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The June Review

With Father's Day 2008 occurring this month and Mother's Day just a month earlier, perhaps it is timely that this issue of *Monthly Labor Review* offers two reports related to working parents and decisions they make regarding their use of time.

First, Mary Dorinda Allard and Marianne Janes of the Bureau's American Time Use Survey program provide an analysis displayed through a series of charts of how working parents allocate the investment of their time in pursuits such as work, child-care, and household and leisure activities. Among their findings, the authors show that the chances of married mothers working full time rise steadily with the ages of their children, while the age of their children seems to have little relation to whether or not mothers work part time. Married fathers today overwhelmingly still work full time, whether they have one child or four or more children.

Next, Wen-Jui Han, Christopher J. Ruhm, Jane Waldfogel, and Elizabeth Washbrook assess data on the timing of mothers' employment after childbirth from a new national longitudinal study. While a number of factors seem to influence the speed with which a woman goes to work after having a child, the strongest was whether or not the new mother had been working prior to the birth. They examine differences in the rapidity of mother's labor force reentry via demographic comparisons, family structure, years of schooling, and other variables.

Of perennial interest to working moms and dads, as well as most everyone else, is the subject of health insurance and its costs. Christine Eibner and M. Susan Marquis study data

from two BLS programs, the Employment Cost Index and the Employee Benefits Survey, over the 1996–2005 period. They examine trends in rates for particular types of businesses in offering health insurance to their employees, the change over time in health insurance costs relative to payroll, and how the generosity of benefits has changed for workers enrolled in health insurance plans.

Focus on unemployment

Joblessness nationally has been on a gradual uptrend over the last year or so and registered an unusually large upward spike in May. Concern has been mounting over the state of the economy and specifically the labor market, as workers and businesses face rising prices for fuel, energy and other basic commodities. Two new reports from the Bureau illuminate some aspects of the unemployment situation.

Through a careful examination of experimental data on labor force flows, BLS economist Randy Ilg provides some insights into the question of why unemployment has risen. This report, available at www.bls.gov/opub/ils/pdf/opbils66.pdf, points out that reported monthly changes in employment and unemployment are the net result of millions of movements by individuals to and from jobs or entering and leaving the work force. The upward pressure on the jobless rate resulting from these flows was different in 2007 than thus far in 2008.

For many years, the Bureau has published data series that, in addition to the basic unemployment rate, provide additional perspectives on the extent of labor market hardship. BLS economist Sharon Cohany

rightly notes that no single statistic can reflect all of the circumstances jobseekers face, and she draws attention to the alternative statistics in "The Unemployment Rate and Beyond: Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization" (available at www.bls.gov/opub/ils/pdf/opbils67.pdf). Each of these measures has risen over the last year, from that defined to include the fewest number of potential workers (at 1.8 percent in May 2008) to that with the most (at 9.7 percent).

Coal mining safety

The past 2 years have witnessed several high profile coal mining incidents, including that at the Sago mine in West Virginia. While the rate of work-related fatalities in the industry declined from 2004 to 2005, it increased in 2006. Due to the unusual working conditions in the industry, fatal accidents in coal mining are more likely to involve multiple fatalities than similar incidents in other industries. In addition to workplace fatalities, the coal mining industry also has a higher incidence rate of work-related injuries and illnesses than the private sector as a whole; fortunately, that rate has been declining in recent years.

BLS economists James B. Rice and Jill A. Janocha analyze the most recently available safety and health data for the industry in the June 2008 issue of *Compensation and Working Conditions Online* (available at www.bls.gov/opub/cwc/home.htm). They summarize the types of injuries workers suffer, the number of days away from work for workers due to such injuries, and how these data differ by occupation. They conduct a similar review of the data on fatalities. □

Time use of working parents: a visual essay

Mary Dorinda Allard and Marianne Janes

Working parents have many constraints on their time as they try to balance paid work, childcare, household activities, shopping, and leisure activities. Data from the American Time Use Survey (ATUS) are a rich source of information about how people spend their time doing various activities.¹ This visual essay highlights how working parents spend their time on an average day. Using ATUS data, one can examine what activities parents do and how long they do them.

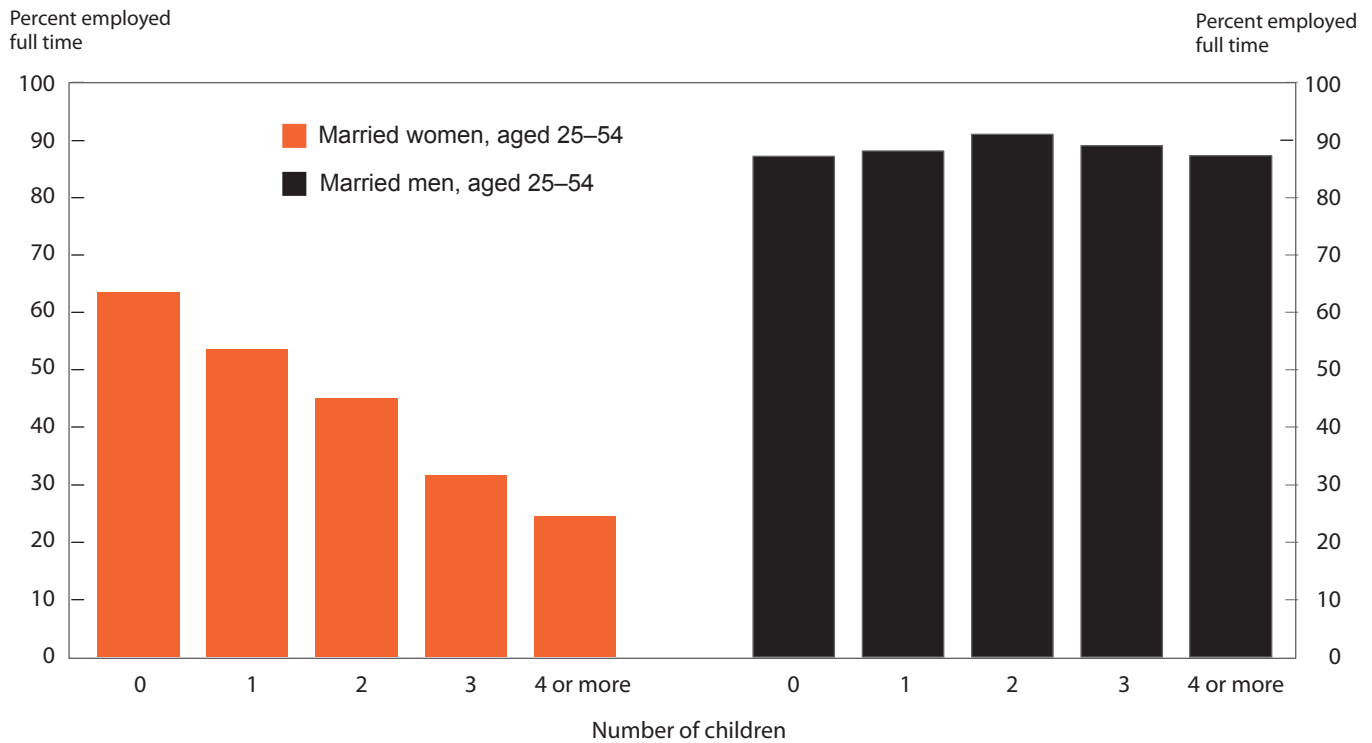
The ATUS enables analysts to measure how Americans spend their time in *primary* activities—their main activities, in other words. This includes the measurement of time all working parents spend providing *primary childcare*, which consists of physical care of children; playing, reading, or talking with children; travel related to childcare; and other childcare activities. For those parents with children

aged 12 or younger, it is also possible to measure the amount of time spent in more passive *secondary childcare*—that is, the amount of time that they have at least one child of that age group in their care while doing activities other than primary childcare. Focusing on both primary and secondary childcare gives a more complete picture of parents' time spent providing childcare.

Unless otherwise specified, all data in this visual essay refer to married parents between the ages of 25 and 54 who were employed full time at the time of the survey; that is, they were usually working 35 or more hours per week. Parents are those who live with at least one biological, step-, or adopted child aged 17 or younger. All data are taken from the 2003–06 ATUS.

This essay was prepared by Mary Dorinda Allard and Marianne Janes, economists in the Division of Labor Force Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics. E-mail: atusinfo@bls.gov.

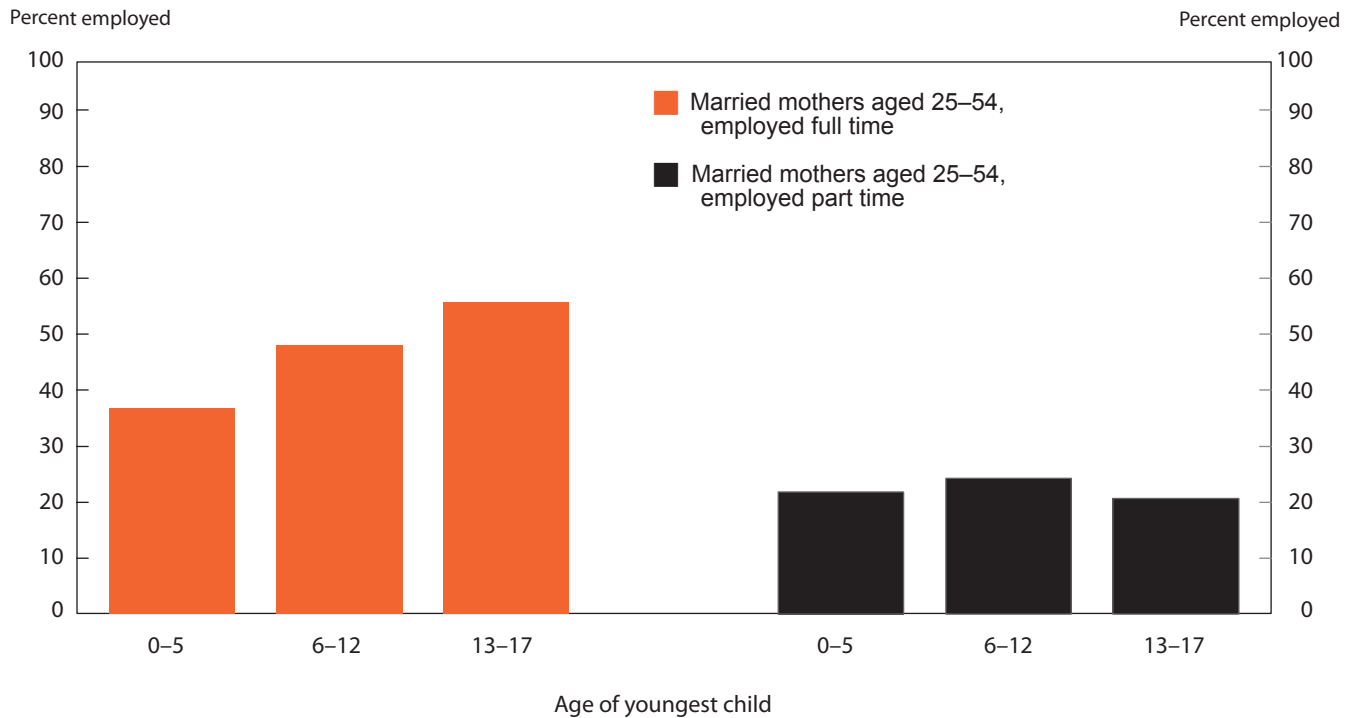
1. Women were less likely to be employed full time than were men, 2003–06



NOTE: Data refer to adults with or without biological, step-, or adopted children aged 17 or younger living in the household.

- Among married women aged 25–54, those with no children were more likely to be employed full time than were those with one child. Sixty-three percent of these women without children were employed full time, whereas 54 percent of those with one child were employed full time.
- Married mothers with one child were more than twice as likely to be employed full time as married mothers with four or more children. Fifty-four percent of married mothers with one child were employed full time, whereas 24 percent of married mothers with four or more children were employed full time.
- About 90 percent of married men aged 25–54 were employed full time, whether or not they had children.

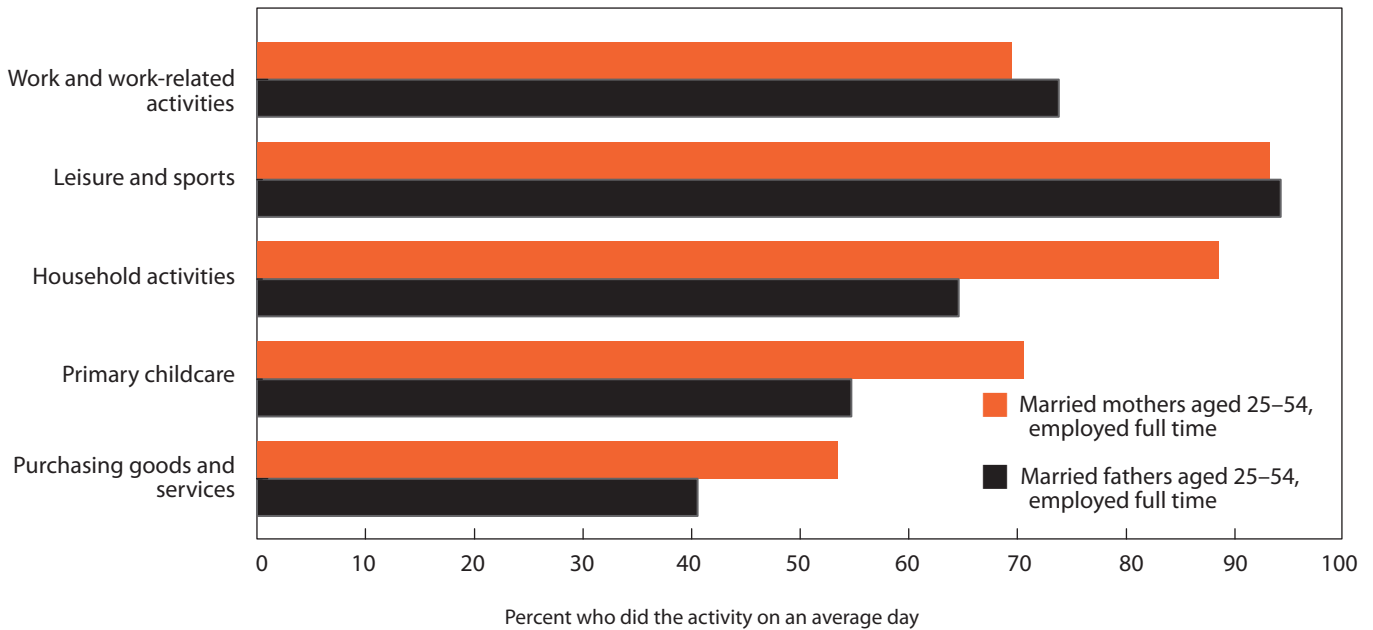
2. Mothers of older children were more likely to be employed full time, 2003–06



NOTE: Data refer to parents with biological, step-, or adopted children aged 17 or younger living in the household.

- Fifty-six percent of married mothers aged 25–54 whose youngest child was at least 13 were employed full time. By contrast, 37 percent of married mothers with children aged 5 or younger were employed full time. About 90 percent of married fathers aged 25–54 were employed full time regardless of the age of their youngest child.
- Among married parents aged 25–54, a little more than 20 percent of mothers and fewer than 5 percent of fathers were employed part time, regardless of the age of their youngest child.

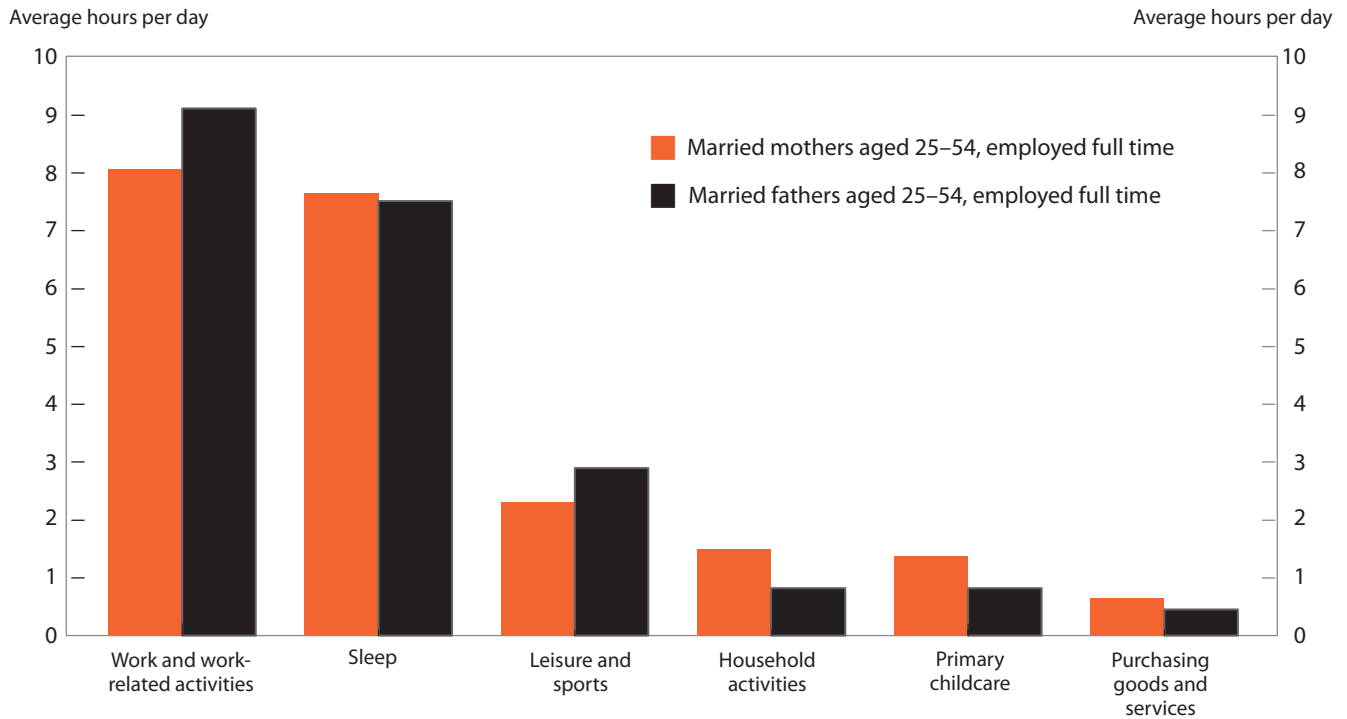
3. Fathers were more likely to do paid work on an average day than were mothers, 2003–06



NOTE: Data are averages of all days of the week. All activity categories include associated travel. Data refer to parents with biological, step-, or adopted children aged 17 or younger living in the household.

- Among married parents aged 25–54 who were employed full time, fathers were more likely to work or do work-related activities than were mothers on an average day (74 percent, compared with 69 percent).
- More than 90 percent of full-time employed married mothers and fathers aged 25–54 engaged in leisure and sports activities on an average day. Leisure and sports activities include socializing, watching television, and exercising.
- Fewer fathers aged 25–54 who were employed full time provided primary childcare—such as physical care of children and talking with children—than did their female counterparts on an average day (55 percent, compared with 71 percent).
- Forty-one percent of married fathers aged 25–54 who were employed full time purchased goods and services, compared with 53 percent of full-time employed married mothers aged 25–54.

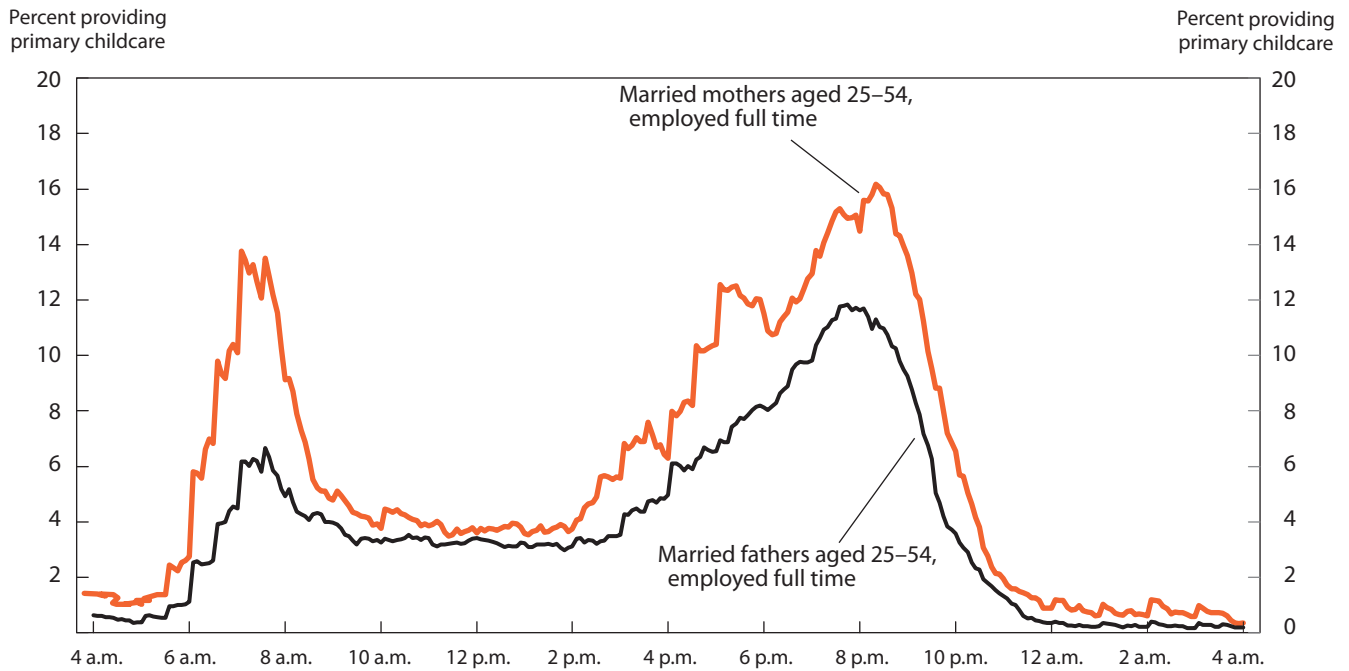
4. On days that they did paid work, fathers worked an hour more than did mothers, 2003–06



NOTE: Data are an average of all days of the week on which people did at least some work. All activity categories except for sleep include associated travel. Data refer to parents with biological, step-, or adopted children aged 17 or younger living in the household.

- On days that they worked, full-time employed married fathers aged 25–54 spent an hour more in work and work-related activities, on average, than did full-time employed married mothers aged 25–54 (9.1 hours, compared with 8.1 hours).
- Married mothers aged 25–54 who were employed full time spent less time in leisure and sports activities than did full-time employed married fathers aged 25–54 on days that they worked (2.3 hours, compared with 2.9 hours).
- Among parents aged 25–54 who were married and employed full time, mothers spent more time on work days doing household activities—such as housework, cooking, or lawn care—than did fathers (1.5 hours, compared with 0.8 hour).
- On days that they worked, married mothers aged 25–54 who were employed full time spent 1.4 hours providing primary childcare, while their male counterparts spent 0.8 hour.

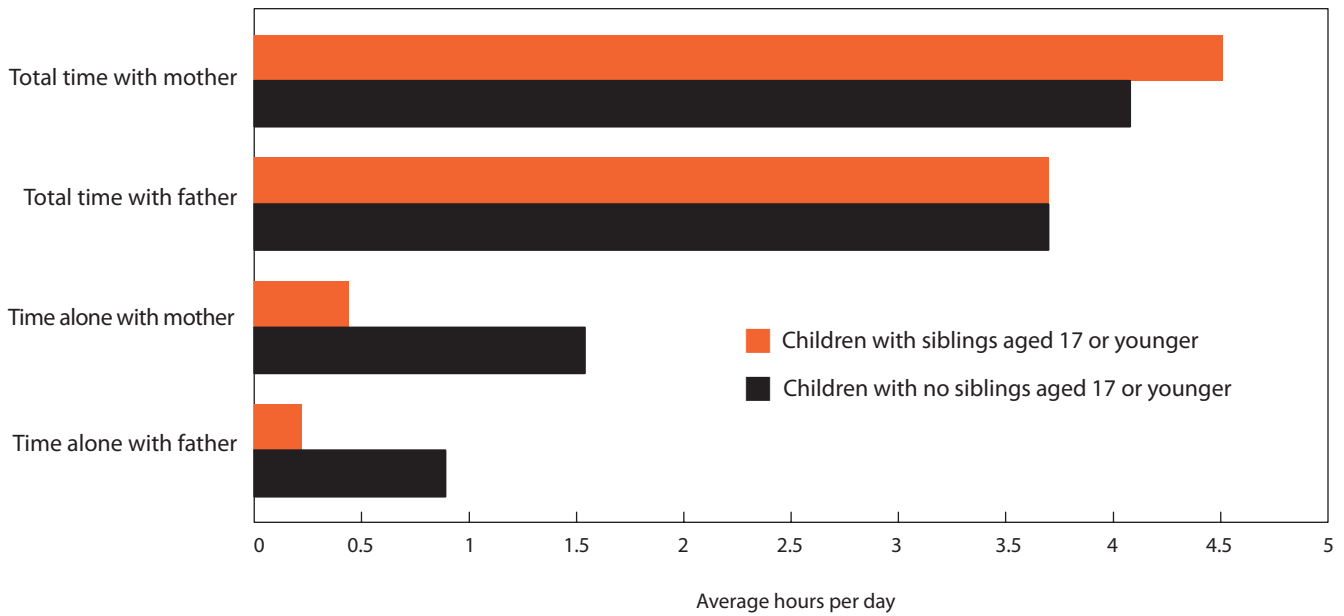
5. More parents provided primary childcare in the mornings and evenings than at other times of the day, 2003–06



NOTE: Data are averages of all days of the week. Data refer to parents with biological, step-, or adopted children aged 17 or younger living in the household.

- On an average day, parents aged 25–54 who were married and employed full time were more likely to provide primary childcare during early morning hours (between 6 a.m. and 8 a.m.) and in the late afternoon and evening hours (between 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.) than at other times of the day.
- The gap between the percentage of married mothers and the percentage of married fathers providing primary childcare was greatest in the morning.

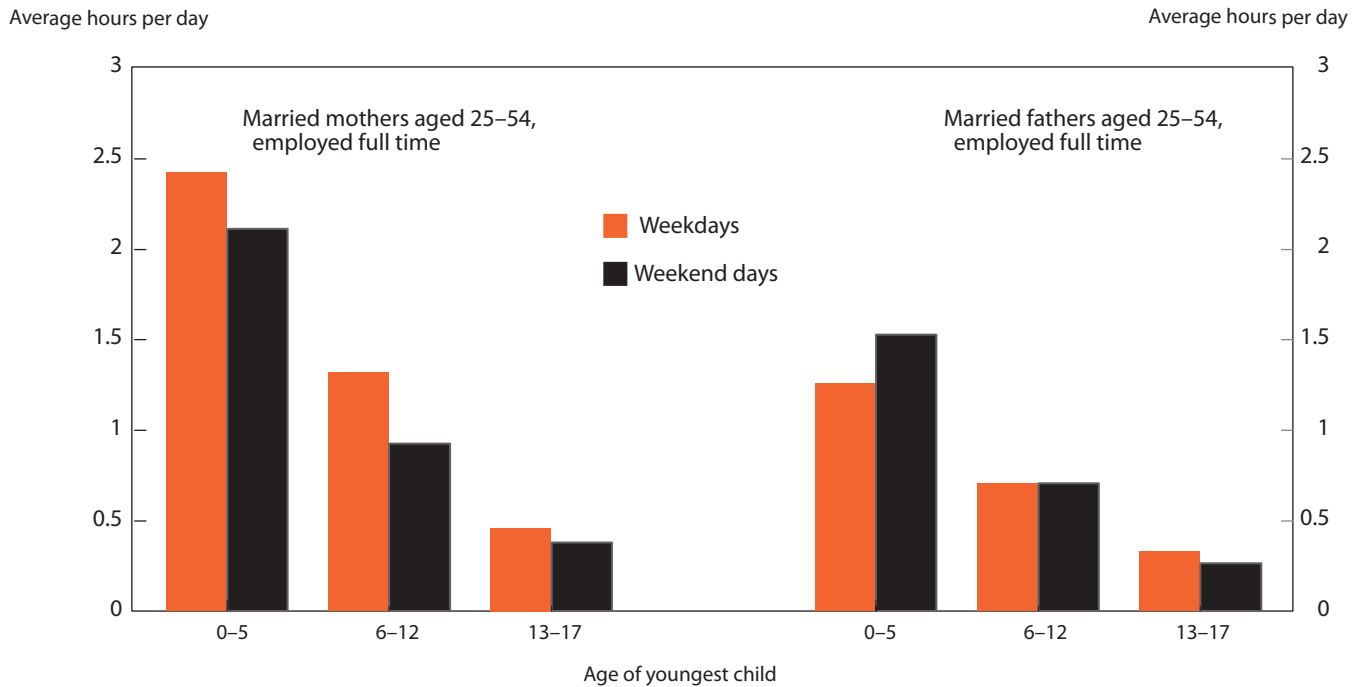
6. Children with siblings aged 17 or younger spent slightly more total time with their mothers than did children with no siblings in that age group, 2003–06



NOTE: Data refer to parents 25–54 who were married and employed full time with at least one household child aged 17 or younger. Siblings are other biological, step-, or adopted children aged 17 or younger living in the household. Data are averages of all days of the week. Estimates do not include times when parents were working or sleeping.

- On an average day, children with siblings aged 17 or younger spent slightly more total time with their mothers than did children without siblings in that age group—4.5 hours, compared with 4.1 hours. Both children with and without siblings aged 17 or younger spent the same amount of total time with their fathers—3.7 hours.
- Children with no siblings aged 17 or younger spent 1.5 hours alone with their mothers and 0.9 hour (54 minutes) alone with their fathers. Children with siblings, by contrast, spent 0.4 hour (24 minutes) alone with their mothers and 0.2 hour (12 minutes) alone with their fathers.

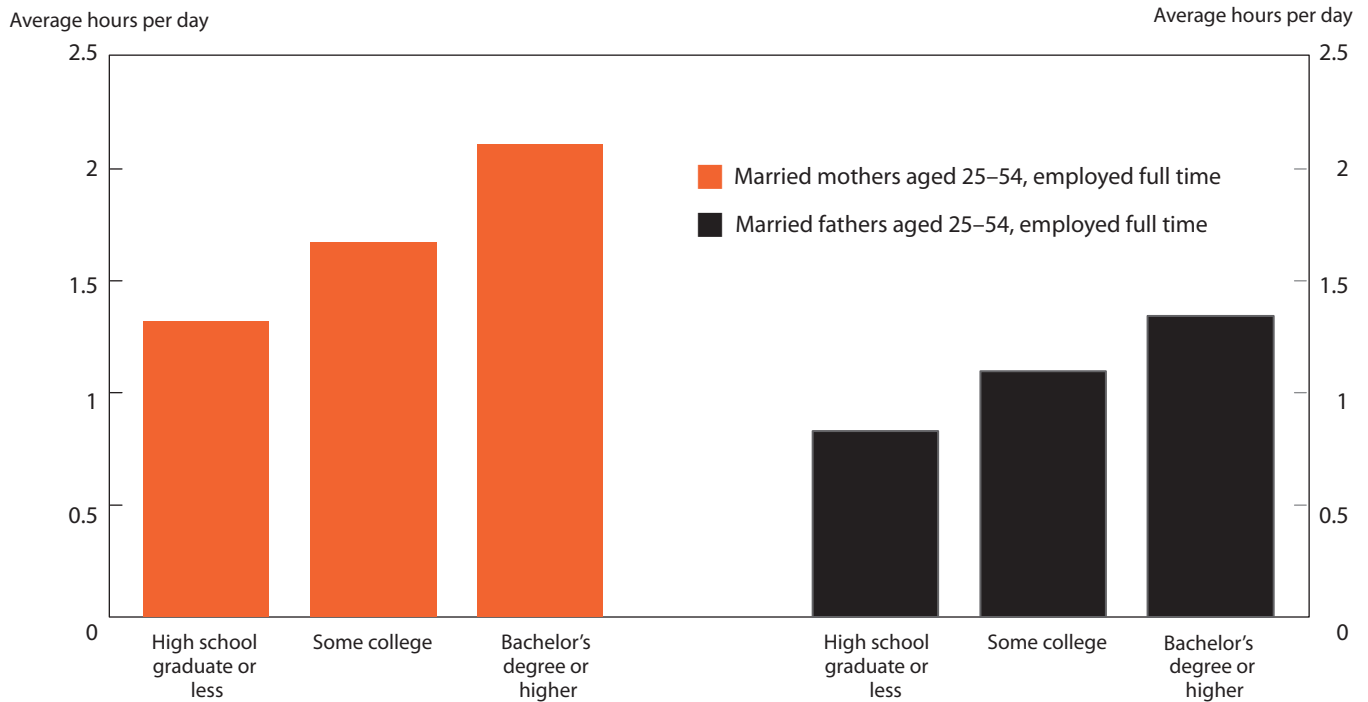
7. Parents spent more time providing primary childcare when their children were young, 2003–06



NOTE: Data refer to parents with biological, step-, or adopted children aged 17 or younger living in the household.

- On both weekdays and weekend days, married parents aged 25–54 who were employed full time and had children aged 5 or younger spent more than triple the amount of time per day providing primary childcare than did their peers whose youngest children were teenagers.
- Fathers with at least one child aged 5 or younger spent slightly less time per day on weekdays than they did on weekend days providing primary childcare—1.3 hours, compared with 1.5 hours. By contrast, mothers spent more time providing primary childcare on weekdays than on weekend days when at least one child was aged 5 or younger. (Both mothers and fathers spent more time providing secondary childcare on weekend days than they did on weekdays. See chart 9.)

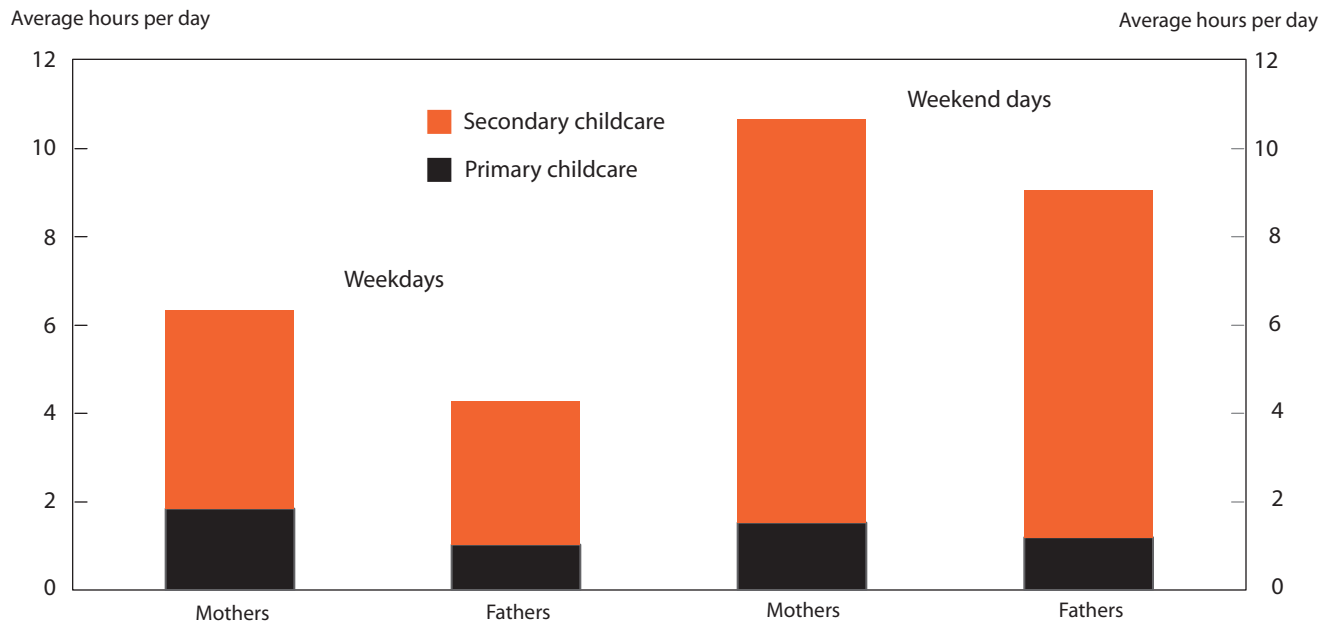
8. The amount of time that parents with children aged 12 or younger spent in primary childcare varied by the parents' educational attainment, 2003–06



NOTE: Data are for parents with biological, step-, or adopted children aged 12 or younger living in the household. Data are averages of all days of the week.

- Among married mothers aged 25–54 who were employed full time and had children aged 12 or younger, those with bachelor's degrees spent more time providing primary childcare than did those with a high school diploma or less (2.1 hours, compared with 1.3 hours).
- Of married full-time employed fathers aged 25–54 who had children aged 12 or younger, those with a bachelor's degree spent half an hour more providing primary childcare than did those with a high school diploma or less (1.3 hours, compared with 0.8 hour).

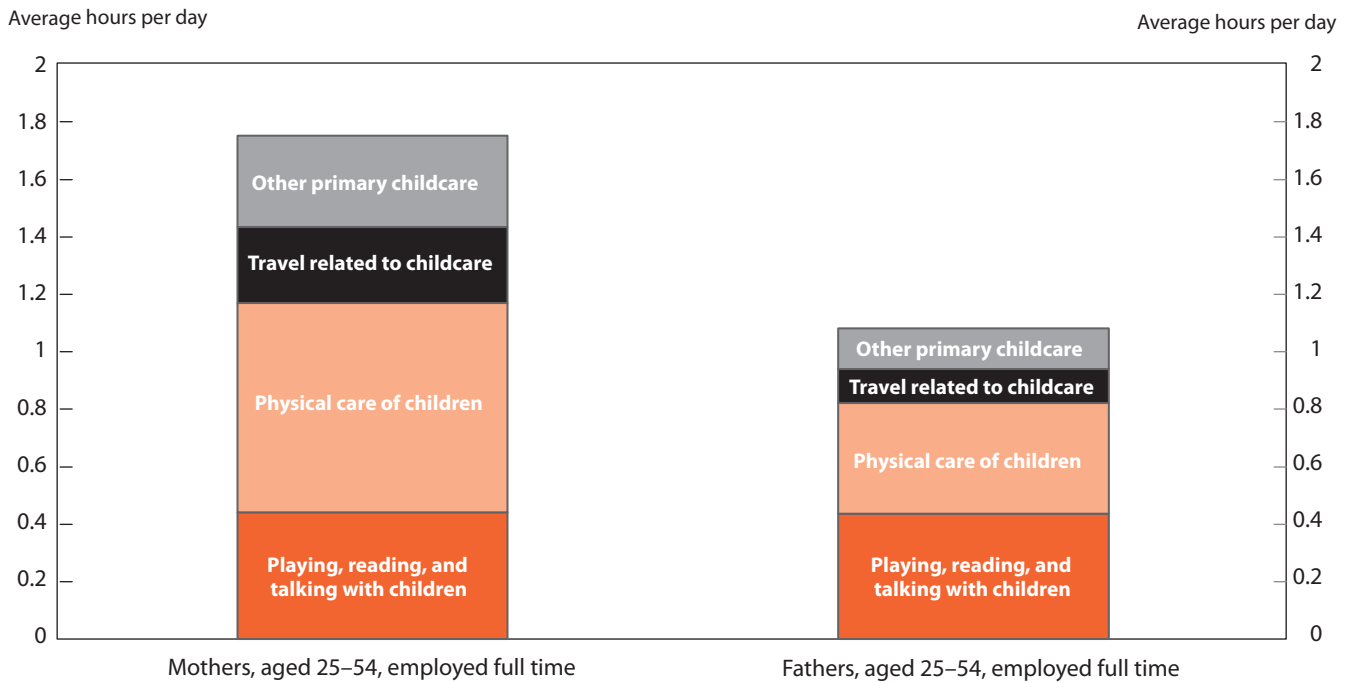
9. Parents with children aged 12 or younger spent more time providing secondary childcare than primary childcare, 2003–06



NOTE: Data refer to parents aged 25–54 who were employed full time, were married, and had biological, step-, or adopted children aged 12 or younger living in the household. Secondary childcare includes a small amount of time caring for other household children aged 12 or younger (such as grandchildren).

- Among people aged 25–54 who were employed full time, married, and had children aged 12 or younger, mothers spent more time than fathers providing primary childcare on both weekdays (1.8 hours, compared with 1.0 hour) and weekend days (1.5 hours, compared with 1.2 hours). Primary childcare is childcare that is done as a main activity, such as physical care of children and reading to or talking with children.
- Married mothers with children aged 12 or younger spent 4.5 hours on weekdays and 9.1 hours on weekend days providing secondary childcare—that is, they had at least one child aged 12 or younger in their care while doing activities other than primary childcare. By contrast, married fathers with children aged 12 or younger spent 3.3 hours on weekdays and 7.9 hours on weekend days providing secondary childcare.
- Both mothers and fathers spent more of their total childcare time providing secondary childcare than they did providing primary childcare, regardless of the day of the week.

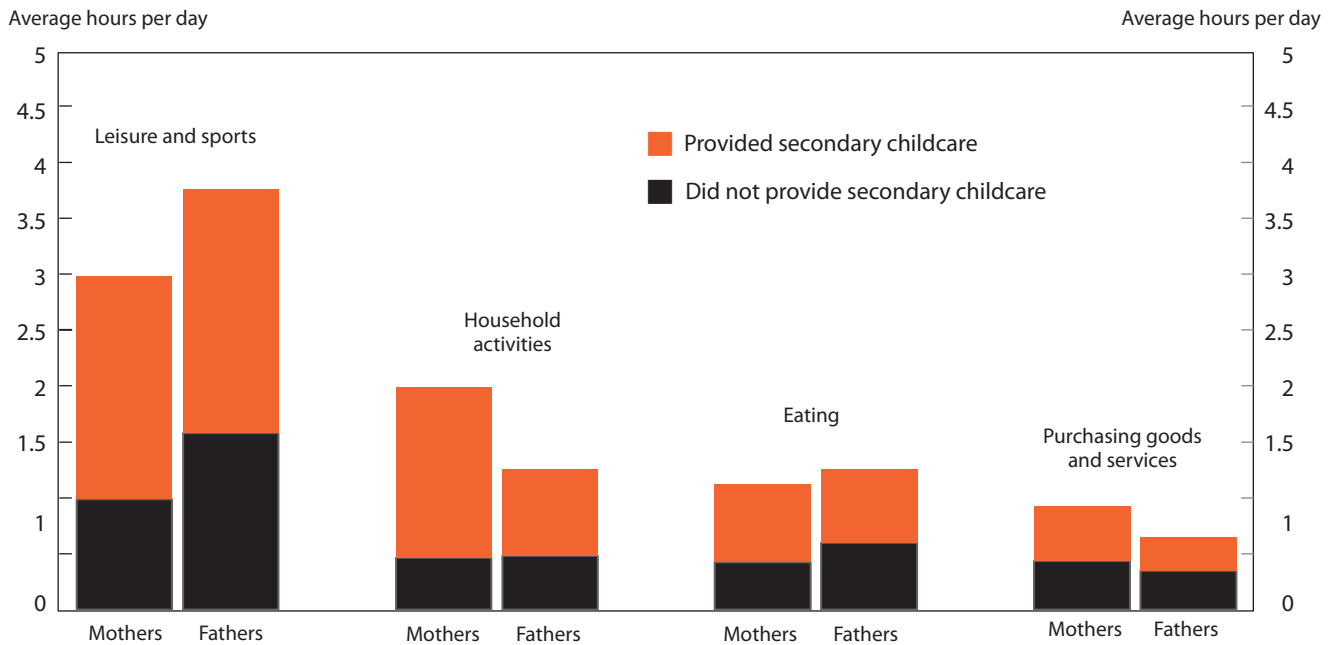
10. Among those with children aged 12 or younger, mothers spent more time providing primary childcare than did fathers, 2003–06



NOTE: Data refer to married parents with biological, step-, or adopted children aged 12 or younger living in the household. Data are averages of all days of the week.

- Among married parents aged 25–54 with full-time jobs who had children aged 12 or younger, mothers spent more time providing primary childcare (1.8 hours) on an average day than did fathers (1.1 hours).
- Married mothers and fathers aged 25–54 with full-time jobs who had children aged 12 or younger spent the same amount of time per day reading, playing, and talking with children (0.4 hour or 24 minutes). The difference in the total amount of time spent in childcare by these mothers and fathers is due to differences in the amount of time spent in physical care of children (such as feeding or bathing children), travel related to childcare, and other childcare.

11. Parents provided secondary childcare during more than half of the time they spent in leisure and sports activities, 2003–06



NOTE: Data refer to married full-time employed mothers and fathers aged 25–54 with biological, step-, or adopted children aged 12 or younger living in the household. Data are averages of all days of the week. All activity categories include associated travel.

- Married fathers with children aged 12 or younger provided secondary childcare for about 58 percent of the total time they spent doing leisure and sports activities (2.2 hours out of 3.8 hours). By contrast, married mothers provided secondary childcare for about 67 percent of the total time they engaged in leisure and sports activities (2.0 hours out of 3.0 hours).
- Of a total of 2.0 hours they spent doing household activities, married mothers spent 76 percent of that time (about 1.5 hours) providing secondary childcare. Married fathers spent 62 percent of their total time spent in household activities providing secondary childcare (0.8 hour out of 1.3 hours).

Notes

¹The American Time Use Survey is sponsored by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. ATUS is the first federally administered survey on time use in the United States. It provides estimates of how, where, and with whom Americans spend their time. More information is available on the Internet at www.bls.gov/tus (visited June 12, 2008).

The timing of mothers' employment after childbirth

According to data from a new nationally representative study of women who gave birth in 2001, the speed of a woman's return to work after the birth of a child was influenced by many factors, including family structure, education, age, birth history, and race/ethnicity, but the strongest factor was whether or not the woman had been working prior to the birth

Wen-Jui Han,
Christopher J. Ruhm,
Jane Waldfogel, and
Elizabeth Washbrook

One of the most striking changes in American society in recent decades has been the dramatic rise in the labor force participation of women with children and, in particular, mothers of infants. In 1968, for instance, just 21 percent of women with a child younger than 1 year old were in the labor force.¹ By 1986, this figure exceeded 50 percent and, although the increase has slowed since that time and appears to have stabilized since 2000, more than half of mothers of infants have participated in the labor force in every year since.² There are important distinctions, however, among labor force participation, employment, and actually being “at work.” Current data indicate that a majority of mothers of infants are both in the labor force and “at work” by the end of the first year postbirth. (See chart 1.)³ Thus, a mother working during the first year of her child's life has become normative in the United States, in sharp contrast to the situation in the 1960s.

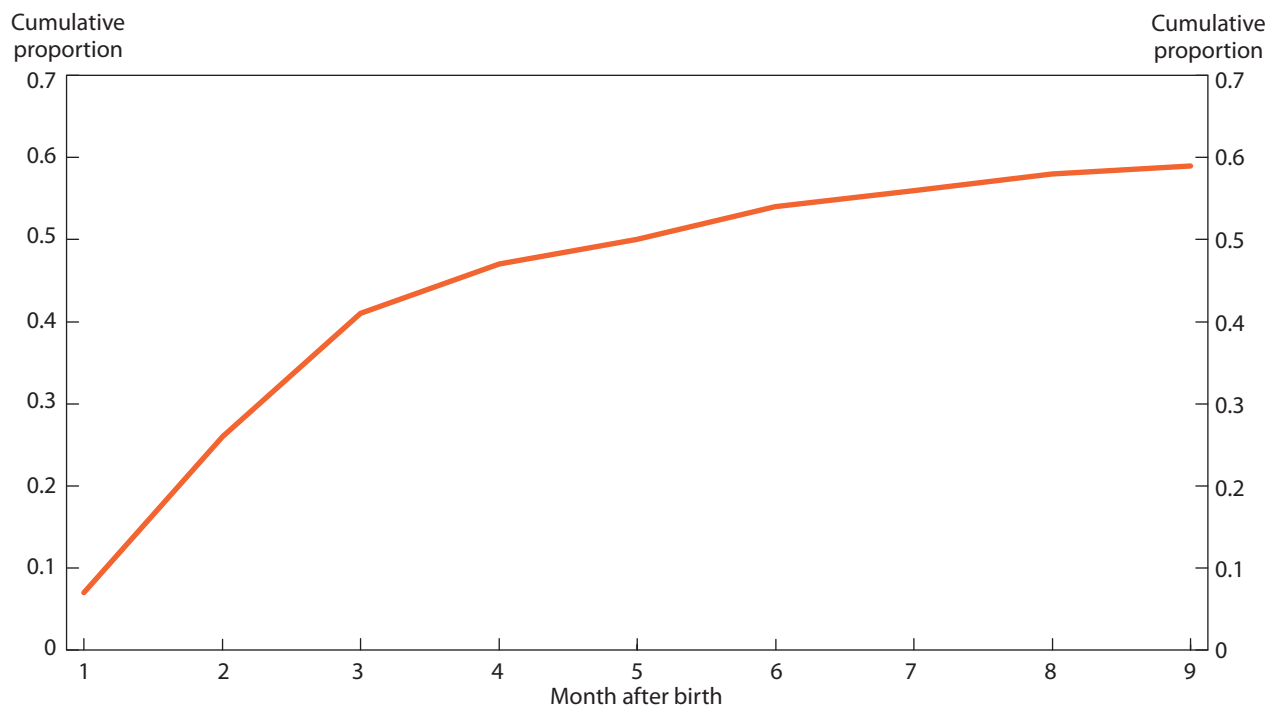
Yet, the statistic that more than half of mothers are at work within the first year after their child's birth masks considerable variation in the timing of postbirth employment. This article focuses on that variation. In particular, the article examines how the timing of mothers' work post-childbirth varies by their race or ethnicity, family structure, education level,

age, and prior birth history. The article also considers how the timing of mothers' work varies depending on whether or not they were employed immediately prior to the birth.

This article addresses these issues using data from a new national birth cohort study—the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study–Birth Cohort (known by the acronym ECLS-B).⁴ The ECLS-B used vital statistics records to select a sample of more than 10,000 children born in 2001. The sample was designed to be representative of all U.S. births in that calendar year; it also included oversamples of Asian and Pacific Islander children, American Indian and Alaska Native children, Chinese children, twins, and low and very low birth weight children.⁵

Baseline parent interviews and child assessments were done when each child was approximately 9 months old (there were also interviews with parents when their child was 24 months old, at pre-school entry, and in kindergarten, but these were not used for the purposes of this analysis). The baseline interview when a child was 9 months old consisted of a computer-assisted personal interview (CAPI) administered to the parent respondent (the biological mother in 99 percent of the cases) as well as direct assessments of the child's development, direct assessments of

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Chart 1. Proportion of mothers at work after giving birth in 2001

SOURCE: Authors' calculations using data from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study–Birth Cohort of 2001, 9-month–Preschool Restricted-Use Data File, U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.

caregiver–child interaction patterns, and a self-administered questionnaire for the resident father or male guardian. For cases in which there was a nonresident father, a questionnaire was also sent to him provided that the mother gave her consent and that the nonresident father was able to be located.⁶

The 9-month personal interview provided rich information on current maternal and paternal employment characteristics, including hours of work, earnings, occupation, and employer benefits (for those employed only).⁷ However, information on employment in the immediate pre- and postbirth periods is more limited. Mothers were asked if they had worked at all in the 12 months prior to the birth and, if so, how many months they had worked and how many hours per week they had been working in that job. With regard to the postbirth period, mothers were asked about the number of weeks of paid and unpaid leave they had taken and about the age of the child, in months, when they first began to work.

This article focuses on the latter of these two sources of postbirth employment information for several reasons. First, the maternity leave data is only relevant for women who were employed at the time of the birth. Yet, of those mothers who had begun work by 9 months (59 percent of all mothers), 11 percent had not worked at all in the year

prior to the birth, and 14 percent had separated from their employer prior to the birth. Second, even among mothers who were employed at the time of the birth, length of maternity leave did not always coincide with length of time away from work because some mothers quit their jobs after taking official leave.⁸ Data on the actual dates on which mothers started work are therefore defined for the entire sample, not just for those who returned to work with their prebirth employer. The aim here is to compare the time spent at home with a newborn for a nationally representative group of mothers, and hence no distinction is made between mothers who were employed but on leave and those who were not employed.

The aim of this article is to describe the variation in the timing of mothers' work postbirth as a function of several key characteristics identified as important by theory and prior research.⁹ Multivariate models have been estimated in order to shed light on which of these characteristics are most influential. Table 1 shows the composition of the sample in terms of these selected demographic characteristics.¹⁰

A number of potentially interesting characteristics were excluded from the analysis. It was not possible to address the role of factors such as employer characteristics, type of occupation, or household income. Prior to the

Table 1. Sample sizes and population proportions of demographic groups

Category	N	Weighted proportion
All.....	10,465	1.00
White non-Hispanic.....	4,800	.57
Black non-Hispanic.....	1,700	.14
Hispanic.....	1,850	.23
Asian.....	1,350	.03
Other.....	750	.03
Married.....	6,750	.65
Cohabiting.....	1,450	.14
Single mother.....	2,200	.20
Other family type.....	100	.01
Less than high school.....	2,750	.27
High school.....	2,250	.22
Some college.....	2,700	.26
Bachelor's degree.....	1,650	.15
More than bachelor's degree.....	1,100	.09
Age less than 20.....	800	.07
Age 20–24.....	2,600	.24
Age 25–29.....	2,500	.26
Age 30–34.....	2,650	.25
Age 35 or older.....	1,950	.17
First-born.....	3,850	.41
Second-born.....	3,600	.34
Third-born or more.....	3,050	.26
Not employed at birth.....	5,250	.49
Employed at birth.....	5,250	.51

NOTE: In accordance with Early Childhood Longitudinal Study–Birth Cohort policy, numbers are rounded to the nearest 50.

SOURCE: Authors' calculations using data from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study–Birth Cohort of 2001, 9-month–Preschool Restricted-Use Data File, U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.

pregnancy, these factors may have exerted a substantial influence on family labor market decisions, but they cannot be observed in the data. Although information of this kind is available at 9 months, these data can not be used in this analysis because employment information is missing for those who had not started work and also because the data reflect outcomes of decisions important for this analysis, rather than influences upon those decisions. For example, because maternal occupation is only defined for those employed at 9 months, it is not possible to compare the employed and unemployed proportions for a given occupation. Furthermore, mothers may change their occupations following a birth—a decision made jointly with when and how much to work.

In addition, the focus has been restricted to maternal characteristics, despite the fact that rich information is available on the current employment and personal characteristics of resident fathers at 9 months. This is because maternal and paternal characteristics are often strongly positively related within families, and so the inclusion of

both in this analysis could confound interpretation. Paternal employment decisions are likely to be made jointly with those of the mother, and so are subject to the problem described earlier of being outcomes rather than influences on the data recorded at 9 months. Moreover, because one-fifth of the children born in this cohort have no resident father, a focus on maternal characteristics alone allows this study to make statements that apply to the entire population, rather than to a subset.

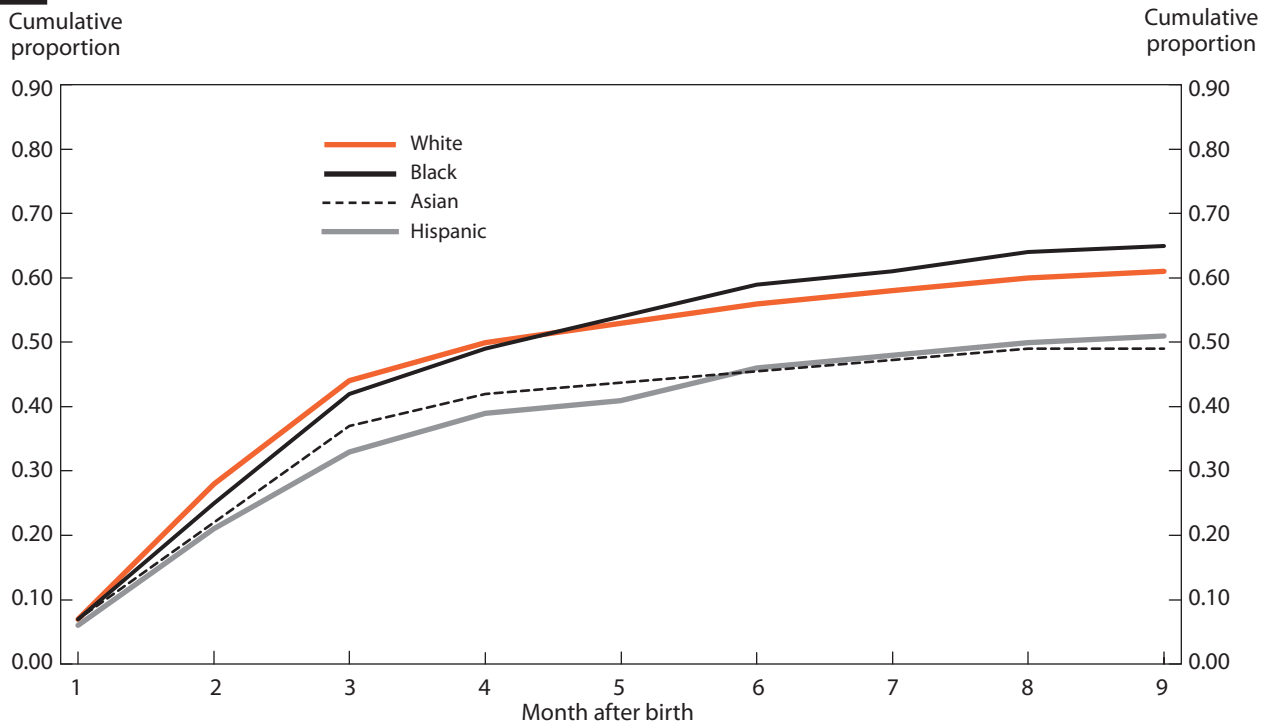
The timing of mothers' work

Chart 1 shows the proportion of mothers at work in 2001 over the first 9 months postbirth. Although relatively few mothers (only 7 percent) were working 1 month after the birth, 26 percent were working after 2 months and 41 percent by 3 months. A decreasing proportion of women started work in subsequent months, but by 9 months post-birth, almost 60 percent of all mothers in the study were working. Results not shown (but available on request) indicate that the majority of these working mothers (37 percent) were employed full time by this date, and a minority (22 percent) were employed part time.

Demographic comparisons. How does the timing of work vary across different groups of mothers? Chart 2 displays the results for subsamples stratified by race and ethnicity. Although the timing of work is similar across groups in the first 2 months, gaps open by the third month and widen thereafter. Black and white mothers have the highest proportion working at 9 months, 65 percent and 61 percent respectively, compared with around 50 percent of Hispanic and Asian women. (Detailed data are provided in appendix table A–1). The high work rates of black and white mothers and low rates for Hispanic and Asian mothers are consistent with racial and ethnic differences in employment for women as a whole.¹¹ Such disparities may reflect cultural norms and attitudes or differences in other characteristics that are correlated with race and ethnicity. The multivariate analysis section of this article will explore the role of the latter.

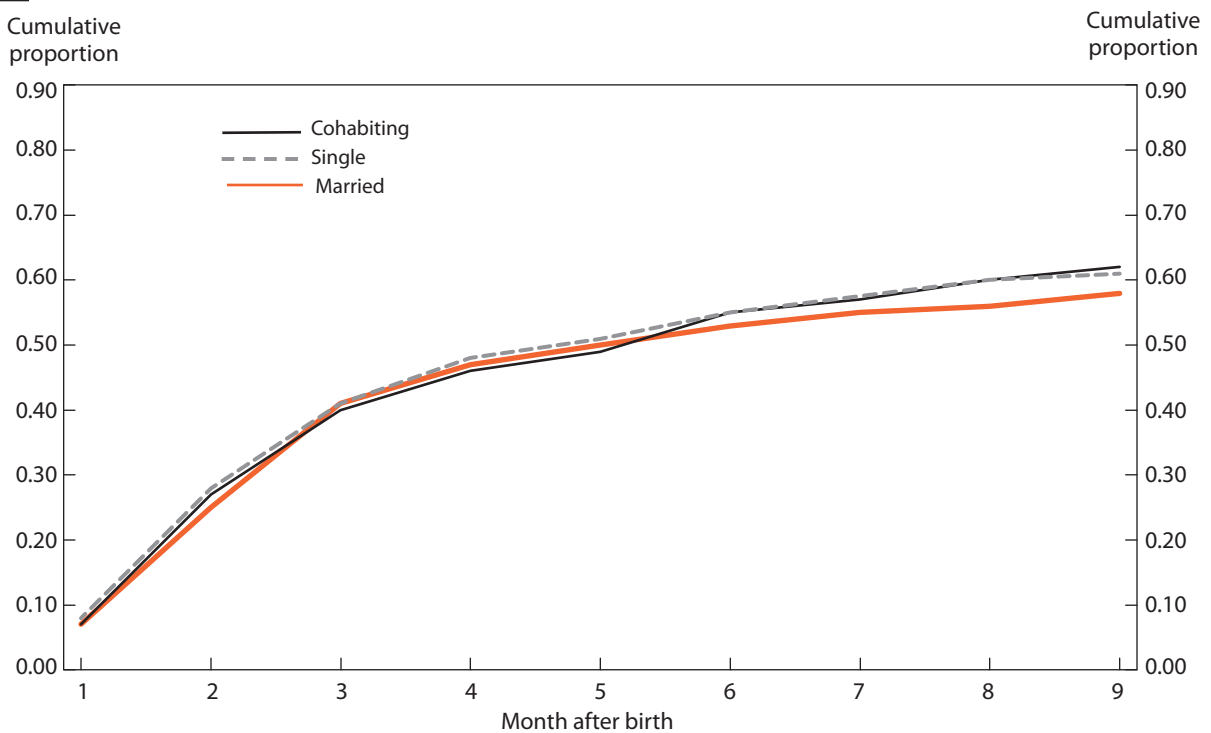
Family structure. Single mothers may feel more financial pressure to work than do their married counterparts, because they cannot rely on a husband's earnings. Women cohabiting with a partner may also have more incentive to work if they are less certain of support from their non-marital partners. Nevertheless, the descriptive analysis, summarized in chart 3, reveals few differences until the later months. At that point, a slight gap opens up, with

Chart 2. Proportion of mothers at work after giving birth in 2001, by race/ethnicity



SOURCE: Authors' calculations using data from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study–Birth Cohort of 2001, 9-month–Preschool Restricted-Use Data File, U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.

Chart 3. Proportion of mothers at work after giving birth in 2001, by family type



SOURCE: Authors' calculations using data from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study–Birth Cohort of 2001, 9-month–Preschool Restricted-Use Data File, U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.

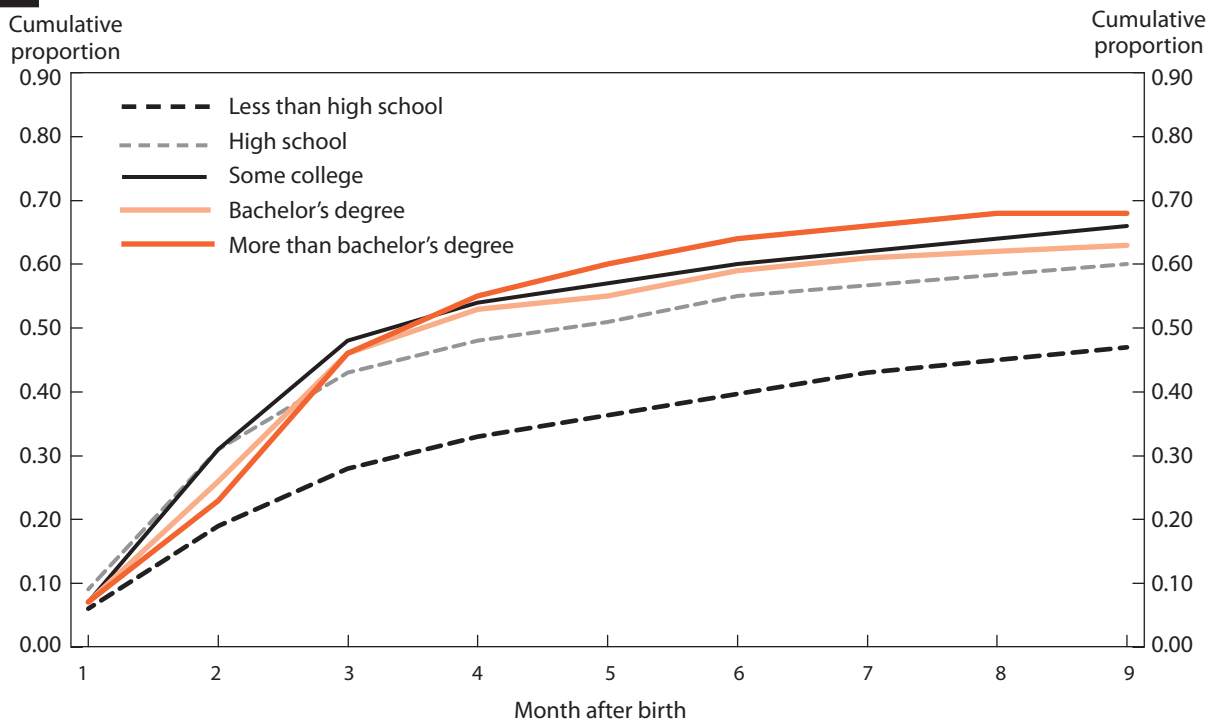
cohabiting and single mothers somewhat more likely to be working than married mothers by 9 months postbirth. (See appendix table A-2 for details.) The lower proportion of married mothers at work probably reflects their higher family incomes.¹²

Years of schooling. Education matters too. On the one hand, highly educated women are likely to have invested more in preparation for careers and earn a higher reward in the labor market, so one might expect them to have higher rates of postbirth work. On the other hand, these mothers are also most likely to be eligible for maternity leave, which may delay their return to work.¹³ Chart 4 indicates that postbirth work rates do generally increase with education, with sharply lower rates observed for the least educated (mothers who have not completed high school). By 9 months postbirth, 68 percent of mothers with more than a bachelor's degree were working, compared with 60 percent of mothers with a high school degree and 47 percent of mothers with less than a high school diploma. (See detailed data in appendix table A-3.) However, in the first 2 months postbirth, mothers with more than a bachelor's degree were less likely than those with only a high school degree to be at work, probably reflecting differences in access to or use of maternity leave.

Age. The expected association between mothers' age, the fourth characteristic examined, and work timing is not clear. Older mothers may have more financial resources and thus be able to stay out of the labor force for a longer period of time, and they are also more likely to have access to maternity leave.¹⁴ However, older mothers also tend to be more educated than younger mothers and therefore have an incentive to return to work more quickly, as just discussed. Chart 5 suggests few differences in the timing of work by maternal age, except that mothers aged 19 or younger take longer to go back to work. (Appendix table A-4 provides details.)

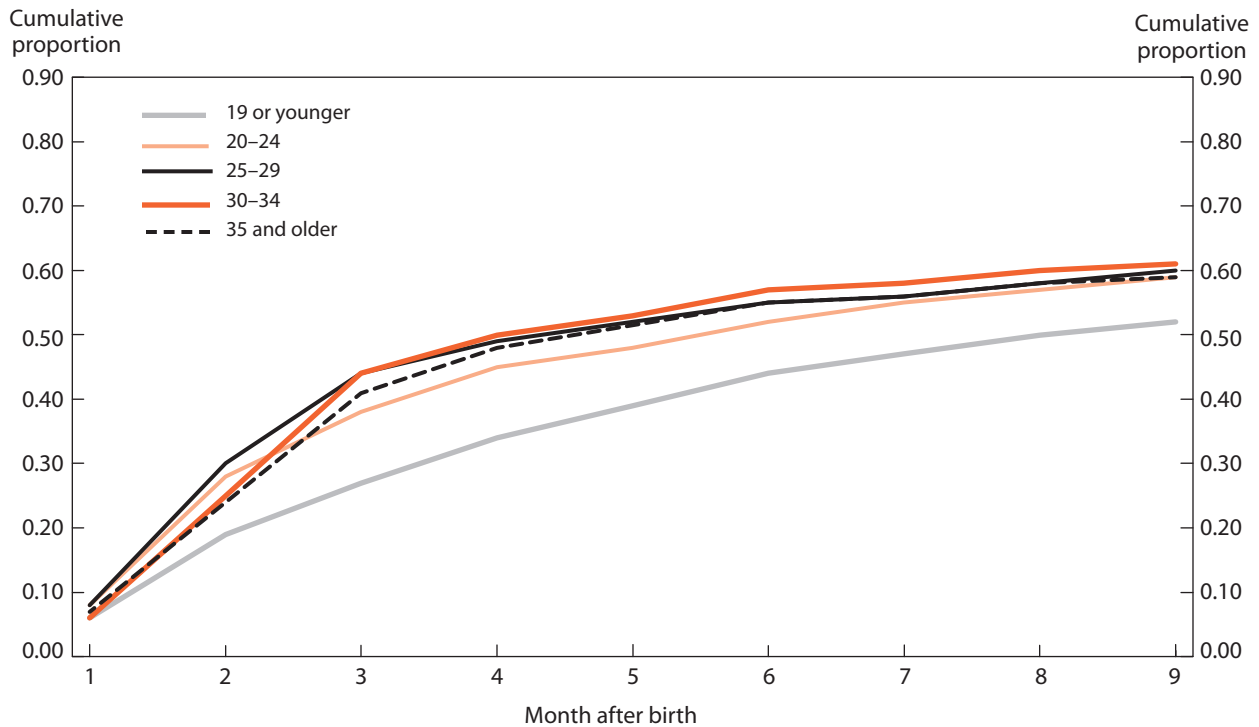
Childbirth order. The birth order of the child in question may also have a bearing on a particular mother's decision to stay at home or go back to work. In particular, women with three or more children may be especially likely to stay at home. The data in chart 6 confirm this. Rates of work following first and second births were notably higher than rates after third and later births. By 9 months postbirth, 64 percent of mothers with a first-born child and 60 percent of mothers with a second-born child were working, whereas 50 percent of women with a third-born child were working. (Details are in appendix table A-5.)

Chart 4. Proportion of mothers at work after giving birth in 2001, by maternal education



SOURCE: Authors' calculations using data from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study–Birth Cohort of 2001, 9-month–Preschool Restricted-Use Data File, U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.

Chart 5. Proportion of mothers at work after giving birth in 2001, by mothers' age at birth of child



SOURCE: Authors' calculations using data from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study–Birth Cohort of 2001, 9-month–Preschool Restricted-Use Data File, U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.

Prebirth employment. Many of the aforementioned factors are likely to affect women's employment before as well as after the birth. Prior research consistently has found that prebirth employment is the single strongest predictor of postbirth employment.¹⁵ This is true in the ECLS-B data as well. As shown in chart 7, two-thirds of women who were employed prebirth were back at work by 3 months, and nearly all (87 percent) were back at work by 9 months. In contrast, only 19 percent of women who were not employed at the time of the birth were working by 3 months and 41 percent, by 9 months.

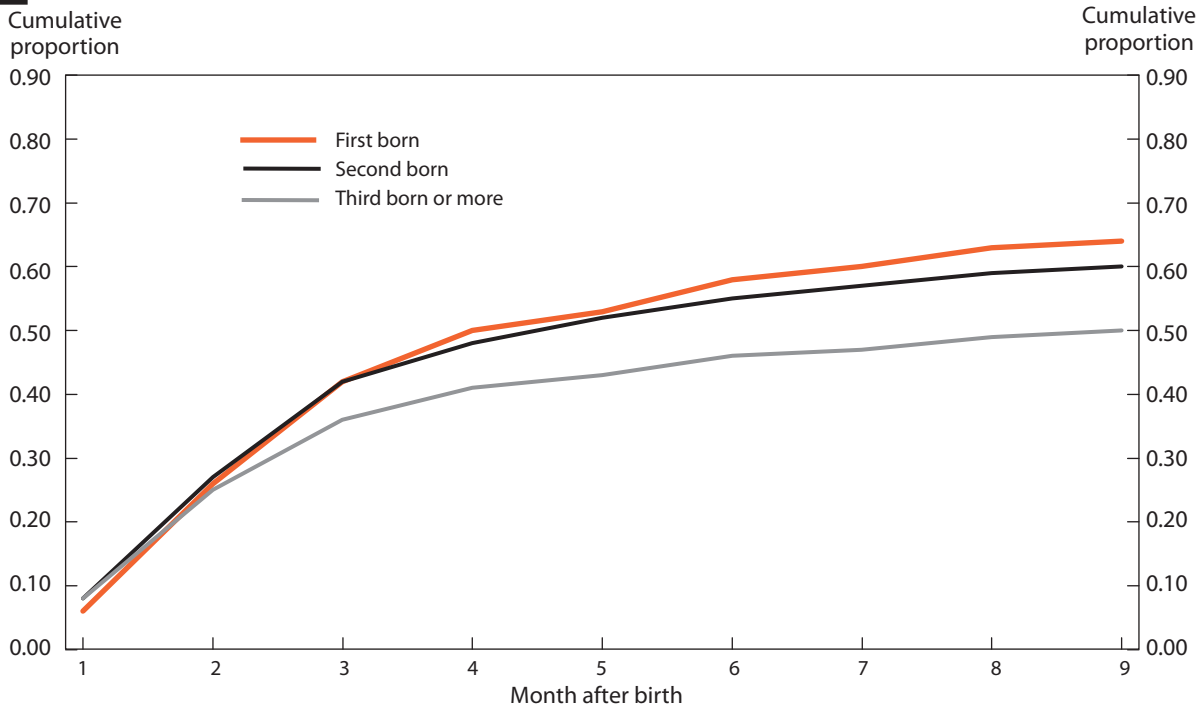
The strong link between employment before and after giving birth raises the question of the extent to which the differences summarized in charts 1-6 may be due to differences in employment rates prebirth. Specifically, do the groups less likely to be at work postbirth also have low probabilities of prebirth employment? As shown in chart 8, for the most part, the answer is yes. For instance, Hispanic, Asian, cohabiting, and single mothers all have relatively low rates of prebirth employment, and there are also sharp differences by maternal education and age. Differences in prebirth employment by number of children are also evident, but these are fairly small.

Multivariate analysis

To shed light on how various factors are related to the timing of mothers' work post-birth, two multivariate regression models were estimated, controlling for all of the factors—race and ethnicity, family structure, education, age, birth history, and prebirth employment status. The dependent variable in the first model indicated whether the mother was working by 2 months post-birth, and the dependent variable in the second model whether she was working by 9 months after the birth. Both models were estimated using probit regressions, because the outcome variable—whether a woman was working by a given time point—is dichotomous (taking the value of one for women who were working and zero for those who were not). From the probit estimates, marginal effects of changes in particular variables were calculated. Specifically, the percentage point change in work associated with being in one category rather than another was computed. The probit standard errors were used to determine whether the estimates were statistically significant.

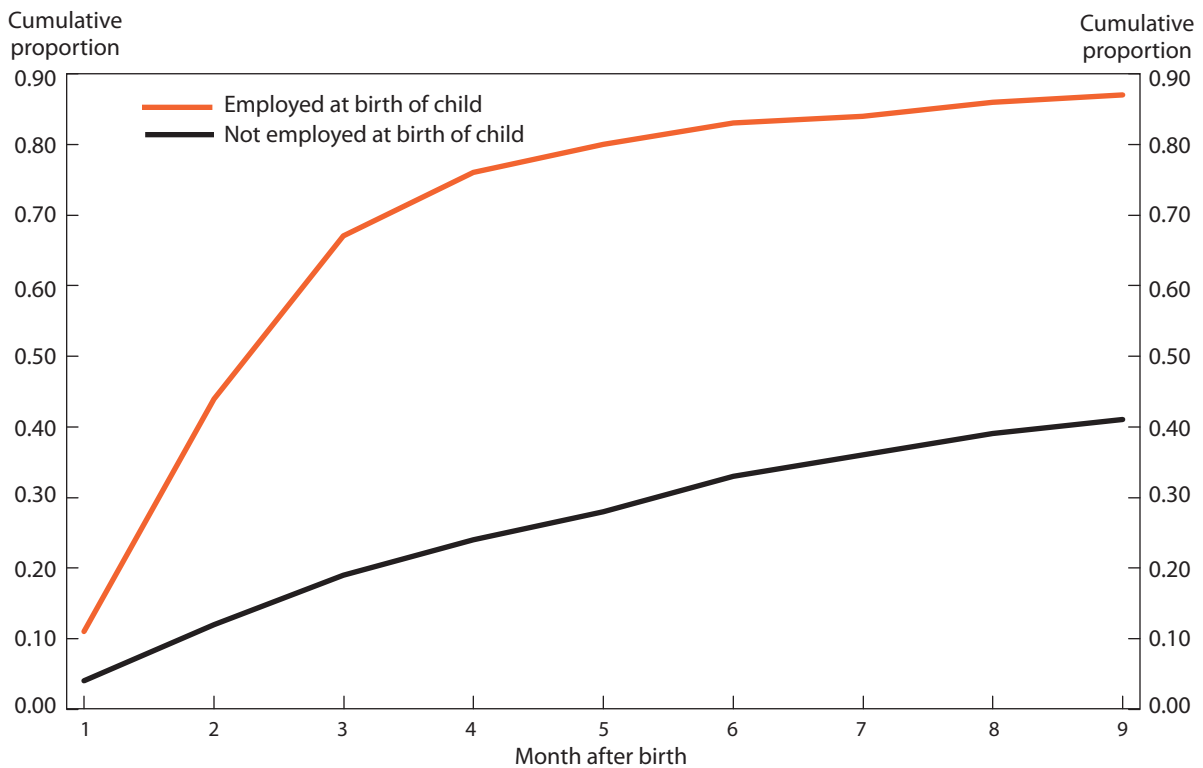
Table 2 summarizes results of the multivariate estimates. Results in column 1 are for the outcome variable

Chart 6. Proportion of mothers at work after giving birth in 2001, by child birth order



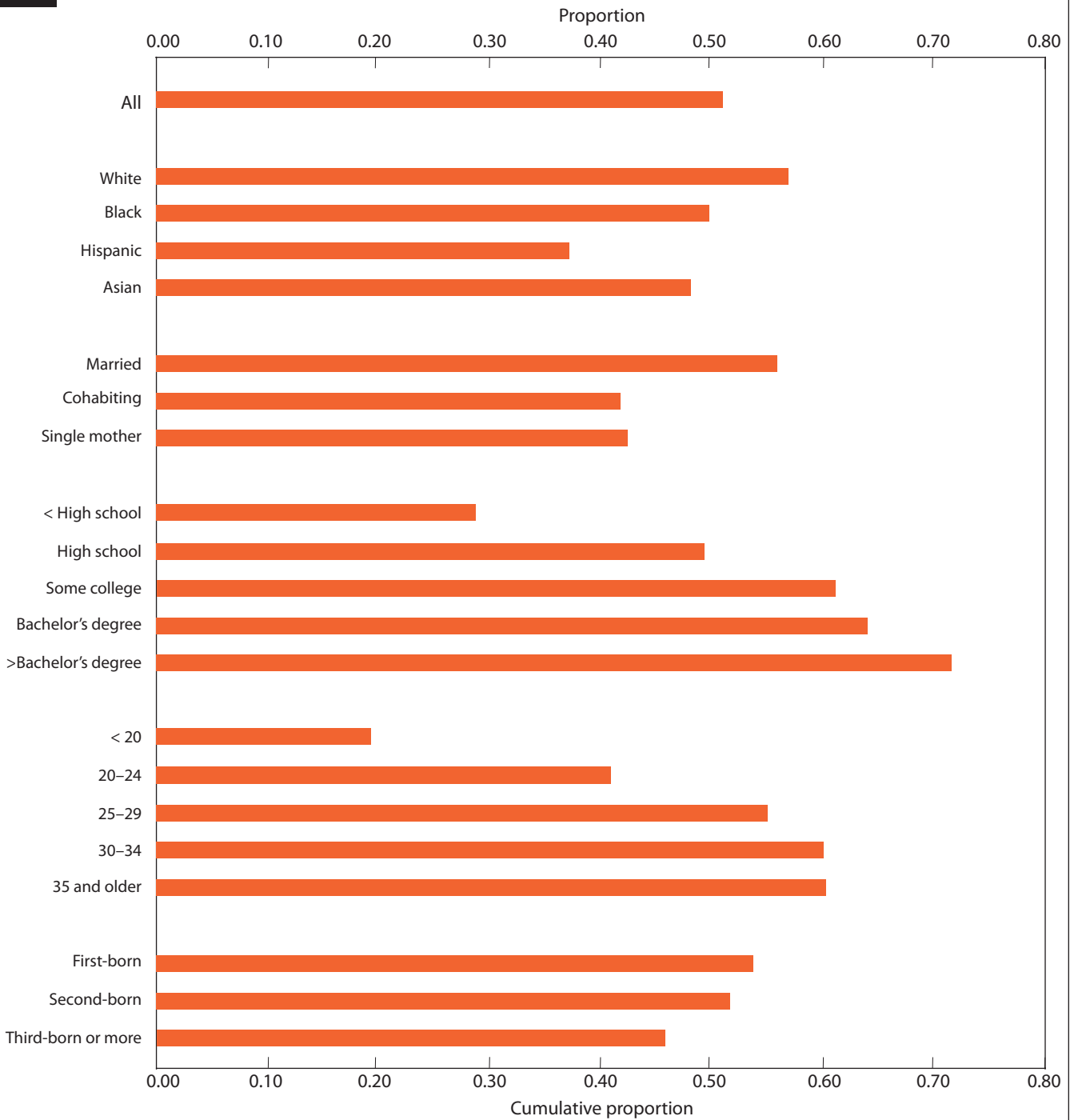
SOURCE: Authors' calculations using data from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study–Birth Cohort of 2001, 9-month–Preschool Restricted-Use Data File, U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.

Chart 7. Proportion of mothers at work after giving birth in 2001, by employment status at birth of child



SOURCE: Authors' calculations using data from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study–Birth Cohort of 2001, 9-month–Preschool Restricted-Use Data File, U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.

Chart 8. Proportion of women in employment at time of giving birth, by demographic characteristics



SOURCE: Authors' calculations using data from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study–Birth Cohort of 2001, 9-month–Preschool Restricted-Use Data File, U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.

indicating how likely a mother was to be working by 2 months, and results in column 2 are for the outcome variable indicating how likely a mother was to be working by 9 months. The probit estimates indicate that black mothers were 4 percentage points more likely than white mothers

to be working by 9 months, confirming the pattern shown in chart 2. However, black women were 6 percentage points less likely to be working by 2 months, indicating a slower initial return to work. This may have occurred because black women are more likely than white women

Table 2. Probit models of the timing of work following a birth

Category	Marginal effect on probability of work by:	
	End of month 2	End of month 9
Black non-Hispanic	-0.06 ¹ (.02)	0.04 ² (.02)
Hispanic	-.02 (.02)	0.00 (.02)
Asian.....	0.00 (.02)	-.08 ¹ (.02)
Cohabiting .....	.06 ¹ (.02)	.14 ¹ (.02)
Single mother .....	.08 ¹ (.02)	.11 ¹ (.02)
Less than high school	-.02 (.02)	-.08 ¹ (.02)
High school.....	.03 ³ (.02)	-.03 (.02)
Bachelor's degree	-.03 (.02)	-.02 (.02)
More than bachelor's degree	-.06 ¹ (.02)	.01 (.03)
Age less than 20.....	.04 (.04)	.07 ³ (.03)
Age 20-24 .....	.03 (.02)	.04 ² (.02)
Age 30-34	-.05 ¹ (.01)	-.01 (.02)
Age 35 or older.....	-.06 ¹ (.02)	-.05 ³ (.02)
Second-born .....	.04 ¹ (.01)	0.00 (.02)
Third-born or more .....	.05 ¹ (.02)	-.07 ¹ (.02)
Employed at birth .....	.39 ¹ (.01)	.58 ¹ (.01)
Mean of outcome.....	.26	.59

¹ Significance at the 1-percent level.
² Significance at the 10-percent level.
³ Significance at the 5-percent level.

NOTE: Omitted categories are: white non-Hispanic, married, some college, age 25-29, first-born. Estimated marginal effects in each column are derived from a separate probit model (N=10,465). Standard errors are in parentheses. All estimates weighted to adjust for complex survey design.

SOURCE: Authors' calculations using data from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study-Birth Cohort of 2001, 9-month-Preschool Restricted-Use Data File, U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.

to have maternity leave rights covering the first months after giving birth.¹⁶

Chart 2 also suggested a lower likelihood of work for Hispanic and Asian women. With the additional controls, however, Hispanic women were no less likely than their white counterparts to be working by either 2 or 9 months. Conversely, Asian mothers had an 8- percentage point lower work rate by 9 months (but with no difference by 2 months) with all other variables controlled.

Chart 3 suggested that cohabiting and single mothers were slightly more likely to be working by 9 months than married mothers. After controlling for other factors, these differences become more pronounced, with cohabiting women 6 percentage points more likely to be working by 2 months and 14 percentage points more likely to be working by 9 months in comparison with their married peers. Compared with married mothers, single mothers were 8 percentage points more likely to be working by 2 months and 11 percentage points more likely to be working by 9 months.¹⁷ These sizable differences may reflect the fact that cohabiting and single mothers generally face more financial pressure to work than married women. Indeed, in results not shown (but available on request), when the models included controls for fathers' earnings, the effects of being a single mother or cohabiting mother were slightly attenuated: as expected, mothers in families with low paternal earnings waited less time to start working after the birth of a child, whereas those in families with high paternal earnings waited longer. Moreover, in additional analyses that examined whether mothers went to work full time or part time (results not shown but available on request), both cohabiting and single mothers were found to be significantly more likely than married mothers to work full time after the birth of a child, again indicating the role that financial pressures likely play.

Although the raw correlations in chart 4 indicated a positive relationship between education and the timing of work, the probit results in table 2 tell a more nuanced story. The least-educated mothers were substantially (8 percentage points) less likely than mothers with some college education (but no degree) to be working by 9 months.¹⁸ In contrast, college graduates worked less often than their counterparts with only some college by 2 months, but the disparity was not present 9 months after the birth. This result suggests that most highly educated women wait at least 3 months to start working after childbirth, which makes sense given their high likelihood of receiving maternity leave and also of having savings to draw upon to fund a period of unpaid leave.¹⁹ Similar reasoning may explain why women who had been to college but not received a degree were slightly less likely to work by 2 months than were high school graduates who did not attend college.

The probit estimates also reveal interesting differences in the relationship between maternal age and postbirth work timing. By 9 months, women younger than 20 or 20 to 24 years of age were significantly more likely to be working than were 25- to 29-year-old mothers, whereas those aged 35 or older were significantly less likely to be

working. Mothers aged 30–34 and 35 years or older were also significantly less likely to work by 2 months post-birth, again possibly reflecting greater access to maternity leave and savings.

Consistent with other studies, the regression findings indicate that women are significantly more likely to be working by 2 months after second or later births than after the birth of their first child.²⁰ These estimates control for other characteristics, including prebirth employment, raising the possibility that mothers who work after a first birth are especially committed to the labor force and the possibility that this also translates into higher participation after later births.²¹ However, this is unlikely to provide the entire explanation, because mothers with a second or later birth are no more likely to work by 9 months than are women with only one child (and those with a third or later child are significantly less likely to do so). The more rapid initial return to work may occur because women who already have children may adjust more easily to the newborn and may have childcare arrangements in place.

The final row of table 2 confirms the strong positive relationship between prebirth and postbirth employment. Holding other characteristics constant, women who were employed at the time of the birth of their child were 39 percentage points more likely to be working by 2 months and 58 percentage points more likely to be working by 9 months than women who were not employed.

THIS INVESTIGATION OF A NEW LARGE AND NATIONALLY REPRESENTATIVE STUDY, the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study–Birth Cohort of children born in 2001, confirms that more than half (59 percent) of U.S. mothers were working by 9 months after their children's births.

However, the analysis also reveals considerable variation in mothers' work timing across groups stratified by race and ethnicity, family structure, education, age, birth history, and prior employment. Among these, the single strongest factor predicting the return to work is whether the mother was working at the time of the birth.

One striking result is that women with greater resources—those who were married, had more than a bachelor's degree, and were age 30 or older—were generally less likely to be working by 2 months after a birth. These same groups are particularly likely to have access to maternity leave and savings to draw upon, suggesting that both factors played a role in permitting these women to remain home in the first few months after a birth. Black women also had relatively high probabilities of remaining at home for the first 2 months postbirth. This may similarly reflect greater availability of maternity leave, as they are more

likely than whites to work in large firms; Federal, State, and local government offices; and unionized workplaces and also more likely to work full time.

By 9 months postbirth, other factors may come into play. Consistent with patterns seen for women with older children, black women with infants had relatively high probabilities of working by 9 months; the corresponding rate for Asian women, on the other hand, was relatively low. Young, cohabiting, and single mothers were more likely than their older, married counterparts to work following births, possibly because these groups had limited resources available to finance periods away from jobs. Women with three or more children were less likely to work than those with one or two. So too were women with less than a high school education, who presumably would gain the least from working because of their low skill levels. Of course, these proposed explanations for these patterns should be viewed as speculative at this point, pending a further and more detailed analysis of the sources of the observed differences.

Mothers with the lowest levels of resources are the most likely to work during the first or second month after a birth. For example, only 23 percent of mothers with more than a bachelor's degree were working by 2 months, compared with 31 percent of mothers with a high school degree or some college. The higher early employment rate of mothers with lower levels of resources is of concern given the possibility of adverse health or developmental effects for children whose mothers work in this early period. It is plausible that if maternity leave rights were extended and women were provided paid leave, more women would stay home for at least the first 2 months, and the discrepancies found here in the timing of work by family structure, age, and education might diminish.

It is less clear what factors explain the differences in work by 9 months after birth. Some groups with relatively low rates of employment (for example, Asians, older, married, and those with three or more children) may have relatively strong preferences for being at home and may have chosen not to work for that reason. However, other groups, such as women with less than a high school education, may have been interested in working, but unable to obtain jobs, or may have found the payoff for working to be too low, relative to the associated costs.²²

Finally, it is worth noting that the share of mothers working by 9 months was notably higher in the United States than in peer industrialized countries. The U.S. neighbor to the north, Canada, recently extended its paid maternity leave benefits to cover a full year postbirth. Under the previous Canadian policy, which offered 6 months

paid leave, 53 percent of mothers were at work by 9 months, a figure comparable to that of the United States. However, when leave rights were extended to 1 year, the share of mothers working by 9 months fell to only 20 percent, because mothers delayed returning to jobs.²³ Even this extension did not make Canada's maternity leave provisions unusually generous by international standards.

Across the advanced industrialized nations that constitute the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the average length of job-protected (and mostly paid) maternity leave is 14 months. Most women take the full amount of leave to which they are entitled and then return to their prebirth jobs. □

Notes

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT: The authors are grateful for funding support from the National Institute of Child Health and Development, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD; the Leverhulme Trust; the Economic and Social Research Council; and the Social Science Research Council.

¹ The labor force participation rate for 1968 is from the U.S. Census Bureau, "Fertility Tables 2000," 2001, on the Internet at www.census.gov (visited Sept. 12, 2007). For an excellent overview of trends in maternity leave and employment from 1961 to 1995, see Kristin Smith, Barbara Downs, and Martin O'Connell, *Maternity leave and employment patterns: 1961–1995*, *Current Population Reports* (U.S. Census Bureau, 2001), pp. 70–79.

² See Jane Lawler Dye, "Fertility of American Women: June 2004," *Current Population Reports*, 2005, pp. 20–555, on the Internet at www.census.gov/prod/2005pubs/p20-555.pdf (visited Dec. 12, 2007); and Sharon Cohany and Emy Sok, 2007, "Trends in labor force participation of married mothers of infants," *Monthly Labor Review*, February 2007, pp. 9–16.

³ See Jacob Alex Klerman and Arleen Leibowitz, 1994, "The work-employment distinction among new mothers," *Journal of Human Resources*, vol. 24, no. 2, pp. 277–303, for a useful discussion of the distinction between labor force participation, employment, and being at work among new mothers.

⁴ The Early Childhood Longitudinal Study–Birth Cohort, known by the acronym ECLS-B, is sponsored by the Demographic and Behavioral Sciences (DBS) Branch, Center for Population Research, NICHD; and the National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education. Additional information about the study is available online at <http://nces.ed.gov/ECLS/birth.asp> (visited June 20, 2008).

⁵ The ECLS-B target population consists of all children born in the year 2001 in the United States except the following: children born to mothers less than 15 years of age, children who died before the 9-month assessment, and children who were adopted prior to the 9-month assessment.

⁶ For a detailed description of the ECLS-B study design, see Bethel, Green, Kalton, and Nord, *Early Childhood Longitudinal Study, Birth Cohort (ECLS-B), Methodology Report for the Nine-Month Data Collection (2001–02), Volume 2: Sampling*, NCES 2005–147 (U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Washington, DC, 2005).

⁷ Henceforth, "9-month", "at 9 months", and "by 9 months" refer to 9 months after the birth of a child.

⁸ Information on the identity of employers is not available.

⁹ Prior empirical studies of postbirth employment include: Sonalde Desai and Linda Waite, "Women's employment during pregnancy and after the first birth: Occupational characteristics and work commitment," *American Sociological Review*, 1991, vol. 56 no. 4, pp. 551–66; Arleen Leibowitz,

Jacob Alex Klerman, and Linda Waite, "Employment of new mothers and child care choice," *Journal of Human Resources*, 1992, vol. 27, no. 1, pp. 112–33; Klerman and Leibowitz, "The work-employment distinction among new mothers," 1994; Smith, Downs, and O'Connell, *Maternity leave and employment patterns*, 2001; and Lawrence Berger and Jane Waldfogel, 2004, "Maternity leave and the employment of new mothers in the United States," *Journal of Population Economics*, vol. 17, pp. 331–49. See also the literature review by Kristin Smith and Amara Bachu, "Women's labor force attachment patterns and maternity leave: A review of the literature," *Working Paper No. 32*, U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 1999).

¹⁰ All proportions and estimates in this article are adjusted to account for oversampling of minority groups and complex survey design.

¹¹ See, for example, Abraham Mosisa and Steven Hipple, 2006, "Trends in labor force participation in the United States," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 2006, pp. 35–57.

¹² Results not shown (but available on request) indicated that mothers' work timing varied by the level of fathers' earnings and, as expected, that mothers' work rates were higher when fathers' earnings were lower.

¹³ Previous research has found consistently that eligibility for maternity leave increases with the level of maternal education. See, for example, David Cantor, Jane Waldfogel, Jeffrey Kerwin, Mareena McKinley Wright, Kerry Levin, John Rauch, Tracey Hagerty, and Martha Stapleton Kudela, *Balancing the Need of Families and Employers: Family and Medical Leave Surveys, 2000 Update* (Rockville, MD, Westat, 2000). See also Klerman and Leibowitz, "The work-employment distinction among new mothers," 1994; and Smith, Downs, and O'Connell, *Maternity leave and employment patterns*, 2001.

¹⁴ See, for example, Klerman and Leibowitz, "The work-employment distinction among new mothers," 1994; and Smith, Downs, and O'Connell, *Maternity leave and employment patterns*, 2001.

¹⁵ See, for example, Berger and Waldfogel, "Maternity leave and the employment of new mothers," 2004; using data for 1988 to 1996 from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, they find that 80 percent of women who were employed prebirth were working by 9 months, compared with just half of those who were not employed before giving birth. See also Smith, Downs, and O'Connell, *Maternity leave and employment patterns*, 2001.

¹⁶ Cantor and others, in *Balancing the Need of Families and Employers*, 2000, find that black women have higher rates of leave coverage than white women. This probably reflects the fact that black women are more likely than white women to work in large firms, be covered by a union, work for the Federal, State, or local government, and work full time; all of which would make them more likely to be covered by maternity leave policies (authors' analyses of the 2000 and 2001 Current Population Survey; detailed results available on request). Berger

and Waldfogel, "Maternity leave and the employment of new mothers," 2004, using data from the NLSY, show that women with maternity leave rights are more likely to work in the first year but less likely to work during the first few months after a birth.

¹⁷The regression models also control for "other family type," a small category that includes households in which the mother is not married, cohabiting, or single. This study does not report the results for this category because the cell size is very small (approximately 100).

¹⁸A similar finding was reported by Jacob Alex Klerman and Arleen Leibowitz, "Job continuity among new mothers," *Demography*, 1999, vol. 36, no. 2, pp. 145–55, in their analyses of women in 1990 from the NLSY and the June Current Population Survey. See also Smith, Downs, and O'Connell, *Maternity leave and employment patterns*, 2001; and Berger and Waldfogel, "Maternity leave and the employment of new mothers," 2004.

¹⁹See Cantor and others, *Balancing the Need of Families and Employers*, 2000.

²⁰See, for example, Berger and Waldfogel, "Maternity leave and the employment of new mothers," 2004, who find that women bearing a second or later child generally return to work more quickly than those bearing their first child.

²¹Klerman and Leibowitz, "Job continuity among new mothers," 1999, suggest that after the birth of their first child, when women choose either to continue working or not to continue working, those who choose to go back to work are more likely to work after subsequent births as well.

²²On the importance of childcare in women's employment decisions postbirth, see Jacob Alex Klerman and Arleen Leibowitz, "Child care and women's return to work after childbirth," *American Economic Review Papers and Proceedings*, 1999, vol. 80, no. 2, pp. 284–92; and Leibowitz, Klerman, and Waite, "Employment of new mothers and child care choice," 1992.

²³See Michael Baker and Kevin Milligan, 2007, "Maternal employment, breastfeeding, and health: Evidence from maternity leave mandates," *NBER Working Paper No. 13188*, on the Internet at www.nber.org.

APPENDIX: Proportion of mothers working in first 9 months after childbirth by selected characteristics¹

A-1. Proportion of mothers working in first 9 months after childbirth, by race and ethnicity

Months after birth	All	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian
1.....	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07
2.....	.26	.28	.25	.21	.22
3.....	.41	.44	.42	.33	.37
4.....	.47	.50	.49	.39	.42
5.....	.50	.53	.54	.41	.44
6.....	.54	.56	.59	.46	.46
7.....	.56	.58	.61	.48	.47
8.....	.58	.60	.64	.50	.49
9.....	.59	.61	.65	.51	.49

A-2. Proportion of mothers working in first 9 months after childbirth, by family type

Months after birth	All	Married	Cohabiting	Single mother
1.....	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08
2.....	.26	.25	.27	.28
3.....	.41	.41	.40	.41
4.....	.47	.47	.46	.48
5.....	.50	.50	.49	.51
6.....	.54	.53	.55	.55
7.....	.56	.55	.57	.58
8.....	.58	.56	.60	.60
9.....	.59	.58	.62	.61

A-3. Proportion of mothers working in first 9 months after childbirth, by maternal education

Months after birth	All	Less than high school	High school	Some college	Bachelor's degree	More than bachelor's degree
1.....	0.07	0.06	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.07
2.....	.26	.19	.31	.31	.26	.23
3.....	.41	.28	.43	.48	.46	.46
4.....	.47	.33	.48	.54	.53	.55
5.....	.50	.36	.51	.57	.55	.60
6.....	.54	.40	.55	.60	.59	.64
7.....	.56	.43	.56	.62	.61	.66
8.....	.58	.45	.58	.64	.62	.68

A-4. Proportion of mothers working in first 9 months after childbirth, by maternal age at birth

Months after birth	All	19 or younger	20-24	25-29	30-34	35 or older
1.....	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.07
2.....	.26	.19	.28	.30	.25	.24
3.....	.41	.27	.38	.44	.44	.41
4.....	.47	.34	.45	.49	.50	.48
5.....	.50	.39	.48	.52	.53	.52
6.....	.54	.44	.52	.55	.57	.55
7.....	.56	.47	.55	.56	.58	.56
8.....	.58	.50	.57	.58	.60	.58
9.....	.59	.52	.59	.60	.61	.59

A-5. Proportion of mothers working in first 9 months after childbirth, by child birth order

Months after birth	All	First-born	Second-born	Third-born or more
1.....	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.08
2.....	.26	.26	.27	.25
3.....	.41	.42	.42	.36
4.....	.47	.50	.48	.41
5.....	.50	.53	.52	.43
6.....	.54	.58	.55	.46
7.....	.56	.60	.57	.47
8.....	.58	.63	.59	.49
9.....	.59	.64	.60	.50

Note to the appendix

¹ These tables were created using the authors' calculations of data derived from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study–Birth Cohort of 2001, 9-month–Preschool Restricted-Use Data File, U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.

Employers' health insurance cost burden, 1996–2005

Data from the Employment Cost Index show that health insurance costs relative to payroll increased 34 percent between 1996 and 2005 and that the increase was largest for businesses paying low wages; simultaneously, data from the Employee Benefits Survey show that benefit packages became less generous, yet cost growth was not paralleled by a commensurate decrease in employer offers

Christine Eibner
and
M. Susan Marquis

In 2005, 62 percent of nonelderly Americans obtained health insurance coverage through employer-sponsored health insurance plans.¹ Many recent proposals to expand health insurance coverage build on the employer-based system. Both the Massachusetts health reform plan and the California Governor's health care reform proposal include mandates requiring employers either to offer health insurance or pay a fee. Yet, simultaneously, concerns over increasing health care costs have raised questions about the sustainability of the employer-based system.² One source cites figures which imply that total health spending in the United States increased by 93 or 94 percent between 1996 and 2005, compared with a 51-percent rise in gross domestic product.³ Most economists believe that health insurance premium costs are ultimately passed back to employees in the form of reduced wages, so long-run compensation costs for employers are not affected by rising health care prices. But in the short run, if employers are unable to shift costs fully to workers, the increased cost of health insurance may cause labor market distortions, such as the hiring of more part-time workers who do not qualify for health benefits.⁴ In addition, employers may be unable to shift health care costs to employees who are at or near the minimum wage.

As an alternative to shifting costs to work-

ers through reduced wages, employers may pass increased costs along directly, either through requiring workers to contribute higher premiums or by providing less generous benefits. In either case, employer spending on health insurance may then remain unchanged despite rising health prices. Recent work by Jessica S. Banthin and Didem M. Bernard shows that individual out-of-pocket spending on health care increased substantially between 1996 and 2003, suggesting that some direct cost shifting may have occurred during that time.⁵ Further, to the extent that workers drop coverage in response to rising prices, employer costs may remain relatively stable even if costs per worker increase. Several studies show that higher health insurance prices lead to lower employee takeup rates, even for individuals with access to employer-sponsored benefits.⁶

Because takeup rates have declined, it is not clear how employer spending on health insurance has changed in response to health care cost growth. This article explores trends in employers' health insurance cost burden, measured as the ratio of health insurance costs to total payroll, where payroll includes all wages and salaries paid to employees, including straight-time earnings, overtime pay, and pay for vacation and other leave. Evaluating trends in employers' health care cost burden and differences in the distribution

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of that burden across various types of businesses can lead to a better understanding of which businesses and workers are most vulnerable to erosion of their coverage and to labor market distortions in response to higher prices. Such an analysis also will shed light on the types of businesses and workers that may bear the greatest burden of employer responses to increased health care costs. For example, one researcher points out that if firms respond to higher health insurance costs by reducing wage increases, younger and less skilled workers may be at high risk for declining wages if businesses are required to offer health insurance.⁷ More generally, a better understanding of the distribution of health insurance costs across employers over time will provide an insight into the long-term viability of employer health insurance mandates.

The analysis that follows is conducted in three parts. First, trends are explored in offer rates overall and for particular types of businesses (for example, small businesses and low-wage businesses). Then, the change over time in health insurance costs relative to payroll is evaluated for those firms which offer health insurance to employees. Finally, the issue of how benefit generosity has changed over time for workers enrolled in health insurance plans is examined. Data come from the Employment Cost Index (ECI) and the Employee Benefits Survey (EBS), both conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Methods

Data. Data from the ECI—a quarterly survey of compensation costs for U.S. workers—are used to develop estimates of offer rates and employer health insurance costs relative to total payroll. The ECI is fielded to a nationally representative sample of establishments, and compensation costs for wage and nonwage benefits are collected for a randomly selected group of occupations within each establishment. In this article, ECI data are converted to an establishment-level file by computing average compensation costs per worker across all sampled occupations. Also, ECI weights, originally designed to represent all U.S. workers, are converted to establishment-level weights by summing the weights over all occupations in an establishment and then dividing by the number of employees in the establishment. Finally, the weights are multiplied by an adjustment factor to ensure that they reflect employment counts tallied in the BLS Current Employment Statistics (CES) data. Because establishments can remain in the ECI sample for several quarters, the sample is restricted to one observation per establishment per year by choosing the last data point for each establishment in a calendar year. The

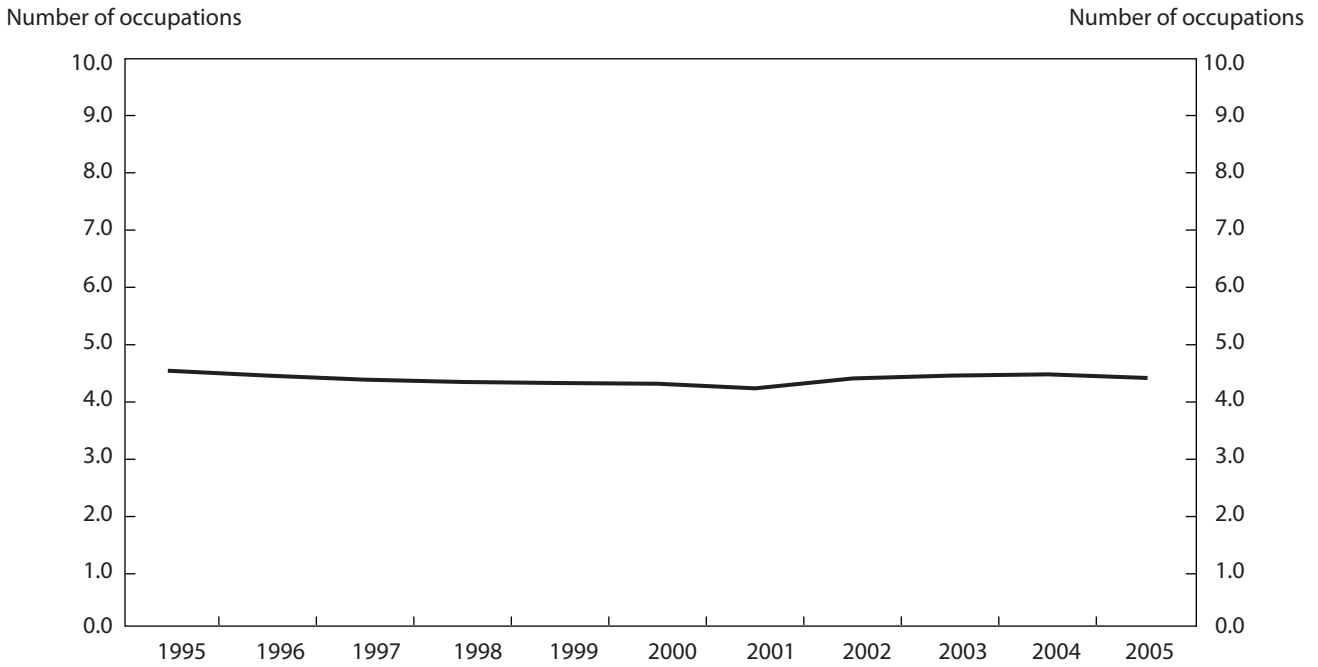
full sample used spans the years 1995 through 2005 and includes 80,990 establishment-year observations. State and local government employers, as well as agricultural employers, are excluded from the sample.

A concern about the ECI data is that the sampling strategy for the survey changed gradually over the period analyzed, switching from an industry-based to an area-based sample. The BLS does not describe this change as a “break in series,” suggesting that results generated by analyzing ECI data over time should be valid.⁸ However, to ensure that this gradual switch did not have unintended effects on the comparability of the sample over time, two tests were conducted of potential changes in the sample over time. Chart 1 shows that the mean number of occupations sampled was quite stable across the years, ranging from 4.24 to 4.54. Similarly, chart 2 reveals that the composition of occupations was also quite stable: administrative support constitutes the largest share of sampled occupations, and technical and related occupations represent the smallest share, in all of the years examined. Thus, both the number and the composition of the occupations (that is, major occupation groups) sampled varied little over the period of study, suggesting that it is reasonable to use the ECI sample to analyze trends in employer benefits despite the change in sample design.

Because the ECI does not directly ask whether a business offers insurance, offer rates must be constructed on the basis of whether or not the establishment reports positive health insurance spending. This approach implies that some businesses offering health insurance may be improperly coded as not offering health insurance if no workers in any of the occupations sampled accept coverage. Although the spending-based offer measure to be presented reproduces the 2005 establishment-level health insurance offer rate published by the Agency for Health Care Research and Quality using the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS),⁹ it underestimates the 2005 offer rate reported in earlier BLS publications.¹⁰ (See the “Results” section of this article and Appendix A for a more detailed discussion of this issue.)

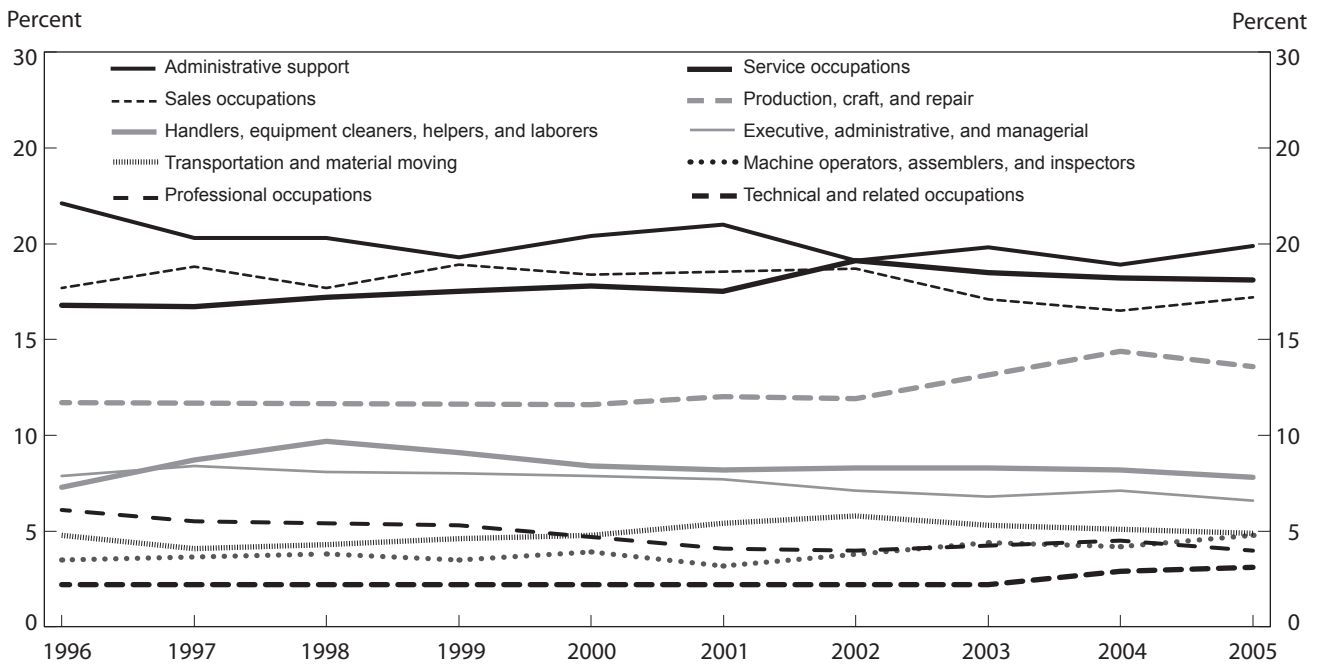
The analysis explores trends in benefit generosity with the use of data from the EBS, a survey of employee benefits collected periodically with the same sampling frame as the ECI. Like the ECI, the EBS is an occupation-based survey; establishments are asked to report information on health plans available to selected occupations. Historically, the group of establishments represented in the EBS has varied from year to year, with some years focused on small establishments and some years focused on State and local governments. Start-

Chart 1. Average number of occupations sampled at each establishment, 1995–2005



SOURCE: Based on data from Employment Cost Index, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Chart 2. Average share of the establishment's workforce in each occupational category, 1996–2005



SOURCE: Based on data from Employment Cost Index, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

ing in 2000, the EBS and the ECI were integrated into the National Compensation Survey (NCS), yielding more consistency between the two surveys.¹¹ The data used in what follows are from 4 years of the EBS: 1995, 1996, 2000, and 2003. Because the 1995 survey was limited to medium-sized and large establishments (with 100 or more workers) and the 1996 survey was limited to small establishments (with fewer than 100 workers), these two surveys are combined to get a nationally representative picture of the workforce in those years. Further, because the 2003 survey was fielded from December 2001 until April 2003, it is more accurately thought of as yielding 2002–03 data. In total, 55,289 plan-level observations from the EBS are used. The data are weighted to represent all workers covered by employer-sponsored health insurance plans nationwide. Because the scale of the EBS weights varies from year to year, the weights are normalized to the number of observations in each EBS survey year.

The information collected in the EBS varies by type of plan. Although information on copayments is available for all plans, information on other plan characteristics (deductibles, coinsurance rates, and out-of-pocket maximums) is not available for prepaid, health maintenance organization (HMO) plans. As a result, results are reported separately for prepaid plans and for other plans (that is, fee-for-service (FFS), point-of-service (POS), and preferred provider organization (PPO) plans). These categorizations ensure that the descriptive statistics presented herein align with published statistics reported by the BLS.¹²

Because data on plan premium amounts were not collected in the 1995, 1996, or 2000 EBS, the analysis is supplemented with information on average total single premiums and employee contributions from the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey, Insurance Component (MEPS-IC), for the years 1996 through 2004.¹³

Finally, data from the 1997 Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Employer Health Insurance Survey are used to estimate actuarial values of plans. The survey was designed with an eye toward gaining a better understanding of employer and employee behavior with respect to health insurance coverage,¹⁴ and the data contain information on 17,858 plans offered by 13,726 employers in 1997 and include the overall actuarial value of the plan. Because insurance typically covers large medical bills more generously than small medical bills, actuarial values for workers grouped into 4 health expenditure categories also are analyzed: the upper 50 percent, bottom 50 percent, upper 20 percent, and bottom 20 percent of health spending. Actuarial values for workers grouped by spending category were estimated by Actuarial Research Corporation, using data from the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey, Household Component (MEPS-HC).¹⁵

Analytic framework. The aim in what follows is to describe changes in offers, health insurance costs relative to payroll, and benefit generosity over time. Because some types of businesses (for example, larger businesses and unionized businesses) are more likely to offer health insurance and may tend to have more generous benefits, shifts in employer characteristics over time might account for part of any observed trend in offer rates. Thus, rather than simply reporting annual means or descriptive statistics summarizing trends over time in the variables of interest, a multivariate regression is used to predict outcomes of interest, holding business characteristics constant. This approach promotes an understanding of trends in offers, economic burdens, and benefit generosity that cannot be explained by changes in the composition of businesses.

Two sets of regressions are estimated with the ECI data: a logit model for the probability that a business offers health insurance, and, with the sample limited to establishments that provide health insurance, an ordinary least-squares model in which the ratio of health insurance costs to total payroll is the dependent variable. Each model includes a full set of interactions between each covariate and year. Specifically, the model estimates equations of the form

$$y_{it} = \beta_0 + X_{it}\Gamma + \delta T + X_{it}TB + \varepsilon_{it}, \quad (1)$$

where y_{it} represents health insurance costs relative to payroll for establishment i at time t ; X_{it} is a vector of covariates that includes establishment size (fewer than 25 workers, 25–49 workers, 50–99 workers, 100–499 workers, and 500 or more workers), industry (construction and mining; manufacturing; trade, transportation, and utilities; and service), the wage quartile of the establishment (based on the wage of the average worker), the share of workers in the business who are part time, an indicator for union presence at the establishment, and an indicator for whether the business is located in California.¹⁶ The term δ is a set of coefficients associated with a vector T of dummy variables representing years. An analogous logit model estimates the offer regressions.

In what follows, a single regression based on equation (1) is fitted to each outcome analyzed, and offer rates and health insurance costs relative to payroll for each year between 1996 and 2005 are predicted under two sets of assumptions. First, establishment and worker characteristics are allowed to vary over time, but the year dummy variable is held constant at 1996. As a result, the predicted values illustrate changes in offer rates and relative compensation costs that were due solely to changes in the composition of businesses over time (net of any general time trend).

Second, outcomes are predicted with establishment and worker characteristics held constant at 1996 levels, but with year dummy variables allowed to vary over time. Decomposing the predictions in this manner allows the model to determine how much of the change in offer rates and cost burden was due to changes in observable characteristics of businesses and how much was due to year-specific effects.

The model also predicts values for employers of specific types. For example, to predict offer rates for low-wage establishments, the same regressions are used, but predictions are generated with the use of data only from establishments in the bottom quartile of the average-worker wage distribution. Bootstrapping methods are used to determine whether differences in predicted values are statistically significant. (Specifically, 250 samples of 8,990 observations each are drawn, and then t -tests are used to determine whether the means of the predicted values in the bootstrapped samples are statistically different from each other.¹⁷)

To predict changes in benefit generosity, regressions were fitted using the EBS data, and the following outcomes were considered: plan type (prepaid or "other"), individual deductible amount, copayment amount, coinsurance amount, and out-of-pocket maximum. The equation for the EBS regressions is

$$y_{it} = \beta_0 + \sum_{t=2000}^{2002-03} \delta_t + X_{it}\Gamma + \varepsilon_{it}, \quad (2)$$

where y_{it} is the generosity outcome for plan i , δ_t is a set of dummy variables for the three periods available in the data (1995–96, 2000, and 2002–03), and X_{it} is a vector of covariates that includes establishment size (fewer than 25, 25–99, and 100 or more workers), Census Bureau region,¹⁸ industry (construction and mining; manufacturing; trade, transportation, and utilities; and service), a variable indicating whether the covered worker is unionized, and a variable indicating whether the covered worker works full time. In the EBS models, year is not interacted with the other covariates. This simplification affords a determination of the statistical significance of trends in benefit generosity through an evaluation of the t -statistic on the year dummy variables in the regression (and thus saves considerable computational time relative to the bootstrap method). Dependent variables include both continuous and binary outcomes. When the outcome is binary, equation (2) is estimated with a logistic regression, and when the outcome is continuous, equation (2) is estimated by ordinary least squares. The unit of observation in the EBS models is the establishment-occupation-plan, weighted to represent the national distribution of covered workers. Standard errors are corrected for clustering at the estab-

lishment level.

Finally, actuarial values for prepaid and other plans are estimated by fitting plan-level regressions using the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation file. (Details on the actuarial value regressions are given in Appendix B.) After these regressions are fitted, the actuarial value for an average plan in the EBS database is calculated on the basis of the plan characteristics estimated in equation (2). To estimate changes in plan generosity over time, the predicted actuarial value in 1995–96 is compared with the predicted actuarial value in 2002–03.

Results

Descriptive statistics. Tables 1 and 2 report weighted descriptive statistics from the ECI and EBS samples. ECI data (table 1) are weighted to represent the national distribution of establishments, and EBS data (table 2) are weighted to represent the national distribution of covered workers. Table 1 shows that the probability that an employer offered health insurance increased from 1996 to 2005, peaking in 2000 and then diminishing slightly. According to the table, in 2005 the probability that a business offered health insurance was 56.4 percent, a figure similar to the U.S. establishment-level health insurance offer rate of 56.3 percent reported in the 2005 MEPS-IC,¹⁹ but substantially smaller than the 63-percent offer rate reported in published NCS statistics.²⁰ It is unclear why the MEPS and NCS figures are so different, but one possible explanation is that the NCS data (and hence the data used in the analysis presented here) do not include businesses in the agricultural, forestry, and fishing industries; according to the MEPS, these industries tend to have lower offer rates. Although the NCS estimate is based on the data used here, there are several reasons for the discrepancy between the figures in table 1 and the NCS published offer rates. First, published NCS statistics are based on a subset of observations used in the analysis presented here. Second, that analysis identifies offering businesses with the use of cost data reported for selected occupations; that is, if the establishment reports positive health insurance spending for any of the selected occupations, it is classified as an offering establishment. In some cases, an offering firm may have no health insurance spending for any of the selected occupations due to zero takeup. (That is, no worker within any of the selected occupational groups accepts insurance.) In contrast, the sample used to generate the 2005 NCS statistics has a general indicator for whether or not the establishment offers insurance. Finally, the weights used in the analysis presented in this article

Table 1. Descriptive statistics for establishment characteristics, ECI (weighted by establishment), 1996, 2000, 2003, and 2005

Characteristic	Overall	1996	2000	2003	2005
Share of establishments offering health plans	0.566 (.496)	0.512 (.500)	0.592 (.491)	0.560 (.496)	0.564 (.496)
Ratio of health insurance to payroll .....	.048 (.067)	.040 (.063)	.046 (.061)	.053 (.071)	.057 (.075)
Ratio of health insurance to payroll, conditional on offer.....	.088 (.068)	.080 (.068)	.080 (.060)	.098 (.070)	.107 (.071)
Share of workers who work full time .....	.711 (.381)	.698 (.391)	.713 (.378)	.700 (.387)	.699 (.380)
Average hourly wage (in constant 2002 dollars)	\$13.27 (\$8.76)	\$12.48 (\$7.39)	\$13.57 (\$10.85)	\$13.64 (\$9.32)	\$13.59 (\$8.24)
Share with union presence.....	.045	.042	.045	.050	.049
Establishment size (percent of workers):					
Fewer than 25	84.9	84.5	83.7	85.8	85.2
25–49	8.3	8.1	9.1	7.8	8.3
50–99	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.6
99–499	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.6
500 or more.....	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
Industry (percent of workers):					
Construction and mining.....	10.2	9.3	10.2	10.4	11.7
Manufacturing	5.6	5.1	6.0	5.9	5.7
Trade, transport, utilities.....	39.4	37.0	40.4	37.9	37.9
Service.....	44.8	48.7	43.4	45.9	44.7
N	80,990	4,673	9,382	9,843	9,552

NOTE: Standard deviations are in parentheses.

differ from the weights used in the NCS estimate. (Appendix B provides a more thorough discussion of these issues, along with some supporting analysis.)

Table 1 also shows that health insurance costs relative to payroll, both overall and conditional on the establishment's offering health insurance, increased over time. Among establishments offering health insurance, health insurance costs relative to total payroll grew by 34 percent, from 0.080 to 0.107, between 1996 and 2005. These ratios suggest that the health insurance burden faced by employers has increased over time, but the changes are difficult to interpret, given that several characteristics of sampled employees have changed over time as well. Real average hourly wages, for example, increased by a statistically significant 9 percent over the 1996–2005 period, from \$12.48 to \$13.59 ($t = 8.04$). The EBS data also show a decrease in the share of establishments with more than 50 workers and an increase in the share of establishments with fewer than 50 workers. These changes could reflect either real changes in the characteristics of businesses over time or sampling issues not fully captured in the weights, including the fact that in this article EBS data from 1995 and 1996 are combined. To adjust for these factors, sample weights are used in all of the analyses and observable characteristics such as

industry and firm size are controlled for.

Table 2, which uses the EBS data to focus on benefit generosity, shows an increase between 1995–96 and 2000, and then a decrease between 2000 and 2002–03, in the probability that a worker was covered by a prepaid plan. Copayment amounts (both for prepaid and nonprepaid plans) increased, and coinsurance rates either declined modestly or remained about the same, over the 1995–96 to 2002–03 time span. However, as with table 1, it is unclear whether these changes are due to changes in the characteristics of offering employers, sampling issues not fully captured in the weights, or other time-specific factors such as rising health care costs. Table 2, for example, also shows an increase in the share of covered workers employed in establishments with fewer than 25 employees and a decline in the share of covered workers who are unionized. It may be that changes in these business and workforce characteristics, rather than external trends related to costs or changes in the health care delivery system, are driving changes in the mix of plans reported.

Multivariate adjusted trends, offers, and relative costs. Table 3 uses the statistical techniques described earlier to differentiate between trends in offer rates and in relative health insurance costs due to changes in employer char-

Table 2. Descriptive statistics for benefit characteristics, EBS (weighted by workers covered), 1995–96, 2000, and 2002–03

Characteristic	1995–96	2000	2002–03
Percent of covered workers with prepaid plans	27.4	38.5	32.9
Copayment amounts (in constant 2003 dollars):			
Prepaid plans	\$8.69 (\$4.61)	\$10.44 (\$4.72)	\$11.88 (\$4.89)
Nonprepaid plans	\$4.03 (\$7.90)	\$9.30 (\$8.77)	\$10.30 (\$8.23)
Other coverage features (nonprepaid plans only):			
Percent with deductible	76.1	71.8	68.4
Average individual deductible, conditional on any deductible (in constant 2003 dollars).....	\$316 (\$326)	\$361 (\$419)	\$343 (\$299)
Percent with coinsurance.....	84.3	75.3	79.0
Average coinsurance rate, conditional on any coinsurance ..	18.5 (6.09)	16.0 (5.60)	16.3 (5.85)
Percent with out-of-pocket maximum.....	81.7	79.5	82.0
Average individual out-of-pocket maximum, conditional on any out-of-pocket maximum (in constant 2003 dollars)..	\$1,694 (\$1,506)	\$1,553 (\$1,625)	\$1,681 (\$1,403)
Occupation is unionized.....	22.6	14.3	12.0
Occupation is full time	95.4	94.6	95.3
Establishment size (percent of workers):			
Fewer than 25 workers.....	14.1	35.6	29.4
25–99 workers.....	6.7	12.2	14.0
100 or more workers.....	79.2	52.2	56.6
Industry (percent of workers):.....			
Construction and mining.....	4.6	6.2	6.6
Manufacturing	31.8	22.2	23.4
Trade, transport, and utilities.....	24.5	30.4	28.0
Service.....	39.2	41.2	42.0
N.....	28,042	9,051	18,196

NOTE: Standard deviations are in parentheses.

acteristics and trends due to year-specific effects that are unexplained by business characteristics observed in the ECI data. Results listed in the column headed “Predicted value holding year constant at 1996” show trends holding year effects constant, but allowing business characteristics to vary, and results listed in the column headed “Predicted value holding business characteristics constant as in 1996” illustrate trends due to year-specific effects that are unexplained by changes in the composition of businesses. The percent change in the predicted outcome from 1996 to 2005 appears in the second-to-last row of each panel, and below the percent change is the bootstrapped *t*-statistic testing the hypothesis that the predicted value in 1996 is equal to the predicted value in 2005.

The data shown in table 3 indicate that there was no statistically significant change in offer rates over time and that virtually all of the change in health insurance costs relative to payroll was due to year-specific effects that are unrelated to the composition of businesses. The results holding year effects constant show little change over time either in offer rates or in relative costs. In contrast, the results holding business characteristics constant show a slight increase in offer rates between 1996 and 2005, and a statistically significant 34-percent increase in health

insurance costs relative to payroll among offering firms. By 2005, the average health insurance costs at offering businesses exceeded 10 percent of total payroll. Relative to the 4-percent payroll tax suggested in the California Governor’s health reform plan or the 7.9-percent cap proposed in the 1994 Health Security Act, these average costs suggest that the health insurance burden currently faced by offering employers is quite large.

Table 4 shows predicted values for health insurance offer rates, and health insurance costs relative to payroll, for particular types of businesses. Because the results shown in table 3 indicate that variation over time in offers is due primarily to variation in year-specific effects, table 4 reports only predictions that hold business characteristics constant as they were in 1996. Thus, the figures presented in table 4 are analogous to those shown in the column headed “Predicted value holding business characteristics constant as in 1996” in table 3. Additional analyses, which are not reported, confirmed that even when the sample is limited to specific types of employers, year-specific effects, and not changes in business characteristics, drive trends. (Note that, to save space, results are shown only for the years 1996, 2000, 2003, and 2005.) As in table 3, the bottom two rows in each panel of table 4 show the percent change in the predicted outcome from 1996 to

Table 3. Predicted values of offers, and health insurance costs relative to payroll (ECI, weighted by establishment), 1996–2005

Year	N ¹	Predicted value holding year constant at 1996	Predicted value holding business characteristics constant as in 1996
Offer rates, logit model			
1996	4,673	0.512	0.512
1997	4,298	.517	.542
1998	4,646	.518	.561
1999	7,596	.519	.585
2000	9,382	.516	.585
2001	7,544	.512	.580
2002	7,163	.511	.587
2003	9,843	.501	.566
2004	11,189	.504	.582
2005	9,552	.504	.568
Percent change, 1996–2005	—	–1.6	10.9
t-test ($H_0: P_{1996} = P_{2005}$) ²	—	–.25	–1.15
Health insurance cost relative to payroll, ordinary least squares model			
1996	3,973	.080	.080
1997	3,681	.080	.075
1998	3,970	.080	.076
1999	6,547	.081	.078
2000	8,076	.080	.080
2001	6,506	.080	.086
2002	6,172	.080	.092
2003	8,506	.080	.097
2004	9,777	.081	.102
2005	8,350	.081	.107
Percent change, 1996–2005	—	1.3	33.8
t-test ($H_0: P_{1996} = P_{2005}$) ²	—	.00	2.33

¹Total N used for the regression analysis, which incorporated data from 1995 to 2005, was 89,900 (offer regression) and 69,904 (health insurance/payroll regression).

²t-statistics were calculated with the use of bootstrapping methods.

2005, together with the bootstrapped *t*-statistic indicating whether the change was statistically significant.

The top panel of table 4, “Offer rates, logit model,” indicates that virtually all types of employers experienced increases in offer rates between 1996 and 2005, although none of the changes were statistically significant. Overall, these results suggest that offer rates were relatively stable between 1996 and 2005. However, the bottom panel of the table, “Health insurance cost relative to payroll, ordinary least squares model,” shows that all types of offering employers had quantitatively large increases in health insurance costs relative to payroll between 1996 and 2005. The smallest businesses (with fewer than 25 workers), as well as businesses without a union presence, experienced increases in health insurance costs relative to payroll that were both statistically significant and large relative to increases for other types of employers. Specifically, the smallest businesses experienced a 35.4-percent increase, and businesses without a union presence experienced a 34-percent

increase, in health insurance costs relative to payroll. Interestingly, although the growth in costs was most pronounced for low-wage businesses, which experienced a 56-percent increase, the figure was not statistically significant. A possible explanation for the lack of statistical significance is that this article calculates the average wage in the firm by averaging wages reported by all sampled occupations; because sampled occupations represent only a subset of total occupations, the measure may be relatively “noisy.”

The pattern indicated in the bottom panel of table 4 suggests that small-business employers and employers with the most disadvantaged workers (workers with low wages and workers who are less likely to be unionized) had the highest growth in health care costs relative to payroll over the period studied. Trends in health care cost growth relative to payroll for the smallest businesses (with fewer than 25 workers) paralleled trends for higher wage businesses (with 500 or more workers), while midsized businesses (with 25–100 workers)

Table 4. Predicted values with business characteristics held constant as in 1996: offer rates and health insurance costs relative to payroll (ECI, weighted by establishment), 1996, 2000, 2003, and 2005

Parameter	Wage quartile		Establishment size					Union presence		Industry			
	First	Fourth	1-24	25-49	50-99	100-499	500+	Yes	No	Construction/mining	Manufacturing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Services
Offer rates, logit model													
1996	0.189	0.786	0.457	0.765	0.854	0.874	0.940	0.881	0.496	0.444	0.707	0.509	0.507
2000 .....	.269	.836	.539	.799	.852	.896	.939	.911	.570	.522	.747	.611	.559
2003 .....	.260	.799	.517	.794	.866	.894	.965	.959	.549	.560	.795	.571	.540
2005 .....	.268	.768	.521	.784	.856	.903	.942	.956	.551	.558	.785	.581	.538
Percent change, 1996-2005	41.8	-2.3	14.0	2.5	.2	3.3	.2	8.5	11.1	25.7	11.0	14.1	6.1
t-test ¹	-1.20	-0.06	-1.12	-0.17	-0.18	-0.67	-0.23	-0.36	-1.07	-0.47	-0.40	-0.55	-0.38
Health insurance cost relative to payroll, ordinary least squares model													
1996 .....	.063	.081	.082	.073	.074	.081	.086	.116	.074	.084	.093	.079	.080
2000 .....	.072	.075	.082	.071	.076	.080	.085	.111	.075	.085	.080	.077	.082
2003 .....	.094	.078	.098	.090	.089	.103	.103	.133	.089	.097	.115	.097	.094
2005 .....	.098	.095	.111	.088	.098	.108	.111	.142	.099	.103	.110	.113	.102
Percent change, 1996-2005	55.6	17.3	35.4	20.5	32.4	33.3	29.1	22.4	33.8	22.6	18.3	43.0	27.5
t-test ¹	-0.78	-1.11	-1.92	-1.05	-1.77	-2.42	-2.16	-1.08	-2.20	-0.34	-0.38	-1.53	-1.66

¹ The t-test indicates whether the bootstrapped predicted value for 1996 was statistically different from the bootstrapped predicted value for 2005 ($H_0: P_{1996} = P_{2005}$).

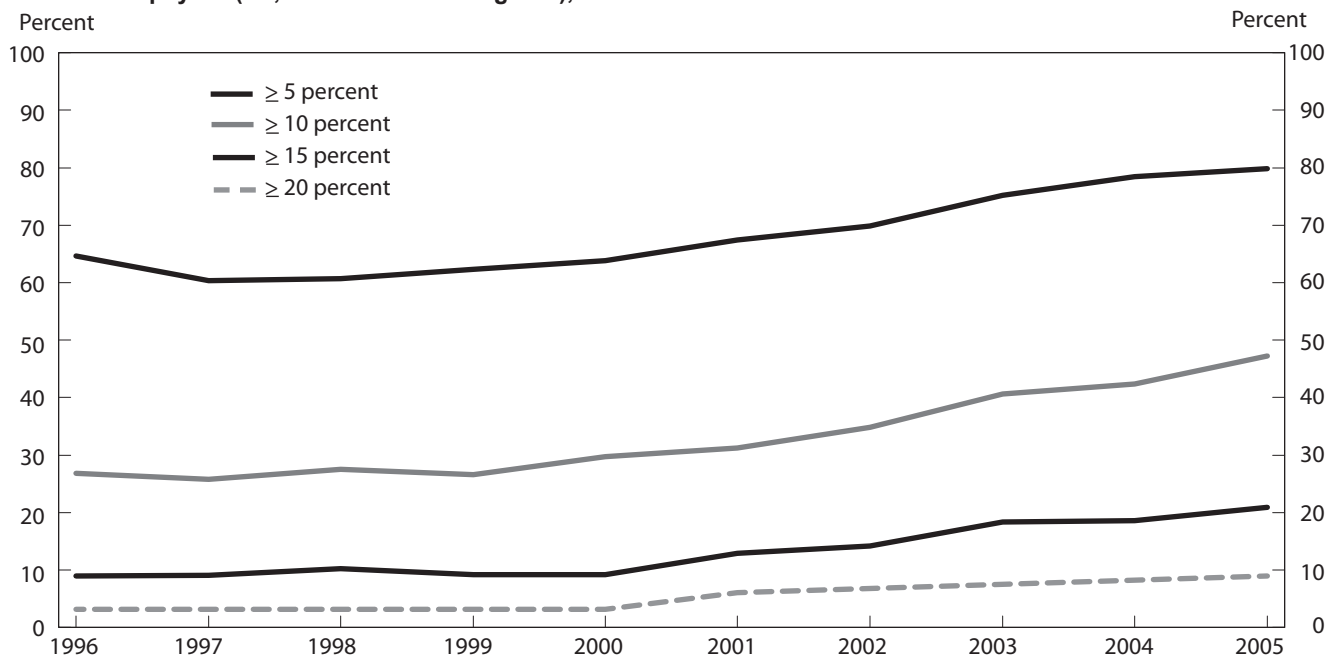
consistently had lower costs relative to payroll. Although the rate of growth in health care costs relative to payroll for nonunionized businesses exceeded that for unionized businesses, unionized businesses had the higher health care costs relative to payroll in absolute terms. For example, in 2005, health insurance costs relative to payroll were 14 percent for unionized businesses and 10 percent for nonunionized businesses.

The large increase in health insurance costs relative to payroll for businesses that might have less advantaged workers raises the question of whether the increase was driven by changes in worker earnings or changes in health insurance spending. To answer this question, note that at businesses offering low wages, workers' annual earnings declined from \$15,437 to \$12,975 (in inflation-adjusted 2005 dollars) between 1996 and 2005. In contrast, real worker earnings at offering businesses in the top quartile increased by 14 percent, from \$49,859 to \$56,102. Growth in real annual earnings also was higher at offering businesses with a union presence (14.4-percent growth) than at offering businesses without a union (4.5-percent growth), and at offering businesses with 25 or more workers (8.5-percent growth) than at offering businesses with fewer than 25 workers (5.2-percent growth). These

figures are consistent with a large economic literature documenting a widening of the wage gap between skilled and unskilled workers since the late 1980s,²¹ suggesting that increasing health insurance costs relative to payroll at businesses with less advantaged workers could be associated, at least in part, with growing wage inequality.

Distribution of costs. A concern about analyses that focus on average health insurance costs relative to payroll is that averages may be heavily influenced by the extremes of the distribution. Also, averages might mask inequities—for example, if some employers had very high cost growth while others had stable costs. Chart 3 shows predicted changes in the percentage of offering businesses with health insurance costs exceeding 5, 10, 15, and 20 percent of total payroll. The predicted values were calculated with the use of a logit model. Specifically, a binary indicator for whether or not a business' health insurance costs exceeded the relevant threshold was regressed on the same set of covariates included in equation (1). The predictions hold employer characteristics constant at 1996 levels. The results indicate that costs grew throughout the distribution, with an increase in the share of offering employers with

Chart 3. Predicted share of businesses with premium contributions exceeding 5, 10, 15, and 20 percent of payroll (eci, establishment weighted), 1996–2005



SOURCE: Based on data from Employment cost Index, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

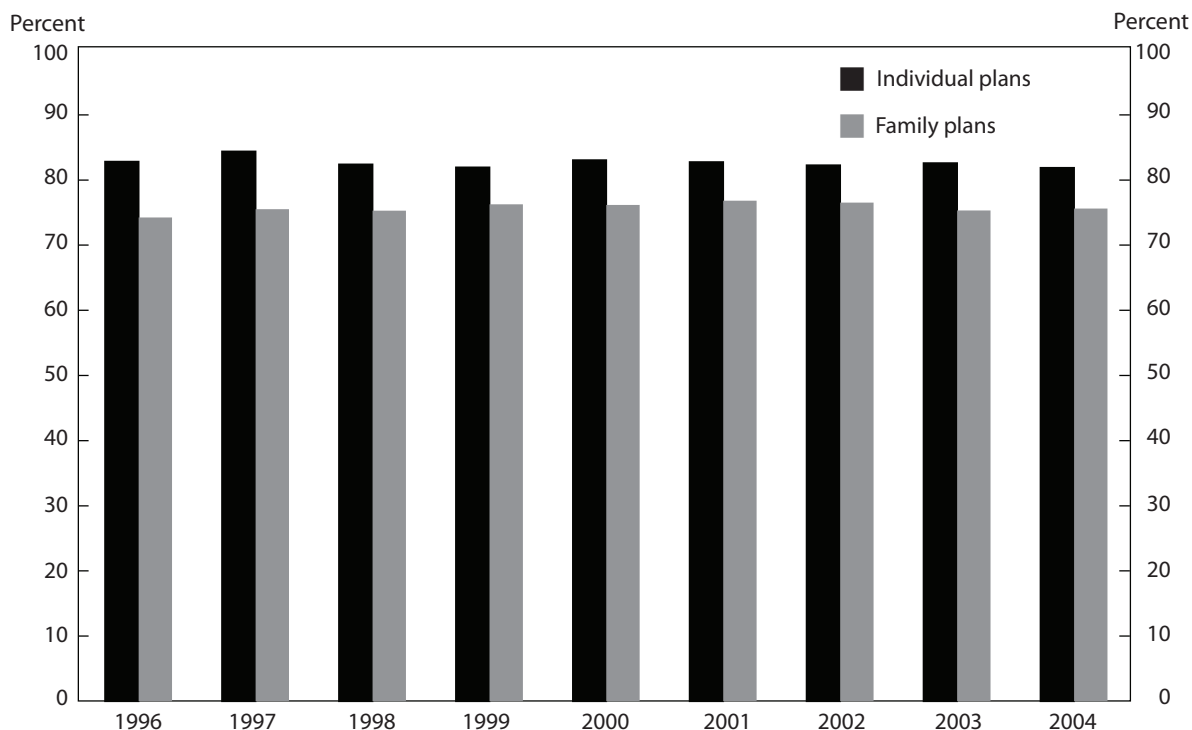
costs exceeding each threshold. The share of businesses with health insurance costs exceeding 5 percent of payroll grew by 24 percent, from 65 percent of all businesses to 80 percent of all businesses ($t = 1.69$), and the share of businesses with health insurance costs exceeding 10 percent of payroll grew by 77 percent, from 27 percent to 47 percent of businesses ($t = 2.24$). At the extremes, the share of businesses with health insurance costs exceeding 15 percent of payroll more than doubled (increasing from 9 percent to 21 percent, $t = 2.11$), and the share of businesses with costs exceeding 20 percent of payroll nearly tripled, although this result was of borderline statistical significance ($t = 1.64$). t -values testing the difference between 1996 and 2005 predictions were calculated with the bootstrapping methods described earlier.

Multivariate adjusted trends, benefit generosity. The results just discussed indicate that, among offering establishments, health insurance costs relative to payroll rose substantially between 1996 and 2005. Employers may have responded to this increase in costs by raising employee contribution requirements, reducing benefit generosity, or otherwise discouraging participation in plans. Chart 4 plots employer health insurance contribution rates derived from published MEPS-IC statistics on total employer premiums and worker contribution amounts. According

to the chart, employer contribution rates varied between 82 percent and 84 percent of the total premium for individual plans and between 74 percent and 77 percent of the total premium for family plans, with no clear trend toward lower contribution requirements over time. These results suggest that employers did not require workers to pay an increasing share of the total premium, although employee contributions rose in proportion to overall cost growth. Two publications, one by David M. Cutler and the other by the State Health Access Data Assistance Center and the Urban Institute, indicate that takeup rates have declined over time,²² suggesting that increases in costs might have been larger if takeup had remained stable.

Table 5 uses the EBS data to analyze trends in benefit generosity. Results are estimated from equation (2). Predicted values are reported for each of the generosity measures, with business and worker characteristics held constant as in 1996, but allowing year-specific effects to vary. Results are weighted to reflect the distribution of covered workers. The top panel, “Type of plan,” lists changes in the share of workers enrolled in prepaid plans over the period examined. Worker participation in prepaid plans increased from the mid-1990s to 2000 and then declined. However, coverage in prepaid plans was still 18 percent higher in 2002–03 than it was in 1995–96. The middle panel of the table, “Limitations on coverage,” shows changes over time

Chart 4. Employer contribution rates, individual and family plans, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey, Insurance Component (MEPS-IC), 1996–2004



SOURCE: Derived from (MEPS-IC) online tables.

Table 5. Predicted values with business characteristics held constant as in 1995–96, type of plan and limitations on coverage (EBS, weighted by covered worker), 1995–96, 2000, and 2002–03

Characteristic	1995–96	2000	2002–03	Percent change, 1995–96 to 2002–03	t-test ¹
Percent prepaid	0.274	0.381	0.324	18.2	3.11
Limitations on coverage					
For prepaid plans:					
Percent with copayment .....	.849	.907	.946	11.8	4.51
For nonprepaid plans:					
Percent with neither copayment nor coinsurance .....	.053	.035	.024	-54.7	-3.68
Percent with coinsurance only .....	.667	.414	.324	-51.4	-14.65
Percent with copayment only .....	.104	.229	.197	89.4	5.55
Percent with coinsurance and copayment .....	.177	.320	.439	148.0	12.85
Percent with individual deductible .....	.762	.693	.660	-13.4	-4.81
Percent with individual out-of-pocket maximum .....	.818	.770	.797	-2.6	-1.25
Limitation amounts (for plans with the relevant limitation)					
For prepaid plans:					
Copayments	10.01	11.30	12.56	25.5	7.32
For nonprepaid plans:					
Copayments	14.04	14.46	14.9	6.3	2.38
Coinsurance rates (percent)	18.5	15.8	16.1	-13.0	-8.48
Individual deductibles (in constant 2003 dollars)	\$308.16	\$326.16	\$4,318.06	3.2	.81
Individual out-of-pocket maximums (in constant 2003 dollars)	\$1,656.58	\$1,475.44	\$1,630.03	-1.6	-4.6

¹The t-test is taken from the 2002–03 year dummy variable in the regression used to predict the outcome. (The omitted year category is 1995–96.)

in the probability that particular coverage characteristics apply. The probability of having to make a copayment for an office visit increased significantly over time for all types of plans: workers enrolled in prepaid plans were 12 percent more likely to have a copayment in 2002–03 than in 1995–96. For workers enrolled in nonprepaid plans, the probability of having to make a copayment for an office visit and not having to pay any coinsurance increased by 89 percent, and the probability of both having to make a copayment for an office visit and having to pay coinsurance rose by 148 percent, over the period analyzed. Simultaneously, fewer nonprepaid plans required individual deductibles, and fewer nonprepaid plans required coinsurance without copayments. There was no change in the probability that a nonprepaid plan included an out-of-pocket maximum.

The bottom panel of table 5 shows cost-sharing requirements (for example, copayments and deductibles) for plans to which the relevant cost-sharing mechanism applies. Conditional on having to make a copayment, amounts increased 25.5 percent for prepaid plans and 6.3 percent for nonprepaid plans during the period studied. At the same time, coinsurance rates declined by 13 percent. There were no statistically significant changes in either individual deductible amounts or individual out-of-pocket maximum amounts. (Trends in family deductibles and in out-of-pocket maximums are not reported, because it is impossible to ascertain for sure whether plans reported in the EBS data have a family dimension. That is, a reported family deductible of “zero” could mean either that there is no deductible or that family coverage is not offered, and the two cases cannot reliably be distinguished. However, trends in family coverage limitations typically parallel trends in individual coverage limitations.)

Overall, the results presented in table 5 indicate that the prevalence of prepaid plans increased between 1995–96 and 2002–03. Further, nonprepaid plans looked more similar to prepaid plans in 2002–03 than they did in 1995–96. Specifically, more nonprepaid plans required copayments, fewer included deductibles, and coinsurance rates for nonprepaid plans declined. These trends could be due to a change in the mix of nonprepaid plans; Jon Gabel, M. Susan Marquis, and Steven H. Long document a shift away from conventional FFS plans and an increase in enrollment in PPO plans during the period examined.²³ However, this possibility cannot be directly explored in the EBS because the 2002–03 survey does not assess plan types.

Because copayments increased over time while other cost-sharing requirements declined, it is not immediately

clear whether overall benefit generosity changed over the period studied. To assess total benefit generosity, the 1997 Robert Wood Johnson Survey of employers was used to predict the actuarial value of a typical plan in 1995–96 and in 2002–03. The actuarial value represents the proportion of health care spending that is covered by the plan. Appendix A gives more details on the regressions used to generate predicted actuarial values. The first row of table 6 reports the predicted average actuarial value of a typical plan in 1995–96 and 2002–03, where typical plans are defined in terms of an average of the characteristics described in table 5. Table 6 implies that the average health insurance plan became less generous between 1995–96 and 2002–03, dropping from an average actuarial value of 0.86 to 0.82. However, previous work demonstrates that, from an enrollee’s perspective, the actuarial value of a plan can be quite sensitive to the enrollee’s spending level. Table 6 also reports predicted actuarial values for workers based on their placement in the distribution of health care spending. These findings indicate that plans became more generous for low-spending workers and less generous for high-spending workers. For example, the predicted actuarial value of a plan for spenders in the top 50 percent of the distribution decreased from 0.87 to 0.83, while the predicted actuarial value for spenders in the bottom 50 percent of the distribution increased from 0.68 to 0.73.

The biggest driver of the decline in the overall predicted actuarial value was the increase in the probability that a plan required cost sharing in the form of a copayment, coinsurance, or both. When 2002–03 actuarial values were predicted with copayment and coinsurance prevalence rates from 1995–1996, the 2002–03 actuarial value increased to 0.85. The trend toward requiring copayments and coinsurance also explains the decrease in benefit generosity for spenders in the upper half of the distribution: because of the increased probability of having a copayment, high spenders are now more likely to pay out of pocket each time they access the health care system, increasing their total out-of-pocket costs. The increase in

Table 6. Predicted actuarial values of plans in the EBS, 1996 and 2002–03

Category of spending	1996	2002–03
Average actuarial value.....	0.86	0.82
Enrollees with spending in the top 50 percent .....	.87	.83
Enrollees with spending in the bottom 50 percent.....	.68	.73
Enrollees with spending in the top 20 percent .....	.89	.84
Enrollees with spending in the bottom 20 percent.....	.61	.72

benefit generosity for spenders in the lower half of the distribution stems primarily from the decline in the probability of having a deductible: deductibles reduce actuarial values for low spenders because individuals who do not meet the deductible end up funding 100 percent of their health care purchases out of pocket.

Discussion

For businesses that offered health insurance plans, health insurance costs relative to payroll increased by 34 percent between 1996 and 2005, and by 2005 the average offering establishment had health insurance costs in excess of 10 percent of payroll. As mentioned earlier, these costs are high relative to the 4-percent payroll tax proposed for nonoffering businesses in the California Governor's failed health reform plan, and they also exceed the 7.9-percent spending cap suggested under the 1994 Health Security Act. Most economists believe that employer premium contributions are ultimately paid for by workers in the form of reduced wages. But because employer contributions are less visible to workers than employee contributions, large increases in costs over time that have varied substantially for businesses of different types may mask a divergence in the health insurance burden borne by different types of workers. This article finds that workers at small businesses and workers at businesses without a union presence experienced particularly large growth in the share of compensation paid as health benefits. Although low-wage businesses that offered health plans had the highest rate of growth in health insurance spending relative to payroll, this finding was not statistically significant (perhaps reflecting "noise" in the measure of wage used). Nevertheless, the findings presented point to the fact that the most disadvantaged workers may be the most adversely affected by rising health care costs.

Despite the increase in employer health insurance contributions relative to payroll, health insurance offer rates do not appear to have declined over time, and in fact, the point estimates presented suggest that offer rates *increased* by 11 percent between 1996 and 2005 (although this difference was not statistically significant). Stability in offer rates was evident in all types of establishments, including those which experienced particularly high growth in health insurance costs relative to payroll (for example, small businesses, businesses without a union presence, and low-wage businesses). There are several possible explanations for the increase in costs coupled with stability in offer rates. First, the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, enacted in 1996, made health insurance plans available to businesses with higher expected health care

spending, so *average* employer health insurance costs could have increased due to a change in the composition of offering firms, without a *particular* employer seeing its own costs increase. Second, reductions in Medicaid generosity attributable to State financial troubles,²⁴ as well as policies that expanded Medicaid access at the expense of benefit generosity,²⁵ may have increased worker demand for employer-sponsored coverage. To the extent that changes in Medicaid affected worker demand, pressure may have been felt most acutely at low-wage businesses, where health insurance costs relative to payroll increased substantially between 1996 and 2005. If workers bear the cost of health insurance through reduced wages, rising health insurance costs relative to payroll at low-wage businesses may mean that workers at these businesses were willing to take an increasing part of their compensation in the form of health insurance benefits. Finally, offer rates might have remained high simply because it may be more difficult for employers to add health insurance as a benefit than to eliminate it.

The findings presented also point to several cautions about employer mandates requiring all businesses to offer health insurance. First, employer mandates would impose substantial new costs on businesses that do not currently offer health insurance. Many of these newly burdened businesses would be low-wage and smaller businesses, because these firms are currently less likely to offer health insurance than other firms. A viable employer mandate might require substantial subsidies to ensure that such firms could afford to offer coverage and to protect against increasing wage inequality.

Second, although the data indicate that health insurance offer rates remained stable between 1996 and 2005, there is now substantial evidence to suggest that employee takeup declined over that timeframe due to higher premium contribution requirements.²⁶ Moreover, the proportion of nonelderly Americans with employer-sponsored health insurance declined by 4.6 percentage points between 2000 and 2004.²⁷ Although data from the MEPS-IC indicate that employee contribution shares remained remarkably stable over the period studied, costs to workers increased in proportion to overall cost growth. So, in spite of the stability in offer rates found herein, the growth in health insurance costs relative to payroll likely contributed to an overall decline in coverage.

Finally, for workers who were able to maintain their coverage despite rising costs, benefit generosity declined over time, particularly for workers with high spending levels. These declines suggest that, unless coupled with generous minimum benefit requirements, employer mandates may be unable to stem the erosion of coverage. However, policies that could be coupled with mandates to

reverse trends in benefit generosity or declines in takeup, such as minimum benefit requirements and individual mandates, would likely lead to even higher cost growth.

The challenge is to find the appropriate balance between preventing the erosion of coverage and imposing an undue burden on businesses and their workers. □

Notes

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¹ Paul Fronstin, *Sources of Health Insurance and Characteristics of the Uninsured: Analysis of the March 2006 Current Population Survey*, Issue Brief No. 298 (Washington, DC, Employee Benefit Research Institute, 2006).

² See the following two articles in the November–December 2006 issue of *Health Affairs*: Robert S. Galvin and Suzanne Delbanco, “Between a Rock and a Hard Place: Understanding the Employer Mind-Set,” pp. 1548–55; and Alain Enthoven and Victor R. Fuchs, “Employment Based Health Insurance: Past, Present, Future,” pp. 1538–47.

³ Paul B. Ginsburg, Bradley C. Strunk, Michelle I. Banker, and John P. Cookson, “Tracking Health Care Costs: Continued Stability but at High Rates in 2005,” *Health Affairs*, November–December 2006, pp. w486–95.

⁴ Katherine Baicker and Amitabh Chandra, *The Labor Market Effects of Rising Health Insurance Premiums*, NBER Working Paper No. 111602005 (Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, 2005).

⁵ Jessica S. Banthin and Didem M. Bernard, “Changes in Financial Burdens for Health Care: National Estimates for the Population Younger than 65 Years, 1996 to 2003,” *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Dec. 13, 2006, pp. 2712–19.

⁶ See David M. Cutler, *Employee Costs and the Decline in Health Insurance Coverage*, NBER Working Paper No. 9036 (Cambridge, MA, National Bureau of Economic Research, 2002); Michael Chernew, David M. Cutler, and Patricia S. Keenan, “Increasing Health Insurance Costs and the Decline in Insurance Coverage,” *Health Services Research*, August 2005, 1021–39; and State Health Access Data Assistance Center (SHADAC) and the Urban Institute, *Shifting Ground: Changes in Employer-Sponsored Health Insurance* (Princeton, NJ, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 2006), on the Internet at covertheuninsured.org/media/research/ShiftingGround0506.pdf (visited Apr. 17, 2007). The takeup rate is defined as the ratio of the number of workers in a firm or establishment who accept health insurance coverage to the number of workers in the firm or establishment who are eligible for coverage.

⁷ Katherine Swartz, “Why Requiring Employers to Provide Health Insurance Is a Bad Idea,” *Journal of Health Politics, Policy, and Law*, winter 1990, pp. 779–92.

⁸ See, for example, the discussion of ECI data posted on the BLS Web site at www.bls.gov/ncs/summary.htm#ECT (visited June 23, 2008).

⁹ See Agency for Health Care Research and Quality, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey Insurance Component, Table I.A.2(2005): Percent of Private Sector Establishments that Offer Health Insurance by Firm Size and Selected Characteristics: United States, 2005, on the Internet at www.meps.ahrq.gov/mepsweb/data_stats/summ_tables/insr/national/series_1/2005/tia2.htm (visited Jan. 31, 2008).

¹⁰ *National Compensation Survey: Employee Benefits in Private Industry in the United States, March 2005*, Summary 05–01 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 2005).

¹¹ Allan P. Blostin, “The National Compensation Survey: a wealth of benefits data,” *Monthly Labor Review*, August 2004, pp. 3–5.

¹² See *National Compensation Survey: Employer Benefits in Private Industry in the United States, 2000*, Bulletin 2555 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, January 2003); and *National Compensation Survey: Employer Benefits in Private Industry in the United States, 2002–2003*, Bulletin 2573 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, January 2005).

¹³ This information comes from summary tables reported by the Agency for Health Care Research and Quality; the tables are on the Internet at www.meps.ahrq.gov/mepsweb/data_stats/quick_tables_search.jsp?component=2&subcomponent=1.

¹⁴ For details about the study and a list of related publications, see the Health and Medical Care Archive entry on the Internet at webapp.icpsr.umich.edu/cocoon/HMCA-STUDY/02935.xml (visited June 20, 2008).

¹⁵ Jon Gabel, M. Susan Marquis, and Steven H. Long, “Employer-Sponsored Insurance: How Much Financial Protection Does It Provide for the Healthy and Sick?” *Medical Care Research and Review*, Dec. 1, 2002, pp. 440–54.

¹⁶ The last covariate was of interest both because California is a large State and because the source of funds for this article—the California Health Care Foundation—has a specific interest in that State.

¹⁷ Because the observations used to calculate the bootstrapped *t*-statistics are themselves means and not drawn from a sampling distribution, the *t*-statistic is calculated without adjusting for the sample *N* in the denominator. Specifically, $T = (\mu_1 - \mu_2) / \sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}$. (Thanks go to Paul Heaton for clarifying this point.)

¹⁸ The Census Bureau regions are as follows: Northeast—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; Midwest—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin; South—Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia; West—Alaska, Arizona,

California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

¹⁹ See Agency for Health Care Research and Quality, "Medical Expenditure Panel Survey Insurance Component, Table I.A.2 (2005)."

²⁰ *National Compensation Survey*, March 2005.

²¹ See Chinhui Juhn, Kevin M. Murphy, and Brooks Pierce, "Wage Inequality and the Rise in Returns to Skill," *Journal of Political Economy*, June 1993, pp. 410–42; Brooks Pierce, "Compensation Inequality," *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, November 2001, pp. 1493–1525; David Autor, Lawrence F. Katz, and Melissa S. Kearney, *Trends in U.S. Wage Inequality: Re-Assessing the Revisionists*, NBER Working Paper no. 11627 (National Bureau of Economic Research, 2005); and Thomas Lemieux, "Increasing Residual Wage Inequality: Composition Effects, Noisy Data, or Increasing Demand for Skill?" *American Economic Review*, June 2006, pp. 461–98.

²² Cutler, *Employee Costs and the Decline in Health Insurance Coverage*; and State Health Access Data Assistance Center and the Urban Institute, *Shifting Ground*.

²³ Gabel, Long, and Marquis, "Employer-Sponsored Insurance."

²⁴ Teresa A. Coughlin and Stephen Zuckerman, "Three Years of State Fiscal Struggles: How Did Medicaid and SCHIP Fare?" *Health Affairs*, Web Exclusive (w5), Aug. 26, 2005, pp. 385–98.

²⁵ See Samantha Artiga, David Rousseau, Barbara Lyons, Stephen Smith, and Daniel S. Gaylin, "Can States Stretch the Medicaid Dollar without Passing the Buck? Lessons From Utah," *Health Affairs*, March/April 2006, pp. 532–40; and Samantha Artiga and Molly O'Malley, *Increasing Premiums and Cost Sharing in Medicaid and SCHIP: Recent State Experiences*, Issue Paper No. 7322 (Washington, DC, Kaiser Family Foundation, Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, 2005).

²⁶ Cutler, *Employee Costs*; Chernew, Cutler, and Keenan, "Increasing Health Insurance Costs"; and State Health Access Data Assistance Center (SHADAC) and the Urban Institute, *Shifting Ground*.

²⁷ John Holahan and Allison Cook, "Changes in Economic Conditions and Health Insurance Coverage, 2000–2004," *Health Affairs*, Web Exclusive(w5), Nov. 1, 2005, pp. 498–508.

APPENDIX A: Reconciling this article's results with published BLS statistics

As discussed in the text of this article, the percentage of establishments offering insurance in 2005 was 56.4 percent, a rate comparable to statistics reported in the MEPS-IC, but lower than the BLS published offer rate of 63 percent. Given that the figures presented here are drawn from the same sample frame as that used to generate the BLS rate, it is surprising that there is such a large discrepancy in the two estimates. However, the rate, along with a number of other BLS published statistics, is based on a subset of ECI data (the NCS 101 and 102 samples) for which there is a global indicator for whether the firm offers health insurance. In the sample presented in this article, insurance offers are identified on the basis of whether the establishment reports positive spending on health insurance. This method can miss offering businesses in which there is no health insurance takeup in any of the occupations sampled. To analyze this issue further, the indicator variable for health insurance offering (from NCS 101 and 102) was merged into the sample used herein.

Table A–1 shows the offer rates based on the global health

insurance indicator and the offer rates derived from the spending-based measure, for all years in which there are observations with an NCS 101–102 match (from 2001 to 2005). Offer rates based on the global offer measure are derived with the use of the subset of firms with a match in the NCS 101–102 sample. In 2001 and 2002, a very small share of businesses had a matching observation in the NCS 101–102 file, and all businesses with a match offered insurance. Over time, the share of observations with a match increased, and by 2005, 72 percent of businesses in the sample had an NCS 101–102 match. The table also reports three estimates of offer rates based on spending: estimates for all establishments, estimates for establishments with a match in the NCS 101–102 subsample, and estimates for establishments without a match in the NCS 101–102 subsample.

Table A–1 shows that offer rates are much higher in the NCS 101–102 subsample: in 2005, for example, 70.4 percent of NCS 101–102 establishments offered insurance, compared with 56.4 percent of all establishments. This difference could

Table A–1. Comparison of offer rates based on global measure with offer rates based on health spending, 2001–05

Year	N	Percent with global offer data	Offer rate based on global measure ¹	Offer rate based on health spending		
				All establishments	Establishments with NCS match	Establishments without NCS match
2001	7,587	1.4	1.00	0.581	1.000	0.578
2002	7,175	13.0	1.00	.594	.972	.559
2003	9,843	42.9	.704	.560	.644	.519
2004	11,200	64.6	.717	.578	.643	.506
2005	9,552	72.0	.704	.564	.642	444

¹ Offer rates based on the global offer measures are restricted to the subset of firms with matching data in the NCS 101–102 sample.

indicate that the NCS subsample is picking up offers that were missed in the spending-based variable presented here, but it also could be driven by differences in establishments with and without corresponding NCS offer information. The last two columns of the table suggest that establishments with matching NCS data have higher offer rates than other establishments. Overall, the figures presented suggest that both the difference in the offer indicator and differences in the sample contribute to the discrepancy between the offer rate found in this article and the published BLS offer rate. A third factor that likely contributes to the difference in offer rates is the weighting strategy; however, a detailed investigation of differences in the weights is beyond the scope of the research presented here.

Given these differences, a natural question is, Does the use of the spending-based offer measure—which may understate actual offers—lead to bias in analyses of trends over time? This is not an easy question to answer, given the available information. The global offer measure has been available only since

2001, initially just for a very small share of establishments. As a practical matter, it would not be possible to use this limited information to generate a reliable time series, especially because the global measure did not capture nonoffering businesses in 2001 and 2002. Nonetheless, it is reasonable to use the method presented here for analyses over time both because it reproduces the offer rates found in the MEPS-IC and because data on global offer rates are not available for all establishments in all years. To the extent that the method misses offering businesses with the spending-based measure, what is missed are businesses in which there is no takeup in any of the occupations sampled. The absence of takeup in an establishment is likely an indicator that the establishment's insurance plan is unattractive to employees; from the employees' perspective, this may be no different from working at an establishment that offers no insurance. It also is questionable to include these establishments when costs are calculated, because they would have zero spending and would bias the cost estimates downward.

APPENDIX B: Actuarial value regressions

As stated in the text, the 1997 Robert Wood Johnson Foundation survey, combined with estimated actuarial values (grouped by worker spending categories) calculated by the Actuarial Research Corporation,¹ was used to estimate the relationship between plan characteristics and actuarial values for prepaid and nonprepaid plans. Specifically, actuarial values were regressed on plan characteristics observed in the 1997 Robert Wood Johnson Survey, and the resulting regressions were used to impute actuarial values to plans observed in the EBS. Tables B-1 and B-2 show the regressions used to generate the im-

puted actuarial values. After the regression equations were fitted, average actuarial values were predicted for the EBS on the basis of the average plan characteristics reported in table 5, plus additional information on the probability that a plan included vision, dental, or drug coverage. (For dummy variables, the coefficients reported in the tables were multiplied by the fraction of plans with the particular coverage feature.) A weighted average of the average actuarial values for a prepaid plan and nonprepaid plans was taken to predict the total actuarial value for the year.

Table B-1. Actuarial value regressions, nonprepaid plans (N = 10,313)

Characteristic	Overall	By worker spending			
		Above median	Below median	Upper 20 percent	Lower 20 percent
Intercept.....	0.786 (.003)	0.802 (.003)	0.518 (.006)	0.836 (.003)	0.424 (.007)
Plan has deductible	-.011 (.002)	.0007 (.002)	-.207 (.003)	.005 (.002)	-.384 (.004)
Deductible amount.....	-.0001 (.00000)	-.0001 (.00000)	-.0002 (.00001)	-.0001 (.00000)	-.0001 (.00001)
Plan has copayment	-.029 (.003)	-.050 (.003)	.334 (.007)	-.074 (.003)	.558 (.008)
Copayment amount.....	-.002 (.0002)	-.002 (.0002)	-.008 (.0004)	-.001 (.0002)	-.011 (.0005)
Plan has coinsurance.....	-.079 (.004)	-.089 (.004)	.091 (.007)	-.104 (.004)	.147 (.009)
Coinsurance amount.....	-.004 (.0001)	-.003 (.0001)	-.006 (.0002)	-.003 (.0001)	-.005 (.0003)
Plan covers drugs.....	.156 (.002)	.154 (.002)	.196 (.005)	.133 (.002)	.163 (.006)
Plan covers dental .....	.0005 (.0013)	.0002 (.0013)	.005 (.003)	-.0003 (.001)	-.0002 (.003)
Plan covers vision .....	.007 (.001)	.007 (.001)	.008 (.003)	.007 (.001)	.006 (.003)
Plan has an out-of-pocket maximum .....	.084 (.002)	.087 (.002)	.021 (.004)	.102 (.002)	.027 (.005)
Out-of-pocket maximum amount.....	-.000008 (4.77E-7)	-.000009 (4.80E-7)	-5.50E-7 (9.52E-7)	-.00001 (4.92E-7)	.000002 (.000001)

NOTE: Standard deviations are in parentheses.

Table B-2. Actuarial value regressions, health maintenance organization (HMO) plans (N = 7,543)

Characteristic	Overall	By worker spending			
		Above median	Below median	Upper 20 percent	Lower 20 percent
Intercept.....	0.823 (.003)	0.832 (.003)	0.678 (.006)	0.860 (.003)	0.635 (.009)
Plan has deductible.....	.012 (.002)	.026 (.002)	-.219 (.005)	.028 (.003)	-.465 (.007)
Deductible amount.....	-.0001 (.00001)	-.0001 (.00001)	-.0004 (.00001)	-.0001 (.00001)	-.0001 (.00002)
Plan has copayment.....	-.062 (.003)	-.073 (.003)	.115 (.005)	-.091 (.003)	.186 (.007)
Copayment amount.....	-.009 (.0001)	-.008 (.0001)	-.016 (.0003)	-.007 (.0001)	-.017 (.0004)
Plan covers drugs.....	.133 (.003)	.131 (.003)	.167 (.005)	.111 (.003)	.140 (.007)
Plan covers dental.....	.002 (.002)	.002 (.002)	-.0004 (.003)	.003 (.002)	.001 (.004)
Plan covers vision.....	.004 (.001)	.005 (.001)	.001 (.002)	.005 (.001)	.0009 (.003)
Plan has out-of-pocket maximum.....	.108 (.002)	.114 (.002)	.003 (.004)	.134 (.002)	.003 (.005)
Out-of-pocket maximum amount.....	-.00002 (8.50E-7)	-.00002 (8.49E-7)	.000003 (.000002)	-.00002 (8.73E-7)	.00001 (.00000)

NOTE: Standard deviations are in parentheses.

Note

¹ Methods used are described in Jon Gabel, Larry Levitt, Erin Holve, Jeremy Pickreign, Heidi Whitmore, Kelly Dhont, Samantha Hawkins, and Diane Rowland, "Job-Based Health Benefits in 2002: Some Important Trends," *Health Affairs*, September–October 2002, pp. 143–51.

The future of Social Security

Social Security and the Stock Market: How the Pursuit of Market Magic Shapes the System. By Alicia H. Munnell and Steven A. Sass, Kalamazoo, MI, W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 2006, 142 pp., \$18.00/paperback; \$40.00/cloth.

Many analysts recognize the need for some type of change to the Social Security program. What the change should be, however, is a matter of fierce debate. One of President George W. Bush's goals for his second term was the establishment within the Social Security system of "personal accounts," into which each individual in the system could invest as he or she chooses, including investing in the stock market. This idea never made it very far through Congress. But would investing a portion of the Social Security trust fund in potentially higher yielding equities aid in keeping the system afloat? If so, what are the available methods for making the investments? These are some of the subjects covered in this book by Alicia H. Munnell and Steven A. Sass, who are the director and associate director of the Center for Retirement Research at Boston College, respectively.

As the authors describe it, retirement security for the elderly prior to industrialization was not nearly as important a public policy issue as it is today. People usually either died young or worked as long as they were physically able to and then family members took care of them. The industrialization and urbanization that took place in the 19th century transformed the economics of aging. The first national old-age pension program began in Germany in 1889, and by the end of the 1930s almost all

of the industrialized nations had such programs. (The U.S. Social Security program was established in 1935, in the midst of the Great Depression.) The income Social Security provided to its recipients in its early years was miniscule, especially in comparison with what it provides today. The significant expansion of employer-provided pension plans that occurred after World War II was made possible primarily for three reasons. First, there was a rapid growth in the number of corporate employers that could afford such plans. Second, as the income tax grew to where many more people were subject to it, the tax advantages of pension plans became more important. Finally, labor unions became more powerful and were able to negotiate more generous pension plans, often through collective bargaining agreements.

In recent years, changes in the demographics of our society and in most employer pension plans have made the average American's retirement much less secure. Members of the "baby-boom" generation, Americans born between 1946 and 1964, are reaching retirement age. Because there are so many boomers and because the birth rate declined after 1964, the average number of workers "supporting" each retired person will fall to a very low level, far lower than was ever envisioned when Social Security began as part of the New Deal during the Franklin Delano Roosevelt administration. According to sources cited by the authors, current projections are that Social Security will not have enough money to pay full benefits after 2040, so payouts will have to be reduced.

Recognition of this increasingly difficult challenge is not new; in fact, the authors cite as one of Ronald Reagan's accomplishments legislation that cut benefits and increased revenues without significantly altering

the program's design. Marked changes have occurred among private-sector plans in the intervening 20 years, however. Specifically, there has been a transition from the traditional defined-benefits plan, which guaranteed retirees a stated level of income, to the now dominant defined-contribution plan (for example, 401 (k) individual retirement account savings plans), in which the level of retirement income is dependent on investments made prior to retirement. The result is that risk has been shifted from the employer to the employee.

In 1994, President Clinton established the Social Security Advisory Council. Its members spent 2 years studying ways to restore solvency to the Social Security program. Their conclusion was that the only way to solve the problem was to permit some funds to be invested in equities. They could not coalesce around a single approach, however, and instead came up with three. The Carve-Out Accounts approach is similar to President Bush's plan. It would cut the guaranteed benefits and put 5 percent of the existing payroll tax into "Personal Security Accounts." The Add-On Account approach would cut guaranteed benefits and then mandate an additional contribution to new individual retirement savings accounts equal to 1.6 percent of covered earnings. The Trust Fund Investment approach recommended modest changes to taxes and benefits, with a portion of the trust fund assets invested in equities.

The authors use three countries—The United Kingdom, Australia, and Canada—to illustrate the pros and cons of these approaches. The United Kingdom adopted a carve-out approach in 1979. According to the authors, "The carve-out approach as implemented in the United Kingdom produced sharply lower guaranteed social insurance benefits, the

privatization of much of the nation's diminished retirement income system, increased reliance on individual retirement income planning, and a major expansion of their means-testing program. In addition, they feel, the overhead costs for maintaining individual accounts have been large. And the myopic view that many people had when trading present consumption for consumption in the future often led to too little saving, poor risk analysis, and the ultimate need for an extensive government safety net. These results are the exact opposite of what its proponents desired, and the authors caution that the United States could experience a similar outcome should this method be adopted.

Australia chose the Add-On individual accounts approach. Prior to the 1980s, Australia's public retirement program was a means-tested Age Pension program that had begun in 1908 and had been considerably expanded during the 1970s. Since the 1980s, Australia has started a Superannuation Guarantee program with contributions set at 9 percent of earnings, far larger than the 1.6-percent of earnings in the U.S. Add-On proposal. Fortunately, in the opinion of Munnell and Sass, the administrative costs for the individual accounts in Australia are much less than those in the U.K. because in most cases the individual contributions are invested collectively rather than sepa-

rately. Unfortunately, in their opinion, the means-testing of the Age Pension program seems to both discourage people from working and saving and encourage them to retire early. Although the Superannuation Guarantee program entails considerable risk, the authors feel that the Age Pension program in Australia "has and will remain critically important, both as the primary source of old-age income and as insurance against adverse financial shocks."

Canada adopted a Trust Fund Investment approach in 1997. Previously, Canada's public retirement program consisted of three parts: Old Age Security, a flat payment to all long-term residents paid out of general revenues; the Guaranteed Income Supplement, an income-tested benefit also funded out of general revenues; and the Canada/Quebec Pension Plan, funded by a payroll tax on earnings. The 1997 reform increased the Canada/Quebec Pension Plan payroll tax to pre-fund a program that invests in equities. This was not done through individual accounts but through a centrally managed trust fund, thereby significantly reducing the administrative costs and pooling the investment and mortality risks far more effectively than either of the other two approaches. The authors do state the following caveat: "The great fear [with this approach] is that the

government would use the trust fund as an instrument for advancing public policy or the policy of the politicians who happen to be in power." Fortunately, Canada was able to devise and implement their program in such a way that this has not been a problem. Sass and Munnell recommend the Canadian Trust Fund approach for the United States if our executive and legislative branches can eventually come to an agreement about investing some of the Social Security funds in the stock market.

Although brief—it is only 142 pages in length—this book provides important information on the public and employer-related retirement programs for the United States, as well as the United Kingdom, Australia, and Canada. The subject matter is rather complex, as the intended audience is probably either those who work in the pension field or those who at least have a working knowledge of it. The general public would probably find it much easier reading if personal examples of citizens of these nations with descriptions of the benefits they are receiving had been included.

—Ronald Johnson

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

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

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

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Notes on Current Labor Statistics

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

General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

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

Seasonally adjusted data appear in tables 1–14, 17–21, 48, and 52. Seasonally adjusted labor force data in tables 1 and 4–9 and seasonally adjusted establishment survey data shown in tables 1, 12–14, and 17 are revised in the March 2007 *Review*. A brief explanation of the seasonal adjustment methodology appears in “Notes on the data.”

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

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

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

Sources of information

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

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

www.bls.gov/cps/

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

www.bls.gov/ces/

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

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

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

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

www.bls.gov/lpc/

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

tional Comparisons of Unemployment, Bulletin 1979.

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

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

Symbols

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

p = preliminary. To increase the timeliness of some series, preliminary figures are issued based on representative but incomplete returns.

r = revised. Generally, this revision reflects the availability of later data, but also may reflect other adjustments.

Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–29)

Household survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

Unemployed persons are those who did not work during the survey week, but were available for work except for temporary illness and had looked for jobs within the preceding

4 weeks. Persons who did not look for work because they were on layoff are also counted among the unemployed. **The unemployment rate** represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

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

Notes on the data

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

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

At the beginning of each calendar year, historical seasonally adjusted data usually are revised, and projected seasonal adjustment factors are calculated for use during the

January–June period. The historical seasonally adjusted data usually are revised for only the most recent 5 years. In July, new seasonal adjustment factors, which incorporate the experience through June, are produced for the July–December period, but no revisions are made in the historical data.

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

Establishment survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

Establishment survey data are annually adjusted to comprehensive counts of employment (called “benchmarks”). The March 2003 benchmark was introduced in February 2004 with the release of data for January 2004, published in the March 2004 issue of the *Review*. With the release in June 2003, CES completed a conversion from the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and completed the transition from its original quota sample design to a probability-based sample design. The industry-coding update included reconstruction of historical estimates in order to preserve

time series for data users. Normally 5 years of seasonally adjusted data are revised with each benchmark revision. However, with this release, the entire new time series history for all CES data series were re-seasonally adjusted due to the NAICS conversion, which resulted in the revision of all CES time series.

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

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

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

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

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON

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

Unemployment data by State

Description of the series

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Description of the series

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

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

market trends and major industry developments.

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Most employers have only one establishment; thus, the establishment is the predominant reporting unit or statistical

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

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

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

Covered employers in most States report total **wages** paid during the calendar quarter, regardless of when the services were performed. A few State laws, however, specify that wages be reported for, or based on the

period during which services are performed rather than the period during which compensation is paid. Under most State laws or regulations, wages include bonuses, stock options, the cash value of meals and lodging, tips and other gratuities, and, in some States, employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans such as 401(k) plans.

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the covered employment and wage data, contact the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover at (202) 691-6567.

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

Description of the series

Data for the **Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey** (JOLTS) are collected and compiled from a sample of 16,000 business establishments. Each month, data are collected for total employment, job openings, hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. The JOLTS program covers all private nonfarm establishments such as factories, offices, and stores, as well as Federal, State, and local government entities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The JOLTS sample design is a random sample

drawn from a universe of more than eight million establishments compiled as part of the operations of the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, or QCEW, program. This program includes all employers subject to State unemployment insurance (UI) laws and Federal agencies subject to Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE).

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

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

Definitions

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

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

job openings, and multiplying that quotient by 100.

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

JOLTS hires and separations estimates cannot be used to exactly explain net changes in payroll employment. Some reasons why it is problematic to compare changes in payroll employment with JOLTS hires and separations, especially on a monthly basis, are: (1) the reference period for payroll employment

is the pay period including the 12th of the month, while the reference period for hires and separations is the calendar month; and (2) payroll employment can vary from month to month simply because part-time and on-call workers may not always work during the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Additionally, research has found that some reporters systematically underreport separations relative to hires due to a number of factors, including the nature of their payroll systems and practices. The shortfall appears to be about 2 percent or less over a 12-month period.

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

Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1-3; 30-37)

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

Employment Cost Index

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

The ECI data in these tables reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data

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

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Employment Cost Index is available at 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 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 www.bls.gov/cba/home.htm or by telephone at (202) 691-6199.

Price Data

(Tables 2; 38-46)

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

Consumer Price Indexes

Description of the series

The **Consumer Price Index** (CPI) is a measure of the average change in the prices paid by urban consumers for a fixed market basket of goods and services. The CPI is calculated monthly for two population groups, one consisting only of urban households whose primary source of income is derived from the employment of wage earners and clerical workers, and the other consisting of all urban households. The wage earner index (CPI-W) is a continuation of the historic index that was introduced well over a half-century ago for use in wage negotiations. As new uses were developed for the CPI in recent years, the need for a broader and more representative index became apparent. The all-urban consumer index (CPI-U), introduced in 1978, is representative of the 1993-95 buying habits of about 87 percent of the noninstitutional population of the United States at that time, compared

with 32 percent represented in the CPI-W. In addition to wage earners and clerical workers, the CPI-U covers professional, managerial, and technical workers, the self-employed, short-term workers, the unemployed, retirees, and others not in the labor force.

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Producer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

International Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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, con-

tact the Division of International Prices: (202) 691-7155.

Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 47-50)

Business and major sectors

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

Output per hour of all persons (labor productivity) is the quantity of goods and services produced per hour of labor input.

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

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

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

tion of all persons from current-dollar value of output and dividing by output.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

Industry productivity measures

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

Unit labor costs represent the labor compensation costs per unit of output produced, and are derived by dividing an index of labor compensation by an index of output. **Labor**

compensation includes payroll as well as supplemental payments, including both legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs.

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

Notes on the data

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

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

International Comparisons

(Tables 51-53)

Labor force and unemployment

Description of the series

Tables 51 and 52 present comparative measures of the labor force, employment, and unemployment approximating U.S. concepts for the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan, and six European countries. The Bureau adjusts the figures for these selected countries, for all known major definitional differences, to the extent that data to prepare adjustments are available. Although precise comparability may not be achieved, these adjusted figures provide a better basis for international comparisons than the figures regularly published by each country. For 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 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 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 King-

dom 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 www.bls.gov/news.release/prod4.toc.htm or contact the Division of Foreign Labor Statistics: (202) 691-5654.

Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 54–55)

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

other than first aid.

Occupational injury is any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, or amputation that results from a work-related event or a single, instantaneous exposure in the work environment.

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

The survey continues to measure the number of new work-related illness cases which are recognized, diagnosed, and reported during the year. Some conditions, for example, long-term latent illnesses caused

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

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

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

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

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

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on occupational injuries and illnesses, contact the Office of Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions at (202) 691-6180, or access the Internet at: 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
State and local government.....											
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 data¹											
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 data⁴											
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	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	228,815	231,867	231,253	231,480	231,713	231,958	232,211	232,461	232,715	232,939	233,156	232,616	232,809	232,995	233,198
Civilian labor force.....	151,428	153,124	152,542	152,776	153,085	153,182	152,886	153,506	153,306	153,828	153,866	153,824	153,374	153,784	153,957
Participation rate.....	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.1	66.0	65.8	66.0	65.9	66.0	66.0	66.1	65.9	66.0	66.0
Employed.....	144,427	146,047	145,713	145,913	146,087	146,045	145,753	146,260	146,016	146,647	146,211	146,248	145,993	145,969	146,331
Employment-population ratio ²	63.1	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	62.8	62.9	62.7	63.0	62.7	62.9	62.7	62.6	62.7
Unemployed.....	7,001	7,078	6,829	6,863	6,997	7,137	7,133	7,246	7,291	7,181	7,655	7,576	7,381	7,815	7,626
Unemployment rate.....	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.0
Not in the labor force.....	77,387	78,743	78,711	78,704	78,628	78,776	79,325	78,955	79,409	79,111	79,290	78,792	79,436	79,211	79,241
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	102,145	103,555	103,248	103,361	103,477	103,598	103,723	103,847	103,973	104,087	104,197	103,866	103,961	104,052	104,152
Civilian labor force.....	77,562	78,596	78,428	78,497	78,503	78,619	78,526	78,689	78,664	79,075	79,004	78,864	78,748	78,838	78,776
Participation rate.....	75.9	75.9	76.0	75.9	75.9	75.9	75.7	75.8	75.7	76.0	75.8	75.9	75.7	75.8	75.6
Employed.....	74,431	75,337	75,279	75,343	75,292	75,324	75,274	75,332	75,274	75,834	75,499	75,427	75,362	75,197	75,148
Employment-population ratio ²	72.9	72.8	72.9	72.9	72.8	72.7	72.6	72.5	72.4	72.9	72.5	72.6	72.5	72.3	72.2
Unemployed.....	3,131	3,259	3,149	3,154	3,212	3,295	3,252	3,357	3,389	3,240	3,505	3,437	3,386	3,641	3,628
Unemployment rate.....	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.6
Not in the labor force.....	24,584	24,959	24,820	24,864	24,973	24,979	25,197	25,158	25,309	25,012	25,193	25,002	25,213	25,214	25,376
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	109,992	111,330	111,057	111,157	111,259	111,367	111,479	111,590	111,703	111,805	111,903	111,739	111,822	111,902	111,990
Civilian labor force.....	66,585	67,516	67,077	67,318	67,481	67,566	67,616	67,795	67,623	67,776	67,866	67,982	67,816	68,159	68,176
Participation rate.....	60.5	60.6	60.4	60.6	60.7	60.7	60.7	60.8	60.5	60.6	60.6	60.8	60.6	60.9	60.9
Employed.....	63,834	64,799	64,479	64,710	64,828	64,792	64,826	65,033	64,827	64,980	64,912	65,098	64,950	65,055	65,260
Employment-population ratio ²	58.0	58.2	58.1	58.2	58.3	58.2	58.2	58.3	58.0	58.1	58.0	58.3	58.1	58.1	58.3
Unemployed.....	2,751	2,718	2,597	2,608	2,653	2,774	2,790	2,762	2,796	2,796	2,954	2,885	2,865	3,104	2,916
Unemployment rate.....	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.3
Not in the labor force.....	43,407	43,814	43,980	43,839	43,778	43,801	43,863	43,795	44,080	44,029	44,037	43,756	44,006	43,743	43,814
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	16,678	16,982	16,948	16,962	16,977	16,993	17,009	17,024	17,040	17,048	17,056	17,012	17,027	17,041	17,056
Civilian labor force.....	7,281	7,012	7,037	6,961	7,100	6,997	6,744	7,021	7,020	6,977	6,996	6,978	6,810	6,787	7,005
Participation rate.....	43.7	41.3	41.5	41.0	41.8	41.2	39.7	41.2	41.2	40.9	41.0	41.0	40.0	39.8	41.1
Employed.....	6,162	5,911	5,954	5,860	5,968	5,930	5,653	5,895	5,914	5,832	5,801	5,724	5,681	5,717	5,923
Employment-population ratio ²	36.9	34.8	35.1	34.5	35.2	34.9	33.2	34.6	34.7	34.2	34.0	33.6	33.4	33.5	34.7
Unemployed.....	1,119	1,101	1,082	1,101	1,133	1,067	1,092	1,126	1,105	1,145	1,196	1,254	1,130	1,070	1,082
Unemployment rate.....	15.4	15.7	15.4	15.8	16.0	15.3	16.2	16.0	15.7	16.4	17.1	18.0	16.6	15.8	15.4
Not in the labor force.....	9,397	9,970	9,911	10,001	9,877	9,996	10,264	10,003	10,020	10,071	10,059	10,034	10,216	10,254	10,051
White³															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	186,264	188,253	187,843	187,993	188,148	188,312	188,479	188,644	188,813	188,956	189,093	188,787	188,906	189,019	189,147
Civilian labor force.....	123,834	124,935	124,433	124,639	124,918	124,945	124,596	125,316	125,151	125,430	125,460	125,340	124,940	125,190	125,171
Participation rate.....	66.5	66.4	66.2	66.3	66.4	66.3	66.1	66.4	66.3	66.4	66.3	66.4	66.1	66.2	66.2
Employed.....	118,833	119,792	119,505	119,711	119,835	119,713	119,340	119,992	119,883	120,194	119,889	119,858	119,534	119,574	119,667
Employment-population ratio ²	63.8	63.6	63.6	63.7	63.7	63.6	63.3	63.6	63.5	63.6	63.4	63.5	63.3	63.3	63.3
Unemployed.....	5,002	5,143	4,928	4,928	5,083	5,232	5,256	5,324	5,268	5,235	5,571	5,482	5,406	5,616	5,504
Unemployment rate.....	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.4
Not in the labor force.....	62,429	63,319	63,410	63,355	63,230	63,368	63,883	63,329	63,662	63,526	63,633	63,447	63,966	63,829	63,975
Black or African American³															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	27,007	27,485	27,385	27,422	27,459	27,498	27,541	27,584	27,627	27,666	27,704	27,640	27,675	27,709	27,746
Civilian labor force.....	17,314	17,496	17,483	17,405	17,456	17,593	17,524	17,483	17,430	17,453	17,538	17,713	17,632	17,702	17,753
Participation rate.....	64.1	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	64.0
Employed.....	15,765	16,051	16,048	15,939	15,989	16,172	16,176	16,046	15,946	15,980	15,961	16,090	16,169	16,116	16,234
Employment-population ratio ²	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	58.5
Unemployed.....	1,549	1,445	1,435	1,466	1,467	1,421	1,347	1,437	1,483	1,473	1,577	1,623	1,463	1,586	1,520
Unemployment rate.....	8.9	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	8.6
Not in the labor force.....	9,693	9,989	9,902	10,017	10,003	9,905	10,017	10,101	10,197	10,212	10,165	9,927	10,043	10,007	9,992

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	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	30,103	31,383	31,147	31,238	31,329	31,423	31,520	31,617	31,714	31,809	31,903	31,643	31,732	31,820	31,911
Civilian labor force.....	20,694	21,602	21,436	21,434	21,460	21,613	21,781	21,872	21,778	21,872	21,888	21,698	21,755	21,775	21,917
Participation rate.....	68.7	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	68.7
Employed.....	19,613	20,382	20,263	20,197	20,245	20,345	20,578	20,619	20,554	20,623	20,517	20,320	20,401	20,269	20,404
Employment-population ratio ²	65.2	64.9	65.1	64.7	64.6	64.7	65.3	65.2	64.8	64.8	64.3	64.2	64.3	63.7	63.9
Unemployed.....	1,081	1,220	1,173	1,237	1,216	1,269	1,204	1,253	1,224	1,249	1,371	1,378	1,354	1,507	1,512
Unemployment rate.....	5.2	5.6	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.9	6.9
Not in the labor force.....	9,409	9,781	9,711	9,804	9,869	9,809	9,738	9,745	9,936	9,938	10,016	9,946	9,977	10,045	9,994

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	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older.....	144,427	146,047	145,713	145,913	146,087	146,045	145,753	146,260	146,016	146,647	146,211	146,248	145,993	145,969	146,331
Men.....	77,502	78,254	78,293	78,277	78,243	78,237	78,066	78,229	78,177	78,604	78,260	78,157	78,113	77,948	78,038
Women.....	66,925	67,792	67,420	67,637	67,845	67,808	67,687	68,030	67,838	68,043	67,951	68,091	67,880	68,021	68,293
Married men, spouse present.....	45,700	46,314	46,466	46,472	46,448	46,307	46,193	46,235	46,189	46,339	46,213	46,063	46,136	45,961	45,964
Married women, spouse present.....	35,272	35,832	36,009	36,126	36,111	35,938	35,794	35,712	35,449	35,689	35,565	35,536	35,648	35,749	36,177
Persons at work part time¹															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,162	4,401	4,371	4,469	4,311	4,332	4,517	4,499	4,401	4,513	4,665	4,769	4,884	4,914	5,220
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,658	2,877	2,854	2,952	2,803	2,751	2,955	2,991	2,788	3,008	3,174	3,247	3,291	3,323	3,558
Could only find part-time work.....	1,189	1,210	1,238	1,248	1,197	1,210	1,175	1,166	1,215	1,223	1,236	1,163	1,222	1,362	1,323
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,591	19,756	19,919	19,610	20,076	19,957	19,779	19,812	19,337	19,539	19,526	19,613	19,348	19,409	19,809
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,071	4,317	4,301	4,391	4,210	4,259	4,466	4,397	4,302	4,453	4,577	4,677	4,790	4,797	5,125
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,596	2,827	2,830	2,893	2,736	2,711	2,916	2,922	2,745	2,981	3,120	3,174	3,231	3,238	3,513
Could only find part-time work.....	1,178	1,199	1,232	1,246	1,198	1,205	1,152	1,153	1,207	1,205	1,219	1,149	1,216	1,354	1,331
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,237	19,419	19,550	19,192	19,734	19,569	19,469	19,451	19,157	19,224	19,225	19,296	19,019	19,072	19,456

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	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older.....	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	15.4	15.7	15.4	15.8	16.0	15.3	16.2	16.0	15.7	16.4	17.1	18.0	16.6	15.8	15.4
Men, 20 years and older.....	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.6
Women, 20 years and older.....	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.3
White, total ¹	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	13.2	13.9	13.3	13.9	14.2	13.8	14.4	14.3	14.0	14.7	14.4	15.6	14.4	13.2	13.8
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	14.6	15.7	14.4	15.2	16.3	15.5	16.5	16.4	15.9	17.8	16.8	19.0	17.1	14.7	15.2
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	11.7	12.1	12.1	12.5	12.0	12.0	12.2	12.2	12.0	11.8	12.1	12.3	11.8	11.7	12.4
Men, 20 years and older.....	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1
Women, 20 years and older.....	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.7
Black or African American, total ¹	8.9	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	8.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	29.1	29.4	30.6	30.1	31.0	27.0	31.2	28.9	27.9	29.7	34.7	35.7	31.7	31.3	24.5
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	32.7	33.8	34.3	35.4	33.5	31.1	33.2	33.9	36.0	34.6	39.5	41.3	32.6	38.9	27.9
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	25.9	25.3	27.1	24.8	28.7	23.5	29.4	24.2	20.1	24.9	30.1	28.5	30.9	25.4	21.9
Men, 20 years and older.....	8.3	7.9	8.3	8.2	8.3	7.6	6.8	7.5	8.2	7.9	8.4	8.3	7.9	8.4	8.4
Women, 20 years and older.....	7.5	6.7	6.0	6.7	6.4	6.9	6.5	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.3	6.5	7.5	7.4
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	5.2	5.6	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.9	6.9
Married men, spouse present.....	2.4	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	2.8
Married women, spouse present.....	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.0
Full-time workers.....	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0
Part-time workers.....	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.1	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.6	5.4	5.0	5.3	4.9
Educational attainment²															
Less than a high school diploma.....	6.8	7.1	7.1	6.7	6.8	7.2	6.7	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.3	8.2	7.8
High school graduates, no college ³	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.1	5.0
Some college or associate degree.....	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁴	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	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	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,614	2,542	2,442	2,467	2,505	2,496	2,610	2,537	2,508	2,633	2,793	2,634	2,639	2,767	2,484
5 to 14 weeks.....	2,121	2,232	2,147	2,187	2,140	2,220	2,201	2,330	2,454	2,157	2,330	2,396	2,396	2,525	2,495
15 weeks and over.....	2,266	2,303	2,259	2,236	2,296	2,402	2,375	2,392	2,367	2,398	2,520	2,503	2,377	2,400	2,626
15 to 26 weeks.....	1,031	1,061	1,066	1,099	1,136	1,091	1,124	1,112	1,052	1,014	1,182	1,124	1,079	1,118	1,272
27 weeks and over.....	1,235	1,243	1,193	1,137	1,159	1,311	1,252	1,280	1,315	1,384	1,338	1,380	1,299	1,282	1,353
Mean duration, in weeks.....	16.8	16.8	17.0	16.6	16.8	17.3	16.9	16.6	17.0	17.2	16.6	17.5	16.8	16.2	16.9
Median duration, in weeks.....	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.3	8.3	8.9	8.6	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.4	8.8	8.4	8.1	9.3

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	Annual average		2007									2008			
	2006	2007	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Job losers ¹	3,321	3,515	3,316	3,375	3,418	3,629	3,632	3,622	3,731	3,609	3,857	3,796	3,854	4,154	4,014
On temporary layoff.....	921	976	1,019	997	862	983	981	963	1,064	979	975	1,040	971	1,056	1,099
Not on temporary layoff.....	2,400	2,539	2,297	2,379	2,555	2,646	2,652	2,660	2,668	2,630	2,882	2,756	2,883	3,098	2,915
Job leavers.....	827	793	749	768	810	823	794	839	790	783	798	830	769	781	850
Reentrants.....	2,237	2,142	2,169	2,149	2,125	2,082	2,076	2,154	2,103	2,160	2,343	2,201	2,112	2,117	2,134
New entrants.....	616	627	599	557	628	602	603	685	709	669	697	667	648	681	624
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers ¹	47.4	49.7	48.5	49.3	49.0	50.8	51.1	49.6	50.9	50.0	50.1	50.7	52.2	53.7	52.7
On temporary layoff.....	13.2	13.8	14.9	14.6	12.4	13.8	13.8	13.2	14.5	13.6	12.7	13.9	13.2	13.7	14.4
Not on temporary layoff.....	34.3	35.9	33.6	34.7	36.6	37.1	37.3	36.4	36.4	36.4	37.5	36.8	39.0	40.1	38.2
Job leavers.....	11.8	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	11.2
Reentrants.....	32.0	30.3	31.7	31.4	30.4	29.2	29.2	29.5	28.7	29.9	30.4	29.4	28.6	27.4	28.0
New entrants.....	8.8	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	8.2
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers ¹	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.6
On temporary layoff.....	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6
Not on temporary layoff.....	1.5	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	1.4
Job leavers.....	1.5	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	1.4
Reentrants.....	1.5	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	1.4
New entrants.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4

¹ Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

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

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

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2007									2008			
	2006	2007	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Total, 16 years and older.....	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.0
16 to 24 years.....	10.5	10.5	10.2	10.1	10.6	10.6	10.8	11.0	10.8	10.7	11.8	11.7	11.3	11.3	11.0
16 to 19 years.....	15.4	15.7	15.4	15.8	16.0	15.3	16.2	16.0	15.7	16.4	17.1	18.0	16.6	15.8	15.4
16 to 17 years.....	17.2	17.5	16.6	16.8	17.0	17.0	18.6	18.6	17.5	19.0	19.6	20.4	18.3	18.6	19.7
18 to 19 years.....	14.1	14.5	15.0	15.3	15.7	14.0	14.6	14.3	14.3	14.4	15.4	15.9	15.5	14.0	13.2
20 to 24 years.....	8.2	8.2	7.8	7.4	8.1	8.5	8.4	8.8	8.6	8.0	9.4	8.7	8.9	9.3	8.9
25 years and older.....	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.9
25 to 54 years.....	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.2
55 years and older.....	3.0	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	3.0
Men, 16 years and older.....	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.7	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.1
16 to 24 years.....	11.2	11.6	11.0	11.4	11.9	11.5	11.6	12.2	12.0	11.8	12.8	13.1	12.5	12.5	12.0
16 to 19 years.....	16.9	17.6	16.5	17.5	18.0	16.9	18.0	18.3	18.1	19.5	19.8	21.8	18.7	17.8	16.9
16 to 17 years.....	18.6	19.4	17.5	18.7	18.5	19.3	21.7	21.9	19.0	21.4	22.1	24.0	20.5	22.0	22.2
18 to 19 years.....	15.7	16.5	16.4	17.1	18.5	15.4	15.2	16.2	16.8	17.8	18.4	19.5	18.0	15.2	14.5
20 to 24 years.....	8.7	8.9	8.6	8.7	9.3	9.2	8.9	9.5	9.3	8.6	9.8	9.4	9.9	10.3	9.9
25 years and older.....	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.0
25 to 54 years.....	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.3
55 years and older.....	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.0
Women, 16 years and older.....	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.7	5.0	4.8
16 to 24 years.....	9.7	9.4	9.3	8.6	9.2	9.6	10.0	9.8	9.6	9.4	10.7	10.1	9.9	10.0	9.8
16 to 19 years.....	13.8	13.8	14.2	14.1	13.9	13.6	14.4	13.7	13.3	13.4	14.4	14.2	14.5	13.8	14.0
16 to 17 years.....	15.9	15.7	15.7	15.0	15.6	14.8	15.5	15.6	16.1	17.1	17.3	17.2	16.2	15.5	17.5
18 to 19 years.....	12.4	12.5	13.5	13.2	12.6	12.6	13.9	12.3	11.6	10.7	12.3	12.1	12.8	12.8	11.8
20 to 24 years.....	7.6	7.3	6.9	5.9	6.8	7.7	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.4	8.8	8.0	7.7	8.1	7.7
25 years and older.....	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.9
25 to 54 years.....	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.0
55 years and older ¹	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.7	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.3	3.4	2.8

¹ Data are not seasonally adjusted.

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

10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

State	Mar. 2007	Feb. 2008 ^P	Mar. 2008 ^P	State	Mar. 2007	Feb. 2008 ^P	Mar. 2008 ^P
Alabama.....	3.4	3.7	4.1	Missouri.....	4.7	5.4	5.7
Alaska.....	6.0	6.5	6.7	Montana.....	3.1	3.3	3.6
Arizona.....	3.7	4.0	4.0	Nebraska.....	2.7	2.8	3.0
Arkansas.....	5.3	5.0	4.9	Nevada.....	4.6	5.5	5.8
California.....	5.0	5.7	6.2	New Hampshire.....	3.8	3.7	3.9
Colorado.....	3.7	4.4	4.4	New Jersey.....	4.3	4.8	4.8
Connecticut.....	4.4	5.0	5.3	New Mexico.....	3.7	3.2	3.7
Delaware.....	3.4	3.7	3.7	New York.....	4.4	4.4	4.8
District of Columbia.....	5.7	5.9	6.1	North Carolina.....	4.5	5.0	5.2
Florida.....	3.7	4.6	4.9	North Dakota.....	3.2	3.1	3.1
Georgia.....	4.2	5.1	5.3	Ohio.....	5.5	5.3	5.8
Hawaii.....	2.5	3.2	3.1	Oklahoma.....	4.3	3.1	3.1
Idaho.....	2.8	2.8	3.0	Oregon.....	5.0	5.4	5.6
Illinois.....	4.6	5.5	5.5	Pennsylvania.....	4.3	5.0	4.9
Indiana.....	4.6	4.6	5.1	Rhode Island.....	4.9	5.9	6.1
Iowa.....	3.7	3.5	3.4	South Carolina.....	5.7	5.5	5.7
Kansas.....	4.0	3.7	4.1	South Dakota.....	3.0	2.6	2.5
Kentucky.....	5.6	5.3	5.7	Tennessee.....	4.5	5.3	5.5
Louisiana.....	3.9	3.7	4.5	Texas.....	4.4	4.1	4.3
Maine.....	4.6	4.8	5.0	Utah.....	2.4	3.0	3.3
Maryland.....	3.5	3.4	3.6	Vermont.....	4.0	4.3	4.6
Massachusetts.....	4.6	4.4	4.4	Virginia.....	2.9	3.5	3.7
Michigan.....	7.0	7.2	7.2	Washington.....	4.4	4.5	4.8
Minnesota.....	4.5	4.5	4.7	West Virginia.....	4.4	4.6	4.7
Mississippi.....	6.4	5.9	6.0	Wisconsin.....	5.0	4.9	4.8
				Wyoming.....	3.0	2.7	3.1

^P = preliminary

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

State	Mar. 2007	Feb. 2008 ^P	Mar. 2008 ^P	State	Mar. 2007	Feb. 2008 ^P	Mar. 2008 ^P
Alabama.....	2,176,282	2,200,729	2,204,599	Missouri.....	3,022,748	3,022,999	3,022,821
Alaska.....	351,336	353,820	356,646	Montana.....	500,230	503,164	504,839
Arizona.....	3,014,106	3,072,395	3,076,582	Nebraska.....	976,557	987,017	990,785
Arkansas.....	1,367,977	1,362,946	1,368,760	Nevada.....	1,322,585	1,375,301	1,384,761
California.....	18,094,438	18,265,472	18,332,051	New Hampshire.....	737,757	741,570	743,473
Colorado.....	2,681,252	2,757,905	2,767,276	New Jersey.....	4,469,023	4,507,678	4,495,254
Connecticut.....	1,855,553	1,885,306	1,885,198	New Mexico.....	943,258	946,789	950,059
Delaware.....	441,790	444,460	445,279	New York.....	9,493,331	9,535,376	9,531,973
District of Columbia.....	325,563	331,457	333,529	North Carolina.....	4,512,088	4,533,112	4,544,121
Florida.....	9,105,630	9,214,354	9,216,291	North Dakota.....	364,322	368,192	370,133
Georgia.....	4,786,309	4,858,478	4,887,760	Ohio.....	5,968,551	5,975,058	5,989,549
Hawaii.....	651,866	650,325	658,069	Oklahoma.....	1,730,387	1,716,673	1,721,702
Idaho.....	750,544	755,321	756,234	Oregon.....	1,921,230	1,941,418	1,952,691
Illinois.....	6,649,033	6,803,601	6,807,686	Pennsylvania.....	6,280,065	6,346,067	6,324,453
Indiana.....	3,218,077	3,225,479	3,227,874	Rhode Island.....	576,936	571,207	572,793
Iowa.....	1,657,549	1,669,152	1,672,820	South Carolina.....	2,129,003	2,127,399	2,140,693
Kansas.....	1,474,315	1,481,041	1,487,175	South Dakota.....	441,145	444,269	444,708
Kentucky.....	2,044,146	2,044,719	2,039,908	Tennessee.....	3,022,235	3,054,171	3,055,455
Louisiana.....	1,995,409	2,008,002	2,017,129	Texas.....	11,449,691	11,561,928	11,632,844
Maine.....	704,147	706,422	707,948	Utah.....	1,346,260	1,390,886	1,394,043
Maryland.....	2,974,235	2,993,920	2,998,684	Vermont.....	355,197	352,633	351,989
Massachusetts.....	3,410,661	3,408,908	3,410,761	Virginia.....	4,032,490	4,090,813	4,114,709
Michigan.....	5,036,448	5,001,682	4,996,256	Washington.....	3,382,852	3,455,631	3,465,783
Minnesota.....	2,925,845	2,930,172	2,937,255	West Virginia.....	806,923	811,692	814,324
Mississippi.....	1,309,841	1,320,341	1,332,628	Wisconsin.....	3,089,347	3,100,477	3,105,386
				Wyoming.....	286,380	291,433	292,489

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	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^P	Apr. ^P
TOTAL NONFARM.....	136,086	137,623	137,356	137,518	137,625	137,682	137,756	137,837	137,977	138,037	138,078	138,002	137,919	137,831	137,803
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	114,113	115,420	115,195	115,332	115,423	115,512	115,544	115,610	115,715	115,759	115,745	115,666	115,557	115,454	115,414
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	22,531	22,221	22,300	22,272	22,267	22,242	22,176	22,138	22,101	22,049	21,976	21,907	21,816	21,737	21,637
Natural resources and mining.....	684	723	718	719	721	726	727	727	727	735	739	744	744	750	751
Logging.....	64.4	60.8	61.9	60.7	61.2	59.9	59.5	59.7	59.1	59.9	60.6	60.7	60.2	60.1	61.0
Mining.....	619.7	662.1	656.3	658.4	659.6	666.3	667.2	667.4	667.8	675.0	677.9	683.2	684.0	689.7	689.5
Oil and gas extraction.....	134.5	146.0	143.0	143.8	144.8	146.3	147.0	147.3	148.9	152.3	153.1	154.5	153.8	155.2	154.2
Mining, except oil and gas ¹	220.3	224.5	223.3	224.0	225.0	225.4	226.4	226.7	226.9	226.0	225.2	227.0	225.7	226.2	225.5
Coal mining.....	78.0	77.6	77.4	76.8	76.9	77.4	77.6	78.0	78.1	78.7	78.3	78.6	78.7	79.2	79.1
Support activities for mining.....	264.9	291.6	290.0	290.6	289.8	294.6	293.8	293.4	292.0	296.7	299.6	301.7	304.5	308.3	309.8
Construction.....	7,691	7,614	7,660	7,643	7,656	7,632	7,605	7,589	7,577	7,520	7,465	7,426	7,382	7,343	7,291
Construction of buildings.....	1,804.9	1,761.0	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	1,668.2	1,655.0
Heavy and civil engineering.....	985.1	1,001.2	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	976.9	966.3
Specialty trade contractors.....	4,901.1	4,851.9	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	4,697.5	4,669.4
Manufacturing.....	14,155	13,884	13,922	13,910	13,890	13,884	13,844	13,822	13,797	13,794	13,772	13,737	13,690	13,644	13,595
Production workers.....	10,137	9,979	9,987	9,992	9,980	9,985	9,956	9,958	9,934	9,944	9,933	9,922	9,879	9,847	9,797
Durable goods.....	8,981	8,816	8,847	8,832	8,816	8,817	8,792	8,778	8,761	8,763	8,739	8,718	8,685	8,652	8,608
Production workers.....	6,355	6,257	6,266	6,267	6,257	6,258	6,239	6,245	6,232	6,242	6,220	6,214	6,182	6,152	6,108
Wood products.....	558.8	519.7	523.1	522.5	520.4	523.4	518.5	513.1	511.8	509.0	507.2	503.5	498.6	492.9	491.0
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	509.6	503.4	503.6	505.5	505.5	504.4	501.2	501.0	500.9	499.5	496.4	494.4	492.2	487.7	486.0
Primary metals.....	464.0	456.0	459.3	458.3	454.3	456.4	452.7	451.6	451.5	452.6	452.2	452.3	451.4	451.3	450.8
Fabricated metal products.....	1,553.1	1,563.3	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	1,556.9	1,545.1
Machinery.....	1,183.2	1,188.2	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	1,195.1	1,193.7
Computer and electronic products ¹	1,307.5	1,271.9	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	1,254.1	1,254.8
Computer and peripheral equipment.....	196.2	186.9	188.8	187.8	185.5	186.2	186.1	185.9	185.1	185.5	185.4	184.9	185.9	186.0	187.0
Communications equipment.....	136.2	128.6	128.1	127.2	127.4	127.5	128.5	128.5	128.1	129.5	129.0	129.5	128.7	129.4	130.6
Semiconductors and electronic components.....	457.9	444.5	448.2	447.3	446.0	443.7	439.9	437.4	435.8	437.0	434.9	433.5	429.7	428.7	427.5
Electronic instruments.....	444.5	444.0	443.8	445.2	444.5	443.1	442.5	442.0	441.9	443.0	443.7	444.3	442.9	446.2	445.7
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	432.7	427.2	428.2	427.7	427.1	427.7	426.1	426.0	427.2	426.6	423.8	421.6	420.8	419.9	421.1
Transportation equipment.....	1,768.9	1,710.9	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	1,651.1	1,630.4
Furniture and related products.....	560.1	534.5	539.8	538.7	534.4	536.1	533.0	530.6	528.3	527.0	523.8	520.4	516.0	511.2	505.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	643.7	641.0	644.0	642.4	638.9	639.5	638.8	637.6	638.2	638.8	639.9	636.4	633.3	632.0	630.1
Nondurable goods.....	5,174	5,068	5,075	5,078	5,074	5,067	5,052	5,044	5,036	5,031	5,033	5,019	5,005	4,992	4,987
Production workers.....	3,782	3,723	3,721	3,725	3,723	3,727	3,717	3,713	3,702	3,713	3,713	3,708	3,697	3,695	3,689
Food manufacturing.....	1,479.4	1,481.3	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	1,477.0	1,474.7
Beverages and tobacco products.....	194.2	195.7	195.9	196.2	197.9	197.0	196.1	195.7	195.2	194.3	192.0	191.1	189.3	190.8	193.4
Textile mills.....	195.0	169.9	172.6	171.2	170.5	168.1	166.4	164.8	164.9	164.9	163.0	162.0	161.4	158.7	156.1
Textile product mills.....	166.7	158.4	159.8	158.3	158.1	157.1	156.9	156.3	155.9	157.2	155.7	154.0	153.0	153.3	152.5
Apparel.....	232.4	213.0	217.5	215.3	212.2	212.8	211.3	209.2	206.8	206.4	204.8	202.0	200.6	198.1	197.0
Leather and allied products.....	36.8	33.9	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.1	33.3	34.0	33.7	34.1	33.7	34.5	33.5	33.5	33.8
Paper and paper products.....	470.5	460.6	461.4	461.0	460.3	459.8	459.1	459.0	459.2	458.6	460.3	459.0	457.8	457.9	458.9
Printing and related support activities.....	634.4	624.2	625.4	624.7	624.3	623.3	621.0	623.0	622.2	622.0	619.5	620.1	614.6	614.2	613.5
Petroleum and coal products.....	113.2	113.4	114.0	116.0	114.2	112.5	112.9	112.6	112.1	111.7	111.2	112.2	112.5	112.2	111.7
Chemicals.....	865.9	862.9	860.5	862.4	863.3	862.5	864.2	864.3	860.7	860.5	862.0	861.2	861.0	860.5	860.9
Plastics and rubber products.....	785.5	754.0	759.2	758.5	754.3	752.4	750.2	748.4	745.9	743.0	744.2	739.7	738.7	735.6	734.8
SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	113,556	115,402	115,056	115,246	115,358	115,440	115,580	115,699	115,876	115,988	116,102	116,095	116,103	116,094	116,166
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	91,582	93,199	92,895	93,060	93,156	93,270	93,368	93,472	93,614	93,710	93,769	93,759	93,741	93,717	93,777
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	26,276	26,608	26,571	26,593	26,600	26,617	26,640	26,649	26,644	26,693	26,658	26,631	26,579	26,552	26,506
Wholesale trade.....	5,904.5	6,028.3	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	6,054.3	6,044.3
Durable goods.....	3,074.8	3,130.7	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	3,118.2
Nondurable goods.....	2,041.3	2,069.3	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	2,087.5	2,087.6
Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	788.5	828.4	826.4	826.4	828.5	831.3	832.5	833.7	835.9	836.0	838.6	838.4	841.9	839.0	838.5
Retail trade.....	15,353.3	15,490.7	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	15,401.4	15,362.7
Motor vehicles and parts dealers ¹	1,909.7	1,913.1	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	1,901.5	1,897.5
Automobile dealers.....	1,246.7	1,245.3	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	1,233.7	1,229.0
Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	586.9	581.0	581.5	580.5	578.1	577.7	579.2	576.2	577.3	584.9	584.5	579.9	575.9	570.6	569.6
Electronics and appliance stores.....	541.1	543.7	550.3	546.5	543.9	545.0	542.7	540.1	537.1	542.6	540.4	534.3	533.6	535.0	537.7

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	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^P	Apr. ^P
Building material and garden supply stores.....	1,324.1	1,305.3	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	1,250.8	1,239.1
Food and beverage stores.....	2,821.1	2,848.5	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	2,890.1	2,886.3
Health and personal care stores.....	961.1	988.6	988.1	987.5	987.7	985.6	989.4	990.1	991.0	998.6	999.9	1,000.6	993.5	993.9	993.1
Gasoline stations.....	864.1	861.2	862.3	863.2	862.2	861.5	860.8	864.2	862.0	859.1	850.5	853.8	854.2	852.6	850.2
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	1,450.9	1,500.4	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	1,498.9	1,498.5
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	645.5	658.2	654.0	656.4	656.2	660.5	661.8	665.1	664.0	664.0	661.6	667.2	661.9	658.6	653.3
General merchandise stores ¹	2,935.0	2,984.6	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	2,943.9	2,931.3
Department stores.....	1,557.2	1,576.7	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	1,534.3	1,527.2
Miscellaneous store retailers.....	881.0	868.7	867.4	868.0	869.8	871.3	869.7	873.3	869.0	868.3	866.3	869.4	865.3	862.8	863.0
Nonstore retailers.....	432.8	437.6	436.1	436.7	435.8	437.5	435.8	435.5	435.1	440.1	446.5	441.4	443.1	442.7	443.1
Transportation and warehousing.....	4,469.6	4,536.0	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	4,537.7	4,540.4
Air transportation.....	487.0	492.6	493.1	484.2	493.0	493.4	494.6	494.5	495.2	503.0	502.1	504.7	508.2	507.5	504.4
Rail transportation.....	227.5	234.4	235.1	235.1	233.8	234.4	234.4	234.6	234.0	233.8	232.5	233.8	233.7	233.7	233.8
Water transportation.....	62.7	64.3	62.8	63.4	64.5	65.0	65.1	65.0	64.9	65.0	64.4	63.8	62.5	61.6	62.2
Truck transportation.....	1,435.8	1,441.2	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	1,420.4	1,416.7
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	399.3	410.0	407.3	407.3	405.3	411.0	413.3	417.8	417.4	411.5	411.8	411.9	413.5	412.9	418.0
Pipeline transportation.....	38.7	40.1	39.6	39.9	39.9	40.0	40.1	40.1	40.3	40.6	40.8	40.6	40.9	41.2	41.3
Scenic and sightseeing transportation.....	27.5	29.4	29.0	28.8	28.6	28.9	29.3	29.8	30.3	30.9	31.3	31.0	31.5	31.7	31.5
Support activities for transportation.....	570.6	582.9	581.1	580.8	583.0	583.7	583.7	586.5	589.9	589.2	587.1	584.9	585.9	586.3	588.6
Couriers and messengers.....	582.4	582.5	580.2	578.3	579.8	580.1	579.2	580.3	577.9	584.4	588.1	585.5	586.0	585.3	585.3
Warehousing and storage.....	638.1	658.7	657.6	659.6	658.7	659.1	657.5	662.0	665.2	661.9	658.7	655.8	655.9	657.1	658.6
Utilities.....	548.5	553.4	551.3	553.5	554.5	554.3	555.1	554.8	556.1	555.5	557.1	557.1	557.0	558.2	558.6
Information.....	3,038.0	3,029.0	3,034.0	3,037.0	3,033.0	3,027.0	3,024.0	3,031.0	3,027.0	3,022.0	3,018.0	3,014.0	3,016.0	3,013.0	3,007.0
Publishing industries, except Internet.....	902.4	898.2	900.5	901.4	899.4	898.7	897.0	893.7	894.6	892.2	889.7	889.2	886.8	882.9	883.6
Motion picture and sound recording industries.....	375.7	380.0	385.4	385.2	384.4	377.9	376.3	384.3	380.5	376.3	376.3	372.9	380.1	383.0	381.9
Broadcasting, except Internet.....	328.3	326.4	327.9	326.6	326.4	325.1	325.2	327.0	324.8	325.0	321.9	323.0	322.1	322.5	320.9
Internet publishing and broadcasting.....	1,047.6	1,028.3	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	1,020.1	1,018.2
Telecommunications.....	1,047.6	1,028.3	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	1,020.1	1,018.2
ISPs, search portals, and data processing.....	263.2	270.5	268.7	271.1	270.3	272.8	272.3	273.1	273.2	272.6	273.5	273.0	274.2	272.3	272.0
Other information services.....	120.8	125.7	123.1	124.6	125.7	126.3	127.6	128.8	130.0	129.5	129.3	130.5	131.2	131.9	130.3
Financial activities.....	8,328.0	8,308.0	8,315.0	8,322.0	8,317.0	8,331.0	8,312.0	8,294.0	8,283.0	8,260.0	8,252.0	8,244.0	8,231.0	8,231.0	8,232.0
Finance and insurance.....	6,156.0	6,146.6	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	6,103.4	6,106.2
Monetary authorities—central bank.....	21.2	21.1	21.4	21.7	21.4	20.8	21.1	20.9	20.8	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.9	20.9	21.1
Credit intermediation and related activities ¹	2,924.9	2,881.6	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	2,811.8	2,808.2
Depository credit intermediation ¹	1,802.0	1,822.5	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	1,821.6	1,823.1
Commercial banking.....	1,322.9	1,345.8	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	1,343.4	1,343.8
Securities, commodity contracts, investments.....	818.3	847.9	840.8	846.2	849.5	851.2	852.6	853.2	855.0	856.9	856.7	859.2	862.5	865.8	867.8
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	2,303.7	2,308.1	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	2,318.4	2,321.2
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles.....	87.9	87.8	87.2	87.4	87.3	87.3	88.9	88.2	88.6	88.0	87.8	87.4	87.3	86.5	87.9
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	2,172.5	2,161.7	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	2,127.8	2,125.5
Real estate.....	1,499.0	1,491.9	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	1,465.0	1,466.8
Rental and leasing services.....	645.5	640.3	642.8	640.0	639.2	641.4	638.9	637.8	639.7	637.4	633.6	635.2	631.0	631.1	627.0
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets.....	28.1	29.5	28.4	29.0	29.9	30.2	30.5	30.1	29.8	30.2	30.6	31.4	31.6	31.7	31.7
Professional and business services.....	17,566.0	17,962.0	17,903.0	17,938.0	17,935.0	17,958.0	17,979.0	18,000.0	18,070.0	18,079.0	18,131.0	18,101.0	18,073.0	18,014.0	18,046.0
Professional and technical services ¹	7,356.7	7,662.0	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	7,823.5	7,845.2
Legal services.....	1,173.2	1,176.4	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	1,172.6	1,172.4
Accounting and bookkeeping services.....	889.0	947.2	926.8	932.5	938.6	947.8	954.0	964.5	971.3	979.4	993.3	992.3	991.9	983.3	986.3
Architectural and engineering services.....	1,385.7	1,436.0	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	1,461.8	1,463.8

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	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^P	Apr. ^P
Computer systems design and related services.....	1,284.6	1,359.8	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	1,391.3	1,401.9
Management and technical consulting services.....	886.4	952.8	942.0	943.8	945.4	946.6	956.3	967.2	974.8	985.1	994.3	989.2	992.7	997.0	1,002.1
Management of companies and enterprises.....	1,810.9	1,846.0	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	1,839.7	1,838.0
Administrative and waste services.....	8,398.3	8,453.6	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	8,351.2	8,362.3
Administrative and support services ¹	8,050.2	8,096.7	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	7,987.3	7,997.4
Employment services ¹	3,680.9	3,600.9	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	3,483.7	3,476.0
Temporary help services.....	2,637.4	2,605.1	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	2,506.0	2,494.2
Business support services.....	792.9	805.5	806.6	806.2	804.1	805.5	803.8	802.7	798.5	798.9	803.7	797.4	796.6	794.1	793.8
Services to buildings and dwellings.....	1,801.4	1,851.2	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	1,857.3	1,866.9
Waste management and remediation services.....	348.1	356.9	353.8	355.1	356.0	356.4	357.9	357.9	357.4	362.7	363.5	365.4	362.5	363.9	364.9
Educational and health services.....	17,826	18,327	18,211	18,247	18,314	18,360	18,422	18,451	18,490	18,522	18,568	18,617	18,665	18,709	18,770
Educational services.....	2,900.9	2,949.1	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	3,018.6	3,030.2
Health care and social assistance.....	14,925.3	15,377.6	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	15,690.5	15,739.8
Ambulatory health care services ¹	5,285.8	5,477.1	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	5,612.5	5,637.4
Offices of physicians.....	2,147.8	2,204.0	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	2,251.7	2,259.9
Outpatient care centers.....	492.6	507.1	505.7	505.0	505.2	505.0	507.2	509.3	511.4	511.0	513.0	511.5	512.0	511.9	515.3
Home health care services.....	865.6	913.3	902.4	904.9	911.7	917.7	923.0	925.2	930.3	929.1	930.9	934.7	939.5	943.3	950.1
Hospitals.....	4,423.4	4,517.3	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	4,606.4	4,617.7
Nursing and residential care facilities ¹	2,892.5	2,952.0	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	2,983.4	2,991.0
Nursing care facilities.....	1,581.4	1,600.8	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	1,609.6	1,612.4
Social assistance ¹	2,323.5	2,431.2	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	2,488.2	2,493.7
Child day care services.....	818.3	849.2	846.5	847.8	849.1	847.7	850.7	857.4	853.3	856.7	857.1	859.2	858.6	861.8	861.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	13,110	13,474	13,375	13,428	13,461	13,476	13,494	13,552	13,604	13,628	13,635	13,644	13,660	13,676	13,688
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1,928.5	1,977.5	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	2,025.7	2,019.2
Performing arts and spectator sports.....	398.5	412.4	403.3	409.2	412.1	405.8	409.2	414.3	419.0	426.4	429.9	429.5	431.0	433.9	435.8
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks.....	123.8	130.2	128.2	129.6	130.6	131.9	131.1	131.6	131.9	131.6	131.5	132.6	131.7	133.4	133.5
Amusements, gambling, and recreation.....	1,406.3	1,434.9	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	1,458.4	1,449.9
Accommodations and food services.....	11,181.1	11,496.3	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	11,650.7	11,668.8
Accommodations.....	1,832.1	1,856.4	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	1,849.4	1,851.7
Food services and drinking places.....	9,349.0	9,639.9	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	9,801.3	9,817.1
Other services.....	5,438	5,491	5,486	5,495	5,496	5,501	5,497	5,495	5,496	5,506	5,507	5,508	5,517	5,522	5,528
Repair and maintenance.....	1,248.5	1,257.0	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	1,254.8	1,256.9
Personal and laundry services.....	1,288.4	1,305.2	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	1,308.5	1,308.5
Membership associations and organizations.....	2,901.2	2,928.8	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	2,959.0	2,963.0
Government.....	21,974	22,203	22,161	22,186	22,202	22,170	22,212	22,227	22,262	22,278	22,333	22,336	22,362	22,377	22,389
Federal.....	2,732	2,727	2,729	2,727	2,720	2,726	2,724	2,721	2,722	2,728	2,735	2,717	2,725	2,726	2,730
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service.....	1,962.6	1,964.6	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	1,986.6	1,992.4
U.S. Postal Service.....	769.7	762.3	764.7	764.6	762.5	761.6	760.6	759.3	758.3	761.7	763.1	739.7	741.6	739.1	738.0
State.....	5,075	5,125	5,117	5,119	5,126	5,123	5,123	5,138	5,138	5,131	5,153	5,159	5,158	5,157	5,162
Education.....	2,292.5	2,318.4	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	2,332.9	2,336.7
Other State government.....	2,782.0	2,806.6	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	2,823.8	2,825.5
Local.....	14,167	14,351	14,315	14,340	14,356	14,321	14,365	14,368	14,402	14,419	14,445	14,460	14,479	14,494	14,497
Education.....	7,913.0	7,976.6	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	8,035.7	8,031.1
Other local government.....	6,253.8	6,374.5	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	6,457.8	6,465.4

¹ Includes other industries not shown separately.

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

p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Annual average		2007									2008			
	2006	2007	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^p	Apr. ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.7
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	40.5	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	40.4
Natural resources and mining.....	45.6	45.9	45.8	45.8	46.0	45.9	45.7	46.2	46.0	46.2	45.8	45.7	45.7	46.2	44.9
Construction.....	39.0	39.0	38.9	38.9	39.1	38.9	38.8	38.9	39.0	39.1	39.0	38.8	38.7	38.9	38.8
Manufacturing.....	41.1	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	41.0
Overtime hours.....	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Durable goods.....	41.4	41.5	41.3	41.3	41.6	41.6	41.7	41.6	41.5	41.5	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.5	41.3
Overtime hours.....	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0
Wood products.....	39.8	39.4	39.6	39.5	39.7	39.9	39.6	39.7	39.5	39.0	39.2	39.0	39.0	38.7	38.4
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	43.0	42.3	42.3	42.2	42.4	42.6	42.8	42.7	42.6	42.9	41.5	42.2	42.1	43.1	42.2
Primary metals.....	43.6	42.9	43.0	42.8	43.3	43.2	43.0	42.6	42.6	42.7	42.2	42.5	42.4	42.9	42.4
Fabricated metal products.....	41.4	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	41.7
Machinery.....	42.4	42.6	42.5	42.3	42.6	42.5	42.6	42.7	42.9	42.9	42.9	43.1	43.0	42.7	42.6
Computer and electronic products.....	40.5	40.6	40.6	40.4	40.5	40.3	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.9	40.5	40.4	40.5	41.0	41.1
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	41.0	41.2	41.0	41.0	41.6	41.4	41.2	41.2	40.7	41.2	41.6	41.4	41.1	41.3	40.9
Transportation equipment.....	42.7	42.8	42.3	42.9	43.4	43.3	43.1	42.8	42.7	42.6	42.1	42.6	42.9	42.3	42.3
Furniture and related products.....	38.8	39.2	38.9	39.0	39.1	39.2	39.7	39.4	39.1	38.9	39.1	38.3	38.2	38.7	38.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.7	38.9	38.7	38.6	39.1	39.2	39.4	39.7	39.0	38.8	38.8	39.0	38.8	39.3	39.4
Nondurable goods.....	40.6	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	40.5
Overtime hours.....	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Food manufacturing.....	40.1	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.8	40.6	40.7	40.8	40.6	40.4	40.5	40.6	40.7	40.8
Beverage and tobacco products.....	40.8	40.8	41.3	40.6	40.9	40.7	41.0	40.8	40.6	40.5	40.8	40.5	40.1	40.4	39.6
Textile mills.....	40.6	40.3	40.2	40.3	40.5	40.2	39.9	40.4	40.2	39.9	40.2	38.7	38.8	38.8	38.3
Textile product mills.....	39.8	39.7	39.9	39.7	40.4	40.8	39.9	39.9	39.2	39.1	39.9	38.6	39.3	39.3	38.3
Apparel.....	36.5	37.2	37.2	37.3	37.8	37.5	37.2	37.2	36.6	36.9	37.5	36.7	36.8	36.7	36.7
Leather and allied products.....	38.9	38.1	37.7	38.9	38.0	37.5	37.7	37.9	37.7	38.1	39.1	38.2	38.2	38.7	38.7
Paper and paper products.....	42.9	43.2	43.0	42.8	43.0	43.0	43.1	43.2	43.3	43.7	44.0	44.0	43.9	43.6	43.3
Printing and related support activities.....	39.2	39.1	39.3	39.1	39.1	38.8	39.1	38.9	38.8	39.0	38.8	38.4	38.2	38.6	38.5
Petroleum and coal products.....	45.0	44.2	44.6	44.4	44.4	44.0	43.7	43.4	42.9	43.8	44.0	43.8	43.6	43.5	43.2
Chemicals.....	42.5	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	41.4
Plastics and rubber products.....	40.6	41.3	41.2	41.1	41.5	41.5	41.3	41.6	41.7	42.1	41.4	41.1	41.2	41.1	40.9
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.4	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.4	33.3	33.4	33.4
Wholesale trade.....	38.0	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	38.3
Retail trade.....	30.5	30.2	30.2	30.1	30.2	30.1	30.1	30.2	30.1	30.2	30.1	30.2	30.1	30.2	30.2
Transportation and warehousing.....	36.9	36.9	36.8	36.9	36.9	36.8	36.9	36.9	36.7	36.8	36.8	36.6	36.7	36.7	36.7
Utilities.....	41.4	42.4	42.4	42.4	42.5	42.6	42.4	42.5	42.2	42.5	42.8	43.1	42.8	43.3	42.6
Information.....	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.4	36.3	36.6	36.4	36.5	36.2	36.2	36.3	36.3	36.2	36.6	36.5
Financial activities.....	35.7	35.9	35.9	35.9	36.0	35.9	35.8	35.7	35.7	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.9
Professional and business services.....	34.6	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	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	32.7	32.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	25.7	25.5	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.3	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.3
Other services.....	30.9	30.9	31.0	31.1	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.9	30.8	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.9	30.8

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2007									2008			
	2006	2007	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^P	Apr. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars.....	\$16.76	\$17.42	\$17.29	\$17.34	\$17.41	\$17.47	\$17.51	\$17.57	\$17.59	\$17.64	\$17.70	\$17.75	\$17.81	\$17.87	\$17.89
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.24	8.32	8.33	8.31	8.32	8.33	8.35	8.35	8.34	8.27	8.27	8.26	8.29	8.28	8.27
GOODS-PRODUCING.....	18.02	18.67	18.56	18.63	18.68	18.69	18.73	18.78	18.77	18.84	18.90	18.98	19.04	19.12	19.11
Natural resources and mining.....	19.90	20.96	20.78	20.86	20.89	20.95	21.09	20.99	21.05	21.02	21.54	21.75	21.69	22.01	21.57
Construction.....	20.02	20.95	20.76	20.91	20.94	20.94	21.01	21.12	21.07	21.20	21.30	21.38	21.47	21.56	21.60
Manufacturing.....	16.81	17.26	17.20	17.23	17.28	17.30	17.33	17.34	17.34	17.40	17.41	17.49	17.55	17.61	17.61
Excluding overtime.....	15.96	16.43	16.36	16.41	16.43	16.46	16.49	16.50	16.52	16.58	16.60	16.68	16.74	16.79	16.79
Durable goods.....	17.68	18.19	18.13	18.16	18.23	18.23	18.27	18.28	18.28	18.31	18.33	18.41	18.49	18.54	18.57
Nondurable goods.....	15.33	15.67	15.62	15.64	15.65	15.70	15.71	15.74	15.73	15.85	15.86	15.92	15.94	16.03	16.00
PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....	16.42	17.10	16.96	17.01	17.08	17.15	17.19	17.26	17.28	17.33	17.39	17.44	17.50	17.55	17.59
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	15.39	15.79	15.66	15.70	15.77	15.82	15.85	15.90	15.94	15.93	16.00	16.02	16.07	16.11	16.11
Wholesale trade.....	18.91	19.59	19.39	19.39	19.55	19.58	19.66	19.72	19.77	19.86	19.93	19.97	20.00	20.03	20.03
Retail trade.....	12.57	12.76	12.71	12.73	12.75	12.79	12.80	12.83	12.86	12.81	12.81	12.80	12.84	12.86	12.86
Transportation and warehousing.....	17.28	17.73	17.57	17.62	17.73	17.78	17.79	17.86	17.86	17.93	18.07	18.10	18.21	18.25	18.30
Utilities.....	27.40	27.87	27.64	27.69	27.75	27.82	27.99	28.14	28.32	28.18	28.52	28.61	28.58	28.77	28.55
Information.....	23.23	23.94	23.84	23.87	23.94	23.92	23.97	24.01	24.10	24.11	24.18	24.33	24.41	24.53	24.49
Financial activities.....	18.80	19.64	19.56	19.59	19.67	19.67	19.75	19.76	19.78	19.87	19.91	20.00	20.05	20.11	20.17
Professional and business services.....	19.13	20.13	19.96	20.02	20.11	20.19	20.25	20.36	20.31	20.42	20.46	20.53	20.63	20.74	20.84
Education and health services.....	17.38	18.11	17.90	17.99	18.06	18.14	18.20	18.29	18.34	18.43	18.48	18.54	18.59	18.61	18.65
Leisure and hospitality.....	9.75	10.41	10.30	10.32	10.39	10.46	10.50	10.55	10.60	10.61	10.65	10.67	10.73	10.74	10.78
Other services.....	14.77	15.42	15.29	15.33	15.40	15.46	15.51	15.55	15.59	15.66	15.71	15.74	15.76	15.77	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 workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2007									2008			
	2006	2007	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^P	Apr. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$16.76	\$17.42	\$17.36	\$17.30	\$17.32	\$17.44	\$17.42	\$17.64	\$17.60	\$17.63	\$17.75	\$17.80	\$17.85	\$17.92	\$17.91
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	17.29	17.34	17.41	17.47	17.51	17.57	17.59	17.64	17.70	17.75	17.81	17.87	17.89
GOODS-PRODUCING	18.02	18.67	18.51	18.62	18.70	18.72	18.81	18.91	18.86	18.88	18.96	18.90	18.94	19.03	19.06
Natural resources and mining	19.90	20.96	20.94	20.86	20.80	20.87	20.97	20.93	21.02	20.99	21.68	21.96	21.87	22.26	21.74
Construction	20.02	20.95	20.64	20.85	20.92	21.02	21.13	21.32	21.25	21.26	21.38	21.24	21.35	21.43	21.47
Manufacturing	16.81	17.26	17.21	17.21	17.28	17.22	17.31	17.39	17.34	17.42	17.51	17.53	17.55	17.60	17.63
Durable goods.....	17.68	18.19	18.11	18.14	18.23	18.10	18.27	18.35	18.30	18.36	18.46	18.43	18.50	18.53	18.56
Wood products.....	13.39	13.67	13.59	13.60	13.71	13.62	13.61	13.65	13.81	13.82	13.88	13.90	13.82	13.89	13.95
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	16.59	16.93	16.82	16.98	17.15	17.04	16.88	16.94	16.94	17.05	16.94	16.99	16.86	16.80	17.15
Primary metals.....	19.36	19.66	19.72	19.63	19.70	19.85	19.72	19.83	19.81	19.69	19.73	20.04	19.99	20.21	20.17
Fabricated metal products.....	16.17	16.53	16.41	16.49	16.46	16.52	16.58	16.61	16.69	16.70	16.82	16.77	16.78	16.85	16.79
Machinery.....	17.20	17.72	17.71	17.63	17.60	17.82	17.69	17.79	17.68	17.74	17.95	17.72	17.81	17.85	17.90
Computer and electronic products.....	18.94	19.95	19.77	19.88	19.96	20.08	20.06	20.20	20.28	20.22	20.33	20.51	20.60	20.80	20.85
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	15.54	15.94	15.99	16.09	16.10	16.09	16.03	16.10	15.80	15.68	15.73	15.70	15.73	15.66	15.73
Transportation equipment.....	22.41	23.02	22.90	22.89	23.17	22.67	23.33	23.42	23.20	23.41	23.46	23.34	23.48	23.46	23.56
Furniture and related products.....	13.80	14.32	14.38	14.35	14.40	14.36	14.31	14.36	14.36	14.35	14.50	14.38	14.37	14.42	14.42
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	14.36	14.66	14.39	14.42	14.74	14.82	14.77	14.78	14.70	14.72	15.00	14.91	14.95	15.08	14.95
Nondurable goods.....	15.33	15.67	15.66	15.62	15.64	15.74	15.69	15.77	15.71	15.83	15.90	15.99	15.93	16.01	16.05
Food manufacturing.....	13.13	13.54	13.49	13.52	13.52	13.57	13.61	13.65	13.61	13.63	13.70	13.87	13.74	13.83	13.88
Beverages and tobacco products.....	18.18	18.49	18.43	18.58	18.20	18.61	17.78	18.40	18.69	19.54	19.69	19.55	19.64	19.59	19.25
Textile mills.....	12.55	13.00	13.00	12.89	12.98	13.13	13.21	13.16	12.93	13.06	13.13	13.29	13.35	13.45	13.49
Textile product mills.....	11.86	11.78	11.72	11.70	11.83	11.89	11.74	11.73	11.75	11.67	11.75	11.68	11.62	11.78	11.77
Apparel.....	10.65	11.05	10.92	11.01	10.96	11.15	11.12	11.17	11.16	11.20	11.28	11.43	11.46	11.35	11.50
Leather and allied products.....	11.44	12.04	11.88	11.87	11.98	12.18	12.10	12.24	12.10	12.50	12.12	12.78	12.68	12.81	12.63
Paper and paper products.....	18.01	18.43	18.48	18.46	18.47	18.68	18.30	18.54	18.50	18.47	18.71	18.78	18.61	18.66	18.58
Printing and related support activities.....	15.80	16.15	16.01	15.92	16.00	16.19	16.28	16.37	16.48	16.33	16.65	16.51	16.49	16.65	16.69
Petroleum and coal products.....	24.11	25.26	25.11	24.87	24.54	25.12	25.43	25.95	24.92	26.95	25.52	26.55	26.51	27.22	27.14
Chemicals.....	19.60	19.56	19.72	19.53	19.62	19.70	19.47	19.52	19.35	19.52	19.57	19.46	19.40	19.35	19.40
Plastics and rubber products.....	14.97	15.38	15.35	15.31	15.40	15.31	15.45	15.45	15.41	15.49	15.65	15.56	15.58	15.69	15.79
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	16.42	17.10	17.07	16.95	16.96	17.10	17.05	17.31	17.27	17.31	17.45	17.52	17.58	17.65	17.62
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.39	15.79	15.79	15.67	15.74	15.89	15.81	16.00	15.94	15.84	15.89	16.02	16.08	16.16	16.15
Wholesale trade.....	18.91	19.59	19.54	19.29	19.44	19.70	19.58	19.85	19.75	19.89	20.10	20.01	20.03	20.08	19.99
Retail trade.....	12.57	12.76	12.82	12.73	12.75	12.84	12.78	12.91	12.85	12.70	12.64	12.78	12.82	12.90	12.91
Transportation and warehousing.....	17.28	17.73	17.53	17.51	17.74	17.90	17.84	17.96	17.89	17.94	18.04	18.08	18.14	18.19	18.27
Utilities.....	27.40	27.87	27.82	27.70	27.47	27.70	27.73	28.27	28.44	28.17	28.61	28.62	28.61	28.88	28.70
Information	23.23	23.94	23.95	23.81	23.71	23.77	23.85	24.22	24.15	24.11	24.34	24.44	24.44	24.58	24.51
Financial activities	18.80	19.64	19.65	19.53	19.53	19.66	19.65	19.88	19.79	19.83	19.97	19.96	20.07	20.18	20.21
Professional and business services	19.13	20.13	20.12	19.95	19.96	20.26	20.01	20.34	20.19	20.33	20.67	20.65	20.77	20.93	20.84
Education and health services	17.38	18.11	17.92	17.95	18.02	18.18	18.20	18.33	18.33	18.42	18.51	18.61	18.58	18.62	18.64
Leisure and hospitality	9.75	10.41	10.31	10.33	10.30	10.33	10.39	10.53	10.61	10.67	10.77	10.73	10.82	10.76	10.79
Other services	14.77	15.42	15.43	15.38	15.36	15.39	15.43	15.58	15.55	15.61	15.75	15.74	15.78	15.84	15.82

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2007									2008			
	2006	2007	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. ^P	Apr. ^P
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$567.87	\$589.72	\$588.50	\$583.01	\$588.88	\$596.45	\$592.28	\$603.29	\$594.88	\$594.13	\$605.28	\$592.74	\$596.19	\$605.70	\$601.78
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	584.40	586.09	590.20	590.49	591.84	593.87	594.54	596.23	598.26	598.18	600.20	604.01	602.89
GOODS-PRODUCING	730.16	757.06	744.10	755.97	766.70	758.16	769.33	777.20	771.37	770.30	771.67	756.00	751.92	766.91	766.21
Natural resources and mining	907.95	961.78	954.86	955.39	963.04	957.93	962.52	979.52	981.63	969.74	992.94	988.20	986.34	1,017.28	969.60
CONSTRUCTION	781.21	816.06	792.58	819.41	830.52	828.19	836.75	842.14	841.50	829.14	825.27	805.00	800.63	825.06	822.30
Manufacturing	691.02	711.36	705.61	707.33	717.12	704.30	718.37	725.16	717.88	722.93	728.42	716.98	714.29	723.36	721.07
Durable goods.....	732.00	754.12	746.13	751.00	763.84	743.91	763.69	770.70	763.11	763.78	771.63	759.32	758.50	767.14	766.53
Wood products.....	532.99	539.10	536.81	541.28	553.88	546.16	543.04	548.73	548.26	534.83	546.87	530.98	523.78	531.99	534.29
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	712.71	716.79	709.80	719.95	737.45	729.31	732.59	735.20	730.11	731.45	696.23	696.59	686.20	715.68	722.02
Primary metals.....	843.59	843.28	847.96	838.20	853.01	849.58	844.02	848.72	841.93	842.73	844.44	851.70	847.58	869.03	853.19
Fabricated metal products.....	668.98	687.13	679.37	682.69	686.38	682.28	693.04	699.28	700.98	701.40	708.12	695.96	693.01	702.65	698.46
Machinery.....	728.84	753.99	752.68	745.75	749.76	753.79	750.06	761.41	762.01	762.82	780.83	763.73	762.27	763.98	762.54
Computer and electronic products.....	766.96	809.19	796.73	801.16	812.37	801.19	812.43	828.20	827.42	833.06	841.66	822.45	826.06	852.80	852.77
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	636.95	656.58	655.59	656.47	668.15	659.69	658.83	666.54	649.38	652.29	671.67	649.98	638.64	645.19	641.78
Transportation equipment.....	957.65	985.57	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	994.70	1,001.30
Furniture and related products.....	535.90	561.03	555.07	553.91	568.80	562.91	576.69	572.96	561.48	559.65	578.55	545.00	541.75	555.17	552.29
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	555.90	569.98	554.02	556.61	580.76	573.53	581.94	588.24	574.77	571.14	589.50	580.00	575.58	594.15	587.54
Nondurable goods.....	621.97	639.99	638.93	634.17	639.68	639.04	641.72	651.30	644.11	653.78	656.67	646.00	638.79	648.41	648.42
Food manufacturing.....	525.99	550.65	540.95	546.21	547.56	552.30	556.65	566.48	560.73	562.92	561.70	556.19	546.85	555.97	559.36
Beverages and tobacco products.....	741.34	753.80	774.06	761.78	758.94	761.15	739.65	747.04	751.34	787.46	793.51	778.09	769.89	785.56	768.08
Textile mills.....	509.39	524.47	525.20	519.47	526.99	519.95	524.44	536.93	515.91	521.09	539.64	514.32	512.64	521.86	515.32
Textile product mills.....	472.24	467.96	467.63	460.98	481.48	477.98	468.43	468.03	457.08	457.46	478.23	449.68	454.34	464.13	449.61
Apparel.....	389.20	411.52	407.32	411.77	416.48	413.67	412.55	414.41	410.69	415.52	423.00	416.05	420.58	418.82	423.20
Leather and allied products.....	445.47	459.43	450.25	465.30	457.64	450.66	453.75	462.67	458.59	478.75	484.80	484.36	480.57	499.59	491.31
Paper and paper products.....	772.39	795.20	792.79	790.09	796.06	799.50	788.73	813.91	806.60	816.37	834.47	826.32	805.81	807.98	802.66
Printing and related support activities.....	618.92	632.08	629.19	617.70	620.80	621.70	638.18	644.98	644.37	640.14	654.35	630.68	629.92	644.36	642.57
Petroleum and coal products.....	1,085.50	1,115.24	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	1,165.02	1,164.31
Chemicals.....	833.67	819.99	834.16	818.31	822.08	823.46	819.69	821.79	801.09	823.74	818.03	809.54	801.22	810.77	805.10
Plastics and rubber products.....	608.41	635.15	633.96	627.71	642.18	624.65	635.00	647.36	642.60	652.13	657.30	639.52	637.22	644.86	645.81
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	532.78	554.78	556.48	547.49	551.20	560.88	554.13	567.77	557.82	559.11	570.62	558.89	564.32	573.63	567.36
Trade, transportation, and utilities	514.34	526.38	525.81	520.24	527.29	535.49	529.64	542.40	529.21	525.89	535.49	525.46	529.03	538.13	534.57
Wholesale trade.....	718.63	748.90	754.24	738.81	744.55	758.45	747.96	768.20	752.48	757.81	779.88	758.38	759.14	775.09	763.62
Retail trade.....	383.02	385.20	385.88	381.90	387.60	392.90	388.51	396.34	386.79	382.27	385.52	379.57	380.75	387.00	386.01
Transportation and warehousing.....	636.97	654.83	645.10	642.62	656.38	664.09	663.65	668.11	656.56	661.99	678.30	650.88	654.85	667.57	663.20
Utilities.....	1,135.34	1,182.17	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	1,241.84	1,225.49
Information	850.42	873.63	883.76	857.16	858.30	884.24	870.53	896.14	874.23	872.78	893.28	877.40	879.84	902.09	887.26
Financial activities	672.21	705.29	719.19	693.32	699.17	717.59	699.54	721.64	702.55	705.95	726.91	708.58	716.50	730.52	721.50
Professional and business services	662.27	700.15	706.21	692.27	696.60	709.10	696.35	715.97	702.61	705.45	727.58	704.17	714.49	734.64	725.23
Education and health services	564.94	590.18	585.98	581.58	585.65	598.12	593.32	603.06	595.73	600.49	607.13	604.83	603.85	608.87	605.80
Leisure and hospitality	250.34	265.45	264.97	263.42	266.77	271.68	270.14	269.57	268.43	266.75	272.48	262.89	269.42	272.23	270.83
Other services	456.50	476.80	478.33	476.78	476.16	480.17	478.33	484.54	478.94	480.79	488.25	480.07	482.87	489.46	485.67

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:												
2004.....	50.5	50.5	64.1	62.6	61.7	58.9	56.0	50.0	56.9	56.9	51.3	51.8
2005.....	52.2	60.6	54.2	58.2	55.8	58.2	58.0	61.3	54.7	53.6	62.4	54.7
2006.....	65.1	60.9	64.4	59.3	53.3	52.7	60.4	58.9	53.5	55.8	57.1	56.0
2007.....	51.6	51.8	52.7	51.1	56.6	50.4	52.2	51.6	56.4	54.6	48.2	48.5
2008.....	45.4	41.4	47.4	48.0								
Over 3-month span:												
2004.....	54.4	52.9	57.3	63.5	68.8	66.6	61.3	56.4	57.7	59.5	61.9	54.6
2005.....	52.2	55.5	57.5	60.8	58.9	61.9	60.4	63.9	61.1	54.4	54.9	61.3
2006.....	67.2	66.2	66.6	65.5	60.6	58.2	56.0	58.9	55.7	56.4	57.1	58.4
2007.....	58.4	54.7	55.3	54.7	56.2	53.3	53.1	54.7	58.4	56.8	54.7	52.4
2008.....	46.7	42.7	42.3	45.1								
Over 6-month span:												
2004.....	50.0	51.6	55.3	60.9	63.7	65.1	65.1	63.9	60.4	61.7	58.2	56.0
2005.....	54.6	57.3	56.8	57.5	57.5	58.2	64.4	62.8	62.0	59.3	61.5	62.0
2006.....	63.1	64.4	67.2	67.0	64.4	66.4	61.5	61.7	60.4	59.7	60.8	56.0
2007.....	59.1	56.4	57.5	56.8	58.8	58.2	56.2	58.0	58.2	57.1	54.6	53.8
2008.....	51.5	49.8	44.7	47.8								
Over 12-month span:												
2004.....	40.5	42.3	45.1	48.9	51.3	58.2	57.5	55.7	57.3	58.8	60.6	60.8
2005.....	60.6	60.8	59.7	58.9	58.0	60.0	60.9	63.3	60.4	58.9	59.5	61.7
2006.....	67.2	65.1	65.5	62.6	64.8	66.4	64.4	64.4	66.2	65.1	64.4	65.5
2007.....	62.6	59.1	60.4	58.9	59.5	58.4	57.5	58.8	61.7	60.4	59.9	57.7
2008.....	53.8	54.6	52.6	50.9								
Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries												
Over 1-month span:												
2004.....	43.5	47.6	47.0	63.7	50.6	51.2	58.3	42.9	42.9	48.2	42.3	39.9
2005.....	36.3	48.8	42.9	44.6	42.3	35.1	38.1	47.0	45.8	46.4	47.0	47.0
2006.....	57.7	45.8	54.8	48.8	38.1	53.0	50.6	44.0	36.3	40.5	38.1	39.3
2007.....	47.6	35.7	30.4	29.8	37.5	39.3	41.7	33.3	40.5	45.2	44.6	36.3
2008.....	40.5	28.6	38.1	33.9								
Over 3-month span:												
2004.....	41.1	40.5	43.5	56.5	58.9	61.3	57.7	47.0	46.4	41.7	44.6	38.7
2005.....	38.1	39.3	42.3	44.6	36.3	37.5	33.3	39.9	45.8	41.7	38.7	49.4
2006.....	54.8	52.4	47.6	48.8	44.6	50.6	42.9	47.6	36.3	37.5	32.1	34.5
2007.....	33.9	28.6	32.1	27.4	29.8	32.7	31.0	34.5	32.1	39.3	44.0	41.7
2008.....	35.7	27.4	26.8	28.6								
Over 6-month span:												
2004.....	29.2	31.5	32.7	44.6	49.4	54.8	59.5	56.0	51.2	51.8	44.0	38.7
2005.....	33.9	38.1	35.1	36.9	32.1	32.1	41.7	35.7	36.3	36.9	37.5	42.3
2006.....	42.9	45.2	50.6	47.6	48.2	47.6	46.4	48.8	43.5	41.7	38.7	29.8
2007.....	34.5	27.4	23.8	27.4	31.5	34.5	33.3	31.0	29.2	35.1	34.5	32.7
2008.....	34.5	33.9	32.1	28.6								
Over 12-month span:												
2004.....	13.1	14.3	13.1	20.2	23.2	35.7	36.9	38.1	36.9	44.0	44.6	44.6
2005.....	44.6	43.5	41.7	40.5	36.3	35.1	32.1	33.9	32.7	33.3	33.3	38.1
2006.....	44.6	40.5	40.5	39.3	39.3	44.6	41.7	42.3	46.4	48.2	45.2	44.0
2007.....	39.3	36.3	36.9	28.6	29.8	26.2	26.8	29.2	30.4	29.8	33.3	33.9
2008.....	29.8	29.8	29.8	26.2								

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				
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P	
Total ²	4,044	3,972	3,974	3,889	3,799	3,672	3,705	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	
Industry															
Total private ²	3,597	3,520	3,526	3,449	3,350	3,225	3,276	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	
Construction.....	150	138	140	133	123	102	102	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.4	
Manufacturing.....	303	303	305	286	239	251	246	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.8	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	644	648	667	643	598	562	596	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2	
Professional and business services.....	758	685	706	752	699	714	691	4.0	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.7	
Education and health services.....	704	713	698	680	737	696	692	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.6	
Leisure and hospitality.....	614	591	574	515	530	501	514	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	
Government.....	448	454	446	439	450	441	433	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	
Region³															
Northeast.....	657	629	644	662	576	602	628	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.4	
South.....	1,629	1,620	1,574	1,536	1,485	1,386	1,374	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.7	
Midwest.....	747	755	779	749	766	781	767	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	
West.....	1,014	957	988	966	954	918	937	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	

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 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				
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P	
Total ²	4,914	4,672	4,717	4,639	4,586	4,569	4,784	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.5	
Industry															
Total private ²	4,552	4,305	4,314	4,227	4,203	4,147	4,332	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8	
Construction.....	331	351	335	319	349	350	375	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.7	4.8	5.2	
Manufacturing.....	396	353	350	326	285	309	307	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,018	946	970	916	882	884	911	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	
Professional and business services.....	855	902	851	897	780	893	934	4.7	5.0	4.7	5.0	4.3	5.0	5.2	
Education and health services.....	517	527	460	516	522	501	510	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	
Leisure and hospitality.....	924	846	880	824	868	801	826	6.8	6.2	6.4	6.0	6.4	5.9	6.0	
Government.....	373	349	390	394	387	429	428	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	
Region³															
Northeast.....	653	761	770	767	713	715	751	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.9	
South.....	1,924	1,828	1,802	1,814	1,769	1,703	1,769	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.6	
Midwest.....	1,097	1,027	1,045	998	944	986	1,017	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.2	
West.....	1,216	1,018	1,067	1,058	1,186	1,170	1,208	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.9	

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

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

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

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

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

^P = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2007			2008				2007			2008				
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P	
Total ²	4,594	4,640	4,408	4,477	4,503	4,390	4,465	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	
Industry															
Total private ²	4,314	4,367	4,107	4,188	4,224	4,100	4,159	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	
Construction.....	355	322	331	311	329	367	409	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.5	5.0	5.6	
Manufacturing.....	393	400	325	348	350	304	383	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.8	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,010	1,065	981	1,005	957	941	1,008	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.8	
Professional and business services.....	935	878	814	790	861	806	735	5.2	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.5	4.1	
Education and health services.....	434	423	417	447	459	449	431	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.3	
Leisure and hospitality.....	761	799	803	800	854	776	727	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.2	5.7	5.3	
Government.....	286	286	295	290	278	291	312	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	
Region³															
Northeast.....	652	860	635	697	770	737	720	2.5	3.3	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.8	
South.....	1,764	1,709	1,712	1,699	1,673	1,617	1,675	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	
Midwest.....	994	974	980	975	902	918	991	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.1	
West.....	1,186	1,117	1,117	1,107	1,167	1,101	1,092	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.5	

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

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

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

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

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

^P = preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels ¹ (in thousands)							Percent							
	2007			2008				2007			2008				
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^P	
Total ²	2,648	2,501	2,494	2,493	2,522	2,375	2,521	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	
Industry															
Total private ²	2,508	2,361	2,358	2,355	2,384	2,258	2,370	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	
Construction.....	137	116	119	113	133	111	138	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.9	
Manufacturing.....	199	187	182	183	187	157	178	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	588	572	590	598	532	535	552	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	
Professional and business services.....	479	398	367	351	492	386	429	2.7	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.7	2.1	2.4	
Education and health services.....	264	269	258	276	271	279	282	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
Leisure and hospitality.....	545	557	561	525	539	529	508	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.7	
Government.....	144	140	137	138	135	126	155	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	
Region³															
Northeast.....	338	367	312	358	410	334	382	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.5	
South.....	1,088	996	1,008	1,045	1,021	996	1,016	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	
Midwest.....	524	529	521	502	475	491	536	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	
West.....	691	607	632	583	632	568	588	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.8	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.

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

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

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

Year	Average establishments	Average annual employment	Total annual wages (in thousands)	Average annual wage per employee	Average weekly wage
Total covered (UI and UCFE)					
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 industries²										
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.

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

² Includes data for unclassified establishments, not shown separately.

26. Average annual wages for 2005 and 2006 for all covered workers¹ 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 workers¹ 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: 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 workers¹ 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 workers¹ 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 workers²	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 workers¹	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

See footnotes at end of table.

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 status¹												
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 region¹												
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 status¹												
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 region¹												
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
Percentage of workers participating					
All workers.....	20	21	21	20	20
White-collar occupations ²	22	24	24	22	-
Management, professional, and related.....	-	-	-	-	28
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	17
Blue-collar occupations ²	24	25	26	25	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	25
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	25
Service occupations.....	7	6	7	7	7
Full-time.....	24	24	25	23	23
Part-time.....	8	9	9	8	9
Union.....	72	69	72	68	67
Non-union.....	15	15	15	14	15
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	11	11	11	10	10
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	33	35	34	33	32
Goods-producing industries.....	31	31	32	31	28
Service-providing industries.....	16	18	18	17	18
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	8	9	9	9	9
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	33	34	36	33	32
Take-up rate (all workers)³.....	-	-	97	96	95
Defined Contribution					
Percentage of workers with access					
All workers.....	51	53	53	54	55
White-collar occupations ²	62	64	64	65	-
Management, professional, and related.....	-	-	-	-	71
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	60
Blue-collar occupations ²	49	49	50	53	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	51
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	56
Service occupations.....	23	27	28	30	32
Full-time.....	60	62	62	63	64
Part-time.....	21	23	23	25	27
Union.....	45	48	49	50	49
Non-union.....	51	53	54	55	56
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	40	41	41	43	44
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	67	68	69	69	69
Goods-producing industries.....	60	60	61	63	62
Service-providing industries.....	48	50	51	52	53
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	38	40	40	41	42
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	65	68	69	70	70
Percentage of workers participating					
All workers.....	40	42	42	43	43
White-collar occupations ²	51	53	53	53	-
Management, professional, and related.....	-	-	-	-	60
Sales and office.....	-	-	-	-	47
Blue-collar occupations ²	38	38	38	40	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	-	-	-	-	40
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	-	-	-	-	41
Service occupations.....	16	18	18	20	20
Full-time.....	48	50	50	51	50
Part-time.....	14	14	14	16	18
Union.....	39	42	43	44	41
Non-union.....	40	42	41	43	43
Average wage less than \$15 per hour.....	29	30	29	31	30
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher.....	57	59	59	58	57
Goods-producing industries.....	49	49	50	51	49
Service-providing industries.....	37	40	39	40	41
Establishments with 1-99 workers.....	31	32	32	33	33
Establishments with 100 or more workers.....	51	53	53	54	53
Take-up rate (all workers)³.....	-	-	78	79	77

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

³ The take-up rate is an estimate of the percentage of workers with access to a plan who participate in the plan.

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

³ The take-up rate is an estimate of the percentage of workers with access to a plan who participate in the plan.

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

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

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

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

37. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

Measure	Annual average		2007										2008			
	2006	2007	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. ^p	
Number of stoppages:																
Beginning in period.....	20	21	3	0	2	1	1	5	3	1	2	0	2	2	1	
In effect during period.....	23	23	4	0	2	1	1	6	3	2	4	1	3	4	2	
Workers involved:																
Beginning in period (in thousands).....	70.1	189.2	5.5	.0	4.0	1.1	1.0	108.3	41.7	10.5	6.5	.0	6.2	5.7	2.3	
In effect during period (in thousands).....	191.0	220.9	12.0	.0	4.0	1.1	1.0	108.3	41.7	14.2	20.7	10.5	16.7	11.9	6.0	
Days idle:																
Number (in thousands).....	2,687.5	1,264.8	101.1	.0	19.6	6.6	9.0	261.5	73.9	284.0	254.8	220.5	148.8	140.9	104.4	
Percent of estimated working time ¹.....	.01	.01	0	0	0	0	0	.01	0	.01	.01	.01	.01	0	0

¹ Agricultural and government employees are included in the total employed and total working time; private household, forestry, and fishery employees are excluded. An explanation of the measurement of idleness as a percentage of the total time

worked is found in "Total economy measures of strike idleness," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1968, pp. 54-56.

NOTE: p = preliminary.

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing sched- ule ¹	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2007		2008				2007		2008			
		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
U.S. city average.....	M	210.177	210.036	211.080	211.693	213.528	214.823	205.891	205.777	206.744	207.254	209.147	210.698
Region and area size²													
Northeast urban.....	M	223.356	223.425	224.325	225.213	226.926	228.133	219.871	220.146	221.065	221.702	223.209	224.794
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	225.766	225.688	226.310	227.411	229.087	230.038	220.710	220.824	221.492	222.315	223.795	225.144
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	132.049	132.323	133.301	133.511	134.611	135.739	132.485	132.856	133.766	133.893	134.846	136.141
Midwest urban ⁴	M	200.762	200.227	201.427	201.896	203.723	205.393	196.056	195.493	196.617	197.110	198.989	200.788
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	202.012	201.519	202.830	203.347	205.141	206.590	196.343	195.839	196.963	197.549	199.378	200.989
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	128.392	128.040	128.753	128.922	130.121	131.484	128.129	127.740	128.561	128.695	129.922	131.354
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	196.569	195.819	196.708	197.596	199.472	200.841	194.907	194.099	194.850	195.774	197.864	199.325
South urban.....	M	203.437	203.457	204.510	205.060	206.676	208.085	200.849	200.850	201.814	202.291	204.044	205.669
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	205.698	206.078	207.221	207.605	209.065	209.987	203.991	204.370	205.304	205.588	207.336	208.511
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	129.556	129.368	129.937	130.351	131.442	132.516	128.407	128.206	128.767	129.144	130.243	131.428
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	202.550	202.878	204.524	205.189	206.933	208.746	202.913	203.333	204.954	205.523	207.600	209.641
West urban.....	M	214.904	214.733	215.739	216.339	218.533	219.437	209.629	209.488	210.342	210.816	213.159	214.355
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	218.196	218.020	219.036	219.799	221.997	222.689	211.268	211.095	212.040	212.614	214.954	216.055
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	M	130.581	130.481	131.328	131.538	132.896	133.694	130.356	130.309	130.935	131.148	132.640	133.570
Size classes:													
A ⁵	M	192.224	192.140	193.045	193.685	195.314	196.191	190.680	190.622	191.461	191.982	193.702	194.886
B/C ³	M	129.848	129.718	130.431	130.728	131.892	132.974	129.268	129.156	129.830	130.092	131.273	132.471
D.....	M	202.525	202.333	203.200	203.803	205.730	207.238	201.016	200.867	201.685	202.292	204.422	205.951
Selected local areas⁶													
Chicago–Gary–Kenosha, IL–IN–WI.....	M	207.821	207.155	208.757	209.526	211.542	212.662	200.887	200.217	201.525	202.497	204.742	205.885
Los Angeles–Riverside–Orange County, CA.....	M	219.943	219.373	220.918	221.431	223.606	224.625	212.844	212.282	213.825	214.231	216.493	217.914
New York, NY–Northern NJ–Long Island, NY–NJ–CT–PA.....	M	229.504	229.395	229.869	231.020	233.122	233.822	223.716	223.873	224.557	225.281	226.951	228.215
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	–	202.751	–	204.166	–	206.371	–	202.034	–	203.473	–	205.801
Detroit–Ann Arbor–Flint, MI.....	2	–	200.201	–	202.378	–	205.281	–	195.866	–	197.670	–	201.037
Houston–Galveston–Brazoria, TX.....	2	–	186.246	–	187.585	–	188.795	–	184.975	–	185.904	–	188.463
Miami–Ft. Lauderdale, FL.....	2	–	217.319	–	219.082	–	221.324	–	215.561	–	216.971	–	219.456
Philadelphia–Wilmington–Atlantic City, PA–NJ–DE–MD.....	2	–	219.025	–	220.935	–	223.622	–	218.791	–	220.718	–	223.295
San Francisco–Oakland–San Jose, CA.....	2	–	218.485	–	219.612	–	222.074	–	214.204	–	214.913	–	217.913
Seattle–Tacoma–Bremerton, WA.....	2	–	218.966	–	221.728	–	223.196	–	214.024	–	216.332	–	218.483

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

1—January, March, May, July, September, and November.

2—February, April, June, August, October, and December.

² Regions defined as the four Census regions.

³ Indexes on a December 1996 = 100 base.

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

⁵ Indexes on a December 1986 = 100 base.

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

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

⁷ Indexes on a November 1996 = 100 base.

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

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

[1982-84 = 100]

Series	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	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^p	Feb. ^p	Mar. ^p	Apr. ^p
Finished goods.....	160.4	166.6	165.9	167.5	167.2	168.5	166.1	167.4	168.6	171.4	170.4	171.9	172.2	175.4	176.7
Finished consumer goods.....	166.0	173.5	172.7	174.8	174.4	176.2	173.0	174.8	175.9	179.4	178.2	180.0	180.2	184.4	186.0
Finished consumer goods.....	156.7	167.0	166.8	166.8	166.3	166.4	166.3	168.4	169.7	169.5	172.2	174.5	173.8	175.9	175.4
Finished consumer goods excluding foods.....	169.2	175.6	174.5	177.6	177.2	179.7	175.3	177.0	177.9	182.9	180.1	181.7	182.4	187.3	189.8
Nondurable goods less food.....	182.6	191.7	190.4	195.0	194.5	198.1	191.8	194.6	194.5	201.5	197.9	200.0	200.7	207.9	211.4
Durable goods.....	136.9	138.3	137.7	137.7	137.7	137.6	137.2	136.7	139.8	140.2	139.5	140.0	140.4	140.4	140.7
Capital equipment.....	146.9	149.5	149.1	149.1	149.0	149.1	149.0	148.9	150.6	151.0	150.7	151.3	152.0	152.1	152.5
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	164.0	170.7	169.1	171.1	172.0	173.6	171.5	172.2	172.2	176.2	175.7	177.6	178.8	184.1	186.9
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	155.9	162.4	160.6	162.8	163.6	164.5	163.4	163.3	164.4	166.1	166.3	168.3	169.8	172.5	174.5
Materials for food manufacturing.....	146.2	161.4	157.5	160.6	163.0	163.6	164.5	166.6	166.3	166.6	169.8	174.2	177.2	180.3	179.7
Materials for nondurable manufacturing...	175.0	184.0	177.7	182.9	184.9	187.1	185.0	186.0	189.4	195.1	195.1	199.5	201.3	204.3	207.7
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	180.5	189.8	192.9	195.0	194.8	195.1	191.8	189.1	189.0	188.6	188.1	189.2	192.2	199.6	203.5
Components for manufacturing.....	134.5	136.3	136.0	136.0	136.2	136.4	136.5	136.5	136.6	136.7	136.8	137.3	137.7	138.1	138.8
Materials and components for construction.....	188.4	192.5	192.1	192.8	193.1	193.5	193.5	193.2	193.2	193.2	193.4	194.1	195.5	197.2	199.3
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	162.8	173.9	171.6	176.2	178.1	183.0	175.3	178.4	175.5	189.7	186.3	188.3	188.4	205.7	212.3
Containers.....	175.0	180.3	179.2	179.6	179.7	180.2	180.5	181.0	182.3	183.2	183.4	184.4	185.6	185.9	187.0
Supplies.....	157.0	161.7	160.7	160.8	161.4	161.9	162.0	162.3	163.0	163.9	164.6	166.5	168.0	169.5	170.5
Crude materials for further processing.....	184.8	207.1	204.2	208.0	209.7	210.3	202.8	204.6	211.8	225.6	229.0	236.4	245.5	265.6	274.3
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	119.3	146.7	143.7	148.1	148.4	150.0	147.8	151.9	150.0	152.9	158.5	162.5	164.5	168.0	166.5
Crude nonfood materials.....	230.6	246.3	243.9	246.6	249.6	249.2	237.6	237.4	252.0	274.1	275.4	285.3	300.0	333.1	349.9
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	161.0	166.2	165.3	167.4	167.1	168.8	165.8	166.9	168.1	171.6	169.6	170.9	171.5	174.9	176.7
Finished energy goods.....	145.9	156.3	155.4	161.9	160.9	166.4	155.6	159.7	159.1	170.4	163.8	166.3	166.3	177.5	182.6
Finished goods less energy.....	157.9	162.8	162.2	162.4	162.3	162.4	162.5	163.0	164.7	164.9	165.5	166.7	167.1	167.9	168.1
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	162.7	168.7	168.0	168.3	168.2	168.3	168.4	169.2	170.8	171.0	172.0	173.4	173.8	174.8	174.9
Finished goods less food and energy.....	158.7	161.7	161.0	161.3	161.3	161.4	161.5	161.5	163.2	163.6	163.5	164.3	165.1	165.4	165.9
Finished consumer goods less food and energy.....	166.7	170.0	169.0	169.5	169.6	169.7	170.0	170.0	171.8	172.2	172.2	173.0	174.1	174.4	175.0
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy.....	191.5	197.0	195.4	196.5	196.7	197.1	197.9	198.3	199.0	199.3	200.0	201.2	202.7	203.5	204.2
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	165.4	171.5	170.0	172.1	172.9	174.5	172.3	172.9	172.9	177.0	176.3	178.0	179.1	184.4	187.4
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	135.2	154.4	151.0	151.6	154.5	155.9	156.3	158.2	159.6	161.4	164.6	170.4	174.7	179.8	178.6
Intermediate energy goods.....	162.8	174.6	170.5	176.7	179.2	184.2	177.0	179.5	177.4	191.1	187.8	190.2	190.9	208.1	213.8
Intermediate goods less energy.....	162.1	167.6	166.7	167.6	168.1	168.8	168.1	168.2	168.9	170.2	170.4	172.1	173.4	175.5	177.4
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	163.8	168.4	167.7	168.6	169.0	169.6	168.8	168.9	169.5	170.8	170.9	172.3	173.5	175.3	177.5
Crude energy materials.....	226.9	232.8	226.5	233.0	238.0	236.8	221.7	219.9	237.7	267.1	268.3	275.9	291.5	330.5	344.1
Crude materials less energy.....	152.3	182.6	181.6	183.7	183.6	185.5	183.8	188.3	187.4	189.2	194.1	201.1	205.3	210.7	215.4
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	244.5	282.6	288.4	282.8	281.5	284.0	284.7	289.9	292.8	289.9	291.7	309.0	320.2	332.2	359.4

p = preliminary.

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2007									2008			
		Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. ^P	Feb. ^P	Mar. ^P	Apr. ^P
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100)	214.1	221.1	222.6	222.3	212.5	214.3	228.3	249.3	249.5	256.2	263.8	290.0	299.0
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100)	257.1	268.2	270.9	269.6	254.1	256.2	279.6	314.8	315.9	323.4	334.1	375.6	390.3
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	158.2	159.1	159.3	162.4	160.8	162.2	162.4	161.3	161.2	168.4	171.7	175.6	176.4
213	Mining support activities.....	172.1	172.8	171.2	168.9	168.6	169.7	168.5	168.7	164.9	167.5	168.7	170.0	170.0
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)	162.2	163.8	163.7	164.9	163.0	163.7	164.5	168.0	166.9	168.4	169.4	173.4	175.1
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	156.9	158.7	160.3	160.4	160.3	160.8	160.7	161.4	162.8	165.8	167.8	170.2	170.9
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing.....	109.1	109.2	109.3	109.2	109.9	110.3	111.1	111.1	111.2	112.0	112.8	112.6	113.0
313	Textile mills.....	107.4	107.6	107.8	108.4	108.6	108.7	108.9	109.1	109.3	110.4	110.8	110.3	110.8
315	Apparel manufacturing.....	101.6	101.5	101.4	101.5	101.5	101.3	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.6	101.8	102.0	102.2
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	149.7	149.6	149.4	149.4	149.9	150.0	150.4	150.5	151.1	151.4	152.6	152.5	152.8
321	Wood products manufacturing.....	107.0	107.0	107.5	108.4	107.8	107.2	106.5	106.1	106.1	105.3	105.4	105.8	106.0
322	Paper manufacturing.....	114.7	114.8	115.2	115.4	115.6	116.1	117.1	117.8	118.0	118.4	119.1	119.6	120.2
323	Printing and related support activities.....	106.6	106.5	106.5	106.7	106.8	107.0	107.1	107.2	107.4	107.9	108.1	108.1	109.2
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	259.3	274.3	268.2	283.1	258.0	267.4	266.9	305.5	288.4	295.3	297.1	336.4	347.6
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	201.1	201.9	202.8	203.6	204.9	205.0	206.4	209.2	210.4	214.0	215.7	216.9	220.4
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	149.4	149.8	149.9	150.4	151.3	151.2	151.6	152.2	153.2	154.6	155.8	156.5	156.3
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	194.1	197.1	196.4	196.4	192.1	188.8	188.6	188.9	188.6	190.2	194.4	202.9	210.5
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	161.9	162.5	162.2	162.3	162.9	162.8	163.3	163.7	164.3	164.6	165.8	167.8	170.6
333	Machinery manufacturing.....	112.0	112.1	112.0	112.1	112.3	112.5	112.7	113.0	113.1	113.8	114.4	114.8	115.2
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing.....	95.1	94.7	94.6	94.1	93.5	93.3	93.1	92.8	92.6	92.3	92.6	92.8	92.7
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing.....	120.5	121.8	122.1	123.0	123.6	123.7	124.2	124.5	124.4	125.1	126.1	128.4	127.3
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing.....	104.5	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.2	103.8	106.3	106.6	106.0	106.2	106.6	106.3	106.5
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	165.5	165.7	165.9	165.6	165.7	165.9	166.1	166.6	166.4	167.2	167.8	167.8	169.7
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	106.8	107.1	107.0	106.9	107.0	107.1	107.2	107.5	107.7	108.7	109.1	109.3	109.5
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	115.7	115.6	116.2	115.6	114.9	116.0	115.3	116.1	118.0	116.3	118.9	118.8	119.0
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	115.7	115.2	116.2	116.5	119.6	119.0	120.1	121.1	119.0	122.8	120.6	122.2	119.2
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	97.9	110.2	112.4	111.6	109.8	107.8	111.1	114.9	89.3	85.2	87.9	88.0	110.9
446	Health and personal care stores.....	122.2	123.0	123.1	123.6	124.3	123.9	123.5	123.8	123.8	124.3	124.0	125.9	128.0
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100).....	71.1	86.1	86.5	81.6	71.3	73.7	78.0	73.7	66.6	66.0	59.5	61.1	65.6
454	Nonstore retailers.....	130.5	129.5	127.7	123.1	128.3	126.0	130.2	125.7	134.7	133.6	135.5	134.3	136.2
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100).....	182.4	177.8	185.9	188.0	189.1	180.5	187.2	189.4	187.1	191.4	192.4	197.2	199.5
483	Water transportation.....	111.4	111.5	111.7	113.6	114.7	115.3	117.2	116.5	116.4	118.2	120.5	120.8	122.1
491	Postal service (June 1989=100).....	164.7	175.4	175.4	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5
	Utilities													
221	Utilities.....	124.5	125.4	129.9	131.6	130.8	129.3	127.2	126.6	127.4	127.1	128.4	129.7	133.6
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100).....	122.2	122.0	122.1	122.2	122.2	122.9	122.9	121.5	122.7	122.8	122.9	121.0	122.3
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	106.7	106.4	107.2	107.0	107.7	107.6	107.7	106.7	106.7	107.8	107.9	106.8	107.4
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100).....	123.6	123.6	123.6	123.8	123.9	124.1	125.1	125.3	125.3	125.5	125.7	125.6	125.5
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100).....	157.4	157.4	157.6	158.1	158.0	158.2	161.3	161.9	161.9	162.1	162.0	162.7	162.9
6231	Nursing care facilities.....	113.7	113.7	113.9	114.9	115.7	115.8	116.4	116.5	117.0	117.0	117.3	117.6	118.2
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities.....	111.5	112.2	112.5	112.9	113.2	113.5	113.9	114.3	114.6	114.8	116.1	118.2	118.0
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	108.0	108.2	108.1	108.2	108.4	108.4	108.5	108.5	108.5	109.3	109.4	110.4	110.7
515	Broadcasting, except Internet.....	101.1	101.6	101.8	98.7	98.7	99.6	101.0	102.3	103.6	101.6	102.3	103.2	102.4
517	Telecommunications.....	100.4	100.7	101.0	102.2	101.3	102.0	101.8	101.2	100.7	100.6	100.8	100.8	102.1
5182	Data processing and related services.....	100.1	100.4	100.3	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.3	100.5	100.4	100.3	100.6	100.6	100.5
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity.....	118.1	118.7	118.6	120.5	120.4	121.1	121.4	124.2	123.0	119.2	117.1	118.4	119.2
53112	Lessors or nonresidential buildings (except miniwarehouse).....	105.9	106.0	106.8	106.2	107.9	109.0	108.5	108.5	110.0	110.2	107.8	107.9	109.1
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers.....	111.4	110.4	110.8	111.1	111.1	110.7	110.5	110.5	109.9	110.0	110.1	110.6	110.0
5313	Real estate support activities.....	103.6	104.0	103.7	103.8	103.2	102.9	103.5	106.1	105.6	108.1	106.1	107.2	107.1
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100).....	117.0	114.1	114.4	121.2	122.3	117.2	118.9	118.4	119.1	120.9	120.9	121.6	117.8
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100).....	153.0	153.3	153.4	153.7	153.8	154.3	154.8	155.1	155.1	159.4	160.1	160.6	160.8
541211	Offices of certified public accountants.....	110.6	110.9	111.4	112.2	112.6	112.4	113.1	112.9	113.0	115.3	114.2	113.0	111.9
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100).....	139.7	139.8	140.1	140.3	140.8	140.7	140.8	140.8	140.8	138.8	139.1	140.0	140.4
54181	Advertising agencies.....	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.0	105.0	105.2	106.0
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100).....	121.3	121.4	121.6	121.8	121.9	122.0	122.4	122.3	122.2	121.9	122.3	122.5	122.3
56151	Travel agencies.....	101.2	101.0	101.4	101.1	101.0	100.9	102.5	101.7	100.2	97.3	97.3	98.7	98.8
56172	Janitorial services.....	105.3	105.4	105.4	105.5	105.5	106.8	106.9	107.1	108.7	107.5	108.2	107.7	109.0
5621	Waste collection.....	107.2	107.2	107.2	107.3	107.9	108.9	108.9	109.5	108.4	110.6	112.2	112.1	112.3
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100).....	140.7	141.1	143.1	147.1	147.2	145.0	145.8	144.7	143.7	144.8	142.9	144.2	146.0

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			
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
ALL COMMODITIES.....	115.2	115.5	116.0	116.1	116.3	116.7	117.6	118.7	119.3	120.7	121.8	123.7	124.3
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	145.3	145.1	148.6	149.2	151.4	157.8	164.1	165.9	171.1	180.5	188.7	196.4	192.0
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	146.8	147.0	151.0	151.5	153.7	160.8	167.6	169.8	175.2	185.0	193.8	202.0	197.4
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	133.9	129.8	128.5	130.2	132.2	133.0	134.2	133.1	136.1	142.0	144.7	148.3	146.2
Industrial supplies and materials.....	147.2	148.3	149.0	148.6	148.8	148.8	150.5	153.9	154.1	157.1	159.1	165.5	167.8
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	126.9	125.1	128.7	138.6	137.4	140.0	142.7	144.9	144.7	146.0	150.6	159.3	158.0
Fuels and lubricants.....	198.6	199.1	201.1	202.9	197.4	200.9	204.8	224.7	222.8	232.1	225.6	249.5	259.4
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.....	144.3	145.7	146.1	144.6	145.7	145.0	146.5	147.9	148.5	150.9	154.1	158.2	160.0
Selected building materials.....	112.9	113.3	113.9	114.1	114.0	114.4	114.2	113.8	113.7	113.3	113.8	114.1	114.0
Capital goods.....	99.3	99.5	99.6	99.7	99.8	99.9	100.1	100.3	100.6	100.9	101.3	101.2	101.6
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	106.5	106.4	106.5	106.6	106.7	106.7	107.1	107.2	107.5	107.7	108.3	108.6	109.1
Nonelectrical machinery.....	92.7	92.9	92.9	93.1	93.1	93.1	93.2	93.4	93.6	93.7	93.9	93.7	94.0
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	106.0	106.0	106.1	106.2	106.2	106.3	106.5	106.5	106.7	106.9	107.0	107.1	107.5
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	105.4	105.7	105.8	106.1	106.3	106.2	106.4	106.8	107.3	107.3	107.4	107.6	107.8
Nondurables, manufactured.....	105.7	106.4	106.7	107.0	107.2	107.0	107.4	108.0	108.2	108.1	108.2	108.5	109.4
Durables, manufactured.....	103.9	104.0	103.7	104.0	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.4	105.2	105.2	105.5	105.4	105.0
Agricultural commodities.....	142.9	142.8	146.7	149.0	150.5	156.8	162.8	165.0	169.3	177.5	185.6	193.8	189.8
Nonagricultural commodities.....	113.2	113.6	113.8	113.7	113.8	113.8	114.4	115.4	115.7	116.6	117.3	118.8	119.6

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2007									2008			
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
ALL COMMODITIES	117.5	118.6	120.0	121.5	121.1	121.8	123.6	127.5	127.3	129.2	129.5	133.4	136.6
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	126.3	127.4	127.8	129.4	130.1	131.8	133.2	133.4	134.4	138.1	137.8	141.8	143.7
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	137.6	139.1	139.5	141.4	142.1	144.4	146.5	147.1	148.3	153.1	152.6	157.3	159.9
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	100.9	101.2	101.5	102.7	103.2	103.5	103.2	102.5	103.0	104.3	104.4	106.8	107.2
Industrial supplies and materials.....	176.4	180.5	185.6	190.9	188.5	190.7	197.2	212.8	211.3	218.2	219.0	234.2	245.4
Fuels and lubricants.....	222.1	228.2	238.2	249.8	244.0	250.0	262.4	294.8	290.3	301.9	300.0	328.1	346.8
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	228.2	234.3	245.6	260.3	256.4	264.4	277.7	312.2	306.7	319.6	315.6	346.4	366.7
Paper and paper base stocks.....	110.6	110.6	110.8	110.3	110.7	111.2	112.2	108.0	109.2	112.5	113.4	114.1	116.3
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials.....	124.5	125.1	125.4	126.6	127.3	128.2	131.4	133.7	135.3	143.6	146.6	147.8	148.6
Selected building materials.....	111.4	111.2	113.1	116.9	116.5	116.9	115.7	115.6	116.0	115.9	113.8	114.1	114.3
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods...	209.4	217.1	219.7	215.1	215.3	209.1	211.0	214.8	217.2	215.3	224.5	242.1	261.1
Nonmetals associated with durable goods.....	101.6	101.7	101.6	102.1	102.2	102.5	103.0	103.3	103.8	105.4	105.9	105.2	106.1
Capital goods.....	90.9	91.1	91.3	91.6	91.8	91.9	92.0	92.1	92.2	91.9	92.0	92.2	93.0
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	104.9	105.2	105.7	105.8	106.4	106.5	106.8	107.5	107.9	107.7	108.7	109.4	111.7
Nonelectrical machinery.....	86.9	87.0	87.2	87.4	87.6	87.7	87.7	87.7	87.7	87.4	87.4	87.5	88.1
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	104.5	104.6	104.7	104.8	105.0	105.2	105.6	106.2	106.8	107.1	107.2	107.4	107.8
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	101.3	101.3	101.4	101.7	102.0	102.1	102.2	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.5	104.0	104.7
Nondurables, manufactured.....	104.1	104.3	104.3	104.8	104.9	105.0	105.1	105.3	105.5	106.5	106.8	107.5	107.8
Durables, manufactured.....	98.2	98.1	98.2	98.3	98.8	98.8	99.0	99.2	99.3	99.6	100.0	100.4	101.4
Nonmanufactured consumer goods.....	102.3	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.4	103.4	103.3	103.3	103.8	104.0	104.1	104.3	105.6

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	141.4
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	181.2	183.3
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	123.3	123.4
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	128.9	129.6
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	136.3	136.8
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	140.5
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	180.1	182.3
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	122.5	122.7
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	129.0	129.7
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	136.8	137.5
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	146.1	-
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	176.1	-
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	119.8	-
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	120.5	-
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	115.1	-
Unit profits.....	151.2	160.8	146.6	158.8	164.0	164.8	172.8	150.4	154.7	158.5	154.3	146.8	-
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	123.5	-
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	184.1
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	185.2	188.7
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	126.0	127.0
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	101.5	102.5

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	178.3
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	123.2
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	128.3
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	135.4
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	177.1
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	122.3
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	128.4
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	136.2
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	144.8
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	173.4
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	119.8
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	118.5
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	119.8
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	114.9
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	153.5
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	125.2
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	182.6
Real compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	100.0	106.1	112.0	111.5	117.7	123.2	122.4	123.5	122.8	126.1
Unit labor costs.....	—	—	—	100.0	92.4	96.9	97.6	97.9	98.7	98.5	97.9	99.5	101.6
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	Non-durable 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	2006	2007	2006				2007				2008
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
United States.....	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9
Canada.....	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2
Australia.....	4.8	4.4	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1
Japan.....	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9
France.....	9.5	8.6	9.8	9.7	9.5	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.5	8.2	8.1
Germany.....	10.4	8.7	11.1	10.6	10.1	9.6	9.3	8.9	8.5	8.2	7.7
Italy.....	6.9	6.1	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.0	-
Netherlands.....	3.9	3.2	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.0	-
Sweden.....	7.0	6.1	7.3	7.3	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.8
United Kingdom.....	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.2	-

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

Quarterly figures for France, Germany, Italy, 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 figures for Sweden are BLS seasonally adjusted estimates derived from Swedish not seasonally adjusted data.

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/flscompref.htm>). For monthly unemployment rates, as well as the quarterly and annual rates published in this table, see 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>). Unemployment rates may differ between the two reports mentioned, because the former is updated semi-annually, 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 rate¹											
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	47.9	47.9	48.1	48.3	48.5	49.1	48.7	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 ratio²											
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/flscompare.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 SECTOR⁵													
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 fishing⁵													
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.

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.

Coal Mining Injuries, Illnesses, and Fatalities in 2006

by [James B. Rice](#) and [Jill A. Janocha](#)

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In the coal mining industry, which has higher incidence rates for both fatalities and nonfatal injuries and illnesses than the private sector as a whole, the rate of nonfatal incidents declined from 2003 to 2006; the rate of fatalities in the industry declined from 2004 to 2005, but then increased in 2006. In addition, coal miners were more likely to suffer a nonfatal injury requiring days away from work in 2006 than were all private industry workers, and fatal incidents in coal mining were more likely to involve multiple fatalities than similar incidents in other industries.

Introduction

The past 2 years have witnessed several high profile coal mine incidents that led to injuries, illnesses, and fatalities. Names like Sago, Crandall Canyon, and Darby--where there were a combined 23 fatalities--entered the national consciousness when incidents at these mines received widespread coverage in the U.S. media.¹ Congress responded to the Sago and Darby mine accidents with the Mine Improvement and New Emergency Response (MINER) Act of 2006, which charged mines with developing and updating emergency response plans and established a competitive grant program for new mine safety technology.²

According to the [North American Industry Classification System \(NAICS\)](#), coal mining is part of the mining sector, along with other mining and extractive industries, such as oil and gas.³ Coal mining is further divided into bituminous coal underground mining, bituminous coal and lignite surface mining, and anthracite mining. In 2006, bituminous coal underground mining employed slightly more than half of all coal mining industry workers. Anthracite mining had less than 1 percent of total employment in coal mining.

The regulation of mines in the United States is handled by the [Mine Safety and Health Administration \(MSHA\)](#), while mine safety research is conducted by the [National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health \(NIOSH\)](#).⁴ NIOSH activities in this area of research began in 1997, when it took responsibility for the Health and Safety Research Programs, which had been part of the U.S. Bureau of Mines.⁵

Coal mining is a relatively dangerous industry. Employees in coal mining are more likely to be killed or to incur a nonfatal injury or illness, and their injuries are more likely to be severe, than workers in private industry as a whole. This article reports on 2006 data from two BLS programs: the [Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses \(SOII\)](#) and the [Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries \(CFOI\)](#).

Nonfatal Injuries And Illnesses⁶

Data on mining are provided to the BLS by the [Mine Safety and Health Administration](#), which has different recordkeeping requirements than the [Occupational Safety and Health Administration \(OSHA\)](#).⁷ Although these differences mean there is some loss of comparability between the injuries and illnesses data for mining and those for other industries, comparing coal mining with other industries nevertheless yields some interesting results.

In 2006, the coal mining industry reported 4,600 injuries and illnesses--a rate of 4.8 per 100 full-time workers. This is slightly higher than the rate of 4.4 in private industry as a whole. Bituminous coal and lignite surface mining, on the other hand, has a lower rate than all private industry, at 2.3. Bituminous coal underground mining has a rate of 7.1 per 100 full-time workers, and anthracite mining has a rate of 5.0 per 100 full-time workers.

More serious injuries and illnesses generally require days away from work to give the worker time to recuperate. The incidence rate for cases involving days away from work in coal mining was 294.8 per 10,000 full-time workers in 2006, while

the rate for all private industry was 127.8. Bituminous coal and lignite surface mining had a similar rate to all private industry, at 131.4. The rate in bituminous coal underground mining was 444.7, and the rate in anthracite mining was 358.6 per 10,000 full-time workers. (See chart 1.)

The median number of days away from work due to injury or illness is a measure of the severity of such cases. In coal mining, the median number of days away from work was 29 in 2006, compared with 7 days for all private industry. The median number of days away from work in the bituminous coal and lignite surface mining industry was 24 days, while in the bituminous coal underground mining industry the median was 31 days. In nearly every case, the nature of the injury and the event or exposure is more severe when it occurs in underground mines as opposed to surface mines. (See table 1 and table 2.)

Fractures occurred in the coal mining industry at a rate of 50.4 per 10,000 full-time workers in 2006, compared with a rate of 10.2 for workers in all private industry. In bituminous underground mining, the rate was 79.9. The rate of injuries in the coal mining industry with machines as the source was 36.9, which is dramatically higher than the rate (8.4) for all private industry. The rate of injuries in cases in which the source was chemicals or chemical products was 39.3 per 10,000 full-time workers, while the comparable rate for all private industry was 2.1. (In the BLS safety and health statistics programs, coal is classified as a chemical.) Of the 350 cases in which coal was the source of the injury, the majority (230 cases) involved workers who were struck by falling coal.

Nearly all of the injuries or illnesses in this industry group affected workers whose occupations dealt directly with coal: construction and extractive occupations suffered 62 percent of the injuries and illnesses; transportation and material moving occupations had 21 percent; and installation, maintenance, and repair occupations had 13 percent. Three specific occupations accounted for nearly 50 percent of all coal mining injuries: mine roof bolters, other extraction workers, and industrial machinery mechanics. Three other material moving occupations made up nearly 15 percent of the injuries. These were conveyor operators and tenders, excavating and loading machine and dragline operators, and shuttle car operators.

Table 3 shows the number of injuries in the coal mining industry to workers in extractive occupations by nature of injury. The share of injuries that involves sprains or strains is roughly the same as in all private industry (around 40 percent), but fractures make up a much larger share of the injuries in mining (20 percent) than they do in all private industry (8 percent).

Over the past 4 years, coal mining and two of its three constituent industries--bituminous coal and lignite surface mining and bituminous coal underground mining--experienced declines in their rates of injuries and illnesses. The rate for anthracite mining declined from 2003 to 2005, but then rose from 2005 to 2006. Because it is a very small industry, anthracite mining is subject to larger swings in its injury and illness rate. (See chart 2.)

Fatal Injuries⁸

The fatality rate for the entire mining industry, including oil and gas extraction, was 28.1 per 100,000 workers in 2006. The number of fatalities in the industry increased by 21 percent over the year, from 159 fatalities in 2005 to 192 fatalities in 2006.⁹ In the private mining industry, excluding oil and gas extraction, there were 67 fatalities in 2006, 47 of which were in coal mining, which averaged 25 fatalities per year from 2003 to 2005. (See chart 3.) Incidents involving multiple fatalities (including the Sago incident) accounted for 21 of the 47 coal mining fatalities in 2006.

The fatality rate for coal mining in 2006 was 49.5 fatalities per 100,000 workers, up from a rate of 26.8 recorded in 2005. The fatality rate for total private industry workers in 2006 was 4.3. (See chart 4.)

Of the 47 coal mining fatalities recorded in 2006, 20 (43 percent) were due to fires and explosions, 16 (34 percent) resulted from contact with objects and equipment, and 9 (19 percent) were transportation incidents. (See chart 5.) There were no fatalities involving fires or explosions published in 2005.¹⁰ In 2005, 55 percent of the fatalities were from contact with objects and equipment and 36 percent were transportation incidents.

West Virginia had the most coal mining fatalities in 2006, accounting for nearly half (49 percent) of all fatal injuries in the industry. West Virginia was followed by Kentucky, which accounted for 30 percent of the coal mining fatalities in 2006. In

2005, Kentucky accounted for 36 percent of all coal mining fatalities, West Virginia accounted for 23 percent, and Pennsylvania accounted for 18 percent. These three States also had the highest proportions of total coal mining employment in 2005.¹¹

In 2006, 33 of the 47 fatalities in coal mining (70 percent) were in bituminous coal underground mining. (See chart 6.) Fires and explosions were the most frequent fatal event in this industry, with 17 fatalities, followed by 11 cases involving contact with objects and equipment and 5 transportation incidents. The number of fatalities (33) in bituminous coal underground mining in 2006 was almost 5 times the number of fatalities (7) reported in 2005. Contact with objects and equipment was the leading fatal event in this industry, accounting for 57 percent of all fatalities in 2006.

Of the 14 fatalities that occurred in the other coal mining industries in 2006, there were 5 recorded in bituminous coal and lignite surface mining in 2006. The remaining 9 coal mining fatalities were either in anthracite mining or coal mining that could not be specified further. Among these 14 fatalities, the two most frequent fatal events were contact with objects and equipment (5 fatalities) and transportation incidents (4 fatalities).

As shown in chart 7, nearly all of the fatal injuries suffered by workers in coal mining in 2006 were the result of multiple traumatic injuries (49 percent) or other traumatic injuries (45 percent). Among the other traumatic injuries, 71 percent were from poisonings or toxic effects--the Sago mine disaster alone accounted for 80 percent of such cases.

In 2005, the nature of fatal injuries was quite different. Fifty-five percent of the fatalities in 2005 were multiple traumatic injuries, and 41 percent were other traumatic injuries. However, of the other traumatic injuries, none came from poisonings or toxic effects, while 56 percent came from internal injuries, and 33 percent came from asphyxiations and suffocations.

The principal source of the fatal injuries in coal mining in 2006 was chemicals and chemical products. Chemicals and chemical products, which includes coal, accounted for 17 fatalities in 2006 (12 of which were from the Sago mine disaster), but none in 2005. In 2005, the top source of fatal injuries was vehicles, with 9 fatalities. The second most common source in 2005 and 2006 was structures and surfaces. These accounted for 11 of the fatalities in 2006 and 6 of the fatalities in 2005. Machinery was the source of 7 fatalities in 2006 and 4 fatalities in 2005. Chemicals and chemical products was the secondary source of 18 of the fatalities in 2006, but none in 2005.

Workers aged 45 to 54 years old accounted for 40 percent of all coal mining fatalities in 2006. As shown in table 4, the majority (72 percent) of the fatalities that occurred in the coal mining industry in 2006 came in four occupations; among these four occupations, mining roof bolters experienced the most fatalities (15), accounting for 32 percent of coal mining fatalities.

Conclusion

Over the past 4 years, there has been a decline in the incidence rate of injuries and illnesses in the coal mining industry. The same cannot be said for fatalities in the industry; after a decrease from 2004 to 2005, the fatality rate increased in 2006. Many of the coal mining fatalities in 2006 were multiple-fatality incidents. The coal mining industry has higher incidence rates for both fatalities and injuries and illnesses than the total private sector. Workers in the coal mining industry are much more likely to suffer an injury requiring days away from work, and these injuries require a median of 29 days away from work to recover, much higher than the 7 days needed in all private industry.

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Notes

¹ See "Historical Data on Mine Disasters in the United States," Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), on the Internet at <http://www.msha.gov/MSHAINFO/FactSheets/MSHAFCT8.HTM> (visited January 21, 2008).

2 "Mine Improvement and New Emergency Response (MINER) Act of 2006," on the Internet at <http://www.msha.gov/MinerAct/MineActAmmendmentSummary.asp> (visited January 21, 2008).

3 See the [BLS NAICS page](http://www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm) at <http://www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm>.

4 For more information on MSHA, see the U.S. Department of Labor [Mine Safety and Health Administration](http://www.msha.gov) website at <http://www.msha.gov>; for more information on NIOSH, see the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services [National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health](http://www.cdc.gov/NIOSH/) website at <http://www.cdc.gov/NIOSH/>.

5 See "History of the Mining Program," National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), on the Internet at <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/mining/aboutus/history.htm> (visited January 21, 2008).

6 All of the figures in the nonfatal injuries and illness section are for private industry only--all government workers (Federal, State, and local) and self-employed workers are excluded.

7 MSHA's recordkeeping guidelines do not reflect the changes in recordkeeping the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) made to its recordkeeping requirements in 2002. OSHA and MSHA guidelines differ on counting days away from work and recordability of recurrence of injuries. More details on OSHA recordkeeping can be found at <http://www.osha.gov/recordkeeping/index.html>. More details on MSHA recordkeeping can be found at <http://www.msha.gov/regsinf2.htm>.

8 Numbers of fatal injuries are for private industry unless otherwise noted. However, fatality rates are for all ownership types (private industry, government, and self-employment).

9 These figures are for all industry ownership types (private, government, and self-employed).

10 No data reported or data do not meet publication criteria.

11 In 2005, West Virginia employed 17,374 coal mining workers, Kentucky employed 15,409 coal mining workers, and Pennsylvania employed 7,415 coal mining workers. Employment figures are from the [BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages \(QCEW\)](http://www.bls.gov/cew/). The QCEW page of the BLS website is located at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/home.htm>.

Table 1. Number, incidence rate(1), and median days away from work(2) of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work(3) in all private industry, bituminous coal and ignite surface mining, and bituminous coal underground mining, by selected nature in private industry for All United States, 2006

Nature of the injury or illness	Total, all private industry			212111 Bituminous coal and lignite surface mining(4)			212112 Bituminous coal underground mining(4)		
	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days
All Selected Natures	1,183,500	127.8	7	590	131.4	24	2,160	444.7	31
0 Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	1,103,270	119.2	7	530	118.7	23	2,020	414.8	30
01 Traumatic injuries to bones- nerves- spinal cord	104,470	11.3	29	90	19.4	49	400	82.6	51
012 Fractures	94,110	10.2	28	90	18.9	51	390	79.9	51
02 Traumatic injuries to muscles- tendons- ligaments- joints- etc.	477,360	51.6	8	260	57.4	20	930	191.2	33
021 Sprains- strains- tears	472,740	51.1	8	260	57.4	20	930	191.2	33
03 Open wounds	130,800	14.1	4	50	10.9	10	200	41.6	12
031 Amputations	7,990	0.9	22	-	-	-	20	4.1	62
034 Cuts- lacerations	99,460	10.7	4	40	8.7	5	140	29.4	12
037 Punctures- except bites	15,750	1.7	3	-	-	-	40	8.0	8
04 Surface wounds and bruises	125,360	13.5	3	60	12.2	4	310	64.4	12
043 Bruises- contusions	101,260	10.9	4	50	10.9	5	300	61.1	13
05 Burns	26,050	2.8	4	-	-	-	30	5.1	6

Footnotes:

(1) Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) X 20,000,000 where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,
 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

(2) Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

(3) Days away from work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

(4) Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

Nature of the injury or illness	Total, all private industry			212111 Bituminous coal and lignite surface mining(4)			212112 Bituminous coal underground mining(4)		
	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days
08 Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders	45,890	5.0	10	20	4.0	43	40	8.6	21
080 Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders-unspecified	2,830	0.3	24	20	3.8	43	40	8.6	21
09 Other traumatic injuries and disorders	142,080	15.3	7	50	10.9	53	100	19.6	36
097 Nonspecified injuries and disorders	131,180	14.2	7	40	9.4	78	90	17.9	35
0971 Crushing injuries	15,410	1.7	10	-	-	-	40	7.4	22
0972 Back pain- hurt back	35,330	3.8	7	-	-	-	20	4.1	95
0973 Soreness- pain-hurt- except the back	69,720	7.5	7	-	-	-	30	5.4	37
1 Systemic Diseases and Disorders	57,560	6.2	15	40	7.8	30	110	23.5	36
15 Digestive system diseases and disorders	18,790	2.0	24	-	-	-	50	11.1	31
153 Hernia	18,720	2.0	24	-	-	-	50	11.1	31
1530 Hernia-unspecified	7,530	0.8	24	-	-	-	50	11.1	31
17 Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders	11,460	1.2	14	-	-	-	40	9.1	40

Footnotes:

(1) Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

(2) Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

(3) Days away from work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

(4) Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

Nature of the injury or illness	Total, all private industry			212111 Bituminous coal and lignite surface mining(4)			212112 Bituminous coal underground mining(4)		
	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days
170 Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders- unspecified	160	-	30	-	-	-	40	9.1	40
9999 Nonclassifiable	6,010	0.6	6	20	4.9	12	30	6.4	77

Footnotes:

(1) Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

(2) Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

(3) Days away from work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

(4) Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

Table 2. Number, incidence rate(1), and median days away from work(2) of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work(3) in all private industry, bituminous coal and lignite surface mining, and bituminous coal underground mining, by selected events in private industry for All United State, 2006

Event or exposure of the injury or illness	Total, all private industry			212111 Bituminous coal and lignite surface mining(4)			212112 Bituminous coal underground mining(4)		
	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days
All Selected Events	1,183,500	127.8	7	590	131.4	24	2,160	444.7	31
0 Contact with objects and equipment	335,460	36.2	5	240	53.4	19	1,110	229.1	28
01 Struck against object	85,710	9.3	5	130	29.6	20	240	50.2	25
012 Struck against stationary object	49,000	5.3	5	30	7.3	7	140	29.0	23
013 Struck against moving object	9,010	1.0	8	100	22.3	28	100	21.2	32
02 Struck by object	164,670	17.8	4	70	16.0	12	640	130.9	26
020 Struck by object- unspecified	6,050	0.7	5	30	5.8	10	200	41.6	14
021 Struck by falling object	58,010	6.3	6	30	5.6	31	360	74.5	34
022 Struck by flying object	19,320	2.1	3	20	4.2	8	50	9.7	12
0220 Struck by flying object- unspecified	2,060	0.2	2	20	4.2	8	50	9.5	12
024 Struck by rolling-sliding objects on floor or ground level	4,090	0.4	6	-	-	-	20	4.9	34

Footnotes:

(1) Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,
 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

(2) Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

(3) Days away from work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

(4) Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

Event or exposure of the injury or illness	Total, all private industry			212111 Bituminous coal and lignite surface mining(4)			212112 Bituminous coal underground mining(4)		
	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days
03 Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	58,760	6.3	8	30	7.6	24	210	44.1	36
030 Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects- unspecified	7,640	0.8	8	20	5.1	23	150	30.7	36
039 Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects- n.e.c.	18,140	2.0	7	-	-	-	50	9.9	32
1 Falls	234,450	25.3	10	150	32.5	34	260	52.5	43
11 Fall to lower level	74,280	8.0	14	90	19.1	43	50	9.7	36
118 Fall from nonmoving vehicle	13,270	1.4	21	70	16.5	43	30	5.4	30
13 Fall on same level	151,750	16.4	9	60	13.4	25	210	42.6	44
131 Fall to floor-walkway- or other surface	129,480	14.0	10	30	7.1	22	130	27.2	67
132 Fall onto or against objects	18,560	2.0	7	30	6.2	30	70	15.2	34
2 Bodily reaction and exertion	461,530	49.8	9	160	36.3	26	690	142.7	32
22 Overexertion	284,910	30.8	9	150	34.1	26	680	139.2	32
221 Overexertion in lifting	150,990	16.3	8	30	6.0	21	190	39.3	22

Footnotes:

(1) Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) X 20,000,000 where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

(2) Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

(3) Days away from work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

(4) Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

Event or exposure of the injury or illness	Total, all private industry			212111 Bituminous coal and lignite surface mining(4)			212112 Bituminous coal underground mining(4)		
	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days
222 Overexertion in pulling or pushing objects	48,700	5.3	10	-	-	-	90	17.5	32
229 Overexertion-n.e.c.	12,340	1.3	9	110	24.3	29	390	79.7	38
3 Exposure to harmful substances or environments	56,510	6.1	3	30	5.6	4	40	8.2	8
34 Exposure to caustic-noxious- or allergenic substances	28,940	3.1	3	-	-	-	20	3.1	5
4 Transportation accidents	56,170	6.1	10	-	-	-	20	4.5	58
43 Pedestrian-nonpassenger struck by vehicle- mobile equipment	8,400	0.9	18	-	-	-	20	4.3	64
9999 Nonclassifiable	14,480	1.6	8	-	-	-	40	7.6	64

Footnotes:

(1) Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) X 20,000,000 where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,
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(2) Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

(3) Days away from work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

(4) Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

Table 3. Number and median days away from work(1) of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work(2) to Extraction Workers in Coal Mining(3) by selected natures in private industry for All United States, 2006

Nature of the injury or illness	Total Cases	Median Days
All Selected Natures	1,430	29
0 Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	1,340	28
01 Traumatic injuries to bones- nerves- spinal cord	290	48
012 Fractures	280	48
02 Traumatic injuries to muscles- tendons- ligaments- joints- etc.	570	30
021 Sprains- strains- tears	570	30
03 Open wounds	140	11
031 Amputations	20	62
034 Cuts- lacerations	100	9
037 Punctures- except bites	30	10
04 Surface wounds and bruises	200	9
043 Bruises- contusions	190	11
05 Burns	20	7
08 Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders	40	65
080 Multiple traumatic injuries and disorders- unspecified	40	65
09 Other traumatic injuries and disorders	70	34
097 Nonspecified injuries and disorders	60	34
0971 Crushing injuries	30	37
0973 Soreness- pain- hurt- except the back	20	30
1 Systemic Diseases and Disorders	70	37
15 Digestive system diseases and disorders	30	38
153 Hernia	30	38
1530 Hernia- unspecified	30	38
17 Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders	30	40
170 Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders- unspecified	30	40
9999 Nonclassifiable	20	41

Footnotes:

(1) Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

(2) Days away from work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

(3) Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

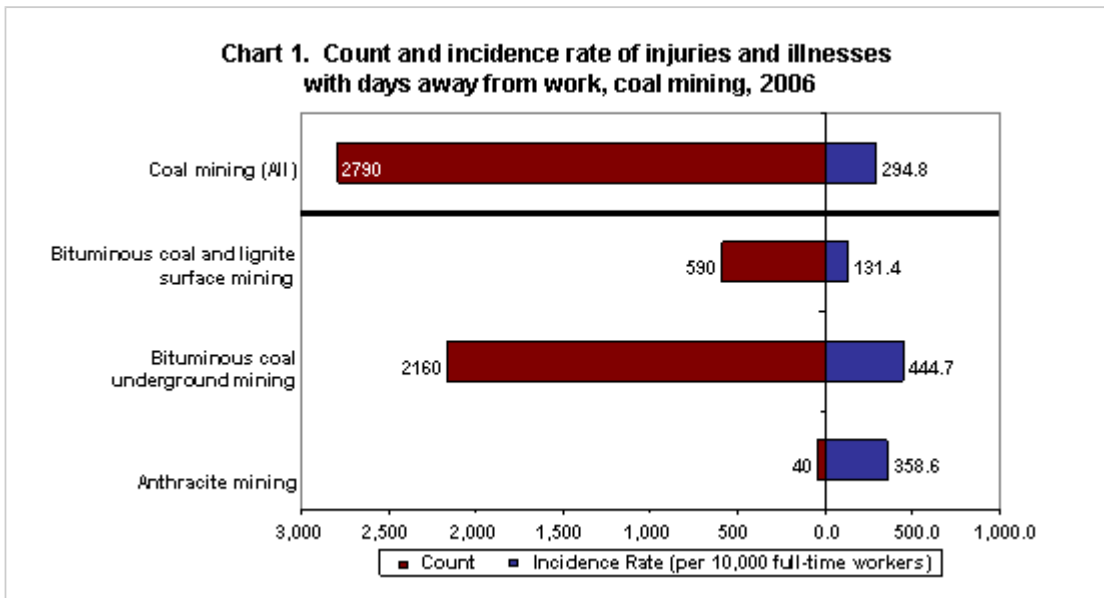
NOTE: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, January 22, 2008

Table 4. Four Most Frequent Occupations in Coal Mining Fatalities

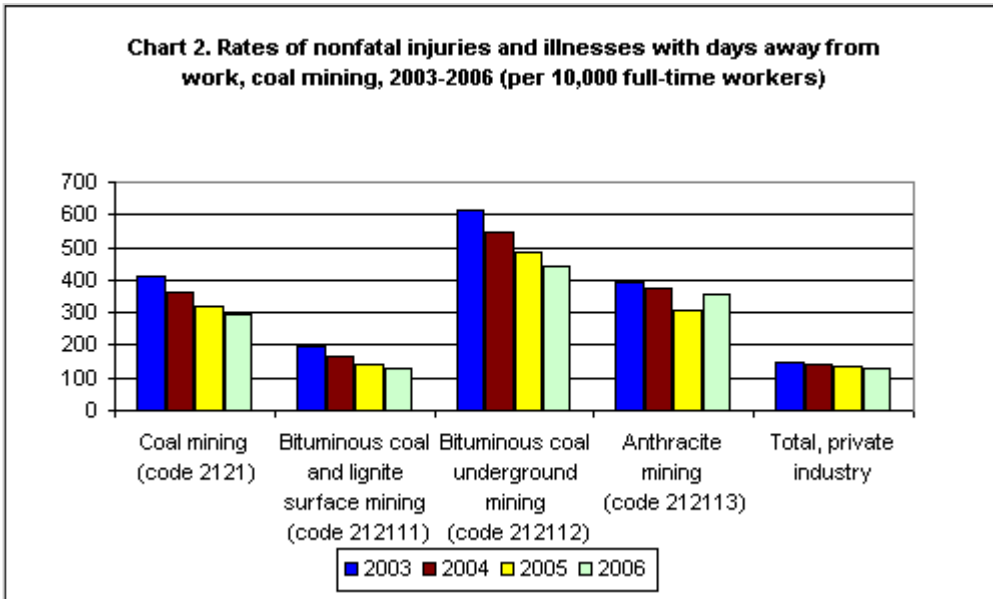
Occupation	Fatalities
Roof Bolters, Mining	15
Mining Machine Operators, All Other	9
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	5
Electricians	5

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2006



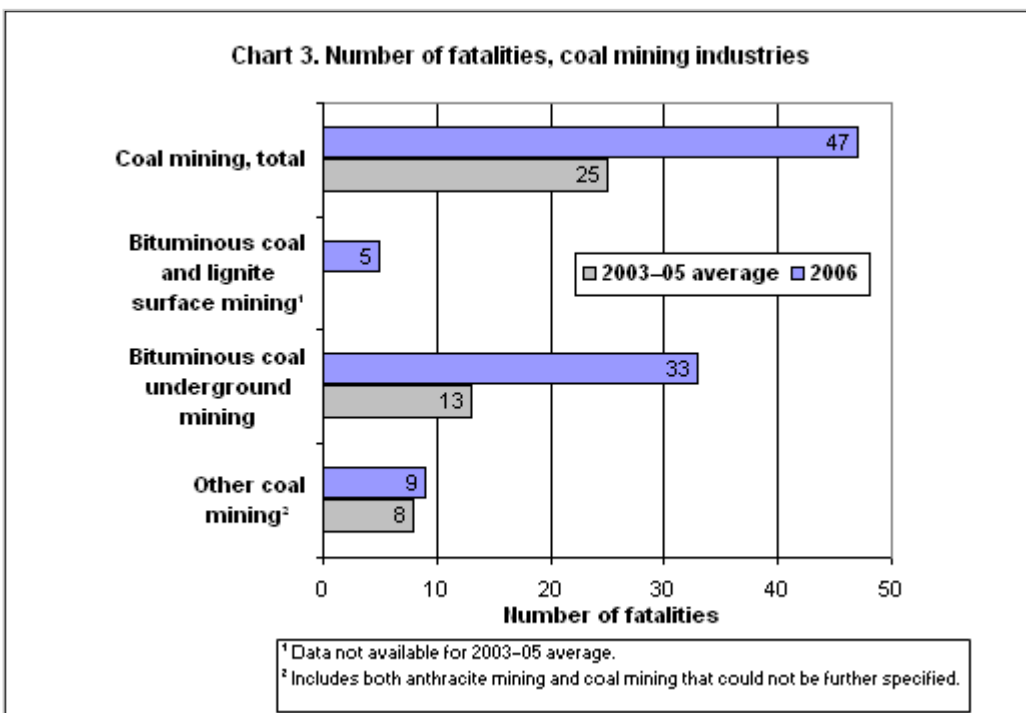
Data for Chart 1. Count and incidence rate of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, coal mining, 2006

	Incidence Rate (per 10,000 full-time workers)	Count
Anthracite mining (code 212113)	358.6	40
Bituminous coal underground mining (code 212112)	444.7	2160
Bituminous coal and lignite surface mining (code 212111)	131.4	590
Coal mining (code 2121)	294.8	2790



Data for Chart 2. Rates of nonfatal injuries and illnesses with days away from work, coal mining 2003-2006 (per 10,000 full-time workers)

	2003	2004	2005	2006
Coal mining (code 2121)	410.0	359.9	320.5	294.8
Bituminous coal and lignite surface mining (code 212111)	197.8	165.0	143.5	131.4
Bituminous coal underground mining (code 212112)	614.8	543.8	486.7	444.7
Anthracite mining (code 212113)	394.0	376.3	307.2	358.6
Total, private industry	150.0	141.3	135.7	127.8



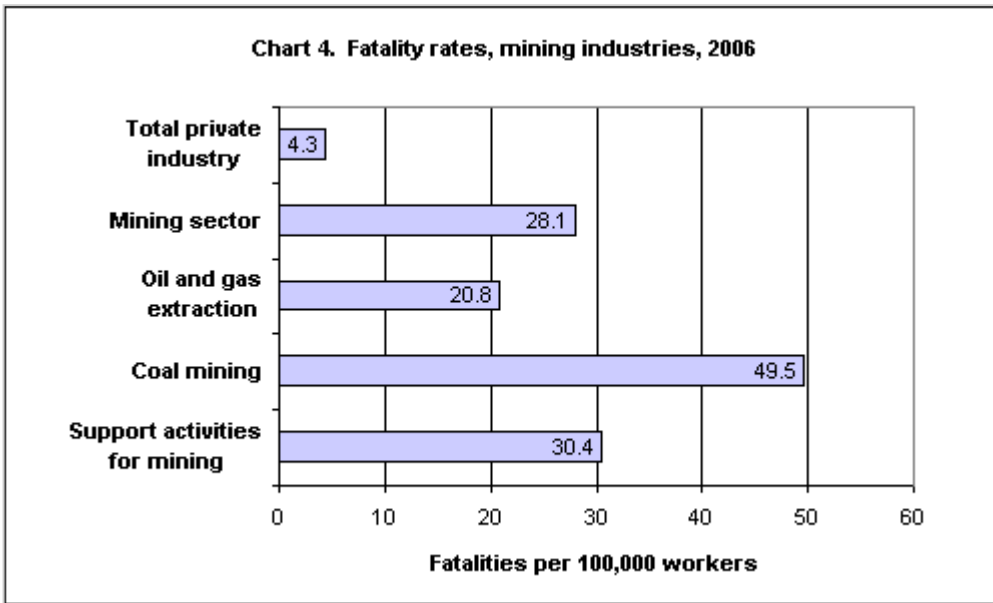
Data for Chart 3. Number of fatalities, coal mining industries

	2006	2003-2005 average
Other coal mining	9	8
Bituminous coal underground mining	33	13
Bituminous coal and lignite surface mining*	5	
Coal mining, total	47	25

* Data not available

Note: The "Other coal mining" category includes both anthracite mining and coal mining that could not be specified any further.

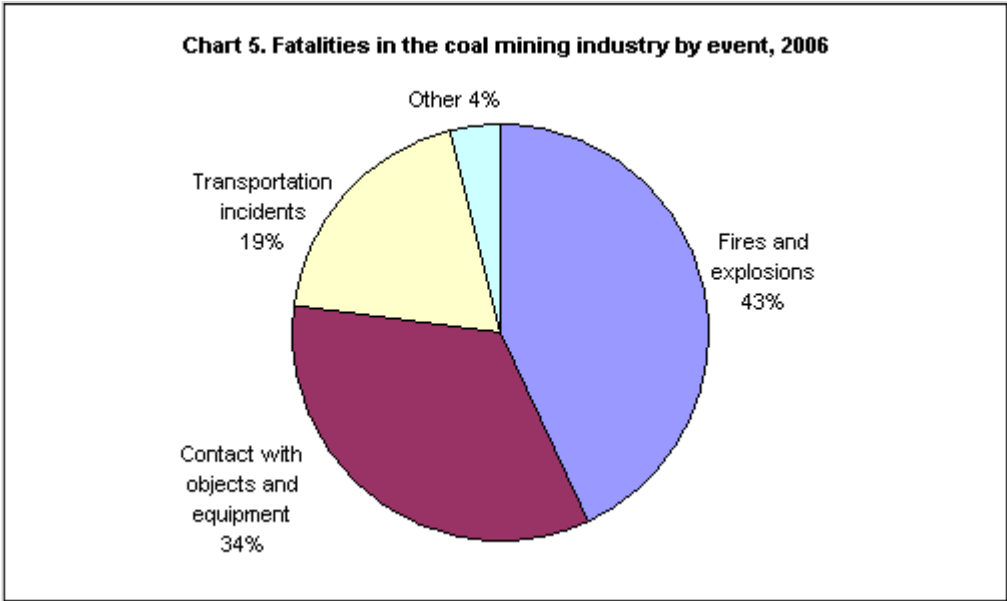
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2006



Data for Chart 4. Fatality rates, mining industries, 2006

Support activities for mining	30.4
Coal mining	49.5
Oil and gas extraction	20.8
Mining sector	28.1
Total private industry	4.3

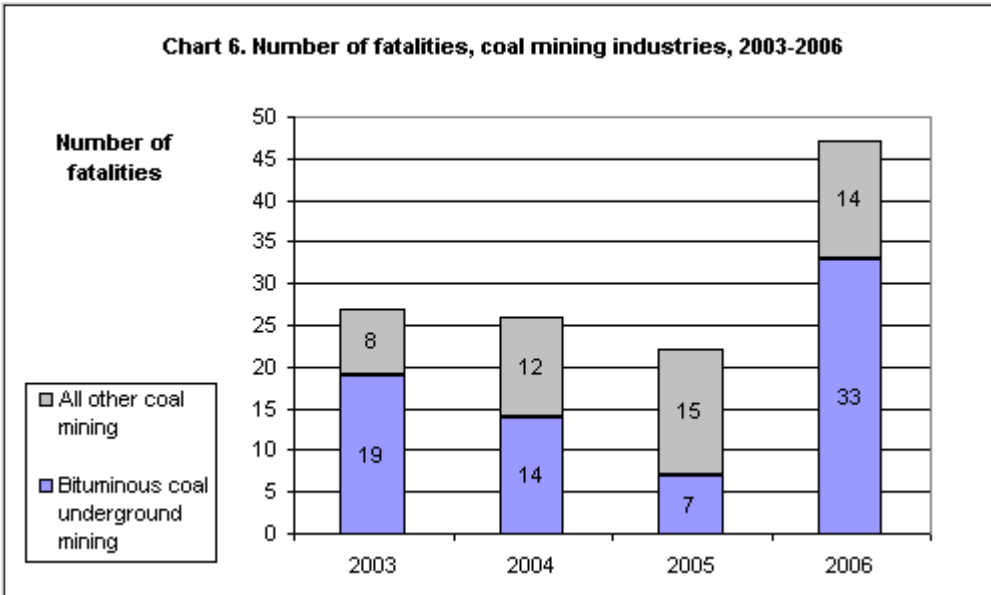
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2006



Data for Chart 5. Fatalities in the coal mining industry by event, 2006

Fires and explosions	43
Contact with objects and equipment	34
Transportation incidents	19
Other	4

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2006

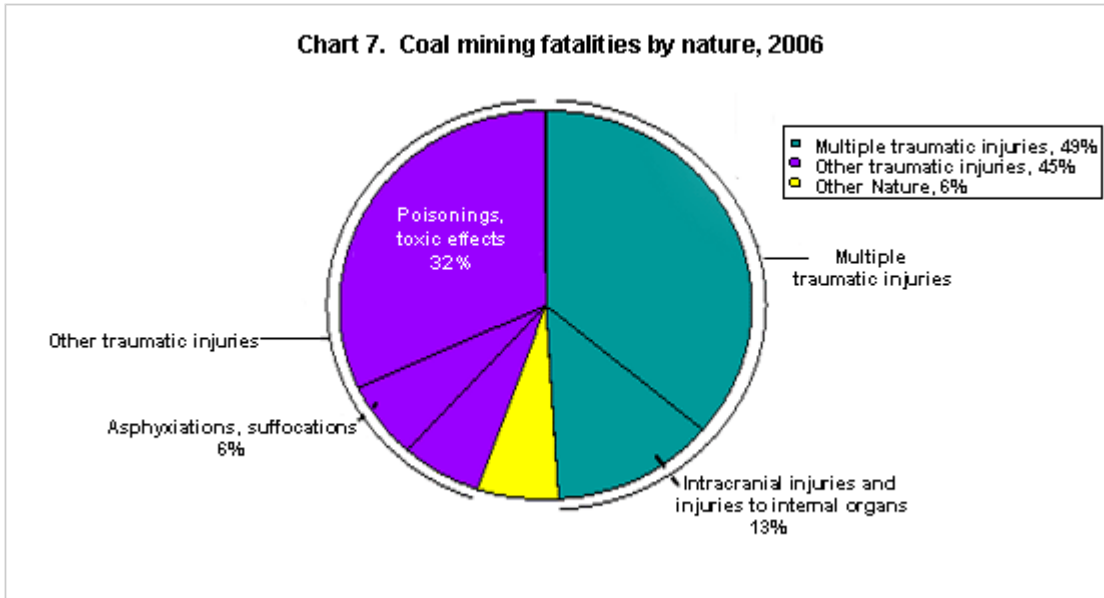


Data for Chart 6. Number of fatalities, coal mining industries, 2003-2006

Industry	2003	2004	2005	2006
Bituminous coal underground mining	19	14	7	33
All other coal mining	8	12	15	14

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2006

Chart 7. Coal mining fatalities by nature, 2006



Data for Chart 7. Coal mining fatalities by nature, 2006

	Percent
Multiple traumatic injuries	49
Intracranial injuries and injuries to internal organs	13
Other traumatic injuries	45
Poisonings, toxic effects	32
Asphyxiations, suffocations	6
Other Nature	6

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2006