," on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/ore/pdf/st990290.pdf.

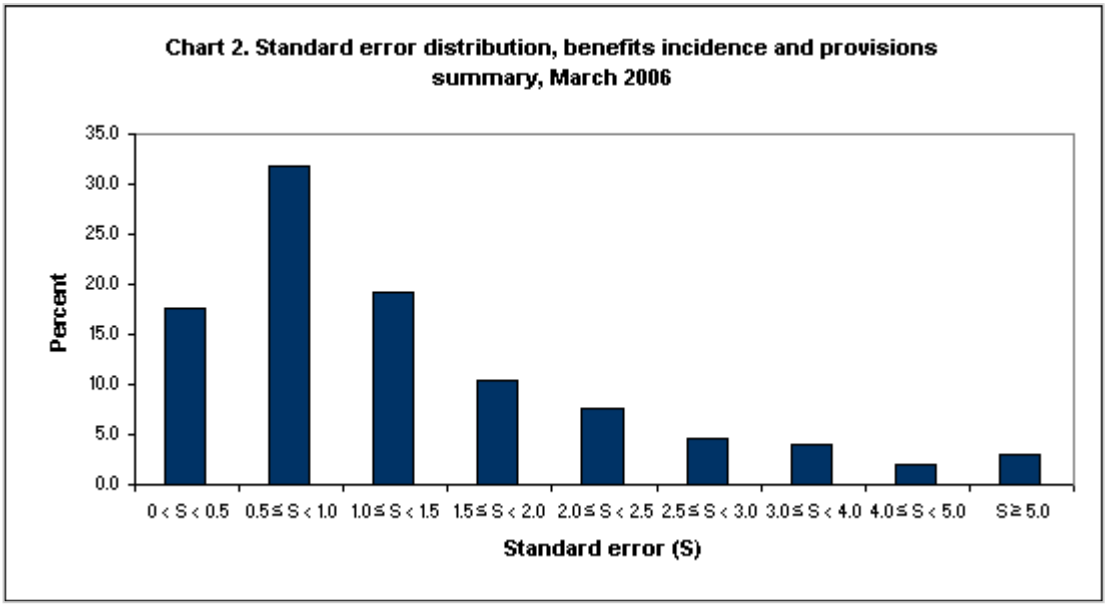
7 *Ibid*.

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

9 Standard errors for the estimates contained in National Compensation Survey: Employee Benefits in Private Industry in the United States, 2006, are available by calling the BLS Office of Compensation and Working Conditions at 202-691-6199 (E-mail: NCSInfo@bls.gov).

10 *National Compensation Survey: Retirement Benefits in State and Local Governments in the United States, 2007*, Summary 08-03 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 2008); available on the Internet at http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/sp/ebsm0008.pdf.





Data for Chart 2. Standard error distributions, benefits incidence and provisions summary, March 2006

Standard error	Percent
0 < S < 0.5	17.5006836204539
0.5 d S < 1.0	31.7746786983867

Standard error	Percent
1.0 d S < 1.5	19.1960623461854
1.5 d S < 2.0	10.4183757178015
2.0 d S < 2.5	7.68389390210555
2.5 d S < 3.0	4.59392945036916
3.0 d S < 4.0	3.99234345091605
4.0 d S < 5.0	1.91413727098715
S e 5.0	2.92589554279464