

# MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

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### The July/August Review

As we alerted readers in the June issue, these two covers surround the content planned for both the July and August numbers of *Monthly Labor Review*. (Catalog as Vol. 130, Nos. 7 & 8.) Readers who use the Current Labor Statistics tables at the back of the book should note that the data in this double issue are those that would have appeared in August. If you need data as they would have appeared in the July issue, please go online to [www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2007/07/cls0707.pdf](http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2007/07/cls0707.pdf) or contact us by email at [MLR@bls.gov](mailto:MLR@bls.gov).

In this issue, Tammy Hredzak, Joseph Kowal, Antonio Lombardozzi, and William Snyders summarize producer price developments in 2006.

Dino Drudi provides a detailed analysis of work injuries and fatalities associated with rail transportation.

Daniel H. Weinberg draws on the vast Census 2000 data files to compare men's and women's earnings.

Stella Cromartie draws a visual essay of labor force categories within families.

### Multifactor productivity up again

Multifactor productivity in the manufacturing sector rose 3.4 percent in 2005. This is the fourth consecutive year that multifactor productivity rose in manufacturing. Multifactor productivity measures the joint influences of technological change, efficiency improvements, returns to scale, reallocation of resources, and other factors on economic growth, allowing for the effects of capital and labor.

The multifactor productivity gain in 2005 reflected a 3.5-percent increase

in sectoral output and a 0.1-percent increase in combined inputs, which, while modest, was the first increase since 1999. To learn more, see "Multifactor Productivity Trends in Manufacturing, 2005," news release USDL 07-0822.

### The "average day"

On an "average day" in 2006 in the United States, persons age 15 and older slept about 8.6 hours, spent 5.1 hours doing leisure and sports activities, worked for 3.8 hours, and spent 1.8 hours doing household activities. Eating and drinking accounted for 1.2 hours in the average day, and purchasing goods and services took 0.8 of an hour (48 minutes). The remainder of the day was spent attending school, caring for others, or engaged in a variety of other activities

These "average day" measures, which show the overall distribution of time allocation for society as a whole, are calculated with data from all segments of the civilian population age 15 and older—including persons who are employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force.

By comparison, an average week-day for persons employed full time and who worked on that day included 9.3 hours working, 7.6 hours sleeping, 3.0 hours doing leisure and sports activities, and 0.9 hour doing household activities. The remaining 3.2 hours were spent in other activities, such as those described above. See "American Time Use Survey—2006 Results," news release USDL 07-0930, for more information.

### Work at home

On the days that they worked, 21 percent of employed persons did some or

all of their work at home. Men and women were about equally likely to work at home. Multiple jobholders were much more likely to work at home than were single jobholders—39 percent to 19 percent.

Employed persons with higher educational attainment were also much more likely to work at home than those with lower levels of education, ranging from less than 6 percent of those with less than a high school diploma to 37 percent of those with a bachelor's degree and higher. The data also are from the American Time Use Survey.

### Auto industry concentration

In 2001, Michigan's automobile manufacturing industry had 90,300 employees. By 2005, this employment had fallen to 65,500. As a result, the industry's location quotient—a measure of relative employment concentration—fell from 9.3 to 7.9. Despite the decline in concentration between 2001 and 2005, Michigan was still the most concentrated State in automobile manufacturing in the Nation in 2005.

In motor vehicle parts manufacturing, Michigan's location quotient fell from 7.6 in 2001 to 7.0 in 2005. Despite this decline in concentration, Michigan also remained the most concentrated State in the Nation in 2005 in auto parts manufacturing.

In 2001, Indiana had the highest relative employment concentration in motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing industry, 8.0, and this concentration increased to 9.9 in 2005. Find out more in "Automotive industries: Concentration and change," *Issues in Labor Statistics*, BLS Summary 07-04, available online at [www.bls.gov/opub/ils/pdf/opbils59.pdf](http://www.bls.gov/opub/ils/pdf/opbils59.pdf).

## Price highlights, 2006: energy goods retreat, moderating producer prices

*Prices for energy goods turned downward in 2006—their first annual decline since 2001—resulting in smaller overall increases in the indexes for finished goods and intermediate goods and in a downturn in the crude goods index*

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The Producer Price Index (PPI) for Finished Goods advanced 1.1 percent in 2006, after rising 5.4 percent in 2005 and 4.2 percent in 2004. Finished goods are commodities that are ready for sale to final-demand users, either as durable or nondurable goods for consumers or as capital equipment for business firms. The index for intermediate materials, supplies, and components, reflecting the prices of goods produced at an earlier stage of processing, increased 2.8 percent in 2006, after climbing 8.6 percent in 2005 and 9.2 percent in 2004. Intermediate goods consist of material and component inputs to manufacturing and construction, as well as supplies for all types of businesses. The index for crude materials for further processing, reflecting the prices of goods produced at a still earlier stage of processing, moved down 4.7 percent in 2006, after climbing 21.1 percent in 2005 and 17.4 percent in 2004. Crude materials are unprocessed goods or raw materials. The smaller advances in 2006 for the indexes for finished goods and intermediate goods were the lowest over-the-year changes since 2001, while the decrease in prices of crude goods was the first in 5 years. (See table 1.)

Prices for energy goods turned downward in 2006, leading the deceleration for finished and intermediate goods, as well as the downturn for crude materials. The indexes

for wellhead natural gas and utility natural gas fell in 2006, after having risen a year earlier, while prices for crude petroleum, coal, utility electric power, and refined petroleum products increased less than they did in 2005. Within finished goods, the index for finished energy goods moved down 2.0 percent in 2006, following a 23.9-percent advance a year earlier. Similarly, prices for intermediate energy goods fell 3.3 percent, after climbing 26.2 percent in 2005. The index for crude energy materials dropped 15.7 percent, compared with a 42.2-percent jump a year earlier, fully accounting for the 2006 downturn in the prices of crude goods.

In contrast, the index for finished goods other than foods and energy rose more in 2006 than in 2005—2.0 percent and 1.4 percent, respectively. The index for intermediate goods other than foods and energy moved up at nearly the same rate in 2006 as it had a year earlier: 4.5 percent, compared with 4.8 percent. At the same time, prices for crude nonfood materials less energy increased 17.0 percent, after rising 5.2 percent in 2005.<sup>1</sup> As regards foods at different stages of processing, the index for finished consumer foods moved up 1.7 percent in 2006, the same rate it had increased the previous year, while prices for intermediate foods and feeds and for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs advanced more in 2006 than in 2005.

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**Table 1. Annual percent changes in producer price indexes for selected stages of processing, 2001–06**

Index	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Finished goods.....	-1.6	1.2	4.0	4.2	5.4	1.1
Finished consumer foods.....	1.8	-6	7.7	3.1	1.7	1.7
Finished energy goods.....	-17.1	12.3	11.4	13.4	23.9	-2.0
Finished goods less foods and energy.....	.9	-5	1.0	2.3	1.4	2.0
Finished consumer goods, excluding foods and energy.....	1.5	-5	1.1	2.2	1.6	1.8
Capital equipment.....	.0	-6	.8	2.4	1.2	2.3
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	-4.0	3.2	3.9	9.2	8.6	2.8
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	.3	4.2	12.9	-2.3	2.4	4.7
Intermediate energy goods.....	-16.9	12.0	10.9	15.8	26.2	-3.3
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	-1.6	1.5	2.1	8.3	4.8	4.5
Materials for nondurable manufacturing.....	-5.5	4.2	4.9	13.7	8.9	1.2
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	-4.0	3.1	4.0	18.3	5.9	12.5
Materials and components for construction.....	.0	.8	3.0	10.1	6.1	4.3
Crude materials for further processing.....	-32.5	24.7	19.5	17.4	21.1	-4.7
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	-7.6	4.5	24.1	-2.6	1.6	2.8
Crude energy materials.....	-52.9	61.5	14.4	35.9	42.2	-15.7
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	-9.9	12.6	21.6	20.5	5.2	17.0
Special groupings:						
Finished goods less energy.....	1.2	-5	2.7	2.5	1.5	1.9
Intermediate materials less energy.....	-1.5	1.6	2.6	7.8	4.6	4.5
Crude materials less energy.....	-8.3	7.1	23.3	5.2	3.0	8.3

## Energy goods

The indexes for energy goods at all three stages of processing declined in 2006, after having risen a year earlier. The index for finished energy goods decreased 2.0 percent, after surging 23.9 percent in 2005. Among finished energy goods, residential natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas saw their prices turn downward, following advances the previous year. The index for intermediate energy goods declined 3.3 percent, after having advanced 26.2 percent a year earlier. Within intermediate energy goods, prices for industrial natural gas, commercial natural gas, residual fuel, and natural gas to electric utilities turned downward, after rising in 2005. The index for crude energy materials dropped 15.7 percent in 2006, compared with a 42.2-percent jump in 2005. The index for wellhead natural gas turned downward, after having increased during the previous year, while prices for crude petroleum and coal rose less than they had a year earlier. (See table 2.)

*Natural-gas products.* From December 2005 to December 2006, prices for wellhead natural gas dropped 26.2 percent, after having jumped 43.7 percent the previous year. Prices for utility natural gas—residential, commercial, and industrial, and natural gas to electric utilities—also turned

downward significantly, as lower prices for wellhead natural gas were passed through to buyers. Although wellhead natural-gas prices have tended to be more volatile than utility natural-gas prices, the two are closely related. For the 12 months ended December 2006, the indexes for natural gas to electric utilities, commercial natural gas, industrial natural gas, and residential natural gas decreased 16.1 percent, 13.6 percent, 13.2 percent, and 11.6 percent, respectively.

Prices for natural gas surged during the autumn of 2005, after Hurricanes Katrina and Rita caused severe damage to offshore drilling platforms, natural-gas-processing plants, and pipelines along the Gulf Coast.<sup>2</sup> Natural-gas production began to recover in November 2005, pushing prices lower. Price declines continued through June 2006 as improving production and mild winter weather led to healthy storage levels. Consequently, prices for all types of utility natural gas also decreased during the first half of 2006.

A heat wave in mid-July led to higher demand for natural gas, because peak electric power demand is often covered by operating natural-gas-fired generators. The resulting fall in inventories, combined with fears of another destructive hurricane season, contributed to natural-gas price increases in July and August. The wellhead natural-gas index declined in September and October as

**Table 2. Annual percent changes in producer price indexes for selected energy goods, 2002–06**

Index	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Finished energy goods.....	12.3	11.4	13.4	23.9	-2.0
Residential natural gas.....	9.3	19.9	15.9	28.3	-11.6
Gasoline.....	38.7	14.9	27.4	41.5	1.8
Home heating oil.....	43.1	13.9	42.0	41.8	5.2
Liquefied petroleum gas.....	95.2	21.0	28.5	44.3	-15.1
Residential electric power.....	-1.0	4.9	2.3	6.8	2.3
Intermediate energy goods.....	12.0	10.9	15.8	26.2	-3.3
Industrial natural gas.....	12.2	20.3	20.1	31.5	-13.2
Commercial natural gas.....	11.1	19.9	17.5	30.3	-13.6
Diesel fuel.....	54.4	13.0	37.9	46.7	2.3
Jet fuel.....	38.6	10.2	45.5	41.3	6.6
Industrial electric power.....	2.0	2.4	2.3	10.4	4.0
Commercial electric power.....	-1.9	2.7	3.1	6.6	3.4
Crude energy goods.....	61.5	14.4	35.9	42.2	-15.7
Natural gas.....	89.1	17.2	44.3	43.7	-26.2
Crude petroleum.....	60.6	14.3	30.5	49.6	.1
Coal.....	1.0	2.1	10.0	9.7	5.5

hurricane fears subsided. The situation reversed again in November, with the wellhead natural-gas index posting a record 65.9-percent increase, followed by a 4.8-percent advance in December. Commodity market speculation was a major contributor to volatility in the natural-gas market throughout the year.<sup>3</sup> Prices for all types of utility natural gas showed movements similar to those of wellhead natural gas in the second half of 2006.

*Petroleum products.* The index for crude petroleum inched up 0.1 percent in 2006, after surging 49.6 percent in 2005. The first part of the year saw higher prices for crude oil, with spikes of 11.8 percent in April and 7.9 percent in July. On April 21, the light, sweet crude-oil contract on the New York Mercantile Exchange closed at a price of \$75.17 per barrel. This increase was the result of strong demand expectations as consumers headed into the driving season and also of geopolitical concerns threatening production and supply. Price declines began in mid-August and continued through November as a result of a mild hurricane season and a lowering of the International Energy Agency's oil demand forecast. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' decision on December 14 to cut production by 500,000 barrels per day—the first production cutback since 2004—led to a 5.4-percent increase in the December index.

The substantial deceleration in prices for crude petroleum was passed through to refined petroleum products:

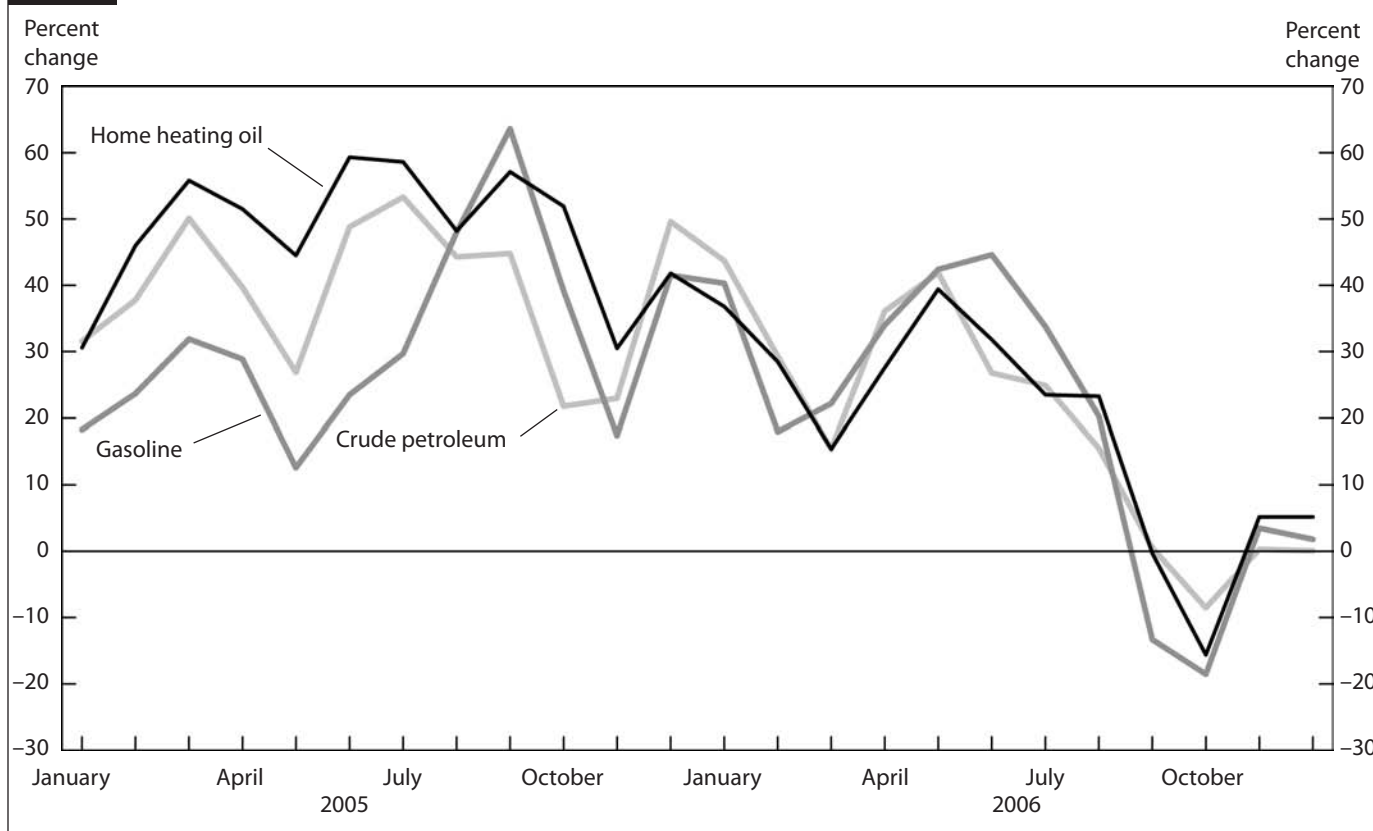
prices for gasoline, home heating oil, diesel fuel, and jet fuel rose at much slower rates than they had in 2005. (See chart 1.) While prices for gasoline and other distillates typically followed crude-oil prices throughout the year, regulatory changes also affected prices. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 required the removal of methyl tertiary-butyl ether from reformulated gasoline as of May 5, 2006.<sup>4</sup> Diesel refiners had to comply with the Environmental Protection Agency's ultralow-sulfur diesel requirement that at least 80 percent of on-highway diesel fuel sold at the retail level have no more than 15 parts per million (ppm) sulfur content by June 1, 2006—a much lower allowable sulfur content than the previous low-sulfur diesel standard of 500 ppm.<sup>5</sup>

Price increases for gasoline slowed to 1.8 percent in 2006, after surging 41.5 percent in 2005. Gasoline prices spiked 16.2 percent and 15.5 percent in March and April, respectively, amid concern over production and distribution issues due to the changeover from methyl tertiary-butyl ether to ethanol in reformulated gasoline sold mostly on the East Coast and in Texas. However, the transition went smoothly, and prices remained stable throughout the summer driving season. The switch to the cheaper winter blend, healthy stock levels, and declining crude-oil prices put downward pressure on gasoline prices, causing them to drop 18.7 percent in September.

The diesel fuel index advanced 2.3 percent, after surging 46.7 percent in 2005. Although prices for diesel fuel



**Chart 1. Twelve-month percent changes in prices of petroleum products, by month, January 2005–December 2006**



fell in the first 2 months of 2006 as a result of decreased demand for distillate due to warm winter weather, they began to increase in March and peaked in June amid increased demand and lower production rates, as well as the runup to the ultralow-sulfur diesel requirement deadline. Although refinery modifications to enable production were on track, there was still concern over distribution, mainly from pipeline contamination. After the deadline passed with no major problems, diesel fuel prices began to decline as production and stock levels of ultralow-sulfur diesel increased. The diesel fuel index decreased 19.5 percent in September when crude-oil prices fell significantly.

The index for home heating oil rose 5.2 percent in 2006, compared with a 41.8-percent jump in 2005. Prices fell early in the year due to decreased demand as a result of mild winter weather. Home heating oil prices increased in the spring months as refiners diverted inputs to raise the production of ultralow-sulfur diesel in preparation for the regulatory deadline. As demand for the diesel was met, normal heating oil production resumed. The increased supplies and mild weather exerted downward pressure on home heating oil prices for the remainder of the year.

Falling crude-oil prices also contributed to a slower rate of increase for jet fuel prices, which advanced 6.6 percent in 2006, after rising 41.3 percent in 2005. This moderate increase was the result of reduced production, high home heating oil futures prices (which serve as a proxy for jet fuel), and increased demand.

*Liquefied petroleum gas.* The index for liquefied petroleum gas dropped 15.1 percent, following a 44.3-percent jump the previous year. A large decrease occurred in February, when natural-gas prices dropped 21.3 percent, and in September, when the crude-petroleum index fell 13.3 percent. Liquefied petroleum gases are derived from either natural gas or crude oil. In 2006, natural-gas prices declined 26.2 percent and crude-petroleum prices edged up 0.1 percent.

*Electric power.* The electric power index rose 3.2 percent in 2006, compared with a 7.6-percent increase in 2005. Prices for residential electric power moved up 2.3 percent, after having risen 6.8 percent the previous year. Prices for commercial electric power rose 3.4 percent, following a 6.6-percent increase in 2005, and the industrial electric

power index advanced 4.0 percent, compared with a 10.4-percent increase a year earlier.

Much of the increase in the electric power index was the result of rising fuel costs: coal prices increased 5.5 percent in 2006, and coal accounts for 49.7 percent of electric power generation.<sup>6</sup> Also, the expiration of rate caps in several regions allowed utilities to raise rates.

### Finished goods other than foods and energy

The PPI for finished goods other than foods and energy moved up 2.0 percent in 2006, following a 1.4-percent rise a year earlier. Prices for capital equipment advanced 2.3 percent, after increasing 1.2 percent in 2005, while the index for finished consumer goods other than foods and energy climbed at a slightly faster rate than it had in the preceding year: 1.8 percent and 1.6 percent, respectively.<sup>7</sup> Prices for light motor trucks turned upward in 2006, and passenger car prices fell less than they had in 2005, accounting for most of the acceleration in the finished core index. (See table 3.)

Within finished core, the capital equipment index also was affected by prices for communication and related equipment and by prices for x-ray and electromedical equipment, both of

which declined less in 2006 than they had the previous year. Prices for civilian aircraft, transformers and power regulators, and metal-cutting machine tools advanced at quicker rates in 2006 than they had a year earlier. Conversely, prices for heavy motor trucks, pumps and compressors, construction machinery and equipment, and commercial furniture moved up less than they had in 2005.

Among finished consumer goods other than foods and energy, the index for men's and boys' apparel increased in 2006, following a decrease a year earlier. Prices for soaps and synthetic detergents, sporting and athletic goods, book publishing, and pet food rose more than they had in 2005. By contrast, the indexes for cigarettes, alcoholic beverages, pharmaceutical preparations, and household furniture advanced at slower rates in 2006 than they had the preceding year.

*Motor vehicles and equipment.* The PPI for light motor trucks rose 1.5 percent in 2006, after having fallen 5.9 percent a year earlier, while passenger car prices edged down 0.3 percent, following a larger, 3.4-percent decline in 2005. The upturn in light truck<sup>8</sup> prices occurred despite a decline in U.S. retail sales of North American production.<sup>9</sup> U.S. retail sales totaled 7.377 million units in 2006,

**Table 3. Annual percent changes in producer price indexes for selected finished goods other than foods and energy, 2002–06**

Index	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Finished goods other than foods and energy.....	-0.5	1.0	2.3	1.4	2.0
Capital equipment.....	-6	.8	2.4	1.2	2.3
Construction machinery and equipment.....	1.9	1.3	6.0	4.9	3.6
Metal-cutting machine tools.....	-2.1	.1	1.6	1.7	5.1
Pumps and compressors.....	1.3	1.1	4.6	6.7	3.8
Transformers and power regulators.....	-9	-2	8.2	10.1	16.5
Communication and related equipment.....	-2.6	-9	-2.1	-7	-2
X-ray and electromedical equipment.....	-2	-7	-3.4	-1.6	-4
Commercial furniture.....	.7	.7	3.8	3.4	2.3
Light motor trucks.....	-3.6	2.3	1.0	-5.9	1.5
Heavy motor trucks.....	4.3	-1.9	3.4	5.3	4.7
Civilian aircraft.....	2.1	6.1	7.1	3.9	5.3
Finished consumer goods other than foods and energy.	-5	1.1	2.2	1.6	1.8
Alcoholic beverages.....	1.1	2.0	.6	4.7	.9
Pet food.....	-6	.4	7.3	1.0	3.3
Men's and boys' apparel.....	—	—	.4	-2.8	1.1
Pharmaceutical preparations.....	3.9	4.7	4.4	6.0	3.6
Soaps and synthetic detergents.....	-4	1.5	1.1	1.6	6.6
Book publishing.....	3.2	4.0	4.6	3.7	4.6
Household furniture.....	1.4	.3	3.5	3.7	2.1
Passenger cars.....	-2.6	2.0	1.7	-3.4	-3
Sporting and athletic goods.....	-1.0	-2.2	1.3	.5	2.1
Cigarettes.....	-5.8	-8	1.1	4.8	.8

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

compared with 8.065 million units in 2005, a drop of 8.5 percent.<sup>10</sup> By contrast, U.S. retail sales of light trucks produced outside North America jumped 10.8 percent, to 1.347 million units sold. For the passenger car segment, much the same occurred: U.S. retail sales of North American production declined 0.8 percent in 2006, to 5.436 million units, and U.S. retail sales of passenger cars produced outside North America increased 7.2 percent, to 2.345 million units. In addition, the average inventory ratio for passenger cars produced in North America grew slightly in 2006, compared with 2005.<sup>11</sup> Within the heavy motor truck segment (vehicles over 14,000 pounds gross vehicular weight), the PPI posted a 4.7-percent gain in 2006, after rising 5.3 percent in 2005. U.S. sales of heavy motor trucks increased 9.6 percent in 2006, to 544.4 thousand units; however, in 2004 and 2005, sales had surged 31.4 and 15.0 percent, respectively.<sup>12</sup>

*Civilian aircraft.* The PPI for civilian aircraft climbed 5.3 percent in 2006, following a 3.9-percent advance in 2005. From December 2002 to December 2006, civilian aircraft prices jumped 24.4 percent. In terms of the industry's material and supply costs that are important in aircraft production, prices for steel mill products increased 11.6 percent in 2006, after having fallen 3.8 percent the previ-

ous year. Prices for nonferrous metals, such as mill shapes made from aluminum, copper, or brass—as well as prices for nonferrous wire and cable—accelerated in 2006, following already strong rates of increase in 2005. (See table 4.) In 2006, civilian aircraft shipments totaled 4,548 units, an 11.3-percent increase over the 2005 figure of 4,087 civilian aircraft shipped. Within the civilian aircraft category, general aviation shipments advanced 14.7 percent, helicopter shipments declined 7.1 percent, and transport aircraft shipments surged 37.9 percent.<sup>13</sup>

*Cigarettes and alcoholic beverages.* The index for cigarettes inched up 0.8 percent in 2006, following a 4.8-percent rise the preceding year. The slower rate of increase may be linked, at least in part, to prices for stemmed and redried tobacco, which fell 8.8 percent, following almost no change in 2005. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, tobacco acreage planted rose 12.1 percent in 2006, crop yield per acre increased 1.1 percent, and total production moved up 13.4 percent, compared with 2005.<sup>14</sup> In addition, total U.S. cigarette consumption went down 1.3 percent in 2006.<sup>15</sup> Prices for alcoholic beverages edged up 0.9 percent, after rising 4.7 percent in 2005. The slower rate of increase can be traced to the index for malt beverages, which declined 0.4 percent, following a 6.0-percent

**Table 4. Annual percent changes in producer price indexes for selected intermediate materials other than foods and energy, 2002–06**

Index	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Intermediate goods other than foods and energy .....	1.5	2.1	8.3	4.8	4.5
Materials for durable manufacturing .....	3.1	4.0	18.3	5.9	12.5
Steel mill products .....	11.1	1.7	48.8	-3.8	11.6
Primary nonferrous metals .....	2.9	13.5	24.9	29.9	32.7
Aluminum mill shapes .....	-9	-5	9.9	5.0	12.7
Copper and brass mill shapes .....	-1.6	11.6	29.6	31.0	44.4
Titanium mill shapes .....	4.5	-4.9	30.7	48.4	37.8
Construction materials and components .....	.8	3.0	10.1	6.1	4.3
Softwood lumber .....	2.4	8.3	9.9	-4	-15.2
Plywood .....	-1.1	31.3	-3.4	-2.9	-8.3
Treated wood .....	-2	9.4	3.3	3.8	-6.6
Building paper and board .....	2.5	38.6	-1.0	1.0	-12.6
Nonferrous wire and cable .....	-4.3	5.7	13.5	21.1	21.8
Fabricated structural metal products .....	.8	.6	17.6	2.9	4.7
Concrete products .....	-3	1.5	7.6	10.1	8.1
Paving mixtures and blocks .....	2.0	3.7	4.3	14.3	27.6
Materials for nondurable manufacturing .....	4.2	4.9	13.7	8.9	1.2
Industrial chemicals .....	10.8	8.1	24.6	13.6	4.0
Fats and oils, inedible .....	40.0	29.4	-15.6	11.9	12.4
Fertilizer materials .....	9.8	20.9	15.2	15.6	-8.3
Plastic resins and materials .....	9.2	6.4	28.6	10.8	-7.8
Paper .....	-8	.2	6.1	5.0	4.7
Paperboard .....	-2	-4.1	12.3	-3.0	13.6
Stemmed and redried tobacco .....	2.5	2.1	.8	-1	-8.8



rise a year earlier. Conversely, prices for wine and brandy spirits rose more than they had in 2005: 4.6 percent and 2.5 percent, respectively.<sup>16</sup> Per capita U.S. beer consumption, which was 30.3 gallons in 2006, was flat from 2003 to 2006.<sup>17</sup> By contrast, wine sales have risen in recent years, due to expanding consumer demand.<sup>18</sup> For 2002 through 2005—the most recent 4-year period for which data are available—total wine sales in the United States climbed 22.9 percent. On the basis of 2006 export figures, it appears that U.S. production and global consumption of wine remained strong that year.<sup>19</sup>

*Pharmaceutical preparations.* The PPI for pharmaceutical preparations increased 3.6 percent in 2006, after having advanced 6.0 percent the previous year. As was the case in 2005, most of the 2006 rise can be attributed to higher prices for prescription drugs, which climbed 4.1 percent. The index for over-the-counter medications moved up at a more tempered pace of 1.6 percent.<sup>20</sup> In 2006, the index for antidepressants rose 10.0 percent, prices for skin preparations moved up 7.3 percent, and the index for antispasmodic/antisecretory preparations increased 5.0 percent. In contrast, the index for insulin and diabetes products fell 9.0 percent, and prices for bronchial therapy drugs edged down 0.9 percent.<sup>21</sup>

## Intermediate materials other than foods and energy

The PPI for intermediate materials other than foods and energy rose 4.5 percent in 2006, nearly matching the 4.8-percent increase observed in 2005. Leading the 2006 advance in the intermediate core index, prices for materials for durable manufacturing surged 12.5 percent. Contributing to a lesser extent, the index for materials and components for construction climbed 4.3 percent and the index for materials for nondurable manufacturing rose 1.2 percent. (See table 4.) From 2003 to 2006, prices for intermediate goods other than foods and energy advanced 18.6 percent, compared with an increase of 12.1 percent over the 10-year period ending in 2003.<sup>22</sup>

*Materials for durable manufacturing.* The PPI for materials for durable manufacturing climbed 12.5 percent in 2006. Since the end of 2003, prices for durable-manufacturing materials have surged 41.0 percent. In comparison, this index inched up 9.3 percent from 1993 to 2003.<sup>23</sup> In 2006, higher prices for primary nonferrous metals, nonferrous mill shapes, and steel mill products outstripped lower prices for thermoplastic resins, softwood lumber, plywood, and building paper and board.

Surging prices for nonferrous metals led the 2006 rise in the index for durable-manufacturing materials. Prices for primary nonferrous metals increased 32.7 percent, while the indexes for aluminum mill shapes, copper and brass mill shapes, and titanium mill shapes jumped 12.7 percent, 44.4 percent, and 37.8 percent, respectively. From 2004 to 2006, the PPI for nonferrous metals moved up 75.4 percent.<sup>24</sup> From a production standpoint, primary copper grew just 5.4 percent in 2006 and primary aluminum increased only 1.7 percent.<sup>25</sup> However, continued strong worldwide economic growth, particularly in India and China, appears to have pushed up demand for commodities such as metals and for concrete materials and related products.<sup>26</sup> In China, for example, it is estimated that 2006 marked the fourth consecutive year that gross domestic product (GDP) expanded by more than 10 percent.<sup>27</sup> For East Asian and Pacific nations as a group, the annual rate of GDP growth has hovered in the 9.0-percent range since 2004. In India, GDP expansion for 2004 through 2006 has been estimated to be about 8.5 percent annually.<sup>28</sup>

The index for steel mill products rose 11.6 percent in 2006, following a 3.8-percent decline in 2005. Prices for cold rolled steel sheet and strip jumped 41.2 percent. In addition, the indexes for hot rolled steel sheet and strip; hot rolled steel bars, plates, and structural shapes; steel wire; and steel pipe and tube moved up 8.3 percent, 7.5 percent, 7.1 percent, and 5.5 percent, respectively.<sup>29</sup> In 2006, spot prices for nickel surged roughly 145 percent.<sup>30</sup> Nickel is required to produce stainless steel, and stainless steel surcharges linked to the runup in nickel prices helped drive 2006 prices for stainless steel products higher. Price changes for iron and steel scrap and for iron ore, which increased 2.9 percent and 7.5 percent, respectively, in 2006, affected the steel market less than they had in previous years. (See table 5.)

*Materials and components for construction.* Prices for materials and components for construction moved up 4.3 percent in 2006, compared with a 6.1-percent gain in 2005. In 2006, increasing prices for concrete products, paving mixtures and blocks, fabricated structural metal products, and nonferrous wire and cable outweighed decreasing prices for softwood lumber, plywood, treated wood, and building paper and board.

Within the concrete materials and products sector, prices for ready-mixed concrete rose 10.1 percent in 2006, on the heels of advances of 8.7 percent and 11.3 percent in 2004 and 2005, respectively. In addition, the PPI for concrete block and brick increased 6.8 percent and the index for paving mixtures and blocks jumped 27.6 percent.<sup>31</sup>

**Table 5. Annual percent changes in producer price indexes for selected crude nonfood materials less energy goods, 2002–06**

Index	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Crude nonfood materials less energy .....	12.6	21.6	20.5	5.2	17.0
Raw cotton.....	42.7	37.5	-35.5	16.0	2.9
Softwood logs, bolts, and timber .....	1.3	-1	5.3	2.3	-7.4
Wastepaper .....	35.1	8.7	17.3	-9.1	19.1
Iron ore .....	-1.3	1.6	6.7	15.5	7.5
Iron and steel scrap.....	27.8	64.9	50.8	-10.8	2.9
Copper ores.....	3.6	37.4	65.1	39.3	53.1
Gold ore.....	18.7	24.2	8.8	17.9	21.3
Copper base scrap .....	11.2	30.7	34.5	51.9	50.0
Aluminum base scrap .....	10.4	11.5	12.9	12.8	23.7
Construction sand, gravel, and crushed stone.....	2.5	2.4	4.3	7.7	9.3

On the manufacturing cost side, higher prices for cement (up 10.5 percent) and for construction sand, gravel, and crushed stone (up 9.3 percent) contributed to these gains. In terms of usage, world GDP continues to grow at a steady rate, resulting in ample demand worldwide for cement and concrete products, as well as for other construction materials. For example, nearly half of Chinese GDP currently is tied to capital investment expenditure.<sup>32</sup>

*Lumber and wood products, building paper and board.* The PPI for softwood lumber dropped 15.2 percent in 2006, after having edged down 0.4 percent a year earlier. Similarly, prices for plywood fell 8.3 percent, the treated-wood index declined 6.6 percent, and prices for building paper and board dropped 12.6 percent. Contributing to these decreases, at least in part, was the 2006 slowdown in new residential construction. The number of new building permits issued fell 14.9 percent, housing starts declined 12.9 percent, and housing completions dipped 2.4 percent, compared with 2005.<sup>33</sup> The United States remained a strong importer of lumber and wood products from Canada in 2006—in particular, of sawn wood, particle board products, and plywood-veneer products: the Nation posted a lumber products balance-of-trade deficit of \$10.3 billion. In 2004 and 2005, the annual trade deficit in lumber products was roughly \$12.0 billion.<sup>34</sup> In October of 2006, however, after years of negotiation, the United States and Canada entered into a trade agreement meant to help stabilize the North American lumber market.<sup>35</sup>

*Materials for nondurable manufacturing.* The PPI for materials for nondurable manufacturing rose 1.2 percent in 2006, following an 8.9-percent advance in 2005. The majority of this slower rate of increase is attributable to prices for

industrial chemicals, which rose less in 2006, and the index for plastic resins and materials, which fell after climbing in 2005. Contributing to a smaller degree, prices for fertilizer materials turned downward in 2006, while the index for stemmed and redried tobacco fell more than it had in 2005. By contrast, prices for inedible fats and oils advanced more in 2006 than they had the previous year, while the paperboard index turned upward after falling in 2005.

Prices for industrial chemicals moved up 4.0 percent in 2006, following larger increases in each of the previous 4 years. Leading this slowdown, the index for basic organic chemicals edged up 0.4 percent, after climbing 12.6 percent in 2005.<sup>36</sup> The indexes for plastic resins and materials and for fertilizer materials turned downward in 2006, following increases the previous year. Contributing to this turnaround, crude-petroleum prices were essentially unchanged in 2006 and natural-gas prices fell, compared with their respective 2005 figures. Both indexes had posted sizable gains from 2001 through 2005. Crude petroleum and natural gas are major feedstock inputs to the chemical-manufacturing process. Industrial electric power prices also rose much less than they had in 2005. In contrast, a steep runup in soybean prices helped drive up prices for inedible fats and oils, which jumped 12.4 percent in 2006.

The PPI for paperboard climbed 13.6 percent in 2006, after declining 3.0 percent in 2005, while prices for paper advanced 4.7 percent following a 5.0-percent increase the year before. Earlier in the production chain, the cost of high-grade wastepaper rose 21.7 percent in 2006, following a 7.6-percent decline in 2005; corrugated wastepaper prices surged 31.9 percent after dropping 23.8 percent; and woodpulp prices moved up 8.2 percent, compared with a 2.9-percent rise a year earlier.<sup>37</sup> Solid worldwide economic

growth appears to be helping fuel a broad-based increase in market activity in the pulp and paper sector. On the heels of a 12.1-percent rise in 2005, the dollar value of U.S. exports of wastepaper and woodpulp jumped another 13.1 percent in 2006. On the import side, the dollar value of wastepaper and woodpulp imports grew 4.1 percent in 2006.<sup>38</sup> Regarding paper, paperboard, and their products, the dollar value of U.S. exports and imports rose 7.1 percent and 5.5 percent, respectively, in 2006.<sup>39</sup>

### Crude nonfood materials less energy

The PPI for crude nonfood materials less energy climbed 17.0 percent in 2006, following a 5.2-percent increase in 2005. From December 2001 to December 2006, prices for basic industrial materials more than doubled. In comparison, over the decade leading up to 2002, the index for crude nonfood materials less energy was essentially unchanged.<sup>40</sup> Much of the 2006 rise can be traced to nonferrous metals: prices for copper ores, gold ores, and copper and aluminum base scrap all surged in 2006. (See table 5.) As mentioned previously, worldwide economic growth remained solid in 2006<sup>41</sup> and appears to have pushed up demand for commodities such as nonferrous metal ores, scrap, and smelted and milled nonfer-

rous products.

Similarly, although to a lesser extent, strong global demand for concrete products and stainless steel mill products contributed to higher prices for construction sand, gravel, and crushed stone, as well as iron and steel scrap and iron ore. Wastepaper prices surged 19.1 percent in 2006 in response to strong domestic and export demand for paper and paperboard products. In contrast, prices for softwood logs, bolts, and timber declined 7.4 percent in 2006, after rising 2.3 percent in 2005. This reversal can be traced, at least in part, to the 2006 slowdown in new residential building construction, as well as to high levels of imports for sawmill products.

### Foods and related products

The PPI for finished consumer foods rose 1.7 percent in 2006, following an identical gain in 2005 and a 3.1-percent advance in 2004. In 2006, price increases for fresh fruits and melons, processed fruits and vegetables, bakery products, eggs for fresh use, soft drinks, shortening and cooking oils, and processed young chickens outweighed price declines for beef and veal, fresh and dry vegetables, finfish and shellfish, and dairy products. (See table 6.)

At the earlier stages of processing, the index for in-

**Table 6. Annual percent changes in producer price indexes for selected foods and related products, 2002–06**

Index	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Finished consumer foods .....	-0.6	7.7	3.1	1.7	1.7
Fresh fruits and melons .....	-34.6	30.5	18.0	-12.2	29.5
Fresh and dry vegetables .....	-5.5	37.9	-13.9	34.3	-11.9
Eggs for fresh use .....	22.6	40.5	-29.4	5.0	22.2
Bakery products .....	2.0	1.3	2.1	2.4	4.0
Beef and veal .....	4.0	27.1	-3.8	3.2	-8.3
Pork products .....	-7.2	6.8	22.1	-8.2	-6
Processed young chickens .....	-8.6	19.9	-9	-3.1	2.6
Finfish and shellfish .....	1.6	6.4	14.2	10.7	-3.7
Processed fruits and vegetables .....	1.2	.4	3.1	3.4	8.3
Soft drinks .....	2.2	.8	3.0	2.1	2.1
Shortening and cooking oils .....	15.6	16.1	.2	-3.3	11.0
Intermediate foods and feeds .....	4.2	12.9	-2.3	2.4	4.7
Flour .....	7.2	5.0	4.9	2.6	11.9
Fluid milk products .....	-2.9	9.3	5.0	1.0	-1.4
Dry, condensed, and evaporated milk products .....	-1.9	-1.0	6.3	4.0	10.5
Confectionery materials .....	13.2	-2	1.5	-1	8.2
Prepared animal feeds .....	4.0	14.7	-11.1	5.6	11.8
Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs .....	4.5	24.1	-2.6	1.6	2.8
Wheat .....	24.0	4.0	-5.0	-1.0	22.3
Corn .....	13.2	6.8	-22.9	.7	79.2
Slaughter cattle .....	10.3	35.4	-10.9	9.5	-9.8
Slaughter hogs .....	-4.6	20.7	48.7	-14.7	-4.4
Slaughter broilers and fryers .....	-5.1	35.4	4.3	-7.3	3.7
Slaughter turkeys .....	.0	.1	21.7	17.4	-16.9

intermediate foods and feeds climbed 4.7 percent in 2006, subsequent to a 2.4-percent increase the previous year. Accounting for this faster rate of advance, prices for prepared animal feeds, for flour, and for dry, condensed, and evaporated milk products rose more than they had in 2005, while the indexes for shortening and cooking oils, confectionery materials, and processed young chickens turned upward in 2006. Prices for pork and for natural, processed, and imitation cheese fell less than they had in 2005. By contrast, prices for beef and veal, refined sugar and byproducts, and fluid milk products turned downward in 2006.

The PPI for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs rose 2.8 percent in 2006, compared with a 1.6-percent gain in 2005. This acceleration can be traced primarily to surging prices for corn. The indexes for slaughter broilers and fryers and for wheat turned upward in 2006, while prices for slaughter hogs fell less than they had in 2005. These changes contrasted with a downturn in prices for slaughter cattle, fresh and dry vegetables, and slaughter turkeys.

*Fresh fruits and melons.* The index for fresh fruits and melons advanced 29.5 percent in 2006, following a 12.2-percent decline a year earlier. A late frost in California, along with the residual effects of two active hurricane seasons in Florida, devastated the supply of fruits and melons and led the fruits and melons index to its highest levels since 1991. The 2006 orange crop was projected to total 7.9 million tons, an 11-percent decrease from 2005 levels and the lowest yield since 1990. The lemon crop was projected to decline 9 percent. Even though grapefruit production was expected to increase 27 percent in 2006, to 1.6 million tons, that would still be the third-smallest grapefruit crop since 1949.<sup>42</sup> Outside the citrus segment, estimates for grape and apple production also fell in 2006, by 14 percent and 2 percent, respectively.<sup>43</sup>

*Wheat, flour, and bakery products.* The wheat index climbed 22.3 percent in 2006, after having declined 1.0 percent a year earlier. Wheat prices in 2006 were adversely affected by dry conditions, as the Southern Plains registered one of its worst droughts. Domestic wheat production fell 14 percent, to 49 million metric tons (mmt), down from 58 mmt in 2005. Global wheat production dropped 5 percent in 2006, to 593 mmt, due primarily to severe drought in Australia.<sup>44</sup> The flour index increased 11.9 percent in 2006, chiefly because of rising wheat prices. (The key input into flour is wheat.) This increase, along with higher prices for refined sugar, had an impact further down the chain of production as prices for bakery products rose 4.0 percent in 2006.

*Corn and prepared animal feeds.* Prices for corn surged 79.2 percent in 2006 as lower supplies and heated demand transformed corn into a hot commodity. Early in 2006, record prices for fertilizer led to a 234,000-acre decrease in planted acreage of corn. Corn production declined from 11.1 billion bushels in 2005 to 10.5 billion bushels in 2006, a 5-percent reduction, but still the third-highest corn crop on record.<sup>45</sup> Corn demand for 2006 was forecast at a record 11.8 billion bushels, 500 million bushels more than the 11.3 billion bushels demanded in 2005.<sup>46</sup> Corn used for processing into ethanol rose 31 percent in 2006, to 2.1 billion bushels from 1.6 billion bushels in 2005,<sup>47</sup> as the national Renewable Fuels Standard and the mandated conversion from methyl tertiary-butyl ether to ethanol as a gasoline additive (both created through the Energy Policy Act of 2005) increased ethanol demand.<sup>48</sup> Corn demand has exceeded production for 2 consecutive years; consequently, the 2006 yearend inventory estimate was 752 million bushels, the lowest level since 1995.<sup>49</sup> Corn prices surged 64.5 percent in the fourth quarter of 2006 as the commodity markets reacted to these limited supplies.

The prepared animal feeds index advanced 11.8 percent in 2006, after a 5.6-percent advance in 2005. Early in 2006, U.S. Department of Agriculture projections were generally optimistic concerning corn, soybeans, and wheat—three major inputs into prepared animal feeds. However, lower production and increased demand for these agricultural products led to higher prices, which passed through to prepared animal feeds during the fourth quarter. Animal feed prices also were affected by poor weather in 2006 that limited the use of pasture for livestock grazing.

*Slaughter cattle, and beef and veal.* The indexes for slaughter cattle and for beef and veal were the two principal price decliners in the food category. The index for slaughter cattle fell 9.8 percent in 2006, after having risen 9.5 percent a year earlier. Correspondingly, prices for beef and veal decreased 8.3 percent, following a 3.2-percent advance in 2005. Increased cattle supplies, especially late in the year, helped lower prices in the slaughter cattle and beef and veal segment as farmers increased slaughter rates in reaction to rising animal feed prices and to depleted hay stocks. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, “Commercial cow slaughter, at roughly 5.4 million head for 2006, is 11.7 percent above the slaughter for 2005.”<sup>50</sup> In addition, the weak export market for U.S. beef has led to increased domestic supplies. Demand from South Korea and Japan, which together accounted for 60 percent of the U.S. beef export market in 2003, still has not recovered from the 2004 mad cow disease scare.<sup>51</sup> Both countries



have enacted regulations—South Korea a zero-tolerance policy toward bone fragments in beef, and Japan an age requirement of 20 months or younger in cattle—that, in effect, preclude the importation of U.S. beef.<sup>52</sup> Although the weaker dollar has stimulated Canadian and Mexican demand, 2006 beef and veal exports totaled only 1.15 billion pounds, less than half the 2003 level of 2.52 billion pounds.<sup>53</sup>

*Slaughter hogs and processed pork.* The PPI for slaughter hogs declined 4.4 percent in 2006, after having fallen 14.7 percent a year earlier. Similarly, the index for processed pork fell 0.6 percent, following an 8.2-percent decline in 2005. In 2006, slaughter hog prices decreased as higher feed costs provided an incentive to send more hogs to market. At the same time, processed pork prices were buoyed by strong demand for pork products. The export market for pork, which surged 22 percent in 2005, increased an additional 15 percent in 2006, to nearly 3 billion pounds.<sup>54</sup> The U.S. Department of Agriculture says, “U.S. pork continues to be a substitute for beef and poultry banned in many countries due to [mad cow disease] or avian influenza...”<sup>55</sup>

*Slaughter broilers and fryers, and processed young chickens.* The indexes for slaughter broilers and fryers and for processed young chickens turned upward by 3.7 percent and 2.6 percent, respectively, in 2006. These markets experienced weak pricing in late 2005 and early 2006 as fear surrounding avian flu rattled the poultry market. After the panic subsided, price levels rose in the second half of the year, reflecting higher production costs for feed, little growth in production, and low stock levels.<sup>56</sup> Strengthened demand also contributed to higher prices, as domestic per capita broiler consumption increased 1.9 percent, to 87.4 pounds in 2006 from 85.8 pounds in 2005.<sup>57</sup>

## Services

The majority of service industries measured by the Producer Price Index saw higher prices in 2006. The most significant price increases came from general medical and surgical hospitals, direct health and medical insurance carriers, offices of lawyers, noncasino hotels and motels, and engineering services; lower prices characterized the industries for scheduled passenger air transportation, Internet service providers, lessors of nonresidential buildings (except miniwarehouses), and cellular and other wireless carriers. (See table 7.)

*General medical and surgical hospitals.* The index for general medical and surgical hospitals increased 3.9 percent in 2006, following a 4.2-percent gain in the previous 12-month period. The indexes for Medicare patients, Medicaid patients, and all other patients rose 3.9 percent, 1.7 percent, and 4.4 percent, respectively. These advances can be traced to (1) increased costs for health care services brought on by higher priced technologies and by increased utilization resulting from aging; (2) lifestyle challenges such as obesity, smoking, drug abuse, and physical inactivity; (3) new treatments; (4) more intensive diagnostic testing; and (5) increased consumer demand.

*Direct health and medical insurance carriers.* The aforesaid costs of health care services were passed through to direct health and medical insurance carriers, whose prices increased 3.7 percent in 2006 and 4.8 percent the previous year. According to PricewaterhouseCoopers, “The overwhelming share of health insurance premiums goes to pay for the cost of health benefits—actual services such as hospitals, doctors, drugs, and other services that directly benefit

**Table 7. Annual percent changes in producer price indexes for selected service industries, 2002–06**

Index	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
General medical and surgical hospitals .....	5.3	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.9
Direct health and medical insurance carriers .....	—	8.7	4.0	4.8	3.7
Offices of lawyers .....	3.4	2.8	4.3	6.1	4.9
Noncasino hotels and motels .....	—	—	2.9	7.4	4.1
Engineering services .....	2.6	3.0	2.3	2.1	4.7
Cellular and other wireless carriers .....	3.9	-1.2	-4.7	-15.1	-7
Lessors of nonresidential buildings (except miniwarehouses) .....	3.0	1.9	4.2	4.1	-4
Internet service providers .....	—	—	—	-4.7	-25.7
Scheduled passenger air transportation .....	1.0	1.9	-1.5	7.7	-1.1

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.



consumers.<sup>58</sup> In 2006, besides the 3.9-percent rise in the index for general medical and surgical hospitals, the index for offices of physicians increased 1.1 percent and the index for pharmaceutical preparations moved up 3.6 percent.

*Offices of lawyers.* The index for offices of lawyers advanced 4.9 percent in 2006, after climbing 6.1 percent in 2005 and 4.3 percent in 2004. In 2006, prices for corporate legal services and for real estate legal services rose 6.8 percent and 5.2 percent, respectively, as demand for these services remained particularly strong. To meet the growing demands of their clients, firms increased the salaries they paid, in order to attract and retain the best lawyers. A *Chicago Tribune* article cited market pressure to increase salaries as the chief factor causing firms in the legal services industry to escalate their billing rates.<sup>59</sup>

*Noncasino hotels and motels.* Following a 7.4-percent advance in 2005, prices for services performed by noncasino hotels and motels increased 4.1 percent in 2006. Overall growth in revenues remained steady despite higher gasoline and jet fuel prices, security concerns, consolidation in the meetings and events industry, and government-imposed travel restrictions. According to Smith Travel Research, revenue per available room (a statistic calculated by combining the average occupancy rate and average room rate) is a key industry productivity measure that increased 8.4 percent in 2005 and 7.5 percent in 2006, showing that growth, while still strong, is slowing.<sup>60</sup>

*Engineering services.* The index for engineering services moved up 4.7 percent in 2006, after having risen 2.1 percent the previous year. This acceleration in prices was the result of both increased demand for construction services and wage pressure within the industry. Compared with 2005, 2006 saw construction spending advance 4.8 percent,<sup>61</sup> with the most significant price increases coming from the nonresidential market, in which spending for private nonresidential construction was up 16.2 percent.<sup>62</sup> The engineering industry saw a recovery in wage increases in 2006, following wage deceleration in 2005 linked to the slowing housing market and to fears that an economic slowdown might occur. After the rebound of economic growth and private construction spending in 2006, increased demand for engineering services led to wage increases that were passed forward to firms' clients.

*Scheduled passenger air transportation.* The index for scheduled passenger air transportation decreased 1.1 percent during 2006, following an increase of 7.7 percent in

2005. This index, which mostly increased throughout the first 8 months of 2006, exhibited a significant downturn for the remainder of the year. Prices tumbled, especially in September, in response to both the dropoff in seasonal demand following the typical busy summer travel season and the effects of the terror plot discovered on August 10, 2006, in London.<sup>63</sup>

*Internet service providers.* The index for Internet service providers decreased 25.7 percent from December 2005 to December 2006, compared with a 4.7-percent decline in 2005. Prices for dial-up and asymmetric digital subscriber line (DSL) Internet access plummeted 41.1 percent, while the index for leased line and symmetric DSL Internet access fell 10.8 percent. A number of factors placed downward price pressure on Internet service providers in 2006. First, many Internet subscribers shifted from slower dial-up connections to high-speed connections such as DSL and cable broadband, leading to falling prices for dial-up access services. Second, increased demand for broadband access created fierce competition between DSL and cable broadband Internet providers, resulting in falling DSL prices.

*Lessors of nonresidential buildings (except miniwarehouses).* The index for lessors of nonresidential buildings (except miniwarehouses) fell 0.4 percent in 2006, after increasing 4.1 percent in 2005. The downturn can be attributed to a drop in prices for the leasing of both open and enclosed shopping centers, which declined 1.9 percent and 7.7 percent, respectively. Partially offsetting these declines, the index for lessors of manufacturing and industrial buildings advanced 7.4 percent in 2006.

*Cellular and other wireless carriers.* The index for cellular and other wireless carriers edged down 0.7 percent in 2006, after having sunk 15.1 percent a year earlier. From December 2003 to December 2006, prices fell nearly 20 percent as the Wireless Telephone Number Portability Act of 2003 gained increasing momentum. The Act mandated that individual consumers and businesses seeking to change wireless telephone service providers could do so without forgoing their existing phone numbers.<sup>64</sup> Prices dropped 15.1 percent in 2005 as major players within the wireless industry competed with each other to capture and maintain market share. In addition, technological advancements over the years have reduced costs faced by wireless carriers. Price declines continued in 2006, but to a lesser extent than in previous years as companies appeared more interested in their bottom lines. □

## Notes

<sup>1</sup> The stage-of-processing indexes for finished, intermediate, and crude goods other than foods and energy are commonly referred to as the indexes for *finished core*, *intermediate core*, and *crude core*, respectively. The index for crude goods other than foods and energy also is referred to as the index for *crude nonfood materials less energy* and the index for *basic industrial materials*.

<sup>2</sup> For details, see *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves: 2005 Annual Report* (U.S. Department of Energy, September 2006), on the Internet at [www.eia.doe.gov/pub/oil\\_gas/natural\\_gas/data\\_publications/advanced\\_summary/current/adsum.pdf](http://www.eia.doe.gov/pub/oil_gas/natural_gas/data_publications/advanced_summary/current/adsum.pdf) (visited May 15, 2007).

<sup>3</sup> *The Role of Market Speculation in Rising Oil and Gas Prices: A Need to Put the Cop Back on the Beat* (Washington, DC, U.S. Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, June 27, 2006).

<sup>4</sup> "Standards for Reformulated and Conventional Gasoline" (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Apr. 25, 2007), on the Internet at [www.epa.gov/otaq/rfg\\_regs.htm#usage](http://www.epa.gov/otaq/rfg_regs.htm#usage) (visited May 17, 2007).

<sup>5</sup> "Diesel Fuel Programs and Regulations" (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Oct. 10, 2006), on the Internet at [www.epa.gov/otaq/regs/fuels/diesel/diesel.htm#regs](http://www.epa.gov/otaq/regs/fuels/diesel/diesel.htm#regs) (visited May 17, 2007).

<sup>6</sup> U.S. Department of Energy, "Electric Power Generation by Fuel Type (2005)," on the Internet at [www.eia.doe.gov/fuelelectric.html](http://www.eia.doe.gov/fuelelectric.html) (visited May 17, 2007).

<sup>7</sup> In December 2005, the capital equipment index constituted 41.5 percent of the index for finished goods other than foods and energy, and the index for finished consumer goods other than foods and energy made up the remaining 58.5 percent.

<sup>8</sup> Light motor trucks are defined as pickup trucks, full-size vans, minivans, and sport utility vehicles up to 14,000 pounds gross vehicular weight.

<sup>9</sup> Retail domestic sales track sales in the United States. The Commerce Department data cited in this section categorize production either as North American (vehicles assembled in the United States, Canada, or Mexico) or as having taken place outside of North America. No U.S.-only production figures are available.

<sup>10</sup> The data included in this section come from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, "National Economic Accounts, Gross Domestic Product—Motor Vehicle Estimates," on the Internet at [www.bea.gov/national/index.htm](http://www.bea.gov/national/index.htm) (visited Mar. 19, 2007).

<sup>11</sup> Monthly inventory ratios included in table 10 of the Commerce Department report were averaged for their respective years. In 2005, the average ratio was 2.359; in 2006, the ratio grew to 2.430. The Commerce Department calculates monthly inventory ratios by dividing seasonally adjusted passenger car inventories by seasonally adjusted passenger car sales, for North American production.

<sup>12</sup> The heavy-trucks data contained in table 5 of the Commerce Department data combine domestic and foreign production.

<sup>13</sup> Aerospace Industries Association, "2006 Year-End Review and Forecast," Dec. 13, 2006, on the Internet at [www.aia-aerospace.org/stats/yr\\_ender/yr\\_ender.cfm](http://www.aia-aerospace.org/stats/yr_ender/yr_ender.cfm) (visited Mar. 20, 2007).

<sup>14</sup> Economic Research Service, *Tobacco Situation and Outlook Yearbook*, TBS-2006 (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Dec. 21, 2006), p. 41.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 19.

<sup>16</sup> To locate PPI data on the BLS Web site, visit [data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/srgate](http://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/srgate) and enter the series identifiers in question. The series identifiers

for malt beverages and for wine and brandy spirits are WPU026101 and WPU026104, respectively.

<sup>17</sup> The Beer Institute, "Shipment of Malt Beverages and Per Capita Consumption by State, 2003 to 2006," on the Internet at [www.beerinstitute.org/statistics.asp?sid=2](http://www.beerinstitute.org/statistics.asp?sid=2) (visited Mar. 20, 2007).

<sup>18</sup> The Wine Institute, "2005 California Wine Sales Continue Growth Trend as Wine Enters Mainstream of U.S. Lifestyle," Apr. 3, 2006, on the Internet at [www.wineinstitute.org/industry/statistics/2006/wine\\_sales.php](http://www.wineinstitute.org/industry/statistics/2006/wine_sales.php) (visited Mar. 20, 2007).

<sup>19</sup> The Wine Institute, "U.S. Wine Exports, 95 Percent from California, Jump 30 Percent to \$876 Million in 2006," Mar. 14, 2007, on the Internet at [www.wineinstitute.org/industry/exports/2007/us\\_wine\\_exports.php](http://www.wineinstitute.org/industry/exports/2007/us_wine_exports.php) (visited Mar. 20, 2007).

<sup>20</sup> Although the PPI discontinued its commodity-based prescription drug and over-the-counter drug indexes in June 2001, the PPI program continues to publish best estimate, special-aggregation indexes that allocate product-line price information to prescription and over-the-counter categories according to their preponderance of revenue. The series identifiers for these categories are PCU32541D32541DRX and PCU32541D32541DOTC.

<sup>21</sup> The series identifiers for antidepressants, skin preparations, antispasmodic and antisecretory drugs, insulin and diabetes products, and bronchial therapy drugs are, respectively, PCU32541232541241121, PCU325412325412G, PCU325412325412D111, PCU3254123254121112, and PCU325412325412A111.

<sup>22</sup> The series identifier for the PPI for intermediate materials other than foods and energy is WPUSOP2900.

<sup>23</sup> The series identifier for the PPI for materials for durable manufacturing is WPUSOP2130. Although the notably higher rate of inflation for the intermediate core index from 2003 to 2006, compared with the rate during the previous decade, was led by accelerating rates of inflation for durable-manufacturing materials, rising prices for materials and components for construction (WPUSOP2200) and for materials for nondurable manufacturing (WPUSOP2120) also contributed to the increase.

<sup>24</sup> The series identifier for the PPI for nonferrous metals is WPU102.

<sup>25</sup> International Copper Study Group, "Forecast 2006–2007," Oct. 2, 2006, on the Internet at [www.icsg.org](http://www.icsg.org) (visited Mar. 22, 2007); International Aluminum Institute, "Statistical Report Form 150," Mar. 20, 2007, on the Internet at [www.world-aluminium.org/iai/stats/index.asp](http://www.world-aluminium.org/iai/stats/index.asp) (visited Mar. 22, 2007).

<sup>26</sup> World Bank, *Prospects for the Global Economy*, December 13, 2006, on the Internet at [siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTGBLPROSPECTS/Resources/Chap1EXTOP.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTGBLPROSPECTS/Resources/Chap1EXTOP.pdf) (visited Mar. 22, 2007).

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 3; see also National Bureau of Statistics of China, *Statistical Data*, on the Internet at [www.stats.gov.cn/english/statisticaldata/yearlydata](http://www.stats.gov.cn/english/statisticaldata/yearlydata) (visited Mar. 22, 2007).

<sup>28</sup> World Bank, *Prospects for the Global Economy*, p. 3.

<sup>29</sup> The series identifiers for cold rolled steel sheet and strip; steel wire; hot rolled steel bars, plates, and structural shapes; steel pipe and tube; and hot rolled steel sheet and strip are, respectively, WPU101707, WPU101705, WPU101704, WPU101706, and WPU101703.

<sup>30</sup> London Metal Exchange, cash buyer prices database for nickel, per ton: Jan. 3, 2006, \$13,500 per ton; Jan. 3, 2007, \$32,975 per ton; on the Internet at [www.lme.co.uk/dataprices\\_reports.asp](http://www.lme.co.uk/dataprices_reports.asp) (visited Mar. 21, 2007).

<sup>31</sup> The series identifiers for cement, ready-mixed concrete, concrete blocks and bricks, and paving mixtures and blocks are, respectively, WPU1322, WPU1333, WPU1332, and WPU1394.

<sup>32</sup> World Bank, *Prospects for the Global Economy*, p. 6; see also National Bureau of Statistics of China, "Urban Investment in Fixed Assets Grew 23.4 Percent in the First Two Months [of 2007]," on the Internet at [www.stats.gov.cn/english/newsandcomingevents/t20070319\\_402391991.htm](http://www.stats.gov.cn/english/newsandcomingevents/t20070319_402391991.htm) (visited Mar. 26, 2007).

<sup>33</sup> U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, *New Residential Construction in December 2006*, CB07-12 (U.S. Department of Commerce, Jan. 18, 2007).

<sup>34</sup> International Trade Administration, "Harmonized System Code 44, Wood and Articles from Wood, 2006 Balance with Canada," U.S. Department of Commerce, on the Internet at [tse.export.gov](http://tse.export.gov) (visited Mar. 26, 2007).

<sup>35</sup> Office of the United States Trade Representative, "Softwood Lumber Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Canada," on the Internet at [www.ustr.gov/assets/World\\_Regions/Americas/Canada/asset\\_upload\\_file847\\_9896.pdf](http://www.ustr.gov/assets/World_Regions/Americas/Canada/asset_upload_file847_9896.pdf) (visited Mar. 26, 2007). For a news release summary of this agreement, see Office of the United States Trade Representative, "U.S. Trade Representative Susan C. Schwab Announces Entry into Force of U.S.-Canada Softwood Lumber Agreement," Oct. 12, 2006, on the Internet at [www.ustr.gov/Document\\_Library/Press\\_Releases/2006/October/US\\_Trade\\_Representative\\_Susan\\_C\\_Schwab\\_Announces\\_Entry\\_into\\_Force\\_of\\_US-Canada\\_Softwood\\_Lumber\\_Agreement.html](http://www.ustr.gov/Document_Library/Press_Releases/2006/October/US_Trade_Representative_Susan_C_Schwab_Announces_Entry_into_Force_of_US-Canada_Softwood_Lumber_Agreement.html) (visited Mar. 26, 2007).

<sup>36</sup> The series identifier for the PPI for basic organic chemicals is WPU0614.

<sup>37</sup> The series identifiers for high-grade wastepaper, corrugated wastepaper, and woodpulp are, respectively, WPU091207, WPU091203, and WPU0911.

<sup>38</sup> International Trade Administration, "Harmonized System Code 47, Pulp of Wood or of other Fibrous Cellulosic Material; Waste and Scrap of Paper and Paperboard," U.S. Department of Commerce, on the Internet at [tse.export.gov](http://tse.export.gov) (visited Mar. 27, 2007).

<sup>39</sup> International Trade Administration, "Harmonized System Code 48, Paper and Paperboard and Articles Thereof," U.S. Department of Commerce, on the Internet at [tse.export.gov](http://tse.export.gov) (visited Mar. 27, 2007).

<sup>40</sup> The series identifier for the PPI for crude nonfood materials less energy is WPU091500.

<sup>41</sup> World Bank, *Prospects for the Global Economy*, pp. 1-5.

<sup>42</sup> U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Fruit and Tree Nuts Outlook*, FTS-325, Nov. 30, 2006.

<sup>43</sup> U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Fruit and Tree Nuts Outlook*, FTS-324, Sept. 30, 2006. The 2006 figures cited in this paragraph are projected, rather than final, because the Department posts final figures on a 1-year lag. Final 2006 figures will appear in the Department's 2007 report.

<sup>44</sup> *Wheat Yearbook—Summary*, ERS-WHS-2007A (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Mar. 27, 2007).

<sup>45</sup> *Feed Outlook*, FDS-07a (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Jan. 17, 2007).

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>47</sup> *Feed Grains Database: Yearbook Values* (U.S. Department of Agriculture), on the Internet at [www.ers.usda.gov/data/FeedGrains/StandardReports/YBTABLE31.htm](http://www.ers.usda.gov/data/FeedGrains/StandardReports/YBTABLE31.htm) (visited May 21, 2007).

<sup>48</sup> *Federal Regulations: Renewable Fuels Standard*, on the Internet at [www.ethanolrfa.org/policy/regulations/federal/standard](http://www.ethanolrfa.org/policy/regulations/federal/standard) (visited May 21, 2007).

<sup>49</sup> *Datasets: Feed Grains Database* (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service), on the Internet at [www.ers.usda.gov/Data/FeedGrains](http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/FeedGrains) (visited May 21, 2007).

<sup>50</sup> *Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Outlook*, LPM-M-151 (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Jan. 23, 2007).

<sup>51</sup> *Background Statistics: U.S. Beef and Cattle Industry* (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service), on the Internet at [www.ers.usda.gov/news/bsecoverage.htm](http://www.ers.usda.gov/news/bsecoverage.htm) (visited May 21, 2007).

<sup>52</sup> *Briefing Rooms—Cattle: Trade* (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service), on the Internet at [www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/Cattle/Trade.htm](http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/Cattle/Trade.htm) (visited May 21, 2007).

<sup>53</sup> *Background Statistics: U.S. Beef and Cattle Industry*.

<sup>54</sup> *Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Outlook*, LPM-M-151, Jan. 23, 2007.

<sup>55</sup> *Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Outlook*, LPM-M-146-01, September 2006.

<sup>56</sup> *Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Outlook*, LPM-M-150, Dec. 16, 2006.

<sup>57</sup> *Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Outlook*, LPM-M-151, Jan. 23, 2007.

<sup>58</sup> PricewaterhouseCoopers, "Factors Fueling Rising Healthcare Costs 2006," *Healthcare*, on the Internet at [pwchealth.com/cgi-local/hcregister.cgi?link=reg/fuel.pdf](http://pwchealth.com/cgi-local/hcregister.cgi?link=reg/fuel.pdf) (visited May 21, 2007).

<sup>59</sup> Ameet Sachdev, "Raising the bar for legal salaries," *Chicago Tribune*, Jan. 27, 2007, p. 1.

<sup>60</sup> American Hotel & Lodging Association, *Inside the Industry: 2006 Annual Report*, on the Internet at [www.ahla.com/pdf/Annual-Report-2006.pdf](http://www.ahla.com/pdf/Annual-Report-2006.pdf) (visited May 21, 2007).

<sup>61</sup> "December 2006 Construction at \$1,177.7 Billion Annual Rate," Table 4, "Annual Value of Construction Put in Place in the United States," in *U.S. Census Bureau News*, CB07-20 (U.S. Census Bureau, Jan. 31, 2007), on the Internet at [www.census.gov/const/C30/pr200612.xls](http://www.census.gov/const/C30/pr200612.xls) (visited May 21, 2007).

<sup>62</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>63</sup> "Terror plot leaves Britain on highest alert," on the Internet at [www.cnn.com/2006/WORLD/europe/08/11/terror.plot/index.html](http://www.cnn.com/2006/WORLD/europe/08/11/terror.plot/index.html) (visited May 21, 2007).

<sup>64</sup> Wireless Telephone Number Portability Act of 2003 (S. 1221), on the Internet at Library of Congress Web site [thomas.loc.gov/](http://thomas.loc.gov/) (visited May 21, 2007).



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# Railroad-related work injury fatalities

*The setting for a fatal injury rate more than double the rate for all workers, railroads are hazardous workplaces, especially for brake, signal, and switch operators; rail vehicles pose hazards even to workers in nonrailroad occupations*

Dino Drudi

U.S. railroads transport a third of the Nation's freight ton-miles,<sup>1</sup> including large products such as automobiles and bulk products such as grain, coal, and concrete.<sup>2</sup> Railroads also transport about 1 percent of intercity passengers<sup>3</sup> and 2 percent of urban commuters.<sup>4</sup> Railroads employ more than 92 percent of all rail transportation workers. The rest work primarily for local governments as subway and streetcar operators and for mining, manufacturing, and marine cargo-handling operations operating their own locomotives and dinkeys that shuttle railcars containing ore, coal, and other bulk materials.<sup>5</sup> With a fatal injury rate more than twice the all-industry rate, the railroad industry is hazardous—especially for railroad brake, signal, and switch operators. Rail vehicles pose hazards even to workers in nonrailroad occupations.

The fatality experience in railroad transportation highlights the industry's hazardousness. Although the number of fatalities varies considerably from year to year, the boxed table on page 18 shows that the industry's fatality rate<sup>6</sup> is consistently considerably higher than the rate for the total private sector.<sup>7</sup> The substantial drop in the fatality rate during the latter half of the 10-year study period (from 12.3 fatalities per 100,000 employed for 1993–97 to 8.0 for 1998–2002) suggests that the industry is becoming safer.

This article analyzes many aspects of railroad-related work fatalities, beyond only those in the

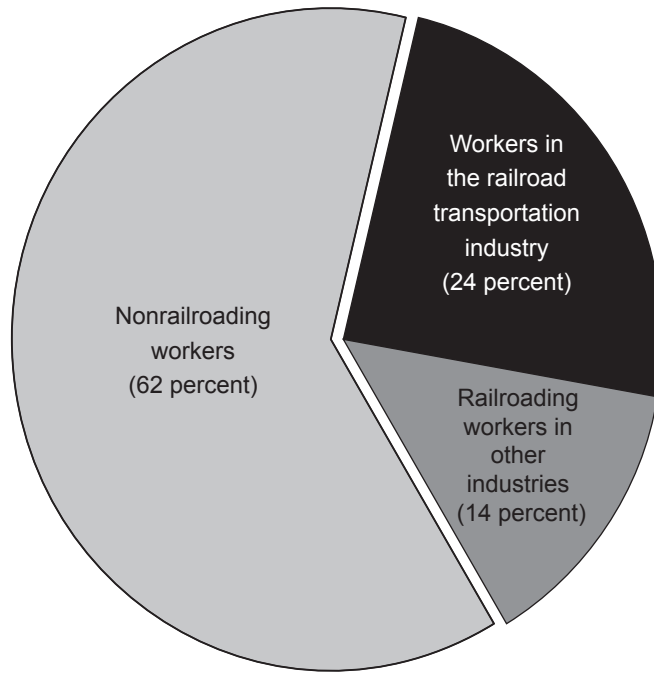
railroad industry (Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 40, railroad transportation); that is, also included are railroading workers outside of SIC 40, such as those working in subways and on commuter trains in SIC 411 (local and suburban passenger transportation), in contract railroad construction, and in rail-related transportation services—all captured by the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries' (CFOI's) broad scope and rich database.<sup>8</sup>

The article also analyzes rail transportation occupations and the hazards posed by rail vehicles themselves. For example, one-twelfth of fatalities in rail transport occupations are scattered through various industries other than railroading; indeed, accidents involving rail vehicles claim the lives of many more nonrailroading workers than railroading workers.

There were 460 fatal railroad-related work injuries within railroading and another 761 fatal railroad-related work injuries involving workers entirely outside railroading, for a total of 1,221 fatal railroad-related work injuries during 1993–2002. As chart 1 shows, railroading fatalities accounted for less than two-fifths of the 1,221 fatal railroad-related work injuries, while nonrailroading fatalities, such as those happening to workers in rail transportation occupations outside railroading or to truckdrivers in other industries who perish in at-grade crossing collisions with trains, accounted for more than three-fifths of railroad-related work fatalities. Chart 1 also shows how fatalities within railroading

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**Chart 1. Workplace fatalities related to railroads, 1993–2002**



Total fatalities = 1,221

are divided between those in the railroad transportation industry (SIC 40) and those in other industries.

### Railroading

Because fatalities are relatively rare events and railroading is a small activity, the work fatality data presented here cover the entire 1993–2002 decade.<sup>9</sup> The following tabulation illustrates how work-related railroading fatalities were distributed among the various industry subcategories during that decade (numbers may not add to totals because some categories are not shown separately):<sup>10</sup>

<i>Subcategory</i>	<i>Fatalities</i>
Total .....	460
SIC 40, railroad transportation .....	293
Line-haul operating railroads .....	209
Railroad switching and terminal establishments .....	48
SIC 411, local and suburban passenger transportation .....	62
SIC 15–17, construction .....	58
SIC 47, transportation services .....	29
Other .....	18

Reflective of the industry’s employment pattern, wage and salary workers and men accounted for almost all the railroading worker fatalities. A total of 83 fatalities involved workers 34 years and younger, whereas workers 35 to 44 years incurred 130 fatalities, workers 45 to 54 years experi-

**Occupational fatalities per 100,000 employed, railroad transportation industry, 1993–2002**

Year	Railroad transportation	Total private sector
1993 .....	14.7	5.5
1994 .....	11.1	5.7
1995 .....	13.6	5.1
1996 .....	11.0	5.1
1997 .....	11.3	5.0
1998 .....	6.0	4.8
1999 .....	10.7	4.8
2000 .....	8.5	4.6
2001 .....	6.9	4.5
2002 .....	8.0	4.3

NOTE: Employment figures are taken from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly survey of households conducted by the Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CPS provides a comprehensive body of data on the labor force, employment, unemployment, and persons not in the labor force.



enced 160 fatalities, and workers 55 years and older suffered 87 fatalities. This distribution is consistent with an industry in which employment was declining due to restructuring and productivity gains<sup>11</sup> and in which older workers were being given retirement incentives.<sup>12</sup> For example, employment in railroad transportation (SIC 40), which accounts for the majority of railroading fatalities, declined from 684,000 in 1970, to 575,000 in 1980, to 265,000 in 1996. Then railroad transportation industry employment stabilized and recovered, so that employment numbered 307,000 in 2000.<sup>13</sup> The Bureau projects employment in the industry to decline by 10 percent over the 2002–12 period.<sup>14</sup>

Whites accounted for three-quarters of railroading fatalities, blacks for one-seventh. What is particular about railroading fatalities involving blacks is that a third of the fatalities were in local and suburban passenger transportation, an industry in which blacks suffered almost as many fatal injuries as whites. In the rest of railroading, whites suffered more than 7 times as many fatalities as blacks.<sup>15</sup>

Not surprisingly, transportation accidents accounted for about two-thirds of railroading fatalities. As the following tabulation shows, more than two-fifths of these transportation accidents involved pedestrian workers struck by railway vehicles, and a third were railway vehicle-only crashes or falls in, on, or from railway vehicles, including accidents in which the decedent fell from and was struck by the railway vehicle (numbers may not add to totals because some categories are not shown separately):

<i>Type of accident</i>	<i>Railroading fatalities</i>
Total .....	460
Transportation accidents .....	320
Railway accidents.....	138
Railway vehicle-only crashes .....	78
Railway-nonrailway vehicle collisions.	31
Falls in, on, or from railway vehicles...	24
Pedestrian workers struck by vehicle.....	146
Pedestrian workers struck	
by railway vehicle .....	132
Highway crashes not involving trains .....	25
Falls, except from railway vehicles .....	26
Homicides .....	19
Electrocutions.....	19

More than three-quarters of fatal work injuries in railroading occurred on railway lines, railway yards, or similar locations.

More than two-fifths of railroading fatalities involved rail transportation occupations such as locomotive operators; conductors; yardmasters; and brake, signal, and switch operators, with maintenance-of-way workers (noncon-

struction laborers) and construction trades workers each accounting for one-tenth. Electricians and electric power line installers accounted for three-fifths of railroading's construction trades worker fatalities, with half of those working for passenger railroads, in which direct electric propulsion is more common than in freight railroads. Typical of overall employment, railroading's number of construction trades fatalities is about double that of its construction laborer fatalities.

The 460 railroading cases were further categorized exhaustively into 110 cases involving principally passenger operations and 342 cases involving principally freight operations.<sup>16</sup> (In 8 cases, no determination could be made as to whether they involved passenger or freight operations.) The fatal work injury experience differs markedly between these two types of transportation.

The following tabulation compares fatal work injuries between passenger and freight operations during 1993–2002 (a dash indicates either that no data were reported or that the data in question do not meet publication criteria, also numbers may not add to totals because some categories are not shown separately):

	<i>Passenger</i>		<i>Freight</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Total .....	110	100	342	100
Transportation accidents.	62	56	255	75
Railway accidents .....	24	22	114	33
Railway vehicle-				
only crashes .....	13	12	64	19
Railway-nonrailway				
vehicle collisions .....	8	7	23	7
Falls in, on, or from				
railway vehicles .....	—	—	23	7
Pedestrian workers				
struck by vehicle .....	36	33	108	32
Pedestrian workers				
struck by railway				
vehicle .....	34	31	96	28
Highway crashes				
not involving trains .....	—	—	23	7
Falls, except from railway				
vehicles .....	10	9	16	5
Homicides .....	17	15	—	—
Electrocutions.....	9	8	9	3
Vehicular and transportation				
operations .....	40	36	192	56
Operating, riding,				
boarding trains .....	24	22	102	30
Construction .....	42	38	72	21

Even though freight operations accounted for nearly 3 times as many overall *railroading* fatalities as did pas-

senger operations, due primarily to railway vehicle-only crashes and falls in, on, or from railway vehicles in operation, freight operations accounted for nearly 5 times as many fatalities in *railway accidents* as did passenger operations. Freight operations also accounted for virtually all the fatal highway vehicle crashes involving workers in the railroad industry. Railway-nonrailway vehicle collisions and pedestrian worker fatalities occurred at about the same frequency for freight and passenger operations, but on passenger railways such collisions were more likely to involve mobile construction equipment in the railroad right-of-way than in freight operations, in which such collisions were quite rare. The more prominent role that construction and maintenance plays in passenger operations, in which speed, passenger safety, and ride quality are at more of a premium than in freight operations, is reflected in the fact that passenger rail systems accounted for twice as many railroad worker fatalities while workers were performing these activities than while they actually were operating, riding, or boarding trains. Passenger railroad systems, being much more likely than freight railroads to run on electricity and rely on catenary, third rails, tunnels, and elevated trackage, accounted for about as many falls and electrocutions as did freight railroads. Also, presumably because of more intimate contact with the public and the primarily retail nature of their transactions, passenger operations accounted for virtually all the homicides.

Subways, elevateds, and trolleys accounted for about half of the fatalities involving passenger railroading, while standard passenger trains and commuter trains each accounted for about a quarter.<sup>17</sup>

The nine jurisdictions within the continuous urbanized area from Washington to Boston accounted for two-thirds of the passenger railroading worker fatalities, with half of those coming from New York. These statistics reflect the fact that many of the country's extensive rail transit and commuter railroad systems and intercity rail hubs are located in that area. Thus, even though New York accounted for fewer freight fatalities than Nebraska, because New York is so high in passenger system worker fatalities it had slightly more total railroading worker fatalities than any other State.

Freight fatalities are more widely dispersed than passenger fatalities, except that sizable clusters appear in several small States with a large amount of freight operations. Nebraska, New Mexico, and even Wyoming, the State with the smallest workforce, each had more freight fatalities than New Jersey and more than all six New England States combined. Texas, with about three dozen, had

3 times as many freight fatalities as Michigan and 4 times as many as Pennsylvania.

Illinois, a freight and passenger rail hub with extensive rail transit and commuter railroad systems, is high in both passenger and freight railroading worker fatalities. Illinois' nearly four dozen total railroading worker fatalities were second only to New York and more than Texas, the State with the third-highest number. California, with extensive freight and passenger rail operations, has the fourth-highest number of railroading worker fatalities.

### Railroad construction workers

Of the 460 railroading fatalities, 122 involved workers performing maintenance of way and other railroad construction activities. Freight railroading accounted for 74 of these workers' fatalities, passenger railroading for 45. (In 3 cases, no determination as to whether the fatality was passenger or freight related could be made.) Although freight railroading construction worker fatalities outnumbered passenger railroading construction worker fatalities, railroad construction worker fatalities are more heavily concentrated in passenger operations, where more intensive maintenance is needed to ensure speed, passenger safety, and ride quality. Passenger railroading's 45 construction worker fatalities accounted for two-fifths of passenger railroading's 110 overall fatalities, whereas freight railroading's 74 construction worker fatalities accounted for only one-fifth of freight railroading's 342 overall fatalities.

The following tabulation presents the distribution of the 122 total railroad construction worker fatalities during the 1993–2002 period (numbers may not add to totals because some categories are not shown separately):

Highway accidents.....	10
Incidents involving railway vehicles.....	45
Railway accidents .....	8
Pedestrian workers struck by railway vehicle.....	37
Typical construction site incidents.....	62
Pedestrian workers struck by highway or construction vehicle.....	11
Nonhighway accidents.....	5
Falls (includes drownings pursuant to falling into a body of water).....	13
Electrocutions.....	10
Contact with objects.....	20
Struck by falling objects.....	8

## Hazardous situations

For analytical purposes in this section, railroading workers are combined with nonrailroading workers involved in railroad-related work fatalities. As the following tabulation shows, trucking and warehousing accounted for one-fifth of the nonrailroading workers killed in railroad-related accidents during 1993–2002 (numbers may not add to totals because some categories are not shown separately):

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Fatalities</i>
Total .....	1,221
Railroading.....	460
Transportation, except railroading.....	168
Trucking and warehousing .....	148
Services and public administration.....	137
Manufacturing .....	124
Wholesale and retail trade.....	103
Construction, except railroading .....	91
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing .....	75
Mining and oil and gas extraction.....	36
Communications and electric, gas, and sanitary services .....	19

Although railroading accounted for nine-tenths of fatalities to workers in rail transportation occupations, a few were scattered through other industries, such as manufacturing and mining, that operate their own railroad equipment. Accidents involving nonrailroading workers were primarily at-grade crossing collisions between trains and highway vehicles.

## Transportation accidents

Transportation accidents made up seven-eighths of worker fatalities for railroading and nonrailroading workers combined who were involved in railroad-related fatalities. The following tabulation examines the kinds of vehicles that were involved in such accidents during 1993–2002 (numbers may not add to totals because some categories are not shown separately):<sup>18</sup>

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Total transportation accidents .....	979	100
Accidents involving railway vehicles only .....	353	36
Pedestrian workers struck by railway vehicle .....	199	20
Railway-vehicle-only accidents .....	154	16
Railway vehicle collisions, derailments .....	97	10
Onboard falls, and falls from railway vehicles under operation .....	41	4
Railway vehicle collisions with nonvehicular objects.....	16	2
Railway-nonrailway vehicle collisions.....	565	58

Motorized highway vehicles .....	490	50
Trucks .....	398	41
Delivery .....	22	2
Dump .....	54	6
Pickup .....	76	8
Tractor-trailer .....	147	15
Sport utility vehicle and other .....	54	6
Vans .....	34	3
Automobiles .....	58	6
Tractors .....	24	2
Mobile heavy equipment.....	29	3
Road grading/surfacing equipment.....	15	2
Accidents involving other land vehicles, mobile heavy equipment only .....	59	6
Land-vehicle-only crashes .....	44	4
Pedestrian workers struck by land vehicle, mobile heavy equipment .....	15	2

Although railway vehicles were involved in nine-tenths of all fatalities involving transportation accidents suffered by railroading and nonrailroading workers in this study, in only about a third of the fatalities were they the sole kind of vehicle involved. Most fatalities that befell these workers involved collisions between a rail vehicle and some other kind of vehicle, usually a motorized highway vehicle. Crashes between rail and motorized highway vehicles during 1993–2002 accounted for almost two-fifths of the fatalities in transportation accidents—with trucks making up four-fifths of the motorized highway vehicles involved in these fatalities.

The railroad crossbuck, devised in an era when trains were the usual mode of long-distance land travel for both people and goods, is the oldest road sign. It serves as a reminder of the hazards associated with at-grade crossings. Only 10 workers on trains died in railway-nonrailway vehicle collisions, compared with nearly 500 who were in the highway vehicles involved in these accidents.

## Rail vehicles

Rail vehicles were involved in approximately 1,000 fatal occupational injuries during the 1993–2002 period. Freight and passenger trains, principally, plus trolleys, streetcars, and subways accounted for almost all of these cases. Drivers or occupants of highway vehicles in collisions with trains constituted nearly half the worker fatalities involving trains. In one-sixth of the cases involving rail vehicles, the decedent was a worker on the ground, while in only one-seventh of the cases was the decedent riding on the train.

There were a number of fatalities involving other kinds

of rail vehicles: amusement park rail vehicles, 20; mine railroad cars, 20; and industrial railroad cars, 9. Amusement park rail vehicles typically are used for amusement and recreation services, mine railroad cars in underground mining, and industrial railroad cars in primary iron and steel manufacturing.

**At-grade crossing accidents**

Worker fatalities from at-grade crossing accidents<sup>19</sup> totaled 517, thus averaging about 1 per week during 1993–2002. Although the year-to-year number varied somewhat, the overall trend was toward a moderate reduction, as the following tabulation shows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number</i>
1993 .....	64
1994 .....	58
1995 .....	57
1996 .....	47
1997 .....	65
1998 .....	46
1999 .....	39
2000 .....	52
2001 .....	48
2002 .....	41

During the period examined, the industry and Federal regulators emphasized improving warning devices, raising awareness, and enforcing at-grade crossing restrictions more strictly. In the first half of the 10-year timeframe, there were 56 at-grade crossing worker fatalities per year, whereas the last half of the period saw an average of 45.<sup>20</sup> Over the entire period, 7 onboard train personnel died in at-grade crossing accidents, as did 510 workers in the kinds of vehicles or mobile heavy equipment listed in the following table (numbers may not add to totals because some categories are not shown separately):

<i>Kind of vehicle or equipment</i>	<i>Number of fatalities</i>
Highway vehicles .....	471
Trucks .....	377
Tractor-trailer .....	137
Pickup.....	71
Dump .....	53
Delivery .....	21
Sport utility vehicle and other .....	50
Automobiles .....	54
Vans .....	30
Mobile heavy equipment .....	19
Tractors.....	18

The decedent was driving or operating the vehicle or

equipment in nine-tenths of the cases and was a passenger riding in the vehicle in the remaining one-tenth.

**Deadly jobs**

Because the number of fatalities in rail transportation occupations is typically small, BLS does not publish fatality rates for these occupations on a consistent basis. However, by aggregating 5 and 10 years of data, the Bureau can publish rates to illustrate the level of danger faced by workers in these occupations. The following tabulation shows rail transportation occupational fatality rates per 100,000 workers, based on the Current Population Survey for 1993–2002 (numbers may not add to totals because some categories are not shown separately):

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>1993–97</i>		<i>1998–2002</i>		<i>1993–2002</i>
	<i>Number of fatalities</i>	<i>Fatality rate</i>	<i>Number of fatalities</i>	<i>Fatality rate</i>	<i>Fatality rate</i>
Rail transportation occupations .....	139	25	83	15	20
Locomotive operators.....	41	17	20	8	12
Conductors and yardmasters .....	49	24	33	14	19
Brake, signal, and switch operators .....	43	50	28	68	56

The fatality rate for railroad occupations improved from 1993–97 to 1998–2002, declining from 25 to 15. The number of fatalities fell from 139 to 83, a two-fifths drop during a time when employment was stable. Nevertheless, a rate of 15 fatalities per 100,000 employed is nearly 4 times the fatality rate for overall employment.

Assessing occupational risk for occupations with small numbers of fatalities and employment raises methodological concerns about volatility associated with small numbers. So these occupations require an alternative methodology to mitigate year-to-year fluctuations and ensure a sufficiently meaningful measure of on-the-job fatality risk. The 5-year aggregations shown in the preceding tabulation provide such a measure and clearly demonstrate that railroad occupations are hazardous.

Other occupations primarily involving vehicle operation also are hazardous. Airplane pilots unfailingly are among the 10 occupations with the highest fatality rates, and truckdrivers sometimes are. The following tabulation shows 2002 fatality rates for selected occupations that in-



volve the operation of nonrailroad vehicles:

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>2002 fatality rate</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Pedestrian struck by railway vehicle</i>	<i>Accident onboard railway vehicle</i>
Fishers, including captains and officers of vessels .....	71	Rail transportation occupations .....	222	76	114
Airplane pilots and navigators .....	70	Locomotive operators .....	61	8	43
Water transportation occupations .....	47	Conductors and yardmasters .....	82	27	43
Driver-sales workers .....	38	Brake, signal, and switch operators .....	71	35	26
Grader, dozer, and scraper operators .....	25				
Truckdrivers.....	25				
Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs .....	15				

In 2002, all of these occupations had fatality rates several times higher than the overall employment rate of 4 fatalities per 100,000 employed. But the data also suggest that train transport is less fatality prone than competing modes such as water and truck. In addition, the data might suggest that, to the extent feasible, shifting freight from water or truck to train could reduce overall work fatalities because water transportation occupations, with 47 fatalities per 100,000 employed in 2002, and truckdrivers, with 25 fatalities per 100,000 employed in 2002, have higher fatality rates than rail transportation occupations, with 20 fatalities per 100,000 employed during the entire study period. Although units of freight are not necessarily one-for-one modally substitutable, because some kinds of freight might inherently lend themselves better to a particular mode of transport, to the extent that freights *are* modally substitutable, shifting freight from water or truck to train would shift it from modes with higher occupational fatality rates to one with a lower rate.

There is, however, a wide disparity of fatality risk within rail transportation occupations. Even though locomotive operators, with 12 fatalities per 100,000 workers during the 1993–2002 period, faced a fatal injury rate 3 times the overall rate in 2002, their risk was much lower than that for conductors and yardmasters, with 19 fatalities per 100,000 workers during the 1993–2002 period. But brake, signal, and switch operators faced a particularly acute fatality rate of 56 per 100,000 workers. Although locomotive operator employment is expected to grow slowly, employment in the more dangerous rail transportation occupations is expected to decline due to technological advances.<sup>21</sup>

The following tabulation lists the principal fatal events for rail transportation occupations from 1993 to 2002 (numbers may not add to totals because some categories are not shown separately):

As the tabulation shows, locomotive operators, who are rarely involved with trainside work, were infrequently fatally injured as a result of being struck by a railway vehicle. More than two-thirds of locomotive operator fatalities resulted from onboard accidents such as train collisions and derailments.

Railroad brake, signal, and switch operators perform the bulk of trainside work, traditionally operating track switches to route cars to different sections of yards, setting warning signals, signaling locomotive drivers, helping couple and uncouple cars to make up or break up trains, and inspecting couplings, airhoses, and handbrakes.<sup>22</sup> Such tasks often put them in harm's way between cars and out of locomotive operators' sight, trusting only hand signals and radio communication with the locomotive operator, who might be at the front of the train, which could be a quarter mile away. Nearly half of railroad brake, signal, and switch operator fatalities resulted from being struck by a railway vehicle.

Although trainside work is not the principal function of conductors and yardmasters, their fatal injury experience was between that of locomotive operators and railroad brake, signal, and switch operators. Onboard accidents accounted for more than half of conductor and yardmaster fatalities, but only a third of the occupation's fatal accidents involved being struck by a railway vehicle.

Another way to view this phenomenon is to note that onboard fatalities ranged from being the overwhelming majority of fatalities for locomotive operators, whose jobs usually involve being on board trains, to being less frequent for brake, signal, and switch operators, whose jobs often involve being on the ground rather than on trains. In contrast, fatalities to workers on the ground who are struck by railway vehicles ranged from being very frequent for brake, signal, and switch operators, whose trainside duties are greatest, to being infrequent for locomotive operators,



whose trainside duties are least.

There were 33 cases involving coupling, which is a particularly illustrative case study of the hazards confronting workers at trainside. Typically in these kinds of accidents (27 of the 33 cases), workers hooking up freight cars are crushed between the couplers of two cars being joined or are run over by the moving section of train being joined to or separated from the remaining cars. Alternatively, workers involved in the coupling operation and hanging off the car being coupled or decoupled may fall and be run over (the remaining 6 cases). Railroad brake, signal, and switch operators were involved in 18 of these 33 accidents, while conductors and yardmasters were involved in 14. For these two occupations, coupling accidents accounted for about two-fifths of the fatalities in which a pedestrian was struck by a railway vehicle.

THE DATA PRESENTED IN THIS ARTICLE suggest a number of interesting conclusions:

- The railroad transportation industry’s fatality rate is consistently considerably higher than the overall private-sector rate, but is steadily improving.
- Transportation accidents account for two-thirds of railroading fatalities.
- More than two-fifths of railroading fatalities involve rail transportation occupations.
- More than three-quarters of fatal work injuries in railroading occur on railway lines, railway yards, or

similar locations.

- Most work fatalities involving trains happen to workers in activities outside railroading, usually from trains colliding with highway vehicles in at-grade crossing accidents.
- Although railway vehicles alone are involved in nearly half the fatalities suffered by railroading workers, nonrailroading workers are frequently fatally injured in collisions between a rail vehicle and some other kind of vehicle, usually a motorized highway vehicle.
- The number of workers killed in at-grade crossing accidents seems to be declining.
- The fatality rate for rail transportation occupations has improved, but is 3 times that for workers overall, even though it is still less than the rate for workers in other modes of freight transportation.
- The fatality rate for brake, signal, and switch operators is much higher than the rates for other rail transportation occupations, but employment in this occupation is expected to decline.
- Workers with primarily trainside duties are more likely to be fatally injured by being struck on the ground by railway equipment, while workers with primarily onboard duties are more likely to be fatally injured in onboard accidents.
- For conductors and yardmasters and railway brake, signal, and switch operators, coupling accidents account for about two-fifths of the fatalities in which a pedestrian is struck by a railway vehicle. □

## Notes

ACKNOWLEDGMENT: I thank my colleagues Samuel Meyer and Mark Zak, economists in the Office of Safety, Health and Working Conditions, for their welcome assistance with data development.

<sup>1</sup> Table 1–46b: U.S. Ton-Miles of Freight (BTS Special Tabulation) (U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics), on the Internet at [www.bts.gov/publications/national\\_transportation\\_statistics/2005/html/table\\_01\\_46b.html](http://www.bts.gov/publications/national_transportation_statistics/2005/html/table_01_46b.html), last visited Dec. 20, 2006.

<sup>2</sup> Association of American Railroads, “RR Industry Info: The North American Railroad Industry,” on the Internet at [www.tomorrowsrailroads.org/AboutTheIndustry/AboutTheIndustry.asp](http://www.tomorrowsrailroads.org/AboutTheIndustry/AboutTheIndustry.asp), last visited Dec. 21, 2006.

<sup>3</sup> Long-distance file (U.S. Department of Transportation, Research and Innovative Technology Administration, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, Federal Highway Administration, National Household Travel Survey, 2001).

<sup>4</sup> Table QT-P23. Journey to Work, 2000, Census 2000 Summary

File 3—Sample Data (U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, 2000).

<sup>5</sup> *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Bulletin 2540 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2002–03), pp. 579–82.

<sup>6</sup> The fatality rate represents the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 employed workers and is calculated as

$$(N/W) \times 100,000,$$

where  $N$  is the number of fatal work injuries and  $W$  is the number of employed workers, based on annual average CPS estimates of employed civilians 16 years and older. For a discussion on calculating occupational fatality rates, see Guy A. Toscano and Janice A. Windau, “Profile of Fatal Work Injuries in 1996,” *Compensation and Working Conditions*, spring 1998, pp. 37–44.

<sup>7</sup> The comparison is made with the total private sector because virtually all employment in railroad transportation, Standard Industrial

Classification (SIC) 40, is in that sector. Industry data presented in this article are based on the *Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1987* (Office of Management and Budget, 1987). Data on fatal work injuries are from the 1993–2002 BLS Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI). This program, which has collected occupational fatality data nationwide since 1992, uses diverse data sources to identify, verify, and profile fatal work injuries. Information about each workplace fatality (occupation and other worker characteristics, equipment being used, and circumstances of the event) is obtained by cross-referencing source documents such as death certificates, workers' compensation records, and reports to Federal and State agencies, a method which ensures that counts are as complete and accurate as possible. CFOI data do not include fatal work illnesses. More information on the CFOI is available at [www.bls.gov/iif/oshfat1.htm](http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshfat1.htm). Starting with 2003 data, the CFOI began using the *North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Manual, 2002* (Office of Management and Budget, 2002).

<sup>8</sup> See note 7 for a description of the CFOI. Some CFOI data were reclassified for purposes of the analyses presented in this article.

<sup>9</sup> The 10-year time span from 1993 to 2002 was chosen to ensure a sufficient pool of consistently classified data to perform robust analysis. Starting with 2003, the Bureau introduced the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Although not comparable to SIC, NAICS reorganizes some aspects of the railroad industry in a way that might facilitate future analyses once enough years' worth of data become available. For example, NAICS 4882, support activities for rail transportation, comprises railroad switching and terminal operations (grouped in SIC together with short-line railroads); railroad car rental; and car loading and unloading, cleaning ballast, contract dining and sleeping car operations, and contract maintenance-of-way (grouped in SIC together with miscellaneous transportation services, along with nonrail-related transportation services such as horse-drawn carriages, stockyards, and nongovernment spaceflight operations, all of which the analysis presented here had to manually identify and exclude).

<sup>10</sup> Because employment data cannot be disaggregated into data associated with rail transit operations and data associated with nonrail transit operations such as city buses, an industry rate calculation cannot be made for the rail-only portion of SIC 411, local and suburban passenger transportation. Similarly, employment data cannot be disaggregated for railroad construction, which is a very small portion of overall construction. Consequently, industry rate discussions must be confined to SIC 40, railroad transportation. Unless otherwise noted, all other railroading analysis covers the 460 cases listed in the tabulation on page 18.

Work fatalities associated with line-haul operating railroads operating suburban passenger transportation services under contract classified under line-haul operating railroads are included in SIC 40.

<sup>11</sup> *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, p. 581.

<sup>12</sup> The railroad transportation industry experienced a retirement spike late in the study period, primarily because the Railroad Retirement and Survivors' Improvement Act of 2001 (1) lowered the retirement age from 62 to 60 years for all those covered by railroad retirement

and with 30 years of service and (2) halved the vesting period from 10 to 5 years.

<sup>13</sup> The numbers of employed workers are based on 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000 CPS annual average estimates of employed civilians 16 years and older. CPS employment is preferred for this analysis because it is used as the denominator in rate calculations. Railroad transportation industry employment reached its nadir of 265,000 in 1996 before recovering.

<sup>14</sup> Michael W. Horrigan, "Employment projections to 2012: concepts and context," *Monthly Labor Review*, February 2004, pp. 3–22. Although this projection is based on NAICS, railroad transportation in that system is roughly comparable to what it is in SIC. The decline is less than that previously projected (Howard N Fullerton, Jr., and Mitra Toossi, "Labor Force Projections to 2010: Steady Growth and Changing Composition," *Monthly Labor Review*, November 2001, pp. 21–38), because output is projected to be considerably higher, reflecting improved operations that have arrested the loss of business to truck transportation.

The 2002–12 projection was chosen because 2002 coincides with the last year of the fatality data study period. Although more recent projections are available, they do not essentially alter the trends described in this article.

<sup>15</sup> Because of the limitations cited in note 10, a straightforward comparison of work fatalities by race with employment is not feasible.

<sup>16</sup> Freight operations include such operations in maritime railroads. There was insufficient information to categorize the remaining 8 cases with respect to passenger or freight operations.

<sup>17</sup> Monorails such as those used at airports also were involved in a small number of cases.

<sup>18</sup> The category "onboard falls, and falls from railway vehicles under operation" includes incidents in which the decedent fell from and was run over by the railway vehicle. The category "other land vehicles, mobile heavy equipment" includes mainly railroading workers traveling by highway to rendezvous with a train and nonrailroading workers involved in highway or nonhighway fatal accidents in which the presence of the railroad might have played some role, such as instances in which the decedent's truck ran off the road and overturned on the railroad embankment running alongside the road or crashed through the bridge rail and fell onto the railroad tracks below.

<sup>19</sup> At-grade highway-rail crossings exclude (1) access lanes running at trackside through many railroad rights-of-way, (2) farm crossings, and (3) industrial yards without distinctly indicated crossing points.

<sup>20</sup> Even controlling for the aberrational year 1997, this trend still holds true.

<sup>21</sup> *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, p. 580.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 579–80.

## Earnings by gender: evidence from Census 2000

*Do women of comparable experience, as measured by age and education, earn the same as men in the same occupations? A look at the occupations identified in Census 2000 indicates that a sizable unexplained gap remains*

Daniel H. Weinberg

People are curious as to what others earn in their jobs. Career counselors need to tell their clients what wage or salary to expect from a particular occupation, those concerned about gender discrimination in hiring and promotions need to know what others earn so they can investigate claims, and workers claiming loss of wages due to injuries need to know the profile of earnings by age and occupation. The list of those wanting to know more about wages and earnings seems endless.

Of particular interest is the ratio of women's earnings to men's earnings. The U.S. Census Bureau reported that, "The female-to-male earnings ratio [for year-round full-time workers] was 0.77 in 2005," well above the ratio of 0.64 recorded for 1955, the first year for which the Census Bureau calculated the ratio.<sup>1</sup>

This article looks at the distribution of earnings by occupation for all year-round full-time workers and separately for men and women as reported on Census 2000. Earnings include income from wages, salaries, and self-employment. The article also provides a summary of the main results of a more extensive Census 2000 Special Report.<sup>2</sup>

It is not easy to thoroughly describe the earnings distribution. This article uses two factors to ease explication: median earnings (earnings at the 50th percentile) and earnings dispersion (as measured by

the ratio of earnings at the 90th percentile to earnings at the 10th percentile) for all year-round full-time civilian workers 16 years or older (hereinafter called "workers") by selected characteristics and across occupations.<sup>3</sup>

### Median earnings

The median earnings of the 83.0 million year-round full-time workers in 1999 was \$33,000; average (mean) earnings was \$43,000.<sup>4</sup> Earnings are "rightward skewed"—this means that of that half of workers earnings above the median, many have earnings many times the median. Of all year-round full-time workers, 10 percent earned \$15,000 or less, and 1 percent earned \$5,600 or less (this last group includes workers with losses from self-employment). At the top end of the distribution, 10 percent earned \$75,000 or more, 5 percent earned \$100,000 or more, 2 percent earned \$150,000 or more, and 1 percent earned \$220,000 or more.

*By occupation.* Only two occupations among the 505 civilian occupations coded by the Census Bureau have median earnings of \$100,000 or higher: *physicians and surgeons* (median earnings of \$120,000) and *dentists* (\$100,000).<sup>5</sup> Seven additional occupations have median earnings in the \$75,000–\$90,000 range: *chief executives* (\$88,000); *podiatrists* (\$84,000); *lawyers* (\$82,000); *engineering managers* and *optom-*

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*etrists* (\$80,000); and *petroleum engineers and natural sciences managers* (\$75,000).<sup>6</sup>

Occupations with low median earnings are *dishwashers* (median earnings of \$13,000); *counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession, and coffee shop* and *child care workers* (both at \$14,000); *maids and housekeeping cleaners; dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers; food preparation workers; teacher assistants; hosts and hostesses, restaurant, lounge, and coffee shop; and combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food* (all at \$15,000).<sup>7</sup> Interestingly, seven of these nine (and three of the next five—*waiters and waitresses; personal and home care aides; food preparation and serving related workers, all other; cooks; and cashiers*—all at \$16,000) are in the retail food services business (restaurants).<sup>8</sup>

Only the largest occupations can support more detailed analysis. In order to present reasonably reliable results, most of the remaining analysis covers occupations with at least 10,000 workers for demographic groups with at least 1,000 workers.

*Occupation and demographic characteristic.* The familiar relationship between female and male earnings is illustrated in Table 1. It is clear from the data that women at every percentile level of their earnings distribution earn less than men at the same percentile level. This ranges from women earning 90 percent of men at the 3rd percentile, to 74 percent at the median (50th percentile), to 46 percent at the 99th percentile. But these comparisons do not control for other factors, such as differences in age, education, and occupation. In other words, do women of comparable experience (as measured by age and education) earn the same as men in the same occupation? Note that if earnings differences do exist, they are not necessarily due to discrimination in hiring or promotion, although these factors may contribute to the differences. Other underlying factors, such as free choice, geographic location, educational opportunities, industrial growth, cultural marriage and employment practices, gender-based preferences, the presence of unions, work history and experience, and many other factors may contribute to differences in remuneration.<sup>9</sup>

*Median earnings by gender.* The occupations with the highest median earnings for men and for women are shown in Table 2. The highest paid occupation for men and for women is *physicians and surgeons*, but the female median in this occupation (\$88,000) is but 63 percent that of the male median (\$140,000). Different degrees of specialization within an occupation and different choices of

industry or business organization may affect the ratio. For example, women might choose more frequently than men to practice in lower paid medical specialties (such as pediatrics) or in lower paid institutional settings (such as health maintenance organizations).<sup>10</sup> Fifteen of the listed occupations for men also appear on the list for women, and in all cases, the female median is less than that for men. In fact, the occupation that is third on the list for women (*dentists*) makes about the same (\$68,000) as the occupation that is last on the list for men (*management analysts*, \$67,000).

A similar pattern is shown for the lowest paid occupations. (See table 3.) Sixteen occupations appear on both lists, and in all cases but one (*dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers*), women make less than men in the same occupation. In only five occupations with 10,000 or more workers—*hazardous materials removal workers; telecommunications line installers and repairers; meeting and convention planners; dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers; and helpers, construction trades*—are female median earnings at least 100 percent of male median earnings, but the ratios for an additional six occupations—*highway maintenance workers; dieticians and nutritionists; engineering managers; other transportation workers; electronic home entertainment equipment installers and repairers; and tire builders*—are not statistically different from 1.000. Perhaps surprisingly, women are a majority of the workforce in only two of those eleven occupations—*meeting and convention planners; and dieticians and nutritionists*. Only three additional occupations have estimated ratios that fall in the range 95–100 percent range—*radio and telecommunications equipment installers and repairers; postal service clerks; and postal service mail sorters, processors, and processing machine operators*.<sup>11</sup> In only four occupations do women earn statistically less than 60 percent of men—*paper goods machine setters, operators, and tenders; securities, commodities, and financial services sales agents; personal financial advisors; and judges, magistrates, and other judicial workers*.

*The effect of education and age.* Choice of occupation, age (an imperfect proxy for work experience), and education also affect earnings. Compared with all women versus all men, women aged 35 to 54 have a lower earnings ratio than men aged 35 to 54 at all points in the distribution—at the median, women aged 35 to 54 earn 71.4 percent of similar men at the median, compared with 73.7 percent for all women compared with all men. Education has mixed effects on this difference. The only women aged 35 to 54 to earn more than 71.4 percent of men at the median are those with some college education, but only



**Table 1. Female earnings as a fraction of male earnings at 1-percent intervals, 1999**

PERCENTILE.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
EARNINGS RATIO.....	0.865	0.833	0.900	0.868	0.842	0.846	0.855	0.800	0.807	0.813	0.809	0.778	0.817	0.789	0.750
PERCENTILE.....	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
EARNINGS RATIO.....	0.784	0.800	0.786	0.785	0.780	0.782	0.766	0.752	0.771	0.760	0.787	0.784	0.769	0.741	0.754
PERCENTILE.....	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
EARNINGS RATIO.....	0.750	0.744	0.755	0.733	0.740	0.767	0.767	0.764	0.761	0.750	0.769	0.758	0.735	0.715	0.743
PERCENTILE.....	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	64	55	56	57	58	59	60
EARNINGS RATIO.....	0.743	0.736	0.750	0.735	0.737	0.732	0.732	0.725	0.747	0.750	0.746	0.723	0.721	0.721	0.726
PERCENTILE.....	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
EARNINGS RATIO.....	0.711	0.715	0.717	0.716	0.709	0.714	0.700	0.708	0.720	0.724	0.721	0.717	0.709	0.727	0.678
PERCENTILE.....	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
EARNINGS RATIO.....	0.678	0.683	0.700	0.696	0.695	0.692	0.675	0.676	0.686	0.694	0.667	0.656	0.659	0.663	0.649
PERCENTILE.....	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	...	...	...	...	...	...
EARNINGS RATIO.....	0.663	0.619	0.64	0.625	0.592	0.588	0.567	0.504	0.457	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Data are based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov).

[gov/prod/cen2000/docs/sf3.pdf](http://gov/prod/cen2000/docs/sf3.pdf).

SOURCE: U. S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.

**Table 2. Occupations with the highest median earnings, by gender, 1999**

Men	Median (dollars)	Women	Median (dollars)
All year-round full-time workers .....	\$38,000	All year-round full-time workers .....	\$28,000
Physicians and surgeons .....	140,000	Physicians and surgeons .....	88,000
Dentists .....	110,000	Engineering managers.....	75,000
Chief executives.....	95,000	Dentists.....	68,000
Lawyers.....	90,000	Lawyers.....	66,000
Judges, magistrates, and other judicial workers.....	88,000	Optometrists .....	65,000
Natural sciences managers.....	84,000	Pharmacists.....	63,000
Optometrists.....	84,000	Chief executives .....	60,000
Actuaries .....	80,000	Economists .....	60,000
Engineering managers.....	80,000	Computer and information systems managers .....	58,000
Economists.....	73,000	Sales engineers.....	57,000
Astronomers and physicists.....	71,000	Actuaries.....	56,000
Chemical engineers.....	70,000	Air traffic controllers and airfield operations specialists .....	56,000
Computer and information systems managers.....	70,000	Chemical engineers.....	56,000
Financial analysts.....	70,000	Computer software engineers.....	55,000
Marketing and sales managers.....	70,000	Natural sciences managers .....	55,000
Pharmacists .....	70,000	Aerospace engineers.....	54,000
Veterinarians .....	70,000	Electrical and electronics engineers .....	54,000
Personal financial advisors .....	69,000	Astronomers and physicists.....	51,000
Air traffic controllers and airfield operations specialists .....	67,000	Engineers, all others.....	51,000
Management analysts.....	67,000	Computer programmers.....	50,000
		Environmental engineers.....	50,000
		Judges, magistrates, and other judicial workers.....	50,000
		Materials engineers .....	50,000
		Mechanical engineers.....	50,000

NOTE: Occupations listed are those with 10,000 or more year-round full-time workers, at least 1,000 male workers, and at least 1,000 female workers. Because of sampling error, the estimates in this table may not be significantly different from one another or from estimates for other occupations not listed in the table. Data are based

on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see [www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/docs/sf3.pdf](http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/docs/sf3.pdf).

SOURCE: U. S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.

**Table 3. Occupations with the lowest median earnings, by gender, 1999**

Men	Median (dollars)	Women	Median (dollars)
All year-round full-time workers.....	\$38,000	All year-round full-time workers .....	\$28,000
Dishwashers.....	14,000	Dishwashers .....	12,000
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers.....	15,000	Farmers and ranchers .....	12,000
Counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession, and coffee shop .....	16,000	Counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession, and coffee shop .....	13,000
Food preparation workers .....	16,000	Child care workers .....	14,000
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food .....	17,000	Cashiers.....	15,000
Cooks .....	17,000	Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food.....	15,000
Miscellaneous agriculture workers .....	18,000	Cooks.....	15,000
Maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	19,000	Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers.....	15,000
Miscellaneous personal appearance workers .....	19,000	Food preparation workers.....	15,000
Parking lot attendants .....	19,000	Graders and sorters, agricultural products .....	15,000
Personal and home care aides .....	19,000	Hosts and hostesses, restaurant, lounge, and coffee shop.....	15,000
Service station attendants.....	19,000	Laundry and dry-cleaning workers.....	15,000
Waiters and waitresses .....	19,000	Maids and housekeeping cleaners .....	15,000
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment.....	20,000	Pressers, textile, garment and related materials .....	15,000
Farmers and ranchers.....	20,000	Service station attendants .....	15,000
Grounds maintenance workers .....	20,000	Teacher assistants .....	15,000
Helpers, construction trades .....	20,000	Waiters and waitresses.....	15,000
Hosts and hostesses, restaurant, lounge, and coffee shop .....	20,000	Bartenders .....	16,000
Hotel, motel, and resort desk clerks.....	20,000	Counter and rental clerks.....	16,000
Teacher assistants .....	20,000	Hotel, motel, and resort desk clerks .....	16,000
Tellers.....	20,000	Parking lot attendants .....	16,000
		Personal and home care aides .....	16,000
		Sewing machine operators .....	16,000

NOTE: Occupations listed are those with 10,000 or more year-round full-time workers, at least 1,000 male workers, and at least 1,000 female workers. Ties in estimated median earnings are listed alphabetically. Because of sampling error, the estimates in this table may not be significantly different from one another or from estimates for other occupations not listed in the table. Data are based on a sam-

ple. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, non-sampling error, and definitions, see [www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/docs/sf3.pdf](http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/docs/sf3.pdf).

SOURCE: U. S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.

slightly more, 72.1 percent. So education alone contributes little toward equality between men's and women's median earnings.

### Earnings dispersion

The median indicates only one property of the earnings distribution. Also of interest are measures of earnings dispersion. This article uses a common measure of dispersion—the ratio of the value at the 90th percentile of earnings to that at the 10th percentile (denoted as P90/10), and computed only for those with positive earnings. The higher the value, the more the earnings dispersion present in that occupation. As a basis for comparison, P90/10

for all (positive) earners is 5.00, which means that the earnings at the 90th percentile are five times the earnings at the 10th percentile. High dispersion (that is, a high ratio) can be interpreted as indicating the presence of substantial spread in earnings among workers within the group being studied; low dispersion indicates substantial evenness.

As the population of year-round full-time workers is disaggregated into more homogeneous groups with respect to their earnings, the dispersion ratio will fall for each of those groups. If disaggregated by gender, the weighted average ratio falls from 5.00 to 4.90, only a 2-percent reduction; this implies that, among all workers, there is about as much earnings dispersion among women as there is among men. (Disaggregating women into those with

**Table 4. Occupations with the most similar and dissimilar earnings, 1999**

Occupations with most similar earnings	P90/10 <sup>1</sup>	Occupations with most dissimilar earnings	P90/10 <sup>1</sup>
All year-round full-time workers .....	5.00	All year-round full-time workers .....	5.00
Postal service clerks .....	1.89	Farmers and ranchers .....	14.29
Postal service mail carriers .....	1.92	Securities, commodities, and financial services sales agents .....	10.68
Occupational therapist assistants and aides .....	2.00	Animal breeders .....	10.55
Postal service mail sorters, processors, and processing machine operators .....	2.01	Health diagnosing and treating practitioners, all others .....	9.85
Radiation therapists .....	2.07	Financial analysts .....	9.05
Occupational therapists .....	2.13	Chiropractors .....	9.00
Respiratory therapists .....	2.16	Real estate brokers and sales agents .....	8.67
Roof bolters, mining .....	2.22	Physicians and surgeons .....	8.57
Postmasters and mail superintendents .....	2.25	Chief executives .....	8.33
Speech-language pathologists .....	2.25	Personal financial advisors .....	8.33
Nuclear engineers .....	2.27	Podiatrists .....	7.84
Aerospace engineers .....	2.32	Artists and related workers .....	7.56
Tellers .....	2.33	Animal trainers .....	7.50
Signal and track switch repairers .....	2.34	Musicians, singers, and related workers .....	7.24
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators and tenders ..	2.36	Door-to-door sales workers, news and street vendors, and related workers .....	7.23
Pharmacists .....	2.37	Tax preparers .....	7.20
Payroll and timekeeping clerks .....	2.39	Models, demonstrators, and product promoters .....	6.96
Dental assistants .....	2.40	Entertainers and performers, sports and related workers, all others .....	6.90
Registered nurses .....	2.41	Writers and authors .....	6.88
Marine engineers and naval architects .....	2.42	Actors .....	6.87

<sup>1</sup> P90/10 is the ratio of earnings at the 90th percentile to earnings at the 10th percentile; calculations include earners with positive earnings only.

NOTE: Dispersion measures include earners with positive earnings

only. Because of sampling error, the estimates in this table may not be significantly different from one another or from other occupations not listed in this table. Data are based on a sample.

SOURCE: U. S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.

children at home and those with no children at home, an additional proxy for work experience, further reduces the ratio, but only to 4.87, suggesting little or no gain for accounting for that difference.<sup>12</sup> Individual disaggregations by age (three categories), education (four categories), and occupation (505 categories) reduce the ratio from 5.00 to 4.87, 3.83, and 3.88, respectively, suggesting that much is to be gained by examining education and occupation (but not age) as sources of dispersion.

Table 4 presents the 20 occupations with the least and the most dispersed earnings.<sup>13</sup> Some of the occupations with the most similar earnings as measured by the P90/10 ratio are *postal service clerks*; *postal service mail carriers*; *occupational therapist assistants and aides*; and *postal service mail sorters, processors, and processing machine operators*.<sup>14</sup> Several other therapist occupations also appear on this list.

In part because of self-employment expenses that offset income, the occupation *farmers and ranchers* is one of the occupations with the most dissimilar earnings, even when those with net losses are excluded (as is done here), with a P90/10 ratio of 14.29. *Farmers and ranchers* is one of only six occupations where the number of workers with losses exceeded 2 percent of all earners, and the only one where more than 10 percent lost money in 1999 (12.6 percent had negative earnings). Another occupation with high earnings dispersion is *securities, commodities, and financial services sales agents*.<sup>15</sup>

Specialization within occupations can explain some of this measured dispersion. For example, the broad occupation *physicians and surgeons* includes eight detailed occupations: *anesthesiologists*; *family and general practitioners*; *internists, general*; *obstetricians and gynecologists*;

**Table 5. Earnings dispersion by gender, 1999**

Characteristics	Number of year-round full-time workers	P90/10 <sup>1</sup>	
		All workers	Weighted average across occupations
Men.....	48,684,640	5.27	4.10
Men aged 35 to 54.....	27,080,120	4.90	3.90
Less than a high school education.....	2,635,440	4.00	3.66
High school graduate, no college.....	7,171,920	3.50	3.36
Some college.....	8,259,690	3.72	3.41
Bachelor's degree or higher.....	9,013,080	5.24	4.32
Women.....	34,088,450	4.35	3.29
Women aged 35 to 54.....	19,128,510	4.20	3.28
Less than a high school education.....	1,389,490	3.50	3.24
High school graduate, no college.....	5,125,400	3.39	3.01
Some college.....	6,717,800	3.46	3.01
Bachelor's degree or higher.....	5,895,830	3.70	3.27
Women with no children at home.....	21,385,740	4.31	3.30
Women aged 35 to 54 with no children at home.....	10,801,660	4.07	3.25
Less than a high school education.....	793,710	3.60	3.24
High school graduate, no college.....	3,016,970	3.31	2.99
Some college.....	3,760,330	3.43	2.99
Bachelor's degree or higher.....	3,230,640	3.57	3.25
Women with children at home.....	12,702,710	4.23	3.25
Women aged 35 to 54 years with children at home.....	8,326,850	4.29	3.32
Less than a high school education.....	595,780	3.44	3.22
High school graduate, no college.....	2,108,420	3.40	3.04
Some college.....	2,957,460	3.40	3.01
Bachelor's degree or higher.....	2,665,190	3.78	3.29

<sup>1</sup> P90/10 is the ratio of earnings at the 90th percentile to earnings at the 10th percentile; calculations include earners with positive earnings only.

NOTE: Dispersion measures include earners with positive earnings

only. Data are based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see [www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/docs/sf3.pdf](http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/docs/sf3.pdf).

SOURCE: U. S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.

*pediatricians, general; psychiatrists; surgeons; and physicians and surgeons, all other* (which includes such specialties as *cardiologist; dermatologist; and ophthalmologist*). It is likely that *cardiologists* earn more than *internists*, but a mail-out/mail-back survey such as the decennial census is unable to make the distinctions among these occupations because so many doctors enter only "M.D." as their response.

Twelve of the 20 occupations with the most dispersed earnings are occupations where self-employment income is important. It appears that in most if not all of these occupations, personal initiative or a special skill can result in substantial earnings rewards for the most successful workers. High variability of earnings within an occupation might also indicate occupational categories that are too broad (as suggested in the above discussion of *physicians and surgeons*) or perhaps the inability of respondents to provide unambiguous descriptions of their occupation did not allow consistent coding.

*Gender, work experience, education, and occupation.* The next investigation is of dispersion measures by gender to see if controlling for work experience, education, and occupation results in a more equal (less disperse) distribution of earnings between men and women. Table 5 presents overall dispersion measures for men and women, for men and women aged 35 to 54, and for women aged 35 to 54 with and without children at home (an additional proxy for experience).<sup>16</sup> First, by examining the P90/10 ratios for all workers in a category (the next-to-last column of table 5), it is clear that earnings dispersion is less for women than for men—an overall P90/10 ratio for all workers of 4.35 for women versus 5.27 for men.<sup>17</sup>

Dispersion as measured by P90/10 is lower for men and women when the comparison is restricted to all workers aged 35 to 54. However, versus women aged 35 to 54, dispersion is lower for women aged 35 to 54 with no children at home, but higher for women aged 35 to 54



with children at home. Controlling for education for the most part shows substantial further reductions in dispersion for each level of education except Bachelor's degree or more.<sup>18</sup>

Weighted averages of P90/10 across occupations within age-gender-education categories are shown in table 4, thus allowing the ratios to differ *further* by occupation. By comparing these estimates with those in the third column of the table, one notes that it is uniformly true that accounting for occupation further reduces measured dispersion.<sup>19</sup>

As noted, women's earnings are more similar than men's: 4.35 versus 5.27 (17 percent less dissimilar). (See table 6.) This is also true for prime-age workers, those aged 35 to 54: the overall P90/10 ratio for these workers is 4.95–4.90 for men and 4.20 for women (14 percent less dissimilar). Computing ratios for all eight education-gender combinations (4 by 2) for those aged 35 to 54 yields a weighted average ratio of 3.91, a 21-percent reduction in dispersion. Finally, when age is controlled by restricting the universe to those aged 35 to 54, and gender, education, and occupation are taken into account (4040 categories, or 2 by 4 by 505), the ratio for year-round full-time workers aged 35 to 54 is reduced from 4.95 to 3.47, a 30-percent reduction. Women's earnings at this greatest level of disaggregation still remain more similar than men's—a ratio of 3.11, 84 percent of the ratio for men, 3.72.

Table 7 presents the effects of age and education on earnings dispersion across occupations. When educational differences are examined, the range between the 10th percentile and the 90th percentile (and therefore the ratio between the two) for men with less than a complete college education is smaller than the range for men with a

Bachelor's degree or more; the same apparent result for women is not statistically significant. Apparently, there is more variation in the earnings among both men and possibly women aged 35 to 54 *within the same occupation* who have completed college than for those who have not. Controlling for gender and education for those aged 35 to 54 yields a weighted average 10.5 percent reduction in dispersion in the 43 largest occupations (those with 500,000 year-round full-time workers or more).

THE GENDER GAP IN EARNINGS was studied by the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) using the Panel Study of Income Dynamics. Their report concluded:<sup>20</sup>

Of the many factors that account for difference in earnings between men and women, our model indicated that work patterns are key. Specifically, women have fewer years of work experience, work fewer hours per year, are less likely to work a full-time schedule, and leave the labor force for longer periods of time than men. Other factors that account for earnings differences include industry, occupation, race, marital status, and job tenure. When we account for difference between male and female work patterns as well as other key factors, women earned, on average, 80 percent of what men earned in 2000....Even after accounting for key factors that affect earnings, our model could not explain all of the differences in earnings between men and women.

This study of Census 2000 data confirms and extends these GAO findings. There is a substantial gap in median earnings between men and women that is unexplained,

**Table 6. Summary of earnings dispersion by gender, education, and occupation, 1999**

Characteristics	Ratio of earnings at the 90th percentile to earnings at the 10th percentile			
	All year-round full-time workers	Men	Women	Weighted average across genders
All year-round full-time workers.....	5.00	5.27	4.35	4.90
Year-round full-time workers aged 35–54 .....	4.95	4.90	4.20	4.61
Weighted averages for year-round full-time workers aged 35–54 using four education categories .....	–	4.20	3.52	3.91
Weighted average for year-round full-time workers aged 35–54 using four education categories and 505 occupation categories.....	–	3.72	3.11	3.47

NOTE: Table includes earners with positive earnings only. Data are based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov).

[gov/prod/cen2000/docs/sf3.pdf](http://gov/prod/cen2000/docs/sf3.pdf). Dash indicates not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.

**Table 7. Distribution of P90/10 earnings dispersion measure across occupations for selected percentiles, 1999**

Characteristics	P10	P25	P50	P75	P90
<b>Men</b>					
All year-round full-time workers .....	2.730	3.042	3.496	4.222	5.309
Age 35–54 years .....	2.546	2.830	3.333	4.117	5.342
Less than a high school education.....	2.887	3.072	3.470	4.000	5.201
High school graduate .....	2.540	2.778	3.063	3.676	4.748
Some college .....	2.471	2.714	3.107	3.750	4.700
Bachelor's degree or more.....	2.453	2.899	3.599	4.502	6.153
<b>Women</b>					
All year-round full-time workers .....	2.547	2.769	3.172	3.820	4.619
Age 35–54 years .....	2.506	2.736	3.128	3.784	4.835
Less than a high school education.....	2.643	2.818	3.074	3.638	4.432
High school graduate .....	2.466	2.632	2.959	3.344	4.091
Some college .....	2.381	2.576	2.986	3.541	4.333
Bachelor's degree or more.....	2.381	2.664	3.157	4.160	5.600

NOTE: Occupations listed are those with 10,000 or more year-round full-time workers, at least 1,000 male workers, and at least 1,000 female workers. Data are based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and

definitions, see [www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/docs/sf3.pdf](http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/docs/sf3.pdf).

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.

even after controlling for work experience (to the extent it can be represented by age and presence of children), education, and occupation. Further, women have more similar earnings than men within the same occupation, controlling for age and education. Many reasons not studied here may help to explain the difference.

The starkest illustration of this general conclusion comes from a comparison of the median earnings of men and women (1) in the highest paid occupation for men and for women—*physicians and surgeons*—for those aged 35 to 54 with the highest level of education (a Bachelor's degree or more), and (2) for men and women in one of

the lowest paid occupations for each—*dishwashers*—for those aged 35 to 54 with the lowest level of education (less than a high school education). Overall, all female year-round full-time workers have median earnings of \$28,000, 74 percent of comparable male median earnings. For *physicians and surgeons* aged 35 to 54 with a Bachelor's degree or more, this ratio is 69 percent; for *dishwashers* aged 35 to 54 with less than a high school education, this ratio is 87 percent. Thus, after taking account of age, education, and occupation, some differentials remain, although they are reduced somewhat in some occupations. □

## NOTES

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<sup>1</sup> Carmen DeNavas-Walt, Bernadette D. Proctor, and Cheryl Hill Lee, *Income in the United States: 2005* (U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Reports P60–231, August 2006). See <http://www.census.gov/hhes/income/histinc/p36.html> for the time series of estimates.

<sup>2</sup> Daniel H. Weinberg, *Evidence from Census 2000 About Earnings by*

*Detailed Occupation for Men and Women* (U.S. Census Bureau Census 2000 Special Report CENSR-15, May 2004).

<sup>3</sup> Year-round means an individual worked 50 or more weeks in 1999 (or is an elementary or secondary school teacher who worked 37 or more weeks), including paid vacations. Full-time means the individual worked 35 or more hours a week. If this limitation had not been imposed, occupations where part-time or part-year work is prevalent would have lower earnings and higher earnings dispersion simply because of the fewer hours worked by some each year, not because of variation within the occupation for comparably employed individuals. Workers in the Armed Forces are excluded.

<sup>4</sup> The estimates in this article are based on responses from a sample of 15.4 percent of the U.S. population (12,739,145 observations of year-round full-time workers, with an average weight of 6.5). As with all surveys, estimates may vary from the actual values because of sam-

pling variation or other factors. All statements made in this article have undergone statistical testing including adjustments for multiple comparisons and are significant at the 90-percent confidence level, unless otherwise noted. Differences that are not statistically different may still reflect “real” differences, especially as the width of confidence intervals depends on the size of the sample and the number of workers in an occupation; uncertainty remains in the magnitude and direction of the difference. To protect confidentiality, all earnings figures are reported to two significant digits only and the number of workers is rounded to the nearest 10. All calculations of derived ratios and percentages are done using unrounded estimates. Standard errors and confidence intervals are not presented because they are often within rounding error. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see [www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf](http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf).

<sup>5</sup>To make distinctions among occupations clearer, series of titles are separated by semicolons. For detailed information about each occupation, see Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, *Standard Occupational Classification Manual: 2000* (Bernan Associates/National Technical Information Service, Washington, DC, October 2000).

<sup>6</sup>The earnings of the following occupations are not different from those of the others listed: *podiatrists* from all others listed except *physicians and surgeons*; *engineering managers* from *optometrists* and *natural sciences managers*; *natural sciences managers* from *optometrists* and *petroleum engineers*. Also, the median earnings of *petroleum engineers* and *natural sciences managers* are not different from those of *actuaries*. *Podiatrists* are the only medical specialty identified separately by Census 2000.

<sup>7</sup>The earnings of the following occupations are not statistically different from those of the others listed: *hosts and hostesses*, *restaurant, lounge, and coffee shop* from the other eight occupations; and *teacher assistants*, *maids and housekeeping cleaners*, *dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers*, and *food preparation workers* from one another.

<sup>8</sup>Some 15 percent of *cashiers* work in the *accommodation and food services* major industry group as well. The earnings of the following occupations are not statistically different from those of the others listed: *food preparation and serving related workers, all other* and *hosts and hostesses, restaurant, lounge, and coffee shop* from all occupations listed in this paragraph; *waiters and waitresses* and *cooks* from *personal and home care aides*.

<sup>9</sup>For further information on the possible sources of occupational differences in earnings between men and women, see Francine D. Blau, Marianne A. Ferber, and Anne E. Winkler, *The Economics of Women, Men, and Work*, 4th ed. (New York, Prentice-Hall, 2001).

<sup>10</sup>For a discussion of the relationship between earnings and choice of specialty, see S. G. Yoder, “The Influence of Economic Factors on Medical Students’ Career Choices,” *Institute of Medicine, Medical Education and Societal Needs: A Planning Report for the Health Professions* (Washington, DC, National Academy Press, July 1983).

<sup>11</sup>A number of other occupations have ratios not statistically different from 0.950, including all those with ratios 0.920 to 0.949, except one.

<sup>12</sup>The difference between 4.90 and 4.87 is, however, statistically significant.

<sup>13</sup>There is no mathematical relationship between the median and the measure of earnings dispersion used here.

<sup>14</sup>Because of sampling error, many of these P90/10 ratio estimates are not significantly different from one another or from other occupations not listed.

<sup>15</sup>The P90/10 ratio for *securities, commodities, and financial services sales agents* is not statistically different from that of *animal breeders or health diagnosing and treating practitioners, all other*. (No ratio for those listed as most dissimilar is different from that for *animal breeders*.)

<sup>16</sup>Research has shown that work experience affects earnings (see, for example, Orley C. Ashenfelter and David Card, *Handbook of Labor Economics* (Amsterdam, North-Holland/Elsevier, 1999); there is no measure of that on Census 2000. Age is a proxy for experience, but women who have given birth often spend some time out of the labor market. Fertility is not measured on Census 2000 either, so the presence of children aged 0–17 years at home is used as a proxy for fewer years of work experience. Of course, some women with children at home spent little time out of the labor market, and some without children at home might well have spent significant time out of the labor market, so the measure is imperfect, but suggestive.

<sup>17</sup>The overall P90/10 ratio for all year-round full-time workers aged 35 to 54 is 4.95. The weighted average when this group is disaggregated by gender is 4.61 (4.60 if women are further subdivided into those with and without children at home), the ratio when disaggregated by gender and education is 3.91, and the ratio when disaggregated by gender, education, and occupation is 3.47.

<sup>18</sup>Men aged 35 to 54 with a Bachelor’s degree or more have a higher level of earnings dispersion than other men aged 35 to 54, but a lower level of earnings dispersion than all men. The following combinations have P90/10 ratios that are not different from one another: women with less than a high school education, compared with women who are high school graduates or those with some college; women with no children at home with less than a high school education, compared with their counterparts with some college or a Bachelor’s degree or more; women with children at home with less than a high school education, compared with their counterparts who are high school graduates or those with some college; and women with children at home who are high school graduates, compared with their counterparts with some college.

<sup>19</sup>Only the reduction for women with children at home with less than a high school education is not statistically significant.

<sup>20</sup>U.S. Government Accountability Office, “Women’s Earnings: Work Patterns Partially Explain Difference Between Men’s and Women’s Earnings,” GAO–04–35, October 2003, p. 2.

## Labor force status of families: a visual essay

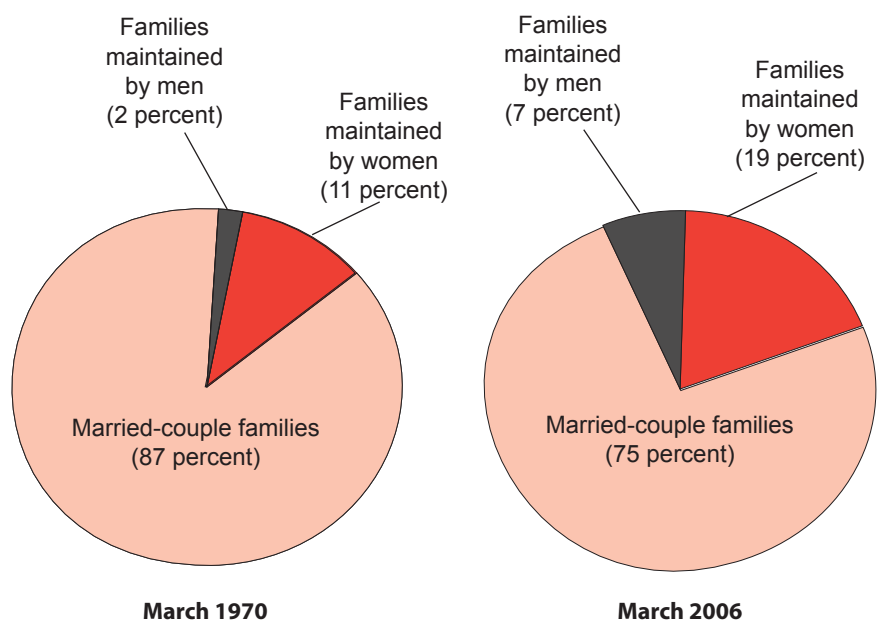
Stella Potter Cromartie

This visual essay presents highlights of data on employment and unemployment within families. Over time, work patterns within families have changed dramatically, particularly as women—notably married women and mothers—have entered the labor force. Labor force patterns vary by family type and by race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.

The estimates in this visual essay are based on data from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a national sample survey of about 60,000 households conducted monthly for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the U.S. Census Bureau. For more information about the employment characteristics of families, see [www.bls.gov/news.release/famee.nr0.htm](http://www.bls.gov/news.release/famee.nr0.htm).

- The number of families maintained by women has grown substantially as a proportion of all families over time. In March 2006, almost 2 in 10 families were maintained by women. That was nearly twice the proportion in March 1970.
- The share of families maintained by men grew from 2 to 7 percent over the same period.
- A family is a group of two or more persons residing together who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption; children need not be members of the group.
- Families are classified either as married-couple families or as families maintained by men or by women without spouses.
- Data on children refer to the family's own children and include sons, daughters, stepchildren, and adopted children. Not included are nieces, nephews, grandchildren, other children related to the family, and all unrelated children living in the household.

### 1. The proportion of all families maintained by men or by women with no spouse present has grown substantially

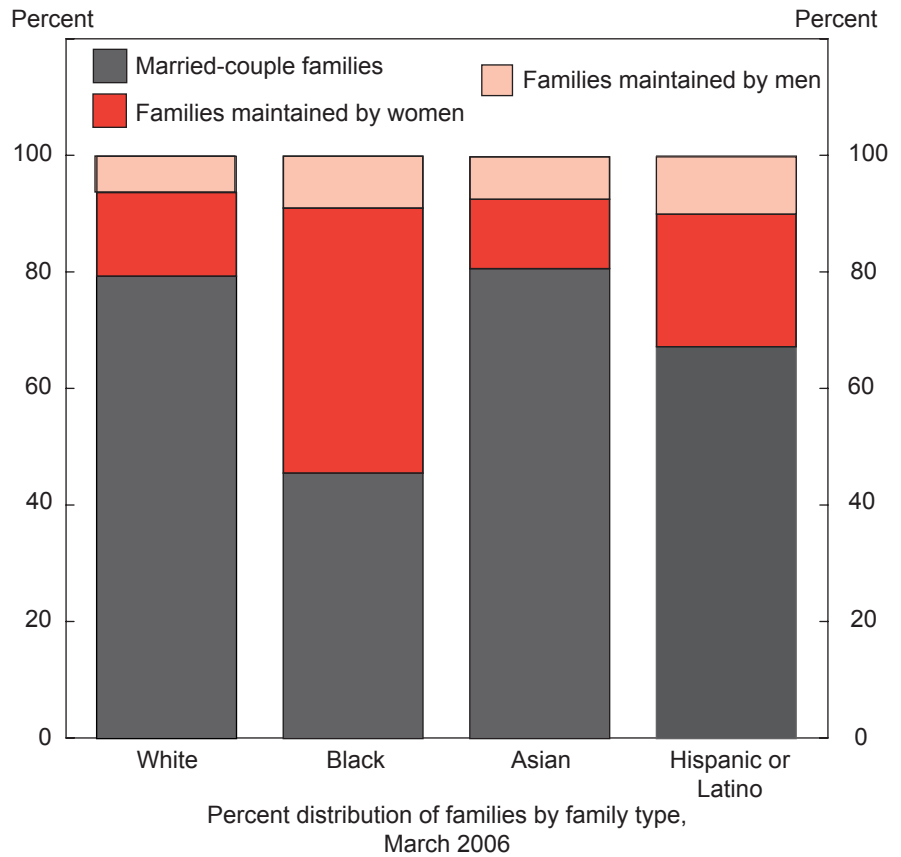


Percent distribution of families by family type



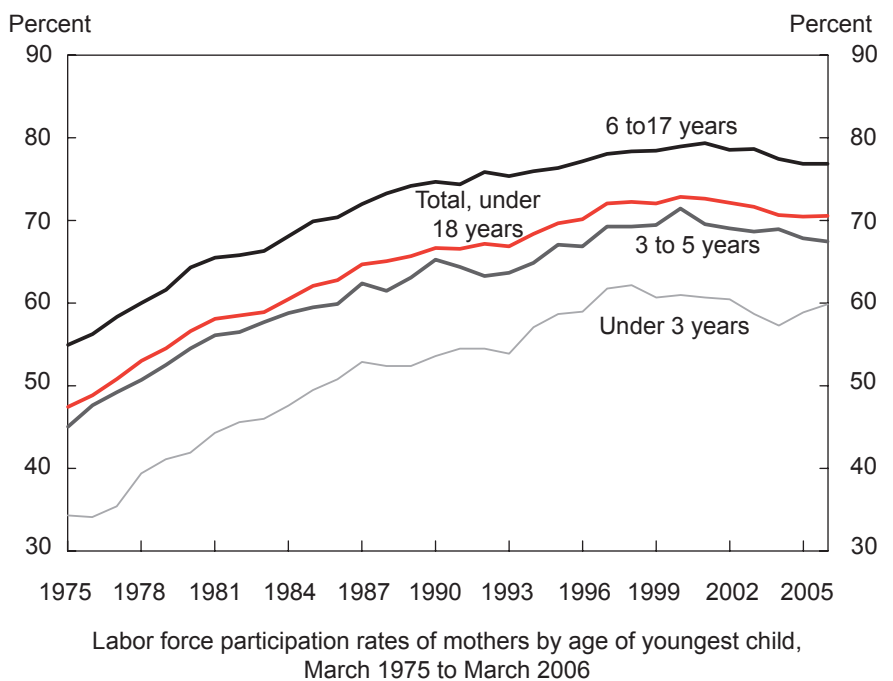
- The composition of black families is quite different from that of white, Asian, and Hispanic or Latino families. In March 2006, 46 percent of black families were maintained by women, compared with 14 and 12 percent, respectively, for their white and Asian counterparts. About 23 percent of Hispanic or Latino families were maintained by women.
- Black families are the least likely to be married-couple families. In March 2006, nearly half of black families were married couples, compared with about 80 percent of both white and Asian families, and nearly 70 percent of Hispanic or Latino families.
- Data are not shown for all race groups. Hispanics or Latinos may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race.

## 2. Nearly half of black families are maintained by women

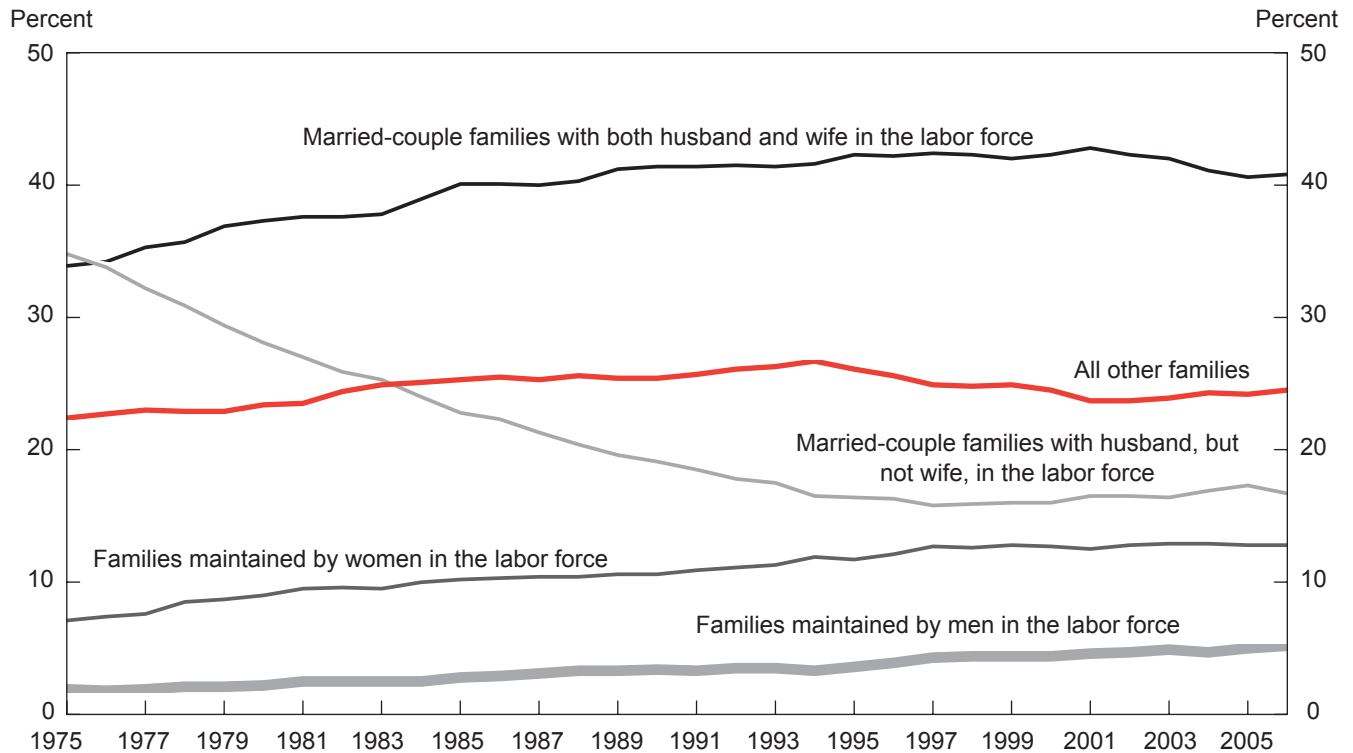


- In March 2006, about 7 out of 10 mothers of children under 18 years were labor force participants. Mothers with younger children were less likely to be in the labor force than were mothers of older children. For example, participation rates in March 2006 ranged from 60 percent for mothers whose youngest child was under 3 years to 77 percent for those whose youngest child was 6 to 17 years.
- Labor force participation rates for mothers have changed little in recent years, following several decades of growth.
- Among mothers with children under 3 years, the labor force participation rate edged down from 62 percent in March 1998 to 60 percent in March 2006.

## 3. After rising dramatically for decades, labor force participation rates for mothers have changed little in recent years



#### 4. Work patterns in families have changed remarkably over time

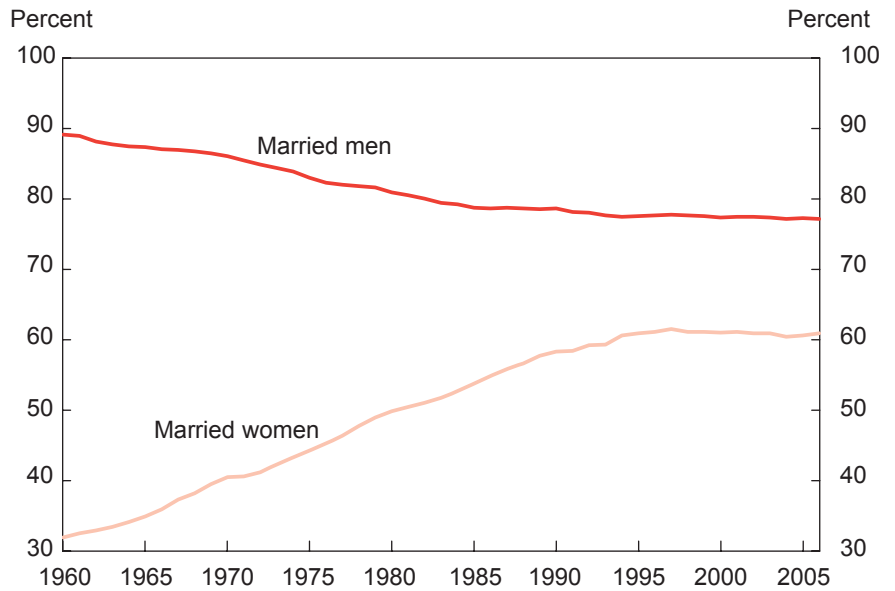


Percent distribution of families by family type and labor force status of family members, March 1975–2006

- Family work patterns reflect both changes in family structure and changes in women’s labor force participation.
- The share of all families that had a husband and wife in the labor force increased from 34 percent in March 1975 to 42 percent by the mid-1990s. Since then, the proportion has changed little (41 percent in March 2006), reflecting the leveling-off of wives’ labor force participation growth.
- The proportion of all families that were married-couple families in which only the husband was a labor force participant fell from 35 percent in March 1975 to 17 percent in March 2006.
- The share of all families that were maintained by women in the labor force grew from 7 percent in March 1975 to about 13 percent by March 1997; their proportion has remained essentially the same since then. The share of all families that were maintained by men in the labor force went from 2 percent to 5 percent between March 1975 and March 2006.

- The labor force participation rate of married women rose by about 30 percentage points from 1960 to the mid-1990s. Since then, however, there has been little further change.
- The rate for married men, which had trended downward, also has been essentially flat over the past several years.

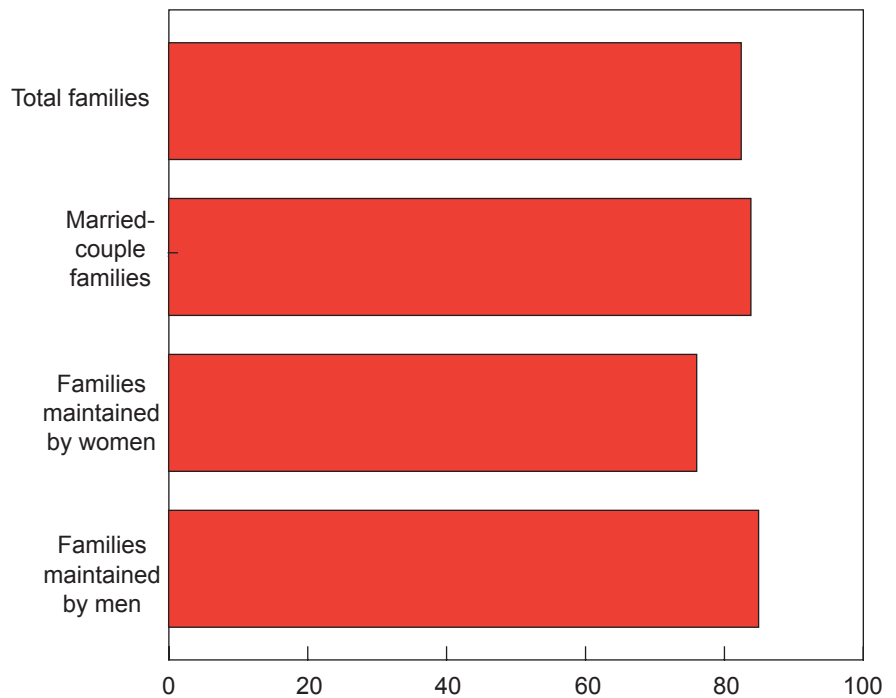
**5. Following decades of growth, the labor force participation rate of married women has changed little since the mid-1990s**



Labor force participation rates of married men and women, annual averages, 1960–2006

- Overall, about 4 in 5 families had an employed member in 2006. Families maintained by women were somewhat less likely than other families to have an employed member.
- In about 62 percent of married-couple families with employed members, both spouses were employed. In 24 percent of married-couple families with employed members, only the husband was employed.
- The householder was the only worker in about 57 percent of families maintained by women that have at least one employed member, compared with about 46 percent of such families maintained by men. A householder is the person (or one of the persons) in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented.

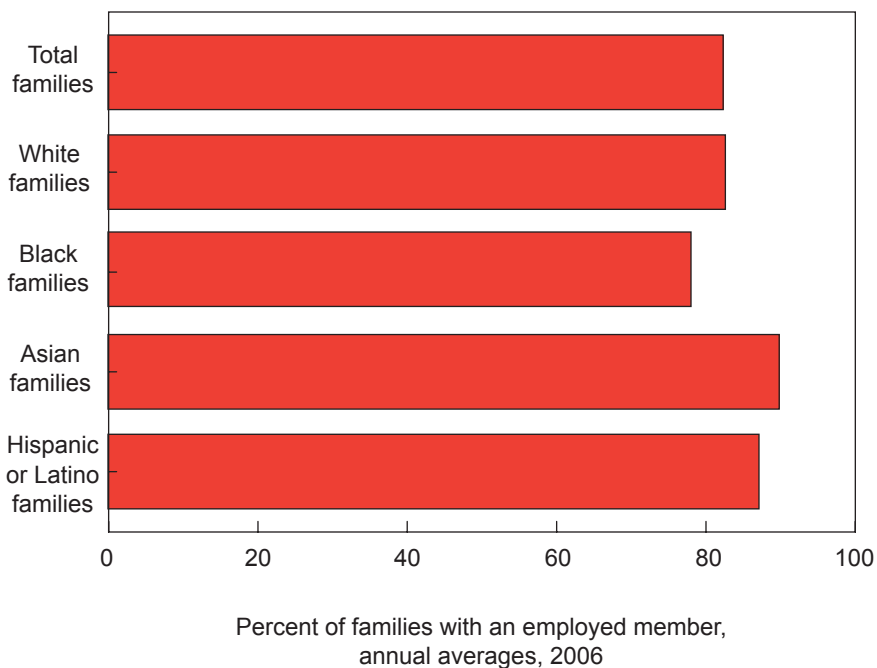
**6. Most families have an employed member**



Percent of families with an employed member, annual averages, 2006

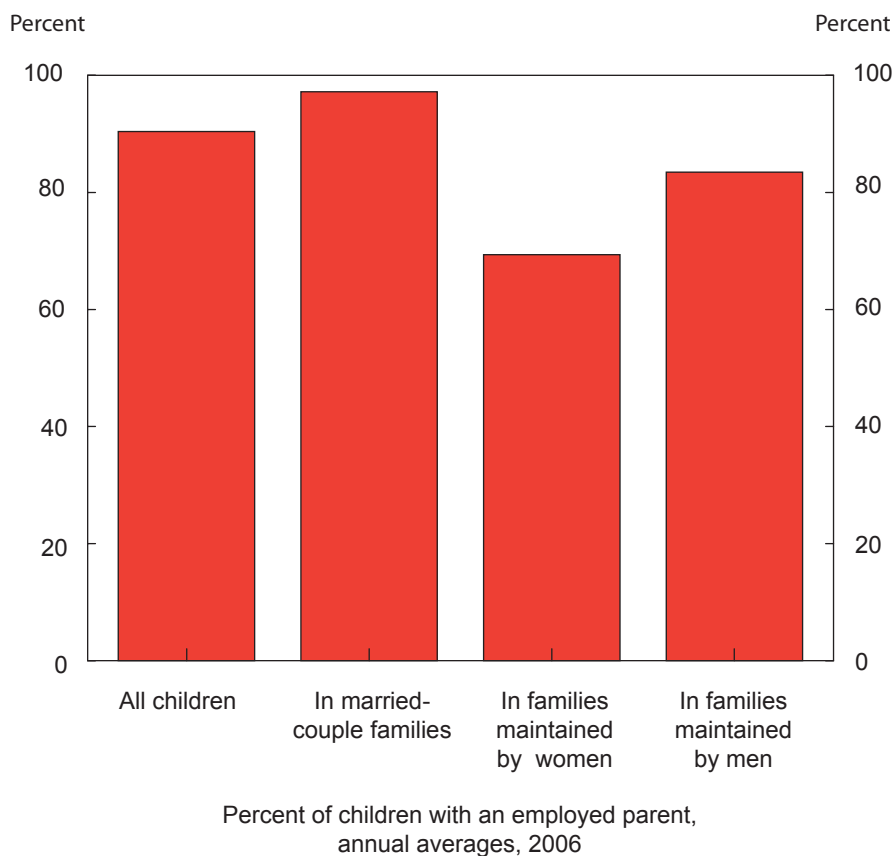
- Asian families were most likely to have at least one employed member (90 percent), followed by Hispanic or Latino families (87 percent), white families (83 percent), and black families (78 percent).
- Part of the reason for the difference by race and ethnicity is that a smaller percentage of Asian (13 percent) or white (15 percent) families are maintained by women than are Hispanic or Latino (24 percent) or black (45 percent) families. Families maintained by women are less likely to have an employed member than are other families.

### 7. Asian families are most likely to have an employed member



- Children in married-couple families are more likely to live with at least one employed parent (97 percent) than are children in families maintained by women (69 percent) or in families maintained by men (84 percent).
- More than 90 percent of both white children and Asian children lived with an employed parent, compared with about 88 percent of Hispanic or Latino children and 78 percent of black children.

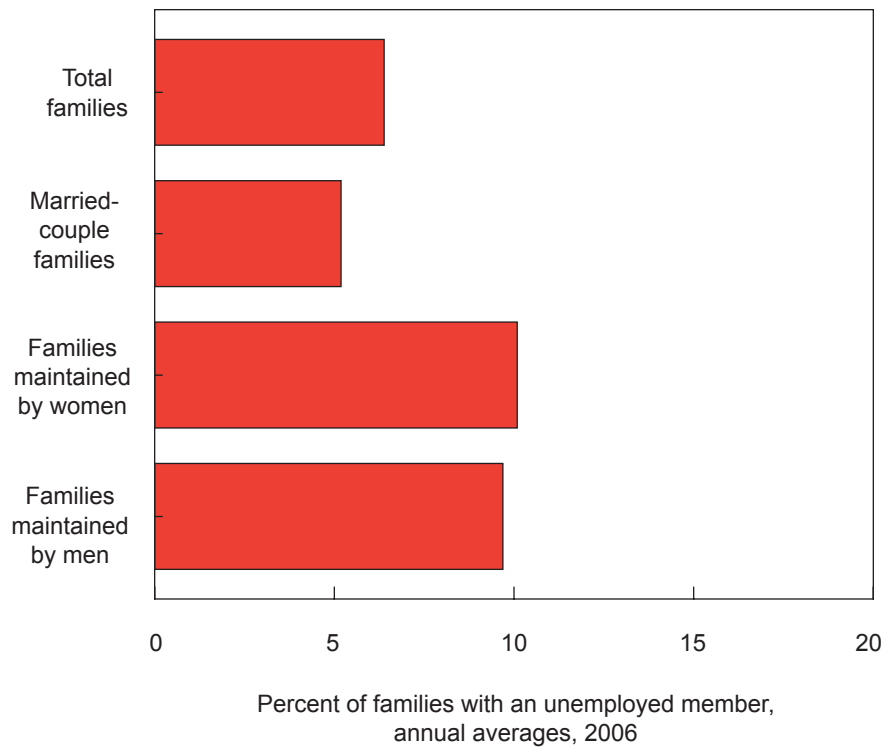
### 8. Nine out of 10 children live with an employed parent





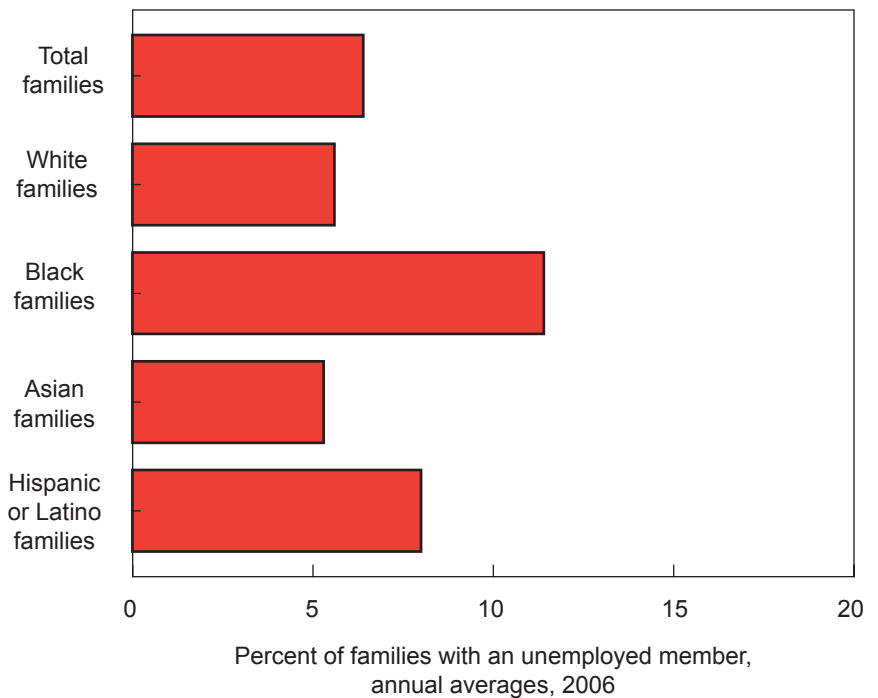
- In 2006, 4.9 million families had at least one member who was unemployed, down from 5.3 million in 2005.
- Typically, families maintained by women or by men are more likely than married-couple families to contain an unemployed member. About 10 percent of families maintained by women or by men had an unemployed member in 2006, compared with 5 percent of married-couple families.

**9. Fewer than 1 in 10 families has an unemployed member**



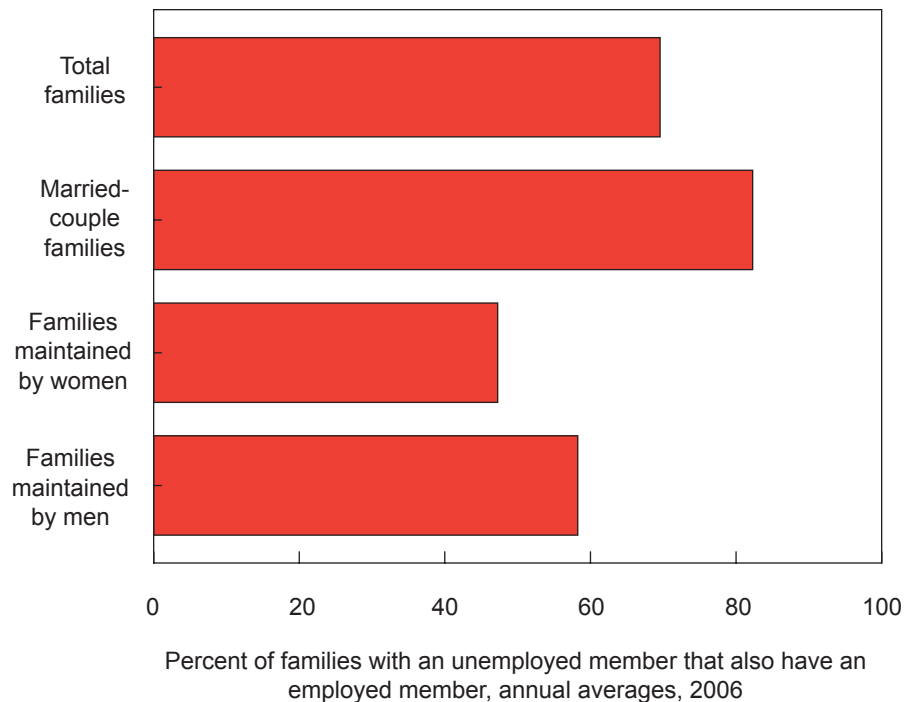
- The proportion of black families with an unemployed member (about 11 percent) continued to be about twice that for white families (6 percent) and Asian families (5 percent).
- Among Hispanic or Latino families, 8 percent had an unemployed member.

**10. Black families are those most likely to have at least one unemployed member**



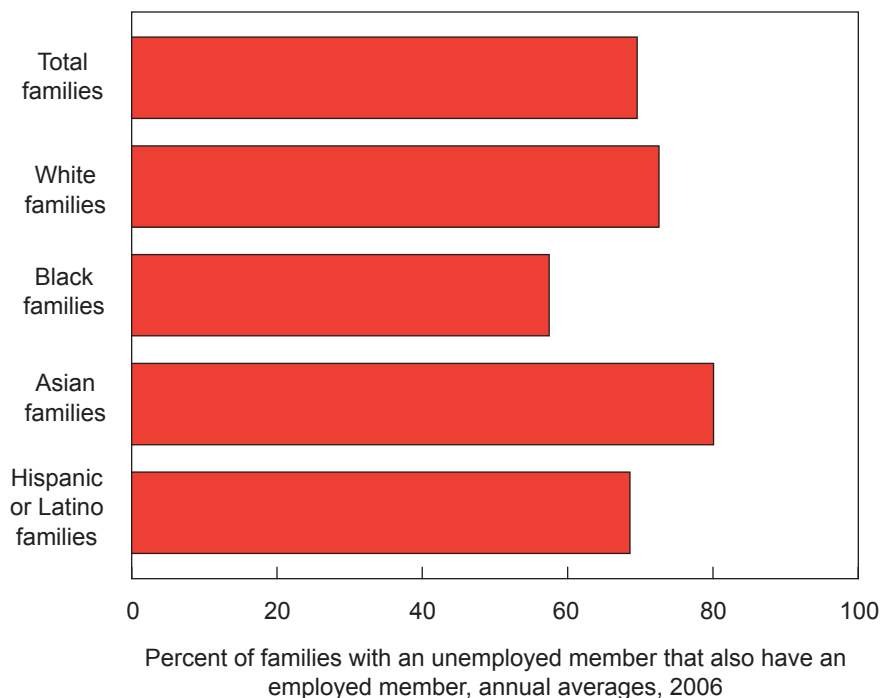
- Of the 4.9 million families with an unemployed member in 2006, about 70 percent also had at least one worker.
- Families maintained by women or by men that have an unemployed member are less likely to have at least one member employed (47 percent and 58 percent, respectively) than are married-couple families with an unemployed member (82 percent).

### 11. Most families with an unemployed member also have someone who is employed



- Black families with an unemployed member were less likely than other families to also have at least one employed member (58 percent).
- Asian families with an unemployed member were considerably more likely to have one or more persons employed (80 percent) than were white (73 percent) or Hispanic or Latino (69 percent) families with an unemployed member.

### 12. The proportion of families with an unemployed member that also had at least one employed member was lowest for blacks



## As the world churns...

*The Natural Survival of Work: Job Creation and Job Destruction in a Growing Economy*, Pierre Cahuc and André Zylberberg, translated by William McCuaig, Cambridge, MA, The MIT Press, 2006, 175 pp., \$27.50/cloth

Most *Monthly Labor Review* readers are familiar with job creation and destruction. Two Bureau of Labor Statistics survey programs, Business Employer Dynamics and Job Openings and Labor Turnover, have provided the substance of numerous articles. Despite the insights these surveys offer, some people still do not understand that both hiring and firing affect large numbers of workers during times of growth, as well as in times of decline. This reality and what it entails, assert the authors, is often missed in policy debate. *The Natural Survival of Work*, winner of the 2004 European Economics Book Award, summarizes a wealth of recent economic research that sheds light on many of the issues that influence labor market policy.

The authors' goal in writing this work was "to present the state of our knowledge to the general public, and to derive lessons from it for improving the functioning of the labor market." Chapters are dedicated to job creation and destruction, the management of risks generated by shifts in employment, and training and employment policy.

Using the example of the French textile and pharmaceutical industries between 1990 and 1996, the authors show how job creation and destruction co-exist in various economic circumstances. Air transportation forms another illustration of this point. Simply put, firms that are better equipped to adapt to changing

circumstance will appear while those that cannot adequately respond will disappear.

Recent BLS data show that private sector job gains and losses total about 7 percent each of total employment, with a strong ratio of new hires to separations. This "unceasing recombination" of labor serves as a catalyst for growth, but Cahuc and Zylberberg admit that "it is still largely unknown," adding, "no doubt this is why the most implausible notions...can thrive."

In clear, easy-to-understand language, the authors analyze the popular reasons attributed to the gap between unemployment in the United States and France. Research indicates these differences are in large measure due to differences in labor market organization. Political discussion, however, revolves around a number of theories that are contradicted by current research. Among these reasons is globalization. The authors move from describing the popular reasoning to explain the Leontief paradox and the balance of jobs methods for assessing globalization effects on employment. Utilizing these methods, a study of France between 1978 and 1997 concludes that globalization "does not systematically cause more job loss than job creation." Cahuc and Zylberberg also examine the idea of stock market driven layoffs.

The authors counter the notion that a fixed number of jobs exist by bringing recent historical examples, such as the repatriation of 400,000 French men and women to France from Algeria (resulting from the Evian accords) in the early 1960s and the Mariel boatlift that resulted in over 200,000 Cubans entering the United States in 1980, with half settling in Miami. Research has found that these events did not have a

large impact on unemployment and wages.

The ability of economies to "rapidly adapt their means of production and their infrastructures" was the key to economic integration of new immigrants. As another example, the writers of this book discuss European immigration resulting from the Bosnia and Kosovo conflicts. Those experiences, as well, serve to contradict the idea of a fixed number of jobs or hours of work. Jobs "can bloom and wither very quickly and in very large numbers."

In a chapter entitled "Wages are not (always) the enemy of employment," the authors analyze the debate between Keynesian theory and European liberalism—do wage gains lead to unemployment or to increased consumption and therefore, more jobs? They write, "A priori they both are (right) because it is always possible to support either view adducing a coherent theoretical model and a few well-chosen historical examples."

Cahuc and Zylberberg explain how minimum wage can be "either helpful or harmful to employment." They liken such a measure to a hill climb on a bicycle followed by a descent. Noting that "the United States and France are, indeed, not on the same side of the hill," the authors compare France to the US. The minimum hourly wage in the United States was worth less in 2004 than in 1960; while in France, that wage has grown more than 200 percent. The authors cite research from Princeton University professors Andrew Card and Alan Krueger indicating that minimum wage increases do not have a negative impact on employment.

"Policies to 'make work pay' are not a miracle cure for all the ills of underemployment," the authors note, "for underemployment is sometimes

the result of an insufficiency of job creation.” Cahuc and Zylberberg draw from Canadian research that involved a controlled experiment to determine if a substantial wage supplement would bring more people back to work. While a supplement did accelerate returns to work, it did not always happen. In fact, it did not even occur with a majority of the study participants.

Looking for a job “ensures the reallocation of the labor force toward the most efficient jobs, and thus constitutes an essential source of growth.” In practice, however, unemployment insurance and employment services have varying degrees of effectiveness. In 2005, the average duration of unemployment in the United States was 18 weeks, while in France, it was 15 months. In trying to get behind what works well and what does not, the authors describe the history of French trade unions, which were created to facilitate job placement and information sharing. They conclude that a credible system of checking job-search activity is imperative. Citing examples from Switzerland and the Netherlands, the authors assert that public employment services, though, must go beyond simply checking to provide real assistance to jobseekers.

In France, mass layoffs are subject to strict controls and the judicial review of an industrial tribunal. This approach, say the authors, is inequitable and inefficient. Here, too, the authors contrast France to the United States. Instead of diminishing job destruction and reducing risk to wage earners, the American approach to employment protections is to focus on the preservation of basic rights. More rigorous employment protection does not lead to reduced rates of unemployment. “Employment protection a la francaise modifies the hiring and firing policies of firms without significantly influencing the number of

jobs they need.” Senior workers are protected, while firms may be driven to use more short-term contracts.

The development of new, transferable skills is often promoted as the best insurance against lengthy unemployment. The authors stress, though, that education is not a miracle cure. Audit results must be used to eliminate inefficient programs, and training dollars must be channeled to where they will make the biggest difference. Cahuc and Zylberberg explain externalities and the difficulties in evaluating training programs. Modern research methodology takes into account the selectivity bias that would result from studying only program beneficiaries. One such European study, assessing the career trajectories of people who did not receive training, found that least skilled individuals receive least advantage from training programs.

Over 30 years ago, France implemented a compulsory program requiring employers to make training outlays. In 2004, firms with more than 10 employees were required to spend 1.6 percent of their total wage bill on either internal training or to training organizations. A study from the French National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies revealed that wage gains resulting from training ultimately came from their personal characteristics—the workers gaining the most from training were the most productive.

As an example of a successful education program, the authors cite the Michigan Perry preschool program. The purpose of the program is to develop the intellectual capacity and socialization of young, disadvantaged children. Characterized by the participation of parents and a high budget, this program did make a significant difference to social integration and wage gains later in life. Despite cautioning that “the school system

cannot be expected to make up for all the deficiencies of society or to guarantee the future of every child,” the authors conclude that the most socially and economically efficient training investment is on young, underprivileged children.

The Nature of Work provides an excellent and informative presentation of comparative international economics, specifically with regard to labor. Cahuc and Zylberberg describe a wide spectrum of employment policies, explaining competing viewpoints as well as current research findings, in a straightforward and fair way. However, while proclaiming the virtues of “creative destruction,” the movement of jobs and the economic utility of unemployment, the authors might be guilty of understating the social costs of mass layoffs.

They lament that “most of the news about jobs concerns mass layoffs, although these involve fewer than 10 percent of persons leaving their jobs in all OECD [Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development] countries.” This focus on a “marginal component of the labor market,” assert the authors, might misdirect policymakers towards making inefficient and unjust changes. Following this reasoning, I think a similar claim can be made about injuries and illnesses—fatalities comprise less than 1 percent of occupational injuries, but they attract a disproportionate amount of our attention. Nevertheless, we focus on them because of their severity and cost to society.

Similarly, attention is drawn to mass layoffs. Such events are not life threatening, but they do change lives. Recent research by BLS economists finds that laid off workers have a higher rate of unemployment than workers who voluntarily leave jobs and new entrants to the job market. The duration of unemployment also

tends to be longer. Furthermore, the percentage of extended mass layoff actions with expected recall in 2006 was 57 percent, the lowest percentage in the United States since 2002. BLS data also indicate that a substantial number of displaced workers who eventually get reemployed earned less at their new jobs. These findings

point to a qualitative difference between laid off workers and other labor market participants, and this has policy implications.

To ignore today's economic reality, assert the authors, is to embrace intellectual blindness. Modern economic research, as the authors skillfully summarize, can equip policy-

makers with the tools they need to "advance resolutely into the world of evaluation and assessment."

—Bruce Bergman  
New York Regional Office  
Bureau of Labor Statistics

### **The July Current Labor Statistics data**

For readers who track the Bureau's data through the Current Labor Statistics tables, please note that the July tables are presented in their entirety online at [www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2007/07/cls0707.pdf](http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2007/07/cls0707.pdf). This July/August issue presents the data that normally appear in the August issue.



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

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

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

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# Notes on Current Labor Statistics

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

## General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

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

Seasonally adjusted data appear in tables 1–14, 17–21, 48, and 52. Seasonally adjusted labor force data in tables 1 and 4–9 were revised in the February 2005 issue of the *Review*. Seasonally adjusted establishment survey data shown in tables 1, 12–14, and 17 were revised in the March 2005 *Review*. A brief explanation of the seasonal adjustment methodology appears in “Notes on the data.”

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

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

rate expressed in 1982 dollars is \$2 ( $\$3/150 \times 100 = \$2$ ). 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/](http://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/](http://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/](http://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](http://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](http://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/](http://www.bls.gov/ect/)

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

National Compensation Survey Benefit Measures

Description of the series

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

## Definitions

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

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

Employees in contributory plans are considered as **participating** in an insurance or retirement plan if they have paid required

contributions and fulfilled any applicable service requirement. Employees in noncontributory plans are counted as participating regardless of whether they have fulfilled the service requirements.

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

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

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

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

## Notes on the data

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

## Work stoppages

(Table 37)

## Description of the series

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

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

## Definitions

**Number of stoppages:** The number of strikes and lockouts involving 1,000 workers or more and lasting a full shift or longer.

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

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

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

## Notes on the data

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

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

## Price Data

(Tables 2; 38-46)

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

## Consumer Price Indexes

### Description of the series

The **Consumer Price Index** (CPI) is a measure of the average change in the prices paid by urban consumers for a fixed market basket of goods and services. The CPI is calculated monthly for two population groups, one consisting only of urban households whose primary source of income is derived from the employment of wage earners and clerical workers, and the other consisting of all urban households. The wage earner index (CPI-W) is a continuation of the historic index that was introduced well over a half-century ago for use in wage negotiations. As new uses were developed for the CPI in recent years, the need for a broader and more representative index became apparent. The all-urban consumer index (CPI-U), introduced in 1978, is representative of the 1993-95 buying habits of about 87 percent of the noninstitutional population of the United States at that time, compared with 32 percent represented in the CPI-W. In addition to wage earners and clerical workers,

the CPI-U covers professional, managerial, and technical workers, the self-employed, short-term workers, the unemployed, retirees, and others not in the labor force.

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

## Producer Price Indexes

### Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

## International Price Indexes

### Description of the series

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

The product universe for both the import and export indexes includes raw materials, agricultural products, semifinished manufactures, and finished manufactures, including both capital and consumer goods. Price



data for these items are collected primarily by mail questionnaire. In nearly all cases, the data are collected directly from the exporter or importer, although in a few cases, prices are obtained from other sources.

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

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

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

### Notes on the data

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

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

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

## Productivity Data

(Tables 2; 47-50)

### Business and major sectors

#### Description of the series

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

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

#### Definitions

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

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

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

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

**Unit nonlabor costs** contain all the com-

ponents 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](http://www.bls.gov/lpc/home.htm)

## International Comparisons

(Tables 51-53)

### Labor force and unemployment

#### Description of the series

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

#### Definitions

For the principal U.S. definitions of the labor

force, employment, and unemployment, see the Notes section on Employment and Unemployment Data: Household survey data.

### Notes on the data

The foreign country data are adjusted as closely as possible to U.S. concepts, with the exception of lower age limits and the treatment of layoffs. These adjustments include, but are not limited to: including older persons in the labor force by imposing no upper age limit, adding unemployed students to the unemployed, excluding the military and family workers working fewer than 15 hours from the employed, and excluding persons engaged in passive job search from the unemployed.

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

In the United States, the unemployed include persons who are not employed and who were actively seeking work during the reference period, as well as persons on layoff. In the United States, as in Australia and Japan, passive job seekers are not in the labor force; job search must be active, such as placing or answering advertisements, contacting employers directly, or registering with an employment agency (simply reading ads is not enough to qualify as active search). Canada and the European countries classify passive jobseekers as unemployed. An adjustment is made to exclude them in Canada, but not in the European countries where the phenomenon is less prevalent. In some countries, persons on layoff are classified as employed due to their strong job attachment. No adjustment is made for

the countries that classify those on layoff as employed. Persons without work and waiting to start a new job are counted as unemployed under U.S. concepts if they were actively seeking work during the reference period; if they were not actively seeking work, they are not counted in the labor force. Persons without work and waiting to start a new job are counted among the unemployed for all other countries, whether or not they were actively seeking work.

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

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

## Manufacturing Productivity and Labor Costs

### Description of the series

Table 53 presents comparative indexes of manufacturing output per hour (labor productivity), output, total hours, compensation per hour, and unit labor costs for the United States, Australia, Canada, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and 10 European countries. These measures are trend comparisons—that is, series that measure changes over time—rather than level comparisons. BLS does not recommend using these series for level comparisons because of technical problems.

BLS constructs the comparative indexes from three basic aggregate measures—output, total labor hours, and total compensation. The hours and compensation measures refer to all employed persons (wage and salary earners plus self-employed persons and unpaid family workers) with the exception of Belgium and Taiwan, where only employees (wage and salary earners), are counted.

### Definitions

**Output**, for most economies, is real value added in manufacturing taken from national accounts. However, output for Japan prior to 1970 and for the Netherlands prior to 1960 is from an index of industrial production. Manufacturing value added for the United Kingdom is essentially identical to its indexes of industrial production.

Real output for manufacturing in the United States is the chain-weighted index of real gross product originating (deflated value added), produced by the Bureau of Economic

Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Most of the other economics now also use chain-weighted as opposed to fixed-year weights that are periodically updated.

The data for recent years are based on the United Nations System of National Accounts 1993 (SNA 93). Manufacturing is generally defined according to the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC). For the United States and Canada, it is defined according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS 97).

To preserve the comparability of the U.S. measures with those for other economies, BLS uses gross product originating in manufacturing for the United States. The gross product originating series differs from the manufacturing output series that BLS publishes in its quarterly news releases on U.S. productivity and costs (and that underlies the measures that appear in tables 48 and 50 in this section). The quarterly measures are on a “sectoral output” basis, rather than a value-added basis. Sectoral output is gross output less intrasector transactions.

**Total hours** refer to hours worked in all economies. The measures are developed from statistics of manufacturing employment and average hours. For most other economies, recent years’ aggregate hours series are obtained from national statistical offices, usually from national accounts. However, for some economies and for earlier years, BLS calculates the aggregate hours series using employment figures published with the national accounts, or other comprehensive employment series, and data on average hours worked.

**Hourly compensation** is total compensation divided by total hours. Total compensation includes all payments in cash or in-kind made directly to employees plus employer expenditures for legally required insurance programs and contractual and private benefit plans. For Australia, Canada, France, and Sweden, compensation is increased to account for other significant taxes on payroll or employment. For the United Kingdom, compensation is reduced between 1967 and 1991 to account for employment-related subsidies. Self-employed workers are included in the all-employed persons measures by assuming that their compensation is equal to the average for wage and salary employees.

**Unit labor costs** are the costs of labor input required to produce one unit of output. They are computed as compensation in nominal terms divided by real output. Unit labor costs can also be computed by dividing hourly compensation by output per hour, that is, by labor productivity.

### Notes on the data

In general, the measures relate to total manufacturing as defined by the International Standard Industrial Classification. However, the measures for France include parts of mining as well.

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

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on these series, go to <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/prod4.toc.htm> or contact the Division of Foreign Labor Statistics: (202) 691-5654.

## Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 54–55)

### Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

#### Description of the series

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

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

#### Definitions

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

**Occupational injury** is any injury such



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

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

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

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

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

## Notes on the data

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

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

The survey continues to measure the number of new work-related illness cases which are recognized, diagnosed, and reported during the year. Some conditions, for example, long-term latent illnesses caused by exposure to carcinogens, often are difficult to relate to the workplace and are not

adequately recognized and reported. These long-term latent illnesses are believed to be understated in the survey's illness measure. In contrast, the overwhelming majority of the reported new illnesses are those which are easier to directly relate to workplace activity (for example, contact dermatitis and carpal tunnel syndrome).

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

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

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

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

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

## Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries compiles a complete roster of fatal job-related injuries, including detailed data about the fatally injured workers and the fatal events.

The program collects and cross checks fatality information from multiple sources, including death certificates, State and Federal workers' compensation reports, Occupational Safety and Health Administration and Mine Safety and Health Administration records, medical examiner and autopsy reports, media accounts, State motor vehicle fatality records, and follow-up questionnaires to employers.

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

## Definition

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

## Notes on the data

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

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

**1. Labor market indicators**

Selected indicators	2005	2006	2005			2006				2007	
			II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
<b>Employment data</b>											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey): <sup>1</sup>											
Labor force participation rate.....	66.0	66.2	66.1	66.2	66.1	66.0	66.1	66.2	66.3	66.2	66.0
Employment-population ratio.....	62.7	63.1	62.7	62.9	62.8	62.9	63.1	63.1	63.3	63.3	63.1
Unemployment rate.....	5.1	4.6	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.5
Men.....	5.1	4.6	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6
16 to 24 years.....	12.4	11.2	12.5	12.0	11.7	11.2	11.2	11.4	11.1	10.7	11.3
25 years and older.....	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.5
Women.....	5.1	4.6	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.4
16 to 24 years.....	10.1	9.7	10.5	9.8	9.9	9.6	9.2	10.2	9.8	9.1	9.0
25 years and older.....	4.2	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: <sup>1</sup>											
Total nonfarm.....	133,703	136,171	133,610	134,244	134,904	135,659	136,030	136,636	137,161	137,594	138,030
Total private.....	111,899	114,181	111,818	112,400	113,031	113,753	114,062	114,560	115,053	115,397	115,775
Goods-producing.....	22,190	22,569	22,179	22,239	22,410	22,573	22,613	22,625	22,520	22,497	22,439
Manufacturing.....	14,226	14,197	14,224	14,182	14,209	14,212	14,238	14,206	14,131	14,090	14,056
Service-providing.....	111,513	113,602	111,431	112,005	112,494	113,086	113,417	114,011	114,647	115,097	115,591
Average hours:											
Total private.....	33.8	33.9	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.9
Manufacturing.....	40.7	41.1	40.5	40.6	40.9	41.0	41.2	41.3	41.1	41.2	41.3
Overtime.....	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.2
<b>Employment Cost Index<sup>1, 2, 3</sup></b>											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm <sup>4</sup> .....	3.1	3.3	.6	.8	.6	.7	.9	1.1	.6	.9	.8
Private nonfarm.....	2.9	3.2	.7	.6	.5	.8	.9	.8	.7	.8	.9
Goods-producing <sup>5</sup> .....	3.2	2.5	1.0	.8	.2	.3	1.0	.7	.5	.4	1.0
Service-providing <sup>5</sup> .....	2.8	3.4	.6	.6	.5	1.0	.8	.9	.7	.9	.9
State and local government.....	4.1	4.1	.3	2.0	.9	.5	.4	2.3	.9	1.0	.6
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):											
Union.....	2.8	3.0	.9	.8	.4	.5	1.3	.6	.6	-.3	1.2
Nonunion.....	2.9	3.2	.6	.6	.5	.9	.8	.9	.6	1.0	.9

<sup>1</sup> Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

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

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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



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

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

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes Federal and private household workers.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> Output per hour of all employees.

## 3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

Components	Quarterly change					Four quarters ending—					
	2006			2007		2006			2007		
	II	III	IV	I	II	II	III	IV	I	II	
Average hourly compensation: <sup>1</sup>											
All persons, business sector.....	-0.4	1.6	11.4	3.3	5.3	3.9	2.8	4.8	3.9	5.3	
All persons, nonfarm business sector.....	-.2	1.3	12.2	3.7	3.9	3.8	2.7	5.0	4.1	5.2	
Employment Cost Index—compensation: <sup>2</sup>											
Civilian nonfarm <sup>3</sup> .....	.9	1.1	.6	.9	.8	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.3	
Private nonfarm.....	.9	.8	.7	.8	.9	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	
Union.....	1.3	.6	.6	-.3	1.2	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.2	2.1	
Nonunion.....	.8	.9	.6	1.0	.9	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	
State and local government.....	.4	2.3	.9	1.0	.6	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.6	4.8	
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries: <sup>2</sup>											
Civilian nonfarm <sup>3</sup> .....	.8	1.1	.6	1.1	.7	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.4	
Private nonfarm.....	1.0	.8	.7	1.1	.8	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.3	
Union.....	.9	.5	.6	.5	.9	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5	
Nonunion.....	1.0	.9	.6	1.2	.8	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.4	
State and local government.....	.5	2.0	.7	.6	.5	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.8	

<sup>1</sup> Seasonally adjusted. "Quarterly average" is percent change from a quarter ago, at an annual rate.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2006							2007					
	2005	2006	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
<b>TOTAL</b>															
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup>	226,082	228,815	228,671	228,912	229,167	229,420	229,675	229,905	230,108	230,650	230,834	231,034	231,253	231,480	231,713
Civilian labor force	149,320	151,428	151,370	151,558	151,734	151,818	152,052	152,449	152,775	152,974	152,784	152,979	152,587	152,762	153,072
Participation rate	66.0	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.3	66.4	66.3	66.2	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.1
Employed	141,730	144,427	144,386	144,330	144,618	144,906	145,337	145,623	145,926	145,957	145,919	146,254	145,786	145,943	146,140
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup>	62.7	63.1	63.1	63.1	63.1	63.2	63.3	63.3	63.4	63.3	63.2	63.3	63.0	63.0	63.1
Unemployed	7,591	7,001	6,984	7,228	7,116	6,912	6,715	6,826	6,849	7,017	6,865	6,724	6,801	6,819	6,933
Unemployment rate	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5
Not in the labor force	76,762	77,387	77,301	77,354	77,433	77,602	77,623	77,456	77,333	77,676	78,050	78,055	78,666	78,718	78,641
<b>Men, 20 years and over</b>															
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup>	100,835	102,145	102,075	102,187	102,308	102,428	102,549	102,656	102,751	102,956	103,046	103,143	103,248	103,361	103,477
Civilian labor force	76,443	77,562	77,319	77,339	77,616	77,823	77,936	78,123	78,334	78,384	78,375	78,452	78,459	78,524	78,502
Participation rate	75.8	75.9	75.7	75.7	75.9	76.0	76.0	76.1	76.2	76.1	76.1	76.1	76.0	76.0	75.9
Employed	73,050	74,431	74,233	74,105	74,421	74,868	74,924	75,088	75,235	75,158	75,138	75,323	75,313	75,380	75,312
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup>	72.4	72.9	72.7	72.5	72.7	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.2	73.0	72.9	73.0	72.9	72.9	72.8
Unemployed	3,392	3,131	3,087	3,234	3,195	2,954	3,012	3,036	3,100	3,226	3,237	3,129	3,146	3,144	3,190
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1
Not in the labor force	24,392	24,584	24,756	24,848	24,692	24,606	24,613	24,533	24,417	24,572	24,671	24,691	24,789	24,837	24,975
<b>Women, 20 years and over</b>															
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup>	108,850	109,992	109,927	110,026	110,134	110,241	110,349	110,445	110,528	110,803	110,880	110,964	111,057	111,157	111,259
Civilian labor force	65,714	66,585	66,644	66,872	66,856	66,754	66,851	67,024	67,132	67,361	67,267	67,487	67,083	67,281	67,474
Participation rate	60.4	60.5	60.6	60.8	60.8	60.6	60.6	60.7	60.8	60.7	60.8	60.8	60.4	60.5	60.6
Employed	62,702	63,834	63,901	64,029	64,118	63,978	64,252	64,333	64,491	64,654	64,703	64,912	64,502	64,701	64,855
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup>	57.6	58.0	58.1	58.2	58.2	58.0	58.2	58.2	58.3	58.4	58.4	58.5	58.1	58.2	58.3
Unemployed	3,013	2,751	2,743	2,843	2,738	2,776	2,599	2,691	2,641	2,707	2,564	2,576	2,581	2,580	2,619
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9
Not in the labor force	43,136	43,407	43,284	43,154	43,277	43,487	43,498	43,420	43,396	43,442	43,612	43,477	43,974	43,875	43,785
<b>Both sexes, 16 to 19 years</b>															
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup>	16,398	16,678	16,668	16,700	16,725	16,751	16,776	16,804	16,829	16,891	16,908	16,927	16,948	16,962	16,977
Civilian labor force	7,164	7,281	7,407	7,347	7,262	7,242	7,264	7,301	7,309	7,228	7,142	7,039	7,045	6,957	7,096
Participation rate	43.7	43.7	44.4	44.0	43.4	43.2	43.3	43.5	43.4	42.8	42.2	41.6	41.6	41.0	41.8
Employed	5,978	6,162	6,253	6,197	6,079	6,060	6,161	6,202	6,200	6,145	6,078	6,019	5,970	5,862	5,972
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup>	36.5	36.9	37.5	37.1	36.3	36.2	36.7	36.9	36.8	36.4	35.9	35.6	35.2	34.6	35.2
Unemployed	1,186	1,119	1,154	1,151	1,183	1,182	1,104	1,099	1,108	1,083	1,064	1,020	1,075	1,095	1,124
Unemployment rate	16.6	15.4	15.6	15.7	16.3	16.3	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.0	14.9	14.5	15.3	15.7	15.8
Not in the labor force	9,234	9,397	9,261	9,352	9,464	9,509	9,512	9,502	9,520	9,662	9,766	9,888	9,903	10,005	9,881
<b>White<sup>3</sup></b>															
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup>	184,446	186,264	186,166	186,329	186,500	186,669	186,840	186,988	187,115	187,471	187,582	187,704	187,843	187,993	188,148
Civilian labor force	122,299	123,834	123,782	123,983	124,149	124,062	124,364	124,536	124,783	124,908	124,676	124,888	124,450	124,618	124,922
Participation rate	66.3	66.5	66.5	66.5	66.6	66.5	66.6	66.6	66.7	66.6	66.5	66.5	66.3	66.3	66.4
Employed	116,949	118,833	118,760	118,885	119,023	119,164	119,511	119,636	119,813	119,767	119,669	120,115	119,547	119,724	119,872
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup>	63.4	63.8	63.8	63.8	63.8	63.8	64.0	64.0	64.0	63.9	63.8	64.0	63.6	63.7	63.7
Unemployed	5,350	5,002	5,021	5,098	5,127	4,898	4,853	4,900	4,970	5,141	5,007	4,773	4,904	4,893	5,050
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0
Not in the labor force	62,148	62,429	62,384	62,346	62,350	62,607	62,476	62,452	62,333	62,562	62,905	62,817	63,393	63,375	63,226
<b>Black or African American<sup>3</sup></b>															
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup>	26,517	27,007	26,982	27,021	27,065	27,109	27,153	27,193	27,231	27,276	27,310	27,346	27,385	27,422	27,459
Civilian labor force	17,013	17,314	17,248	17,369	17,361	17,225	17,378	17,444	17,512	17,639	17,549	17,436	17,510	17,433	17,493
Participation rate	64.2	64.1	63.9	64.3	64.1	63.5	64.0	64.2	64.3	64.7	64.3	63.8	63.9	63.6	63.7
Employed	15,313	15,765	15,704	15,731	15,839	15,659	15,902	15,950	16,045	16,226	16,154	15,988	16,065	15,946	16,005
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup>	57.7	58.4	58.2	58.2	58.5	57.8	58.6	58.7	58.9	59.5	59.2	58.5	58.7	58.2	58.3
Unemployed	1,700	1,549	1,544	1,638	1,522	1,565	1,476	1,494	1,466	1,412	1,395	1,448	1,444	1,487	1,488
Unemployment rate	10.0	8.9	9.0	9.4	8.8	9.1	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.0	7.9	8.3	8.2	8.5	8.5
Not in the labor force	9,504	9,693	9,734	9,652	9,705	9,884	9,774	9,749	9,719	9,637	9,761	9,910	9,875	9,988	9,966

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2006							2007					
	2005	2006	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
<b>Hispanic or Latino ethnicity</b>															
Civilian noninstitutional population <sup>1</sup> .....	29,133	30,103	30,053	30,140	30,232	30,324	30,416	30,508	30,596	30,877	30,965	31,055	31,147	31,238	31,329
Civilian labor force.....	19,824	20,694	20,723	20,667	20,652	20,738	20,825	20,994	21,176	21,439	21,318	21,390	21,445	21,425	21,404
Participation rate.....	68.0	68.7	69.0	68.6	68.3	68.4	68.5	68.8	69.2	69.4	68.8	68.9	68.9	68.6	68.3
Employed.....	18,632	19,613	19,630	19,580	19,551	19,611	19,860	19,953	20,131	20,221	20,204	20,288	20,284	20,189	20,191
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	64.0	65.2	65.3	65.0	64.7	64.7	65.3	65.4	65.8	65.5	65.2	65.3	65.1	64.6	64.4
Unemployed.....	1,191	1,081	1,093	1,087	1,101	1,127	965	1,042	1,045	1,218	1,115	1,101	1,161	1,237	1,212
Unemployment rate.....	6.0	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.7	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.8	5.7
Not in the labor force.....	9,310	9,409	9,330	9,473	9,581	9,586	9,591	9,513	9,419	9,438	9,647	9,665	9,702	9,813	9,926

<sup>1</sup> The population figures are not seasonally adjusted.

<sup>2</sup> Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

<sup>3</sup> Beginning in 2003, persons who selected this race group only; persons who selected more than one race group are not included. Prior to 2003, persons who reported more than one race were included in the group they identified as the main race.

NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups (white and black or African American) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race. Beginning in January 2003, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

**5. Selected employment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted**

[In thousands]

Selected categories	Annual average		2006							2007					
	2005	2006	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
<b>Characteristic</b>															
Employed, 16 years and older..	141,730	144,427	144,386	144,330	144,618	144,906	145,337	145,623	145,926	145,957	145,919	146,254	145,786	145,943	146,140
Men.....	75,973	77,502	77,361	77,176	77,482	77,920	77,985	78,148	78,311	78,237	78,172	78,344	78,344	78,323	78,281
Women.....	65,757	66,925	67,026	67,154	67,136	66,986	67,352	67,475	67,615	67,720	67,747	67,911	67,442	67,620	67,859
Married men, spouse present.....	45,483	45,700	45,714	45,564	45,514	45,645	45,548	45,802	45,864	46,066	46,231	46,527	46,500	46,531	46,527
Married women, spouse present.....	34,773	35,272	35,355	35,309	35,304	35,421	35,277	35,363	35,383	35,536	35,728	36,167	36,037	36,194	36,217
<b>Persons at work part time<sup>1</sup></b>															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,350	4,162	4,272	4,250	4,157	4,099	4,305	4,183	4,232	4,246	4,212	4,278	4,374	4,484	4,290
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,684	2,658	2,729	2,668	2,683	2,630	2,770	2,711	2,706	2,753	2,729	2,769	2,849	2,963	2,790
Could only find part-time work.....	1,341	1,189	1,190	1,190	1,163	1,151	1,203	1,168	1,234	1,185	1,208	1,215	1,248	1,265	1,203
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,491	19,591	19,653	19,513	19,625	19,631	19,467	19,780	19,885	19,761	19,907	20,088	19,948	19,626	20,112
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons.....	4,271	4,071	4,165	4,139	4,083	3,981	4,233	4,091	4,159	4,155	4,088	4,196	4,308	4,403	4,194
Slack work or business conditions.....	2,636	2,596	2,662	2,594	2,638	2,563	2,717	2,661	2,653	2,686	2,662	2,698	2,811	2,904	2,737
Could only find part-time work.....	1,330	1,178	1,185	1,187	1,155	1,142	1,196	1,140	1,221	1,165	1,187	1,196	1,236	1,256	1,204
Part time for noneconomic reasons.....	19,134	19,237	19,272	19,179	19,235	19,289	19,170	19,423	19,512	19,410	19,521	19,677	19,570	19,200	19,758

<sup>1</sup> Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial disputes.

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

**6. Selected unemployment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted**

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual average		2006							2007					
	2005	2006	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
<b>Characteristic</b>															
Total, 16 years and older.....	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	16.6	15.4	15.6	15.7	16.3	16.3	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.0	14.9	14.5	15.3	15.7	15.8
Men, 20 years and older.....	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1
Women, 20 years and older.....	4.6	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9
White, total <sup>1</sup> .....	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	14.2	13.2	13.5	13.0	14.2	13.8	13.4	13.1	13.4	13.2	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.9	14.2
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	16.1	14.6	14.9	14.3	15.1	14.8	14.4	14.2	15.1	14.2	14.3	14.6	14.3	15.0	16.2
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	12.3	11.7	12.1	11.7	13.2	12.7	12.4	11.9	11.6	12.2	11.7	11.8	12.3	12.7	12.0
Men, 20 years and older.....	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6
Women, 20 years and older.....	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.5
Black or African American, total <sup>1</sup> .....	10.0	8.9	9.0	9.4	8.8	9.1	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.0	7.9	8.3	8.2	8.5	8.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	33.3	29.1	28.1	31.6	28.9	31.6	26.3	27.6	26.2	29.1	29.0	25.0	30.6	30.4	31.2
Men, 16 to 19 years.....	36.3	32.7	32.7	35.9	32.2	38.8	34.0	32.7	27.7	34.4	35.7	25.7	34.0	35.3	33.5
Women, 16 to 19 years.....	30.3	25.9	23.8	27.6	26.0	26.2	19.7	23.0	25.1	24.6	22.6	24.4	27.4	25.5	29.0
Men, 20 years and older.....	9.2	8.3	8.5	8.8	8.3	8.2	8.2	7.8	7.3	7.5	7.4	9.0	8.4	8.2	8.6
Women, 20 years and older.....	8.5	7.5	7.5	7.8	7.2	7.7	6.9	7.4	7.6	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.8	6.3
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	6.0	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.7	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.8	5.7
Married men, spouse present.....	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.4
Married women, spouse present.....	3.3	2.9	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7
Full-time workers.....	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5
Part-time workers.....	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.5	5.0	4.9	4.6
<b>Educational attainment<sup>2</sup></b>															
Less than a high school diploma.....	7.6	6.8	7.0	7.1	6.9	6.5	5.8	6.5	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.0	7.2	6.7	6.7
High school graduates, no college <sup>3</sup> .....	4.7	4.3	4.0	4.4	4.6	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.1
Some college or associate degree.....	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.5
Bachelor's degree and higher <sup>4</sup> .....	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0

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

3 Includes high school diploma or equivalent.

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

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

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		2006							2007					
	2005	2006	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,667	2,614	2,676	2,686	2,615	2,582	2,588	2,517	2,707	2,642	2,600	2,327	2,432	2,450	2,488
5 to 14 weeks.....	2,304	2,121	2,061	2,171	2,198	2,077	2,064	2,135	2,037	2,283	2,192	2,159	2,141	2,204	2,125
15 weeks and over.....	2,619	2,266	2,129	2,343	2,345	2,264	2,062	2,152	2,081	2,118	2,135	2,177	2,268	2,230	2,286
15 to 26 weeks.....	1,130	1,031	1,010	1,028	1,036	1,010	974	1,006	991	986	905	954	1,072	1,104	1,166
27 weeks and over.....	1,490	1,235	1,120	1,315	1,309	1,254	1,088	1,145	1,090	1,133	1,230	1,223	1,196	1,126	1,120
Mean duration, in weeks.....	18.4	16.8	16.1	17.3	17.3	17.2	16.4	16.3	15.9	16.2	16.4	17.3	17.1	16.7	16.8
Median duration, in weeks.....	8.9	8.3	7.6	8.2	8.4	8.1	8.0	8.2	7.3	8.1	8.1	8.5	8.7	8.3	8.2

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



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

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	Annual average		2006							2007					
	2005	2006	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Job losers <sup>1</sup> .....	3,667	3,321	3,373	3,351	3,289	3,195	3,088	3,179	3,236	3,440	3,453	3,238	3,287	3,331	3,375
On temporary layoff.....	933	921	976	924	892	872	958	965	958	1,021	1,022	863	1,022	1,004	866
Not on temporary layoff.....	2,734	2,400	2,396	2,427	2,398	2,323	2,130	2,214	2,278	2,420	2,430	2,375	2,265	2,327	2,509
Job leavers.....	872	827	817	854	851	804	783	793	807	797	816	755	748	764	810
Reentrants.....	2,386	2,237	2,150	2,361	2,276	2,292	2,249	2,279	2,199	2,230	2,042	2,147	2,174	2,153	2,127
New entrants.....	666	616	643	630	646	635	593	591	601	619	580	599	607	549	621
<b>Percent of unemployed</b>															
Job losers <sup>1</sup> .....	48.3	47.4	48.3	46.6	46.6	46.1	46.0	46.5	47.3	48.6	50.1	48.0	48.2	49.0	48.7
On temporary layoff.....	12.3	13.2	14.0	12.8	12.6	12.6	14.3	14.1	14.0	14.4	14.8	12.8	15.0	14.8	12.5
Not on temporary layoff.....	36.0	34.3	34.3	33.7	34.0	33.5	31.7	32.4	33.3	34.1	35.3	35.2	33.2	34.2	36.2
Job leavers.....	11.5	11.8	11.7	11.9	12.1	11.6	11.7	11.6	11.8	11.2	11.8	11.2	11.0	11.2	11.7
Reentrants.....	31.4	32.0	30.8	32.8	32.2	33.1	33.5	33.3	32.1	31.5	29.6	31.9	31.9	31.7	30.7
New entrants.....	8.8	8.8	9.2	8.8	9.1	9.2	8.8	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.4	8.9	8.9	8.1	9.0
<b>Percent of civilian labor force</b>															
Job losers <sup>1</sup> .....	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
Job leavers.....	.6	.5	.5	.6	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Reentrants.....	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
New entrants.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4

<sup>1</sup> Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

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

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

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2006							2007					
	2005	2006	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Total, 16 years and older.....	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5
16 to 24 years.....	11.3	10.5	10.4	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.3	10.3	9.8	9.7	10.2	10.0	10.5
16 to 19 years.....	16.6	15.4	15.6	15.7	16.3	16.3	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.0	14.9	14.5	15.3	15.7	15.8
16 to 17 years.....	19.1	17.2	17.2	17.0	19.4	18.0	17.6	17.3	16.9	16.9	16.6	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.8
18 to 19 years.....	14.9	14.1	14.4	14.7	14.5	15.1	13.3	13.4	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.3	15.0	15.4	15.5
20 to 24 years.....	8.8	8.2	7.9	8.6	8.2	8.0	8.4	8.4	7.9	8.1	7.4	7.6	7.8	7.3	8.0
25 years and older.....	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
25 to 54 years.....	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6
55 years and older.....	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.0
Men, 16 years and older.....	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7
16 to 24 years.....	12.4	11.2	11.0	11.4	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.1	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.5	10.9	11.2	11.9
16 to 19 years.....	18.6	16.9	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.2	16.6	15.9	16.2	17.3	17.7
16 to 17 years.....	22.0	18.6	18.0	17.2	18.6	19.4	19.8	19.1	19.0	17.0	19.3	17.6	17.2	18.5	18.1
18 to 19 years.....	16.5	15.7	16.7	17.5	16.5	16.8	14.0	14.4	14.8	15.4	15.0	14.8	16.4	17.1	18.2
20 to 24 years.....	9.6	8.7	8.2	8.8	8.9	8.3	8.9	8.6	8.3	8.4	8.2	8.1	8.6	8.6	9.3
25 years and older.....	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4
25 to 54 years.....	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5
55 years and older.....	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.1
Women, 16 years and older.....	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.4
16 to 24 years.....	10.1	9.7	9.8	10.4	10.1	10.1	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.7	8.6	8.9	9.3	8.5	9.0
16 to 19 years.....	14.5	13.8	14.0	14.2	15.4	14.8	13.6	13.4	13.6	13.7	13.1	13.0	14.2	14.1	13.9
16 to 17 years.....	16.5	15.9	16.4	16.8	20.1	16.7	15.6	15.7	14.9	16.8	13.8	15.1	15.9	14.9	15.6
18 to 19 years.....	13.1	12.4	12.0	11.7	12.3	13.3	12.5	12.4	12.6	11.8	12.4	11.6	13.5	13.4	12.7
20 to 24 years.....	7.9	7.6	7.6	8.4	7.4	7.6	7.9	8.1	7.5	7.7	6.4	6.9	7.0	5.8	6.7
25 years and older.....	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6
25 to 54 years.....	4.4	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.7
55 years and older <sup>1</sup> .....	3.4	2.9	3.0	3.5	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.9	2.4	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.7	3.2

<sup>1</sup> 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	May 2006	Apr. 2007 <sup>P</sup>	May 2007 <sup>P</sup>	State	May 2006	Apr. 2007 <sup>P</sup>	May 2007 <sup>P</sup>
Alabama.....	3.6	3.3	3.5	Missouri.....	4.7	4.5	4.6
Alaska.....	6.7	5.8	5.9	Montana.....	3.3	2.2	2.3
Arizona.....	4.1	4.0	3.6	Nebraska.....	3.0	2.8	3.1
Arkansas.....	5.3	5.0	5.2	Nevada.....	4.1	4.4	4.6
California.....	4.9	5.1	5.2	New Hampshire.....	3.4	4.0	3.9
Colorado.....	4.5	3.5	3.6	New Jersey.....	4.7	4.3	4.3
Connecticut.....	4.1	4.2	4.5	New Mexico.....	4.4	3.6	3.7
Delaware.....	3.7	3.7	3.3	New York.....	4.5	4.1	4.4
District of Columbia.....	5.9	5.7	5.6	North Carolina.....	4.7	4.8	4.8
Florida.....	3.3	3.4	3.4	North Dakota.....	3.2	3.3	3.3
Georgia.....	4.7	4.4	4.3	Ohio.....	5.4	5.7	5.7
Hawaii.....	2.6	2.4	2.5	Oklahoma.....	4.0	4.2	4.5
Idaho.....	3.5	2.8	2.3	Oregon.....	5.3	5.1	5.0
Illinois.....	4.5	4.8	4.8	Pennsylvania.....	4.7	4.1	4.2
Indiana.....	5.1	4.8	4.5	Rhode Island.....	5.2	4.5	4.8
Iowa.....	3.8	3.4	3.6	South Carolina.....	6.4	5.8	5.4
Kansas.....	4.5	4.3	4.6	South Dakota.....	3.2	3.4	3.2
Kentucky.....	5.7	5.3	5.5	Tennessee.....	5.3	4.4	4.7
Louisiana.....	3.8	4.3	4.8	Texas.....	5.0	4.2	4.1
Maine.....	4.5	4.3	4.5	Utah.....	3.0	2.5	2.5
Maryland.....	3.9	3.6	3.6	Vermont.....	3.3	3.9	3.8
Massachusetts.....	4.9	4.6	5.1	Virginia.....	2.9	3.1	2.9
Michigan.....	6.6	7.1	6.9	Washington.....	5.1	4.4	4.6
Minnesota.....	3.9	4.5	4.6	West Virginia.....	4.9	4.5	4.5
Mississippi.....	6.5	6.8	6.0	Wisconsin.....	4.7	5.1	4.9
				Wyoming.....	3.3	2.9	3.3

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary

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

State	May 2006	Apr. 2007 <sup>P</sup>	May 2007 <sup>P</sup>	State	May 2006	Apr. 2007 <sup>P</sup>	May 2007 <sup>P</sup>
Alabama.....	2,193,858	2,226,036	2,214,412	Missouri.....	3,024,941	3,047,691	3,039,143
Alaska.....	346,290	344,926	344,867	Montana.....	494,200	497,721	500,291
Arizona.....	2,963,726	3,020,892	3,031,642	Nebraska.....	973,855	976,066	982,689
Arkansas.....	1,363,009	1,380,250	1,376,217	Nevada.....	1,288,793	1,336,244	1,343,451
California.....	17,885,285	18,142,650	18,170,330	New Hampshire.....	735,525	741,328	744,315
Colorado.....	2,645,548	2,655,718	2,677,478	New Jersey.....	4,510,410	4,488,864	4,468,535
Connecticut.....	1,837,477	1,860,865	1,876,570	New Mexico.....	934,426	938,079	946,067
Delaware.....	439,891	444,867	442,884	New York.....	9,492,236	9,419,437	9,437,016
District of Columbia.....	315,477	321,951	322,072	North Carolina.....	4,458,647	4,528,369	4,525,719
Florida.....	8,958,554	9,178,728	9,173,427	North Dakota.....	357,345	363,961	364,519
Georgia.....	4,730,458	4,832,493	4,838,099	Ohio.....	5,928,156	5,981,241	5,991,739
Hawaii.....	641,625	653,257	654,016	Oklahoma.....	1,718,298	1,744,979	1,739,973
Idaho.....	747,991	754,822	755,386	Oregon.....	1,896,273	1,922,350	1,919,696
Illinois.....	6,581,933	6,670,510	6,675,186	Pennsylvania.....	6,293,545	6,255,270	6,258,434
Indiana.....	3,269,742	3,257,066	3,220,544	Rhode Island.....	578,085	575,707	579,421
Iowa.....	1,665,942	1,653,553	1,660,087	South Carolina.....	2,121,427	2,153,885	2,145,299
Kansas.....	1,466,053	1,475,854	1,479,250	South Dakota.....	429,873	437,103	437,739
Kentucky.....	2,034,197	2,067,084	2,057,995	Tennessee.....	2,990,401	3,030,583	3,045,776
Louisiana.....	1,981,854	2,009,996	2,009,233	Texas.....	11,462,354	11,552,765	11,541,534
Maine.....	709,666	714,283	713,785	Utah.....	1,305,818	1,342,291	1,346,331
Maryland.....	3,002,691	3,007,643	3,000,439	Vermont.....	359,747	360,361	360,376
Massachusetts.....	3,399,859	3,397,800	3,419,270	Virginia.....	3,986,275	4,052,405	4,049,775
Michigan.....	5,069,957	5,049,031	5,054,068	Washington.....	3,321,374	3,370,444	3,374,557
Minnesota.....	2,916,778	2,954,952	2,937,512	West Virginia.....	805,866	813,850	815,114
Mississippi.....	1,302,312	1,324,250	1,308,446	Wisconsin.....	3,059,172	3,089,813	3,088,102
				Wyoming.....	284,270	287,682	289,777

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

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary



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

Industry	Annual average		2006								2007					
	2005	2006	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May <sup>p</sup>	June <sup>p</sup>	
Building material and garden supply stores.....	1,276.1	1,322.6	1,326.5	1,329.1	1,324.9	1,327.2	1,329.2	1,321.0	1,314.1	1,318.0	1,323.4	1,313.8	1,313.8	1,314.9	1,312.6	
Food and beverage stores.....	2,817.8	2,827.9	2,819.4	2,825.2	2,831.2	2,832.1	2,833.8	2,842.4	2,843.7	2,844.0	2,849.9	2,856.3	2,858.6	2,861.1	2,866.7	
Health and personal care stores.....	953.7	955.5	954.0	954.8	955.8	956.2	954.8	962.6	959.7	964.1	964.8	966.5	969.8	968.5	969.2	
Gasoline stations.....	871.1	861.0	862.9	862.1	857.8	858.1	854.8	854.6	854.8	853.7	852.9	854.5	852.4	852.5	852.4	
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	1,414.6	1,439.0	1,426.2	1,436.0	1,438.6	1,437.4	1,443.1	1,467.3	1,460.1	1,446.9	1,445.1	1,449.7	1,452.7	1,451.6	1,446.3	
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.....	647.0	646.6	644.5	641.4	644.0	638.0	638.3	647.4	648.9	655.8	654.9	653.9	655.6	659.5	659.8	
General merchandise stores 1	2,934.3	2,912.8	2,909.0	2,907.2	2,900.5	2,894.9	2,893.8	2,882.9	2,885.4	2,923.9	2,917.3	2,956.4	2,915.4	2,928.5	2,922.9	
Department stores.....	1,595.1	1,550.5	1,550.5	1,548.0	1,542.1	1,536.2	1,535.6	1,533.2	1,537.7	1,568.7	1,565.3	1,570.6	1,560.9	1,566.2	1,562.8	
Miscellaneous store retailers.....	899.9	884.9	883.0	882.8	880.7	880.6	880.9	881.9	881.4	880.3	880.2	880.3	879.0	879.3	881.0	
Nonstore retailers.....	434.6	434.4	430.9	431.3	431.9	435.4	438.8	445.5	444.3	440.6	440.0	441.1	441.0	442.6	441.7	
<b>Transportation and warehousing.....</b>	<b>4,360.9</b>	<b>4,465.8</b>	<b>4,459.2</b>	<b>4,470.6</b>	<b>4,472.6</b>	<b>4,484.4</b>	<b>4,493.8</b>	<b>4,509.6</b>	<b>4,517.0</b>	<b>4,522.6</b>	<b>4,519.6</b>	<b>4,520.8</b>	<b>4,519.6</b>	<b>4,520.1</b>	<b>4,523.8</b>	
Air transportation.....	500.8	486.5	485.2	485.9	486.7	488.1	488.1	484.5	488.3	490.8	485.5	485.5	490.0	484.4	492.3	
Rail transportation.....	227.8	225.3	225.7	225.5	225.1	224.7	224.8	223.9	226.4	227.9	228.9	229.1	228.3	227.9	226.6	
Water transportation.....	60.6	64.1	62.8	63.7	64.3	65.5	65.6	66.8	67.8	67.1	68.1	68.0	67.3	68.3	70.0	
Truck transportation.....	1,397.6	1,437.2	1,435.6	1,442.2	1,442.8	1,446.8	1,448.7	1,448.9	1,453.6	1,457.9	1,454.7	1,457.2	1,452.5	1,455.5	1,449.6	
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	389.2	394.3	394.6	394.6	392.6	394.2	392.3	393.2	390.2	391.6	393.3	390.3	389.9	390.9	390.1	
Pipeline transportation.....	37.8	39.0	38.9	39.2	39.4	38.8	39.6	39.8	39.7	40.3	40.6	41.0	40.5	40.8	40.7	
Scenic and sightseeing transportation.....	28.8	27.0	26.9	26.7	26.9	26.6	26.6	28.3	27.8	27.8	28.0	27.3	27.0	26.7	26.4	
Support activities for transportation.....	552.2	570.7	573.0	569.9	569.9	571.0	572.9	577.9	575.9	575.9	579.4	579.6	581.6	581.8	583.3	
Couriers and messengers.....	571.4	585.3	580.9	583.6	583.7	586.4	590.5	597.2	596.4	593.0	590.6	591.0	589.8	588.5	589.6	
Warehousing and storage.....	594.7	636.4	635.6	639.3	641.2	642.3	644.7	649.1	650.9	650.3	650.5	651.8	652.7	655.3	655.2	
Utilities.....	554.0	548.5	547.9	547.9	547.7	547.8	546.9	548.2	549.2	549.0	549.0	550.1	551.5	553.4	554.7	
Information.....	3,061	3,055	3,048	3,043	3,051	3,052	3,054	3,057	3,073	3,071	3,084	3,086	3,096	3,097	3,096	
Publishing industries, except Internet.....	904.1	903.8	902.4	902.9	902.6	900.2	902.1	905.0	906.1	907.0	907.8	907.4	906.1	907.7	905.8	
Motion picture and sound recording industries.....	377.5	377.5	375.5	372.0	376.8	374.7	374.6	371.9	378.3	378.2	385.2	387.1	394.2	391.9	390.4	
Broadcasting, except Internet..	327.7	331.3	331.4	331.6	332.2	332.3	332.1	333.8	335.6	335.3	337.4	337.1	337.8	336.6	337.2	
Internet publishing and broadcasting.....	31.5	34.5	33.9	33.3	34.5	35.0	35.8	36.3	37.0	36.9	37.9	39.0	39.9	40.6	41.4	
Telecommunications.....	992.0	972.9	968.5	969.3	971.0	974.2	975.0	973.5	978.0	975.6	976.2	973.0	974.6	973.9	973.7	
ISPs, search portals, and data processing.....	377.5	383.2	385.3	382.1	383.4	383.9	382.2	384.9	386.1	386.1	387.3	390.0	390.8	394.2	395.4	
Other information services.....	50.6	51.4	51.3	51.5	50.9	51.3	51.8	51.6	52.1	51.9	51.9	52.3	52.1	52.1	52.1	
<b>Financial activities.....</b>	<b>8,153</b>	<b>8,363</b>	<b>8,348</b>	<b>8,368</b>	<b>8,379</b>	<b>8,408</b>	<b>8,415</b>	<b>8,422</b>	<b>8,438</b>	<b>8,440</b>	<b>8,446</b>	<b>8,445</b>	<b>8,448</b>	<b>8,464</b>	<b>8,462</b>	
Finance and insurance.....	6,022.8	6,183.5	6,165.4	6,187.2	6,195.8	6,219.6	6,227.1	6,228.9	6,239.8	6,238.9	6,244.4	6,242.6	6,241.4	6,256.1	6,256.2	
Monetary authorities—central bank.....	20.8	21.5	21.5	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.7	21.8	21.7	22.0	22.1	22.2	22.4	22.1	
Credit intermediation and related activities <sup>1</sup> .....	2,869.0	2,936.8	2,928.9	2,936.1	2,937.2	2,952.8	2,956.2	2,957.4	2,959.7	2,961.5	2,962.8	2,957.6	2,945.3	2,948.7	2,939.4	
Depository credit intermediation <sup>1</sup> .....	1,769.2	1,803.2	1,799.7	1,803.3	1,805.1	1,812.4	1,818.3	1,819.6	1,824.6	1,824.3	1,823.1	1,824.3	1,818.6	1,824.7	1,824.7	
Commercial banking.....	1,296.0	1,319.3	1,317.1	1,319.4	1,320.8	1,328.1	1,334.5	1,333.0	1,336.9	1,336.9	1,334.7	1,335.2	1,327.7	1,332.5	1,332.2	
Securities, commodity contracts, investments.....	786.1	816.3	812.8	817.4	820.8	825.4	830.4	829.2	829.2	831.0	831.4	834.5	836.8	841.6	845.6	
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	2,259.3	2,315.9	2,309.1	2,318.1	2,321.7	2,324.8	2,324.0	2,326.0	2,333.9	2,329.6	2,333.2	2,333.4	2,342.4	2,348.5	2,353.9	
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles.....	87.7	93.1	93.1	94.0	94.5	94.9	94.7	94.6	95.2	95.1	95.0	95.0	94.7	94.9	95.2	
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	2,129.6	2,179.6	2,182.2	2,181.1	2,183.6	2,188.2	2,187.5	2,192.9	2,198.0	2,201.5	2,202.0	2,202.5	2,206.5	2,207.4	2,205.6	
Real estate.....	1,456.9	1,503.3	1,503.8	1,503.8	1,504.8	1,506.4	1,505.0	1,512.4	1,516.4	1,518.5	1,518.4	1,523.5	1,525.4	1,527.7	1,525.0	
Rental and leasing services.....	645.8	647.4	649.9	648.0	649.4	652.2	652.9	650.0	650.9	651.9	652.4	647.9	650.0	647.8	647.9	
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets.....	26.9	28.9	28.5	29.3	29.4	29.6	29.6	30.5	30.7	31.1	31.2	31.1	31.1	31.9	32.7	
<b>Professional and business services.....</b>	<b>16,954</b>	<b>17,552</b>	<b>17,539</b>	<b>17,592</b>	<b>17,617</b>	<b>17,636</b>	<b>17,662</b>	<b>17,726</b>	<b>17,792</b>	<b>17,804</b>	<b>17,840</b>	<b>17,834</b>	<b>17,859</b>	<b>17,893</b>	<b>17,900</b>	
Professional and technical services <sup>1</sup> .....	7,053.4	7,371.7	7,359.6	7,398.0	7,407.6	7,420.1	7,438.5	7,469.6	7,499.8	7,515.6	7,544.3	7,553.7	7,591.3	7,625.3	7,644.6	
Legal services.....	1,168.0	1,173.4	1,170.0	1,171.0	1,171.5	1,172.6	1,173.5	1,175.9	1,179.0	1,176.2	1,178.8	1,178.1	1,181.8	1,183.4	1,180.6	
Accounting and bookkeeping services.....	849.3	889.3	885.5	884.8	881.9	893.1	893.7	914.5	925.1	922.1	927.8	924.4	927.5	934.5	940.0	
Architectural and engineering services.....	1,310.9	1,385.6	1,384.3	1,392.9	1,398.0	1,399.3	1,400.6	1,407.2	1,411.4	1,419.2	1,422.7	1,424.0	1,426.0	1,431.4	1,435.0	

See notes at end of table.



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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2006							2007					
	2005	2006	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May <sup>p</sup>	June <sup>p</sup>
Computer systems design and related services.....	1,195.2	1,278.2	1,278.3	1,288.0	1,294.4	1,298.4	1,300.8	1,296.2	1,303.3	1,305.2	1,311.1	1,319.7	1,328.5	1,338.3	1,343.7
Management and technical consulting services.....	853.0	920.9	912.2	918.6	922.4	926.4	944.2	949.3	953.8	958.1	967.1	970.5	985.4	989.2	994.6
Management of companies and enterprises.....	1,758.9	1,809.4	1,805.4	1,811.1	1,816.2	1,822.3	1,826.8	1,823.0	1,826.0	1,830.8	1,836.7	1,837.1	1,839.9	1,841.5	1,840.6
Administrative and waste services.....	8,141.5	8,370.7	8,373.9	8,382.4	8,393.2	8,393.9	8,396.2	8,433.8	8,466.4	8,457.3	8,458.9	8,443.5	8,427.7	8,426.3	8,414.5
Administrative and support services <sup>1</sup> .....	7,803.8	8,023.5	8,026.1	8,033.8	8,046.9	8,047.4	8,047.5	8,083.8	8,117.0	8,106.1	8,107.4	8,092.5	8,076.3	8,073.4	8,060.6
Employment services <sup>1</sup> .....	3,578.2	3,656.6	3,663.2	3,663.5	3,667.2	3,653.3	3,641.2	3,665.5	3,674.2	3,667.1	3,651.6	3,637.1	3,602.1	3,584.4	3,562.8
Temporary help services.....	2,549.4	2,631.3	2,636.3	2,633.4	2,632.1	2,623.5	2,621.1	2,631.3	2,641.6	2,641.8	2,629.2	2,621.2	2,613.1	2,602.7	2,596.2
Business support services.....	766.4	790.7	788.2	789.7	791.3	797.2	801.0	802.2	806.9	803.6	803.3	801.9	801.6	804.8	803.8
Services to buildings and dwellings.....	1,737.5	1,797.1	1,800.4	1,803.1	1,803.5	1,803.0	1,807.9	1,811.2	1,817.7	1,812.1	1,823.8	1,819.7	1,829.7	1,835.1	1,840.0
Waste management and remediation services.....	337.6	347.2	347.8	348.6	346.3	346.5	348.7	350.0	349.4	351.2	351.5	351.0	351.4	352.9	353.9
<b>Educational and health services</b> .....	17,372	17,838	17,794	17,828	17,894	17,946	17,976	18,018	18,063	18,102	18,138	18,188	18,246	18,293	18,357
Educational services.....	2,835.8	2,918.4	2,902.4	2,911.0	2,936.0	2,949.4	2,944.2	2,951.4	2,948.6	2,959.5	2,955.9	2,972.4	2,978.7	2,983.4	3,008.1
Health care and social assistance.....	14,536.3	14,919.9	14,891.5	14,917.2	14,958.3	14,996.4	15,031.5	15,066.1	15,113.9	15,142.6	15,181.7	15,215.9	15,266.8	15,309.7	15,349.1
Ambulatory health care services <sup>1</sup> .....	5,113.5	5,283.1	5,267.6	5,281.5	5,299.4	5,321.0	5,332.6	5,344.6	5,369.2	5,375.3	5,395.6	5,409.2	5,428.4	5,446.7	5,453.9
Offices of physicians.....	2,093.5	2,153.6	2,150.1	2,155.2	2,159.0	2,172.5	2,174.1	2,179.4	2,185.5	2,187.4	2,196.7	2,204.3	2,210.5	2,214.7	2,212.8
Outpatient care centers.....	473.2	489.4	488.7	488.1	490.0	492.1	494.1	492.4	493.6	494.1	496.8	494.8	495.8	495.1	495.2
Home health care services.....	821.0	867.1	862.1	867.6	872.8	877.7	880.7	883.5	890.9	896.4	901.1	904.1	907.2	911.3	920.1
Hospitals.....	4,345.4	4,427.1	4,421.7	4,429.2	4,440.8	4,451.7	4,458.2	4,461.7	4,469.5	4,478.3	4,484.4	4,490.8	4,499.7	4,511.0	4,525.5
Nursing and residential care facilities <sup>1</sup> .....	2,855.0	2,900.9	2,896.4	2,909.6	2,905.8	2,906.9	2,915.9	2,927.8	2,940.5	2,947.6	2,957.5	2,961.4	2,972.4	2,973.2	2,981.9
Nursing care facilities.....	1,577.4	1,584.2	1,583.0	1,589.7	1,583.8	1,584.7	1,587.5	1,591.8	1,596.4	1,600.1	1,605.7	1,603.9	1,609.1	1,606.5	1,606.0
Social assistance <sup>1</sup> .....	2,222.3	2,308.9	2,305.8	2,296.9	2,312.3	2,316.8	2,324.8	2,332.0	2,334.7	2,341.4	2,344.2	2,354.5	2,366.3	2,378.8	2,387.8
Child day care services.....	789.7	806.7	807.0	795.0	804.3	802.0	802.8	805.1	803.6	804.3	802.7	804.9	810.5	812.3	816.3
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b> .....	12,816	13,143	13,092	13,156	13,188	13,209	13,257	13,324	13,373	13,396	13,425	13,449	13,481	13,537	13,570
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	1,892.3	1,927.0	1,923.7	1,933.4	1,933.9	1,923.7	1,939.9	1,947.4	1,957.2	1,960.4	1,963.3	1,963.2	1,953.5	1,968.5	1,975.9
Performing arts and spectator sports.....	376.3	398.8	400.1	403.6	402.7	401.4	405.0	405.7	406.4	408.0	406.0	405.9	402.8	409.5	410.7
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks.....	120.7	123.9	123.7	124.0	124.7	125.6	125.7	126.4	127.1	127.7	127.5	128.2	128.8	130.7	132.1
Amusements, gambling, and recreation.....	1,395.3	1,404.3	1,399.9	1,405.8	1,406.5	1,396.7	1,409.2	1,415.3	1,423.7	1,424.7	1,429.8	1,429.1	1,421.9	1,428.3	1,433.1
Accommodations and food services.....	10,923.0	11,216.2	11,168.7	11,222.8	11,253.6	11,284.8	11,316.9	11,376.8	11,415.9	11,435.8	11,461.3	11,486.0	11,527.9	11,568.5	11,593.8
Accommodations.....	1,818.6	1,833.4	1,816.4	1,830.2	1,834.0	1,847.0	1,845.3	1,854.4	1,863.2	1,858.1	1,860.3	1,860.0	1,860.5	1,862.8	1,858.0
Food services and drinking places.....	9,104.4	9,382.8	9,352.3	9,392.6	9,419.6	9,437.8	9,471.6	9,522.4	9,552.7	9,577.7	9,601.0	9,626.0	9,667.4	9,705.7	9,735.8
<b>Other services</b> .....	5,395	5,432	5,431	5,427	5,430	5,443	5,450	5,443	5,449	5,444	5,454	5,462	5,470	5,479	5,482
Repair and maintenance.....	1,236.0	1,248.5	1,251.0	1,244.4	1,250.5	1,253.9	1,253.4	1,250.8	1,251.6	1,246.3	1,248.9	1,255.9	1,257.4	1,260.4	1,260.7
Personal and laundry services.....	1,276.6	1,284.2	1,280.6	1,282.9	1,279.3	1,285.6	1,286.8	1,286.4	1,287.4	1,285.8	1,290.3	1,290.8	1,292.6	1,296.5	1,293.4
Membership associations and organizations.....	2,882.2	2,899.3	2,899.3	2,899.2	2,899.7	2,903.1	2,909.3	2,905.4	2,909.7	2,912.3	2,915.2	2,915.7	2,919.5	2,921.9	2,927.4
<b>Government</b> .....	21,804	21,990	21,968	21,990	22,023	22,076	22,100	22,106	22,114	22,140	22,174	22,197	22,229	22,236	22,255
Federal.....	2,732	2,728	2,733	2,739	2,730	2,729	2,725	2,719	2,713	2,718	2,718	2,716	2,716	2,713	2,707
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service.....	1,957.3	1,958.3	1,961.0	1,962.4	1,960.4	1,959.0	1,954.7	1,949.5	1,948.6	1,951.1	1,951.8	1,949.7	1,950.0	1,947.5	1,943.8
U.S. Postal Service.....	774.2	770.1	771.6	777.0	769.6	770.2	770.2	769.0	764.5	767.1	766.5	766.5	766.4	765.5	763.3
State.....	5,032	5,080	5,075	5,078	5,088	5,113	5,109	5,107	5,111	5,117	5,133	5,134	5,140	5,133	5,139
Education.....	2,259.9	2,294.9	2,292.6	2,292.9	2,298.8	2,321.1	2,314.3	2,313.1	2,311.8	2,311.4	2,324.0	2,324.5	2,326.4	2,321.7	2,327.0
Other State government.....	2,771.6	2,785.2	2,782.3	2,785.3	2,789.5	2,791.5	2,794.3	2,793.5	2,798.9	2,805.7	2,809.4	2,809.2	2,813.7	2,811.3	2,812.4
Local.....	14,041	14,182	14,160	14,173	14,205	14,234	14,266	14,280	14,290	14,305	14,323	14,347	14,373	14,390	14,409
Education.....	7,856.1	7,938.5	7,915.4	7,926.5	7,951.6	7,970.7	7,995.1	8,003.7	8,015.6	8,018.7	8,025.1	8,044.1	8,056.0	8,062.7	8,066.7
Other local government.....	6,184.6	6,243.0	6,245.0	6,246.8	6,252.9	6,263.0	6,270.9	6,276.3	6,274.1	6,286.4	6,298.0	6,302.9	6,317.0	6,327.7	6,342.4

<sup>1</sup> Includes other industries not shown separately.

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

p = preliminary.

**13. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers<sup>1</sup> on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted**

Industry	Annual average		2006							2007					
	2005	2006	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May <sup>P</sup>	June <sup>P</sup>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.7	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.9
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b> .....	40.1	40.5	40.6	40.7	40.6	40.3	40.6	40.4	40.7	40.2	40.2	40.6	40.4	40.5	40.7
<b>Natural resources and mining</b> .....	45.6	45.6	46.0	45.9	45.3	45.1	45.7	46.1	45.6	45.0	45.9	45.9	45.8	45.7	45.9
<b>Construction</b> .....	38.6	39.0	39.0	38.9	39.0	38.4	39.2	39.0	39.8	38.7	38.4	39.0	38.8	38.9	39.1
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	40.7	41.1	41.2	41.5	41.3	41.1	41.2	41.0	41.0	40.9	40.9	41.2	41.1	41.1	41.3
Overtime hours.....	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2
Durable goods.....	41.1	41.4	41.6	41.8	41.6	41.3	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.1	41.1	41.4	41.2	41.3	41.6
Overtime hours.....	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.3
Wood products.....	40.0	39.8	39.5	40.0	39.8	39.6	39.7	39.1	39.3	38.7	39.1	39.5	39.6	39.5	39.8
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	42.2	43.0	43.4	43.4	43.2	43.0	42.7	42.3	42.7	42.0	41.6	42.4	42.2	42.3	42.5
Primary metals.....	43.1	43.6	43.7	44.0	43.7	43.5	43.6	43.5	43.3	42.8	43.0	43.2	43.0	42.8	43.3
Fabricated metal products.....	41.0	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.7	41.3	41.6	41.2	41.0	41.0	41.1	41.6	41.4	41.4	41.5
Machinery.....	42.1	42.4	42.5	42.9	42.6	42.3	42.7	42.3	42.3	41.8	42.3	42.3	42.4	42.3	42.4
Computer and electronic products.....	40.0	40.5	40.8	40.7	40.5	40.4	40.4	40.2	40.4	40.3	40.3	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.7
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	40.6	41.0	41.1	41.4	40.9	40.7	40.8	40.7	40.4	40.7	40.9	40.9	41.1	41.3	42.1
Transportation equipment.....	42.4	42.7	43.0	43.7	42.9	42.6	42.4	42.5	42.5	42.8	42.5	42.8	42.3	42.9	43.2
Furniture and related products.....	39.2	38.8	38.7	38.8	39.1	38.8	39.2	39.0	39.0	38.9	38.8	38.9	38.9	38.9	39.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.7	38.7	38.8	38.7	38.8	38.6	38.7	38.8	38.7	38.5	37.9	38.5	38.6	38.6	38.7
Nondurable goods.....	39.9	40.6	40.7	40.9	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.9	40.9	40.8	40.9
Overtime hours.....	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1
Food manufacturing.....	39.0	40.1	40.0	40.2	39.9	40.3	40.4	40.5	40.4	40.4	40.5	41.0	40.7	40.6	40.6
Beverage and tobacco products.....	40.1	40.7	41.2	41.9	41.1	40.7	40.8	40.9	40.7	40.8	40.5	40.7	41.3	40.5	40.8
Textile mills.....	40.3	40.6	40.7	40.8	41.2	40.7	40.6	40.4	41.0	40.6	40.7	40.5	40.2	40.2	40.2
Textile product mills.....	39.0	40.0	40.2	40.4	40.5	39.8	39.2	39.8	39.2	39.3	39.5	39.6	39.9	39.8	40.6
Apparel.....	35.7	36.5	36.8	36.8	36.6	36.7	37.0	36.9	36.7	37.5	37.0	36.7	37.3	37.3	37.7
Leather and allied products.....	38.4	38.9	39.0	39.2	39.5	38.8	38.8	37.8	38.2	38.2	38.0	37.9	37.6	38.9	38.1
Paper and paper products.....	42.5	42.9	43.3	43.6	43.4	43.0	42.9	42.6	42.4	42.5	42.4	43.1	43.0	42.9	43.0
Printing and related support activities.....	38.4	39.2	39.3	39.1	39.1	39.2	39.4	39.1	39.5	39.2	39.4	39.3	39.4	39.1	39.1
Petroleum and coal products.....	45.5	45.0	45.4	45.5	45.4	45.0	45.1	44.8	44.7	45.3	45.1	44.7	44.9	44.6	44.6
Chemicals.....	42.3	42.5	42.6	42.9	42.7	43.0	42.5	41.9	42.0	41.8	41.8	41.9	42.2	42.0	42.2
Plastics and rubber products.....	40.0	40.6	40.8	41.1	40.9	40.5	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.8	40.4	40.9	41.2	41.1	41.4
<b>PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING</b> .....	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b> .....	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.5	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.4	33.3	33.4	33.4
Wholesale trade.....	37.7	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	37.9	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.1	38.2	38.1	38.3	38.2
Retail trade.....	30.6	30.5	30.4	30.4	30.3	30.4	30.4	30.5	30.4	30.4	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.2
Transportation and warehousing.....	37.0	36.9	36.9	36.9	37.0	36.9	36.9	36.9	36.9	37.1	37.1	37.2	36.9	37.0	37.0
Utilities.....	41.1	41.4	41.2	41.6	41.7	41.4	41.8	41.9	42.0	41.9	42.3	42.5	42.3	42.4	42.6
<b>Information</b> .....	36.5	36.6	36.5	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.4	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.7	36.5	36.3	36.3
<b>Financial activities</b> .....	35.9	35.8	35.6	35.7	35.5	35.7	35.8	35.8	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	35.9	36.0
<b>Professional and business services</b> .....	34.2	34.6	34.6	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.6	34.6	34.5	34.6	34.8	34.7	34.8	34.7
<b>Education and health services</b> .....	32.6	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.6	32.6	32.5	32.5
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b> .....	25.7	25.7	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.8	25.7	25.6	25.7	25.6	25.5	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6
<b>Other services</b> .....	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.7	31.0	30.9	31.0	30.8

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

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

**14. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers<sup>1</sup> on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry, monthly data seasonally adjusted**

Industry	Annual average		2006							2007					
	2005	2006	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May <sup>p</sup>	June <sup>p</sup>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>															
Current dollars.....	\$16.13	\$16.76	\$16.73	\$16.79	\$16.84	\$16.88	\$16.94	\$16.99	\$17.07	\$17.10	\$17.16	\$17.21	\$17.25	\$17.32	\$17.39
Constant (1982) dollars.....	8.18	8.24	8.18	8.17	8.17	8.25	8.34	8.36	8.36	8.36	8.36	8.32	8.30	8.26	8.29
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING.....</b>	17.60	18.02	18.00	18.00	18.06	18.08	18.15	18.21	18.29	18.34	18.37	18.45	18.53	18.61	18.64
<b>Natural resources and mining.....</b>	18.72	19.90	19.83	19.86	20.02	20.11	20.26	20.43	20.52	20.60	20.77	20.77	20.81	20.85	20.86
<b>Construction.....</b>	19.46	20.02	20.03	20.06	20.11	20.17	20.24	20.37	20.44	20.55	20.57	20.68	20.73	20.91	20.92
<b>Manufacturing.....</b>	16.56	16.80	16.78	16.78	16.83	16.83	16.88	16.89	16.95	16.98	17.03	17.09	17.18	17.20	17.24
Excluding overtime.....	15.68	15.95	15.91	15.92	15.98	15.99	16.04	16.09	16.12	16.17	16.22	16.24	16.34	16.38	16.41
Durable goods.....	17.33	17.67	17.65	17.66	17.72	17.73	17.78	17.79	17.86	17.90	17.96	18.03	18.12	18.15	18.19
Nondurable goods.....	15.27	15.32	15.28	15.26	15.30	15.29	15.33	15.35	15.41	15.44	15.47	15.49	15.60	15.60	15.64
<b>PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING.....</b>	15.74	16.42	16.38	16.46	16.51	16.56	16.62	16.67	16.74	16.77	16.84	16.88	16.91	16.98	17.06
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities.....</b>	14.92	15.40	15.39	15.48	15.49	15.52	15.55	15.54	15.58	15.59	15.61	15.66	15.69	15.71	15.77
Wholesale trade.....	18.16	18.91	18.85	18.94	19.00	19.10	19.09	19.14	19.20	19.25	19.22	19.32	19.39	19.38	19.50
Retail trade.....	12.36	12.58	12.59	12.65	12.64	12.65	12.69	12.64	12.67	12.69	12.71	12.72	12.75	12.75	12.76
Transportation and warehousing.....	16.70	17.28	17.28	17.41	17.40	17.47	17.47	17.50	17.53	17.49	17.50	17.54	17.57	17.65	17.72
Utilities.....	26.68	27.42	27.39	27.52	27.42	27.35	27.39	27.47	27.33	27.40	27.50	27.66	27.68	27.71	27.74
<b>Information.....</b>	22.06	23.23	23.19	23.30	23.36	23.44	23.51	23.47	23.60	23.72	23.77	23.83	23.86	23.87	23.99
<b>Financial activities.....</b>	17.94	18.80	18.71	18.81	18.88	19.02	19.11	19.20	19.29	19.32	19.42	19.51	19.53	19.59	19.67
<b>Professional and business services.....</b>	18.08	19.12	19.02	19.14	19.20	19.31	19.42	19.51	19.64	19.63	19.80	19.83	19.84	20.03	20.13
<b>Education and health services.....</b>	16.71	17.38	17.36	17.40	17.47	17.51	17.56	17.63	17.67	17.74	17.75	17.78	17.80	17.89	17.97
<b>Leisure and hospitality.....</b>	9.38	9.75	9.72	9.75	9.80	9.83	9.87	9.94	10.02	10.08	10.16	10.19	10.29	10.32	10.37
<b>Other services.....</b>	14.34	14.77	14.75	14.76	14.80	14.86	14.89	14.94	15.02	15.03	15.06	15.07	15.10	15.14	15.20

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

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

**15. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers<sup>1</sup> on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry**

Industry	Annual average		2006							2007					
	2005	2006	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May <sup>p</sup>	June <sup>p</sup>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	\$16.13	\$16.76	\$16.63	\$16.75	\$16.74	\$16.91	\$17.02	\$16.99	\$17.07	\$17.16	\$17.21	\$17.22	\$17.34	\$17.28	\$17.29
Seasonally adjusted.....	-	-	16.73	16.79	16.84	16.88	16.94	16.99	17.07	17.10	17.16	17.21	17.25	17.32	17.39
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b> .....	17.60	18.02	18.00	18.03	18.12	18.20	18.26	18.26	18.37	18.27	18.26	18.35	18.48	18.59	18.65
<b>Natural resources and mining</b> .....	18.72	19.90	19.74	19.79	19.90	20.01	20.26	20.45	20.61	20.72	20.81	20.85	20.94	20.86	20.78
<b>Construction</b> .....	19.46	20.02	19.98	20.12	20.23	20.35	20.45	20.42	20.52	20.42	20.45	20.53	20.62	20.84	20.89
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	16.56	16.80	16.76	16.70	16.79	16.88	16.89	16.93	17.09	17.04	17.03	17.06	17.19	17.19	17.23
Durable goods.....	17.33	17.67	17.62	17.52	17.69	17.80	17.81	17.87	18.04	17.94	17.95	18.01	18.10	18.12	18.17
Wood products.....	13.16	13.40	13.46	13.43	13.46	13.53	13.61	13.67	13.64	13.71	13.55	13.58	13.60	13.61	13.70
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	16.61	16.59	16.56	16.57	16.72	16.51	16.59	16.51	16.73	16.73	16.81	16.95	16.86	17.03	17.20
Primary metals.....	18.94	19.35	19.14	19.17	19.34	19.67	19.39	19.73	19.45	19.43	19.33	19.33	19.66	19.57	19.64
Fabricated metal products.....	15.80	16.17	16.13	16.18	16.10	16.21	16.26	16.29	16.44	16.33	16.31	16.35	16.40	16.49	16.46
Machinery.....	17.03	17.20	17.03	17.13	17.14	17.26	17.45	17.56	17.78	17.62	17.63	17.68	17.71	17.64	17.63
Computer and electronic products.....	18.39	18.96	18.78	19.02	19.08	19.18	19.25	19.22	19.57	19.59	19.57	19.62	19.84	19.91	19.95
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	15.24	15.53	15.46	15.55	15.65	15.61	15.63	15.53	15.72	15.73	15.87	15.91	15.93	15.97	15.92
Transportation equipment.....	22.10	22.41	22.50	21.92	22.44	22.59	22.51	22.57	22.76	22.47	22.53	22.62	22.87	22.85	23.06
Furniture and related products.....	13.45	13.79	13.67	13.76	13.84	13.98	14.04	14.12	14.13	14.11	14.05	14.29	14.37	14.34	14.39
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	14.08	14.36	14.28	14.53	14.51	14.47	14.47	14.38	14.47	14.54	14.50	14.57	14.41	14.42	14.56
Nondurable goods.....	15.27	15.32	15.27	15.31	15.25	15.31	15.32	15.34	15.47	15.51	15.46	15.45	15.65	15.60	15.63
Food manufacturing.....	13.04	13.13	13.14	13.11	13.15	13.16	13.13	13.18	13.33	13.42	13.33	13.36	13.49	13.51	13.50
Beverages and tobacco products.....	18.76	18.19	17.94	18.15	17.93	18.21	18.45	18.20	18.34	17.92	17.91	18.49	18.45	18.58	18.22
Textile mills.....	12.38	12.55	12.55	12.54	12.64	12.59	12.82	12.74	12.63	12.90	12.87	12.81	13.00	12.89	13.01
Textile product mills.....	11.67	11.94	12.04	12.13	11.96	12.02	11.84	11.98	11.90	11.98	11.96	11.93	11.93	11.92	11.96
Apparel.....	10.24	10.61	10.64	10.69	10.58	10.61	10.60	10.53	10.64	10.87	10.82	10.70	10.80	10.91	10.92
Leather and allied products.....	11.50	11.44	11.72	11.58	11.65	11.44	11.64	11.58	11.70	11.89	11.82	11.81	11.87	11.85	12.00
Paper and paper products.....	17.99	18.01	17.95	18.27	17.93	18.15	18.10	18.05	18.23	18.18	18.10	18.16	18.47	18.45	18.47
Printing and related support activities.....	15.74	15.80	15.65	15.75	15.81	15.80	15.87	15.93	15.91	15.84	15.87	15.87	16.00	15.92	16.02
Petroleum and coal products.....	24.47	24.08	23.67	23.44	23.30	23.87	24.17	24.44	23.96	24.90	24.73	24.66	25.01	24.78	24.57
Chemicals.....	19.67	19.60	19.36	19.26	19.19	19.43	19.57	19.61	19.87	19.67	19.55	19.46	19.71	19.52	19.59
Plastics and rubber products.....	14.80	14.96	14.94	14.99	15.02	15.03	14.98	15.04	15.16	15.22	15.22	15.19	15.32	15.29	15.37
<b>PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING</b> .....	15.74	16.42	16.26	16.41	16.35	16.56	16.68	16.65	16.73	16.87	16.94	16.92	17.05	16.93	16.93
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b> .....	14.92	15.40	15.36	15.53	15.45	15.57	15.59	15.44	15.41	15.61	15.65	15.66	15.82	15.70	15.75
Wholesale trade.....	18.16	18.91	18.74	19.07	18.93	19.09	19.14	19.16	19.24	19.30	19.25	19.24	19.53	19.28	19.39
Retail trade.....	12.36	12.58	12.60	12.68	12.62	12.70	12.70	12.52	12.51	12.69	12.72	12.74	12.86	12.77	12.78
Transportation and warehousing.....	16.70	17.28	17.27	17.50	17.45	17.51	17.48	17.48	17.47	17.48	17.42	17.51	17.56	17.55	17.72
Utilities.....	26.68	27.42	27.14	27.43	27.13	27.47	27.51	27.44	27.38	27.39	27.50	27.73	27.88	27.75	27.49
<b>Information</b> .....	22.06	23.23	22.95	23.15	23.27	23.60	23.68	23.53	23.68	23.84	23.80	23.74	23.93	23.82	23.77
<b>Financial activities</b> .....	17.94	18.80	18.58	18.81	18.79	19.02	19.22	19.19	19.27	19.29	19.42	19.49	19.66	19.54	19.54
<b>Professional and business services</b> .....	18.08	19.12	18.87	19.24	18.96	19.19	19.50	19.44	19.67	19.81	19.95	19.88	20.13	19.95	19.95
<b>Education and health services</b> .....	16.71	17.38	17.32	17.42	17.45	17.53	17.55	17.62	17.68	17.78	17.76	17.79	17.80	17.84	17.92
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b> .....	9.38	9.75	9.63	9.62	9.69	9.83	9.90	10.00	10.13	10.15	10.24	10.23	10.30	10.33	10.27
<b>Other services</b> .....	14.34	14.77	14.70	14.66	14.70	14.89	14.91	14.93	15.06	15.07	15.10	15.11	15.20	15.15	15.12

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

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



16. Average weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers <sup>1</sup> on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2006							2007					
	2005	2006	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May <sup>p</sup>	June <sup>p</sup>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b> .....	\$544.33	\$567.87	\$565.42	\$572.85	\$570.83	\$573.25	\$582.08	\$574.26	\$578.67	\$573.14	\$574.81	\$580.31	\$587.83	\$582.34	\$587.86
Seasonally adjusted.....	—	—	567.15	569.18	569.19	570.54	574.27	574.26	578.67	577.98	578.29	583.42	583.05	585.42	589.52
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b> .....	705.31	729.87	736.20	730.22	741.11	742.56	746.83	739.53	753.17	728.97	723.10	741.34	742.90	754.75	764.65
<b>Natural resources and mining</b> .....	853.71	908.01	913.96	906.38	909.43	912.46	940.06	942.75	939.82	924.11	942.69	946.59	954.86	953.30	962.11
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b> .....	750.22	781.04	791.21	792.73	807.18	799.76	811.87	792.30	806.44	773.92	764.83	794.51	791.81	819.01	829.33
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	673.37	690.83	692.19	683.03	693.43	698.83	697.56	697.52	712.65	695.23	689.72	701.17	704.79	706.51	715.05
Durable goods.....	712.95	731.81	734.75	721.82	735.90	740.48	740.90	738.03	757.68	733.75	730.57	743.81	745.72	750.17	759.51
Wood products.....	526.65	533.44	539.75	538.54	542.44	535.79	543.04	533.13	540.14	522.35	514.90	532.34	537.20	541.68	554.85
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	700.78	713.34	728.64	720.80	734.01	719.84	715.03	698.37	709.35	685.93	680.81	708.51	711.49	723.78	741.32
Primary metals.....	815.78	842.94	834.50	831.98	839.36	859.58	843.47	858.26	857.75	839.38	827.32	835.06	845.38	835.64	850.41
Fabricated metal products.....	647.34	668.84	669.40	665.00	669.76	674.34	679.67	674.41	685.55	667.90	663.82	678.53	678.96	682.69	684.74
Machinery.....	716.55	728.99	723.78	729.74	725.02	733.55	745.12	744.54	768.10	736.52	740.46	749.63	750.90	746.17	749.28
Computer and electronic products.....	735.59	767.86	766.22	766.51	767.02	778.71	781.55	778.41	808.24	785.56	784.76	792.65	797.57	802.37	813.96
Electrical equipment and appliances.....	618.97	635.87	632.31	634.44	640.09	641.57	643.96	638.28	653.95	641.78	641.15	647.54	654.72	656.37	670.23
Transportation equipment.....	938.03	957.43	969.75	916.26	962.68	973.63	961.18	961.48	992.34	961.72	953.02	972.66	969.69	984.84	1,000.80
Furniture and related products.....	527.35	535.35	534.50	532.51	548.06	549.41	550.37	552.09	560.96	546.06	540.93	554.45	554.68	553.52	568.41
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	545.21	556.16	558.35	555.05	562.99	559.99	561.44	560.82	568.67	558.34	548.10	563.86	554.79	556.61	567.84
Nondurable goods.....	608.95	621.78	621.49	620.06	620.68	629.24	626.59	627.41	635.82	629.71	619.95	628.82	638.52	634.92	640.83
Food manufacturing.....	508.55	526.02	525.60	524.40	527.32	538.24	535.70	543.02	547.86	539.48	529.20	541.08	540.95	545.80	548.10
Beverages and tobacco products.....	751.54	741.31	751.69	765.93	747.68	744.79	745.38	746.20	740.94	718.59	709.24	745.15	774.90	761.78	757.95
Textile mills.....	498.47	509.41	510.79	504.11	519.50	514.93	516.65	513.42	524.15	523.74	521.24	520.09	525.20	519.47	524.30
Textile product mills.....	455.52	477.56	486.42	482.77	481.99	480.80	464.13	480.40	477.19	472.01	470.03	474.81	473.62	470.84	489.16
Apparel.....	366.17	387.27	391.55	388.05	388.29	388.33	395.38	390.66	390.49	406.54	399.26	394.83	403.92	408.03	413.87
Leather and allied products.....	441.96	445.50	458.25	448.15	460.18	441.58	452.80	443.51	452.79	449.44	445.61	449.96	447.50	463.34	459.60
Paper and paper products.....	764.04	772.26	779.03	792.92	778.16	787.71	778.30	777.96	783.89	772.65	754.77	775.43	792.36	789.66	796.06
Printing and related support activities.....	604.73	618.81	610.35	609.53	615.01	627.26	630.04	627.64	634.81	620.93	625.28	625.28	628.80	617.70	621.58
Petroleum and coal products.....	1,114.51	1,084.03	1,079.35	1,071.21	1,046.17	1,093.25	1,099.74	1,109.58	1,054.24	1,115.52	1,088.12	1,082.57	1,115.45	1,102.71	1,103.19
Chemicals.....	831.76	833.59	822.80	816.62	815.58	833.55	825.85	823.62	842.49	824.17	817.19	815.37	833.73	817.89	824.74
Plastics and rubber products.....	591.58	607.82	611.05	604.10	612.82	614.73	609.69	609.12	626.11	622.50	610.32	621.27	632.72	628.42	639.39
<b>PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING</b> .....	509.58	532.84	528.45	539.89	533.01	536.54	545.44	537.80	542.05	539.84	543.77	544.82	555.83	546.84	550.23
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b> .....	498.43	514.61	516.10	526.47	520.67	523.15	523.82	515.70	517.78	513.57	514.89	518.35	526.81	522.81	529.20
Wholesale trade.....	685.00	718.30	712.12	732.29	719.34	723.51	734.98	728.08	731.12	723.75	727.65	729.20	751.91	738.42	740.70
Retail trade.....	377.58	383.16	385.56	393.08	387.43	388.62	386.08	379.36	384.06	378.16	376.51	380.93	387.09	384.38	388.51
Transportation and warehousing.....	618.58	637.14	638.99	654.50	650.89	649.62	652.00	648.51	648.14	639.77	637.57	646.12	647.96	645.84	657.41
Utilities.....	1,095.90	1,136.08	1,118.17	1,141.09	1,131.32	1,145.50	1,160.92	1,149.74	1,144.48	1,136.69	1,157.75	1,170.21	1,184.90	1,179.38	1,171.07
<b>Information</b> .....	805.00	850.81	837.68	861.18	856.34	868.48	878.53	856.49	864.32	863.01	866.32	864.14	880.62	857.52	860.47
<b>Financial activities</b> .....	645.10	672.40	657.73	682.80	665.17	673.31	699.61	683.16	689.87	688.65	695.24	695.79	719.56	693.67	699.53
<b>Professional and business services</b> .....	618.87	662.23	654.79	671.48	659.81	663.97	684.45	672.62	678.62	673.54	686.28	687.85	706.56	692.27	694.26
<b>Education and health services</b> .....	544.59	564.95	562.90	571.38	567.13	569.73	572.13	570.89	572.83	576.07	573.65	576.40	582.06	576.23	582.40
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b> .....	241.36	250.11	249.42	255.89	253.88	251.65	256.41	253.00	257.30	251.72	257.02	258.82	264.71	263.42	265.99
<b>Other services</b> .....	443.37	456.60	455.70	457.39	457.17	458.61	462.21	459.84	463.85	461.14	462.06	465.39	469.68	468.14	467.21

<sup>1</sup> 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.
<b>Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries</b>												
Over 1-month span:												
2002.....	43.5	37.2	33.6	38.8	40.8	38.5	39.2	41.7	48.0	50.2	52.2	52.9
2003.....	51.6	50.2	62.1	64.9	59.9	57.6	56.5	51.4	56.5	55.0	51.4	55.6
2004.....	52.5	61.3	52.7	60.8	54.9	58.5	59.0	60.4	53.6	53.1	62.2	60.4
2005.....	64.2	64.6	64.0	62.8	56.7	55.9	59.4	55.9	55.8	57.7	53.6	57.6
2006.....	54.9	54.7	55.0	52.9	57.9	51.8						
Over 3-month span:												
2002.....	39.6	33.8	34.9	33.8	35.3	42.3	39.2	34.4	42.6	48.6	48.7	50.2
2003.....	55.9	53.2	57.0	64.2	70.3	65.6	59.9	55.2	57.9	59.0	60.4	55.8
2004.....	51.3	55.9	56.8	61.3	57.2	59.4	62.8	63.7	59.9	53.4	57.2	62.2
2005.....	70.5	66.7	66.0	66.9	63.3	62.4	60.3	62.6	57.7	59.0	57.7	59.9
2006.....	64.6	60.6	61.2	59.4	60.1	57.2						
Over 6-month span:												
2002.....	34.7	33.1	31.1	33.3	33.5	36.5	32.7	32.4	40.8	44.8	47.7	47.5
2003.....	49.8	51.8	55.0	60.8	63.5	63.7	63.3	62.6	58.3	62.1	55.4	55.2
2004.....	54.1	57.2	57.6	56.3	56.5	58.1	65.8	63.8	61.9	59.2	62.8	60.8
2005.....	63.8	63.3	67.1	68.2	67.1	67.1	63.5	62.9	62.6	62.1	61.5	61.0
2006.....	62.2	60.3	65.3	62.8	61.7	60.4						
Over 12-month span:												
2002.....	34.5	31.5	32.9	33.5	34.2	35.1	32.7	33.1	37.1	36.7	37.2	39.2
2003.....	40.3	42.1	44.8	48.4	50.7	57.7	57.0	55.2	56.7	58.3	60.1	60.3
2004.....	60.1	61.0	59.5	58.8	58.3	60.3	60.6	62.8	60.3	58.8	59.7	61.3
2005.....	67.3	65.3	66.0	64.7	65.8	65.3	67.6	66.4	66.5	66.4	65.5	65.1
2006.....	64.6	64.4	63.8	64.0	62.6	62.4						
<b>Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries</b>												
Over 1-month span:												
2002.....	34.5	17.3	17.3	10.7	22.0	17.3	17.3	31.5	26.8	38.1	42.3	42.3
2003.....	41.1	45.2	47.0	63.1	50.0	48.2	56.5	43.5	41.7	43.5	40.5	42.3
2004.....	36.9	48.2	43.5	48.2	38.7	37.5	42.3	45.8	44.0	44.6	48.2	51.8
2005.....	63.1	48.2	56.0	53.0	47.0	58.9	51.2	44.6	40.5	47.6	43.5	38.7
2006.....	52.4	38.7	30.4	33.3	42.3	41.1						
Over 3-month span:												
2002.....	15.5	11.3	13.7	9.5	8.9	11.9	15.5	15.5	17.9	29.2	30.4	33.3
2003.....	45.2	42.9	43.5	57.7	60.1	58.3	55.4	46.4	47.0	42.9	42.9	37.5
2004.....	35.1	39.9	40.5	42.3	35.1	33.9	40.5	41.7	42.3	40.5	39.9	43.5
2005.....	56.5	52.4	52.4	51.2	47.6	54.8	48.2	52.4	39.3	42.3	35.7	39.9
2006.....	48.2	38.1	42.9	31.0	33.3	37.5						
Over 6-month span:												
2002.....	11.9	11.3	7.1	8.3	9.5	10.7	7.1	9.5	12.5	16.1	25.0	24.4
2003.....	28.0	32.7	35.1	47.0	50.0	52.4	54.2	52.4	48.8	51.2	41.1	38.7
2004.....	31.5	35.1	36.3	34.5	32.1	33.3	44.0	39.3	32.1	36.9	34.5	39.3
2005.....	42.9	41.7	50.0	50.6	51.2	53.0	45.8	45.8	47.6	45.2	44.6	39.9
2006.....	39.9	37.5	37.5	36.9	36.3	36.9						
Over 12-month span:												
2002.....	10.7	6.0	6.5	6.0	8.3	7.1	7.1	8.3	10.7	10.7	9.5	10.7
2003.....	13.1	14.3	13.1	20.2	23.2	35.7	36.9	38.1	36.3	44.0	44.6	44.6
2004.....	44.6	44.6	41.7	40.5	37.5	36.3	32.1	33.9	32.7	33.3	33.3	37.5
2005.....	44.6	40.5	40.5	40.5	39.3	42.3	48.8	48.8	44.6	45.2	43.5	41.7
2006.....	41.7	42.3	39.3	39.9	36.3	34.5						

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

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

Data for the two most recent months are preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)							Percent							
	2006	2007						2006	2007						
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June <sup>P</sup>	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June <sup>P</sup>	
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	4,401	4,222	4,149	4,176	4,170	4,095	4,305	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	
<b>Industry</b>															
Total private <sup>2</sup> .....	3,928	3,746	3,666	3,702	3,683	3,627	3,830	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2	
Construction.....	107	142	229	152	154	157	110	1.4	1.8	2.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.4	
Manufacturing.....	362	337	330	316	350	345	348	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	767	727	660	677	669	609	673	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.5	
Professional and business services.....	745	707	642	758	735	654	801	4.0	3.8	3.5	4.1	4.0	3.5	4.3	
Education and health services.....	734	707	670	685	706	703	708	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	
Leisure and hospitality.....	612	552	566	574	512	571	562	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.7	4.0	4.0	
Government.....	473	477	482	470	488	468	469	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	
<b>Region<sup>3</sup></b>															
Northeast.....	849	733	717	703	675	674	696	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	
South.....	1,674	1,653	1,631	1,658	1,670	1,648	1,646	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	
Midwest.....	810	822	783	797	779	799	843	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	
West.....	1,044	1,005	1,011	1,027	1,038	970	1,109	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.5	

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

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

<sup>3</sup> **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.

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary.

**19. Hires levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted**

Industry and region	Levels <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)							Percent							
	2006	2007						2006	2007						
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June <sup>P</sup>	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June <sup>P</sup>	
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	4,959	4,959	4,815	4,815	4,832	4,982	4,752	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	
<b>Industry</b>															
Total private <sup>2</sup> .....	4,662	4,607	4,509	4,416	4,423	4,503	4,339	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	
Construction.....	341	299	298	356	330	351	348	4.4	3.9	3.9	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.5	
Manufacturing.....	375	369	371	318	350	356	360	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	990	1,020	1,018	1,006	1,028	1,044	900	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.4	
Professional and business services.....	963	954	953	881	828	935	899	5.4	5.4	5.3	4.9	4.6	5.2	5.0	
Education and health services.....	515	508	518	497	507	507	512	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	
Leisure and hospitality.....	969	956	934	867	903	873	850	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.4	6.7	6.5	6.3	
Government.....	371	384	379	404	421	409	398	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	
<b>Region<sup>3</sup></b>															
Northeast.....	768	833	709	740	759	705	668	3.0	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	
South.....	1,900	1,899	1,837	1,835	1,894	1,960	1,791	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.6	
Midwest.....	1,150	1,167	1,184	1,105	1,069	1,101	1,110	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	
West.....	1,209	1,142	1,156	1,157	1,122	1,143	1,152	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.7	

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

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

<sup>3</sup> **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.

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)							Percent							
	2006	2007						2006	2007						
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June <sup>P</sup>	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June <sup>P</sup>	
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	4,540	4,602	4,556	4,741	4,524	4,544	4,513	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	
<b>Industry</b>															
Total private <sup>2</sup> .....	4,253	4,296	4,263	4,417	4,227	4,233	4,203	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	
Construction.....	387	400	322	344	360	346	348	5.0	5.2	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.5	
Manufacturing.....	372	399	422	400	380	396	376	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	962	973	943	974	975	950	969	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	
Professional and business services.....	851	894	862	876	805	775	732	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.1	
Education and health services.....	430	423	419	429	414	437	467	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	
Leisure and hospitality.....	835	768	835	846	861	833	847	6.2	5.7	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.2	
Government.....	283	309	294	315	311	315	309	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	
<b>Region<sup>3</sup></b>															
Northeast.....	670	740	675	667	640	642	633	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	
South.....	1,796	1,783	1,763	1,829	1,904	1,798	1,689	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.4	
Midwest.....	1,054	1,034	1,054	1,006	981	1,024	1,019	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	
West.....	1,036	1,037	1,041	1,165	1,040	1,062	1,189	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.9	

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

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

<sup>3</sup> **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.

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary

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

Industry and region	Levels <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)							Percent							
	2006	2007						2006	2007						
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June <sup>P</sup>	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June <sup>P</sup>	
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	2,759	2,648	2,705	2,763	2,637	2,686	2,627	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	
<b>Industry</b>															
Total private <sup>2</sup> .....	2,615	2,505	2,571	2,591	2,486	2,530	2,473	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	
Construction.....	143	141	120	131	126	124	127	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	
Manufacturing.....	222	229	212	216	199	216	202	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	597	594	606	608	600	606	616	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	
Professional and business services.....	497	498	486	461	418	424	417	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.3	
Education and health services.....	289	271	280	267	274	284	277	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	
Leisure and hospitality.....	602	489	579	590	592	551	588	4.5	3.7	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.3	
Government.....	146	150	139	155	153	157	153	.7	.7	.6	.7	.7	.7	.7	
<b>Region<sup>3</sup></b>															
Northeast.....	367	355	322	352	350	331	371	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	
South.....	1,171	1,099	1,152	1,150	1,163	1,162	1,036	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.1	
Midwest.....	559	595	599	588	544	551	569	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	
West.....	638	602	629	665	590	643	643	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.1	

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

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

<sup>3</sup> **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.

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary.



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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

<sup>1</sup> Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

Virgin Islands.

<sup>2</sup> Percent changes were computed from quarterly employment and pay data adjusted for noneconomic county reclassifications. See Notes on Current Labor Statistics.

<sup>4</sup> Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

<sup>3</sup> Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the

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

23. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: by State, third quarter 2006

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

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2005.

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

<sup>2</sup> Includes data for unclassified establishments, not shown separately.



**Table 26. Average annual wages for 2004 and 2005 for all covered workers<sup>1</sup> by metropolitan area**

Metropolitan area <sup>2</sup>	Average annual wages <sup>3</sup>		
	2004	2005	Percent change, 2004-05
Metropolitan areas <sup>4</sup> .....	\$40,917	\$42,253	3.3
Abilene, TX .....	27,103	27,876	2.9
Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastian, PR .....	18,579	18,717	0.7
Akron, OH .....	36,548	37,471	2.5
Albany, GA .....	30,930	31,741	2.6
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY .....	38,557	39,201	1.7
Albuquerque, NM .....	34,530	35,665	3.3
Alexandria, LA .....	29,003	30,114	3.8
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ .....	37,461	38,506	2.8
Altoona, PA .....	29,115	29,642	1.8
Amarillo, TX .....	30,780	31,954	3.8
Ames, IA .....	32,689	33,889	3.7
Anchorage, AK .....	40,652	41,712	2.6
Anderson, IN .....	31,719	31,418	-0.9
Anderson, SC .....	28,937	29,463	1.8
Ann Arbor, MI .....	44,926	45,820	2.0
Anniston-Oxford, AL .....	29,915	31,231	4.4
Appleton, WI .....	33,618	34,431	2.4
Asheville, NC .....	29,989	30,926	3.1
Athens-Clarke County, GA .....	31,702	32,512	2.6
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA .....	43,250	44,595	3.1
Atlantic City, NJ .....	35,700	36,735	2.9
Auburn-Opelika, AL .....	28,785	29,196	1.4
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC .....	33,513	34,588	3.2
Austin-Round Rock, TX .....	42,144	43,500	3.2
Bakersfield, CA .....	33,707	34,165	1.4
Baltimore-Towson, MD .....	41,815	43,486	4.0
Bangor, ME .....	29,882	30,707	2.8
Barnstable Town, MA .....	34,598	35,123	1.5
Baton Rouge, LA .....	33,162	34,523	4.1
Battle Creek, MI .....	36,576	37,994	3.9
Bay City, MI .....	32,386	33,572	3.7
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX .....	34,675	36,530	5.3
Bellingham, WA .....	29,957	31,128	3.9
Bend, OR .....	30,084	31,492	4.7
Billings, MT .....	30,290	31,748	4.8
Binghamton, NY .....	32,168	33,290	3.5
Birmingham-Hoover, AL .....	37,983	39,353	3.6
Bismarck, ND .....	30,825	31,504	2.2
Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA .....	30,906	32,196	4.2
Bloomington, IN .....	29,288	30,080	2.7
Bloomington-Normal, IL .....	38,823	39,404	1.5
Boise City-Nampa, ID .....	33,614	34,623	3.0
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH .....	52,976	54,199	2.3
Boulder, CO .....	47,264	49,115	3.9
Bowling Green, KY .....	30,695	31,306	2.0
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA .....	35,599	36,467	2.4
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT .....	67,223	71,095	5.8
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX .....	24,222	24,893	2.8
Brunswick, GA .....	30,408	30,902	1.6
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY .....	34,923	35,302	1.1
Burlington, NC .....	30,218	31,084	2.9
Burlington-South Burlington, VT .....	37,319	38,582	3.4
Canton-Massillon, OH .....	31,304	32,080	2.5
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL .....	33,932	35,649	5.1
Carson City, NV .....	36,799	38,428	4.4
Casper, WY .....	32,284	34,810	7.8
Cedar Rapids, IA .....	36,546	37,902	3.7
Champaign-Urbana, IL .....	32,595	33,278	2.1
Charleston, WV .....	34,236	35,363	3.3
Charleston-North Charleston, SC .....	32,233	33,896	5.2
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC .....	41,897	43,728	4.4
Charlottesville, VA .....	35,743	37,392	4.6
Chattanooga, TN-GA .....	32,701	33,743	3.2
Cheyenne, WY .....	31,007	32,208	3.9
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI .....	45,181	46,609	3.2
Chico, CA .....	29,082	30,007	3.2
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN .....	39,170	40,343	3.0
Clarksville, TN-KY .....	28,353	29,870	5.4
Cleveland, TN .....	31,529	32,030	1.6
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH .....	39,172	39,973	2.0
Coeur d'Alene, ID .....	27,505	28,208	2.6
College Station-Bryan, TX .....	27,716	29,032	4.7
Colorado Springs, CO .....	36,318	37,268	2.6
Columbia, MO .....	30,462	31,263	2.6
Columbia, SC .....	32,619	33,386	2.4
Columbus, GA-AL .....	30,263	31,370	3.7
Columbus, IN .....	38,076	38,446	1.0
Columbus, OH .....	38,687	39,806	2.9
Corpus Christi, TX .....	31,907	32,975	3.3
Corvallis, OR .....	37,248	39,357	5.7

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 26. Average annual wages for 2004 and 2005 for all covered workers<sup>1</sup> by metropolitan area — Continued**

Metropolitan area <sup>2</sup>	Average annual wages <sup>3</sup>		
	2004	2005	Percent change, 2004-05
Cumberland, MD-WV .....	\$28,143	\$28,645	1.8
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX .....	43,925	45,337	3.2
Dalton, GA .....	31,972	32,848	2.7
Danville, IL .....	31,218	31,861	2.1
Danville, VA .....	27,855	28,449	2.1
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL .....	34,555	35,546	2.9
Dayton, OH .....	36,996	37,922	2.5
Decatur, AL .....	32,772	33,513	2.3
Decatur, IL .....	36,487	38,444	5.4
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL .....	29,346	29,927	2.0
Denver-Aurora, CO .....	44,568	45,940	3.1
Des Moines, IA .....	38,499	39,760	3.3
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI .....	45,798	46,790	2.2
Dothan, AL .....	29,492	30,253	2.6
Dover, DE .....	32,358	33,132	2.4
Dubuque, IA .....	31,596	32,414	2.6
Duluth, MN-WI .....	32,512	32,638	0.4
Durham, NC .....	45,892	46,743	1.9
Eau Claire, WI .....	30,161	30,763	2.0
El Centro, CA .....	28,935	29,879	3.3
Elizabethtown, KY .....	30,144	30,912	2.5
Elkhart-Goshen, IN .....	34,626	35,573	2.7
Elmira, NY .....	31,048	32,989	6.3
El Paso, TX .....	27,988	28,666	2.4
Erie, PA .....	31,247	32,010	2.4
Eugene-Springfield, OR .....	31,344	32,295	3.0
Evansville, IN-KY .....	34,388	35,302	2.7
Fairbanks, AK .....	37,847	39,399	4.1
Fajardo, PR .....	20,331	20,011	-1.6
Fargo, ND-MN .....	31,571	32,291	2.3
Farmington, NM .....	32,281	33,695	4.4
Fayetteville, NC .....	29,506	30,325	2.8
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO .....	33,678	34,598	2.7
Flagstaff, AZ .....	29,121	30,733	5.5
Flint, MI .....	38,243	37,982	-0.7
Florence, SC .....	31,838	32,326	1.5
Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL .....	28,586	28,885	1.0
Fond du Lac, WI .....	31,760	32,634	2.8
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO .....	35,522	36,612	3.1
Fort Smith, AR-OK .....	28,251	29,599	4.8
Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL .....	31,163	32,976	5.8
Fort Wayne, IN .....	34,204	34,717	1.5
Fresno, CA .....	31,429	32,266	2.7
Gadsden, AL .....	27,904	28,438	1.9
Gainesville, FL .....	30,832	32,992	7.0
Gainesville, GA .....	32,849	33,828	3.0
Glens Falls, NY .....	30,288	31,710	4.7
Goldsboro, NC .....	27,461	28,316	3.1
Grand Forks, ND-MN .....	27,601	28,138	1.9
Grand Junction, CO .....	29,965	31,611	5.5
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI .....	36,302	36,941	1.8
Great Falls, MT .....	27,060	28,021	3.6
Greeley, CO .....	32,593	33,636	3.2
Green Bay, WI .....	34,861	35,467	1.7
Greensboro-High Point, NC .....	34,129	34,876	2.2
Greenville, NC .....	30,592	31,433	2.7
Greenville, SC .....	33,557	34,469	2.7
Guayama, PR .....	22,359	23,263	4.0
Gulfport-Biloxi, MS .....	28,857	31,688	9.8
Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV .....	32,088	33,202	3.5
Hanford-Corcoran, CA .....	29,655	29,989	1.1
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA .....	38,204	39,144	2.5
Harrisonburg, VA .....	29,145	30,366	4.2
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT .....	48,381	50,154	3.7
Hattiesburg, MS .....	27,973	28,568	2.1
Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC .....	29,568	30,090	1.8
Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA .....	28,058	30,062	7.1
Holland-Grand Haven, MI .....	35,505	36,362	2.4
Honolulu, HI .....	36,618	37,654	2.8
Hot Springs, AR .....	26,176	27,024	3.2
Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA .....	31,689	33,696	6.3
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX .....	44,656	47,157	5.6
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH .....	30,434	31,415	3.2
Huntsville, AL .....	40,964	42,401	3.5
Idaho Falls, ID .....	28,937	29,795	3.0
Indianapolis, IN .....	38,968	39,830	2.2
Iowa City, IA .....	33,777	34,785	3.0
Ithaca, NY .....	36,071	36,457	1.1
Jackson, MI .....	35,031	35,879	2.4
Jackson, MS .....	32,178	33,099	2.9

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 26. Average annual wages for 2004 and 2005 for all covered workers<sup>1</sup> by metropolitan area — Continued**

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

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 26. Average annual wages for 2004 and 2005 for all covered workers<sup>1</sup> by metropolitan area — Continued**

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

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 26. Average annual wages for 2004 and 2005 for all covered workers<sup>1</sup> by metropolitan area — Continued**

Metropolitan area <sup>2</sup>	Average annual wages <sup>3</sup>		
	2004	2005	Percent change, 2004-05
Spokane, WA .....	\$31,643	\$32,621	3.1
Springfield, IL .....	38,256	39,299	2.7
Springfield, MA .....	35,793	36,791	2.8
Springfield, MO .....	29,298	30,124	2.8
Springfield, OH .....	30,287	30,814	1.7
State College, PA .....	33,042	34,109	3.2
Stockton, CA .....	34,175	35,030	2.5
Sumter, SC .....	26,770	27,469	2.6
Syracuse, NY .....	35,863	36,494	1.8
Tallahassee, FL .....	32,610	33,548	2.9
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL .....	35,328	36,374	3.0
Terre Haute, IN .....	29,839	30,597	2.5
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR .....	30,185	31,302	3.7
Toledo, OH .....	35,122	35,848	2.1
Topeka, KS .....	32,071	33,303	3.8
Trenton-Ewing, NJ .....	50,467	52,034	3.1
Tucson, AZ .....	33,992	35,650	4.9
Tulsa, OK .....	34,014	35,211	3.5
Tuscaloosa, AL .....	32,223	34,124	5.9
Tyler, TX .....	33,704	34,731	3.0
Utica-Rome, NY .....	30,174	30,902	2.4
Valdosta, GA .....	24,779	25,712	3.8
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA .....	37,118	38,431	3.5
Vero Beach, FL .....	31,812	32,591	2.4
Victoria, TX .....	33,316	34,327	3.0
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ .....	36,228	36,387	0.4
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC .....	33,458	34,580	3.4
Visalia-Porterville, CA .....	27,927	28,582	2.3
Waco, TX .....	30,709	32,325	5.3
Warner Robins, GA .....	34,535	36,762	6.4
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV .....	53,134	55,525	4.5
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA .....	32,322	33,123	2.5
Wausau, WI .....	32,399	33,259	2.7
Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH .....	30,173	30,596	1.4
Wenatchee, WA .....	26,440	27,163	2.7
Wheeling, WV-OH .....	28,772	29,808	3.6
Wichita, KS .....	34,618	35,976	3.9
Wichita Falls, TX .....	28,144	29,343	4.3
Williamsport, PA .....	30,050	30,699	2.2
Wilmington, NC .....	30,379	31,792	4.7
Winchester, VA-WV .....	32,396	33,787	4.3
Winston-Salem, NC .....	36,559	36,654	0.3
Worcester, MA .....	40,428	41,094	1.6
Yakima, WA .....	26,497	27,334	3.2
Yauco, PR .....	18,274	17,818	-2.5
York-Hanover, PA .....	34,966	36,834	5.3
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA .....	31,943	32,176	0.7
Yuba City, CA .....	30,913	32,133	3.9
Yuma, AZ .....	25,978	27,168	4.6

<sup>1</sup> Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

<sup>2</sup> Includes data for Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSA) as defined by OMB Bulletin No. 99-04. In the New England areas, the New England County Metropolitan Area (NECMA) definitions were used.

<sup>3</sup> Each year's total is based on the MSA definition for the specific year. Annual changes include differences resulting from changes in MSA definitions.

<sup>4</sup> Totals do not include the six MSAs within Puerto Rico.



## 27. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	1996	1997 <sup>1</sup>	1998 <sup>1</sup>	1999 <sup>1</sup>	2000 <sup>1</sup>	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	200,591	203,133	205,220	207,753	212,577	215,092	217,570	221,168	223,357	226,082	228,815
Civilian labor force.....	133,943	136,297	137,673	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428
Labor force participation rate.....	66.8	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66	66	66.2
Employed.....	126,708	129,558	131,463	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427
Employment-population ratio.....	63.2	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1
Unemployed.....	7,236	6,739	6,210	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001
Unemployment rate.....	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4	4.7	5.8	6	5.5	5.1	4.6
Not in the labor force.....	66,647	66,837	67,547	68,385	69,994	71,359	72,707	74,658	75,956	76,762	77,387

<sup>1</sup> Not strictly comparable with prior years.

## 28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total private employment.....	100,169	103,113	106,021	108,686	110,996	110,707	108,828	108,416	109,814	111,899	114,184
Total nonfarm employment.....	119,708	122,776	125,930	128,993	131,785	131,826	130,341	129,999	131,435	133,703	136,174
Goods-producing.....	23,410	23,886	24,354	24,465	24,649	23,873	22,557	21,816	21,882	22,190	22,570
Natural resources and mining.....	637	654	645	598	599	606	583	572	591	628	684
Construction.....	5,536	5,813	6,149	6,545	6,787	6,826	6,716	6,735	6,976	7,336	7,689
Manufacturing.....	17,237	17,419	17,560	17,322	17,263	16,441	15,259	14,510	14,315	14,226	14,197
Private service-providing.....	76,759	79,227	81,667	84,221	86,346	86,834	86,271	86,599	87,932	89,709	91,615
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	24,239	24,700	25,186	25,771	26,225	25,983	25,497	25,287	25,533	25,959	26,231
Wholesale trade.....	5,522.00	5,663.90	5,795.20	5,892.50	5,933.20	5,772.70	5,652.30	5,607.50	5,662.90	5,764.40	5,897.60
Retail trade.....	14,142.50	14,388.90	14,609.30	14,970.10	15,279.80	15,238.60	15,025.10	14,917.30	15,058.20	15,279.60	15,319.30
Transportation and warehousing.....	3,935.30	4,026.50	4,168.00	4,300.30	4,410.30	4,372.00	4,223.60	4,185.40	4,248.60	4,360.90	4,465.80
Utilities.....	639.6	620.9	613.4	608.5	601.3	599.4	596.2	577	563.8	554	548.5
Information.....	2,940	3,084	3,218	3,419	3,631	3,629	3,395	3,188	3,118	3,061	3,055
Financial activities.....	6,969	7,178	7,462	7,648	7,687	7,807	7,847	7,977	8,031	8,153	8,363
Professional and business services.....	13,462	14,335	15,147	15,957	16,666	16,476	15,976	15,987	16,395	16,954	17,552
Education and health services.....	13,683	14,087	14,446	14,798	15,109	15,645	16,199	16,588	16,953	17,372	17,838
Leisure and hospitality.....	10,777	11,018	11,232	11,543	11,862	12,036	11,986	12,173	12,493	12,816	13,143
Other services.....	4,690	4,825	4,976	5,087	5,168	5,258	5,372	5,401	5,409	5,395	5,432
Government.....	19,539	19,664	19,909	20,307	20,790	21,118	21,513	21,583	21,621	21,804	21,990

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

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Private sector:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	34.3	34.5	34.5	34.3	34.3	34	33.9	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	12.04	12.51	13.01	13.49	14.02	14.54	14.97	15.37	15.69	16.13	16.76
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	413.28	431.86	448.56	463.15	481.01	493.79	506.72	518.06	529.09	544.33	567.87
<b>Goods-producing:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	40.8	41.1	40.8	40.8	40.7	39.9	39.9	39.8	40	40.1	40.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	13.38	13.82	14.23	14.71	15.27	15.78	16.33	16.8	17.19	17.6	18.02
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	546.48	568.43	580.99	599.99	621.86	630.04	651.61	669.13	688.17	705.31	729.87
<b>Natural resources and mining</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	46	46.2	44.9	44.2	44.4	44.6	43.2	43.6	44.5	45.6	45.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	15.1	15.57	16.2	16.33	16.55	17	17.19	17.56	18.07	18.72	19.9
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	695.07	720.11	727.28	721.74	734.92	757.92	741.97	765.94	803.82	853.71	908.01
<b>Construction:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	38.9	38.9	38.8	39	39.2	38.7	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.6	39
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	15.11	15.67	16.23	16.8	17.48	18	18.52	18.95	19.23	19.46	20.02
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	588.48	609.48	629.75	655.11	685.78	695.89	711.82	726.83	735.55	750.22	781.04
<b>Manufacturing:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	41.3	41.7	41.4	41.4	41.3	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.8	40.7	41.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	12.75	13.14	13.45	13.85	14.32	14.76	15.29	15.74	16.15	16.56	16.8
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	526.55	548.22	557.12	573.17	590.65	595.19	618.75	635.99	658.59	673.37	690.83
<b>Private service-providing:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	32.6	32.8	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	11.59	12.07	12.61	13.09	13.62	14.18	14.59	14.99	15.29	15.74	16.42
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	377.37	395.51	413.5	427.98	445.74	461.08	473.8	484.81	494.22	509.58	532.84
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	34.1	34.3	34.2	33.9	33.8	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.5	33.4	33.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	11.46	11.9	12.39	12.82	13.31	13.7	14.02	14.34	14.58	14.92	15.4
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	390.64	407.57	423.3	434.31	449.88	459.53	471.27	481.14	488.42	498.43	514.61
<b>Wholesale trade:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	38.6	38.8	38.6	38.6	38.8	38.4	38	37.9	37.8	37.7	38
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	13.8	14.41	15.07	15.62	16.28	16.77	16.98	17.36	17.65	18.16	18.91
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	533.29	559.39	582.21	602.77	631.4	643.45	644.38	657.29	667.09	685	718.3
<b>Retail trade:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	38.6	38.8	38.6	38.6	38.8	38.4	38	37.9	37.8	37.7	38
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	13.8	14.41	15.07	15.62	16.28	16.77	16.98	17.36	17.65	18.16	18.91
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	533.29	559.39	582.21	602.77	631.4	643.45	644.38	657.29	667.09	685	718.3
<b>Transportation and warehousing:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	39.1	39.4	38.7	37.6	37.4	36.7	36.8	36.8	37.2	37	36.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	13.45	13.78	14.12	14.55	15.05	15.33	15.76	16.25	16.52	16.7	17.28
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	525.6	542.55	546.86	547.97	562.31	562.7	579.75	598.41	614.82	618.58	637.14
<b>Utilities:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	42	42	42	42	42	41.4	40.9	41.1	40.9	41.1	41.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	19.78	20.59	21.48	22.03	22.75	23.58	23.96	24.77	25.61	26.68	27.42
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	830.74	865.26	902.94	924.59	955.66	977.18	979.09	1,017.27	1,048.44	1,095.90	1,136.08
<b>Information:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	36.4	36.3	36.6	36.7	36.8	36.9	36.5	36.2	36.3	36.5	36.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	16.3	17.14	17.67	18.4	19.07	19.8	20.2	21.01	21.4	22.06	23.23
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	592.68	622.4	646.52	675.32	700.89	731.11	738.17	760.81	777.05	805	850.81
<b>Financial activities:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	35.5	35.7	36	35.8	35.9	35.8	35.6	35.5	35.5	35.9	35.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	12.71	13.22	13.93	14.47	14.98	15.59	16.17	17.14	17.52	17.94	18.8
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	451.49	472.37	500.95	517.57	537.37	558.02	575.51	609.08	622.87	645.1	672.4
<b>Professional and business services:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	34.1	34.3	34.3	34.4	34.5	34.2	34.2	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	13	13.57	14.27	14.85	15.52	16.33	16.81	17.21	17.48	18.08	19.12
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	442.81	465.51	490	510.99	535.07	557.84	574.66	587.02	597.56	618.87	662.23
<b>Education and health services:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	31.9	32.2	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.6	32.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	12.17	12.56	13	13.44	13.95	14.64	15.21	15.64	16.15	16.71	17.38
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	388.27	404.65	418.82	431.35	449.29	473.39	492.74	505.69	523.78	544.59	564.95
<b>Leisure and hospitality:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	25.9	26	26.2	26.1	26.1	25.8	25.8	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	6.99	7.32	7.67	7.96	8.32	8.57	8.81	9	9.15	9.38	9.75
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	180.98	190.52	200.82	208.05	217.2	220.73	227.17	230.42	234.86	241.36	250.11
<b>Other services:</b>											
Average weekly hours.....	32.5	32.7	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.3	32	31.4	31	30.9	30.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).....	10.85	11.29	11.79	12.26	12.73	13.27	13.72	13.84	13.98	14.34	14.77
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).....	352.62	368.63	384.25	398.77	413.41	428.64	439.76	434.41	433.04	443.37	456.6

NOTE: Data reflect the conversion to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replacing the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS-based data by industry are not comparable with SIC-based data.

### 30. Employment Cost Index, compensation,<sup>1</sup> by occupation and industry group

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2005			2006				2007		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2007										
<b>Civilian workers<sup>2</sup></b> .....	98.6	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.6	102.7	103.3	104.2	105.0	0.8	3.3
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	98.5	99.4	100.0	100.9	101.6	103.0	103.7	104.7	105.5	.8	3.8
Management, business, and financial.....	99.4	99.7	100.0	101.3	101.9	102.7	103.2	104.4	105.2	.8	3.2
Professional and related.....	98.1	99.3	100.0	100.7	101.4	103.2	104.0	104.9	105.7	.8	4.2
Sales and office.....	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.6	102.4	103.0	103.8	104.8	1.0	3.1
Sales and related.....	97.9	99.2	100.0	99.9	101.1	101.7	102.3	102.4	103.6	1.2	2.5
Office and administrative support.....	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.9	101.9	102.8	103.5	104.7	105.5	.8	3.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	98.8	99.5	100.0	100.8	102.0	103.0	103.6	104.1	105.1	1.0	3.0
Construction and extraction.....	98.5	99.4	100.0	100.7	102.0	103.0	103.7	104.3	105.7	1.3	3.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.9	102.0	103.0	103.6	103.7	104.4	.7	2.4
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	99.0	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.1	101.8	102.4	102.7	103.5	.8	2.4
Production.....	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.4	101.0	101.6	102.0	102.1	102.8	.7	1.8
Transportation and material moving.....	98.8	99.8	100.0	100.5	101.3	102.2	102.8	103.4	104.4	1.0	3.1
Service occupations.....	98.3	99.4	100.0	100.8	101.4	102.5	103.5	104.8	105.5	.7	4.0
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.3	101.3	102.0	102.5	102.9	103.9	1.0	2.6
Manufacturing.....	99.1	99.8	100.0	100.1	101.0	101.4	101.8	102.0	102.9	.9	1.9
Service-providing.....	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.9	101.6	102.9	103.5	104.4	105.2	.8	3.5
Education and health services.....	97.6	99.1	100.0	100.6	101.3	103.5	104.2	104.9	105.5	.6	4.1
Health care and social assistance.....	98.5	99.3	100.0	101.1	102.0	103.5	104.3	105.4	106.1	.7	4.0
Hospitals.....	98.2	99.3	100.0	101.2	101.9	103.2	104.0	105.1	105.7	.6	3.7
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	98.3	99.2	100.0	101.0	101.4	102.6	103.7	104.5	105.0	.5	3.6
Education services.....	97.0	99.0	100.0	100.2	100.7	103.4	104.1	104.5	104.9	.4	4.2
Elementary and secondary schools.....	96.7	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.5	104.2	104.6	105.0	.4	4.5
Public administration <sup>3</sup> .....	97.5	99.0	100.0	100.6	101.2	102.4	103.8	105.6	106.6	.9	5.3
<b>Private industry workers</b> .....	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.5	103.2	104.0	104.9	.9	3.1
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	99.1	99.6	100.0	101.1	101.9	102.9	103.5	104.6	105.5	.9	3.5
Management, business, and financial.....	99.6	99.7	100.0	101.3	102.0	102.7	103.1	104.3	105.1	.8	3.0
Professional and related.....	98.8	99.5	100.0	101.0	101.8	103.1	103.9	104.9	105.9	1.0	4.0
Sales and office.....	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.6	102.3	102.9	103.7	104.7	1.0	3.1
Sales and related.....	97.9	99.2	100.0	99.9	101.1	101.7	102.3	102.4	103.6	1.2	2.5
Office and administrative support.....	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.9	102.7	103.4	104.5	105.4	.9	3.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.8	102.1	103.0	103.6	104.0	105.0	1.0	2.8
Construction and extraction.....	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.7	102.2	103.1	103.7	104.4	105.7	1.2	3.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	99.3	99.6	100.0	100.9	102.1	103.0	103.4	103.5	104.1	.6	2.0
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	99.0	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.1	101.7	102.3	102.5	103.3	.8	2.2
Production.....	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.4	101.0	101.6	102.0	102.1	102.8	.7	1.8
Transportation and material moving.....	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.4	101.2	102.0	102.6	103.1	104.1	1.0	2.9
Service occupations.....	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.5	102.3	103.1	104.5	105.2	.7	3.6
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries.....	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.3	101.3	102.0	102.5	102.9	103.9	1.0	2.6
Management, professional, and related.....	99.2	100.2	100.0	100.2	100.7	101.6	102.0	102.7	103.8	1.1	3.1
Sales and office.....	98.0	99.7	100.0	99.9	102.7	102.1	102.8	103.0	103.7	.7	1.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.9	102.7	103.3	104.0	105.3	1.2	3.3
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	99.2	99.8	100.0	100.3	101.0	101.6	102.0	102.1	102.9	.8	1.9
Construction.....	98.5	99.7	100.0	100.7	101.9	103.0	103.6	104.7	105.9	1.1	3.9
Manufacturing.....	99.1	99.8	100.0	100.1	101.0	101.4	101.8	102.0	102.9	.9	1.9
Management, professional, and related.....	98.9	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.5	101.3	101.4	102.0	103.3	1.3	2.8
Sales and office.....	98.7	99.9	100.0	99.5	102.8	101.3	102.1	102.4	103.2	.8	.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	99.2	99.5	100.0	100.1	100.8	101.5	102.1	101.7	102.4	.7	1.6
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	99.3	99.8	100.0	100.2	100.9	101.5	101.9	101.9	102.6	.7	1.7
Service-providing industries.....	98.9	99.5	100.0	101.0	101.8	102.7	103.4	104.3	105.2	.9	3.3
Management, professional, and related.....	99.1	99.5	100.0	101.3	102.2	103.2	103.8	105.0	105.9	.9	3.6
Sales and office.....	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.6	101.5	102.3	102.9	103.7	104.8	1.1	3.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	99.0	99.4	100.0	101.2	102.5	103.6	104.0	104.0	104.5	.5	2.0
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.3	101.9	102.6	103.0	104.0	1.0	2.7
Service occupations.....	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.5	102.3	103.1	104.5	105.3	.8	3.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	98.5	99.4	100.0	100.8	101.4	102.4	103.0	103.1	104.2	1.1	2.8

See footnotes at end of table.

**30. Continued—Employment Cost Index, compensation,<sup>1</sup> by occupation and industry group**

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2005			2006				2007		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2007										
Wholesale trade.....	97.7	99.2	100.0	100.3	100.8	102.4	102.9	103.7	104.6	0.9	3.8
Retail trade.....	98.8	99.5	100.0	100.6	101.2	101.9	102.7	102.9	103.9	1.0	2.7
Transportation and warehousing.....	98.6	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.0	101.6	102.2	102.8	104.0	1.2	3.0
Utilities.....	99.3	99.5	100.0	107.8	109.3	110.1	110.4	102.8	104.7	1.8	-4.2
Information.....	99.2	99.5	100.0	100.9	102.1	103.0	103.2	104.3	105.6	1.2	3.4
Financial activities.....	99.4	99.2	100.0	101.2	101.8	102.1	102.5	104.2	104.6	.4	2.8
Finance and insurance.....	100.0	99.5	100.0	101.5	102.4	102.6	102.9	104.6	104.9	.3	2.4
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	96.7	98.6	100.0	99.8	99.3	100.2	100.8	102.2	103.0	.8	3.7
Professional and business services.....	99.5	99.6	100.0	101.1	102.2	102.9	103.5	104.7	105.9	1.1	3.6
Education and health services.....	98.4	99.3	100.0	101.0	101.8	103.2	104.1	105.1	105.7	.6	3.8
Education services.....	97.5	99.6	100.0	100.7	101.5	103.2	104.2	104.5	104.9	.4	3.3
Health care and social assistance.....	98.5	99.3	100.0	101.1	101.9	103.2	104.1	105.2	105.9	.7	3.9
Hospitals.....	98.2	99.2	100.0	101.3	102.0	103.2	103.9	105.0	105.6	.6	3.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.3	102.4	103.7	105.3	106.0	.7	4.6
Accommodation and food services.....	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.5	101.4	102.5	104.0	105.8	106.4	.6	4.9
Other services, except public administration.....	98.6	99.9	100.0	101.4	102.7	103.6	104.0	105.7	106.1	.4	3.3
<b>State and local government workers.....</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.5</b>	<b>100.9</b>	<b>103.2</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>105.1</b>	<b>105.7</b>	<b>.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	97.3	99.0	100.0	100.3	100.8	103.3	104.0	104.9	105.4	.5	4.6
Professional and related.....	97.1	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.8	103.4	104.0	104.8	105.3	.5	4.5
Sales and office.....	97.6	99.3	100.0	100.9	101.5	103.3	104.1	105.6	106.2	.6	4.6
Office and administrative support.....	97.5	99.2	100.0	101.0	101.6	103.5	104.2	105.7	106.4	.7	4.7
Service occupations.....	96.7	99.1	100.0	100.6	101.2	103.1	104.5	105.4	106.3	.9	5.0
Workers by industry											
Education and health services.....	97.0	99.0	100.0	100.3	100.8	103.7	104.3	104.8	105.3	.5	4.5
Education services.....	96.9	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.5	104.1	104.6	105.0	.4	4.5
Schools.....	96.9	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.5	104.1	104.6	104.9	.3	4.4
Elementary and secondary schools.....	96.6	98.8	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.6	104.2	104.7	105.0	.3	4.5
Health care and social assistance.....	98.0	99.5	100.0	101.3	102.9	105.1	105.7	107.1	107.6	.5	4.6
Hospitals.....	98.0	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.3	103.3	104.3	105.6	106.3	.7	4.9
Public administration <sup>3</sup> .....	97.5	99.0	100.0	100.6	101.2	102.4	103.8	105.6	106.6	.9	5.3

<sup>1</sup> Cost (cents per hour worked) measured in the Employment Cost Index consists of wages, salaries, and employer cost of employee benefits.

<sup>2</sup> Consists of private industry workers (excluding farm and household workers) and State and local government (excluding Federal Government) workers.

<sup>3</sup> Consists of legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities.

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2005			2006				2007		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2007										
<b>Civilian workers<sup>1</sup></b> .....	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.5	102.6	103.2	104.3	105.0	0.7	3.4
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	98.8	99.4	100.0	100.8	101.6	102.9	103.6	104.7	105.4	.7	3.7
Management, business, and financial.....	99.5	99.6	100.0	101.2	102.0	102.7	103.1	104.7	105.4	.7	3.3
Professional and related.....	98.3	99.3	100.0	100.6	101.4	103.1	103.8	104.7	105.3	.6	3.8
Sales and office.....	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.4	101.6	102.4	103.0	103.8	104.8	1.0	3.1
Sales and related.....	97.8	99.2	100.0	99.8	101.3	102.0	102.5	102.7	103.9	1.2	2.6
Office and administrative support.....	98.8	99.4	100.0	100.8	101.8	102.6	103.3	104.5	105.3	.8	3.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.7	103.4	104.3	105.1	.8	3.2
Construction and extraction.....	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.7	101.9	102.9	103.7	104.6	105.7	1.1	3.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.6	101.6	102.6	103.1	103.8	104.4	.6	2.8
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.2	101.9	102.5	103.2	103.9	.7	2.7
Production.....	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.2	101.8	102.3	103.2	103.6	.4	2.4
Transportation and material moving.....	98.9	99.7	100.0	100.5	101.2	102.1	102.7	103.3	104.2	.9	3.0
Service occupations.....	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.5	101.2	102.2	103.2	104.6	105.3	.7	4.1
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing.....	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.3	102.9	103.9	104.7	.8	2.8
Manufacturing.....	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.7	101.7	101.9	102.3	103.3	103.9	.6	2.2
Service-providing.....	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.5	102.7	103.3	104.3	105.1	.8	3.5
Education and health services.....	98.0	99.1	100.0	100.4	101.1	103.1	103.8	104.4	104.9	.5	3.8
Health care and social assistance.....	98.5	99.2	100.0	100.8	101.8	103.2	104.1	105.1	105.9	.8	4.0
Hospitals.....	98.2	99.2	100.0	100.9	101.7	102.9	103.8	104.8	105.6	.8	3.8
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	98.4	99.1	100.0	100.7	101.2	102.2	103.3	104.1	104.7	.6	3.5
Education services.....	97.6	99.0	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.0	103.5	103.7	104.0	.3	3.5
Elementary and secondary schools.....	97.3	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.3	102.9	103.4	103.6	103.8	.2	3.5
Public administration <sup>2</sup> .....	98.3	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.1	102.0	103.5	104.5	105.2	.7	4.1
<b>Private industry workers</b> .....	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.7	102.5	103.2	104.3	105.1	.8	3.3
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related.....	99.2	99.6	100.0	101.1	102.0	103.0	103.6	104.9	105.8	.9	3.7
Management, business, and financial.....	99.7	99.5	100.0	101.3	102.2	102.8	103.1	104.7	105.5	.8	3.2
Professional and related.....	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.9	101.8	103.1	104.0	105.1	106.0	.9	4.1
Sales and office.....	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.4	101.6	102.4	103.0	103.8	104.8	1.0	3.1
Sales and related.....	97.8	99.2	100.0	99.8	101.3	102.0	102.6	102.8	104.0	1.2	2.7
Office and administrative support.....	99.0	99.4	100.0	100.9	101.9	102.6	103.3	104.5	105.4	.9	3.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.8	103.4	104.2	105.1	.9	3.2
Construction and extraction.....	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.7	102.0	103.0	103.7	104.7	105.8	1.1	3.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair.....	99.1	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.6	102.6	103.0	103.7	104.2	.5	2.6
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.2	101.8	102.4	103.1	103.8	.7	2.6
Production.....	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.2	101.7	102.2	103.1	103.6	.5	2.4
Transportation and material moving.....	98.9	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.2	102.0	102.6	103.2	104.1	.9	2.9
Service occupations.....	99.0	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.3	102.0	102.9	104.6	105.3	.7	3.9
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries.....	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.3	102.9	103.9	104.7	.8	2.8
Management, professional, and related.....	98.8	99.7	100.0	101.1	101.7	102.4	102.8	104.4	105.3	.9	3.5
Sales and office.....	97.9	99.7	100.0	99.8	103.4	102.2	103.1	103.4	104.1	.7	.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	98.6	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.9	102.7	103.4	104.4	105.6	1.1	3.6
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.3	101.9	102.4	103.2	103.7	.5	2.4
Construction.....	98.3	99.4	100.0	100.6	102.0	102.9	103.7	104.9	106.0	1.0	3.9
Manufacturing.....	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.7	101.7	101.9	102.3	103.3	103.9	.6	2.2
Management, professional, and related.....	98.9	99.9	100.0	101.1	101.5	102.2	102.3	103.8	104.6	.8	3.1
Sales and office.....	98.6	100.0	100.0	99.5	103.8	101.1	102.0	102.4	103.2	.8	-.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	98.6	99.1	100.0	100.9	101.7	102.3	103.0	103.8	104.3	.5	2.6
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.3	101.8	102.3	103.1	103.6	.5	2.3
Service-providing industries.....	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.6	103.3	104.4	105.3	.9	3.5
Management, professional, and related.....	99.2	99.6	100.0	101.1	102.0	103.1	103.7	105.0	105.9	.9	3.8
Sales and office.....	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.4	102.4	102.9	103.8	104.9	1.1	3.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance.....	98.9	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.8	103.0	103.4	103.9	104.3	.4	2.5
Production, transportation, and material moving.....	98.9	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.0	101.7	102.4	103.0	104.0	1.0	3.0
Service occupations.....	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.3	102.0	102.9	104.6	105.3	.7	3.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	98.4	99.5	100.0	100.4	100.9	102.1	102.7	103.2	104.3	1.1	3.4



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

[December 2005 = 100]

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

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

<sup>2</sup> Consists of legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities.

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

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

NOTE: The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior

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

**33. Employment Cost Index, private industry workers by bargaining status and region**

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2005			2006				2007		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
	June 2007										
<b>COMPENSATION</b>											
<b>Workers by bargaining status<sup>1</sup></b>											
Union.....	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.5	101.8	102.4	103.0	102.7	103.9	1.2	2.1
Goods-producing.....	98.8	99.6	100.0	99.9	101.2	101.8	102.2	101.5	102.8	1.3	1.6
Manufacturing.....	99.1	99.7	100.0	99.3	100.1	100.5	100.8	99.2	100.0	.8	-.1
Service-providing.....	98.8	99.6	100.0	101.0	102.2	102.9	103.6	103.7	104.7	1.0	2.4
Nonunion.....	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.7	102.6	103.2	104.2	105.1	.9	3.3
Goods-producing.....	99.0	99.9	100.0	100.5	101.4	102.0	102.5	103.3	104.2	.9	2.8
Manufacturing.....	99.1	99.8	100.0	100.3	101.3	101.7	102.1	102.8	103.7	.9	2.4
Service-providing.....	98.9	99.4	100.0	101.0	101.8	102.7	103.4	104.4	105.3	.9	3.4
<b>Workers by region<sup>1</sup></b>											
Northeast.....	98.5	99.2	100.0	100.9	101.8	102.5	103.3	104.0	105.1	1.1	3.2
South.....	99.3	99.7	100.0	101.0	101.6	102.8	103.5	104.3	105.3	1.0	3.6
Midwest.....	98.4	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.7	102.3	102.8	103.3	104.2	.9	2.5
West.....	99.3	99.7	100.0	100.6	101.8	102.5	103.0	104.2	104.9	.7	3.0
<b>WAGES AND SALARIES</b>											
<b>Workers by bargaining status<sup>1</sup></b>											
Union.....	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.3	101.2	101.7	102.3	102.8	103.7	.9	2.5
Goods-producing.....	98.5	99.2	100.0	100.5	101.6	101.9	102.3	102.7	103.6	.9	2.0
Manufacturing.....	98.3	99.0	100.0	100.6	101.2	101.4	101.7	102.0	102.5	.5	1.3
Service-providing.....	99.0	99.7	100.0	100.1	100.9	101.6	102.2	102.9	103.8	.9	2.9
Nonunion.....	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.8	102.7	103.3	104.5	105.3	.8	3.4
Goods-producing.....	98.7	99.6	100.0	100.7	101.9	102.4	103.0	104.2	105.0	.8	3.0
Manufacturing.....	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.0	102.5	103.6	104.2	.6	2.4
Service-providing.....	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.7	103.4	104.6	105.4	.8	3.6
<b>Workers by region<sup>1</sup></b>											
Northeast.....	98.6	99.2	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.5	103.1	104.0	105.0	1.0	3.2
South.....	99.3	99.7	100.0	101.0	101.6	102.9	103.6	104.6	105.6	1.0	3.9
Midwest.....	98.2	99.4	100.0	100.4	101.4	102.0	102.6	103.6	104.4	.8	3.0
West.....	99.3	99.6	100.0	100.7	102.1	102.7	103.2	104.8	105.4	.6	3.2

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

<sup>1</sup>The take-up rate is an estimate of the percentage of workers with access to a plan who participate in the plan.  
NOTE: Where applicable, dashes indicate no employees in this category or data do not meet publication criteria.



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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

<sup>1</sup>The take-up rate is an estimate of the percentage of workers with access to a plan who participate in the plan.

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

**36. National Compensation Survey: percent of workers in private industry with access to selected benefits, 2003–2006**

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

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

**37. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more**

Measure	Annual average		2006							2007					
	2005	2006	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June <sup>P</sup>
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period.....	22	20	4	1	4	1	3	1	0	0	1	2	3	0	2
In effect during period.....	24	23	7	4	6	6	5	5	3	2	2	3	4	0	2
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands)....	99.6	70.1	10.8	3.0	19.6	3.9	15.0	1.9	.0	.0	2.8	7.8	5.5	.0	4.0
In effect during period (in thousands).	102.2	191.0	18.2	10.4	25.8	22.2	19.9	20.6	16.3	3.7	4.6	9.6	12.0	.0	4.0
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands).....	1,736.1	2,687.5	188.0	146.8	215.4	247.7	342.7	349.2	326.0	58.8	73.4	142.8	101.1	0.0	19.6
Percent of estimated working time <sup>1</sup> ....	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	0	0	0	0	0	0

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.005.

NOTE: p = preliminary.







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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2006							2007					
	2005	2006	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
New vehicles.....	138.9	138.6	138.3	137.9	137.4	137.4	137.8	137.9	138.2	138.722	138.451	138.315	138.077	137.535	137.060
Used cars and trucks <sup>1</sup> .....	140.3	140.8	142.4	143.0	143.2	141.9	140.1	138.1	137.0	136.063	135.411	135.203	135.192	135.320	135.917
Motor fuel.....	196.3	221.6	248.8	256.2	255.1	220.8	194.4	192.0	199.8	194.278	195.934	221.011	243.574	266.737	261.679
Gasoline (all types).....	195.4	220.7	247.8	255.3	254.1	219.7	193.4	191.0	198.8	193.262	194.923	220.052	242.613	265.874	260.799
Motor vehicle parts and equipment.....	111.5	116.9	116.6	117.5	117.8	118.4	118.6	119.2	119.2	119.464	119.897	120.170	120.367	120.709	120.666
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair.....	209.3	218.1	218.0	219.1	218.6	219.4	221.1	221.1	221.4	221.769	223.054	223.683	224.086	224.623	225.172
Public transportation.....	215.5	225.0	232.0	234.1	231.4	227.8	225.6	219.7	217.4	220.809	223.338	224.973	226.521	227.024	231.549
Medical care.....	322.8	335.7	335.5	336.5	337.3	337.8	338.9	339.8	340.0	343.138	346.191	346.946	348.109	348.801	349.145
Medical care commodities.....	269.2	279.0	279.4	280.3	280.6	281.1	281.0	279.7	279.1	281.098	280.597	279.762	281.216	281.502	280.862
Medical care services.....	337.3	351.1	350.6	351.6	352.5	353.1	354.6	356.3	356.7	360.251	364.519	365.827	366.870	367.696	368.384
Professional services.....	284.3	291.7	291.5	292.1	292.5	292.8	293.6	294.2	294.7	297.335	300.720	301.339	301.599	301.979	302.346
Hospital and related services.....	436.1	463.6	462.8	464.8	466.7	467.5	469.9	473.9	473.0	477.603	482.895	485.074	487.336	488.523	489.292
Recreation <sup>2</sup> .....	106.8	108.2	108.6	108.7	108.5	108.3	108.4	108.5	108.1	108.281	108.484	108.461	108.680	108.905	108.681
Video and audio <sup>1,2</sup> .....	103.4	103.9	104.5	104.3	104.1	103.9	103.5	103.3	102.4	102.334	102.653	102.363	102.690	103.137	103.001
Education and communication <sup>2</sup> .....	111.4	113.9	113.3	113.5	114.5	115.3	115.4	114.9	114.8	114.703	114.870	115.161	115.280	115.830	115.746
Education <sup>2</sup> .....	151.0	160.3	157.8	158.4	161.7	164.7	165.2	165.4	165.5	165.789	166.144	166.341	166.441	166.667	166.758
Educational books and supplies.....	367.1	390.7	388.1	387.6	393.0	395.4	400.9	401.0	402.0	409.068	411.130	417.027	417.583	417.791	418.705
Tuition, other school fees, and child care....	427.1	453.3	446.1	448.0	457.7	466.6	467.4	468.0	468.3	468.417	469.284	469.224	469.472	470.148	470.329
Communication <sup>1,2</sup> .....	86.4	86.0	86.1	86.2	86.2	86.2	86.1	85.4	85.2	85.030	85.112	85.408	85.523	86.140	85.999
Information and information processing <sup>1,2</sup> .....	84.9	84.3	84.4	84.5	84.5	84.4	84.4	83.7	83.5	83.256	83.337	83.645	83.760	84.304	84.095
Telephone services <sup>1,2</sup> .....	95.0	95.9	95.5	95.7	96.0	96.2	96.9	96.7	96.9	97.045	97.233	97.625	97.738	98.610	98.603
Information and information processing other than telephone services <sup>1,4</sup> .....	14.2	13.0	13.3	13.3	13.1	12.9	12.4	11.9	11.6	11.321	11.272	11.292	11.322	11.243	11.062
Personal computers and peripheral equipment <sup>1,2</sup> .....	12.6	10.7	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.081	9.997	10.040	10.036	9.843	9.583
Other goods and services.....	322.2	330.9	330.8	330.7	331.0	332.2	333.1	332.9	335.7	339.084	340.917	341.719	342.057	343.096	343.939
Tobacco and smoking products.....	504.2	521.6	523.5	523.3	522.9	522.4	522.7	521.1	528.6	544.568	550.097	551.161	548.812	550.888	553.538
Personal care <sup>1</sup> .....	184.0	188.3	187.9	187.9	188.2	189.2	189.9	190.0	191.1	191.311	191.922	192.411	193.075	193.595	193.858
Personal care products <sup>1</sup> .....	154.5	155.7	155.1	155.0	155.0	156.3	156.5	156.0	158.6	157.505	157.992	158.528	158.578	158.566	158.739
Personal care services <sup>1</sup> .....	204.2	209.8	209.2	209.7	210.2	210.8	211.9	212.5	212.7	214.254	214.773	215.318	215.658	216.489	216.174
Miscellaneous personal services.....	303.4	314.1	313.8	313.9	315.1	316.8	317.9	318.5	318.7	319.885	321.269	322.090	324.252	325.617	326.572
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities.....	161.4	165.7	168.2	168.5	168.8	166.1	163.8	163.1	163.5	163.212	164.171	167.350	169.746	172.126	171.216
Food and beverages.....	190.5	194.9	194.2	194.6	195.2	195.9	196.7	196.5	196.5	198.280	199.540	200.056	200.488	201.478	202.185
Commodities less food and beverages.....	144.7	148.7	152.7	152.8	153.0	148.9	145.3	144.4	145.0	143.764	144.567	148.836	152.034	154.964	153.367
Nondurables less food and beverages.....	173.2	182.6	190.8	191.1	191.8	183.6	176.0	174.6	176.1	173.542	175.371	184.604	191.650	198.237	195.053
Apparel.....	119.1	119.1	118.4	113.2	115.7	121.4	123.1	121.8	118.6	115.315	118.211	122.021	122.475	120.931	116.389
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel.....	210.6	226.1	240.1	243.8	243.4	226.2	212.7	211.2	215.7	213.546	214.738	227.564	238.898	250.737	248.347
Durables.....	115.1	114.6	114.8	114.8	114.5	114.0	113.9	113.6	113.3	113.270	113.178	113.107	112.945	112.686	112.485
Services.....	225.7	234.1	234.3	235.2	235.9	236.3	235.8	236.2	236.6	237.761	238.783	239.586	240.106	240.672	242.241
Rent of shelter <sup>3</sup> .....	209.5	216.6	216.5	217.6	218.3	218.4	219.3	219.5	220.0	221.062	222.150	222.970	223.590	223.833	224.655
Transportation services.....	225.9	230.6	231.0	231.4	231.1	231.3	232.2	231.9	231.4	231.783	232.362	232.332	232.218	231.542	232.623
Other services.....	260.0	268.2	267.6	268.1	269.6	271.0	271.4	271.2	270.9	271.323	271.921	272.474	273.342	274.697	274.670
Special indexes:															
All items less food.....	191.0	197.5	199.4	199.9	200.4	198.8	196.9	196.7	197.2	197.317	198.258	200.616	202.335	203.955	204.121
All items less shelter.....	183.4	189.2	191.3	191.6	192.0	190.3	188.0	187.6	188.0	188.108	189.058	191.591	193.443	195.463	195.489
All items less medical care.....	185.4	191.3	192.8	193.3	193.8	192.5	191.0	190.8	191.2	191.475	192.389	194.481	195.998	197.543	197.783
Commodities less food.....	146.5	150.6	154.5	154.6	154.8	150.8	147.3	146.4	147.0	145.822	146.653	150.856	153.999	156.872	155.339
Nondurables less food.....	174.6	183.8	191.6	191.9	192.5	184.7	177.6	176.3	177.7	175.341	177.171	185.979	192.687	198.945	195.988
Nondurables less food and apparel.....	208.4	223.0	235.7	239.1	238.7	223.1	210.9	209.5	213.5	211.702	212.940	224.712	235.083	245.886	243.806
Nondurables.....	182.5	189.5	193.4	193.8	194.4	190.5	186.9	186.1	186.9	186.434	187.995	193.028	196.887	200.781	199.476
Services less rent of shelter <sup>3</sup> .....	215.9	224.7	225.3	225.8	226.3	227.2	225.2	225.5	225.8	226.994	227.801	228.479	228.811	229.694	231.965
Services less medical care services.....	217.2	225.3	225.5	226.4	227.0	227.4	226.9	227.1	227.6	228.608	229.453	230.221	230.708	231.253	232.848
Energy.....	177.2	196.8	211.8	215.7	215.3	198.7	180.6	179.8	184.7	182.878	183.842	196.940	207.932	220.348	221.832
All items less energy.....	193.5	198.0	197.9	198.0	198.6	199.2	199.9	199.7	199.6	200.245	201.238	201.948	202.300	202.489	202.582
All items less food and energy.....	194.6	199.2	199.1	199.2	199.8	200.4	201.0	200.9	200.7	201.110	202.056	202.816	203.154	203.163	203.132
Commodities less food and energy.....	140.6	141.1	141.2	140.0	140.4	141.4	141.1	141.1	140.4	139.999	140.680	141.482	141.450	141.011	140.019
Energy commodities.....	197.7	223.0	249.1	256.2	255.4	222.3	196.7	194.4	202.1	196.605	198.398	222.509	244.148	266.260	261.460
Services less energy.....	232.3	239.9	239.7	240.6	241.4	241.7	242.6	242.8	243.0	244.080	245.211	245.923	246.539	246.894	247.606

<sup>1</sup> Not seasonally adjusted. <sup>4</sup> Indexes on a December 1988 = 100 base.  
<sup>2</sup> Indexes on a December 1997 = 100 base.  
<sup>3</sup> Indexes on a December 1982 = 100 base.

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

[1982-84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing sched- ule <sup>1</sup>	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2007						2007					
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
U.S. city average.....	M	202.416	203.499	205.352	206.686	207.949	208.352	197.559	198.544	200.612	202.130	203.661	203.906
<b>Region and area size<sup>2</sup></b>													
Northeast urban.....	M	215.813	216.651	218.334	219.501	220.591	221.579	212.054	212.649	214.517	215.802	217.008	217.794
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	218.365	219.330	220.936	222.001	222.924	224.036	213.163	213.892	215.629	216.766	217.739	218.624
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup> .....	M	127.237	127.546	128.691	129.563	130.488	130.893	127.395	127.587	128.888	129.856	130.881	131.234
Midwest urban <sup>4</sup> .....	M	193.068	194.458	196.389	197.405	199.194	199.263	187.811	189.121	191.145	192.379	194.553	194.538
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	195.073	196.507	198.335	199.378	200.818	200.666	188.802	190.087	192.051	193.403	195.325	195.105
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup> .....	M	122.861	123.854	125.151	125.724	127.247	127.372	122.103	123.121	124.508	125.159	126.897	126.995
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	187.587	188.122	190.365	191.685	193.467	194.442	185.949	186.458	188.484	189.901	191.801	192.455
South urban.....	M	195.021	195.950	197.904	199.618	200.804	201.675	191.671	192.574	194.734	196.730	198.175	198.838
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	197.650	198.516	200.538	201.818	202.840	204.152	195.057	196.032	198.254	199.837	201.167	202.215
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup> .....	M	123.817	124.521	125.726	127.000	127.893	128.265	122.204	122.842	124.185	125.598	126.639	126.930
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000).....	M	196.077	196.043	198.204	200.366	200.919	201.445	195.466	195.444	197.902	200.520	201.358	201.709
West urban.....	M	207.790	208.995	210.778	212.036	213.063	212.680	201.946	203.036	205.173	206.521	207.795	207.311
Size A—More than 1,500,000.....	M	211.102	212.549	214.393	215.540	216.640	215.901	203.537	204.885	207.180	208.393	209.674	208.726
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 <sup>3</sup> .....	M	126.244	126.805	127.848	128.843	129.129	129.262	125.593	126.161	127.333	128.376	128.962	129.097
Size classes:													
A <sup>5</sup> .....	M	185.608	186.673	188.309	189.327	190.327	190.637	183.443	184.447	186.331	187.531	188.791	188.909
B/C <sup>3</sup> .....	M	124.571	125.243	126.424	127.440	128.347	128.628	123.578	124.203	125.513	126.624	127.710	127.942
D.....	M	194.724	194.945	196.999	198.516	200.118	200.800	192.985	193.060	195.247	197.059	198.771	199.237
<b>Selected local areas<sup>6</sup></b>													
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, IL—IN—WI.....	M	199.401	200.630	202.483	204.019	205.686	206.092	192.166	193.451	195.472	197.067	199.109	199.279
Los Angeles—Riverside—Orange County, CA.....	M	212.584	214.760	216.500	217.845	218.596	217.273	204.498	206.632	208.929	210.195	211.145	209.614
New York, NY—Northern NJ—Long Island, NY—NJ—CT—PA..	M	221.767	223.066	224.551	225.780	227.146	228.258	215.793	216.771	218.510	219.791	221.396	222.322
Boston—Brockton—Nashua, MA—NH—ME—CT.....	1	224.432	—	226.427	—	226.247	—	224.256	—	225.918	—	225.395	—
Cleveland—Akron, OH.....	1	191.610	—	194.244	—	196.216	—	181.559	—	184.014	—	186.889	—
Dallas—Ft. Worth, TX.....	1	188.890	—	190.156	—	192.779	—	190.187	—	191.750	—	195.216	—
Washington—Baltimore, DC—MD—VA—WV <sup>7</sup> .....	1	129.956	—	131.945	—	132.982	—	128.978	—	131.234	—	132.330	—
Atlanta, GA.....	2	—	194.886	—	199.039	—	202.200	—	193.446	—	197.856	—	200.943
Detroit—Ann Arbor—Flint, MI.....	2	—	198.064	—	200.418	—	201.585	—	192.717	—	195.417	—	196.701
Houston—Galveston—Brazoria, TX.....	2	—	181.217	—	184.140	—	184.529	—	179.288	—	182.774	—	183.380
Miami—Ft. Lauderdale, FL.....	2	—	207.989	—	210.904	—	212.820	—	205.688	—	208.921	—	210.938
Philadelphia—Wilmington—Atlantic City, PA—NJ—DE—MD.....	2	—	213.152	—	215.270	—	217.255	—	212.986	—	214.668	—	216.511
San Francisco—Oakland—San Jose, CA.....	2	—	213.688	—	215.842	—	216.123	—	208.803	—	211.189	—	211.422
Seattle—Tacoma—Bremerton, WA.....	2	—	211.704	—	215.767	—	215.510	—	205.746	—	210.388	—	210.550

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Regions defined as the four Census regions.

<sup>3</sup> Indexes on a December 1996 = 100 base.

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

<sup>5</sup> Indexes on a December 1986 = 100 base.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> Indexes on a November 1996 = 100 base.

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

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

[1982-84 = 100]

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

#### 41. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2006							2007					
	2005	2006	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. <sup>p</sup>	Apr. <sup>p</sup>	May <sup>p</sup>	June <sup>p</sup>
<b>Finished goods</b> .....	155.7	160.4	161.8	161.7	162.3	160.3	158.9	159.8	160.5	160.1	161.8	164.1	165.8	167.8	167.1
Finished consumer goods.....	160.4	166.0	168.0	168.3	168.8	165.9	163.8	164.5	165.5	164.9	167.1	170.2	172.5	175.2	174.2
Finished consumer foods.....	155.7	156.7	156.1	156.4	158.3	159.2	158.4	157.9	160.1	161.1	163.9	166.3	166.7	167.3	166.2
Finished consumer goods excluding foods.....	161.9	169.2	172.3	172.5	172.5	168.2	165.5	166.7	167.2	166.0	167.9	171.2	174.4	177.9	176.9
Nondurable goods less food.....	172.0	182.6	187.2	188.8	188.4	181.7	177.1	177.8	178.9	177.1	180.0	185.2	190.2	195.4	193.9
Durable goods.....	136.6	136.9	136.7	134.1	135.1	135.6	136.9	139.1	138.5	138.3	138.4	138.2	137.7	137.8	137.8
Capital equipment.....	144.6	146.9	146.7	145.8	146.4	146.7	147.5	148.8	148.6	148.9	149.2	149.1	149.2	149.2	149.4
<b>Intermediate materials, supplies, and components</b> .....	154.0	164.0	166.1	166.6	167.4	165.4	162.9	163.3	164.1	163.3	164.3	166.6	169.1	171.0	172.2
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	146.0	155.9	157.3	158.2	158.6	158.4	158.1	157.4	157.1	157.3	157.6	158.7	160.8	162.7	164.0
Materials for food manufacturing.....	146.0	146.2	145.7	147.5	146.8	148.1	147.7	148.1	147.9	150.3	152.8	155.5	157.4	161.6	163.7
Materials for nondurable manufacturing...	163.2	175.0	178.1	177.7	178.1	176.3	175.1	173.8	172.9	174.0	174.5	176.3	177.1	182.3	185.6
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	158.3	180.5	183.4	186.4	186.7	186.9	187.3	185.3	185.0	183.1	183.8	186.3	194.6	194.8	195.2
Components for manufacturing.....	129.9	134.5	134.4	135.0	135.7	136.0	136.0	136.2	136.2	136.5	136.0	135.8	136.1	136.2	136.4
Materials and components for construction.....	176.6	188.4	189.2	190.2	190.7	191.0	190.4	189.6	189.6	190.3	190.6	191.2	192.3	192.9	193.5
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	150.0	162.8	169.4	169.2	171.5	161.6	149.9	153.9	157.5	152.0	156.1	164.6	170.6	176.0	177.8
Containers.....	167.1	175.0	176.3	176.6	177.1	178.0	177.5	176.8	176.8	178.1	178.1	178.1	179.4	179.4	179.6
Supplies.....	151.9	157.0	156.8	157.2	157.5	157.5	158.2	158.6	159.3	159.6	160.1	160.4	161.0	160.6	161.2
<b>Crude materials for further processing</b> .....	182.2	184.8	181.6	186.2	191.1	183.8	167.0	186.6	191.2	180.0	197.0	202.1	203.4	208.4	208.5
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	122.7	119.3	116.9	118.8	119.3	121.3	124.8	127.5	126.9	128.7	138.8	142.0	143.3	147.9	148.0
Crude nonfood materials.....	223.4	230.6	226.7	233.4	241.8	227.1	194.7	227.2	235.7	212.9	235.1	241.5	242.0	247.7	247.7
<b>Special groupings:</b>															
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	155.5	161.0	163.0	162.8	163.1	160.3	158.8	160.0	160.3	159.6	161.0	163.2	165.3	167.6	167.0
Finished energy goods.....	132.6	145.9	153.1	155.4	155.0	144.3	136.8	137.9	139.1	135.6	139.0	147.4	155.2	162.8	160.3
Finished goods less energy.....	155.9	157.9	157.7	156.9	157.8	158.2	158.6	159.4	159.9	160.4	161.6	162.1	162.2	162.5	162.3
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	160.8	162.7	162.4	161.8	162.7	163.3	163.5	164.0	164.9	165.5	167.0	167.8	167.9	168.4	168.1
Finished goods less food and energy.....	156.4	158.7	158.6	157.5	158.0	158.3	159.1	160.3	160.3	160.6	161.2	161.0	160.9	161.2	161.4
Finished consumer goods less food and energy.....	164.3	166.7	166.6	165.4	165.8	166.1	166.9	168.1	168.1	168.5	169.2	169.0	168.8	169.3	169.5
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy.....	187.1	191.5	191.6	191.9	191.6	191.8	192.0	192.2	192.7	193.6	195.1	194.9	195.2	196.0	196.3
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	155.1	165.4	167.6	168.2	169.0	166.9	164.2	164.6	165.3	164.3	165.2	167.5	170.0	172.0	173.1
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	133.8	135.2	133.9	135.2	134.6	135.2	135.7	138.6	140.4	142.6	147.2	149.8	151.1	151.9	154.5
Intermediate energy goods.....	149.2	162.8	169.9	169.3	170.9	161.3	149.7	153.9	156.8	151.8	155.7	164.0	169.5	176.5	178.8
Intermediate goods less energy.....	153.3	162.1	162.9	163.8	164.4	164.3	164.2	163.7	163.9	164.1	164.4	165.2	166.9	167.5	168.4
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	154.6	163.8	164.7	165.6	166.2	166.1	166.0	165.3	165.4	165.5	165.5	166.2	167.9	168.5	169.3
Crude energy materials.....	234.0	226.9	216.9	224.7	240.2	218.1	174.3	220.5	230.9	195.9	223.9	224.7	224.9	234.3	235.3
Crude materials less energy.....	143.5	152.3	153.4	155.8	153.9	156.2	157.2	159.2	159.9	162.1	172.3	179.3	180.5	183.7	183.3
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	202.4	244.5	255.4	259.3	250.9	253.8	247.9	248.1	252.3	255.5	265.6	284.5	285.0	283.5	281.5

p = preliminary

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2006							2007					
		June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. <sup>P</sup>	Apr. <sup>P</sup>	May <sup>P</sup>	June <sup>P</sup>
	<b>Total mining industries (December 1984=100)</b> .....	204.2	211.3	220.4	204.8	176.1	205.5	212.2	188.2	207.8	210.6	210.2	219.3	220.4
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100) .....	241.7	252.6	270.1	242.1	191.7	244.5	256.2	217.7	248.3	252.4	252.5	267.4	267.9
212	Mining, except oil and gas.....	150.3	154.0	151.8	152.9	150.8	149.3	150.7	149.1	150.8	153.7	155.3	156.9	158.5
213	Mining support activities.....	176.6	174.1	175.6	173.2	174.0	177.1	175.3	172.4	177.9	175.5	168.2	166.7	170.3
	<b>Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)</b> .....	159.5	159.4	159.8	156.8	155.9	156.4	156.9	156.4	157.7	160.1	162.2	164.2	163.9
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	146.4	147.4	147.5	147.9	147.6	149.0	149.8	151.6	153.8	155.8	156.9	159.1	160.0
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing.....	106.9	106.2	105.5	105.9	105.9	106.5	106.9	107.5	109.0	108.5	109.7	110.0	109.8
313	Textile mills.....	106.6	106.8	107.0	106.9	107.1	107.3	106.8	107.0	107.5	107.7	107.4	107.5	108.2
315	Apparel manufacturing.....	100.4	100.4	100.6	100.6	100.9	100.8	100.8	101.4	101.5	101.4	101.3	101.4	101.8
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	146.5	146.6	146.8	147.0	147.3	147.4	147.6	148.6	148.8	149.3	149.3	149.7	149.3
321	Wood products manufacturing.....	109.6	108.7	107.4	107.5	105.9	105.8	106.0	106.6	106.5	106.8	107.1	106.9	107.5
322	Paper manufacturing.....	112.9	113.3	113.7	114.1	114.3	114.1	114.3	114.7	114.7	114.5	114.8	114.7	115.1
323	Printing and related support activities.....	105.5	105.6	105.8	105.9	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.1	106.3	106.6	106.7	106.4
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	267.6	267.4	268.3	227.1	213.0	211.8	216.6	203.2	212.3	237.2	259.3	277.3	268.8
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	197.2	197.6	197.8	197.9	197.2	196.5	197.0	197.3	198.1	199.4	200.3	201.9	203.2
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	148.9	149.5	150.5	150.6	151.2	151.1	150.6	149.9	149.6	149.4	149.4	149.5	149.8
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	182.3	186.7	186.9	188.1	189.1	186.3	186.5	183.6	184.6	187.2	196.6	196.8	196.7
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	155.4	156.4	157.3	157.7	158.3	158.5	159.0	160.0	160.7	161.3	161.4	162.5	162.8
333	Machinery manufacturing.....	108.6	108.9	109.1	109.4	109.9	110.1	110.2	111.0	111.5	111.7	112.0	112.2	112.4
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing.....	96.5	96.5	96.5	96.6	96.4	96.3	96.2	96.3	95.4	95.1	94.9	94.5	94.6
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing.....	117.6	117.8	119.2	119.5	119.7	119.4	119.2	119.2	119.3	119.7	120.4	121.7	122.7
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing.....	103.1	101.1	101.9	102.2	103.2	105.1	104.8	105.0	105.0	104.8	104.6	104.6	104.6
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100).....	162.5	162.9	163.0	163.1	163.5	163.6	163.6	164.5	165.3	165.2	165.6	165.8	165.5
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	104.8	105.1	105.2	104.9	104.8	105.3	105.4	106.1	106.5	106.8	106.6	106.9	107.0
	<b>Retail trade</b>													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	114.7	113.8	113.5	113.3	113.3	113.5	112.2	113.4	114.1	114.9	115.1	115.1	116.0
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	116.8	117.0	118.4	118.8	118.4	115.7	115.6	115.4	115.2	115.8	115.7	115.9	117.0
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	96.9	97.0	96.2	100.5	96.7	104.4	93.7	102.0	104.6	101.8	100.2	99.3	98.6
446	Health and personal care stores.....	118.7	118.6	119.3	120.3	119.8	119.4	119.5	121.8	121.6	122.1	122.2	123.4	122.4
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100).....	44.7	49.3	52.4	63.6	55.4	50.9	52.5	73.0	60.1	66.1	69.0	98.9	90.6
454	Nonstore retailers.....	113.0	108.1	120.0	134.1	121.4	123.9	130.2	134.8	131.0	128.7	130.5	129.8	132.1
	<b>Transportation and warehousing</b>													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100).....	185.4	186.9	185.6	176.4	176.9	179.0	172.0	177.0	178.6	181.5	186.5	175.7	181.5
483	Water transportation.....	110.9	111.5	111.9	112.2	112.5	111.6	111.4	110.6	111.2	111.4	111.8	112.7	112.3
491	Postal service (June 1989=100).....	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	175.4	175.4
	<b>Utilities</b>													
221	Utilities.....	120.8	122.3	126.2	123.3	116.3	121.4	122.9	122.0	125.6	124.4	124.6	125.2	129.3
	<b>Health care and social assistance</b>													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100).....	117.6	117.8	117.8	117.7	117.6	117.6	118.0	121.9	122.3	122.4	122.3	122.3	122.4
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	104.4	104.5	104.5	104.5	104.5	104.5	104.6	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.4	106.7	106.7
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100).....	121.8	121.8	121.8	121.8	122.3	122.3	122.9	123.6	123.6	123.6	122.7	122.9	123.4
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100).....	152.5	153.3	153.6	153.8	155.7	155.8	156.0	157.2	157.5	157.3	157.3	157.4	157.8
6231	Nursing care facilities.....	109.0	110.1	110.2	110.4	110.8	110.8	110.8	112.6	112.9	113.4	112.4	113.2	113.3
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities.....	108.0	108.4	108.9	109.2	109.3	109.9	110.0	111.1	111.3	111.5	110.1	110.5	111.3
	<b>Other services industries</b>													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet .....	106.0	106.4	106.5	106.7	106.9	107.2	107.0	107.5	107.7	107.8	108.4	108.8	108.2
515	Broadcasting, except Internet.....	103.4	100.9	100.9	102.7	106.8	105.2	103.8	102.7	103.1	102.5	101.1	102.0	102.1
517	Telecommunications.....	98.1	98.4	98.7	99.0	99.3	99.2	99.7	99.3	99.5	99.7	100.3	100.9	101.1
5182	Data processing and related services.....	99.5	99.8	100.2	100.2	100.1	100.0	99.9	100.1	100.1	100.2	100.1	100.5	100.4
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity.....	114.2	114.5	114.7	114.6	115.8	115.9	116.1	117.8	117.3	117.3	118.1	118.7	118.8
53112	Lessors or nonresidential buildings (except miniwarehouse).....	107.2	109.5	109.2	110.4	108.9	107.1	108.0	105.7	105.7	105.8	106.0	105.4	107.2
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers.....	110.8	111.8	111.3	110.7	110.7	110.7	110.7	110.5	110.8	111.4	111.4	110.5	112.2
5313	Real estate support activities.....	102.9	102.6	102.8	102.9	102.7	102.6	102.9	103.1	102.7	103.4	104.1	103.2	102.5
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100).....	114.6	116.4	112.9	113.5	117.5	117.9	121.4	119.7	116.7	116.7	115.9	113.0	113.4
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100).....	144.8	144.9	145.4	146.3	146.3	146.7	146.9	151.7	152.5	152.8	153.0	153.7	153.5
541211	Offices of certified public accountants.....	106.6	106.7	108.2	108.9	107.7	108.0	110.1	110.3	109.0	109.8	110.7	111.5	110.8
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100).....	134.4	134.7	135.5	135.5	136.1	136.3	136.4	138.3	138.3	139.4	139.3	139.9	139.8
54181	Advertising agencies.....	103.5	104.7	104.7	104.7	104.7	104.7	104.7	104.4	104.4	105.1	105.0	105.1	105.1
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100).....	118.6	119.2	120.0	119.9	120.1	120.2	120.7	120.8	121.0	121.2	121.3	121.1	121.3
56151	Travel agencies.....	101.5	99.4	98.6	98.3	102.5	102.3	99.1	100.5	100.2	100.5	100.9	101.2	101.1
56172	Janitorial services.....	103.7	103.8	104.2	104.3	104.6	104.8	104.8	105.1	105.1	105.3	105.4	105.6	105.4
5621	Waste collection.....	104.2	104.2	104.5	104.5	104.7	106.1	106.0	106.1	106.2	106.6	107.2	107.2	107.2
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100).....	137.3	138.1	139.1	138.1	138.7	138.3	136.1	138.7	138.4	139.1	139.4	139.8	146.0

p = preliminary.



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

[1982 = 100]

Index	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Finished goods</b>											
Total.....	131.3	131.8	130.7	133.0	138.0	140.7	138.9	143.3	148.5	155.7	160.3
Foods.....	133.6	134.5	134.3	135.1	137.2	141.3	140.1	145.9	152.7	155.7	156.7
Energy.....	83.2	83.4	75.1	78.8	94.1	96.8	88.8	102.0	113.0	132.6	145.9
Other.....	142.0	142.4	143.7	146.1	148.0	150.0	150.2	150.5	152.7	156.4	158.6
<b>Intermediate materials, supplies, and components</b>											
Total.....	125.7	125.6	123.0	123.2	129.2	129.7	127.8	133.7	142.6	154.0	164.0
Foods.....	125.3	123.2	123.2	120.8	119.2	124.3	123.2	134.4	145.0	146.0	146.3
Energy.....	89.8	89.0	80.8	84.3	101.7	104.1	95.9	111.9	123.2	149.2	162.6
Other.....	134.0	134.2	133.5	133.1	136.6	136.4	135.8	138.5	146.5	154.6	163.9
<b>Crude materials for further processing</b>											
Total.....	113.8	111.1	96.8	98.2	120.6	121.0	108.1	135.3	159.0	182.2	185.4
Foods.....	121.5	112.2	103.9	98.7	100.2	106.1	99.5	113.5	127.0	122.7	119.3
Energy.....	85.0	87.3	68.6	78.5	122.1	122.3	102.0	147.2	174.6	234.0	228.5
Other.....	105.7	103.5	84.5	91.1	118.0	101.5	101.0	116.9	149.2	176.7	210.0

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2006							2007					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
<b>ALL COMMODITIES.....</b>	111.2	111.6	112.1	111.7	111.4	111.8	112.5	113.0	113.9	114.7	115.2	115.4	115.8
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	125.6	128.5	129.5	128.8	130.2	135.8	138.7	139.0	143.5	146.9	145.3	145.2	148.5
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	125.7	128.9	129.8	129.1	130.9	137.4	140.5	140.8	145.6	149.2	146.8	147.0	150.9
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	125.0	125.6	126.9	126.0	124.5	122.4	123.5	123.6	125.6	128.0	133.9	129.7	128.1
Industrial supplies and materials.....	138.8	139.2	141.2	139.5	137.3	137.8	139.4	140.3	143.0	145.5	147.2	147.8	148.5
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials.....	117.3	116.6	118.8	118.1	117.8	120.2	123.9	127.2	126.8	127.3	126.9	125.6	129.7
Fuels and lubricants.....	196.3	199.0	207.2	191.1	177.5	180.5	183.5	173.8	182.1	188.8	198.6	199.1	200.5
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials.....	134.7	134.9	136.0	136.3	135.5	135.5	136.8	139.1	141.3	143.5	144.3	145.1	145.4
Selected building materials.....	109.8	109.8	110.1	110.0	110.5	110.5	111.5	111.8	112.2	112.7	112.9	113.3	113.9
Capital goods.....	98.4	98.5	98.3	98.5	98.7	98.8	98.8	99.1	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.4	99.5
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	104.8	104.8	104.9	105.1	105.9	106.0	106.2	105.9	105.9	106.0	106.5	106.4	106.7
Nonelectrical machinery.....	92.7	92.7	92.4	92.6	92.7	92.6	92.6	92.7	92.7	92.8	92.7	92.8	92.9
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	104.9	105.1	105.1	105.2	105.3	105.3	105.5	105.7	105.8	105.9	106.0	106.0	106.1
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	103.5	103.7	103.9	104.0	103.9	103.9	104.0	104.8	104.8	104.8	105.4	105.7	105.8
Nondurables, manufactured.....	103.3	103.6	103.7	103.8	103.6	103.7	104.0	105.0	105.1	105.0	105.7	106.4	106.7
Durables, manufactured.....	102.4	102.5	102.9	103.1	103.0	102.9	102.8	103.5	103.3	103.4	103.9	104.0	103.6
Agricultural commodities.....	124.1	126.5	127.7	127.1	128.4	134.1	137.3	138.1	142.0	145.0	142.9	142.9	146.8
Nonagricultural commodities.....	110.3	110.5	111.0	110.6	110.1	110.2	110.7	111.2	111.9	112.6	113.2	113.4	113.6

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2006							2007					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
<b>ALL COMMODITIES</b> .....	117.3	118.2	118.8	116.2	113.3	113.8	115.1	113.7	114.1	115.9	117.5	118.6	119.7
Foods, feeds, and beverages.....	118.0	118.1	120.6	120.9	121.1	121.6	122.6	124.5	124.8	124.6	126.3	127.5	127.7
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages.....	126.8	126.5	129.9	130.4	130.9	132.2	133.7	135.5	135.4	135.1	137.6	139.1	139.5
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products.....	98.5	99.4	99.8	99.8	99.2	98.1	97.9	99.8	101.1	101.3	100.9	101.3	101.0
Industrial supplies and materials.....	178.1	180.9	182.8	172.2	160.4	162.2	166.6	160.4	162.0	169.8	176.4	180.4	184.6
Fuels and lubricants.....	230.2	237.6	240.9	216.3	192.3	195.5	204.3	190.1	194.0	209.6	222.1	228.1	237.3
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	242.6	251.3	253.7	225.9	202.5	199.2	207.1	193.5	196.8	213.6	228.2	234.1	244.4
Paper and paper base stocks.....	111.3	111.9	112.9	113.1	113.0	113.2	112.8	111.4	111.4	111.5	110.6	110.6	110.8
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials.....	120.6	121.7	121.4	121.8	122.1	123.0	123.0	123.5	123.8	124.0	124.5	125.2	125.1
Selected building materials.....	117.2	116.8	115.2	115.8	112.1	110.8	110.6	111.5	111.0	111.4	111.4	111.2	113.1
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods.....	193.2	184.2	188.7	194.4	192.4	193.7	195.9	197.9	197.7	202.9	209.4	217.2	215.0
Nonmetals associated with durable goods.....	101.1	101.2	101.5	101.3	101.5	101.6	101.7	101.9	102.0	101.8	101.6	101.6	101.5
Capital goods.....	91.2	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.4	91.5	91.5	91.2	91.1	90.9	91.0	91.2
Electric and electrical generating equipment.....	102.1	102.2	102.1	102.7	102.6	102.9	103.0	104.2	104.1	104.3	104.9	105.3	105.8
Nonelectrical machinery.....	87.8	87.9	87.9	87.8	87.8	87.8	87.9	87.8	87.4	87.2	86.9	86.9	87.1
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines.....	103.9	104.1	104.1	104.1	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.4	104.4	104.5	104.6	104.7
Consumer goods, excluding automotive.....	99.8	100.3	100.4	100.5	100.6	100.7	101.0	101.2	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.4
Nondurables, manufactured.....	102.6	103.0	103.0	103.0	102.9	103.1	103.4	104.2	104.0	104.1	104.1	104.1	104.2
Durables, manufactured.....	97.0	97.5	97.7	97.8	98.0	98.1	98.2	98.0	98.1	98.3	98.2	98.2	98.2
Nonmanufactured consumer goods.....	98.6	99.7	100.1	100.5	101.8	101.7	101.8	102.1	102.1	102.2	102.3	102.4	102.4

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

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

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

[1992 = 100]

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2000 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	1961	1971	1981	1991	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Business</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	50.6	69.0	80.8	95.9	109.5	112.8	116.1	119.1	123.9	128.7	132.6	135.4	137.7
Compensation per hour.....	14.4	25.1	59.3	95.1	119.9	125.8	134.7	140.4	145.3	151.2	156.9	163.5	171.6
Real compensation per hour.....	63.1	80.9	89.6	97.5	105.2	108.0	112.0	113.5	115.7	117.7	119.0	119.9	121.9
Unit labor costs.....	28.5	36.3	73.5	99.1	109.5	111.5	116.0	117.9	117.3	117.5	118.3	120.7	124.6
Unit nonlabor payments.....	25.3	34.1	69.1	96.7	110.0	109.4	107.2	110.0	114.1	118.3	125.1	130.4	132.5
Implicit price deflator.....	27.3	35.5	71.8	98.2	109.7	110.7	112.7	114.9	116.1	117.8	120.8	124.3	127.5
<b>Nonfarm business</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	53.5	70.7	81.7	96.1	109.4	112.5	115.7	118.6	123.5	128.0	131.8	134.6	136.7
Compensation per hour.....	15.0	25.2	59.7	95.0	119.6	125.2	134.2	139.5	144.6	150.4	155.9	162.3	170.4
Real compensation per hour.....	65.3	81.4	90.2	97.4	104.9	107.5	111.6	112.8	115.1	117.1	118.2	119.1	121.0
Unit labor costs.....	28.0	35.7	73.1	98.9	109.3	111.3	116.0	117.7	117.1	117.5	118.3	120.6	124.6
Unit nonlabor payments.....	24.8	33.8	67.7	96.8	111.0	110.9	108.7	111.6	116.0	119.6	126.0	132.2	134.5
Implicit price deflator.....	26.8	35.0	71.1	98.1	109.9	111.1	113.3	115.4	116.7	118.3	121.1	124.9	128.2
<b>Nonfinancial corporations</b>													
Output per hour of all employees.....	57.9	72.7	82.9	97.4	113.7	117.9	122.4	124.7	129.7	134.6	138.8	142.0	145.5
Compensation per hour.....	16.7	27.3	62.4	95.5	118.3	124.1	133.0	138.6	143.6	149.5	154.2	160.6	168.3
Real compensation per hour.....	73.0	88.1	94.3	97.9	103.8	106.6	110.6	112.1	114.3	116.3	116.9	117.8	119.5
Total unit costs.....	27.5	36.5	74.8	99.3	102.9	104.0	107.4	111.6	110.7	111.0	110.7	113.1	114.7
Unit labor costs.....	28.8	37.6	75.3	98.0	104.1	105.3	108.6	111.2	110.7	111.0	111.1	113.1	115.6
Unit nonlabor costs.....	23.8	33.6	73.5	102.7	99.5	100.4	104.2	112.6	110.8	111.1	109.7	112.9	112.3
Unit profits.....	50.3	50.5	81.0	93.2	137.0	129.1	108.7	82.2	98.0	109.9	139.5	157.1	176.2
Unit nonlabor payments.....	30.9	38.1	75.5	100.2	109.5	108.0	105.4	104.5	107.4	110.7	117.7	124.7	129.4
Implicit price deflator.....	29.5	37.8	75.4	98.7	105.9	106.2	107.5	108.9	109.6	110.9	113.3	117.0	120.2
<b>Manufacturing</b>													
Output per hour of all persons.....	—	—	—	96.3	127.9	133.5	139.4	141.5	151.5	160.9	163.8	171.6	178.4
Compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	95.6	118.8	123.4	134.7	137.9	147.9	158.3	161.4	168.9	175.7
Real compensation per hour.....	—	—	—	98.0	104.2	106.0	112.0	111.5	117.7	123.2	122.3	123.9	124.8
Unit labor costs.....	—	—	—	99.2	92.9	92.4	96.7	97.4	97.6	98.4	98.5	98.4	98.5
Unit nonlabor payments.....	—	—	—	98.5	102.7	103.0	103.7	102.2	100.4	102.3	110.5	—	—
Implicit price deflator.....	—	—	—	98.7	99.5	99.5	101.4	100.6	99.5	101.0	106.6	—	—

Dash indicates data not available.



## 50. Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries, 1987-2005

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Mining</b>														
21	Mining .....	85.5	85.1	101.7	101.3	100.0	103.6	111.4	111.0	109.1	113.6	116.0	106.7	95.9
211	Oil and gas extraction .....	80.1	75.7	95.3	98.1	100.0	101.2	107.9	119.4	121.6	123.8	130.1	111.7	107.9
212	Mining, except oil and gas .....	69.8	79.3	94.0	96.0	100.0	104.5	105.8	106.3	109.0	111.0	113.6	115.7	113.5
2121	Coal mining .....	58.4	68.1	88.2	94.9	100.0	106.5	110.3	115.8	114.6	112.4	113.2	112.8	107.6
2122	Metal ore mining .....	71.2	79.9	98.5	95.3	100.0	109.3	112.3	122.0	131.9	139.0	142.8	136.1	130.2
2123	Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying .....	88.5	92.3	97.3	97.1	100.0	101.3	101.2	96.2	99.3	103.6	108.1	114.2	116.8
<b>Utilities</b>														
2211	Power generation and supply .....	65.6	71.1	88.5	95.2	100.0	103.7	103.5	107.0	106.4	102.9	105.1	107.5	114.2
2212	Natural gas distribution .....	67.8	71.4	89.0	96.0	100.0	99.0	102.7	113.2	110.1	115.4	114.1	118.3	123.5
<b>Manufacturing</b>														
3111	Animal food .....	83.6	91.5	93.8	86.1	100.0	109.0	110.9	109.7	131.4	142.7	165.8	149.5	166.0
3112	Grain and oilseed milling .....	81.1	88.6	98.7	90.0	100.0	107.5	116.1	113.1	119.5	122.4	123.9	130.3	137.7
3113	Sugar and confectionery products .....	87.6	89.5	93.2	97.8	100.0	103.5	106.5	109.9	108.6	108.0	112.5	118.2	131.3
3114	Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty .....	92.4	87.6	98.3	98.8	100.0	107.1	109.5	111.8	121.4	126.9	123.0	126.2	132.1
3115	Dairy products .....	82.7	91.1	97.6	97.8	100.0	100.0	93.6	95.9	97.1	105.0	110.5	107.4	109.5
3116	Animal slaughtering and processing .....	97.4	94.3	99.0	94.2	100.0	100.0	101.2	102.6	103.7	107.3	106.6	108.0	117.4
3117	Seafood product preparation and packaging .....	123.1	119.7	110.3	118.0	100.0	120.2	131.6	140.5	153.0	169.8	173.2	162.2	186.2
3118	Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing .....	100.9	94.5	100.7	97.3	100.0	103.8	108.6	108.3	109.9	108.9	109.3	113.8	115.4
3119	Other food products .....	97.5	92.5	104.1	105.1	100.0	107.8	111.4	112.6	106.2	111.9	118.8	119.3	115.4
3121	Beverages .....	77.1	87.6	103.2	102.0	100.0	99.0	90.7	90.8	92.7	99.4	108.3	114.1	119.4
3122	Tobacco and tobacco products .....	71.9	79.1	97.3	98.4	100.0	98.5	91.0	95.9	98.2	67.0	78.7	82.4	93.1
3131	Fiber, yarn, and thread mills .....	66.5	74.4	91.9	98.9	100.0	102.1	103.9	101.3	109.1	133.3	148.8	154.1	150.4
3132	Fabric mills .....	68.0	75.3	95.5	98.1	100.0	104.2	110.0	110.1	110.3	125.4	137.2	138.6	150.5
3133	Textile and fabric finishing mills .....	91.3	82.0	84.3	85.0	100.0	101.2	102.2	104.4	108.5	119.8	125.1	127.7	139.9
3141	Textile furnishings mills .....	91.2	88.0	92.3	93.8	100.0	99.3	99.1	104.5	103.1	105.5	114.4	122.3	135.1
3149	Other textile product mills .....	92.2	91.4	95.9	97.2	100.0	96.7	107.6	108.9	103.1	105.1	104.2	120.4	127.9
3151	Apparel knitting mills .....	76.2	86.2	109.3	122.1	100.0	96.1	101.4	108.9	105.6	112.0	105.9	96.8	119.8
3152	Cut and sew apparel .....	69.8	70.1	85.2	90.6	100.0	102.3	114.6	119.8	119.5	103.9	117.2	108.4	113.1
3159	Accessories and other apparel .....	97.8	101.3	112.1	112.6	100.0	109.0	99.2	98.3	105.2	76.1	78.8	70.9	81.7
3161	Leather and hide tanning and finishing .....	79.8	64.6	79.7	91.2	100.0	100.0	104.8	115.1	114.9	83.2	80.8	82.2	90.7
3162	Footwear .....	76.7	78.1	96.5	103.7	100.0	102.1	117.3	122.3	130.7	102.7	104.8	100.7	107.6
3169	Other leather products .....	99.4	102.9	74.4	80.3	100.0	113.2	105.8	113.4	109.1	95.0	101.0	135.8	155.0
3211	Sawmills and wood preservation .....	77.6	79.4	90.4	95.9	100.0	100.3	104.7	105.4	108.8	114.4	121.3	118.2	127.9
3212	Plywood and engineered wood products .....	99.7	102.8	101.4	101.0	100.0	105.1	98.7	98.8	105.2	110.3	107.0	102.9	110.3
3219	Other wood products .....	103.0	105.3	99.8	100.4	100.0	101.0	104.5	103.0	104.7	113.9	113.9	119.6	125.8
3221	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills .....	81.7	84.0	98.4	95.4	100.0	102.5	111.1	116.3	119.9	133.1	141.4	148.0	148.9
3222	Converted paper products .....	89.0	90.1	97.2	97.7	100.0	102.5	100.1	101.1	100.5	105.6	109.5	112.9	115.3
3231	Printing and related support activities .....	97.6	97.5	98.9	99.9	100.0	100.6	102.8	104.6	105.3	110.2	111.1	114.5	119.7
3241	Petroleum and coal products .....	71.1	75.4	89.9	93.5	100.0	102.2	107.1	113.5	112.1	118.0	119.2	123.4	123.8
3251	Basic chemicals .....	94.6	93.4	91.3	89.4	100.0	102.7	115.7	117.5	108.8	123.8	136.0	154.4	163.1
3252	Resin, rubber, and artificial fibers .....	77.4	76.4	95.4	93.1	100.0	106.0	109.8	109.8	106.2	123.1	122.2	121.9	127.8
3253	Agricultural chemicals .....	80.4	85.8	89.9	91.7	100.0	98.8	87.4	92.1	90.0	99.2	108.4	117.4	134.1
3254	Pharmaceuticals and medicines .....	87.3	91.3	95.9	100.0	100.0	93.8	95.7	95.6	99.5	97.4	101.5	104.1	107.8
3255	Paints, coatings, and adhesives .....	89.3	87.1	92.3	99.1	100.0	100.1	100.3	100.8	105.6	108.9	115.2	119.1	123.5
3256	Soap, cleaning compounds, and toiletries .....	84.4	84.8	96.1	97.3	100.0	98.0	93.0	102.8	106.0	124.1	118.2	135.3	152.6
3259	Other chemical products and preparations .....	75.4	77.8	93.5	94.0	100.0	99.2	109.3	119.7	110.4	120.8	123.0	121.3	123.5
3261	Plastics products .....	83.1	85.2	94.5	96.6	100.0	104.2	109.9	112.3	114.6	123.8	129.5	131.9	135.6
3262	Rubber products .....	75.5	83.5	92.9	94.2	100.0	99.4	100.2	101.7	102.3	107.1	111.0	114.4	119.3
3271	Clay products and refractories .....	86.9	89.4	97.4	102.4	100.0	101.2	102.7	102.9	98.4	99.7	103.5	109.2	116.5
3272	Glass and glass products .....	82.3	79.1	87.5	94.7	100.0	101.4	106.7	108.2	102.8	107.4	115.2	113.9	122.7
3273	Cement and concrete products .....	93.6	96.6	99.7	102.0	100.0	105.1	105.9	101.6	98.0	102.4	108.3	102.8	105.5
3274	Lime and gypsum products .....	88.2	85.4	90.0	93.7	100.0	114.9	104.4	98.5	101.8	99.0	107.1	104.2	116.9
3279	Other nonmetallic mineral products .....	83.0	79.5	91.4	96.0	100.0	99.0	95.6	96.6	98.6	106.9	113.6	110.6	118.3
3311	Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy production .....	64.8	70.2	90.0	94.1	100.0	101.3	104.8	106.0	104.4	125.1	130.4	164.9	160.5
3312	Steel products from purchased steel .....	79.7	84.4	100.6	100.5	100.0	100.6	93.8	96.4	97.9	96.8	93.9	88.6	90.4
3313	Alumina and aluminum production .....	90.5	90.7	95.9	95.4	100.0	101.5	103.5	96.6	96.2	124.5	126.8	137.3	153.8
3314	Other nonferrous metal production .....	96.8	96.3	102.7	105.9	100.0	111.3	108.4	102.3	99.5	107.6	120.5	122.9	122.2
3315	Foundries .....	81.4	86.5	93.1	96.0	100.0	101.2	104.5	103.6	107.4	116.7	116.3	123.9	128.0
3321	Forging and stamping .....	85.4	89.0	93.9	97.4	100.0	103.5	110.9	121.1	120.7	125.0	133.1	142.0	146.7
3322	Cutlery and hand tools .....	86.3	85.4	97.2	103.8	100.0	99.9	108.0	105.9	110.3	113.4	113.2	107.6	116.4
3323	Architectural and structural metals .....	88.7	87.9	93.3	93.9	100.0	101.0	102.0	100.7	101.7	106.0	108.8	105.4	108.1
3324	Boilers, tanks, and shipping containers .....	86.0	90.1	97.3	100.7	100.0	100.0	96.5	94.2	94.4	98.9	101.6	93.6	94.0
3325	Hardware .....	88.7	84.8	97.2	102.2	100.0	100.5	105.2	114.3	113.5	115.5	125.4	126.0	132.5
3326	Spring and wire products .....	82.2	85.2	99.0	102.4	100.0	110.6	111.4	112.6	111.9	125.7	135.3	133.8	146.3
3327	Machine shops and threaded products .....	76.9	79.2	98.3	99.8	100.0	99.6	104.2	108.2	108.8	114.8	115.7	114.6	115.3

50. Continued - Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries, 1987-2005

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
3328	Coating, engraving, and heat treating metals....	75.5	81.3	102.2	101.7	100.0	100.9	101.0	105.5	107.3	116.1	118.3	125.3	136.0
3329	Other fabricated metal products.....	91.0	86.5	96.3	98.2	100.0	101.9	99.6	99.9	96.7	106.5	111.6	111.2	112.6
3331	Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery	74.6	83.3	95.4	95.7	100.0	103.3	94.3	100.3	100.3	103.7	116.1	125.4	130.8
3332	Industrial machinery.....	75.1	81.6	97.1	98.5	100.0	95.1	105.8	130.0	105.8	117.6	117.0	126.5	121.9
3333	Commercial and service industry machinery.....	86.9	95.6	103.6	107.2	100.0	105.9	109.8	100.9	94.3	97.6	104.4	106.4	113.4
3334	HVAC and commercial refrigeration equipment	84.0	90.6	96.4	97.2	100.0	106.2	110.2	107.9	110.8	118.6	130.0	132.8	137.7
3335	Metalworking machinery.....	85.1	86.5	99.2	97.5	100.0	99.1	100.3	106.1	103.3	112.7	115.2	117.1	126.6
3336	Turbine and power transmission equipment.....	80.2	85.9	91.3	98.0	100.0	105.0	110.8	114.9	126.9	130.7	143.0	126.4	131.1
3339	Other general purpose machinery.....	83.5	86.8	94.0	94.9	100.0	103.7	106.0	113.7	110.5	117.9	128.1	127.1	137.2
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment.....	11.0	14.7	49.9	72.6	100.0	140.4	195.8	234.9	252.0	297.4	373.8	416.6	576.5
3342	Communications equipment.....	39.8	48.4	74.4	84.5	100.0	107.1	135.4	164.1	152.9	128.2	143.1	148.4	144.4
3343	Audio and video equipment.....	61.7	77.0	141.6	106.1	100.0	105.4	119.6	126.3	128.4	150.1	171.0	239.3	239.2
3344	Semiconductors and electronic components.....	17.0	21.9	63.8	83.1	100.0	125.8	173.9	232.4	230.4	263.7	324.2	361.1	386.6
3345	Electronic instruments.....	70.2	78.5	97.9	97.6	100.0	102.3	106.7	116.7	119.3	118.1	125.3	145.4	139.8
3346	Magnetic media manufacturing and reproduction	85.7	83.7	105.0	103.1	100.0	106.4	108.9	105.8	99.8	110.4	126.1	142.6	143.6
3351	Electric lighting equipment.....	91.1	88.2	91.9	95.8	100.0	104.4	102.7	102.0	106.7	112.4	111.2	122.9	133.8
3352	Household appliances.....	73.3	76.5	91.7	91.8	100.0	105.2	104.0	117.2	124.6	132.3	146.7	159.6	165.1
3353	Electrical equipment.....	68.7	73.6	98.0	100.4	100.0	100.2	98.7	99.4	101.0	101.8	103.4	110.8	116.7
3359	Other electrical equipment and components.....	78.8	76.1	92.0	96.3	100.0	105.8	114.7	119.7	113.1	114.0	116.2	115.6	121.7
3361	Motor vehicles.....	75.4	85.6	88.5	91.0	100.0	113.4	122.6	109.7	110.0	126.0	140.7	142.1	147.0
3362	Motor vehicle bodies and trailers.....	85.0	75.9	97.4	98.5	100.0	102.9	103.1	98.8	88.7	105.4	109.8	110.7	114.2
3363	Motor vehicle parts.....	78.7	76.0	92.3	93.0	100.0	105.0	110.0	112.3	114.8	130.5	137.0	138.0	144.4
3364	Aerospace products and parts.....	87.2	89.1	95.7	99.4	100.0	119.1	120.8	103.4	115.7	118.6	119.0	113.0	125.8
3365	Railroad rolling stock.....	55.6	77.6	81.8	80.8	100.0	103.3	116.5	118.5	126.1	146.1	139.8	131.5	121.0
3366	Ship and boat building.....	95.5	99.6	93.1	93.5	100.0	99.3	112.0	121.9	121.5	131.0	133.9	138.7	133.2
3369	Other transportation equipment.....	73.7	62.9	94.1	101.5	100.0	111.5	113.8	132.4	140.2	150.9	163.0	168.3	182.8
3371	Household and institutional furniture.....	85.2	88.2	97.2	99.8	100.0	102.2	103.1	101.9	105.5	111.8	114.7	113.6	121.3
3372	Office furniture and fixtures.....	85.8	82.2	84.9	86.3	100.0	100.0	98.2	100.2	98.0	115.9	125.1	131.1	136.7
3379	Other furniture-related products.....	86.3	88.9	94.8	97.6	100.0	106.9	102.0	99.5	105.0	110.2	110.0	121.3	123.3
3391	Medical equipment and supplies.....	76.3	82.9	96.6	100.5	100.0	108.7	110.4	114.6	119.3	127.3	137.0	137.5	148.2
3399	Other miscellaneous manufacturing	85.4	90.5	95.9	99.7	100.0	102.1	105.0	113.6	111.8	118.0	124.7	128.6	139.0
	<b>Wholesale trade</b>													
42	Wholesale trade.....	73.2	79.8	94.0	97.1	100.0	103.4	110.9	116.2	118.0	123.8	127.9	134.7	135.5
423	Durable goods.....	62.3	67.5	90.1	94.7	100.0	106.9	118.9	124.6	128.3	139.7	145.5	159.8	164.8
4231	Motor vehicles and parts.....	74.5	78.6	94.6	96.1	100.0	106.4	120.4	116.6	119.9	133.4	137.8	144.0	153.0
4232	Furniture and furnishings.....	80.5	90.1	102.7	103.2	100.0	99.9	102.3	112.4	110.5	116.0	123.9	129.8	127.2
4233	Lumber and construction supplies.....	109.1	108.4	101.6	103.9	100.0	105.4	109.3	107.6	116.4	123.9	133.2	138.9	131.5
4234	Commercial equipment.....	28.0	34.2	74.5	88.1	100.0	124.8	160.3	179.0	213.4	261.0	288.1	332.2	359.1
4235	Metals and minerals.....	101.7	103.1	105.2	102.3	100.0	100.9	94.0	93.9	94.4	96.3	97.8	108.9	105.0
4236	Electric goods.....	42.8	50.3	83.8	89.2	100.0	105.9	127.4	152.7	147.4	159.4	165.9	194.7	201.8
4237	Hardware and plumbing.....	82.2	88.0	99.2	99.2	100.0	101.8	104.3	103.7	100.5	102.6	104.0	107.7	105.9
4238	Machinery and supplies.....	74.1	81.5	90.0	94.3	100.0	104.3	102.9	105.5	102.8	100.3	103.1	111.9	118.2
4239	Miscellaneous durable goods.....	89.8	90.5	99.5	101.0	100.0	100.8	113.7	114.7	116.8	124.6	119.5	134.8	135.7
424	Nondurable goods.....	91.0	98.9	98.5	99.2	100.0	99.1	100.8	105.1	105.1	105.8	110.7	113.5	114.2
4241	Paper and paper products.....	85.6	81.0	95.4	95.0	100.0	98.4	100.1	100.9	104.6	116.6	119.7	131.1	144.9
4242	Druggists' goods.....	70.7	80.6	94.8	99.5	100.0	94.2	93.1	85.9	84.9	89.8	100.5	106.4	112.0
4243	Apparel and piece goods.....	86.3	99.3	90.6	97.0	100.0	103.6	105.1	108.8	115.2	122.8	125.9	130.8	144.1
4244	Grocery and related products.....	87.9	96.2	103.9	100.4	100.0	101.1	101.0	102.4	101.8	98.6	104.3	103.2	101.5
4245	Farm product raw materials.....	81.6	79.4	87.4	89.2	100.0	94.3	101.6	105.1	102.1	98.1	98.2	109.1	100.5
4246	Chemicals.....	90.4	101.1	98.7	98.7	100.0	97.1	93.3	87.9	85.3	89.1	91.9	90.1	88.1
4247	Petroleum.....	83.8	109.3	100.6	106.9	100.0	88.5	102.9	138.1	140.6	153.6	155.9	167.0	152.8
4248	Alcoholic beverages.....	99.3	110.0	101.5	101.2	100.0	106.5	105.6	108.4	106.4	106.8	107.9	103.0	108.9
4249	Miscellaneous nondurable goods.....	111.2	109.0	99.8	101.2	100.0	105.4	106.8	115.0	111.9	106.1	109.1	119.7	126.7
425	Electronic markets and agents and brokers.....	64.3	74.3	95.4	100.4	100.0	103.3	110.9	119.3	117.8	117.8	111.8	107.4	98.1
	<b>Retail trade</b>													
44-45	Retail trade.....	79.1	81.4	94.0	97.6	100.0	105.7	112.7	116.1	120.1	125.6	131.6	138.0	142.7
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	78.3	82.7	95.5	98.5	100.0	106.4	115.1	114.3	116.0	119.9	124.3	127.4	128.0
4411	Automobile dealers.....	79.2	84.1	95.8	98.3	100.0	106.5	116.3	113.7	115.5	117.2	119.5	124.7	123.4
4412	Other motor vehicle dealers.....	70.6	69.7	88.3	98.1	100.0	109.6	114.8	115.3	124.6	133.6	133.8	142.8	150.5
4413	Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores.....	71.8	79.0	95.2	97.8	100.0	105.1	107.6	108.4	101.3	107.7	115.1	110.3	118.6
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	75.1	79.0	93.7	97.3	100.0	104.1	110.8	115.9	122.4	129.3	134.6	147.0	149.4
4421	Furniture stores.....	77.3	84.8	93.6	96.0	100.0	104.3	107.5	112.0	119.7	125.2	128.8	139.4	138.4
4422	Home furnishings stores.....	71.3	71.0	93.3	98.7	100.0	104.1	115.2	121.0	126.1	134.9	142.6	157.1	163.8
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	38.0	47.7	87.8	93.5	100.0	122.6	150.6	173.7	196.7	233.5	292.7	334.7	365.1
444	Building material and garden supply stores.....	75.8	79.5	91.9	96.6	100.0	107.4	113.8	113.3	116.8	120.8	127.1	134.6	135.1

## 50. Continued—Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries, 1987—2005

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
4441	Building material and supplies dealers.....	77.6	81.6	93.4	97.1	100.0	108.3	115.3	115.1	116.7	121.3	127.5	134.0	134.6
4442	Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	66.9	69.0	83.9	93.8	100.0	102.3	105.5	103.1	118.4	118.3	125.7	140.2	139.4
445	Food and beverage stores.....	110.9	107.5	102.3	101.0	100.0	100.0	101.9	101.1	103.9	104.8	107.2	113.1	119.1
4451	Grocery stores.....	111.1	106.9	102.7	100.9	100.0	99.6	102.5	101.1	103.3	104.8	106.7	112.3	117.3
4452	Specialty food stores.....	138.5	127.2	102.9	101.0	100.0	100.5	96.4	98.5	108.2	105.3	112.2	121.1	137.4
4453	Beer, wine and liquor stores.....	94.7	98.7	95.4	101.7	100.0	105.9	100.3	107.0	108.3	111.4	118.4	129.9	147.6
446	Health and personal care stores.....	84.0	91.0	91.4	96.3	100.0	104.0	107.1	112.2	116.2	122.9	129.5	134.0	132.8
447	Gasoline stations.....	83.9	84.2	99.4	99.5	100.0	106.7	110.7	107.7	112.9	125.1	119.9	122.3	129.5
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	66.3	69.8	92.7	99.5	100.0	106.3	114.0	123.5	126.4	131.3	138.9	139.2	147.5
4481	Clothing stores.....	67.1	70.0	91.7	98.8	100.0	108.7	114.2	125.0	130.3	136.0	141.8	141.0	153.7
4482	Shoe stores.....	65.3	70.8	96.4	103.7	100.0	94.2	104.9	110.0	111.5	125.2	132.5	124.9	129.4
4483	Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores.....	64.5	68.1	94.1	98.8	100.0	108.7	122.5	130.5	123.9	118.7	132.9	144.5	137.2
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	74.4	82.1	95.0	95.9	100.0	107.9	114.0	121.1	127.1	127.5	131.3	151.1	164.2
4511	Sporting goods and musical instrument stores	70.5	79.5	94.7	95.1	100.0	111.6	119.3	127.8	132.4	132.7	136.7	160.1	172.8
4512	Book, periodical, and music stores.....	84.3	87.9	95.4	97.6	100.0	100.9	104.0	108.7	116.9	117.8	121.8	134.8	149.3
452	General merchandise stores.....	73.5	75.1	92.0	96.7	100.0	105.3	113.4	120.2	124.8	129.1	136.9	140.7	146.1
4521	Department stores.....	87.2	83.9	94.6	98.5	100.0	100.4	104.5	106.2	103.8	102.0	106.8	109.0	109.6
4529	Other general merchandise stores.....	54.8	61.2	87.2	93.8	100.0	114.7	131.0	147.3	164.7	179.3	188.8	192.9	203.5
453	Miscellaneous store retailers.....	65.1	69.5	88.8	94.8	100.0	108.9	111.3	114.1	112.6	119.1	126.1	131.2	142.0
4531	Florists.....	77.6	73.3	82.4	92.8	100.0	102.3	116.2	115.2	102.7	113.8	108.9	103.0	127.5
4532	Office supplies, stationery and gift stores.....	61.4	66.4	91.7	93.3	100.0	111.5	119.2	127.3	132.3	141.5	153.9	173.0	182.6
4533	Used merchandise stores.....	64.5	70.4	85.9	94.8	100.0	119.1	113.4	116.5	121.9	142.0	149.7	155.7	168.1
4539	Other miscellaneous store retailers.....	68.3	75.0	88.9	97.0	100.0	105.3	103.0	104.4	96.9	94.4	99.9	97.2	104.3
454	Nonstore retailers.....	50.7	54.7	79.8	91.4	100.0	114.3	128.9	152.2	163.6	182.1	195.5	216.1	223.2
4541	Electronic shopping and mail-order houses.....	39.4	43.4	72.5	85.5	100.0	120.2	142.6	160.2	179.6	212.7	243.6	272.8	284.2
4542	Vending machine operators.....	95.5	95.1	86.4	94.6	100.0	106.3	105.4	111.1	95.7	91.2	102.3	110.4	112.7
4543	Direct selling establishments.....	70.8	74.1	93.2	101.7	100.0	101.9	104.2	122.5	127.9	135.0	127.0	131.8	128.7
<b>Transportation and warehousing</b>														
481	Air transportation.....	81.1	77.5	95.3	98.8	100.0	97.6	98.2	98.1	91.9	102.1	112.7	126.0	135.7
482111	Line-haul railroads.....	58.9	69.8	92.0	98.4	100.0	102.1	105.5	114.3	121.9	131.9	142.0	146.4	138.5
48412	General freight trucking, long-distance.....	85.7	89.2	95.8	95.3	100.0	99.4	99.1	101.9	103.2	107.0	110.7	110.7	112.6
48421	Used household and office goods moving.....	106.7	112.6	101.4	97.7	100.0	91.0	96.1	94.8	84.0	81.6	86.2	88.7	88.5
491	U.S. Postal service.....	90.9	94.2	97.7	96.7	100.0	101.6	102.8	105.5	106.3	106.4	107.8	110.0	111.2
492	Couriers and messengers.....	148.3	138.5	101.5	100.2	100.0	112.6	117.6	121.9	123.4	131.1	134.1	126.9	124.7
<b>Information</b>														
5111	Newspaper, book, and directory publishers.....	105.0	95.5	91.9	91.6	100.0	103.9	104.1	107.7	105.8	104.7	109.6	106.7	108.4
5112	Software publishers.....	10.2	28.5	73.4	88.5	100.0	134.8	129.2	119.2	117.4	122.1	138.1	160.7	171.0
51213	Motion picture and video exhibition.....	90.7	109.2	99.4	98.9	100.0	99.8	101.8	106.5	101.6	99.8	100.6	103.8	102.7
515	Broadcasting, except internet.....	99.5	98.2	102.5	101.3	100.0	100.8	102.9	103.6	99.2	104.0	107.9	112.5	117.6
5151	Radio and television broadcasting.....	98.1	97.7	104.8	103.4	100.0	91.5	92.6	92.1	89.6	95.1	94.6	96.6	101.5
5152	Cable and other subscription programming.....	105.6	100.3	92.8	93.0	100.0	136.2	139.1	141.2	128.1	129.8	145.9	158.6	162.4
5171	Wired telecommunications carriers.....	56.9	66.0	87.6	96.5	100.0	107.7	116.7	122.7	116.7	124.1	130.5	133.9	140.2
5172	Wireless telecommunications carriers.....	75.6	70.4	90.0	101.7	100.0	110.5	145.2	152.8	191.9	217.9	242.5	292.0	392.4
5175	Cable and other program distribution.....	105.2	100.0	92.6	92.6	100.0	97.1	95.8	91.6	87.7	95.0	101.2	113.7	110.4
<b>Finance and insurance</b>														
52211	Commercial banking.....	72.8	80.7	95.6	100.0	100.0	97.0	99.8	102.7	99.6	102.1	103.7	108.5	108.4
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b>														
532111	Passenger car rental.....	92.7	90.8	100.7	109.0	100.0	100.1	112.2	112.3	111.1	114.6	121.2	118.3	110.5
53212	Truck, trailer and RV rental and leasing.....	60.4	68.6	88.8	96.8	100.0	115.2	120.6	121.1	113.7	113.5	115.1	135.7	145.5
53223	Video tape and disc rental.....	77.0	97.1	119.5	102.4	100.0	113.2	129.4	134.9	133.3	130.3	148.5	154.5	155.6
<b>Professional and technical services</b>														
541213	Tax preparation services.....	82.9	76.2	90.6	96.2	100.0	107.6	105.8	100.9	94.4	111.4	110.0	100.0	106.9
54131	Architectural services.....	90.0	93.8	106.5	110.2	100.0	111.4	106.8	107.6	111.0	107.6	112.6	118.3	123.9
54133	Engineering services.....	90.2	99.4	94.4	98.3	100.0	98.2	98.0	102.0	100.1	100.5	100.5	107.8	114.2
54181	Advertising agencies.....	95.9	107.9	102.5	103.4	100.0	89.2	97.9	107.5	106.9	113.1	120.8	133.0	131.2
541921	Photography studios, portrait.....	98.1	95.9	107.3	100.6	100.0	124.8	109.8	108.9	102.2	97.6	104.2	93.2	93.6
<b>Administrative and waste services</b>														
56131	Employment placement agencies.....	—	—	86.6	90.2	100.0	86.8	93.2	89.8	99.6	116.8	115.4	119.8	117.9
56151	Travel agencies.....	89.3	94.6	93.0	100.1	100.0	111.4	115.5	119.4	115.2	127.6	147.3	167.4	188.2
56172	Janitorial services.....	75.1	94.3	90.4	96.4	100.0	95.3	98.6	101.0	102.1	105.6	118.8	116.6	122.0
<b>Health care and social assistance</b>														
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	—	—	90.9	94.5	100.0	118.8	124.7	131.9	135.3	137.6	140.8	140.8	138.8
621511	Medical laboratories.....	—	—	91.3	94.7	100.0	117.2	121.4	127.4	127.7	123.1	128.6	130.7	127.1
621512	Diagnostic imaging centers.....	—	—	90.0	94.1	100.0	121.4	129.7	139.9	148.3	163.3	160.0	153.5	154.8
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b>														
71311	Amusement and theme parks.....	112.0	112.5	96.3	94.6	100.0	110.5	105.2	106.0	93.0	106.5	113.2	101.4	110.0
71395	Bowling centers.....	106.0	94.0	92.1	100.6	100.0	89.9	89.4	93.4	94.3	96.4	102.4	107.9	106.1

**50. Continued - Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries, 1987-2005**

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Accommodation and Food Services</b>														
7211	Traveler accommodations.....	85.2	82.1	97.7	99.6	100.0	100.0	105.5	111.7	107.6	112.0	114.3	120.8	115.8
722	Food services and drinking places .....	96.0	102.4	100.3	99.1	100.0	101.0	100.9	103.5	103.8	104.4	106.3	107.1	108.8
7221	Full-service restaurants .....	92.1	99.4	96.2	96.1	100.0	100.9	100.8	103.0	103.6	104.4	104.2	104.9	107.5
7222	Limited-service eating places.....	96.5	103.6	104.1	102.0	100.0	101.2	100.4	102.0	102.5	102.7	105.4	106.9	106.8
7223	Special food services.....	89.9	99.8	100.8	98.3	100.0	100.6	105.2	115.0	115.3	114.9	117.6	118.8	122.8
7224	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages	136.7	123.3	104.6	102.4	100.0	99.7	98.8	100.6	97.6	102.9	118.6	112.6	119.7
<b>Other Services</b>														
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance.....	85.9	89.9	103.2	99.8	100.0	103.6	106.1	109.4	108.9	103.7	104.1	112.0	112.5
81211	Hair, nail and skin care services .....	83.5	82.1	93.4	96.4	100.0	108.6	108.6	108.2	114.6	110.4	119.7	125.0	130.4
81221	Funeral homes and funeral services.....	103.7	98.4	102.4	98.6	100.0	106.8	103.3	94.8	91.8	94.6	95.7	92.9	93.2
8123	Drycleaning and laundry services .....	97.1	94.8	99.2	100.9	100.0	100.1	105.0	107.6	110.9	112.5	103.8	110.6	120.8
81292	Photofinishing .....	95.8	107.7	108.0	106.6	100.0	69.3	76.3	73.8	81.2	100.5	100.5	102.0	113.2

NOTE: Dash indicates data are not available.

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

[Percent]

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

Quarterly figures for France, Germany, and Italy are calculated by applying annual adjustment factors to current published data, and therefore should be viewed as less precise indicators of unemployment under U.S. concepts than the annual figures. There are breaks in series for Germany (2005) and Sweden (2005). For details on breaks in series, see the technical notes of the report *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, Ten Countries, 1960-2006* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 19, 2007), available on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/fls/flscompareif.htm>. For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the full report, also available at this site.

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status and country	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Civilian labor force</b>											
United States.....	133,943	136,297	137,673	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428
Canada.....	14,604	14,863	15,115	15,389	15,632	15,891	16,367	16,729	16,956	17,114	17,351
Australia.....	9,115	9,204	9,339	9,414	9,590	9,752	9,907	10,092	10,244	10,524	10,714
Japan.....	66,450	67,200	67,240	67,090	66,990	66,860	66,240	66,010	65,770	65,850	65,956
France.....	24,982	25,116	25,434	25,791	26,099	26,393	26,645	26,904	26,954	27,071	-
Germany.....	39,142	39,415	39,752	39,375	39,302	39,459	39,413	39,276	39,711	40,760	-
Italy.....	22,679	22,753	23,004	23,176	23,361	23,524	23,728	24,020	24,084	24,179	24,362
Netherlands.....	7,455	7,612	7,744	7,881	8,011	8,098	8,186	8,255	8,279	8,291	8,353
Sweden.....	4,459	4,418	4,402	4,430	4,489	4,530	4,544	4,567	4,576	4,693	4,745
United Kingdom.....	28,239	28,401	28,474	28,777	28,952	29,085	29,335	29,557	29,775	30,087	30,525
<b>Participation rate<sup>1</sup></b>											
United States.....	66.8	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2
Canada.....	64.6	64.9	65.3	65.7	65.8	65.9	66.7	67.3	67.3	67.0	67.4
Australia.....	64.6	64.3	64.3	64.0	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.6	64.7	65.4	65.7
Japan.....	63.0	63.2	62.8	62.4	62.0	61.6	60.8	60.3	60.0	60.0	60.0
France.....	55.7	55.6	56.0	56.4	56.6	56.8	56.9	57.0	56.7	56.6	-
Germany.....	57.1	57.3	57.7	56.9	56.7	56.7	56.4	56.0	56.4	57.6	-
Italy.....	47.3	47.3	47.7	47.9	48.1	48.3	48.5	49.1	49.1	48.7	48.8
Netherlands.....	60.2	61.1	61.8	62.5	63.1	63.3	63.5	63.7	63.6	63.4	63.7
Sweden.....	64.0	63.3	62.8	62.8	63.8	63.7	64.0	64.0	63.7	64.9	65.0
United Kingdom.....	62.4	62.5	62.5	62.8	62.9	62.7	62.9	63.0	63.0	63.1	63.5
<b>Employed</b>											
United States.....	126,708	129,558	131,463	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427
Canada.....	13,309	13,607	13,946	14,314	14,676	14,866	15,221	15,579	15,864	16,087	16,393
Australia.....	8,364	8,444	8,618	8,762	8,989	9,091	9,271	9,481	9,677	9,987	10,190
Japan.....	64,200	64,900	64,450	63,920	63,790	63,460	62,650	62,510	62,640	62,910	63,206
France.....	22,036	22,176	22,597	23,080	23,714	24,167	24,311	24,337	24,330	24,392	-
Germany.....	35,637	35,508	36,059	36,042	36,236	36,350	36,018	35,615	35,604	36,185	-
Italy.....	20,124	20,169	20,370	20,617	20,973	21,359	21,666	21,972	22,124	22,290	22,701
Netherlands.....	6,966	7,189	7,408	7,605	7,781	7,875	7,925	7,895	7,847	7,860	7,979
Sweden.....	4,019	3,973	4,034	4,117	4,229	4,303	4,310	4,303	4,276	4,333	4,413
United Kingdom.....	25,941	26,413	26,686	27,051	27,368	27,599	27,812	28,073	28,358	28,628	28,859
<b>Employment-population ratio<sup>2</sup></b>											
United States.....	63.2	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1
Canada.....	59.0	59.5	60.3	61.2	61.9	61.9	62.4	63.0	63.4	63.4	63.6
Australia.....	59.3	59.0	59.3	59.6	60.3	60.1	60.3	60.7	61.2	62.1	62.5
Japan.....	60.9	61.0	60.2	59.4	59.0	58.4	57.5	57.1	57.1	57.3	57.5
France.....	49.1	49.1	49.7	50.4	51.4	52.0	51.9	51.6	51.2	51.0	-
Germany.....	52.0	51.6	52.3	52.1	52.2	52.2	51.5	50.8	50.6	51.2	-
Italy.....	42.0	41.9	42.2	42.6	43.2	43.8	44.3	44.9	45.1	44.9	45.5
Netherlands.....	56.2	57.7	59.1	60.3	61.3	61.5	61.5	62.8	60.3	60.1	60.8
Sweden.....	57.7	56.9	57.6	58.4	60.1	60.5	60.7	60.3	59.5	59.9	60.4
United Kingdom.....	57.3	58.2	58.5	59.1	59.4	59.5	59.6	59.8	60.0	60.0	60.0
<b>Unemployed</b>											
United States.....	7,236	6,739	6,210	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001
Canada.....	1,295	1,256	1,162	1,075	956	1,026	1,146	1,150	1,092	1,027	958
Australia.....	751	759	721	652	602	661	636	611	567	537	524
Japan.....	2,250	2,300	2,790	3,170	3,200	3,400	3,590	3,500	3,130	2,940	2,750
France.....	2,946	2,940	2,837	2,711	2,385	2,226	2,334	2,567	2,624	2,679	-
Germany.....	3,505	3,907	3,693	3,333	3,065	3,110	3,396	3,661	4,107	4,575	-
Italy.....	2,555	2,584	2,634	2,559	2,388	2,164	2,062	2,048	1,960	1,889	1,662
Netherlands.....	489	423	337	277	231	223	261	360	422	432	374
Sweden.....	440	445	368	313	260	227	234	264	300	361	332
United Kingdom.....	2,298	1,987	1,788	1,726	1,584	1,486	1,524	1,484	1,417	1,459	1,666
<b>Unemployment rate</b>											
United States.....	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6
Canada.....	8.9	8.4	7.7	7.0	6.1	6.5	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.5
Australia.....	8.2	8.3	7.7	6.9	6.3	6.8	6.4	6.1	5.5	5.1	4.9
Japan.....	3.4	3.4	4.1	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.2
France.....	11.8	11.7	11.2	10.5	9.1	8.4	8.8	9.5	9.7	9.9	9.2
Germany.....	9.0	9.9	9.3	8.5	7.8	7.9	8.6	9.3	10.3	11.2	10.3
Italy.....	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.0	10.2	9.2	8.7	8.5	8.1	7.8	6.8
Netherlands.....	6.6	5.6	4.4	3.5	2.9	2.8	3.2	4.4	5.1	5.2	4.5
Sweden.....	9.9	10.1	8.4	7.1	5.8	5.0	5.1	5.8	6.6	7.7	7.0
United Kingdom.....	8.1	7.0	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.5

<sup>1</sup> Labor force as a percent of the working-age population.

<sup>2</sup> Employment as a percent of the working-age population.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available. There are breaks in series for the United States (1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2003, 2004), Australia (2001), Germany (1999, 2005), and Sweden (2005). For details on breaks in series, see the technical notes of the report *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, Ten Countries, 1960-2006*

(Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 19, 2007), available on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/fls/flscomparelf.htm>. For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the full report, also available at this site. Data in this report may not be consistent with data in *Unemployment rates in nine countries, civilian labor force basis, approximating U.S. concepts, seasonally adjusted, 1995-2007*, (Bureau of Labor Statistics), because the former is updated on a bi-annual basis, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.

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

[1992 = 100]

Measure and economy	1980	1990	1991	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Output per hour</b>																
United States.....	68.4	93.5	96.3	102.7	108.1	112.1	116.8	121.7	130.2	136.7	147.7	149.2	165.0	175.5	187.8	194.0
Canada.....	74.2	93.4	95.3	105.8	110.8	112.4	109.7	114.2	119.6	124.5	131.9	129.0	131.7	130.7	130.8	135.6
Australia.....	69.3	91.6	96.6	105.9	104.8	105.7	112.6	114.7	117.8	119.2	126.7	130.9	135.2	140.5	139.7	142.4
Japan.....	63.6	94.4	99.0	101.7	103.3	111.0	116.1	120.7	120.4	124.9	131.7	128.9	133.1	142.3	150.4	154.1
Korea.....	—	82.7	92.7	108.3	118.1	129.7	142.6	160.8	179.3	199.4	216.4	214.8	235.8	252.2	281.2	305.1
Taiwan.....	49.1	89.8	96.8	101.3	105.2	112.9	121.5	126.5	132.7	140.9	148.4	155.1	166.7	171.7	179.9	192.7
Belgium.....	65.4	96.8	99.1	102.5	107.9	112.7	114.3	121.5	122.9	121.5	125.7	126.9	131.1	134.5	141.0	144.9
Denmark.....	82.3	98.5	99.7	100.3	112.7	112.7	109.0	117.7	117.1	119.0	123.2	123.4	124.2	129.3	138.8	141.6
France.....	60.5	92.7	96.4	101.2	109.4	116.0	116.7	125.8	132.6	138.7	148.2	150.7	157.4	164.2	170.0	176.7
Germany.....	77.2	99.0	98.3	101.0	108.5	110.2	113.3	119.9	120.4	123.4	132.0	135.4	136.7	141.6	146.6	154.8
Italy.....	75.3	97.3	96.5	102.8	107.6	111.1	112.5	113.3	112.5	112.5	116.0	116.2	114.2	111.3	112.4	112.5
Netherlands.....	69.1	98.7	99.0	102.0	113.1	117.3	120.5	121.2	124.5	129.3	138.5	139.2	143.4	146.4	153.7	160.0
Norway.....	78.5	98.3	98.7	99.9	99.9	98.7	101.6	101.8	99.2	102.7	105.9	108.9	111.9	121.6	128.8	132.4
Spain.....	67.3	93.1	96.3	101.8	104.9	108.6	107.2	108.3	110.2	112.1	113.2	115.8	116.3	118.8	120.6	121.5
Sweden.....	73.1	94.6	95.5	107.3	118.2	125.1	130.2	142.0	150.7	164.1	176.8	172.6	190.7	204.5	227.9	241.9
United Kingdom.....	57.3	90.1	94.3	104.1	106.7	105.0	104.0	105.4	106.9	112.4	119.4	123.4	126.8	132.3	139.7	143.3
<b>Output</b>																
United States.....	73.6	98.2	96.8	104.2	112.2	117.3	121.6	129.0	137.7	143.7	152.7	144.2	148.2	149.9	159.6	163.0
Canada.....	85.0	106.0	99.0	105.9	114.1	119.6	119.6	127.7	134.0	145.0	159.4	152.7	154.2	152.9	155.9	157.0
Australia.....	89.6	104.1	100.9	103.6	108.9	108.7	111.6	114.7	117.9	117.6	122.5	122.4	127.7	130.0	129.9	129.9
Japan.....	60.8	97.1	102.0	96.3	94.9	98.9	103.0	106.1	99.2	99.9	105.1	99.3	97.5	102.7	107.5	108.7
Korea.....	28.6	88.1	96.0	105.1	117.1	130.8	139.2	146.0	134.5	163.7	191.5	195.7	210.5	222.2	246.8	264.1
Taiwan.....	45.4	91.0	96.4	100.9	106.9	112.7	118.7	125.5	129.5	139.0	149.2	138.1	148.3	155.9	170.6	181.7
Belgium.....	78.2	101.0	100.7	97.0	101.4	104.2	104.6	109.5	111.3	111.2	115.7	115.7	114.8	113.4	117.9	117.3
Denmark.....	92.3	101.7	100.3	97.0	107.5	112.7	107.5	116.3	117.2	118.2	122.5	122.5	119.0	115.7	119.6	121.6
France.....	80.0	97.7	99.2	95.9	100.6	106.2	106.3	113.3	119.0	123.1	128.7	130.0	129.9	132.3	134.5	136.5
Germany.....	85.3	99.1	102.4	92.0	94.9	94.0	92.0	96.1	97.2	98.2	104.8	106.6	104.4	105.2	108.8	112.3
Italy.....	81.0	100.5	100.2	97.6	104.1	109.1	107.8	109.6	109.9	109.6	112.9	111.8	110.4	107.8	108.6	106.4
Netherlands.....	76.9	99.0	99.8	97.7	104.5	108.2	109.8	111.3	115.1	119.4	127.4	127.2	127.2	125.8	127.8	128.1
Norway.....	105.7	101.7	99.4	102.0	104.7	105.2	109.4	114.1	113.3	113.2	112.6	111.8	111.2	114.9	121.4	124.4
Spain.....	78.6	98.4	100.3	96.1	97.8	101.5	104.0	110.7	117.4	124.1	129.6	133.7	133.5	134.7	135.2	135.6
Sweden.....	90.7	110.1	104.1	101.9	117.5	132.5	137.1	147.6	159.5	173.9	189.7	185.6	196.4	203.6	224.4	233.5
United Kingdom.....	87.3	105.3	100.1	101.4	106.2	107.9	108.6	110.6	111.3	112.3	115.0	113.5	110.5	110.7	113.0	111.7
<b>Total hours</b>																
United States.....	107.5	105.0	100.5	101.4	103.8	104.6	104.2	106.0	105.7	105.1	103.4	96.6	89.8	85.4	84.9	84.0
Canada.....	114.6	113.5	103.9	100.1	103.0	106.4	109.0	111.8	112.1	116.5	120.9	118.4	117.1	117.0	119.2	115.8
Australia.....	129.3	113.6	104.4	97.8	103.9	102.8	99.1	100.0	100.1	98.7	96.7	93.5	94.5	92.5	93.0	91.2
Japan.....	95.5	102.9	103.1	94.7	91.9	89.1	88.8	87.9	82.4	79.9	79.8	77.1	73.3	72.2	71.5	70.5
Korea.....	—	106.4	103.6	97.1	99.2	100.9	97.6	90.8	75.0	82.1	88.5	91.1	89.3	88.1	87.8	86.5
Taiwan.....	92.4	101.4	99.6	99.6	101.7	99.8	97.7	99.2	97.6	98.7	100.5	89.0	89.0	90.8	94.9	94.3
Belgium.....	119.7	104.3	101.5	94.7	94.0	92.4	91.5	90.2	90.5	91.5	92.1	91.2	87.5	84.3	83.6	80.9
Denmark.....	112.1	103.3	100.6	96.8	95.4	100.0	98.6	98.8	100.1	99.4	99.4	99.3	95.8	89.5	86.2	85.9
France.....	132.3	105.5	102.9	94.8	91.9	91.6	91.0	90.1	89.7	88.7	86.8	86.3	82.5	80.6	79.1	77.2
Germany.....	110.5	100.1	104.1	91.1	87.5	85.3	81.3	80.1	80.8	79.6	79.4	78.7	76.4	74.3	74.2	72.6
Italy.....	107.6	103.3	103.8	95.0	96.8	98.2	95.8	97.7	97.4	97.3	96.2	96.7	96.8	96.8	96.6	94.5
Netherlands.....	111.2	100.3	100.8	95.8	92.4	92.3	91.1	91.8	92.4	92.3	91.9	91.4	88.7	85.9	83.2	80.0
Norway.....	134.7	103.4	100.7	102.1	104.8	106.6	107.7	112.1	114.2	110.3	106.4	102.7	99.3	94.5	94.2	93.9
Spain.....	116.7	105.7	104.1	94.4	93.2	93.5	97.0	102.2	106.5	110.7	114.4	115.4	114.8	113.4	112.2	111.6
Sweden.....	124.0	116.4	109.0	94.9	99.4	105.9	105.3	103.9	105.9	106.0	107.3	107.5	103.0	99.6	98.5	96.5
United Kingdom.....	152.3	116.9	106.2	97.5	99.6	102.7	104.4	105.0	104.1	99.9	96.3	92.0	87.2	83.7	80.9	78.0
<b>Hourly compensation (national currency basis)</b>																
United States.....	55.9	90.5	95.6	102.0	105.3	107.3	109.3	112.2	118.7	123.4	134.7	137.9	147.8	158.2	161.4	168.8
Canada.....	47.9	88.5	95.0	102.0	103.9	106.5	107.4	109.0	114.6	117.1	120.9	124.6	129.1	133.0	134.6	139.8
Australia.....	—	86.7	94.6	106.8	104.1	112.6	122.4	125.1	127.5	132.3	139.3	148.0	154.0	161.9	166.3	176.6
Japan.....	58.6	90.6	96.5	102.7	104.7	108.3	109.1	112.7	115.6	115.5	114.9	116.4	117.2	114.6	115.1	117.0
Korea.....	—	68.0	85.5	115.9	133.1	161.6	188.1	204.5	222.7	223.9	239.1	246.7	271.6	285.0	325.5	345.6
Taiwan.....	29.6	85.2	93.5	105.9	111.1	120.2	128.2	132.1	137.1	139.6	142.3	151.4	145.0	147.3	144.0	146.3
Belgium.....	52.5	90.1	97.3	104.8	105.6	108.6	110.6	114.7	116.5	118.0	120.1	126.4	131.9	135.8	138.8	144.6
Denmark.....	44.5	93.6	97.8	102.4	106.0	108.2	112.6	116.5	119.6	122.6	125.0	130.9	136.5	145.7	150.6	157.3
France.....	37.1	88.5	93.9	104.3	108.0	110.7	112.5	116.3	117.2	121.0	127.0	130.6	137.4	141.4	144.7	148.7
Germany.....	53.6	89.4	91.4	106.2	111.0	117.0	122.5	124.9	126.7	129.6	136.3	140.6	144.0	147.2	148.0	149.7
Italy.....	30.6	87.7	94.3	105.7	107.3	112.0	120.0	124.1	123.3	125.6	128.7	133.5	136.9	140.6	145.1	149.5
Netherlands.....	60.5	89.8	94.8	104.5	109.0	112.1	114.6	117.6	122.4	126.5	132.8	138.9	146.8	152.8	158.0	163.2
Norway.....	39.0	92.3	97.5	101.5	104.5	109.2	113.8	118.8	125.8	133.0	140.5	149.0	157.9	164.3	169.7	175.6
Spain.....	28.0	79.9	88.4	109.4	113.4	118.3	121.1	124.0	124.9	124.7	126.6	131.6	135.4	142.2	147.0	153.0
Sweden.....	37.3	87.8	95.5	97.4	99.8	106.8	115.2	121.0	125.6	130.3	136.8	143.8	151.7	159.2	163.5	167.2
United Kingdom.....	35.8	88.7	99.8	104.5	106.0	107.9	108.3	112.3	121.5	129.0	136.1	141.8	150.1	156.8	164.2	171.7



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

Measure and economy	1980	1990	1991	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Unit labor costs</b>																
(national currency basis)																
United States.....	81.8	96.8	99.2	99.3	97.4	95.7	93.6	92.2	91.2	90.3	91.2	92.4	89.6	90.2	85.9	87.0
Canada.....	64.6	94.8	99.7	96.5	93.8	94.7	97.9	95.5	95.9	94.0	91.7	96.6	98.0	101.8	102.9	103.1
Australia.....	—	94.7	97.9	100.8	99.4	106.5	108.7	109.0	108.3	111.0	109.9	113.1	113.8	115.2	119.1	124.1
Japan.....	92.1	95.9	97.4	101.0	101.4	97.6	94.0	93.4	96.1	92.5	87.3	90.3	88.0	80.5	76.5	75.9
Korea.....	44.4	82.1	92.2	107.0	112.7	124.6	131.9	127.1	124.2	112.3	110.5	114.8	115.2	113.0	115.8	113.3
Taiwan.....	60.3	94.9	96.5	104.6	105.6	106.5	105.5	104.5	103.4	99.1	95.9	97.6	87.0	85.8	80.1	75.9
Belgium.....	80.3	93.0	98.1	102.3	97.9	96.4	96.8	94.5	94.8	97.2	95.6	99.6	100.6	101.0	98.4	99.8
Denmark.....	54.1	95.0	98.1	102.2	94.1	96.0	103.3	98.9	102.1	103.0	101.4	106.1	109.9	112.7	108.5	108.5
France.....	61.3	95.5	97.4	103.1	98.7	95.4	96.4	92.4	88.3	87.3	85.7	86.7	87.3	86.1	85.1	84.1
Germany.....	69.4	90.3	93.0	105.2	102.4	106.2	108.2	104.2	105.2	105.1	103.3	103.8	105.3	104.0	100.9	96.7
Italy.....	40.7	90.2	97.6	102.9	99.8	100.8	106.6	109.5	109.6	111.7	110.9	114.9	119.8	126.3	129.2	132.9
Netherlands.....	87.6	91.1	95.7	102.4	96.4	95.6	95.1	97.1	98.3	97.8	95.9	99.8	102.4	104.3	102.8	102.0
Norway.....	49.7	93.9	98.8	101.6	104.6	110.7	112.0	116.7	126.8	129.5	132.7	136.8	141.0	135.1	131.7	132.6
Spain.....	41.5	85.8	91.8	107.4	108.1	108.9	112.9	114.5	113.4	111.2	111.8	113.6	116.4	119.7	122.0	125.9
Sweden.....	51.0	92.9	100.0	90.8	84.4	85.3	88.5	85.2	83.3	79.4	77.4	83.3	79.5	77.9	71.7	69.1
United Kingdom.....	62.4	98.5	105.9	100.4	99.4	102.7	104.1	106.5	113.6	114.8	114.0	115.0	118.4	118.6	117.6	119.8
<b>Unit labor costs</b>																
(U.S. dollar basis)																
United States.....	81.8	96.8	99.2	99.3	97.4	95.7	93.6	92.2	91.2	90.3	91.2	92.4	89.6	90.2	85.9	87.0
Canada.....	66.7	98.1	105.2	90.4	83.0	83.4	86.7	83.3	78.1	76.5	74.6	75.4	75.4	87.8	95.5	102.8
Australia.....	—	100.7	103.7	93.2	98.9	107.2	115.7	110.3	92.6	97.4	86.9	79.5	84.2	102.2	119.2	128.7
Japan.....	51.5	83.9	91.8	115.3	125.8	131.7	109.6	97.8	93.0	103.1	102.6	94.2	89.1	88.1	89.7	87.4
Korea.....	57.3	90.7	98.2	104.2	109.6	126.5	128.6	105.3	69.6	74.0	76.7	69.7	72.3	74.4	79.3	86.8
Taiwan.....	42.1	88.7	90.8	99.6	100.4	101.1	96.7	91.3	77.5	77.2	77.2	72.6	63.4	62.7	60.4	59.4
Belgium.....	88.3	89.5	92.3	95.1	94.2	105.2	100.4	84.8	83.9	82.5	70.3	71.1	75.8	91.1	97.5	99.0
Denmark.....	57.9	92.7	92.5	95.1	89.4	103.5	107.6	90.4	92.0	89.0	75.6	76.9	84.2	103.4	109.4	109.3
France.....	76.9	92.8	91.3	96.3	94.2	101.3	99.7	83.8	79.3	75.0	63.8	62.6	66.6	78.7	85.5	84.5
Germany.....	59.6	87.3	87.5	99.3	98.6	115.8	112.3	93.8	93.4	89.4	76.2	74.2	79.5	94.0	100.2	96.1
Italy.....	58.5	92.7	96.9	80.6	76.3	76.2	85.2	79.2	77.7	75.7	65.1	65.5	72.1	91.0	102.2	105.3
Netherlands.....	77.5	87.9	90.0	96.9	93.2	104.8	99.2	87.4	87.2	83.2	70.7	71.3	77.3	94.3	102.1	101.3
Norway.....	62.6	93.3	94.5	88.9	92.1	108.6	107.7	102.3	104.3	103.1	93.6	94.5	109.8	118.6	121.4	128.0
Spain.....	59.3	86.2	90.5	86.3	82.6	89.5	91.3	80.0	77.7	72.9	63.5	62.6	67.7	83.4	93.3	96.4
Sweden.....	70.2	91.3	96.3	67.8	63.7	69.6	76.9	64.9	61.1	55.9	49.1	46.9	47.6	56.2	56.9	53.9
United Kingdom.....	82.2	99.5	106.0	85.3	86.2	91.8	92.0	98.8	106.6	105.1	97.8	93.7	100.7	109.7	122.0	123.5

NOTE: Data for Germany for years before 1991 are for the former West Germany. Data for 1991 onward are for unified Germany. Dash indicates data not available.

54. Occupational injury and illness rates by industry, <sup>1</sup> United States

Industry and type of case <sup>2</sup>	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers <sup>3</sup>												
	1989 <sup>1</sup>	1990	1991	1992	1993 <sup>4</sup>	1994 <sup>4</sup>	1995 <sup>4</sup>	1996 <sup>4</sup>	1997 <sup>4</sup>	1998 <sup>4</sup>	1999 <sup>4</sup>	2000 <sup>4</sup>	2001 <sup>4</sup>
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR<sup>5</sup></b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Agriculture, forestry, and fishing <sup>5</sup></b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Mining</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Construction</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>General building contractors:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Heavy construction, except building:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Special trades contractors:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Manufacturing</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Durable goods:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Lumber and wood products:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Furniture and fixtures:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Stone, clay, and glass products:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Primary metal industries:</b>													
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
<b>Fabricated metal products:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Industrial machinery and equipment:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Electronic and other electrical equipment:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Instruments and related products:</b>													
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:</b>													
Total cases .....	11.1	11.3	11.3	10.7	10.0	9.9	9.1	9.5	8.9	8.1	8.4	7.2	6.4
Lost workday cases.....	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.2
Lost workdays.....	97.6	113.1	104.0	108.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

54. Continued—Occupational injury and illness rates by industry<sup>1</sup>, United States

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

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

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

<sup>3</sup> The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as (N/EH) X 200,000, where:

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

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

<sup>5</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees since 1976.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

Event or exposure <sup>1</sup>	1996-2000 (average)	2001-2005 (average) <sup>2</sup>	2005 <sup>3</sup>	
			Number	Percent
All events .....	6,094	5,704	5,734	100
<b>Transportation incidents</b> .....	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
<b>Assaults and violent acts</b> .....	1,015	850	792	14
Homicides .....	766	602	567	10
Shooting .....	617	465	441	8
Suicide, self-inflicted injury .....	216	207	180	3
<b>Contact with objects and equipment</b> .....	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
<b>Falls</b> .....	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
<b>Exposure to harmful substances or environments</b> .....	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
<b>Fires and explosions</b> .....	196	174	159	3
Fires--unintended or uncontrolled .....	103	95	93	2
Explosion .....	92	78	65	1

<sup>1</sup> Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes fatalities from the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks.

<sup>3</sup> 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.