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The 2006 employment story

Household survey data show labor market improvements 3

Unemployment declined, employment increased, and earnings were in line with inflation; the long-term unemployed saw their numbers fall

Sara Kline

Payroll employment and job openings continued to grow 19

Payroll employment grew by 2.3 million over the year as the job openings rate climbed in the second half; hires and separations rates held steady

Kimberly Riley, Emily Lloyd, and Natalie Propst

Employment dynamics: small and large firms over the business cycle 39

The dynamic-sizing approach provides useful information in the debate on small firm versus large firm job creation

Jessica Helfand, Akbar Sadeghi, and David Talan

The geospatial distribution of employment: a new visual asset 51

BLS provides analysts with a tool that will save time in reviewing results and afford new insights that previously were unobserved

Sheryl Konigsberg

Wage differentials associated with working at home 61

Both theory and evidence suggest a productivity effect, a hedonic effect, and a risk premium associated with working at home

Bonnie Sue Gariety and Sherrill Shaffer

Departments

Labor month in review 2
Précis 68
Book reviews 69
Current labor statistics 71

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The March Review

Once again, the annual reviews of the labor market indicate steady, sober-sided improvement. Unemployment declined over the four quarters of 2006, and long-term joblessness was a declining share of the picture, reports Sara Kline, analyzing the data from our survey of households in the lead article.

Employment grew, whether measured in the household survey or by the establishment survey. Natalie Propst, Emily Lloyd, and Kimberly Riley's examination of employment data from the Current Employment Statistics program shows an about 2.2 million payroll jobs over the course of last year, and that the job opening rate was increasing over the last half of 2006.

Jessica Helfand, Akbar Sadeghi, and David Talan explore a dynamic sizing approach to attributing employment change to different size classes of employers. In essence, as a firm grows across a size-class boundary, the employment growth needed to get it to the boundary is counted in its original size class and any subsequent growth to the new category

Sheryl Konigsberg shows that a new system of location coding of business establishments allows analysts to overlay employers on maps. Such a capacity has many applications to understanding labor markets.

Bonnie Sue Garrity and Sherrill Shaffer examine the impact of working at home on wages. On average, both men and women earned a bit more for working at home, but there were some industries that paid lower wages to employees working at home.

Fewer idled in 2006

Major work stoppages idled 70,000 workers in 2006, a decline from the number of workers involved in major work stoppages in 2005. There were 99,600 workers involved in major work stoppages in 2005.

A total of 20 major work stoppages—lockouts or strikes—began in calendar year 2006. For 2005 there were 22 stoppages. Despite fewer stoppages and fewer employees involved, the number of workdays lost increased by nearly 1 million in 2006 over the corresponding 2005 figure. Major work stoppages resulted in nearly 2.7 million lost workdays in 2006 versus not quite 1.7 million in 2007.

The average length of a work stoppage beginning in 2006 was 26.5 days, up from 20 days in 2005. The average length of work stoppages in 2006 is influenced by several long work stoppages. The longest work stoppage beginning in 2006 lasted 211 days.

Learn more about work stoppages from "Major Work Stoppages in 2006," news release USDL 07–0304. Major work stoppages are strikes or lockouts that idle 1,000 or more workers and last at least one shift.

Productivity growth in 2006

Productivity, as measured by output per hour, increased 2.1 percent in the nonfarm business sector in 2006, reflecting increases of 3.9 percent in output and 1.7 percent in hours. This was the smallest annual increase in productivity since 1997, when output per hour rose 1.6 percent in the nonfarm business sector.

Output per hour had grown at an above-average rate of 3.3 percent from 2000 to 2004. Between 1990 and 2000, productivity in nonfarm businesses rose 2.0 percent per year, on average. See the "Productivity and Costs, Preliminary Fourth Quarter and Annual Averages for 2006," news release USDL 07–0198.

Extended mass layoffs, 2006

For all of 2006, employers reported 4,689 extended mass layoff actions, affecting 894,739 workers. Compared with 2005, the number of events was down from 4,881, but the number of separations was up from 884,661.

Thirteen percent of extended events in 2006 were permanent closures, accounting for 150,951 worker separations. When compared with 2005, the share of separations that were associated with extended mass layoffs due to permanent closures rose by 5 percentage points.

During 2006, permanent closures were most numerous in the manufacturing sector, primarily in transportation equipment manufacturing and in food production. Reorganization within the company was most often cited as the reason for closures in manufacturing during 2006, accounting for 37 percent of the total closures in manufacturing.

Extended mass layoff events consist of 50 or more initial claims for unemployment insurance from an establishment during a 5-week period, with at least 50 workers separated for more than 30 days. Learn more in "Extended Mass Layoffs in the Fourth Quarter of 2006 and Annual Totals for 2006," news release USDL 07–0244.□

Communications regarding the *Monthly Labor Review* may be sent to the Editor- in-Chief at the addresses on the inside front cover.

News releases discussed above are available at **www.bls.gov/bls/newsrels.htm**.

Household survey data show labor market improvements in 2006

Unemployment declined, employment increased, and earnings were about in line with inflation in 2006; the long-term unemployed saw their numbers fall

Sara Kline

Unemployment decreased, and employment, as measured by the Current Population Survey (CPS), rose.[1] Other labor market measures showed improvement over the year. In the fourth quarter of 2006, 6.8 million people were unemployed and the unemployment rate was 4.5 percent. Both measures were down from a year earlier. Total employment and the employment-population ratio increased during the year, to 145.6 million and 63.3 percent, respectively. The labor force—the sum of the employed and the unemployed—grew over the year at about the same pace as the population; as a result, the proportion of the population in the labor force—the labor force participation rate—was little changed in 2006.

Unemployment levels and rates—both overall and for all of the major worker groups—were lower at the end of 2006 than a year earlier. The unemployment rate for persons aged 16 years and older was 4.5 percent in the fourth quarter of 2006, down from 5.0 percent a year before. Between the fourth quarter of 2005 and the first quarter of 2006, the unemployment rate declined by 0.3 percentage point, to 4.7 percent. The rate remained at that level for the next two quarters and then declined by an additional 0.2 percentage point, to 4.5 percent, in the final quarter of 2006.

The number of unemployed persons declined by 641,000 over the year, reaching 6.8 million in the fourth quarter. Setting the pattern for the overall unemployment rate, the number of unemployed fell by 375,000 between the fourth quarter of 2005 and the first quarter of 2006, remained fairly flat during the second and third quarters of 2006, and then fell by an additional 289,000 between the third and fourth quarters. (See table 1 and chart 1; tables are collected at the end of this article.)

Like the overall unemployment rate, the unemployment rates for all of the major worker groups declined over the year. The decrease was greatest for blacks and those of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity: both were down 1.2 percentage points by the fourth quarter of 2006. Blacks ended the year with an unemployment rate of 8.5 percent, Hispanics with 4.8 percent. The unemployment rate of whites also fell over the year, to 3.9 percent at the end of 2006 from 4.3 percent the previous year. Over 2006, the unemployment rate among Asians dropped by 0.7 percentage point, to 2.8 percent (not seasonally adjusted) at the end of the year.

Both adult men and adult women ended the year with an unemployment rate of 3.9 percent, down 0.4 percentage point and 0.6 percentage point, respectively. The unemployment rate of teenagers (those aged 16 to 19 years) varied throughout the year and was 15.1 percent in the fourth quarter, 1.0 per-

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Differences between employment estimates from the establishment and household surveys

The Bureau of Labor Statistics produces two monthly employment series that are independently obtained: the estimate of total nonfarm jobs derived from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, also called the establishment or payroll survey; and the estimate of total civilian employment based on the Current Population Survey (CPS), also called the household survey.

These surveys use different definitions of employment, as well as different survey and estimation methodologies. The CES survey is a survey of employers that provides a measure of the number of payroll jobs in nonfarm industries. The CPS is a survey of households that provides a measure of employed persons aged 16 years and older in the civilian noninstitutional population. Employment estimates from the CPS give information about workers in both the agricultural and nonagricultural sectors and in any type of work arrangement: wage and salary jobs (including employment in a private household), self-employment, and unpaid work of at least 15 hours a week in a business or farm operated by a family member. CES payroll employment estimates are restricted to nonagricultural wage and salary jobs and exclude private household workers. As a result, employment estimates from the CPS are higher than those from the CES survey. In the CPS, however, employed persons are counted only once, regardless of whether they hold more than one job during the survey reference period. By contrast, because the CES survey counts the number of jobs rather than persons, multiple jobholders are counted once for each nonfarm job they hold.

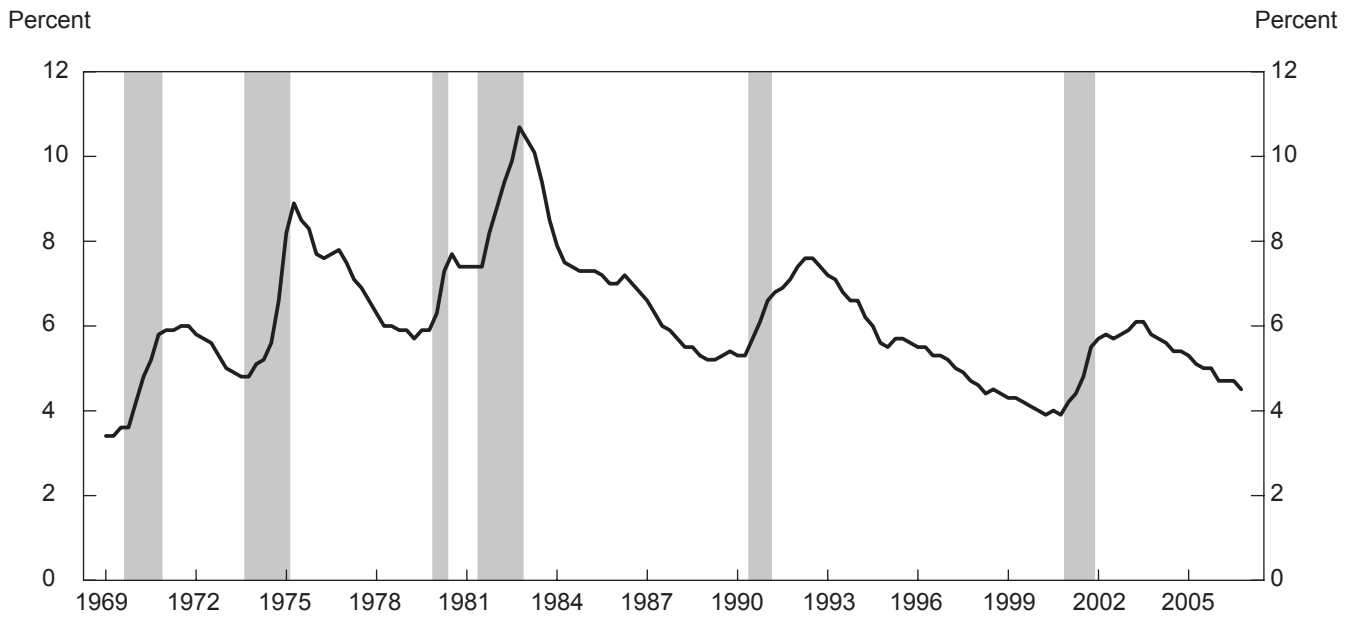
The reference periods for the surveys also differ. In the CPS, the reference period is the calendar week that includes the 12th day of the month. In the CES survey, employers report the number of workers on their payrolls for the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Because pay periods vary in length among employers and may be longer than 1 week, the CES employment estimates can reflect a longer reference period.

For purposes of comparison, however, some adjustments can be made to CPS employment estimates to make them more similar in definitional scope to CES employment. The Bureau routinely carries out these adjustments to evaluate how the two employment series are tracking. The long-term trends in the two surveys' employment measures are quite comparable. Nonetheless, throughout the history of the surveys, there have been periods when the trends diverged or when growth in one series significantly outpaced growth in the other. For example, following the end of the 2001 recession, CPS employment began to trend upward while CES employment continued to decline for a number of months.

In 2006, CES employment (revised as of February 2007) and CPS employment (adjusted for comparability with CES employment) showed similar growth over the first two quarters. In the third and fourth quarters, CPS employment expanded more than CES employment. Short-term trend differences such as this are not uncommon, but if such a discrepancy persists over a number of quarters, it becomes an issue of interest for labor market analysts.

The Bureau publishes a monthly report with the latest trends and comparisons of CES and CPS employment. (See "Employment from the BLS household and payroll surveys: summary of recent trends," on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/web/ces_cps_trends.pdf**.) This report includes a summary of possible causes of differences in the surveys' employment trends, as well as links to additional research on the topic.

Chart 1. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted quarterly data, 1969–2006



NOTE: Shaded regions represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research.
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

centage point lower than a year earlier.

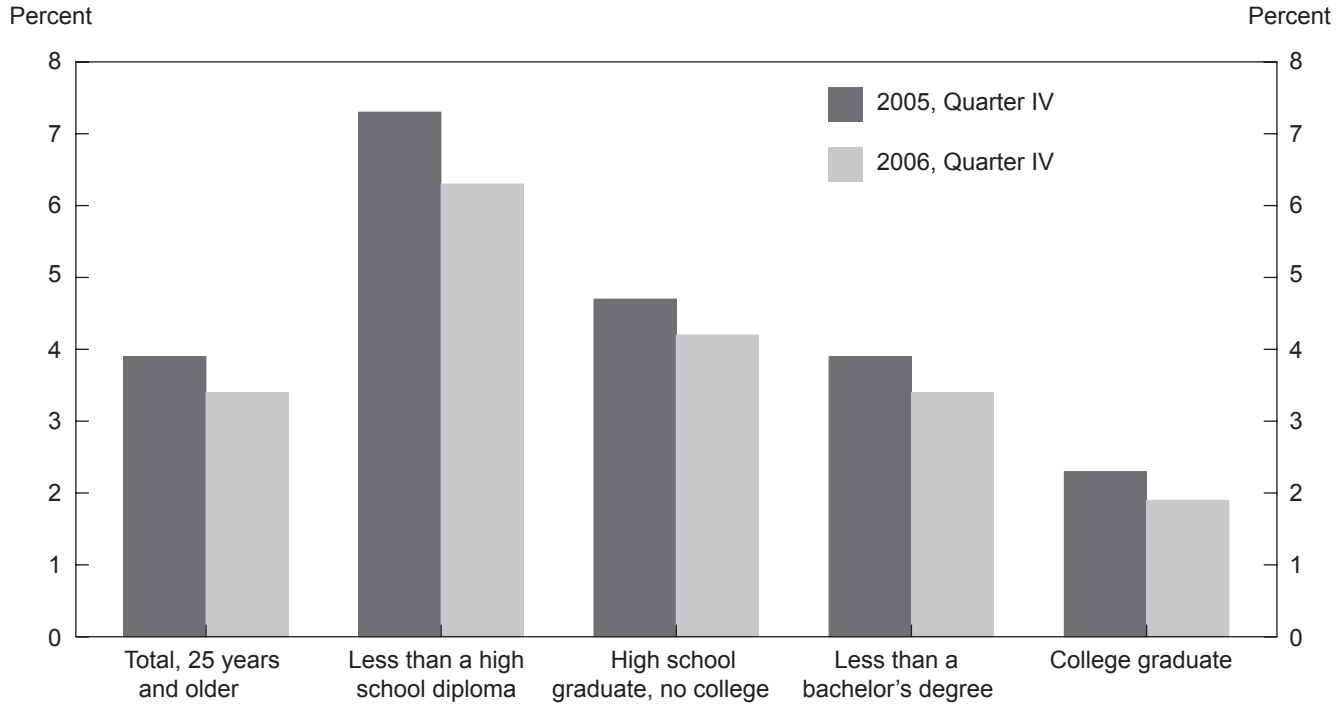
Among workers aged 25 years and older, the unemployment rate of those with less than a high school diploma declined 1.0 percentage point, to 6.3 percent in the fourth quarter of 2006. The unemployment rates for high school graduates with no college and for those with some college or an associate's degree each fell 0.5 percentage point, to 4.2 percent and 3.4 percent, respectively. The jobless rate declined and remained lowest for college graduates, 1.9 percent at the end of the year. (See chart 2.)

The number of persons who were unemployed due to job loss declined in 2006, as did the number of long-term unemployed. The number of persons who were unemployed due to job loss fell to 3.2 million in the fourth quarter of 2006, down 339,000 from the previous year. The majority of the overall decrease in unemployment was among job losers. This involuntary job loss category includes those on temporary layoff (awaiting recall) and those not on layoff—permanent job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs. The over-the-year decline occurred largely among persons who did not expect to be recalled to work. Reentrants to the labor force accounted for about one-quarter of the decrease in the number of unemployed persons. (Reentrants had been in the labor force previously, had spent time out of the labor force, and once again were actively seeking work.) Over the year, the number of unemployed reentrants fell by 160,000, to 2.2 million. Both the number of job leavers (unemployed persons who voluntarily left their jobs) and the number of new entrants to the labor force were down slightly from 1 year earlier. (See table 2 and chart 3.)

The number of persons unemployed 27 weeks or longer at the end of 2006 was down 285,000 from a year earlier. (See chart 4.) These long-term unemployed accounted for a slightly smaller portion of total unemployment than they did the previous year: 16.3 percent in the fourth quarter of 2006, down from 18.7 percent in the last quarter of 2005. At the end of 2006, the number of unemployed persons who had been looking for work for less than 5 weeks was 2.6 million, a decline of 126,000 over the year. The percentage of the unemployed who were jobless for less than 5 weeks was up 1.7 percentage points, to 38.4 percent. The average (mean) duration and median duration of unemployment were 16.2 and 7.8 weeks, respectively, in the last quarter of 2006, both figures slightly lower than a year earlier.

Paralleling the unemployment rate, the alternative measures of labor underutilization showed improvement in 2006. In addition to publishing the official unemployment rate, the Bureau produces five alternative labor underutilization

Chart 2. Unemployment rate by educational attainment, seasonally adjusted data, selected quarters



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

indicators each month. These measures performed much as did the official unemployment rate: over the year, they were all down. Labeled U-1 through U-6 (U-3 is the official unemployment rate), the measures provide additional insight into the degree to which labor resources are underutilized; each one is presented as a percent of the labor force.[2] The first two measures single out a subgroup of the unemployed: persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer (U-1); and job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs (U-2). U-4 through U-6 include broader groups in addition to the unemployed persons in U-3: discouraged workers (U-4); all marginally attached workers (U-5); and the marginally attached plus persons employed part time for economic reasons (U-6). (See table 3.)

The civilian labor force grew by 2.3 million in 2006, but the labor force participation rate remained little changed from the previous year. In 2006, as in the previous 2 years, the labor force participation rate was relatively flat, with both the U.S. population and the Nation's labor force having grown in roughly equal proportions. In the fourth quarter of 2006, the rate was 66.3 percent. (See chart 5.)

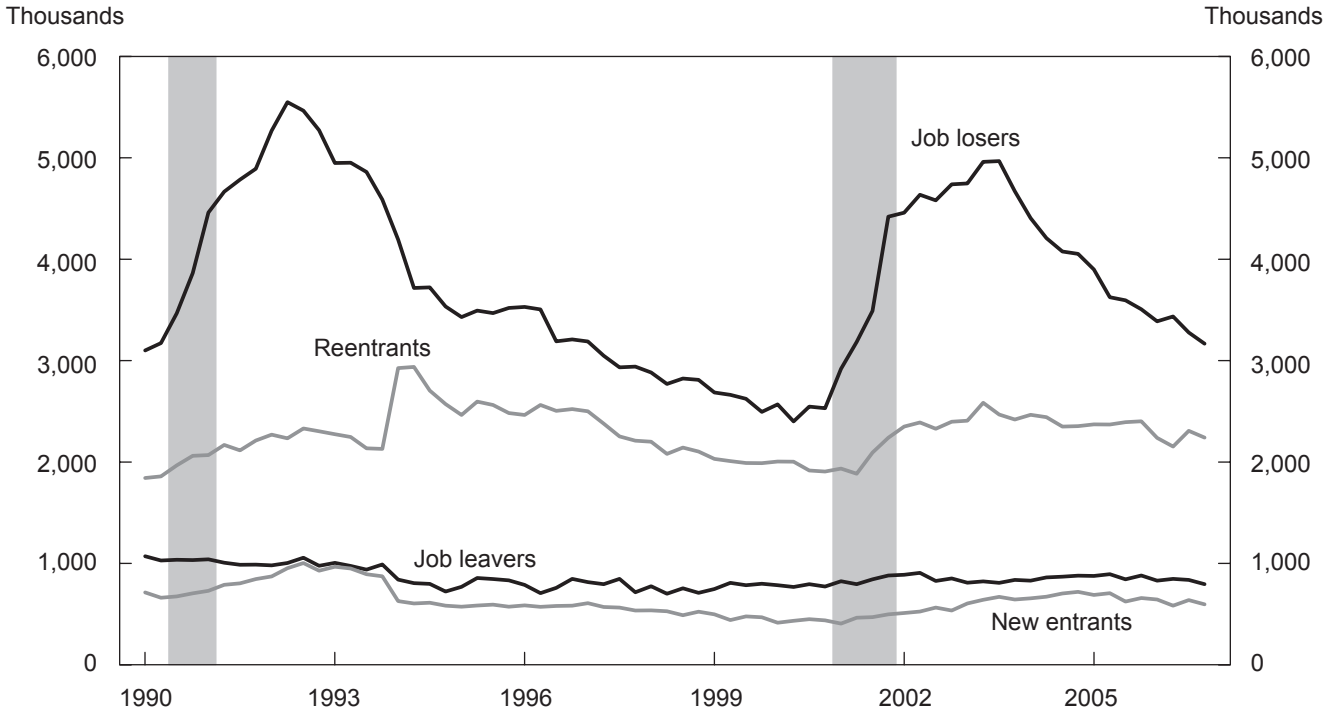
The labor force participation rates for most of the major racial and ethnic groups—blacks (64.2 percent), Hispanics (68.8 percent), and Asians (66.4 percent, not seasonally adjusted)—showed little or no change over the year, as did the participation rate for whites (66.6 percent). (See table 1.)

As the following tabulation shows, labor force participation rates and trends varied by age:

Age	*Quarter IV, 2005*	*Quarter IV, 2006*
Total, 16 years and older	66.1	66.3
16 to 19 years	43.5	43.4
16 to 17 years	31.5	32.7
18 to 19 years	57.9	56.5
20 to 24 years	74.8	75.0
25 to 34 years	82.9	83.1
35 to 44 years	83.7	84.1
45 to 54 years	81.6	82.1
55 years and older	37.5	38.4

In the fourth quarter of 2006, the labor force participation rate for teenagers aged 16 to 19 years was little changed, at 43.4 percent. The teen participation rate remained close to the levels seen in recent years, but lower than the rates of several decades ago. In 2006, approximately three-quarters of young adults (those aged 20 to 24 years) were in the labor force, about the same as a year

Chart 3. Reasons for unemployment, seasonally adjusted quarterly data, 1990–2006



NOTE: Shaded regions represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research.
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

earlier. The labor force participation rate for adults aged 25 to 54 years was 83.1 percent at the end of 2006, slightly higher than in the previous year. In recent years, the rate has remained below the historical highs seen in the late 1990s. In contrast, the labor force participation rate for adults aged 55 years and older has been rising for several years, and it continued to do so in 2006, increasing by 0.9 percentage point, to 38.4 percent. Since 1994, the labor force participation rate for those 55 years and older has increased by 8.1 percentage points.[3]

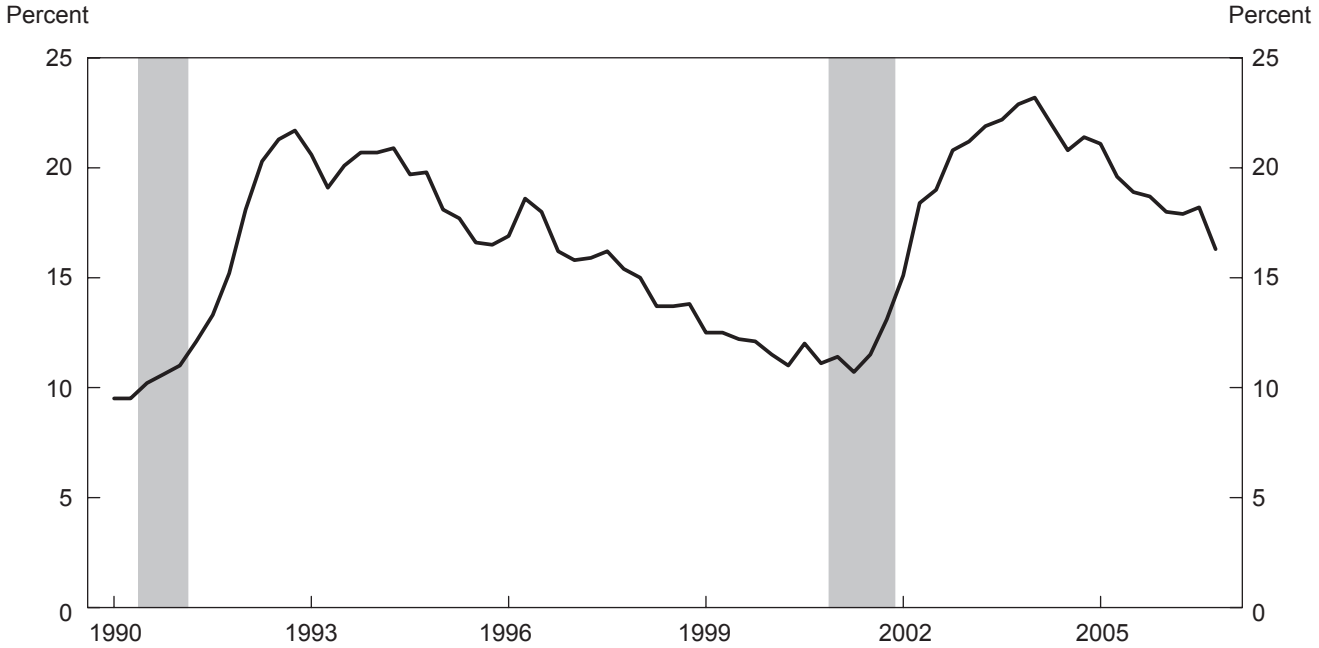
Employment continued to grow in 2006, as did the employment-population ratio. The number of employed persons, as measured by the CPS, continued to grow in 2006, increasing by 3.0 million over the year, to 145.6 million in the fourth quarter. (For more information on the concept of employment, as defined for the household survey and in comparison to its definition for the establishment survey, see the box on page 4.) In 2006, the employment gain for adult men was 1.6 million; for adult women, it was 1.2 million. Employment among teens was little changed over the year.

The number of employed whites rose by 2.1 million in 2006—a slightly larger increase than in the previous year—to 119.7 million in the fourth quarter. The number of employed blacks rose by 525,000 over the year, following a similar-sized gain of 472,000 in 2005. The number of employed Hispanics rose by about 1 million over the year, 34 percent of the overall increase in employment. By comparison, Hispanics accounted for about 14 percent of all employed persons.

The overall employment-population ratio increased 0.5 percentage point, to 63.3 percent, in the fourth quarter of 2006. The ratio edged up over the four quarters of the year. (See chart 5.) The employment-population ratio for both adult men and adult women increased over the year. Although the gap between the ratios for men and women has narrowed significantly over time, the employment-population ratio for adult men remains higher than that for their female counterparts. In the fourth quarter of 2006, the ratios were 73.1 percent and 58.3 percent, respectively. In 2006, the employment-population ratio for teenagers, 36.8 percent, was little changed from the previous year's figure.

With the exception of Asians, whose employment-

Chart 4. Long-term unemployed as a percent of total unemployed, seasonally adjusted quarterly data, 1990–2006



NOTE: Shaded regions represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research.
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

population ratio remained little changed over the year, at 64.6 percent (not seasonally adjusted), the major race and ethnic groups saw their ratios increase. During 2006, the Hispanic employment-population ratio—the highest among all the major groups—increased by 1.3 percentage points, to 65.5 percent. For blacks, the ratio rose by 0.9 percentage point, to 58.7 percent, while for whites it rose by 0.5 percentage point, to 64.0 percent.

The number of persons who were self-employed edged up over the year, while the percentage of all employed persons who were self-employed was little changed. In the fourth quarter of 2006, 7.3 percent of employed persons, or 10.6 million, were self-employed. This percentage has changed little since 2000. About 9 of every 10 self-employed persons worked in nonagricultural industries.

The likelihood of self-employment increases with age, as shown in the following tabulation of the self-employed as a percentage of the total employed, not seasonally adjusted:

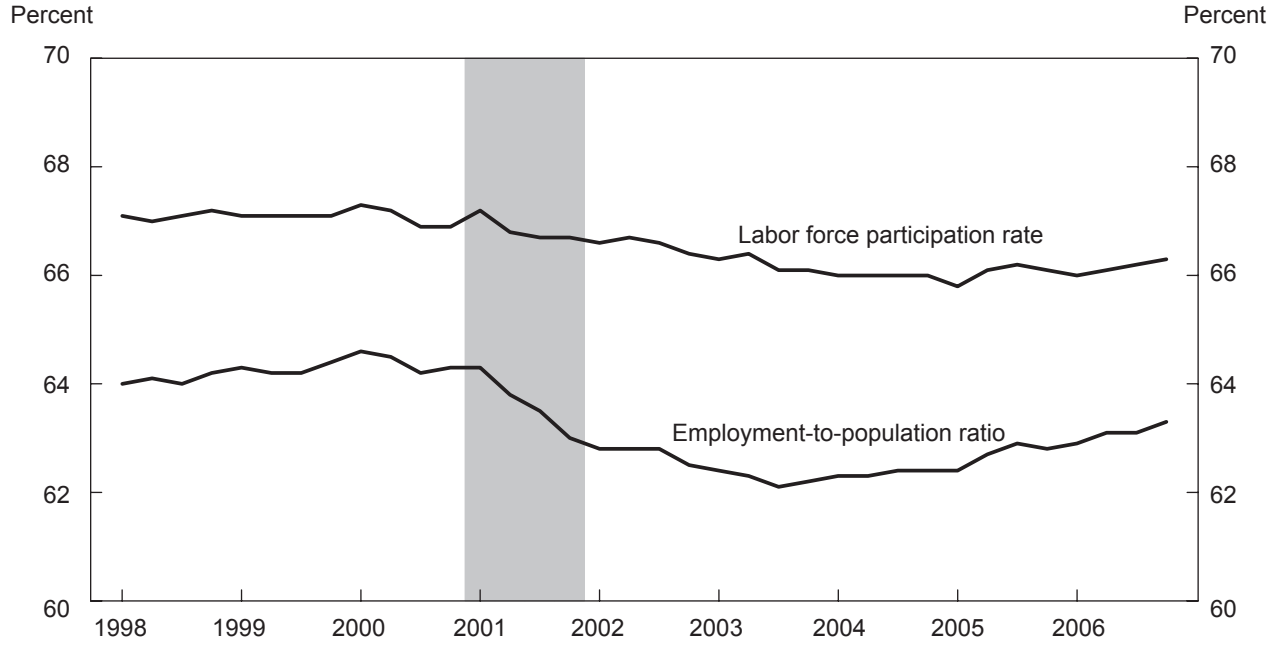
Age	*Fourth quarter, 2006*
Total, 16 years and older	7.3
16 to 19 years	1.1
16 to 17 years	1.2
18 to 19 years	1.1
20 to 24 years	2.3
25 to 34 years	5.0
35 to 44 years	7.3
45 to 54 years	8.6
55 to 64 years	10.8
65 years and older	18.9

The self-employment rate was highest for those aged 65 years and older—18.9 percent in 2006. In addition, men (8.7 percent) were more likely than women (5.7 percent) to be self-employed.

Employment grew among workers in management, service, and construction occupations in 2006. The number of people employed in management, professional, and related occupations grew by 1.2 million in 2006, slightly more growth than in each of the past few years. (The data in this section are annual averages.) Men and women have a relatively equal share of employment in these occupations and shared the growth fairly equally as well. (See table 4.)

Employment in service occupations rose by 678,000 in 2006. Women accounted for the majority of the increase (402,000). Most found employment in either food preparation (136,000) or personal care (192,000). Among men in service occupations, the largest growth was in building and grounds cleaning and maintenance (119,000). Employment in construction occupations, a traditionally male-dominated category, continued to grow. By far, most of the 362,000 gain in the number of construction workers was among men (345,000). Similarly, in transportation, in which many more

Chart 5. Labor force participation rate and employment-population ratio, seasonally adjusted quarterly data, 1998–2006



NOTE: Shaded regions represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research.
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

men than women work, more than 85 percent of the increase was among men. Employment in sales and office occupations was little changed in 2006.

Median weekly earnings for full-time wage and salary workers increased in 2006 at about the same rate as inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI). In 2006, median usual weekly earnings rose by 3.1 percent, to $671. (The data in this section are annual averages.) Over the year, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased by 3.2 percent. (See chart 6.) While both men's and women's earnings grew, the ratio of women's earnings to men's earnings was little changed, at 80.8 percent, in 2006. Women's earnings grew 2.6 percent, compared with a 2.9-percent gain in men's earnings. Over time, the earnings gap between the sexes has narrowed considerably: in 1979, women's earnings were 62.5 percent of men's earnings.[4] (See table 5 and chart 7.)

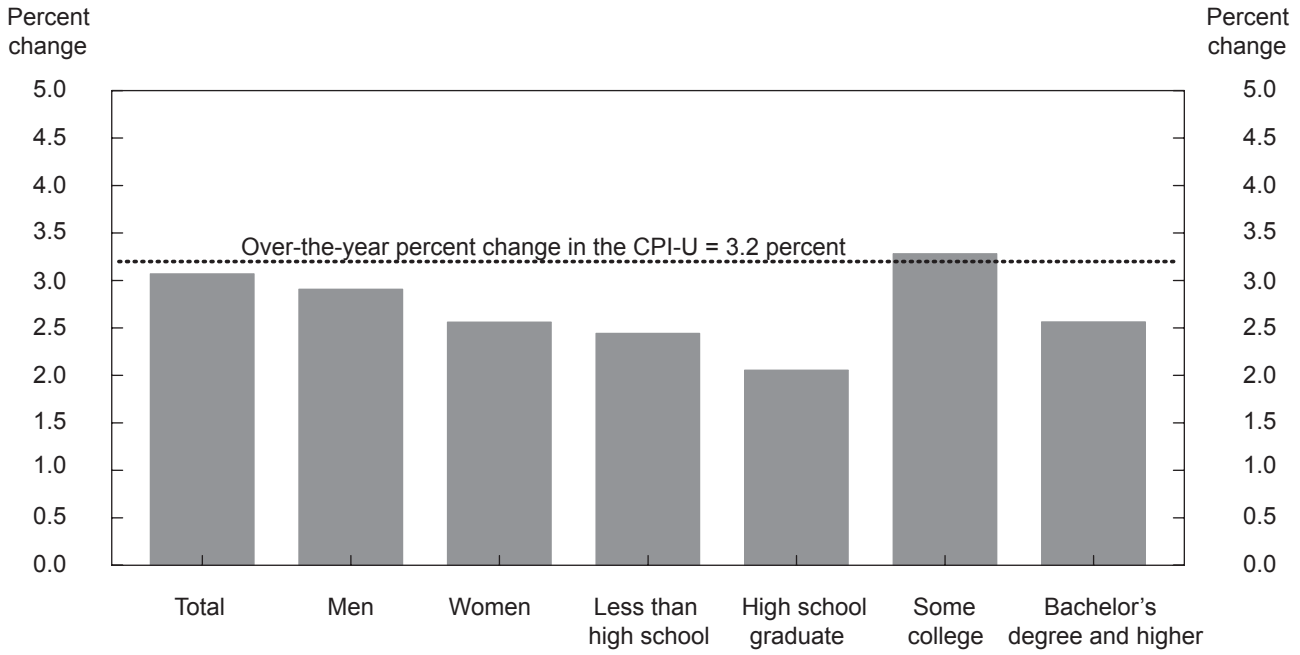
In 2006, among the major racial and ethnic groups, blacks saw the largest percent increase in earnings, 6.5 percent. Asians experienced the next-highest rate, 4.1 percent. The relative earnings increases for Hispanics and whites were lower: 3.2 percent and 2.7 percent, respectively.

Workers aged 25 years and older with at least a bachelor's degree continued to have the highest earnings among the major education groups, $1,039 in 2006, a 2.6-percent increase over the previous year's figure. Workers with some college or an associate's degree saw the largest over-the-year percentage increase in 2006: earnings for the group were up 3.3 percent, to $692 per week. Earnings of high school graduates with no college rose 2.1 percent in 2006. Workers with less than a high school diploma earned $419 per week, up 2.4 percent from 2005. (See table 5.)

The number of persons employed part time for economic reasons and the number of multiple jobholders were essentially unchanged over the year. In the fourth quarter of 2006, the number of persons who worked part time involuntarily, also known as those employed part time for economic reasons, was about the same as in the previous year, 4.2 million. (The data in this section are quarterly averages.) Involuntary part-time workers are persons who would prefer to work full time, but could not because of slack work or business conditions, as well as those who are unable to find full-time work. (See chart 8.)

The number of workers holding more than one job was 7.9 million (not seasonally adjusted) in the fourth quarter of 2006, not significantly different from a year earli-

Chart 6. Over-the-year percent change in median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers, annual averages, 2005–06



NOTE: Data by educational attainment are for those aged 25 years and older.
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

er. The percentage of employed persons who were multiple jobholders was unchanged at 5.4 percent. The majority of multiple jobholders have a full-time job with a part-time secondary job (53.0 percent). About 1 in 5 multiple jobholders have two part-time jobs (21.7 percent), and another 1 in 5 have at least one job with hours that vary (20.7 percent). The remainder have two full-time jobs (4.0 percent). These proportions remained stable in 2006. (See table 6.)

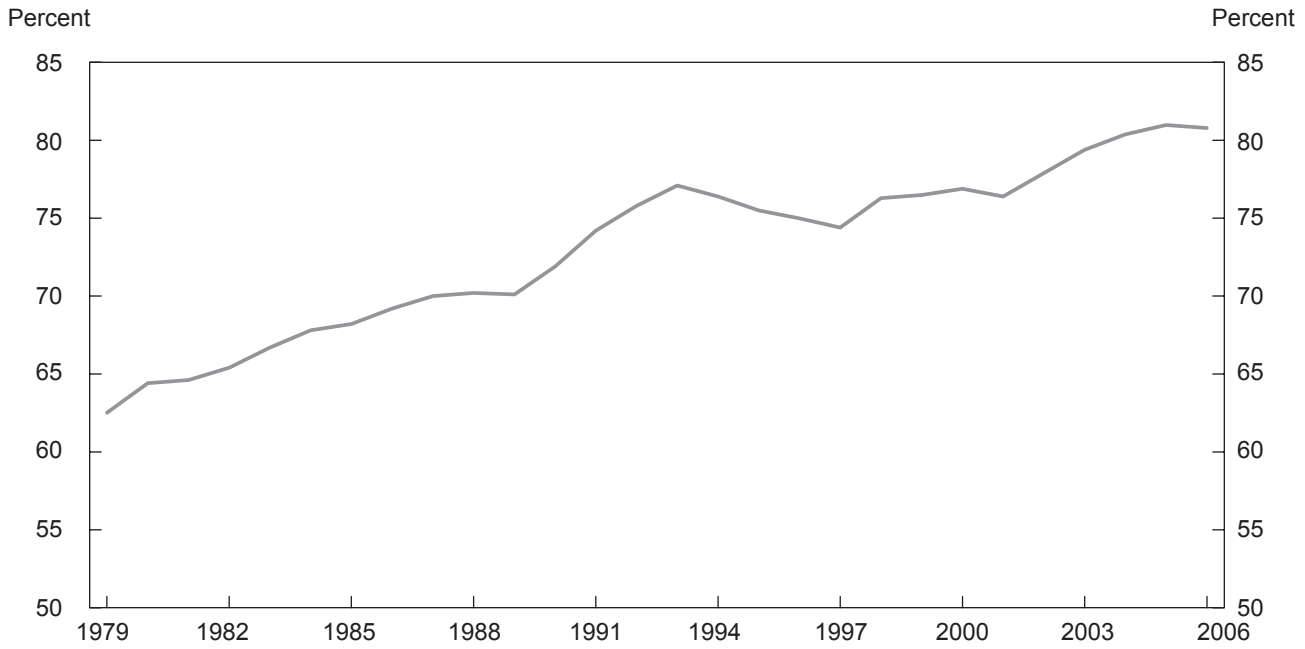
The number of persons who wanted a job but were not in the labor force decreased over the year, as did the number of those discouraged over their job prospects. Persons in the civilian noninstitutional population are categorized as either in the labor force—those who are either employed or unemployed—or not in the labor force—those who are neither employed nor actively seeking employment. In 2006, there were 77.4 million persons who were not in the labor force. Of those who were not in the labor force, about 2 in 5 were aged 65 years and older. The number of persons not in the labor force who wanted a job but were not currently looking for one was 4.4 million in the fourth quarter of 2006, down 271,000 from a year earlier.

Among the 4.4 million persons who indicated that they wanted, but were not currently looking for, a job, about 1.4 million had searched for employment in the preceding year and were available to work had they been offered a job. This group is known as marginally attached workers. In the fourth quarter of 2006, the number of such workers was 108,000 lower than it was a year earlier. Some marginally attached persons were not currently looking for a job specifically because they felt that no jobs were available for them. These discouraged workers numbered 318,000 in the fourth quarter of 2006, down from 416,000 a year earlier. (See table 7.)

From October 2005 through October 2006, the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau collected special data on Hurricane Katrina evacuees. Following Hurricane Katrina, which struck the Gulf Coast in August 2005, questions were added to the CPS in order to provide labor force information about persons who were forced to leave their homes by the disaster. In October 2006, after 13 months of data collection, the additional questions were discontinued.[5]

The CPS data collected from these questions did not represent all evacuees: persons living outside of the scope

Chart 7. Women's median usual weekly earnings as a percent of men's, full-time wage and salary workers, annual averages, 1979–2006



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

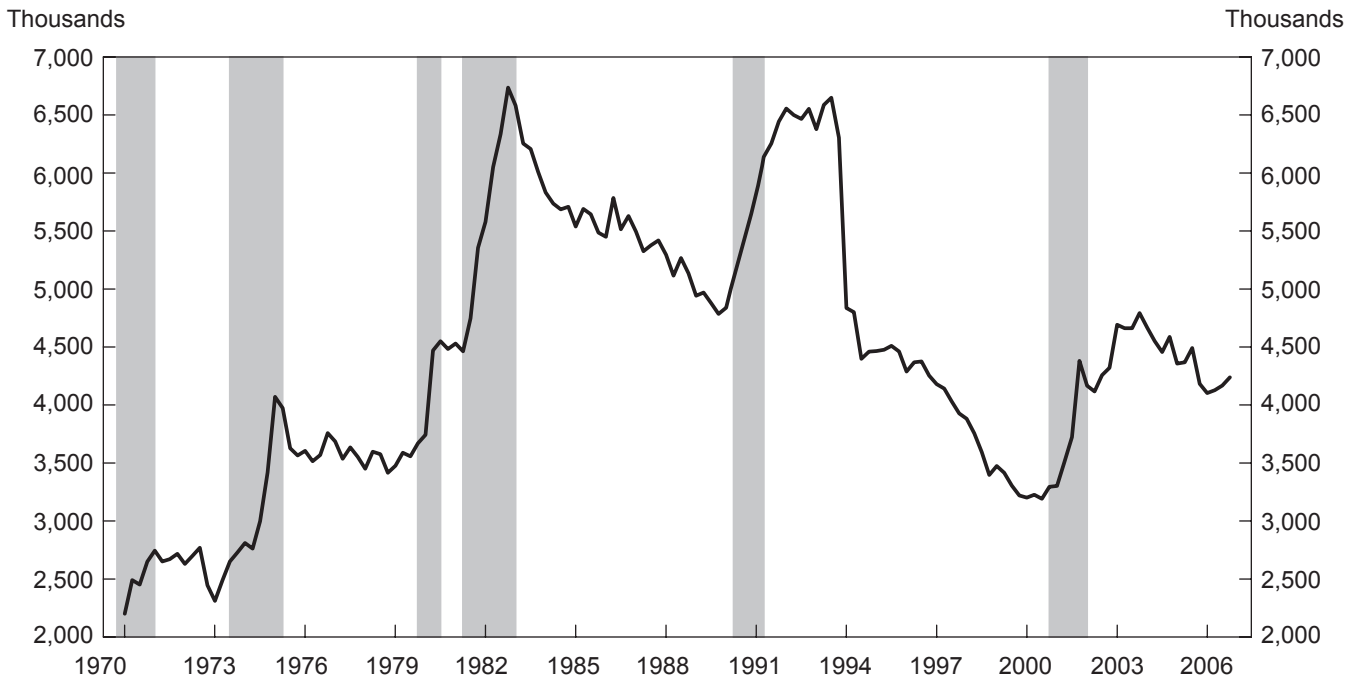
of the survey (such as those living in hotels or shelters) were not included. The number of evacuees identified varied over the period the data were collected—October 2005 through October 2006—due to persons moving in and out of the scope of the survey, as well as both sampling and nonsampling error present in a sample survey such as the CPS.

In October 2006, 1.1 million persons aged 16 years and older were identified as having evacuated the residence in which they were living in August 2005 due to Hurricane Katrina. Within the group of evacuees, persons were identified as either having returned to their homes or living in other residences within the scope of the survey. In October 2006, about 3 in 5 persons who had evacuated had returned to their pre-Katrina residences.

The labor force participation rate for all evacuees, including those who had returned to their pre-Katrina homes as well as those who had not, was 62.8 percent. The unemployment rate for all evacuees was 11.0 percent in October. Throughout the year, the unemployment rate for evacuees living in their pre-Katrina residences was considerably lower than the rate for those who had not returned to their pre-Katrina homes (7.0 percent and 17.9 percent, respectively, in October). (See table 8.)

CPS DATA INDICATE THAT THE LABOR MARKET continued to improve in 2006, as shown by a decline in unemployment and an increase in employment. Median weekly earnings increased at a rate similar to that of inflation. Also, fewer persons were unemployed due to job loss, and the long-term unemployed continued to decline in number as well. Labor force participation was little changed over the year. Finally, special labor force data collected on Hurricane Katrina evacuees reflected differences in the labor force status of those who returned to their August 2005 residences and those who had not yet done so. □

Chart 8. Persons employed part time for economic reasons, seasonally adjusted quarterly data, 1970–2006



NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research. Beginning in 1994, data are affected by the redesign of the Current Population Survey and are not strictly comparable with data for previous years.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Notes

[1] The data in this article are based on information collected in the Current Population Survey (CPS), also called the household survey, a sample survey of some 60,000 households nationwide conducted for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Census Bureau. (For more information about the household survey, see box on page 4.)

Although the CPS is a monthly survey, the data analyzed throughout this article are seasonally adjusted quarterly averages, unless otherwise noted. All over-the-year changes are comparisons of fourth-quarter data from 2005 to 2006.

[2] For further information about the alternative measures of unemployment, see John E. Bregger and Steven E. Haugen, "BLS introduces new range of alternative unemployment measures," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1995, pp. 19-26; on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/1995/10/art3full.pdf**.

[3] For additional information on trends in labor force participation, see Abraham Mosisa and Steven Hipple, "Trends in labor force participation in the United States," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 2006, pp. 35–57; on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2006/10/art3full.pdf**.

[4] The CPS first began collecting weekly earnings data each month in 1979.

[5] For more information on the discontinuation of data relating to Hurricane Katrina evacuees, see **stats.bls.gov/katrina/notice.htm**.

Table 1. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and older, by selected characteristics, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted, 2005–06

[In thousands]

Characteristic	Quarter IV, 2005	2006				Change, Quarter IV, 2005, to Quarter IV, 2006
		Quarter I	Quarter II	Quarter III	Quarter IV	
Total						
Civilian labor force	150,093	150,429	151,094	151,703	152,425	2,332
Participation rate	66.1	66.0	66.1	66.2	66.3	.2
Employed	142,655	143,366	144,065	144,618	145,629	2,974
Employment-population ratio	62.8	62.9	63.1	63.1	63.3	.5
Unemployed	7,438	7,063	7,029	7,086	6,797	–641
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5	–.5
Men, 20 years and older						
Civilian labor force	76,779	77,118	77,389	77,592	78,131	1,352
Participation rate	75.7	75.9	75.9	75.8	76.1	.4
Employed	73,484	73,966	74,201	74,465	75,082	1,598
Employment-population ratio	72.5	72.8	72.8	72.8	73.1	.6
Unemployed	3,294	3,152	3,188	3,128	3,049	–245
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	–.4
Women, 20 years and older						
Civilian labor force	66,134	66,068	66,417	66,828	67,002	868
Participation rate	60.5	60.3	60.5	60.7	60.7	.2
Employed	63,149	63,269	63,651	64,042	64,359	1,210
Employment-population ratio	57.8	57.7	58.0	58.1	58.3	.5
Unemployed	2,985	2,798	2,765	2,786	2,644	–341
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.9	–.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years						
Civilian labor force	7,181	7,244	7,289	7,284	7,292	111
Participation rate	43.5	43.8	43.8	43.5	43.4	–.1
Employed	6,022	6,131	6,212	6,112	6,188	166
Employment-population ratio	36.5	37.1	37.3	36.5	36.8	.3
Unemployed	1,159	1,113	1,076	1,172	1,104	–55
Unemployment rate	16.1	15.4	14.8	16.1	15.1	–1.0
White						
Civilian labor force	122,857	123,104	123,561	124,065	124,561	1,704
Participation rate	66.3	66.3	66.4	66.5	66.6	.3
Employed	117,555	118,088	118,546	119,024	119,653	2,098
Employment-population ratio	63.5	63.6	63.7	63.8	64.0	.5
Unemployed	5,302	5,016	5,015	5,041	4,908	–394
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	–.4
Black or African-American						
Civilian labor force	17,101	17,199	17,292	17,318	17,445	344
Participation rate	64.0	64.1	64.2	64.0	64.2	.2
Employed	15,441	15,622	15,724	15,743	15,966	525
Employment-population ratio	57.8	58.2	58.4	58.2	58.7	.9
Unemployed	1,659	1,577	1,567	1,575	1,479	–180
Unemployment rate	9.7	9.2	9.1	9.1	8.5	–1.2
Asian[1]						
Civilian labor force	6,628	6,652	6,696	6,767	6,795	167
Participation rate	66.3	66.3	66.0	66.2	66.4	.1
Employed	6,397	6,435	6,471	6,577	6,606	209
Employment-population ratio	63.9	64.1	63.8	64.4	64.6	.7
Unemployed	231	217	225	190	188	–43
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.3	3.4	2.8	2.8	–.7
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity						
Civilian labor force	20,185	20,463	20,616	20,686	20,998	813
Participation rate	68.3	68.9	68.8	68.4	68.8	.5
Employed	18,982	19,342	19,542	19,581	19,981	999
Employment-population ratio	64.2	65.1	65.2	64.8	65.5	1.3
Unemployed	1,203	1,121	1,074	1,105	1,017	–186
Unemployment rate	6.0	5.5	5.2	5.3	4.8	–1.2

[1] Data for Asians are not seasonally adjusted.

NOTE: Beginning in 2006, data reflect revised population controls. Estimates for race and Hispanic-ethnicity groups do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races and because persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race and are also included in the race groups.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Table 2. Unemployed persons by reason and duration of unemployment, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted, 2005–06

[In thousands]

Reason and duration	Quarter IV, 2005	2006				Change, Quarter IV, 2005, to Quarter IV, 2006
		Quarter I	Quarter II	Quarter III	Quarter IV	
Reason for unemployment						
Level:						
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3,507	3,389	3,437	3,278	3,168	–339
On temporary layoff	914	894	948	896	960	46
Not on temporary layoff	2,593	2,495	2,489	2,382	2,207	–386
Job leavers	879	830	846	836	794	–85
Reentrants	2,402	2,239	2,154	2,310	2,242	–160
New entrants	658	643	582	637	595	–63
Percent distribution:						
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	47.1	47.7	49.0	46.4	46.6	–.5
On temporary layoff	12.3	12.6	13.5	12.7	14.1	1.8
Not on temporary layoff	34.8	35.1	35.5	33.7	32.5	–2.3
Job leavers	11.8	11.7	12.1	11.8	11.7	–.1
Reentrants	32.3	31.5	30.7	32.7	33.0	.7
New entrants	8.8	9.1	8.3	9.0	8.8	.0
Duration of unemployment						
Level:						
Less than 5 weeks	2,730	2,608	2,608	2,628	2,604	–126
5 to 14 weeks	2,245	2,115	2,139	2,149	2,079	–166
15 weeks or longer	2,460	2,359	2,267	2,317	2,098	–362
15 to 26 weeks	1,068	1,083	1,010	1,025	990	–78
27 weeks or longer	1,393	1,275	1,257	1,293	1,108	–285
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	17.6	17.2	16.7	17.3	16.2	–1.4
Median duration, in weeks	8.5	8.6	8.2	8.3	7.8	–.7
Percent distribution:						
Less than 5 weeks	36.7	36.8	37.2	37.0	38.4	1.7
5 to 14 weeks	30.2	29.9	30.5	30.3	30.7	.5
15 weeks or longer	33.1	33.3	32.3	32.7	30.9	–2.2
15 to 26 weeks	14.4	15.3	14.4	14.4	14.6	.2
27 weeks or longer	18.7	18.0	17.9	18.2	16.3	–2.4

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Table 3. Alternative measures of labor underutilization, quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted, 2005–06

[In thousands]

Measure	Quarter IV, 2005	2006				Change, Quarter IV, 2005, to Quarter IV, 2006
		Quarter I	Quarter II	Quarter III	Quarter IV	
U-1, Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	–0.2
U-2, Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	–.2
U-3, Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5	–.5
U-4, Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.7	–.5
U-5, Total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other marginally attached workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.3	–.6
U-6, Total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.1	–.5

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Table 4. Employment by major occupation and sex, annual averages, 2005–06

[In thousands]

Occupation	Total			Men			Women		
	2005	2006	Change, 2005–06	2005	2006	Change, 2005–06	2005	2006	Change, 2005–06
Total, 16 years and older	141,730	144,427	2,697	75,973	77,502	1,529	65,757	66,925	1,168
Management, professional, and related	49,245	50,420	1,175	24,349	24,928	579	24,896	25,492	596
Management, business, and financial operations	20,450	21,233	783	11,761	12,347	586	8,689	8,886	197
Professional and related	28,795	29,187	392	12,588	12,581	–7	16,207	16,606	399
Service	23,133	23,811	678	9,882	10,159	277	13,251	13,653	402
Health care support	3,092	3,132	40	339	333	–6	2,753	2,799	46
Protective service	2,894	2,939	45	2,246	2,284	38	648	654	6
Food preparation and serving related	7,374	7,606	232	3,202	3,297	95	4,173	4,309	136
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	5,241	5,381	140	3,111	3,230	119	2,130	2,151	21
Personal care and service	4,531	4,754	223	984	1,014	30	3,548	3,740	192
Sales and office	35,962	36,141	179	13,190	13,275	85	22,772	22,866	94
Sales and related	16,433	16,641	208	8,362	8,478	116	8,072	8,163	91
Office and administrative support	19,529	19,500	–29	4,829	4,797	–32	14,700	14,703	3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	15,348	15,830	482	14,635	15,079	444	713	752	39
Farming, fishing, and forestry	976	961	–15	756	750	–6	220	212	–8
Construction and extraction	9,145	9,507	362	8,871	9,216	345	274	292	18
Installation, maintenance, and repair	5,226	5,362	136	5,008	5,114	106	219	248	29
Production, transportation, and material moving	18,041	18,224	183	13,917	14,061	144	4,124	4,163	39
Production	9,378	9,378	0	6,540	6,529	–11	2,838	2,850	12
Transportation and material moving	8,664	8,846	182	7,377	7,533	156	1,286	1,313	27

NOTE: Data may not sum to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Table 5. Median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers, by selected characteristics, annual averages, 2005–06

Characteristic	2005	2006	Percentage change, 2005–06
Total, 16 years and older	$651	$671	3.1
Men	722	743	2.9
Women	585	600	2.6
Race or ethnicity			
White	672	690	2.7
Men	743	761	2.4
Women	596	609	2.2
Black or African-American	520	554	6.5
Men	559	591	5.7
Women	499	519	4.0
Asian	753	784	4.1
Men	825	882	6.9
Women	665	699	5.1
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	471	486	3.2
Men	489	505	3.3
Women	429	440	2.6
Occupation			
Management, business, and financial operations	997	1,045	4.8
Professional and related	902	928	2.9
Service	413	422	2.2
Sales and related	622	628	1.0
Office and administrative support	550	572	4.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry	372	387	4.0
Construction and extraction	604	619	2.5
Installation, maintenance, and repair	705	742	5.2
Production	538	559	3.9
Transportation and material moving	543	556	2.4
Educational attainment			
Total, 25 years and older[1]	696	718	3.2
Less than a high school diploma	409	419	2.4
High school graduate, no college	583	595	2.1
Some college or associate's degree	670	692	3.3
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,013	1,039	2.6

[1] Earnings figures by educational attainment pertain to persons aged 25 years and older.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Table 6. Multiple jobholders, quarterly averages, not seasonally adjusted, 2005–06

[In thousands]

Category	Quarter IV, 2005	2006				Change, Quarter IV, 2005, to Quarter IV, 2006
		Quarter I	Quarter II	Quarter III	Quarter IV	
Multiple jobholders[1]	7,688	7,485	7,429	7,496	7,893	205
Percent of employed	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.4	.0
Level						
Primary job full time, secondary part time	4,085	3,926	3,864	3,954	4,180	95
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,736	1,698	1,683	1,611	1,710	–26
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	287	298	307	318	317	30
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,529	1,527	1,528	1,570	1,633	104
Percent distribution						
Primary job full time, secondary part time	53.1	52.5	52.0	52.7	53.0	–.1
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	22.6	22.7	22.7	21.5	21.7	–.9
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.0	.3
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	19.9	20.4	20.6	20.9	20.7	.8

[1] Include persons who work part time on their primary job and full time on their secondary job(s), not shown separately.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Table 7. Persons not in the labor force, quarterly averages, not seasonally adjusted, 2005–06

[In thousands]

Category	Quarter IV, 2005	2006				Change, Quarter IV, 2005, to Quarter IV, 2006
		Quarter I	Quarter II	Quarter III	Quarter IV	
Total not in the labor force	77,057	78,163	77,279	76,731	77,377	320
Persons who currently want a job	4,690	4,874	4,992	4,857	4,419	–271
Marginally attached[1]	1,473	1,528	1,427	1,471	1,365	–108
Reasons not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects[2]	416	411	395	400	318	–98
Reasons other than discouragement[3]	1,057	1,117	1,032	1,071	1,047	–10

[1] Persons who have searched for work during the previous 12 months and who were available to take a job during the reference week.

[2] Reasons for discouragement include (1) thinks no work is available, (2) could not find work, (3) lacks schooling or training, (4) employer thinks respondent is too young or too old, and (5) other types of discrimination.

[3] Includes those respondents who did not actively look for work in the previous 4 weeks for such reasons as childcare problems or transportation problems, as well as a small number whose reason for nonparticipation was not identified.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Table 8. Employment status in October 2006 of persons 16 years and older who evacuated their August 2005 residence, even temporarily, due to Hurricane Katrina[1]

[Numbers in thousands, not seasonally adjusted]

Employment status in October 2006	Total	Residence in October 2006	
		Same as in August 2005	Different than in August 2005
Civilian noninstitutional population	1,065	659	407
Civilian labor force	669	421	247
Participation rate	62.8	64.0	60.8
Employed	595	392	203
Employment-population ratio	55.8	59.5	50.0
Unemployed	74	30	44
Unemployment rate	11.0	7.0	17.9
Not in the labor force	397	237	159

[1] Represents persons in the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and older who resided in households that were eligible to be selected for the Current Population Survey (CPS). These data are not representative of the total evacuee population because they do not include children or people residing in shelters, hotels, places of worship, or other units outside the scope of the CPS. The total number of evacuees estimated from the CPS varied from month to month as people moved in and out of the scope of the survey and because of sampling variability.

NOTE: These data use population controls that have been adjusted to account for interstate moves by evacuees.

Payroll employment and job openings rate continued to grow in 2006

Payroll employment grew by 2.3 million over the year; the job openings rate climbed in the second half of the year, while the hires and separations rates held steady

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Nonfarm payroll employment, as measured by the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey, increased by 2.3 million in 2006.[1] (See chart 1.) Employment growth, averaging 252,000 per month in the first quarter, was stronger then than in any subsequent quarter. Overall, the pace of growth in 2006 was slower than in 2005.

Employment trends varied by industry. (See table 1.) A weak housing market hurt employment in construction and related industries, and imports continued to compete with manufactured goods such as textiles and apparel. Oil prices hit an all-time high in the summer and had a dual effect, hindering growth in retail trade while boosting employment in mining and other industries that produce energy. Shortages of skilled labor suppressed hiring in temporary help services, but spurred wage growth in professional and technical services. Increased tax revenues had a positive influence on hiring for health care and education.

The job openings rate, as measured by the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS),[2] flattened out for most of the year, after climbing steadily since late 2003, but started to climb again in the second half of 2006. (See chart 2.) Unlike the CES survey, which measures the net change in employment from month to month, JOLTS measures the number of hires and the number of separations that occur during the month, as well as the number of job openings that employers have at the end of the month. The hires rate had slight month-to-month movements in the first half of the year and then remained steady for the second half. The total separations rate fluctuated throughout 2006, showing no real trend over the year.

Housing-related industries

Employment in construction increased by 134,000 in 2006, following 2 years of more robust growth. After employment peaked in February 2006 for residential specialty trade contractors, the industry shed 99,000 jobs through the end of the year; employment in residential building was flat over the year. Specialty trade contractors perform specific activities in building construction, but are not responsible for the project as a whole, whereas residential and nonresidential builders are typically responsible for the entire project, and they often subcontract parts of the project to other construction establishments, usually specialty trade contractors. The over-the-year employment decrease was the first for residential specialty trade contractors since 2001, and 2006 also marked the first year since 2001 in which residential building employment did not increase. Residential construction indicators revealed similar weakness during the year. New home sales, for example, remained be-

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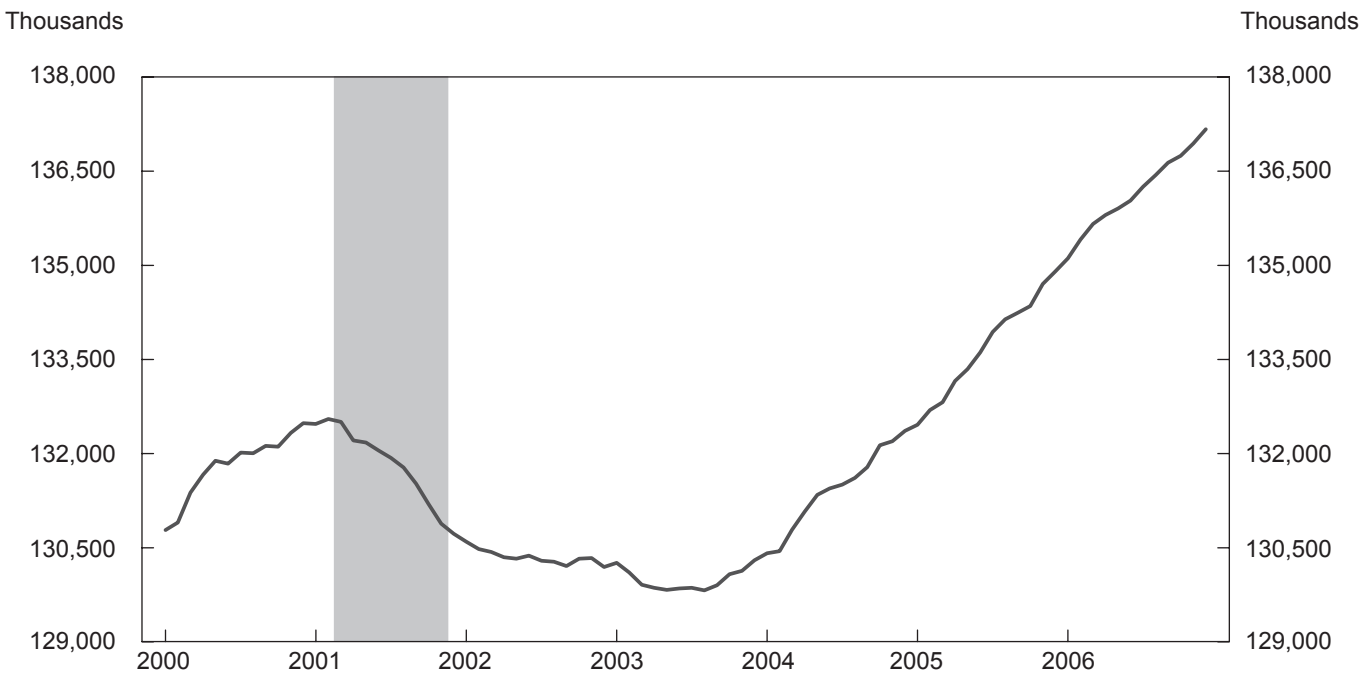
Chart 1. Total nonfarm employment, seasonally adjusted, 2000–06



NOTE: Shaded area denotes NBER-designated recession.

low 2005 levels for the majority of the year, and the ratio of housing starts to housing completions remained below 1.0 for most of the year, indicating that fewer homes were started than completed.[3]

In contrast to the job losses registered in residential construction, nonresidential contractors experienced robust employment growth. (See chart 3.) Nonresidential specialty trades added twice as many jobs in 2006 as in 2005, and payroll employment has increased by 290,000 since reaching a low point in March 2003. Real expenditures for nonresidential construction increased in 2006, mirroring the employment growth.[4]

The slumping housing market affected employment unfavorably in the manufacturing, retail, and financial activities industries. Wood products manufacturing lost 32,000 jobs after employment peaked in January; employment had risen by an average 1,000 per month in the year leading up to the peak. Manufacturers in this industry produce goods used in the construction of homes, such as cut lumber, plywood, and wood trusses. Building material and supplies dealers saw job growth slow to less than a fifth of average job gains in 2005. Establishments in this industry include paint and wallpaper stores, hardware stores, and other building material dealers. The 2006 over-the-year job gain for building material and supplies dealers was the smallest since 1997. Employment in real estate grew by 2.1 percent in 2006, only 60 percent of the rate of growth in 2005. Credit intermediation also added jobs more slowly in 2006; the slower pace was due in large part to real estate credit, which saw employment edge down in 2006. Strong employment growth in the commercial banking industry contrasted with the slowed growth throughout credit intermediation. Commercial banking added twice as many jobs in 2006 as in 2005.

Strength in nonresidential construction boosted employment in some manufacturing industries. Architectural and structural metals manufacturing added jobs for the third consecutive year and grew twice as fast in 2006 as in 2005. Despite 3 years of continued growth, employment was still shy of its prerecession peak. Establishments in this industry manufacture building products for commercial and industrial construction, such as reinforcing bars and fabricated bar joists. Commercial refrigeration manufacturing added 10,000 jobs in 2006, compared with an average loss of 8,000 jobs per year over the previous 5 years.

Table 1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls, by industry, seasonally adjusted, 2003–06

Industry	December (thousands)				Change, December to December					
					2003–04		2004–05		2005–06	
	2003	2004	2005	2006	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent
Total nonfarm	130,298	132,363	134,904	137,167	2,065	1.6	2,541	1.9	2,263	1.7
Total private	108,756	110,659	113,031	115,053	1,903	1.7	2,372	2.1	2,022	1.8
Goods-producing	21,691	22,024	22,410	22,520	333	1.5	386	1.8	110	.5
Natural resources and mining	576	601	651	705	25	4.3	50	8.3	54	8.3
Logging	68.7	67.2	64.7	64.6	–1.5	–2.2	–2.5	–3.7	–.1	–.2
Mining	507.0	534.2	586.3	640.0	27.2	5.4	52.1	9.8	53.7	9.2
Oil and gas extraction	118.3	124.9	128.4	143.2	6.6	5.6	3.5	2.8	14.8	11.5
Mining, except oil and gas	202.5	206.8	216.3	222.4	4.3	2.1	9.5	4.6	6.1	2.8
Coal mining	68.9	71.2	76.0	79.9	2.3	3.3	4.8	6.7	3.9	5.1
Support activities for mining	186.2	202.5	241.6	274.4	16.3	8.8	39.1	19.3	32.8	13.6
Construction	6,819	7,131	7,550	7,684	312	4.6	419	5.9	134	1.8
Construction of buildings	1,586.8	1,669.3	1,768.5	1,799.7	82.5	5.2	99.2	5.9	31.2	1.8
Residential building	862.3	925.8	992.7	1,013.0	63.5	7.4	66.9	7.2	20.3	2.0
Nonresidential building	724.5	743.5	775.8	786.7	19.0	2.6	32.3	4.3	10.9	1.4
Heavy and civil engineering construction	903.0	925.4	969.4	993.5	22.4	2.5	44.0	4.8	24.1	2.5
Specialty trade contractors	4,329.1	4,536.4	4,812.5	4,890.5	207.3	4.8	276.1	6.1	78.0	1.6
Residential specialty trade contractors	2,032.6	2,193.0	2,396.5	2,331.2	160.4	7.9	203.5	9.3	–65.3	–2.7
Nonresidential specialty trade contractors	2,296.5	2,343.4	2,416.0	2,559.3	46.9	2.0	72.6	3.1	143.3	5.9
Manufacturing	14,296	14,292	14,209	14,131	–4	.0	–83	–.6	–78	–.5
Durable goods	8,855	8,955	8,974	8,972	100	1.1	19	.2	–2	.0
Wood products	540.2	556.1	569.2	540.4	15.9	2.9	13.1	2.4	–28.8	–5.1
Nonmetallic mineral products	492.0	509.1	506.0	504.0	17.1	3.5	–3.1	–.6	–2.0	–.4
Primary metals	466.0	468.3	463.8	454.6	2.3	.5	-4.5	–1.0	–9.2	–2.0
Fabricated metal products	1,472.7	1,511.0	1,533.7	1,564.9	38.3	2.6	22.7	1.5	31.2	2.0
Machinery	1,132.2	1,147.9	1,169.7	1,210.1	15.7	1.4	21.8	1.9	40.4	3.5
Computer and electronic products	1,320.9	1,316.4	1,312.4	1,319.9	–4.5	–.3	–4.0	–.3	7.5	.6
Computer and peripheral equipment	214.3	204.4	201.9	199.8	–9.9	–4.6	–2.5	–1.2	–2.1	–1.0
Communications equipment	148.6	147.8	146.2	143.8	–.8	–.5	–1.6	–1.1	–2.4	–1.6
Semiconductors and electronic components	449.9	451.2	453.2	466.2	1.3	.3	2.0	.4	13.0	2.9
Electronic instruments	426.6	435.8	435.9	438.3	9.2	2.2	.1	.0	2.4	.6
Electrical equipment and appliances	450.0	442.5	430.3	437.4	–7.5	–1.7	—12.2	–2.8	7.1	1.7
Transportation equipment	1,759.1	1,775.5	1,774.3	1,741.0	16.4	.9	–1.2	–.1	–33.3	–1.9
Motor vehicles and parts	1,116.3	1,112.2	1,089.6	1,043.9	–4.1	–.4	–22.6	–2.0	–45.7	–4.2
Furniture and related products	569.3	573.1	563.8	541.1	3.8	.7	–9.3	–1.6	–22.7	–4.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing	653.0	654.6	650.6	658.2	1.6	.2	–4.0	–.6	7.6	1.2
Nondurable goods	5,441	5,337	5,235	5,159	–104	–1.9	–102	–1.9	–76	–1.5
Food manufacturing	1,506.2	1,484.5	1,479.7	1,485.1	–21.7	–1.4	–4.8	–.3	5.4	.4
Beverages and tobacco products	195.6	194.3	192.8	195.5	–1.3	–.7	–1.5	–.8	2.7	1.4
Textile mills	243.8	230.2	208.1	185.0	–13.6	–5.6	–22.1	–9.6	–23.1	–11.1
Textile product mills	173.4	172.7	167.0	157.7	–.7	–.4	–5.7	–3.3	–9.3	–5.6
Apparel	296.6	273.5	246.7	230.4	–23.1	–7.8	–26.8	–9.8	–16.3	–6.6
Leather and allied products	42.5	40.0	39.7	36.5	–2.5	–5.9	–.3	–.8	–3.2	–8.1
Paper and paper products	504.4	490.3	477.1	462.6	–14.1	–2.8	–13.2	–2.7	–14.5	–3.0
Printing and related support activities	671.3	655.3	639.7	636.7	–16.0	–2.4	–15.6	–2.4	–3.0	–.5
Petroleum and coal products	111.6	111.6	110.9	117.1	.0	.0	–.7	–.6	6.2	5.6
Chemicals	891.2	880.6	867.0	871.0	–10.6	–1.2	-13.6	–1.5	4.0	.5

Table 1. Continued—Employees on nonfarm payrolls, by industry, seasonally adjusted, 2003–06

Industry	December (thousands)				Change, December to December					
					2003–04		2004–05		2005–06	
	2003	2004	2005	2006	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent
Plastics and rubber products	804.7	803.8	805.9	781.7	–.9	–.1	2.1	.3	–24.2	–3.0
Service-providing	108,607	110,339	112,494	114,647	1,732	1.6	2,155	2.0	2,153	1.9
Private service-providing	87,065	88,635	90,621	92,533	1,570	1.8	1,986	2.2	1,912	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	25,292	25,690	26,132	26,345	398	1.6	442	1.7	213	.8
Wholesale trade	5,605.0	5,706.8	5,820.8	5,955.0	101.8	1.8	114.0	2.0	134.2	2.3
Durable goods	2,925.9	2,966.8	3,034.8	3,104.3	40.9	1.4	68.0	2.3	69.5	2.3
Nondurable goods	1,998.5	2,019.8	2,024.7	2,055.0	21.3	1.1	4.9	.2	30.3	1.5
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	680.6	720.2	761.3	795.7	39.6	5.8	41.1	5.7	34.4	4.5
Retail trade	14,930.7	15,128.1	15,356.4	15,323.7	197.4	1.3	228.3	1.5	–32.7	–.2
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	1,893.6	1,907.2	1,913.6	1,908.5	13.6	.7	6.4	.3	–5.1	–.3
Automobile dealers	1,259.2	1,255.5	1,253.9	1,244.8	–3.7	–.3	–1.6	–.1	–9.1	–.7
Furniture and home furnishings stores	558.0	572.7	580.3	591.4	14.7	2.6	7.6	1.3	11.1	1.9
Electronics and appliance stores	510.8	519.4	547.7	531.4	8.6	1.7	28.3	5.4	–16.3	–3.0
Building material and garden supply stores	1,199.5	1,251.4	1,299.9	1,314.1	51.9	4.3	48.5	3.9	14.2	1.1
Food and beverage stores	2,812.6	2,806.8	2,815.7	2,843.7	–5.8	–.2	8.9	.3	28.0	1.0
Health and personal care stores	941.3	942.4	963.4	959.7	1.1	.1	21.0	2.2	–3.7	–.4
Gasoline stations	878.9	869.3	869.5	854.8	–9.6	–1.1	.2	.0	–14.7	–1.7
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,319.3	1,376.8	1,444.7	1,460.1	57.5	4.4	67.9	4.9	15.4	1.1
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	641.6	640.7	650.7	648.9	–.9	–.1	10.0	1.6	–1.8	–.3
General merchandise stores	2,835.6	2,906.8	2,944.6	2,885.4	71.2	2.5	37.8	1.3	–59.2	–2.0
Department stores	1,609.2	1,609.2	1,580.5	1,537.7	.0	.0	–28.7	–1.8	–42.8	–2.7
Miscellaneous store retailers	918.4	907.3	892.1	881.4	–11.1	–1.2	–15.2	–1.7	–10.7	–1.2
Nonstore retailers	421.1	427.3	434.2	444.3	6.2	1.5	6.9	1.6	10.1	2.3
Transportation and warehousing	4,185.2	4,299.8	4,403.9	4,517.0	114.6	2.7	104.1	2.4	113.1	2.6
Air transportation	517.6	512.1	486.2	488.3	–5.5	–1.1	–25.9	–5.1	2.1	.4
Rail transportation	221.5	228.0	226.3	226.4	6.5	2.9	–1.7	–.7	.1	.0
Water transportation	55.1	56.3	63.4	67.8	1.2	2.2	7.1	12.6	4.4	6.9
Truck transportation	1,334.4	1,369.5	1,414.7	1,453.6	35.1	2.6	45.2	3.3	38.9	2.7
Transit and ground passenger transportation	386.5	389.4	394.3	390.2	2.9	.8	4.9	1.3	–4.1	–1.0
Pipeline transportation	39.1	37.8	37.9	39.7	–1.3	–3.3	.1	.3	1.8	4.7
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	25.6	27.9	27.8	27.8	2.3	9.0	–.1	–.4	.0	.0
Support activities for transportation	521.6	546.5	559.8	575.9	24.9	4.8	13.3	2.4	16.1	2.9
Couriers and messengers	551.7	560.5	577.8	596.4	8.8	1.6	17.3	3.1	18.6	3.2
Warehousing and storage	532.1	571.8	615.7	650.9	39.7	7.5	43.9	7.7	35.2	5.7
Utilities	571.0	555.6	550.9	549.2	–15.4	–2.7	–4.7	–.8	–1.7	–.3
Information	3,152	3,079	3,054	3,073	–73	–2.3	–25	–.8	19	.6
Publishing industries, except Internet	914.4	904.0	903.4	906.1	–10.4	–1.1	–.6	–.1	2.7	.3
Motion picture and sound recording industries	385.5	375.1	382.3	378.3	–10.4	–2.7	7.2	1.9	–4.0	–1.0
Broadcasting, except Internet	322.2	327.1	327.9	335.6	4.9	1.5	.8	.2	7.7	2.3
Internet publishing and broadcasting	28.3	30.5	32.9	37.0	2.2	7.8	2.4	7.9	4.1	12.5
Telecommunications	1,061.1	1,012.0	976.7	978.0	–49.1	–4.6	–35.3	–3.5	1.3	.1

Table 1. Continued—Employees on nonfarm payrolls, by industry, seasonally adjusted, 2003–06

Industry	December (thousands)				Change, December to December					
					2003–04		2004–05		2005–06	
	2003	2004	2005	2006	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent
ISP's, search portals, and data processing	390.2	379.5	379.7	386.1	–10.7	–2.7	.2	.1	6.4	1.7
Other information services	50.0	50.8	50.7	52.1	.8	1.6	–.1	–.2	1.4	2.8
Financial activities	7,984	8,083	8,250	8,438	99	1.2	167	2.1	188	2.3
Finance and insurance	5,918.9	5,979.1	6,095.0	6,239.8	60.2	1.0	115.9	1.9	144.8	2.4
Monetary authorities—central bank	22.4	20.9	20.9	21.8	–1.5	–6.7	.0	.0	.9	4.3
Credit intermediation and related activities	2,800.6	2,836.8	2,902.4	2,959.7	36.2	1.3	65.6	2.3	57.3	2.0
Depository credit intermediation	1,749.2	1,755.5	1,781.8	1,824.6	6.3	.4	26.3	1.5	42.8	2.4
Commercial banking	1,277.1	1,286.0	1,302.4	1,336.9	8.9	.7	16.4	1.3	34.5	2.6
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	754.7	778.7	796.9	829.2	24.0	3.2	18.2	2.3	32.3	4.1
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,255.0	2,257.0	2,284.8	2,333.9	2.0	.1	27.8	1.2	49.1	2.1
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	86.2	85.7	90.0	95.2	–.5	–.6	4.3	5.0	5.2	5.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,064.6	2,103.8	2,154.9	2,198.0	39.2	1.9	51.1	2.4	43.1	2.0
Real estate	1,393.9	1,433.1	1,484.8	1,516.4	39.2	2.8	51.7	3.6	31.6	2.1
Rental and leasing services	643.7	645.0	642.4	650.9	1.3	.2	–2.6	–.4	8.5	1.3
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	27.0	25.7	27.7	30.7	–1.3	–4.8	2.0	7.8	3.0	10.8
Professional and business services	16,149	16,607	17,293	17,792	458	2.8	686	4.1	499	2.9
Professional and technical services	6,672.0	6,899.7	7,215.3	7,499.8	227.7	3.4	315.6	4.6	284.5	3.9
Legal services	1,154.8	1,165.9	1,168.6	1,179.0	11.1	1.0	2.7	.2	10.4	.9
Accounting and bookkeeping services	810.0	815.8	880.7	925.1	5.8	.7	64.9	8.0	44.4	5.0
Architectural and engineering services	1,232.9	1,283.6	1,345.9	1,411.4	50.7	4.1	62.3	4.9	65.5	4.9
Computer systems design and related services	1,124.4	1,181.9	1,228.1	1,303.3	57.5	5.1	46.2	3.9	75.2	6.1
Management and technical consulting services	760.3	815.4	887.0	953.8	55.1	7.2	71.6	8.8	66.8	7.5
Management of companies and enterprises	1,702.8	1,745.1	1,775.7	1,826.0	42.3	2.5	30.6	1.8	50.3	2.8
Administrative and waste services	7,774.6	7,961.9	8,301.7	8,466.4	187.3	2.4	339.8	4.3	164.7	2.0
Administrative and support services	7,451.5	7,628.3	7,959.6	8,117.0	176.8	2.4	331.3	4.3	157.4	2.0
Employment services	3,378.6	3,463.5	3,677.1	3,674.2	84.9	2.5	213.6	6.2	–2.9	–.1
Temporary help services	2,311.0	2,445.7	2,658.1	2,641.6	134.7	5.8	212.4	8.7	–16.5	–.6
Business support services	752.8	767.7	768.1	806.9	14.9	2.0	.4	.1	38.8	5.1
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,655.6	1,704.8	1,770.9	1,817.7	49.2	3.0	66.1	3.9	46.8	2.6
Waste management and remediation services	323.1	333.6	342.1	349.4	10.5	3.2	8.5	2.5	7.3	2.1
Education and health services	16,751	17,144	17,573	18,063	393	2.3	429	2.5	490	2.8
Educational services	2,740.1	2,802.0	2,862.4	2,948.6	61.9	2.3	60.4	2.2	86.2	3.0
Health care and social assistance	14,010.8	14,342.4	14,710.9	15,113.9	331.6	2.4	368.5	2.6	403.0	2.7
Health care	11,919.0	12,170.9	12,438.2	12,779.2	251.9	2.1	267.3	2.2	341.0	2.7
Ambulatory health care services	4,853.9	5,032.4	5,189.6	5,369.2	178.5	3.7	157.2	3.1	179.6	3.5
Offices of physicians	2,024.9	2,068.6	2,118.4	2,185.5	43.7	2.2	49.8	2.4	67.1	3.2

Table 1. Continued—Employees on nonfarm payrolls, by industry, seasonally adjusted, 2003–06

Industry	December (thousands)				Change, December to December					
					2003–04		2004–05		2005–06	
	2003	2004	2005	2006	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent
Outpatient care centers	433.4	460.3	483.4	493.6	26.9	6.2	23.1	5.0	10.2	2.1
Home health care services	752.9	801.5	838.9	890.9	48.6	6.5	37.4	4.7	52.0	6.2
Hospitals	4,266.5	4,301.6	4,379.1	4,469.5	35.1	.8	77.5	1.8	90.4	2.1
Nursing and residential care facilities	2,798.6	2,836.9	2,869.5	2,940.5	38.3	1.4	32.6	1.1	71.0	2.5
Nursing care facilities	1,575.1	1,577.8	1,578.6	1,596.4	2.7	.2	.8	.1	17.8	1.1
Social assistance	2,091.8	2,171.5	2,272.7	2,334.7	79.7	3.8	101.2	4.7	62.0	2.7
Child day care services	754.8	775.1	805.5	803.6	20.3	2.7	30.4	3.9	–1.9	–.2
Leisure and hospitality	12,333	12,638	12,918	13,373	305	2.5	280	2.2	455	3.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,830.1	1,854.9	1,905.1	1,957.2	24.8	1.4	50.2	2.7	52.1	2.7
Performing arts and spectator sports	371.4	368.2	380.6	406.4	–3.2	–.9	12.4	3.4	25.8	6.8
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	115.1	118.6	121.1	127.1	3.5	3.0	2.5	2.1	6.0	5.0
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,343.6	1,368.1	1,403.4	1,423.7	24.5	1.8	35.3	2.6	20.3	1.4
Accommodations and food services	10,502.7	10,783.0	11,013.2	11,415.9	280.3	2.7	230.2	2.1	402.7	3.7
Accommodations	1,785.5	1,806.9	1,822.8	1,863.2	21.4	1.2	15.9	.9	40.4	2.2
Food services and drinking places	8,717.2	8,976.1	9,190.4	9,552.7	258.9	3.0	214.3	2.4	362.3	3.9
Other services	5,404	5,394	5,401	5,449	–10	–.2	7	.1	48	.9
Repair and maintenance	1,226.0	1,229.2	1,239.6	1,251.6	3.2	.3	10.4	.8	12.0	1.0
Personal and laundry services	1,266.6	1,275.2	1,276.4	1,287.4	8.6	.7	1.2	.1	11.0	.9
Membership associations and organizations	2,911.2	2,889.4	2,885.3	2,909.7	–21.8	–.7	–4.1	–.1	24.4	.8
Government	21,542	21,704	21,873	22,114	162	.8	169	.8	241	1.1
Federal	2,735	2,729	2,732	2,713	–6	–.2	3	.1	–19	–.7
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	1,941.3	1,951.8	1,957.5	1,948.6	10.5	.5	5.7	.3	–8.9	–.5
U.S. Postal Service	793.7	776.7	774.5	764.5	–17.0	–2.1	–2.2	–.3	–10.0	–1.3
State government	4,983	5,002	5,057	5,111	19	.4	55	1.1	54	1.1
State government education	2,252.0	2,242.2	2,280.0	2,311.8	–9.8	–.4	37.8	1.7	31.8	1.4
State government, excluding education	2,731.0	2,759.7	2,777.0	2,798.9	28.7	1.1	17.3	.6	21.9	.8
Local government	13,824	13,973	14,084	14,290	149	1.1	111	.8	206	1.5
Local government education	7,708.6	7,804.1	7,882.0	8,015.6	95.5	1.2	77.9	1.0	133.6	1.7
Local government, excluding education	6,115.6	6,168.9	6,202.1	6,274.1	53.3	.9	33.2	.5	72.0	1.2

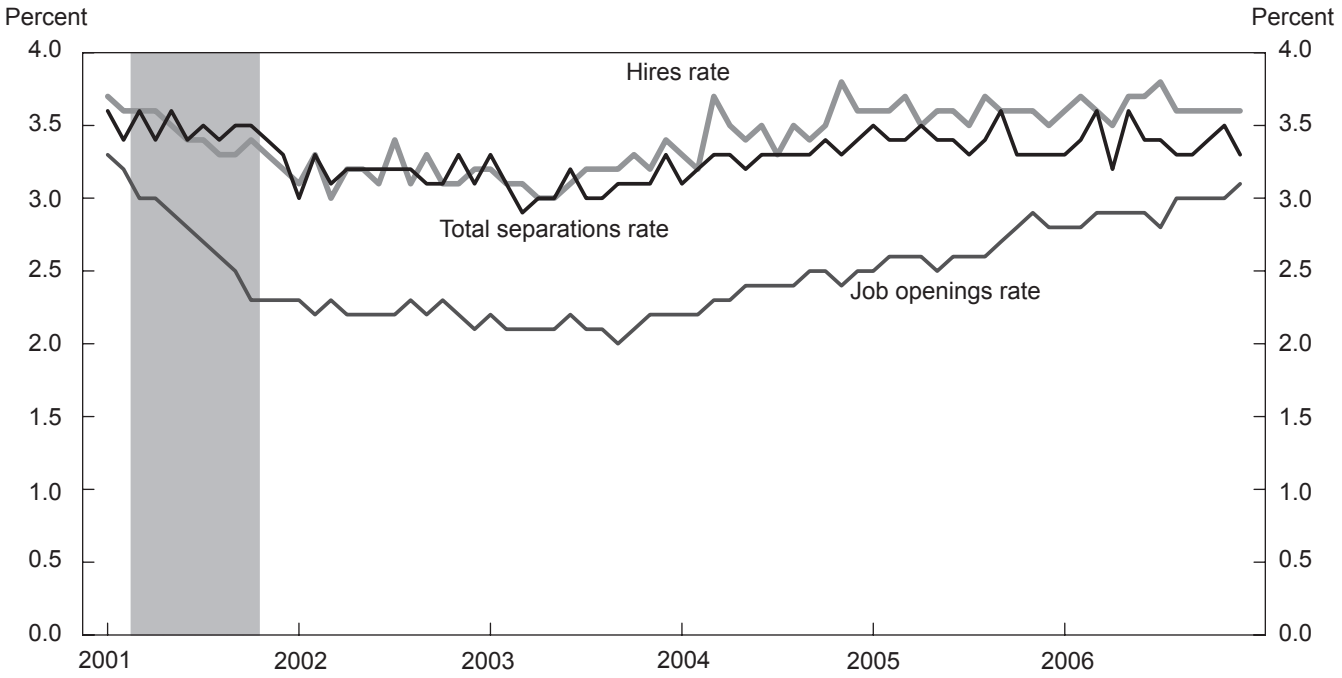
NOTE: Consistent with other CES publications, employment data are rounded to thousands for supersectors and selected aggregate industries and to hundreds for more detailed industries.

Foreign competition

Employment in the textile and apparel industries continued long-term declines; job losses in these industries accounted for 64 percent of the total employment decrease in nondurable goods for 2006. Employment has migrated out of the United States to countries with lower wages and fewer other costs. Imports hurt these industries; for every dollar's worth of textiles and apparel exported by U.S. manufacturers, $6.66 worth of textiles and apparel were imported.[5]

The story was quite different for the aerospace products and parts industry, which added 9,000 jobs to payrolls in 2006, marking the third consecutive over-the-year employment gain. This industry has benefited from a more global economy: global demand for air freight is increasing, and jet production must keep pace. Also, higher fuel prices have created a need for fuel-efficient jets.[6] The ris-

Chart 2. Total nonfarm job openings, hires, and total separations rates, seasonally adjusted, 2001–06



NOTE: Shaded area denotes NBER-designated recession.

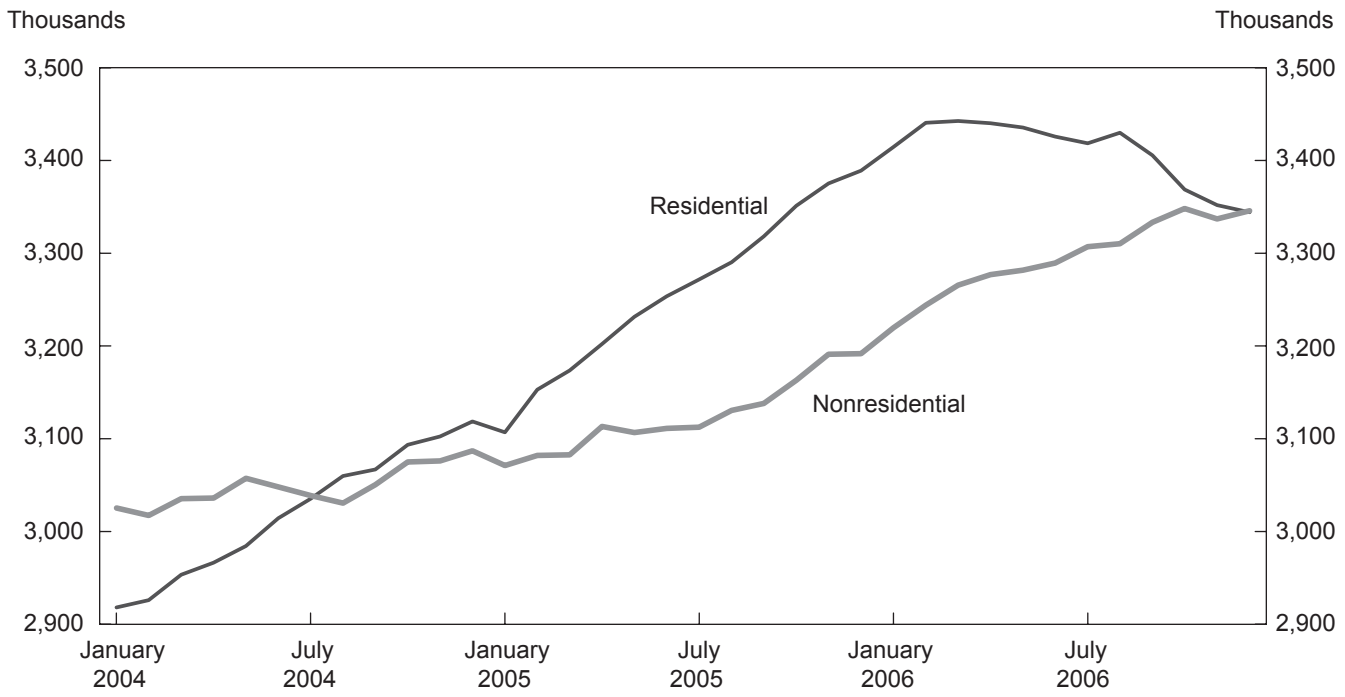
ing demand for air freight and fuel-efficient jets has resulted in a surge in new orders for nondefense aircraft and parts such that the number of new orders in 2006 was more than double the number in 2004.[7]

Unlike aerospace manufacturing, the motor vehicles and parts manufacturing industry has not benefited from a more global economy. In 2006, employment in this industry decreased by 46,000, the largest loss since 2001. American-branded automakers face many obstacles. Their share of the market has dwindled considerably, and they struggle with high legacy costs—the costs of pensions, health insurance, and other benefits.[8] These costs have become more burdensome as rising fuel prices have shifted consumer preferences away from sport utility vehicles.[9] American-branded automakers have been less nimble in designing and marketing smaller, more fuel-efficient vehicles and have ceded their market share to both imports and foreign-branded companies operating in the United States. These foreign-branded companies have chosen to locate in areas where they can operate their facilities with less union influence, guaranteeing greater workforce flexibility and lower costs. In response, American-branded companies have sought, and received, concessions from unions that allow workforce reductions through attrition, buyouts, and early retirement.[10]

Demand for skilled labor

Employment in temporary help services changed little in 2006. (See chart 4.) The industry sells its services to many different industries and employs workers in all types of occupations. With the wide diversity of employees and customers, several factors contributed to the flatness in temporary help employment in 2006. About two-thirds of the employment services industry comes from three occupational categories—office and administrative support, transportation and material moving, and production[11]—that include many lower paid and lower skilled occupations. Still, demand for higher skilled workers remained firm throughout 2006. In a survey conducted by Manpower, Inc., employers said that they "would have hired more permanent professional staff" if they could have found qualified applicants to fill the positions.[12] With softening in manufacturing, construction, and retail trade, it is possible that the demand for these industries' lower skilled workers weakened. As a result, temporary help firms were

Chart 3. Residential and nonresidential construction employment, seasonally adjusted, 2004–06



NOTE: Residential construction is the sum of residential building (NAICS 2361) and residential specialty trade contractors (NAICS 238001). Nonresidential construction is the sum of nonresidential building (NAICS 2362) and nonresidential specialty trade contractors (NAICS 238002). These are not official CES series.

unwilling to hire lower skilled workers, yet unable to find higher skilled workers, thereby making for the aforementioned flat employment in the temporary help services industry in 2006.

Workers in some industries benefited from the strong demand for highly skilled labor. In particular, employment in professional and technical services increased by 285,000. A relatively large share of the workers in this group of industries, including engineers, accountants, computer systems designers, and consultants, to name a few, is highly paid (see table 2) and, presumably, highly skilled. Although demand for these positions was high, there was a shortage of labor that led to relatively large wage gains.[13] Average hourly earnings, at $25.95 as measured by the CES survey, rose 5.7 percent over the year, compared with $17.07 per hour and 4.3-percent growth for the entire private sector.

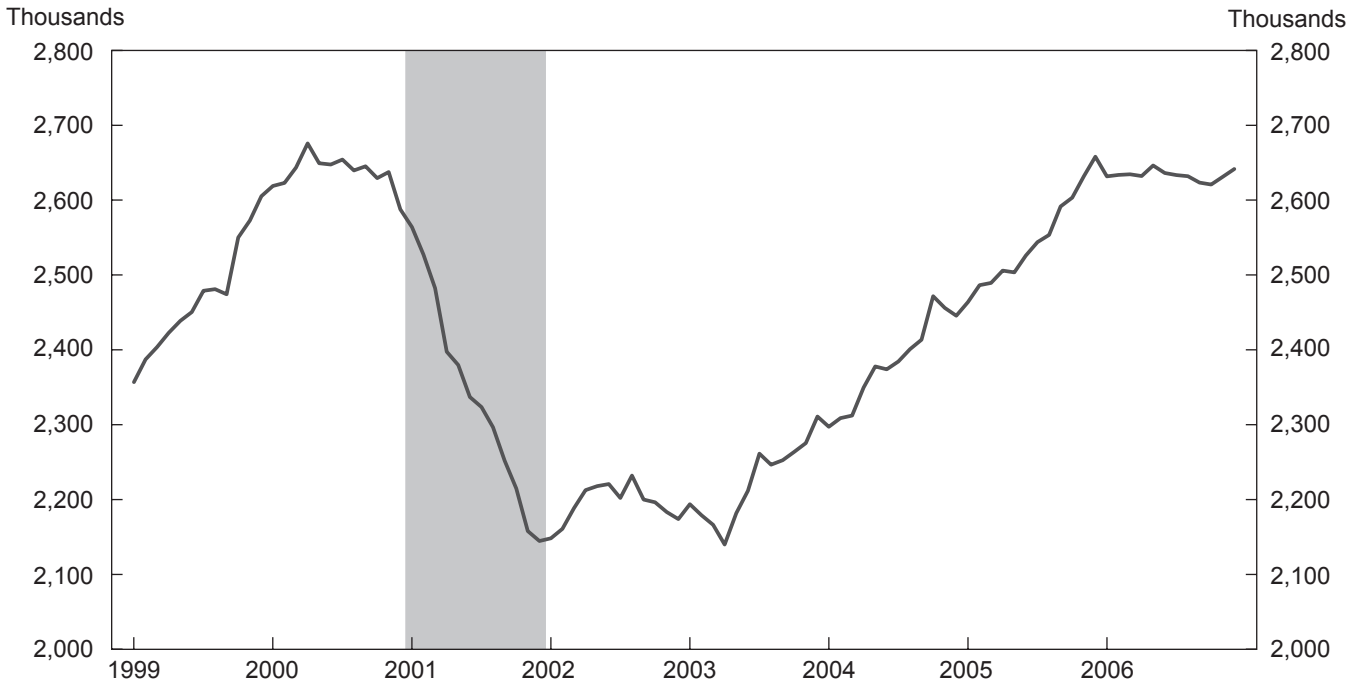
High oil and gas prices

There is a positive correlation between the price of crude oil and mining employment: as crude oil prices increase, the more profitable it becomes to drill for oil and gas, and companies respond by hiring more workers to meet demand. (See chart 5.) With oil and gas prices remaining high in 2006, employment in oil and gas extraction grew 4 times as fast as in 2005, bringing employment to its highest level since November 1997. Support activities for oil and gas operations added 25,000 jobs over the year, a 16-percent increase. Establishments in this industry provide support activities on a contract or fee basis. Since reaching a low point in April 2003, the industry has added 62,000 jobs, far surpassing the most recent peak in January 2002.

Petroleum and coal products manufacturing, which is dominated by petroleum refineries, also benefited from high oil and gas prices, adding 6,000 jobs in 2006 after a long-term decline. This performance contrasts with that of nondurable goods manufacturing, which lost 76,000 jobs in 2006.

Contributing to the nondurable goods employment loss was plastics and rubber products manufacturing, an industry that suffered from the high cost of oil, a major input to the industry's production. Like employment in other manufacturing industries, plastics and rubber products employment was hit hard during the recession, but job losses had curtailed, and until this year, employment had been stagnant. Employment declines totaled 12,000

Chart 4. Employment in temporary help services, seasonally adjusted, 1999–2006



in 2006, after adjustment for striking tire workers.[14]

Consumption of goods and services

Consumers had a positive outlook in 2006, with the Consumer Confidence Index ending the year at the highest level since May 2002.[15] Despite the positive outlook, employment in retail trade edged down, following 2 years of robust growth. Employment in general merchandise stores declined by 59,000, with most of the decrease split between high-end and discount department stores. Electronics and appliance stores employment, which had one of the fastest growth rates within retail trade in 2005, edged down over the year, and employment in compact disc and record stores declined by 16,000. As digital media become cheaper and more readily available, people increasingly are purchasing their music online instead of in the store.[16] Job gains in food and beverage stores helped offset the losses in other parts of retail trade. Since reaching a trough in September 2005, this industry has regained one-fifth of the jobs it lost in the peak-to-trough period starting in April 2000 and ending in September 2005.

Like employment in food and beverage stores, employment in food services and drinking places increased in 2006, with the industry adding 362,000 jobs. This industry has added jobs every year since 1991. The leisure and hospitality industry added 455,000 jobs, the largest year-to-year increase in the history of the series.

Government budgets

Tax revenues for Federal, State, and local governments continued to grow in 2006.[17] Federal employment continued its slow decline, but State and local government employment trended upward. Much of the employment gain came in State and local government's education components, which together added 165,000 jobs. Local government education had its largest over-the-year gain since 2001.

Public spending on nonbuilding construction increased in 2006, leading to increased work for private heavy construction.[18] Employment in this industry grew over the year, although at a pace reduced from that of 2005. Since reaching a trough in February 2004, the industry has added 98,000 jobs, surpassing its prerecessionary employment level. Much of the employment gain in 2006 was in utili-

Table 2. Distribution of employment by selected occupations: total nonfarm and professional, scientific, and technical services

Occupation	Hourly mean wage	Percent distribution	
		Total nonfarm	Professional, scientific, and technical services
Total, all occupations	$28.15	100.0	100.0
Office and administrative support occupations	15.38	17.5	25.8
Computer and mathematical occupations	34.34	2.3	13.4
Architecture and engineering occupations	29.78	1.8	12.0
Business and financial operations occupations	31.62	4.2	11.2
Legal occupations	42.38	.8	8.4
Management occupations	54.37	4.6	7.3
Other occupations	22.84	68.8	21.9

NOTE: Data come from the Occupational Employment Survey, on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/oes**.

ty system construction.

Total public health expenditures increased by 10.0 percent in 2006,[19] having a positive impact on employment in health care. Doctors' offices, home health care services, hospitals, and nursing and residential care facilities all added more jobs in 2006 than in 2005. Research suggests that as employment in the broader economy slows, employment among health care providers is able to accelerate.[20] Employment in nursing care facilities increased by 18,000, the first over-the-year job gain in the industry since 2002. In the past, nursing care facilities have suffered from changes to the Medicare payment system, as well as reductions in total Medicare payments, leading to stagnant employment during the past 3 years.[21]

Job openings

Job openings are a measure of unmet labor demand. The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) counts the number of openings on the last business day of the month. In 2006, the seasonally adjusted monthly job openings rate[22] remained flat through the first half of the year, but climbed in the second half. (See chart 2.) On the last business day of 2006, there were 4.4 million job openings, a figure that translates to a 3.1-percent job openings rate, compared with 2.8 percent for the last business day of 2005.

The monthly job openings rate throughout the year was higher in 2006 than in 2005 for most industries and regions. The biggest year-to-year increase in the average monthly job openings rate among industries was in information, followed by the transportation, warehousing, and utilities industry.

The industries with the highest average monthly job openings rate in 2006 were information (4.4 percent), accommodations and food services (4.0 percent), and health care and social assistance (3.9 percent). Geographically, unmet labor demand was consistently higher in 2006 in the South and West than in the Northeast and Midwest. (See chart 6.)

Hires

Hires are the sum total of additions to the payroll during the month. Increased hiring indicates a healthier economy. In 2006, the seasonally adjusted monthly hires rate was relatively flat, staying between 3.5 percent and 3.8 percent. Over the year, there were 59.4 million hires, slightly higher than the 57.5 million in 2005. (See table 3.)

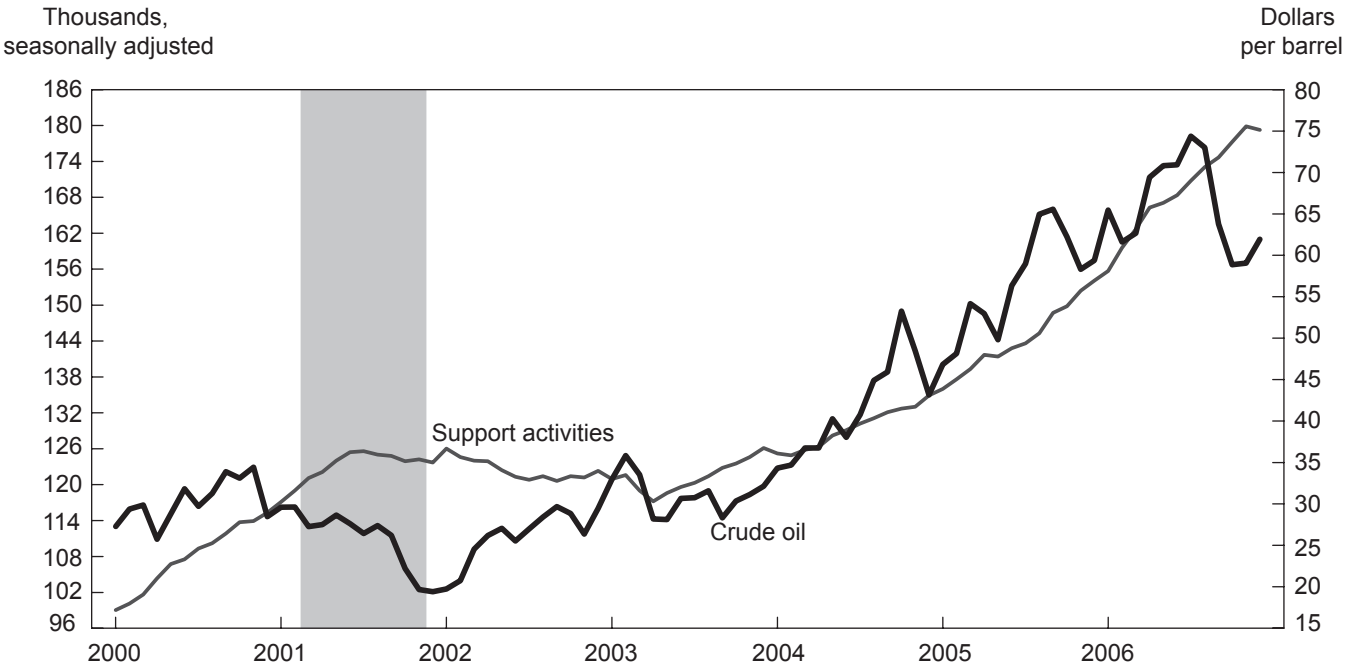
The hires rate was little changed between 2005 and 2006 in most industries. The exception was construction, in which the average monthly hires rate decreased from 5.9 percent in 2005 to 4.9 percent in 2006, a year in which the hires rate reached some of the lowest points in the series for construction.

For almost every month in 2006, the hires rate was highest in professional and business services and in accommodations and food services. Regionally, the hires rate was higher in 2006 in the South and West than in the Midwest and Northeast.

Separations

All separations from the payroll throughout the month are counted in the JOLTS total separations figure. The seasonally adjusted monthly total separations rate did not vary much throughout 2006, ranging between 3.2 percent

Chart 5. Employment in support activities for oil and gas operations and West Texas intermediate crude oil, spot prices, 2000–06



NOTE: Shaded area denotes NBER-designated recession.
SOURCE: Energy Information Administration.

and 3.6 percent. For the year, there were 55.4 million total separations, up slightly from the 54.6 million total separations in 2005. (See table 4.)

The total separations rate was consistently highest in 2006 in accommodations and food services. The average monthly total separations rate also was high in construction. Regionally, the total separations rate was higher in 2006 in the South and West than in the Midwest and Northeast.

Churn in the labor market

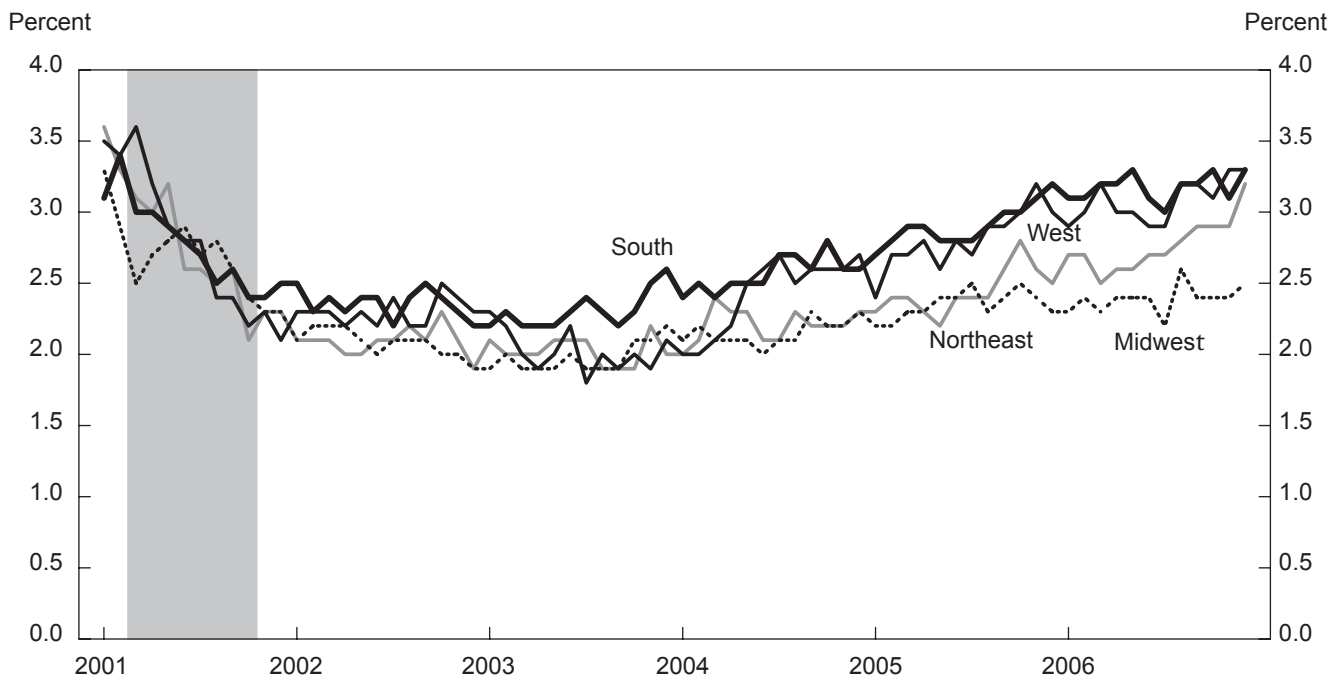
Although the hires and total separations rates were relatively flat in 2006, there were still a vast number of hires (59.4 million) and separations (55.4 million) during the year. Two industries often had higher hires and total separations rates throughout 2006 than any other industries: accommodations and food services; and arts, entertainment, and recreation. Each of these industries regularly has large numbers of people moving in and out of jobs. Both the hires and total separations rates were higher in these industries because of the nature of the work and the pay. Jobs in the two industries tend to be easier to enter, because they do not demand many specific skill sets. Exits also are relatively more numerous, due to lower pay and less satisfying working conditions.

Analysis of separations

The components of total separations are quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. Quits are voluntary separations. Therefore, rising quits levels usually indicate that workers feel more confident about the availability of other jobs and are willing to leave their current job in search of a new one. There were slightly more quits in 2006 than in 2005 (See table 5.) At 32.3 million in 2006, quits made up the largest part of total separations. Also, the number of quits as a percentage of total separations rose at times, to reach prerecession levels. (See chart 7.) Regionally, the South consistently had the highest ratio of quits to separations.

Layoffs and discharges measure involuntary separations. Quits, on the one hand, and layoffs and discharges, on the other, move in opposite directions throughout the business cycle. In 2006, there were fewer layoffs and discharges (18.9 million) than in 2005 (20.0 million). (See

Chart 6. Job openings rates, by region, seasonally adjusted, 2001–06



NOTE: Shaded area denotes NBER-designated recession.

table 6.) In 2006, the average monthly layoffs and discharges rate was highest in arts, entertainment, and recreation; construction; and professional and business services. Regionally, the West had the highest average monthly layoffs and discharges rate.

The remaining separations, such as transfers, retirements, and deaths, are measured in the "other separations" category, which reflects demographic change as well as economic change. Other separations make up a very small portion of total separations, relative to quits and to layoffs and discharges. Other separations increased from 3.8 million in 2005 to 4.2 million in 2006. (See table 7.) Federal Government had the highest average monthly other separations rate in 2006, followed by natural resources and mining, and professional and business services. Geographically, all four regions had the same average monthly other separations rate of 0.3 percent.

Labor shortages

Typically, the hires rate exceeds the job openings rate because job openings are a stock measure (measured on only 1 day, the last business day of the month), while hires are a flow measure (measured for the entire month). However, the reverse relationship is true in a few industries, indicating that demand (job openings) outpaces supply (hires). As in previous years, demand outpaced supply in the health care and social assistance sector. This industry includes nursing and other health care workers. The average monthly job openings rate was 3.9 percent, while the average monthly hires rate was 2.8 percent. A major factor increasing the demand for registered nurses is the provision of health care for an aging population.[23]

The finance and insurance industry also showed high unmet labor demand, with a higher average monthly job openings rate (3.3 percent) than hires rate (2.2 percent). Moderate labor shortages appeared as well in State and local government, where the job openings rate averaged 2.1 percent per month for the year while the hires rate averaged only 1.7 percent per month. (See chart 8.)

Trends in industries and regions

JOLTS data showed weakness in construction and strength in professional and business services during 2006. Both durable goods and financial activities exhibited mixed signals.

Table 3. Annual hires rates[1] and levels[2]

Industry and region	Rate (percent)				Level (thousands)			
	2005	2006	Change	Percent change	2005	2006	Change	Percent change
Total	43.0	43.6	0.6	1.4	57,491	59,400	1,909	3.3
Industry								
Total private	47.7	48.0	.3	.6	53,416	54,851	1,435	2.7
Natural resources and mining	40.9	37.6	–3.3	–8.1	257	257	0	.0
Construction	70.2	58.7	–11.5	–16.4	5,150	4,513	–637	–12.4
Manufacturing	28.9	30.1	1.2	4.2	4,112	4,278	166	4.0
Durable goods	28.9	28.3	–.6	–2.1	2,592	2,549	-43	–1.7
Nondurable goods	28.9	33.3	4.4	15.2	1,521	1,730	209	13.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	47.3	48.2	.9	1.9	12,289	12,640	351	2.9
Wholesale trade	29.8	27.6	–2.2	–7.4	1,720	1,629	–91	–5.3
Retail trade	55.8	58.2	2.4	4.3	8,530	8,909	379	4.4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	41.5	41.9	.4	1.0	2,039	2,100	61	3.0
Information	28.8	31.9	3.1	10.8	881	974	93	10.6
Financial activities	28.0	30.0	2.0	7.1	2,281	2,512	231	10.1
Finance and insurance	23.8	26.0	2.2	9.2	1,436	1,608	172	12.0
Real estate, and rental and leasing	39.7	41.4	1.7	4.3	845	903	58	6.9
Professional and business services	62.3	64.5	2.2	3.5	10,554	11,328	774	7.3
Education and health services	32.3	33.1	.8	2.5	5,619	5,905	286	5.1
Educational services	25.4	28.8	3.4	13.4	721	840	119	16.5
Health care and social assistance	33.7	34.0	.3	.9	4,898	5,066	168	3.4
Leisure and hospitality	77.2	78.6	1.4	1.8	9,893	10,336	443	4.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	79.4	78.3	–1.1	–1.4	1,503	1,509	6	.4
Accommodations and food services	76.8	78.7	1.9	2.5	8,391	8,828	437	5.2
Other services	44.2	38.8	–5.4	–12.2	2,384	2,106	–278	–11.7
Government	18.7	20.7	2.0	10.7	4,075	4,549	474	11.6
Federal	18.0	25.6	7.6	42.2	492	699	207	42.1
State and local	18.8	20.0	1.2	6.4	3,586	3,848	262	7.3
Region[3]								
Northeast	37.3	36.3	–1.0	–2.7	9,331	9,233	–98	–1.1
South	46.1	47.6	1.5	3.3	22,069	23,250	1,181	5.4
Midwest	40.1	40.3	.2	.5	12,403	12,658	255	2.1
West	45.9	46.8	.9	2.0	13,689	14,259	570	4.2

[1] The annual hires rate is the number of hires posted during the entire year as a percent of annual average employment.

[2] The annual hires level is the number of hires posted during the entire year.

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

Weakness in construction is most evident in the hires rate, which averaged 5.9 percent per month in 2005 and then declined throughout 2006, dropping to 2.8 percent, a level not seen since December 2000. The annual quits rate, a barometer of workers' ability to change jobs, decreased from 28.6 percent in 2005 to 25.7 percent in 2006. (See table 5.) After the 2001 recession, the quits rate in construction generally trended upward until the latter part of 2005, when it began a downward swing. In 2006, the monthly rate fell to a low of 1.5 percent. Although most other industries saw increases in their average monthly job openings rates from 2005 to 2006, construction held steady. Despite lackluster growth in the industry, the job openings rate in construction tends to be much lower than in other industries, implying that jobs in construction are fairly easy to fill. The declines in the hires and quits rates and the stagnant job openings rate together show a weakening situation for construction, consistent with the CES picture of residential construction employment.

JOLTS data for professional and business services ex-

Table 4. Annual total separations rates[1] and levels[2]

Industry and region	Rate (percent)				Level (thousands)			
	2005	2006	Change	Percent change	2005	2006	Change	Percent change
Total	40.8	40.7	–0.1	–0.2	54,609	55,422	813	1.5
Industry								
Total private	45.8	45.3	–.5	–1.1	51,286	51,715	429	.8
Natural resources and mining	32.8	33.2	.4	1.2	206	227	21	10.2
Construction	66.1	60.5	–5.6	–8.5	4,847	4,653	–194	–4.0
Manufacturing	31.4	31.6	.2	.6	4,469	4,483	14	.3
Durable goods	31.6	28.8	–2.8	–8.9	2,829	2,590	–239	–8.4
Nondurable goods	31.1	36.5	5.4	17.4	1,640	1,896	256	15.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	46.2	45.7	–.5	–1.1	11,983	11,995	12	.1
Wholesale trade	27.8	29.1	1.3	4.7	1,602	1,716	114	7.1
Retail trade	55.1	55.6	.5	.9	8,424	8,517	93	1.1
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	39.8	35.1	–4.7	–11.8	1,955	1,760	–195	–10.0
Information	29.2	30.9	1.7	5.8	893	944	51	5.7
Financial activities	26.2	30.4	4.2	16.0	2,134	2,540	406	19.0
Finance and insurance	22.7	26.0	3.3	14.5	1,367	1,607	240	17.6
Real estate, and rental and leasing	36.1	42.7	6.6	18.3	769	931	162	21.1
Professional and business services	57.9	57.3	–.6	–1.0	9,816	10,061	245	2.5
Education and health services	28.6	28.6	.0	.0	4,969	5,099	130	2.6
Educational services	22.5	23.7	1.2	5.3	638	692	54	8.5
Health care and social assistance	29.8	29.6	–.2	–.7	4,331	4,410	79	1.8
Leisure and hospitality	75.5	74.1	–1.4	–1.9	9,674	9,734	60	.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	74.5	68.9	–5.6	–7.5	1,409	1,328	–81	–5.7
Accommodations and food services	75.7	74.9	–.8	–1.1	8,266	8,405	139	1.7
Other services	42.6	36.5	–6.1	–14.3	2,300	1,981	–319	–13.9
Government	15.2	16.9	1.7	11.2	3,325	3,706	381	11.5
Federal	16.3	25.0	8.7	53.4	446	681	235	52.7
State and local	15.1	15.7	.6	4.0	2,880	3,024	144	5.0
Region[3]								
Northeast	35.5	34.0	–1.5	-4.2	8,880	8,654	–226	–2.5
South	43.7	44.6	.9	2.1	20,928	21,765	837	4.0
Midwest	38.9	38.4	–.5	–1.3	12,032	12,073	41	.3
West	42.8	42.4	–.4	–.9	12,773	12,930	157	1.2

[1] The annual total separations rate is the number of separations posted during the entire year as a percent of annual average employment.

[2] The annual total separations level is the number of separations posted during the entire year.

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

hibited signs of strength in 2006. This industry had a consistently higher job openings rate for most months of the year, compared with other industries. The average monthly job openings rate in 2006 for professional and business services was 3.8 percent, higher than the total nonfarm rate of 2.9 percent. The average monthly hires rate grew slightly in 2006, while the total separations rate remained consistent with 2005 levels. The average monthly quits rate increased slightly, from 2.3 percent in 2005 to 2.5 percent in 2006, signaling strength in the professional and business services industry.

The durable goods manufacturing industry exhibited mixed signs in 2006. The durable goods job openings rate has grown steadily every year since 2003. The average monthly job openings rate grew from 2.0 percent in 2005 to 2.4 percent in 2006. The hires rate was little changed over the year. The annual total separations rate for 2006 was 28.8 percent, compared with 31.6 percent in 2005.

Table 5. Annual quits rates[1] and levels[2]

Industry and region	Rate (percent)				Level (thousands)			
	2005	2006	Change	Percent change	2005	2006	Change	Percent change
Total	23.1	23.7	0.6	2.6	30,825	32,292	1,467	4.8
Industry								
Total private	26.1	26.7	.6	2.3	29,229	30,461	1,232	4.2
Natural resources and mining	17.5	18.7	1.2	6.9	110	128	18	16.4
Construction	28.6	25.7	–2.9	–10.1	2,098	1,977	–121	–5.8
Manufacturing	16.1	16.6	.5	3.1	2,288	2,356	68	3.0
Durable goods	15.9	14.9	–1.0	–6.3	1,421	1,345	–76	–5.3
Nondurable goods	16.5	19.5	3.0	18.2	868	1,014	146	16.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27.4	28.0	.6	2.2	7,117	7,337	220	3.1
Wholesale trade	15.1	16.5	1.4	9.3	873	973	100	11.5
Retail trade	34.9	35.2	.3	.9	5,340	5,391	51	1.0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	18.4	19.4	1.0	5.4	904	972	68	7.5
Information	19.0	21.9	2.9	15.3	581	670	89	15.3
Financial activities	15.5	18.3	2.8	18.1	1,262	1,527	265	21.0
Finance and insurance	14.1	16.5	2.4	17.0	850	1,018	168	19.8
Real estate, and rental and leasing	19.3	23.3	4.0	20.7	412	508	96	23.3
Professional and business services	27.7	29.9	2.2	7.9	4,698	5,244	546	11.6
Education and health services	18.5	18.6	.1	.5	3,219	3,312	93	2.9
Educational services	12.5	12.2	–.3	–2.4	354	357	3	.8
Health care and social assistance	19.7	19.8	.1	.5	2,865	2,956	91	3.2
Leisure and hospitality	49.9	51.4	1.5	3.0	6,396	6,751	355	5.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	31.5	28.5	–3.0	–9.5	596	549	–47	–7.9
Accommodations and food services	53.1	55.3	2.2	4.1	5,802	6,201	399	6.9
Other services	27.0	21.3	–5.7	–21.1	1,458	1,157	–301	–20.6
Government	7.3	8.3	1.0	13.7	1,598	1,827	229	14.3
Federal	6.3	11.2	4.9	77.8	173	306	133	76.9
State and local	7.5	7.9	.4	5.3	1,426	1,520	94	6.6
Region[3]								
Northeast	18.0	18.1	.1	.6	4,504	4,592	88	2.0
South	26.1	28.0	1.9	7.3	12,521	13,681	1,160	9.3
Midwest	21.1	21.5	.4	1.9	6,521	6,753	232	3.6
West	24.4	23.9	–.5	–2.0	7,283	7,266	–17	–.2

[1] The annual quits rate is the number of quits posted during the entire year as a percent of annual average employment.

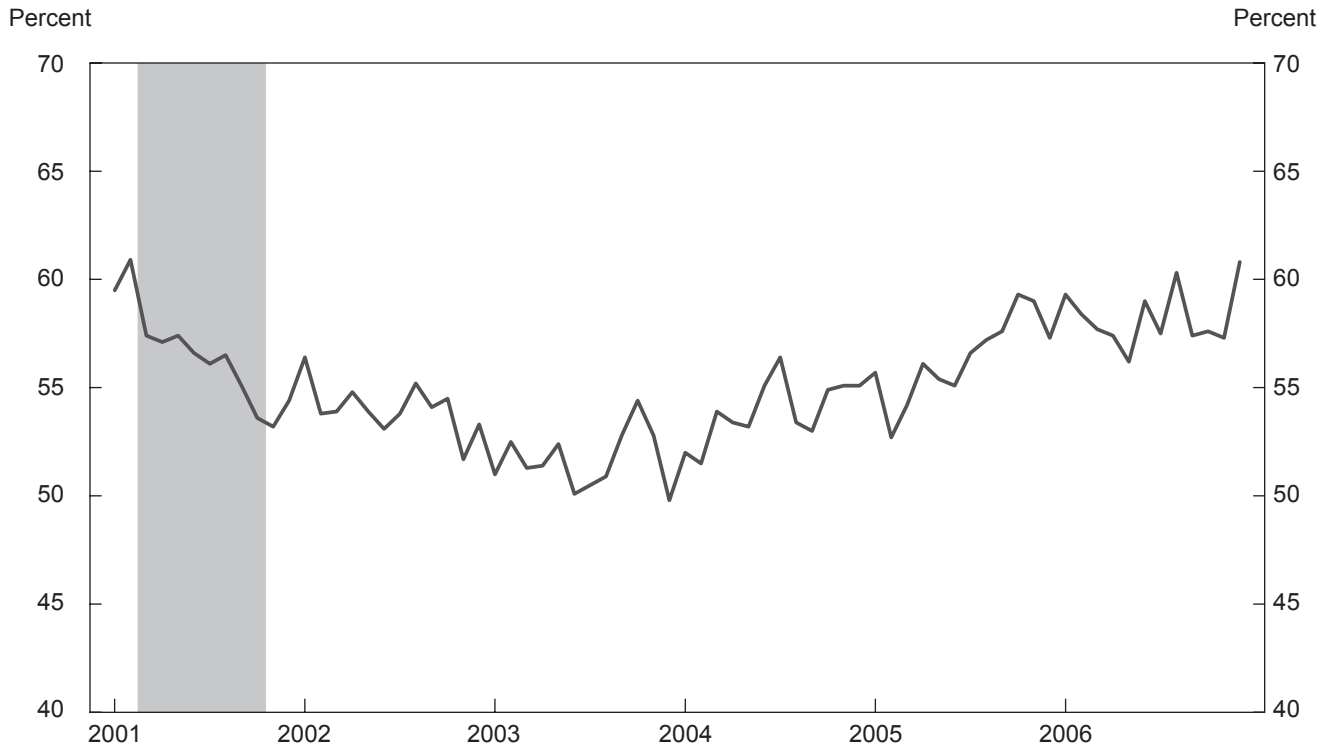
[2] The annual quits level is the number of quits posted during the entire year.

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

Because rising worker flows indicate a healthier industry, a decline in the separations rate together with a stagnant hires rate points to weakness. Combining the increased demand for workers and the stagnant worker flows yields a mixed picture for durable goods manufacturing.

The financial activities data also painted a mixed picture in 2006. After a steady 3-year climb, the job openings rate peaked at 3.8 percent in April 2006 and then dropped to 2.5 percent by the end of the year. This decline followed other, similar trends in economic data for the housing industry, with activity peaking during the first few months of the year, followed by cooling in the remainder of the year. Despite the drop in the job openings rate, hires increased modestly, with the monthly rate averaging 2.5 percent in 2006, compared with an average of 2.3 percent in 2005. Separations also were up modestly: the total separations rate was slightly higher in 2006 (2.5 percent, on average) than in 2005 (2.2 percent). Despite declining la-

Chart 7. Quits as a percentage of total separations in total nonfarm employment, seasonally adjusted, 2001–06



NOTE: Shaded area denotes NBER-designated recession.

bor demand, worker flows remained fairly steady, indicating a mixed picture in financial activities.

Regional JOLTS data

Geographically, in 2006 the South and West exhibited strength, the Northeast showed mixed signs, and the Midwest was stagnant. Both the South and the West posted increased average monthly job openings rates and increased average monthly hires rates. Both regions also had about the same average monthly total separations rates in 2006 as in 2005. The South had the highest quits rates in its history. The Northeast had an increased average monthly job openings rate in 2006, but declining monthly hires and separations rates. The Midwest exhibited little change, with flat average monthly job openings, hires, and separations rates throughout the year. (See chart 6.)

IN 2006, VARYING INDUSTRY TRENDS COMBINED to produce a 2.3 million net increase in total nonfarm employment. There was widespread weakness in industries that rely on the housing market. High oil and gas prices hurt some industries and helped others. A positive outlook played a role in the job gains in food services, and increased government revenues spurred growth in the public sector.

The JOLTS data showed mixed signals in 2006. The hires rate varied slightly in the first half of the year, but smoothed out at 3.6 percent in the second half. The total separations rate exhibited some month-to-month variation, but no real trend throughout the year. Several industries showed increased job openings in 2006. □

Table 6. Annual layoffs and discharges rates[1] and levels[2]

Industry and region	Rate (percent)				Level (thousands)			
	2005	2006	Change	Percent change	2005	2006	Change	Percent change
Total	15.0	13.9	–1.1	–7.3	20,014	18,911	–1,103	–5.5
Industry								
Total private	16.9	15.5	–1.4	–8.3	18,886	17,699	–1,187	–6.3
Natural resources and mining	11.1	10.1	–1.0	–9.0	70	69	–1	–1.4
Construction	35.0	31.1	–3.9	–11.1	2,564	2,388	–176	–6.9
Manufacturing	12.4	12.2	–.2	–1.6	1,771	1,725	–46	–2.6
Durable goods	12.4	10.8	–1.6	–12.9	1,108	974	–134	–12.1
Nondurable goods	12.6	14.5	1.9	15.1	662	754	92	13.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.0	14.0	–2.0	–12.5	4,144	3,669	–475	–11.5
Wholesale trade	10.9	9.4	–1.5	–13.8	628	556	–72	–11.5
Retail trade	17.3	16.5	–.8	–4.6	2,651	2,532	–119	–4.5
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	17.6	11.6	–6.0	–34.1	865	584	–281	–32.5
Information	7.5	6.5	–1.0	–13.3	231	199	–32	–13.9
Financial activities	8.3	9.2	.9	10.8	677	771	94	13.9
Finance and insurance	5.9	6.5	.6	10.2	356	402	46	12.9
Real estate, and rental and leasing	15.0	16.9	1.9	12.7	319	368	49	15.4
Professional and business services	25.8	23.2	–2.6	–10.1	4,370	4,079	–291	–6.7
Education and health services	8.1	7.9	–.2	–2.5	1,415	1,417	2	.1
Educational services	8.4	9.8	1.4	16.7	239	287	48	20.1
Health care and social assistance	8.1	7.6	–.5	–6.2	1,174	1,129	–45	–3.8
Leisure and hospitality	23.0	20.6	–2.4	–10.4	2,947	2,703	–244	–8.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	41.3	38.6	–2.7	-6.5	782	744	–38	–4.9
Accommodations and food services	19.8	17.5	–2.3	–11.6	2,160	1,958	–202	–9.4
Other services	13.0	12.5	–.5	–3.8	701	677	–24	–3.4
Government	5.2	5.5	.3	5.8	1,128	1,212	84	7.4
Federal	5.4	7.0	1.6	29.6	148	191	43	29.1
State and local	5.1	5.3	.2	3.9	981	1,021	40	4.1
Region[3]								
Northeast	14.9	13.0	–1.9	–12.8	3,739	3,308	–431	–11.5
South	14.8	13.4	–1.4	–9.5	7,095	6,547	–548	–7.7
Midwest	15.0	13.9	–1.1	–7.3	4,656	4,366	–290	–6.2
West	15.2	15.4	.2	1.3	4,524	4,685	161	3.6

[1] The annual layoffs and discharges rate is the number of layoffs and discharges posted during the entire year as a percent of annual average employment.

[2] The annual layoffs and discharges level is the number of layoffs and discharges posted during the entire year.

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

Table 7. Annual other separations rates[1] and levels[2]

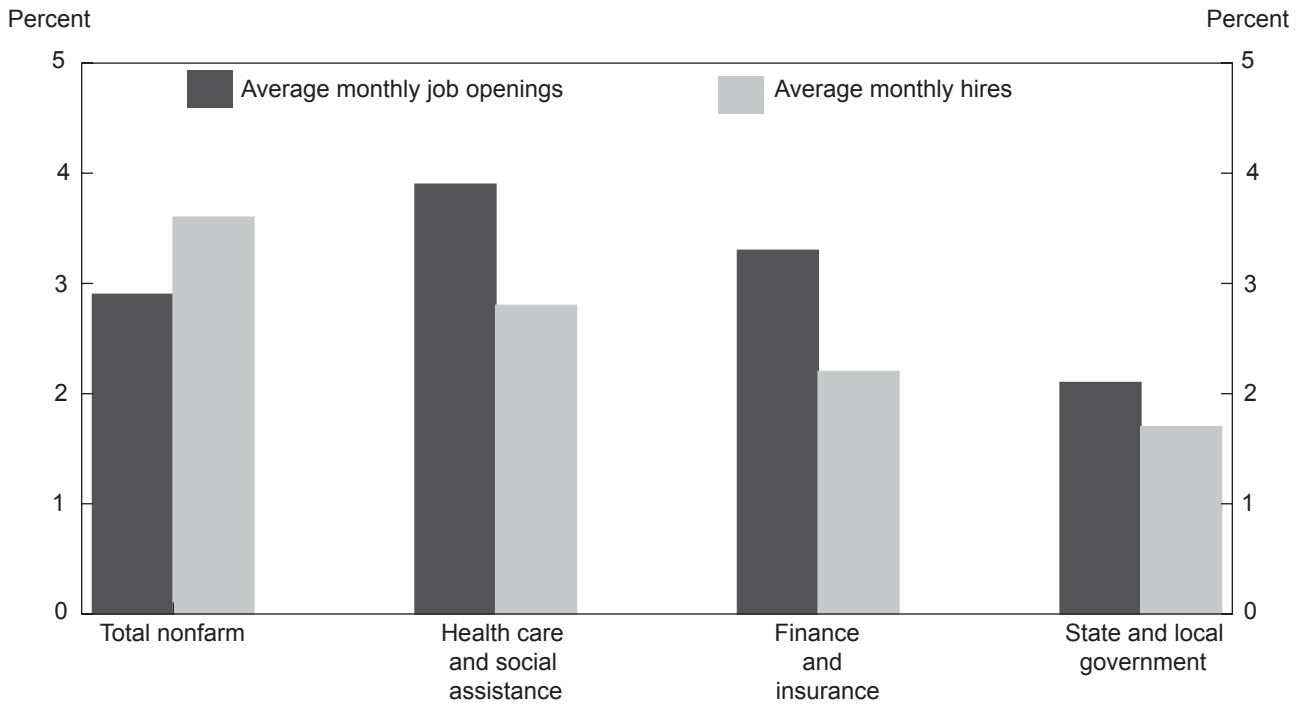
Industry and region	Rate (percent)				Level (thousands)			
	2005	2006	Change	Percent change	2005	2006	Change	Percent change
Total	2.8	3.1	0.3	10.7	3,770	4,221	451	12.0
Industry								
Total private	2.8	3.1	.3	10.7	3,169	3,554	385	12.1
Natural resources and mining	3.8	4.5	.7	18.4	24	31	7	29.2
Construction	2.5	3.7	1.2	48.0	183	286	103	56.3
Manufacturing	2.9	2.8	–.1	–3.4	407	401	–6	–1.5
Durable goods	3.4	3.0	–.4	–11.8	300	273	–27	–9.0
Nondurable goods	2.0	2.5	.5	25.0	106	128	22	20.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	2.8	3.8	1.0	35.7	720	986	266	36.9
Wholesale trade	1.8	3.2	1.4	77.8	103	187	84	81.6
Retail trade	2.8	3.9	1.1	39.3	432	595	163	37.7
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	3.8	4.1	.3	7.9	186	207	21	11.3
Information	2.6	2.4	–.2	–7.7	81	72	–9	–11.1
Financial activities	2.4	2.9	.5	20.8	198	245	47	23.7
Finance and insurance	2.7	3.0	.3	11.1	161	188	27	16.8
Real estate, and rental and leasing	1.8	2.7	.9	50.0	38	58	20	52.6
Professional and business services	4.4	4.2	–.2	–4.5	745	737	–8	–1.1
Education and health services	1.9	2.1	.2	10.5	335	370	35	10.4
Educational services	1.5	1.6	.1	6.7	43	47	4	9.3
Health care and social assistance	2.0	2.2	.2	10.0	289	323	34	11.8
Leisure and hospitality	2.6	2.1	–.5	–19.2	332	280	–52	–15.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1.6	1.9	.3	18.8	31	36	5	16.1
Accommodations and food services	2.8	2.2	–.6	–21.4	301	246	–55	–18.3
Other services	2.6	2.7	.1	3.8	142	144	2	1.4
Government	2.8	3.0	.2	7.1	600	667	67	11.2
Federal	4.7	6.7	2.0	42.6	128	182	54	42.2
State and local	2.5	2.5	.0	.0	474	480	6	1.3
Region[3]								
Northeast	2.6	3.0	.4	15.4	639	754	115	18.0
South	2.7	3.1	.4	14.8	1,312	1,535	223	17.0
Midwest	2.8	3.0	.2	7.1	855	953	98	11.5
West	3.2	3.2	.0	.0	964	975	11	1.1

[1] The annual other separations rate is the number of other separations posted during the entire year as a percent of annual average employment.

[2] The annual other separations level is the number of other separations posted during the entire year.

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

Chart 8. Industries in which average monthly job openings exceed average monthly hires



Notes

[1] The Current Employment Statistics (CES) program is a monthly survey of more than 160,000 nonfarm businesses representing about 400,000 establishments. For more information on the program's concepts and methodology, see *BLS Handbook of Methods* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1997); on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/opub/hom/**. CES data are available on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/ces/**. The CES data used in this article are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise noted.

[2] The Bureau of Labor Statistics collects and compiles data for the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) on a monthly basis from a sample of business establishments. JOLTS data are available on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/jlt/**.

[3] Data on new residential construction are available from the U.S. Census Bureau at **www.census.gov/const/www/newresconstindex.html**.

[4] See Bureau of Economic Analysis Table 5.4.6BU, "Real Private Fixed Investment in Structures by Type, Chained Dollars," on the Internet at **www.bea.gov/bea/dn/nipaweb/nipa_underlying/TableView.asp?SelectedTable=37&FirstYear=2005&LastYear=2006&Freq=Qtr**.

[5] U.S. Census Bureau, FT900 Supplemental Exhibit 1, on the Internet at **www.census.gov/foreign-trade/Press-Release/current_press_release/press.html**. The data here are year-to-date data through December 2006 and are the sum of textile products (NAICS 313), textile product mills (NAICS 314), and apparel (NAICS 315). In comparison, for every dollar exported, $6.41 in 2005 and $6.06 in 2004 were imported.

[6] Stanley Holmes, "The Secret Weapon at Boeing," *Business Week*, Dec. 28, 2006; on the Internet at **www.businessweek.com/bwdaily/dnflash/content/dec2006/db20061228_460167.htm**.

[7] U.S. Census Bureau, "Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories and Orders (M3)," Manufacturing, Mining, and Construction Statistics, on the Internet at **www.census.gov/indicator/www/m3/index.html**.

[8] Alisa Priddle, "Getting Down to Fighting Weight," *Ward's Auto World*, December 2006, p. 30.

[9] Sharon Silke Carty, "Pickups get tough for automakers to unload; gas prices hurting sales a lot more than many expected," *USA Today*, August 10, 2006, p. 1B.

[10] Sharon Terlep, "UAW: Expect sacrifice: This year, it's not business as usual as union tells members that concessions may be needed to help Big 3 survive," *Detroit News*, Jan. 16, 2007, p. A1.

[11] Data pertaining to these occupations come from the May 2005 BLS Occupational Employment Survey. The data shown here are for employment services (NAICS 5613), a broader category that includes temporary help services. Visit **www.bls.gov/oes/** on the Internet.

[12] "Manpower Professional Survey Finds 25 Percent of Employers Worldwide Experiencing Wage Inflation Due to Talent Shortages," press release, Oct. 24, 2006, on the Internet at **www.manpower.com/investors/releasedetail.cfm?ReleaseID=215660**.

[13] *Ibid.*

[14] The over-the-year change for plastics and rubber products man-

ufacturing was actually –24,200, including a decline of 12,600 from workers who struck in October 2006 and did not return to work until January 2007.

[15] The Consumer Confidence Index is available on the Internet at **www.conference-board.org/economics/consumerConfidence.cfm**.

[16] Travis Loller, "'06 Album Sales Plunge; Downloads Way Up," Associated Press, Jan. 4, 2007, on the Internet at **www.comcast.net/includes/article/print.jsp?fn=/data/news/html//2007/01/04/554905.html**.

[17] See Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Economic Accounts, National Income and Product Accounts Tables 3.2 and 3.3, on the Internet at **www.bea.gov/bea/dn/nipaweb/index.asp**.

[18] Nonbuilding construction refers to, among other things, the building of highways, bridges, dams, and utility systems. Data on construction spending come from the U.S. Census Bureau, "Manufacturing, Mining, and Construction Statistics: Construction Spending, January 2007," on the Internet at **www.census.gov/const/www/c30index.html**.

[19] According to projections from the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, on the Internet at **www.cms.hhs.gov**.

[20] William C. Goodman, "Employment in hospitals: unconventional patterns over time," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2006, pp. 3–14.

[21] Robert Kulesher and Margaret G. Wilder, "Prospective Payment and the Provision of Post-Acute Care: How the Provisions of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 Altered Utilization Patterns for Medicare Providers," *Journal of Health Care Finance*, fall 2006, pp. 1–16.

[22] The job openings rate is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month, as a percentage of total employment plus job openings. All other rates (hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, other separations, and total separations) are expressed as a percentage of employment.

[23] Cheryl A. Peterson, "Nursing Shortage: Not a Simple Problem—No Easy Answers," *Online Journal of Issues in Nursing*, Jan. 31, 2001, on the Internet at **www.nursingworld.org/ojin/topic14/tpc14_1.htm**.

Employment dynamics: small and large firms over the business cycle

The use of the dynamic-sizing approach to measuring employment growth by size of firm provides information useful in the debate on small firm versus large firm job creation

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Who creates the most jobs: small businesses or large businesses? This subject has been widely discussed among economists and researchers and is often a topic of political debates citing the important role of small businesses in creating jobs. The small-firm versus large-firm issue is twofold: do small firms create most of the new jobs, or is the share of small firms' net job gains greater than their base share of employment? Economists argue that the answer depends on which methodology is used.[1] New statistics from the Business Employment Dynamics (BED) program of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) provide data with which to analyze many of the size class methodological issues, and area valuable data resource with which to answer these questions.

In September 2003, the BLS began publishing the quarterly BED data series. Since the initial release of the data, the BLS developed two additions: the BED statistics by industry (published in May 2004) and statistics by firm size class (published in December 2005). These new series provide much needed quarterly data with which to observe and understand the dynamics of the job market. When the quarterly net employment change is decomposed into gross job gains and gross job losses, and when gross job gains are further divided into business openings and expansions and gross job losses into business closings and contractions, the resulting business employment statistics reveal the underlying dynamics of the job market.

The latest publication of BED data by firm size was a challenge for the BLS. Initial research showed that the specific methodology used to measure employment changes by size class from a longitudinal database is important because alternative methods generate sharply different results.[2] The evaluation of alternative methods led to the selection of "dynamic sizing" as the Bureau's employment sizing method. Dynamic or momentary sizing, as suggested by Per Davidsson, is based on the allocation of a firm's employment gain or loss during a quarter to each respective size class in which the change occurred.[3] The BLS is the first statistical agency to use this approach in measuring employment growth by size of firm.

This article analyzes quarterly data on gross job gains and gross job losses by size class from the second quarter of 1990 through the third quarter of 2005.[4] First, the article briefly explains the concepts, definitions, and record linkage methodology used by the BLS to generate estimates of these data. Second, an overview is presented of the methodological issues that the BLS faced in selecting the final method for classification of firms by size class. Finally, the discussion focuses on an analysis of the BED size class time series, with special attention on the role and contribution of various size

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classes to gross job gains, gross job losses, and net change in employment over the course of business cycles in the U.S. economy.

Concepts and methodology

The BED statistics are based on the idea of "gross job flows," a new approach in understanding changes in the job market. The concepts of gross job flows emerged through the use of U.S. business establishments' microdata.[5] Researchers used data sources such as the Census Bureau's longitudinal database on manufacturing and State unemployment insurance files in creating a rich body of literature on this subject.[6]

Data on gross job gains and gross job losses reflect adjustments made by businesses in reaction to changing economic events and conditions. The quarterly statistics on gross job gains and gross job losses are derived from the BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program. The QCEW microrecords are linked across quarters to create a longitudinal history for each establishment, making up the Longitudinal Database. Records are matched by their unique identifiers, including State codes, unemployment insurance numbers, and reporting unit numbers. The objective is to link continuous records and to avoid generating spurious business births and deaths in the event of situations such as changes of ownership, mergers, acquisitions, spin-offs, and other corporate restructuring.

Once the tabulation of these data is complete, establishments can then be aggregated by an employer's Federal tax identification number, known as the Employer Identification Number (EIN), to measure BED data elements by firm. This article focuses on data elements tabulated at the firm level.

BED data elements including employment levels and counts of establishments at opening, expanding, closing and contracting businesses are constructed from the Longitudinal Database. During the tabulation process, the employment reported in the third month of each consecutive quarter is used to measure the over-the-quarter employment change. Gross job gains are equal to the sum of employment at opening firms and the net change in employment at expanding firms. Similarly, gross job losses are the sum of prior quarter employment at currently closing firms and the net change in employment at contracting firms.[7] The net employment growth for all firms can be measured in two ways: the difference between total employment in the current and previous quarters, or the difference between gross job gains and gross job losses in the current quarter.[8]

Four size class methodologies under consideration. There are many ways that firms can be classified into size classes for a longitudinal analysis of employment growth. The BLS considered four specific classification methodologies: quarterly base-sizing, annual base-sizing, mean-sizing, and dynamic-sizing, and ultimately decided on dynamic-sizing as the preferred method. These methods and the criteria for selection are discussed in a 2006 article by Shail Butani and others.[9]

Employment growth is measured as the change in firm size from quarter to quarter. The dynamic-sizing methodology allocates a firm's quarterly employment gain or loss to each respective size class in which the change occurred. Firms are initially assigned to a size class based on their employment in the previous quarter and over-the-quarter employment changes are distributed to the appropriate size category when that size class threshold has been crossed. For example, if a firm grows from 3 employees to 13 employees, the growth of 10 would be allocated as follows: size class 1 to 4 employees would be credited with the growth of 1 employee (the growth from 3 to 4), size class 5 to 9 employees would be credited with the growth of 5 employees (the growth from 4 to 9), and size class 10 to 19 employees would be credited with the growth of 4 employees (the growth from 9 to 13). The methodology of dynamic-sizing was initially proposed by Per Davidsson in two research papers in 1996 and 1998.[10]

Dynamic-sizing is based on a measurement process which assumes continuous linear employment growth or loss from quarter to quarter, with the growth or loss allocated into the appropriate size class at the moment it occurred. In the example of a firm growing from 3 employees in June to 13 employees in September, this growth of 10 employees can be linearly modeled as the growth of 1 employee every 9 days (13 weeks from one quarter to the next quarter, 7 days per week, and 10 employee growth over these 91 days). If a firm's employment change could be measured on a daily basis, and if this employment change occurred linearly within the quarter, then the statistics from this measurement process would be equivalent to the statistics from dynamic-sizing with quarterly point-in-time employment data.

Firm as a unit of analysis. While the other BED data series use the establishment as the unit of analysis, the size class data are based on the firm level. An establishment is defined as an economic unit that produces goods or ser-

vices, usually at a single physical location, and engages in one or predominantly one activity. A firm is a business, either corporate or otherwise, and may consist of one or more establishments.

There are valid arguments for choosing either the firm or the establishment as the unit of analysis for producing size class tabulations. If employment changes are the result of decisions made at corporate headquarters, then the firm is the appropriate unit for analyzing the expansion and contraction of businesses. Conversely, if employment changes are the result of individual establishment decisions based upon local labor market conditions, then the establishment is the appropriate unit to analyze business expansions and contractions. The truth obviously lies somewhere between these two extremes—employment changes at individual establishments are affected by both corporate decisions and by local factors. The BLS believes that firm-level measurement of size classes is more consistent with the role of corporations as the economic decisionmakers than with each individual establishment. The EIN is the firm-level identifier used to create the BED size class statistics.

Small businesses and the number of size classes. What is a small business? Economic literature is full of references to small businesses. However, there is not a consensus among economists as to what constitutes a small business. Depending on the scope of the research and the availability of data, various sizes for small businesses are defined, analyses made, and policies recommended. The U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) defines a small business for research purposes as an independent business having fewer than 500 employees; however, the SBA's Office of Size Standards also has industry specific definitions of small businesses for government purposes.[11] Additionally, there are other national and statewide advocacy groups in the private sector whose functions are to support and promote the concerns of very small firms, typically fewer than five employees.[12] These "micro businesses" are less affected by economic downturns and act as "shock absorbers" in the economy.[13]

The BED data are based on the nine size classes designated by the Office of Management and Budget as official size class standards for use by Federal agencies in industrial and occupational classifications. However, the BLS also has created two additional size categories to make analysis more compatible with existing size class conventions: a category of 100 or more employees, and a category of 500 or more employees. Data on size classes may be combined to create broader categories; in the absence of a single definition for small or large firms, data users are able to create categories of interest for study.

BED data series: June 1990–September 2005

Frm size class. From June 1990 to September 2005, the private sector has experienced gross job gains averaging 6.6 million jobs each quarter. Which size class is responsible for the most gains?

Firms with fewer than 100 employees contributed an average of 61.4 percent of gross job gains, while firms with fewer than 500 employees contributed 77.2 percent of total gross job gains. Over this same period, private sector average quarterly gross job losses totaled 6.3 million, of which firms with fewer than 100 employees had a 62.3-percent share and firms with fewer than 500 employees had a 77.8-percent share.[14] (See table 1.)

Gross job gains and gross job losses combined yield an average quarterly net gain of 324,000 jobs. Firms with fewer than 100 employees contributed 45.0 percent of the average quarterly net growth, while firms with fewer than 500 employees contributed 63.7 percent. These data show that within this time series, firms with fewer than 500 employees have, on average, contributed the most to net job gains. The share of these firms in total job creation is greater than their share of total employment: on average over this time series, firms with fewer than 500 employees have contained 56.7 percent of economywide employment but have contributed 63.7 percent of net employment gains. (See tables 1 and 2). These numbers are consistent with the conclusions of many studies.[15] The larger contribution of small firms to job growth is evident in both net and gross job gains. This fact coupled with the absence of the regression-to-the-mean fallacy in the dynamic-sizing methodology may settle many controversies surrounding the role of small size businesses in job creation.[16]

Expansions, openings, contractions, and closings. The data have shown that, on average, expanding firms have created about 83 percent of total gross job gains per quarter while opening firms accounted for the remaining 17 percent. The very large firms, those with 1,000 or more employees, accounted for 21.3 percent of gross job gains from expansions, the highest share among the nine size classes. The next largest share belonged to size class 20 to 49 employees, with 15.2 percent of the gross job gains from expansions. These two size groups also had the largest average quarterly shares of gross job losses from contractions, 20.6

Table 1. Average quarterly level and percentage share of gross job gains and losses by firm size, second quarter 1990 through third quarter 2005

[Seasonally adjusted]

Category	Size class (number of employees)									
	Total	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 249	250 to 499	500 to 999	1,000 to more
	Level (in thousands)									
Gross job gains	6,581	945	761	788	943	602	647	391	319	1,185
At expanding firms	5,487	385	586	661	834	554	611	375	309	1,171
At opening firms	1,094	560	175	128	109	48	35	16	10	14
Gross job losses	6,257	911	740	763	906	574	610	367	298	1,088
At contracting firms	5,181	388	574	638	795	520	566	346	285	1,070
At closing firms	1,076	523	166	125	112	53	44	20	14	19
Net change	324	34	21	25	37	28	37	24	21	97
	Share (percent)[1]									
Gross job gains	100.0	14.4	11.6	12.0	14.3	9.1	9.8	5.9	4.8	18.0
Expansions	100.0	7.0	10.7	12.0	15.2	10.1	11.1	6.8	5.6	21.3
Openings	100.0	51.2	16.0	11.7	9.9	4.4	3.2	1.4	.9	1.3
Gross job losses	100.0	14.6	11.8	12.2	14.5	9.2	9.7	5.9	4.8	17.4
Contractions	100.0	7.5	11.1	12.3	15.3	10.0	10.9	6.7	5.5	20.6
Closings	100.0	48.6	15.4	11.7	10.4	5.0	4.1	1.9	1.3	1.7
Net change	100.0	10.5	6.6	7.8	11.3	8.7	11.3	7.4	6.4	29.9
Cumulative share of net change	—	10.5	17.1	24.9	36.2	45.0	56.3	63.7	70.1	100.0

[1] Share measures the percent of the category represented by each firm size class.

percent and 15.3 percent respectively. (See table 1.)

Firm openings and closings occurred mostly in smaller size classes. In size class 1 to 4 employees, the average quarterly share of gross job gains from openings was 51.2 percent, and of gross job losses from closings was 48.6 percent. This share, unlike expansions and contractions, diminishes as firm size increases.

Size class dynamics. The distribution of firms among the nine size classes is a compelling topic. As one would expect over this time series, the number of firms in each of the size classes has increased across the board. (See table 3.) However, the percent share of firms in each class has increased for two dissimilar classes: firms with 1 to 4 employees and firms with 250 to 499 employees. Firms with 1 to 4 employees have represented more than half of total firms in the private sector. From first quarter 1990 to first quarter 2005, the share of firms in this size class has grown from 52.6 percent to 54.4 percent. The share of size class 5 to 9 employees fell the most, from 21.4 percent to 20.3 percent. Size classes 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 to 99 employees fell as well, by 0.4 percent, 0.2 percent, and 0.1 percent, respectively. While there were some fluctuations over the business cycle, for firms in classes 100 to 249, 500 to 999, and 1,000 or more employees shares were unchanged from their 1990 levels.[17] (See table 3.)

When dividing firms into two size categories, 1 to 99 employees and 100 or more employees, the series shows small 0.1 percent fluctuations, but has held constant over the last 4 years. Size classes 1 to 499 employees and 500 or more employees show no change in firm share distribution throughout the series.

Even though the count of firms shows only a modest shift, with the addition of about 18 million employees from 1990 to 2005, the distribution of employees shows a more pronounced shift among the size classes.

Table 2 presents the distribution of employment by size class at the end of the first quarter each year from 1990 to 2005. The employment share of firms with 500 or more employees rose from 41.4 percent of total employment in 1990 to 44.2 percent in 2005. Thus, the share of employment in firms with fewer than 500 employees has declined from 58.6 percent in 1990 to 55.8 percent

Table 2. Distribution of employment by size class, March 1990 through March 2005

[Not seasonally adjusted]

March of year	Total, private	Number of employees												
		1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 249	250 to 499	500 to 999	1,000 to more	1 to 99	100 or more	1 to 499	500 or more
	Level (in thousands)													
1990	89,278	4,809	5,951	7,255	10,354	7,870	9,593	6,461	5,826	31,158	36,239	53,038	52,293	36,985
1991	87,356	4,827	5,895	7,108	10,007	7,514	9,152	6,087	5,685	31,081	35,351	52,006	50,590	36,766
1992	87,024	4,872	5,914	7,094	9,935	7,412	9,053	6,075	5,626	31,042	35,228	51,796	50,356	36,668
1993	88,530	4,963	5,995	7,171	10,048	7,532	9,265	6,221	5,826	31,510	35,709	52,821	51,195	37,335
1994	91,214	5,026	6,093	7,338	10,384	7,748	9,662	6,518	6,021	32,425	36,588	54,626	52,769	38,445
1995	94,561	5,099	6,182	7,508	10,688	8,083	10,068	6,816	6,295	33,823	37,559	57,002	54,443	40,118
1996	96,531	5,139	6,227	7,580	10,863	8,254	10,318	7,017	6,576	34,558	38,062	58,469	55,397	41,134
1997	99,401	5,221	6,304	7,718	11,124	8,420	10,605	7,251	6,893	35,864	38,788	60,613	56,644	42,757
1998	102,204	5,244	6,316	7,782	11,236	8,548	10,851	7,466	7,146	37,615	39,127	63,078	57,443	44,761
1999	104,637	5,296	6,400	7,891	11,417	8,703	11,030	7,589	7,351	38,959	39,707	64,930	58,326	46,311
2000	107,672	5,299	6,446	8,051	11,677	8,941	11,286	7,942	7,557	40,473	40,414	67,258	59,642	48,030
2001	108,561	5,345	6,445	8,066	11,696	8,928	11,419	7,927	7,636	41,100	40,480	68,082	59,825	48,736
2002	105,810	5,377	6,468	8,036	11,591	8,685	11,051	7,591	7,271	39,742	40,156	65,654	58,797	47,013
2003	105,097	5,459	6,506	8,055	11,520	8,618	10,955	7,509	7,131	39,345	40,158	64,939	58,621	46,476
2004	105,915	5,528	6,591	8,141	11,661	8,731	11,028	7,614	7,200	39,421	40,652	65,263	59,294	46,621
2005	107,902	5,606	6,613	8,204	11,801	8,873	11,310	7,813	7,334	40,349	41,096	66,806	60,219	47,683
	Share (percent)													
1990	100.0	5.4	6.7	8.1	11.6	8.8	10.7	7.2	6.5	34.9	40.6	59.4	58.6	41.4
1991	100.0	5.5	6.7	8.1	11.5	8.6	10.5	7.0	6.5	35.6	40.5	59.5	57.9	42.1
1992	100.0	5.6	6.8	8.2	11.4	8.5	10.4	7.0	6.5	35.7	40.5	59.5	57.9	42.1
1993	100.0	5.6	6.8	8.1	11.4	8.5	10.5	7.0	6.6	35.6	40.3	59.7	57.8	42.2
1994	100.0	5.5	6.7	8.0	11.4	8.5	10.6	7.1	6.6	35.5	40.1	59.9	57.9	42.1
1995	100.0	5.4	6.5	7.9	11.3	8.5	10.6	7.2	6.7	35.8	39.7	60.3	57.6	42.4
1996	100.0	5.3	6.5	7.9	11.3	8.6	10.7	7.3	6.8	35.8	39.4	60.6	57.4	42.6
1997	100.0	5.3	6.3	7.8	11.2	8.5	10.7	7.3	6.9	36.1	39.0	61.0	57.0	43.0
1998	100.0	5.1	6.2	7.6	11.0	8.4	10.6	7.3	7.0	36.8	38.3	61.7	56.2	43.8
1999	100.0	5.1	6.1	7.5	10.9	8.3	10.5	7.3	7.0	37.2	37.9	62.1	55.7	44.3
2000	100.0	4.9	6.0	7.5	10.8	8.3	10.5	7.4	7.0	37.6	37.5	62.5	55.4	44.6
2001	100.0	4.9	5.9	7.4	10.8	8.2	10.5	7.3	7.0	37.9	37.3	62.7	55.1	44.9
2002	100.0	5.1	6.1	7.6	11.0	8.2	10.4	7.2	6.9	37.6	38.0	62.0	55.6	44.4
2003	100.0	5.2	6.2	7.7	11.0	8.2	10.4	7.1	6.8	37.4	38.2	61.8	55.8	44.2
2004	100.0	5.2	6.2	7.7	11.0	8.2	10.4	7.2	6.8	37.2	38.4	61.6	56.0	44.0
2005	100.0	5.2	6.1	7.6	10.9	8.2	10.5	7.2	6.8	37.4	38.1	61.9	55.8	44.2

in 2005. While shares fluctuate across the time series, the smallest six size classes show a net decline. Size class 250 to 499 employees has remained steady at 7.2 percent of employment, while size class 500 to 999 employees has gained 0.3 percent. The largest gain occured in size class 1,000 or more employees, which has gained 2.5 percent of employment. These trends may demonstrate that while large firms are gaining a higher share of total employment, small firms are growing and gradually shifting to the large size group.

When comparing the change in employment shares over time, similar results occur when large firms are defined at both the 100 and 500 employee levels. From first quarter 1990 to first quarter 2005, firms with 500 or more employees experienced an increase of 2.8 percentage points in the share of total private employment, while the change for firms with 100 or more employees was 2.5 percentage points. The similar changes in employment shares for both boundaries may suggest that rapidly growing firms continue their growth and settle in

Table 3. Distribution of firms by size class, March 1990 through March 2005

[Not seasonally adjusted]

March of year	Total, private	Number of employees												
		1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 249	250 to 499	500 to 999	1,000 or more	1 to 99	100 to more	1 or 499	500 or more
	Level (in thousands)													
1990	4,226.6	2,222.8	906.3	540.4	343.7	114.6	63.6	18.8	8.5	7.9	4,127.9	98.7	4,210.2	16.3
1991	4,206.6	2,242.0	898.3	530.0	332.5	109.5	60.6	17.7	8.2	7.8	4,112.3	94.4	4,190.6	16.1
1992	4,226.3	2,264.0	901.4	528.9	330.1	108.0	60.1	17.7	8.2	7.8	4,132.5	93.8	4,210.3	16.0
1993	4,300.1	2,312.4	913.5	534.7	334.0	109.6	61.4	18.1	8.4	8.0	4,204.2	95.9	4,283.7	16.4
1994	4,377.3	2,344.6	927.8	547.2	345.0	112.7	64.1	18.9	8.7	8.3	4,277.3	100.0	4,360.3	17.0
1995	4,460.2	2,383.0	940.9	559.6	354.8	117.6	66.7	19.8	9.1	8.8	4,355.9	104.4	4,442.3	17.9
1996	4,508.1	2,408.6	947.2	564.7	360.3	120.2	68.4	20.4	9.5	8.9	4,400.9	107.2	4,489.7	18.4
1997	4,590.7	2,454.3	959.1	575.3	369.0	122.5	70.3	21.0	10.0	9.2	4,480.2	110.4	4,571.5	19.1
1998	4,621.0	2,470.0	960.9	579.6	372.9	124.3	71.8	21.6	10.4	9.6	4,507.6	113.4	4,601.1	19.9
1999	4,685.4	2,503.6	973.3	587.6	379.0	126.6	72.9	22.0	10.7	9.8	4,570.0	115.4	4,665.0	20.5
2000	4,719.3	2,504.4	979.8	599.0	387.4	130.0	74.7	23.0	11.0	10.1	4,600.5	118.8	4,698.2	21.1
2001	4,752.1	2,535.0	979.5	599.9	387.9	130.0	75.5	23.0	11.1	10.1	4,632.4	119.7	4,730.9	21.2
2002	4,761.0	2,552.8	983.5	597.9	384.7	126.7	73.1	22.0	10.5	9.8	4,645.6	115.5	4,740.7	20.3
2003	4,811.3	2,599.6	989.3	599.9	382.8	125.6	72.4	21.8	10.3	9.7	4,697.1	114.2	4,791.3	20.0
2004	4,876.5	2,639.0	1,002.0	605.8	387.4	127.2	72.9	22.1	10.4	9.6	4,761.5	115.0	4,856.4	20.0
2005	4,942.0	2,687.1	1,005.7	610.4	391.9	129.3	74.7	22.7	10.6	9.7	4,824.3	117.7	4,921.7	20.3
	Share (percent)													
1990	100.0	52.6	21.4	12.8	8.1	2.7	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	97.7	2.3	99.6	0.4
1991	100.0	53.3	21.4	12.6	7.9	2.6	1.4	.4	.2	.2	97.8	2.2	99.6	.4
1992	100.0	53.6	21.3	12.5	7.8	2.6	1.4	.4	.2	.2	97.8	2.2	99.6	.4
1993	100.0	53.8	21.2	12.4	7.8	2.5	1.4	.4	.2	.2	97.8	2.2	99.6	.4
1994	100.0	53.6	21.2	12.5	7.9	2.6	1.5	.4	.2	.2	97.7	2.3	99.6	.4
1995	100.0	53.4	21.1	12.5	8.0	2.6	1.5	.4	.2	.2	97.7	2.3	99.6	.4
1996	100.0	53.4	21.0	12.5	8.0	2.7	1.5	.5	.2	.2	97.6	2.4	99.6	.4
1997	100.0	53.5	20.9	12.5	8.0	2.7	1.5	.5	.2	.2	97.6	2.4	99.6	.4
1998	100.0	53.5	20.8	12.5	8.1	2.7	1.6	.5	.2	.2	97.5	2.5	99.6	.4
1999	100.0	53.4	20.8	12.5	8.1	2.7	1.6	.5	.2	.2	97.5	2.5	99.6	.4
2000	100.0	53.1	20.8	12.7	8.2	2.8	1.6	.5	.2	.2	97.5	2.5	99.6	.4
2001	100.0	53.3	20.6	12.6	8.2	2.7	1.6	.5	.2	.2	97.5	2.5	99.6	.4
2002	100.0	53.6	20.7	12.6	8.1	2.7	1.5	.5	.2	.2	97.6	2.4	99.6	.4
2003	100.0	54.0	20.6	12.5	8.0	2.6	1.5	.5	.2	.2	97.6	2.4	99.6	.4
2004	100.0	54.1	20.5	12.4	7.9	2.6	1.5	.5	.2	.2	97.6	2.4	99.6	.4
2005	100.0	54.4	20.3	12.4	7.9	2.6	1.5	.5	.2	.2	97.6	2.4	99.6	.4

the size class of firms with 500 or more employees. (See table 2.)

The gradual increase in the relative employment share of large size firms may be caused by the net effect of several factors. While some firms grow large enough over time to become members of size class 500 or more employees, there is a constant addition of employment from opening businesses in the smaller size classes. Size classes 1 to 4, 5 to 9, and 10 to 19 employees are the only classes to have generated net gains from openings and closings over this time series. In the third quarter of 2005, employment gains at opening firms in all size classes constituted 16.5 percent of total gross job gains and 5.6 percent of net employment growth. (See table 1.)

Additionally, it is possible that a number of firms that grow rapidly over time may move into higher size classes, but may not surpass the 500 employee mark. These growing firms do not affect the employment share of large firms with 500 or more employees. These two factors can help to explain the inner workings of this gradual employment shift.

Although the general trend shows an increasing share

of employment for the larger size classes, this trend may be halted or temporarily disrupted by the relative shares of gross job gains and gross job losses in small and large firms throughout the business cycle. (See tables 2 and 3.) For example, during the recession of 2001, on average, large firms, those with 500 or more employees, contributed 59.1 percent of net job losses; their share of employment began to drop and continued to do so until 2004. The employment share of large firms still has not yet reached its pre-recession level. In contrast, during the 1990–91 recession, small firms, those with fewer than 500 employees, contributed an overwhelming 80.3 percent of net losses. As a result, the employment share of large firms remained unchanged in 1992 and continued to grow slowly until 2001.

Gross job gains and losses and business cycles. Do gross job gains and gross job losses by firm size have business cycle properties? To answer this question, we divided the time series into four distinct periods:

- 1990–II to 1992–I: the quarters of net job loss associated with the 1990–91 recession;
- 1992–II to 2001–I: the recovery and expansion period after the early 1990–91 recession;
- 2001–II to 2003–II: the quarters of net job loss associated with the 2001 recession; and
- 2003–III to 2005–III: the current recovery period.

If employers react similarly during various phases of the business cycle, regardless of firm size, then the average quarterly shares of gross job gains and gross job losses would be expected to remain steady across size classes. Table 4 and chart 1 show that firms of different size classes do indeed behave differently throughout these periods. Moreover, a single class may not exhibit the same behavior during more than one recession or expansion. In fact, firms with 1 to 499 employees and those with 500 or more employees have had opposite impacts on the job market during these two recessions.

Gross job gains for firms with 500 or more employees reached the prerecession level in the second quarter of 1993, nine quarters after the official end of the 1991 recession and started on an upward trend. These firms contributed, on average, 23.5 percent of gross job gains per quarter during mid-1990s expansion period. This share decreased slightly to 22.7 percent during the 2001 recession, and fell to 22.5 percent during the recovery period. (See table 4 and chart 1.) As of the third quarter of 2005, 15 quarters after the official end of the 2001 recession, gross job gains of these firms still have not recovered from the 2001 recession, where gains still remain significantly lower than the pre-recession level.

For small firms, those with 1 to 499 employees, gross job gains reached levels seen before the 1991 recession in the third quarter of 1993, only one quarter after the large firms. Again, as with the large firms, gross job gains of small firms have not yet recovered to pre-2001 levels.

In contrast, the gross job losses of both small and large firms are currently at a level comparable to historical lows. For large firms, the average quarterly share of gross job losses began at 21.9 percent during the 1990s expansion, and rose to 25.2 percent during the 2001 recession. The average share of gross job losses has since dropped to 21.5 percent. (See table 4 and chart 1.)

These figures show that the increase in gross job losses for firms with 500 or more employees contributed greatly to net job losses during the recent employment contraction, far more than in the 1990–91 recession. While these larger firms have contributed significantly to the current employment expansion, present net gains do not appear to be attributable to a rise in gross job gains, but rather to a fall in the level of gross job losses.

Firms with 500 or more employees were responsible for an average share of 59.1 percent of net jobs lost per quarter during the 2001 recession and those job-declining quarters immediately following. This is in sharp contrast to the 39.2-percent share of net growth this size group experienced during the expansionary period following the 1990 recession. Firms with fewer than 500 employees contributed 40.9 percent of the net losses during the latest employment downturn and 60.8 percent of net job gains during the preceding expansion.[18] (See table 4 and chart 1.) This low level of gross job losses combined with middling levels of gross job gains make the present recovery one of less job losses rather than one of more job creation.

Recovery and rates of gross job gains and losses. During a typical economic downturn, employers minimize their workforce in order to adjust for the lower levels of aggregate demand. When the recession is over and demand returns to pre-recession levels, laid-off workers are often called back to work and job gains activities improve. One should expect that in the course of the recession gross job gains fall and gross job losses rise, causing a net loss in total employment. In the post recession period, if employees are called back or hiring is resumed in the affected companies, gross job gains rise and gross job losses fall, leading to net employment gains.

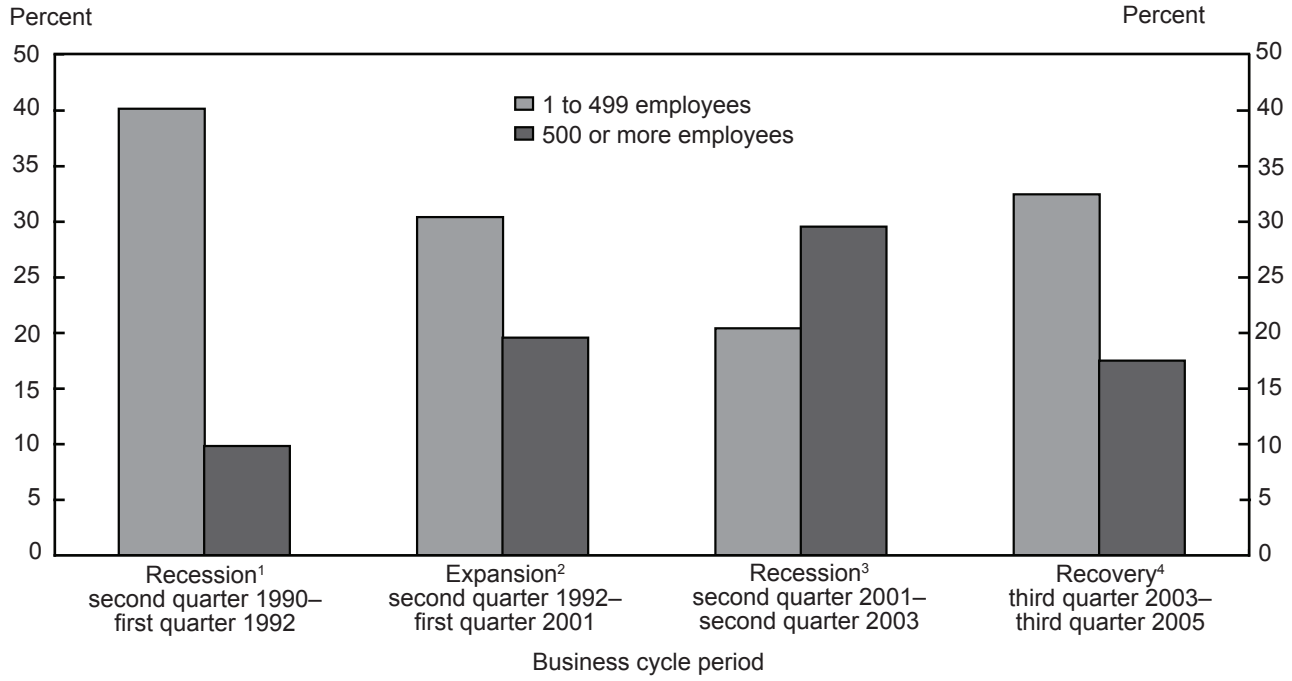
In the 2001 recession and recovery, this hiring and firing

Table 4. Average quarterly level and share of net job change and gross job gains and losses during economic recessions and expansion

[Seasonally adjusted]

Size class (number of employees)	Recession, 1990-II–1992–I		Expansion, 1992–II–2001–I		Recession, 2001–II–2003–II		Recovery, 2003–III–2005–III	
	Level (thousands)	Share (percent)	Level (thousands)	Share (percent)	Level (thousands)	Share (percent)	Level (thousands)	Share (percent)
Net job changes								
Total, private	–275	100.00	625	100.00	-467	100.00	442	100.00
1 to 4	–10	3.69	45	7.25	14	–2.98	49	11.43
5 to 9	–21	7.60	36	5.69	–3	0.64	26	5.83
10 to 19	–33	12.16	47	7.46	–16	3.50	33	7.26
20 to 49	–55	19.90	72	11.57	–40	8.52	52	11.29
50 to 99	–40	14.71	58	9.29	–42	8.98	41	8.99
100 to 249	–42	15.12	74	11.82	–57	12.31	51	11.79
250 to 499	–20	7.15	49	7.77	–46	9.88	35	7.48
500 to 999	–7	2.37	42	6.77	–49	10.50	28	5.65
1,000 or more	–48	17.30	202	32.38	–227	48.64	126	30.28
1 to 99	–159	58.06	258	41.26	–87	18.67	201	45.40
100 or more	–115	41.94	367	58.74	–380	81.33	241	54.60
1 to 499	–221	80.33	380	60.85	–191	40.86	287	64.96
500 or more	–54	19.67	245	39.15	–276	59.14	155	35.04
Gross job gains								
Total, private	6,101	100.00	6,780	100.00	6,352	100.00	6,440	100.00
1 to 4	904	14.81	949	14.00	937	14.75	973	15.12
5 to 9	729	11.95	770	11.36	748	11.78	763	11.85
10 to 19	753	12.34	802	11.83	772	12.16	781	12.12
20 to 49	905	14.84	965	14.24	912	14.36	919	14.26
50 to 99	583	9.56	621	9.16	569	8.96	574	8.92
100 to 249	617	10.11	672	9.91	607	9.56	612	9.50
250 to 499	364	5.97	408	6.02	366	5.76	371	5.77
500 to 999	286	4.68	336	4.95	299	4.71	303	4.71
1,000 or more	959	15.72	1257	18.54	1,141	17.96	1,143	17.75
1 to 99	3,875	63.51	4,108	60.59	3,939	62.01	4,010	62.27
100 or more	2,227	36.49	2,672	39.41	2,413	37.99	2,430	37.73
1 to 499	4,856	79.59	5,188	76.51	4,912	77.32	4,994	77.54
500 or more	1,245	20.41	1,593	23.49	1,440	22.68	1,447	22.46
Gross job losses								
Total, private	6376	100.00	6155	100.00	6,819	100.00	5,998	100.00
1 to 4	914	14.34	904	14.69	923	13.54	925	15.42
5 to 9	750	11.77	735	11.94	751	11.02	737	12.29
10 to 19	786	12.33	755	12.27	789	11.57	747	12.46
20 to 49	960	15.06	893	14.51	952	13.96	867	14.45
50 to 99	624	9.78	563	9.15	611	8.96	534	8.90
100 to 249	659	10.33	598	9.71	664	9.74	560	9.34
250 to 499	384	6.02	359	5.84	412	6.04	336	5.61
500 to 999	292	4.58	293	4.76	348	5.11	275	4.59
1,000 or more	1,007	15.79	1055	17.13	1,368	20.06	1,017	16.95
1 to 99	4,034	63.27	3,850	62.55	4,026	59.05	3,810	63.51
100 or more	2,342	36.73	2,305	37.45	2,792	40.95	2,189	36.49
1 to 499	5,077	79.63	4,808	78.10	5,102	74.83	4,707	78.46
500 or more	1,299	20.37	1,348	21.90	1,716	25.17	1,292	21.54

Chart 1. Average quarterly share of net change for firms with 1 to 499 employees and firms with 500 or more employees during the business cycle, 1990–2005



[1] Quarters of net job loss associated with the 1990–91 recession.
[2] Recovery and expansion period.
[3] Quarters of net job loss associated with the 2001 recession.
[4] Current recovery period.

regime was not followed. Gross job gains fell at the onset of the downturn while gross job losses increased dramatically, resulting in a net loss in employment. After the official end of the recession during the fourth quarter of 2001, gross job gains rose for one quarter and then resumed a downward trend, lasting until the third quarter of 2003. Gross job losses, however, peaked in the middle of the recession, the third quarter of 2001, returned to pre-recession levels in the first quarter of 2002, and then continued to fall until the fourth quarter of 2002. The improvement in the job market, therefore, was initiated by a slowdown in the pace of gross job losses, not by a stream of gross job gains. This phenomenon—the fall of gross job gains rates and a historically low level of gross job loss rates—is evident in all size classes and continues up to the third quarter of 2005, the latest quarter for which data were available.[19] (See chart 2.) For example, the rate of gross job gains in firms with 500 or more employees was 3.6 percent in the fourth quarter of 2000, and fell to 3.3 percent by the third quarter of 2005. Gross job losses however, fell from 3.3 percent to 2.7 percent over the same period. Firms with fewer than 500 employees showed similar changes, with the rate of gross job gains *falling* from 8.7 percent to 8.3 percent and the rate of gross job losses *falling* from 8.5 percent to 7.8 percent. In both of these size classes, drops in the rate of gross job losses exceeded declines in the rate of gross job gains, causing a positive net change in total employment. Therefore the current recovery of the labor market has been mainly the result of decreased gross job losses, rather than increased gross job gains.

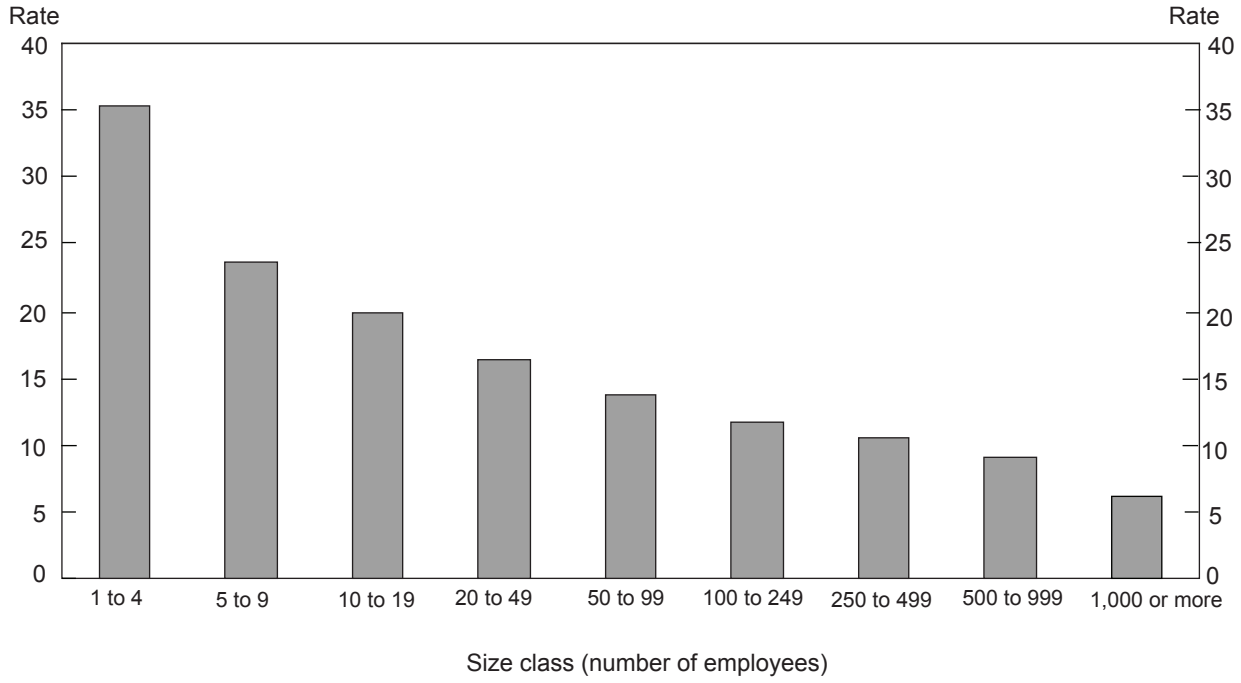
In other words, these net employment gains appear to be predominantly from *fewer layoffs, plant closings and other labor force reducing events*, and to a lesser extent from greater business openings and expansions that the economy typically experiences during an economic recovery.

Additionally, note that the rates of gross job gains of these two size classes peaked at different points preceding the 2001 recession. (See chart 2.) The rate of gross job gains in firms with 1 to 499 employees (small firms) peaked in 2001, while the rate for firms with 500 or more employees (large firms) peaked far earlier, in 1998. As the BED size class data series continues over time, it will be interesting to see if this early reaction of large firms to an

Chart 2. Gross job gains and gross job losses as a percent of employment in private sector firms, June 1990–March 2005, seasonally adjusted

NOTE: Shaded area represents recession period.

Chart 3. Average job allocation rates by firm size, second quarter 1990 through third quarter 2005



economic downturn constitutes a pattern and if it could perhaps be used as a leading indicator of what lies ahead in the job market.

Job reallocation rate and size of firm. The job reallocation rate is the sum of the rate of gross job gains and the rate of gross job losses. This figure may be used as a measure of job turnover, the "churning" beneath the surface of the job market. Data on job reallocation rates by firm size reveal two facts. First, the average job reallocation rates for each class are inversely related to the size of the firms. This means the larger firms have lower turnover rates. (See chart 3.)

Second, job reallocation rates for all size classes are declining. The rates for all size classes have been relatively flat throughout the 1990s expansion period and are now on a decline during the current recovery. These low post recession job reallocation rates stem mainly from a fall in the rate of gross job losses.

IN SUM, THE FOLLOWING FINDINGS result from analysis of BLS firm size class data:

- Small firms, those with 1 to 499 employees, create about 64 percent of new jobs.
- The share of growth of small firms is larger than their base share of employment. This growth, however, causes small firms to become large, increasing the employment share of large firms over time.
- Firms of different size classes behave differently throughout the phases of the business cycle. The contribution of large firms to the net job gains during the current economic recovery appears to have come from a fall in the level of gross job losses, rather than increased job creation. The share of gross job gains for this group has not yet reached its pre-recession levels.
- The bulk of net job losses in the 1991 recession occurred in small firms, while large firms have generated the majority of job losses during the economic slowdown of 2001. □

NOTES

[1] Steven J. Davis, John C. Haltiwanger, and Scott Schuh, *Job Creation and Job Destruction,* (Cambridge, MIT Press, 1966), Chapter 4.

[2] Cordelia Okolie, "Why size class methodology matters in analyses of net and gross job flows," *Monthly Labor Review*, July 2004, pp. 3–12.

[3] Per Davidsson, "Methodological Concerns in the Estimation of Job Creation in Different Firm Size Classes" Jönköping International Business School (1996 Working Paper) on the Internet at: **http://www.ihh.hj.se/eng/research/publications/wp/1996–1%20Davidsson.pdf** (accessed June 2005); and Per Davidsson, Leif Lindmark, and Christer Olofsson, "The Extent of Overestimation of Small Firm Job Creation—An Empirical Examination of the Regression Bias," Small Business Economics, 1998, pp. 87–100.

[4] Prior to third quarter 1992, Multiple Worksite Report processing had not become fully operational. Because the BED data series is based at the establishment level, data is published beginning at this point, where firms composed of multiple establishments could submit data for each establishment. However, because this size class analysis is based at the firm level, these breakouts are not necessary. For the purpose of this research, the data series has been expanded back to second quarter 1990 in order to demonstrate the differences between the 1990 and 2000 recessions. Due to the improvements in reporting, caution should be used when comparing data collected before and after September 1992.

[5] For more details on gross job flows, see Davis, Haltiwanger, and Schuh, *Job Creation and Job Destruction*; John M. Abowd, John Haltiwanger, and Julie Lane, "Integrated Longitudinal Employer-Employee Data for the United States," *American Economic Review: Papers and Proceeding*s, May 2004, pp. 224–29; Timothy R. Pivetz, Michael A. Searson, and James R. Spletzer, "Measuring job and establishment flows with BLS longitudinal microdata," *Monthly Labor Review*, April 2001, pp. 13–20.

[6] Timothy Dunne, Mark J. Roberts, and Larry Samuelson, "Patterns of Firm Entry and Exit in U.S. Manufacturing Industries," *Rand Journal of Economics*, winter 1988, pp. 495–515; Timothy Dunne, Mark J. Roberts, and Larry Samuelson, "Plant Turnover and Gross Employment Flows in the U.S. Manufacturing Sector," *Journal of Labor Economics*, January 1989, pp. 48–71; Davis, Haltiwanger, and Schuh, Job Creation and Destruction; James R. Spletzer, "The Contribution of Establishment Births and Deaths to Employment Growth," *Journal of Business and Economic Statistics,* January 2000, pp. 113–26; and Christopher L. Foote "Trend Employment Growth and the Bunching of Job Creation and Destruction," *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, August 1988, pp. 809–34.

[7] It is important to note that gross job gain and gross job loss statistics measure the sum of firm level net employment changes, and do not measure the flow of individual workers into and out of the unit. For example, if a firm increases employment from 50 workers to 60 workers, these 10 additional jobs are classified as gross job gains. This addition of 10 jobs during the quarter may have occurred with the addition of 10 new hires, or through any combination of hires and separations. Counts of hires and separations are published monthly by the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) program at the BLS.

[8] For more on BED concept and methodology, see James R. Spletzer, R. Jason Faberman, Akbar Sadeghi, David M. Talan, and Richard L. Clayton, "Business Employment Dynamics," *Monthly Labor Review*, April 2004, pp. 29–42.

[9] Shail J. Butani, Richard L. Clayton, Vinod Kapani, James R. Spletzer, David M. Talan, and George S. Werking, Jr., "Business Employment Dynamics: tabulation by employer size" *Monthly Labor Review*, February 2006, pp. 3–22.

[10] Davidsson, "Methodological Concerns in the Estimation of Job Creation in Different Firm Size Classes"; and Davidsson, Lindmark, and Olofsson, "The Extent of Overestimation of Small Firm Job Creation—An Empirical Examination of the Regression Bias."

[11] See Guide to SBA's Definitions of Small Business, on the Internet at **http://www.sba.gov/size/indexguide.html.**

[12] Organizations include National Association for the Self-Employed (www.nase.org); Micro Business Development (www.microbusiness.org); Micro-Business USA (www.microbusinessusa.org); Micro Business Cooperative Extension (http://fcs.okstate.edu/microbiz/).

[13] Derek Leebeart, "How Small Businesses Contribute to U.S. Economic Expansion." *E-Journal USA: Economic Perspective,* January 2006.

[14] Long-term average share is used in this analysis. The shares of size classes in gross job gains, gross job losses, and net change in employment are highly seasonal and cyclical. For example, the net change share for firms with 500 or more employees was 14.3 in the second quarter of 2005, but rose to 48.1 percent in the third quarter of 2005.

[15] D. Birch, *The Job Generation Process, Final Report to Economic Development Administration, Program on Neighborhood and Regional Change* (Cambridge, MIT Press, 1979); J. Baldwin and G. Picot, "Employment Generation by Small Producers in the Canadian Manufacturing Sector," *Small Business Economics*, 1995, pp. 317–31; and P. Davidsson, L. Lindmark, and C. Olofsson, "The trend toward smaller scale during the 1980's: empirical evidence from Sweden," paper presented at ICSB's 40th World Conference, Sydney, June 1995.

[16] For a detailed discussion on small firm job creation debate, see Per Davidsson, "Methodological Concerns in the Estimation of Job Creation in Different Firm Size Classes."

[17] Please note that these figures are not seasonally adjusted and are compared on an annual basis.

[18] For more information on comparing these two recessions, see Shail Butani, George Werking, and Vinod Kapani, "Employment dynamics of individual companies versus multicorporations," *Monthly Labor Review,* December 2005, pp. 3–15; and Jason R. Faberman, "Gross Job Flows over the Past Two Business Cycles: Not all 'Recoveries' are Created Equal," BLS Working Paper, 2004.

[19] Gross job gains and gross job losses for any size class are expressed as rates by dividing their levels by the average of employment in the current and previous quarters. This provides a symmetric growth rate. The rates are calculated for the components of gross job gains and gross job losses and then summed to form their respective totals. These rates can be added and subtracted just as their levels can. For instance, the difference between the gross job gains rate and the gross job losses rate is the net growth rate.

The geospatial distribution of employment: a new visual asset

By combining geographic information with data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages program, BLS provides analysts with a tool that will offer new insights into data that were previously unobserved

Sheryl Konigsberg

The advent of powerful computing capabilities and mapping software now allows more sophisticated analysis of new and existing problems through the visual display of information. The center point of these new features is the ability to provide pinpoint locations for geographic features; defined by precise latitude and longitude coordinates, called "geocodes." In any geocoding system involving businesses, the key is to have accurate physical location addresses.[1]

This article discusses the background of the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, the definition of geocoding, and its current and potential uses. It provides examples of existing applications using labor market information and new ways of presenting these data. The article highlights an earlier pilot project that obtained and used geocodes from the Bureau of Labor Statistics business establishment list. Finally, the article profiles future uses, and explains how BLS plans to continue its efforts of geocoding business establishments from the QCEW.

The QCEW

The QCEW program is a by-product of the Unemployment Insurance (UI) system and is managed in a Federal/State cooperative environment. This program releases comprehensive tabulations of employment and wage information for workers covered by State UI laws and Federal workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program. BLS provides policies, standards, and funding, whereas States and the District of Columbia collect, edit, tabulate, and publish the data.

The QCEW program serves as a near business census and constitutes the only set of monthly employment and quarterly wage information. The QCEW program already provides economic data by the six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) at the national, State, Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA), Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), and county levels in the Federal statistical system. This quarterly census is published within 6 months after each calendar quarter.

Every quarter, under the laws of each State, businesses are required to report the number of employees for all 3 months, total wages, taxable wages, UI taxes, and administrative data, such as physical location addresses. After these UI reports are collected and entered by the State UI department, they are passed to the State QCEW program for the reviewing, editing, and publishing stages. These data also are used for the QCEW business register.

In addition to the UI reports, BLS funds two other collections to support the needs of its users. The first is the Annual Refilling Survey (ARS) that, over a 3-year period, contacts all businesses to update or complete industry information (NAICS codes) and addresses. This is the primary method for updating

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physical location addresses within the QCEW business register. The second is the quarterly Multiple Worksite Report (MWR) that collects data for each individual establishment of a multi-unit business. The combination of information from these three sources makes up the resulting QCEW program. The program's comprehensiveness results in precise business and employment data with substantial industry and geographic detail.

Data from the QCEW serve as an important input to many BLS programs as well as other Federal and State programs. These data are used as a benchmark for the Current Employment Statistics and Occupational Employment Statistics. The QCEW also is used by the Bureau of Economic Analysis for gross domestic product (GDP) and personal income estimates.

Geocoding

Geocoding is the process of adding geographic information, such as latitude and longitude, to a file or database for use in a geographic information system (GIS). A GIS is a set of activities that involve the use of computer programs and staff to capture, store, update, manipulate, analyze, and display spatial information; often in the form of maps.

Geocoding uses either a point or polygon approach. In a point-based approach, business establishment information is linked to latitude and longitude coordinates. This information allows a user to plot locations on a map. In a polygon-based approach, business establishment information is linked to the center of a polygon that represents a reference layer such as census block group, census tract, ZIP Code or county. This information allows a user to identify and use all types of data that may be collected or available from other sources. The QCEW microdata file contains a rich set of geographic information, such as physical location address, city, State, ZIP Code, and county, that can be geocoded and applied to answer questions about the labor market.

There are two types of geocodes: address geocodes and ZIP Code centroid geocodes. The most precise is the address geocode. Address geocodes are derived using the physical location address. Addresses are geocoded by BLS using commercial software that accesses U.S. postal data files. This software estimates the location of each address record from an input file and standardizes the address. These standardized addresses are then matched against a Geographic Base File (GBF), which contains directories of street segment records. The second type, ZIP Code centroid geocodes, assigns the geographic center of each ZIP Code to an address. If the geocoding software is unable to match against an address, it will attempt to geocode to the ZIP Code centroid. These matching processes assign geographic codes to address records, establishing their spatial location.

Potential range of geospatial data

Geocoded data are used extensively in government, business, and research for a wide range of applications including environmental resource analysis, land-use planning, locational analysis, tax appraisal, utility and infrastructure planning, real estate analysis, marketing and demographic analysis, and habitat studies. At the most detailed levels, geocoded business addresses are valuable to transportation planning where approximate locations or higher level county aggregations are inadequate. For this purpose, the side of the street, the location along the block, and the exact corner of an intersection are critical to optimal planning of bus lines and other public transportation.

Geocoding QCEW data allows labor market information to be presented in a new dimension. Demands for more local data give BLS an incentive to provide data for cities, towns, and even smaller areas. With the availability of geocoded data, BLS potentially can develop lower levels of aggregations, including cities, postal ZIP Codes, census tract, census block, and natural boundaries such as floodplains.

Data presentation

The conventional way of presenting economic data is two-dimensional, through tables and graphs. If tabular data are geocoded, they can be used to create a drawing illustrating the relationship among three data items. With the rise of Internet usage and improving technology, GIS has made it possible to plot economic data to create illustrations and publish in the form of maps. This can be done by using geographic information, computers and geographic software to read the information and create spatial data visually.

As an example, the QCEW program produces an annual bulletin with tabular data aggregated by State. Table 1, which shows establishment counts, employment, and wages by State, is a section from the 2002 QCEW publication. The data in table 1 are a standard way of presenting labor market information that has been in practice for many years. With this traditional way of displaying data, the lowest level of aggregation by boundaries is by county. This table can be challenging for an analyst to interpret

Table 1. Establishments, employment, and wages in the private industry information sector, by State and 6-digit NAICS industry, 2002 annual averages

Area	Average establishment	Annual average employment	Total annual wages (in thousands)	Annual wages per employee	Average weekly wage
Total United States	150,107	3,364,485	$188,758,526	$56,103	$1,079
Alabama	1,782	34,206	1,483,340	43,365	834
Alaska	365	7,076	317,971	44,937	864
Arizona	2,369	51,875	2,218,526	42,767	822
Arkansas	1,202	20,367	723,446	35,521	683
California	22,265	499,681	35,051,307	70,147	1,349
Colorado	3,877	93,397	5,900,532	63,177	1,215
Connecticut	1,871	41,145	2,310,682	56,159	1,080
Delaware	334	7,745	393,936	50,863	978
District of Columbia	1,129	25,448	1,934,773	76,029	1,462
Florida	8,751	177,973	8,212,392	46,144	887
Georgia	4,492	132,432	7,563,572	57,113	1,098
Hawaii	691	11,701	505,167	43,173	830
Idaho	713	9,162	305,019	33,292	640
Illinois	6,454	145,409	7,667,873	52,733	1,014
Indiana	2,178	42,528	1,657,356	38,971	749
Iowa	1,743	35,193	1,225,782	34,830	670
Kansas	1,485	50,745	2,377,331	46,849	901
Kentucky	1,767	31,745	1,120,354	35,292	679
Louisiana	1,659	29,018	1,098,531	37,857	728
Maine	736	11,546	429,314	37,183	715
Maryland	2,914	53,449	3,010,295	56,321	1,083
Massachusetts	4,521	99,989	6,645,535	66,463	1,278
Michigan	3,977	73,480	3,467,610	47,191	908
Minnesota	3,036	67,161	3,199,455	47,639	916
Mississippi	1,047	16,070	569,159	35,417	681
Missouri	3,174	70,899	3,177,280	44,814	862
Montana	830	7,780	255,185	32,800	631
Nebraska	1,013	24,690	1,053,470	42,668	821
Nevada	921	16,967	766,774	45,192	869
New Hampshire	917	12,821	701,327	54,701	1,052
New Jersey	4,058	112,163	7,602,398	67,780	1,303
New Mexico	971	16,864	537,844	31,893	613
New York	11,713	295,415	19,665,362	66,569	1,280
North Carolina	3,736	78,955	3,729,606	47,237	908
North Dakota	420	7,928	271,354	34,227	658
Ohio	4,202	101,279	4,650,075	45,914	883
Oklahoma	1,694	35,496	1,342,968	37,834	728
Oregon	2,244	36,211	1,704,070	47,059	905
Pennsylvania	5,980	128,315	6,311,853	49,190	946
Rhode Island	616	11,132	539,782	48,489	933
South Carolina	1,466	28,154	1,085,658	38,561	742
South Dakota	475	6,791	219,641	32,343	622
Tennessee	2,198	51,639	2,103,516	40,735	783
Texas	9,626	248,879	13,252,884	53,250	1,024
Utah	1,562	29,808	1,212,776	40,686	782
Vermont	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Virginia	4,011	105,816	6,886,669	65,082	1,252
Washington	3,182	92,714	9,485,543	102,310	1,968
West Virginia	774	13,306	466,202	35,037	674
Wisconsin	2,096	51,123	1,990,237	38,930	749
Wyoming	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Puerto Rico	508	21,273	684,425	32,173	619
Virgin Islands	45	935	32,420	34,674	667

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

what is being conveyed.

By contrast, table 2 is an example of tabular data that presents details on the number of establishments, average monthly employment, and total quarterly wage, by industry sector for the city of Cleveland, Ohio.

Table 2 demonstrates how geocoded data can be displayed at the subcounty level. Without the latitude and longitude information, these data could not have been aggregated at this level of fine detail. In addition, such data can be used in even richer applications, which this article illustrates later.

In September 2003, Hurricane Isabel, a category 5 hurricane in the Atlantic Ocean, made landfall on the east coast of North Carolina. Table 3 displays establishments within industries in the floodplain areas of Brunswick and New Hanover counties. North Carolina was able to show that approximately 11 percent of units or establishments and 10 percent of employment in Brunswick and New Hanover Counties are located in a floodplain. Some industries with a higher percentage of units and employment in affected areas of the hurricane might not be surprising. For example, some units might be in areas where boat rentals or other water recreational activities take place. These data help users determine the potential impact of this disaster.

These examples illustrate the traditional method of displaying data in a tabular format. A GIS-based presentation also provides a visual display that was previously unavailable. The following examples demonstrate the power of a GIS and how it conveys information visually.

The position of the business establishments (dots on the map) in map 1 conveys an immediate visual impression. (See page 57.) The dots on the map describe whether an establishment is within or outside a floodplain area. Most of the establishments lie outside of the floodplain. When this map is combined with the data from table 3, a user can see the distribution of the 11 percent of units located in the floodplain. The use of geocoding and mapping the QCEW data can help users understand the spatial distribution of employment, which can lead to better informed decisions about the local economy.

The hurricanes that hit central Florida in 2004—Charley, Frances, and Jeanne—are shown in map 2. (See page 58.) The State of Florida was able to track the path of each hurricane with a 20-mile radius to show the potential impact on employment within the affected areas. This map shows that all three hurricanes crossed through Polk County, Florida, where the density is 1 to 75 employers per square mile.

The impact of the October 2003 fires in San Diego, California, is shown in map 3. (See page 59.) The State of California was able to combine geographic information with QCEW data from the second quarter of 2003 to show establishments that were located within the fire areas and within a half mile of the fire areas. By looking at this map, one is able to see the areas where clusters of employment potentially were affected.

The State of Minnesota was able to display employment around major highways by using a thermal density map as shown in map 4. (See page 60.) With this type of map, States can show areas with a high concentration of employment without displaying confidential information.

It is apparent that maps show how "a picture paints a thousand words." Information displayed in a graphic format can allow a reader to process information more quickly, therefore, allowing for more timely conclusions about a particular set of information, such as employment density within a particular distance of a floodplain or fire area as shown in the previous maps.

Geocoding pilot project

In March 2003, the QCEW program completed a geocoding pilot project with the following 14 States and the District of Columbia: California, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, and West Virginia. These States published data based on the geocodes derived from the QCEW data. This study was used to help refine plans for implementing geocoding in all States.

The most important investment in the geocoding pilot project was the time State workers spent to improve the vast number of physical location addresses. Traditionally the States' primary resource for locating addresses was Internet sites such as company Web sites, online phonebook services, and online maps. They also used other sources such as telephone books and phone calls to employers to obtain addresses. These last two sources proved to be less reliable and more time consuming for most of the States in the pilot study.

Obtaining government physical location addresses was a major obstacle for all States that participated in the pilot project. Governments tend to provide county-wide reports and finding a geocodeable address can be difficult.

Lastly, nondisclosure is an issue. Many States were unsure if they could publish subcounty data and to what extent. Some questions that arose during the project were:

Table 2. City of Cleveland geocoded data on establishments, average employment and total wages paid by industrial sector, as covered under the Ohio and Federal unemployment compensation laws, first quarter 2002

Industrial sector	Number of establishments	Average monthly employment	Total wages (in thousands of dollars)
Total covered under Ohio unemployment compensation Law [1]	9,365	279,396	$2,958,645
Private sector	9,273	230,658	2,441,135
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4	21	94
Mining	7	231	3,295
Utilities	14	1,042	15,761
Construction	511	6,198	73,192
Manufacturing	1,138	31,964	333,537
Wholesale trade	678	12,229	159,430
Retail trade	1,247	13,458	73,763
Transportation and warehousing	243	4,116	34,241
Information	163	7,151	99,972
Finance and insurance	500	23,046	420,040
Real estate and rental and leasing	311	2,696	20,157
Professional and technical services	1,162	21,367	312,719
Management of companies and enterprises	53	6,418	93,517
Administrative and waste services	446	15,624	99,983
Educational services	73	9,960	92,572
Health care and social assistance	768	46,598	445,038
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	108	5,150	56,995
Accommodation and food services	898	14,112	47,337
Other services, except public administration	949	9,276	59,492
State and local government	92	48,738	517,510
State government	21	3,940	46,608
Local government	71	44,798	470,902
Federal Government [2]	18	8,213	103,766

[1]The first quarter 2002 covered employment and wage data for the city of Cleveland were developed as part of a special project conducted in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. For this project, approximately 38,000 establishment records covering almost 764,000 employees in Cuyahoga County were processed for Geocoding using Geostan software by Sagent Technologies. A geocodable record contains a physical location address that can be assigned a longitude, latitude, and place code. In all, 87 percent of establishments, covering 97 percent of employment, were able to be geocoded at the subcounty level. The information presented in this table were those records identified as having the place code for the City of Cleveland (16,000) and are based upon employers' reports for first quarter 2002 received in the Bureau of Labor Market Information through January 1, 2003.

[2]Includes only Federal Government agencies.

NOTE: Summed totals and subtotals may not equal the sum of industrial divisions because of the exclusion of those industries with fewer than three employers or because of rounding. Includes the Private Sector and State Government entities, but excludes Federal Government agencies.

SOURCE: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services Office of Research, Assessment and Accountability Bureau of Labor Market Information Columbus 43266 03/28/03.

Does a point on a map disclose confidential data about a business establishment based on address, employment, or industry? Some States concluded that they could publish this type of information, whereas other States could not because nondisclosure laws vary from State to State.

Future uses

Since 2004, the Bureau's geocoding effort has provided insight into the techniques for improving the accuracy of QCEW physical location addresses. These techniques have involved extensive work, researching and updating the Bureau's existing business establishment list. With geocoded data, BLS is able to provide new economic information such as subcounty estimates, including city, census tract, or census block group for future research. There also is the potential to standardize addresses and reduce mailing costs for sample users.

Another use of geocoded QCEW data is to improve the Business Employment Dynamics (BED), a set of statistics generated from the QCEW. These quarterly data series consist of gross job gains and gross job losses statistics

Table 3. Geocoded industries and employment in North Carolina, Brunswick and New Hanover Counties floodplain, first quarter 2003

Sector	Units	Percent of units in floodplain	Percent of employment in floodplain
Total	8,478	11	10
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	36	11	2
Mining	([1])	([1])	([1])
Utilities	([1])	([1])	([1])
Construction	1,287	12	11
Manufacturing	288	5	12
Wholesale trade	420	8	7
Retail trade	1,313	9	6
Transportation and warehousing	217	11	4
Information	121	9	2
Finance and insurance	406	5	5
Real estate and rental and leasing	374	18	29
Professional, scientific, and technical services	841	11	12
Management of companies and enterprises	31	11	1
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	545	9	4
Educational services	124	10	17
Health care and social assistance	655	5	2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	166	18	10
Accommodation and food services	698	20	18
Other services (except public administration)	692	8	7
Public administration	116	29	7
Unclassified	148	0	0

[1] This is a suppressed value, which is usually very small.

SOURCE: Labor Market Information Division, Employment Security Commission of North Carolina.

from 1992 forward. These data help to provide a picture of the dynamic state of the labor market. Most data in these series are linked across time, using a process that matches establishments by a unique number—the State Employment Security Agency identification numbers. Records that are not linked by this process are linked by various other means, one of which is a weighted match. The weighted match involves creating blocks such as name, address, and telephone number to match data in the current quarter with data in the previous quarter. With geocoded data, longitude and latitude information can be used in these blocks to create more accurate matches, thus allowing for better gross job gains and job losses data.

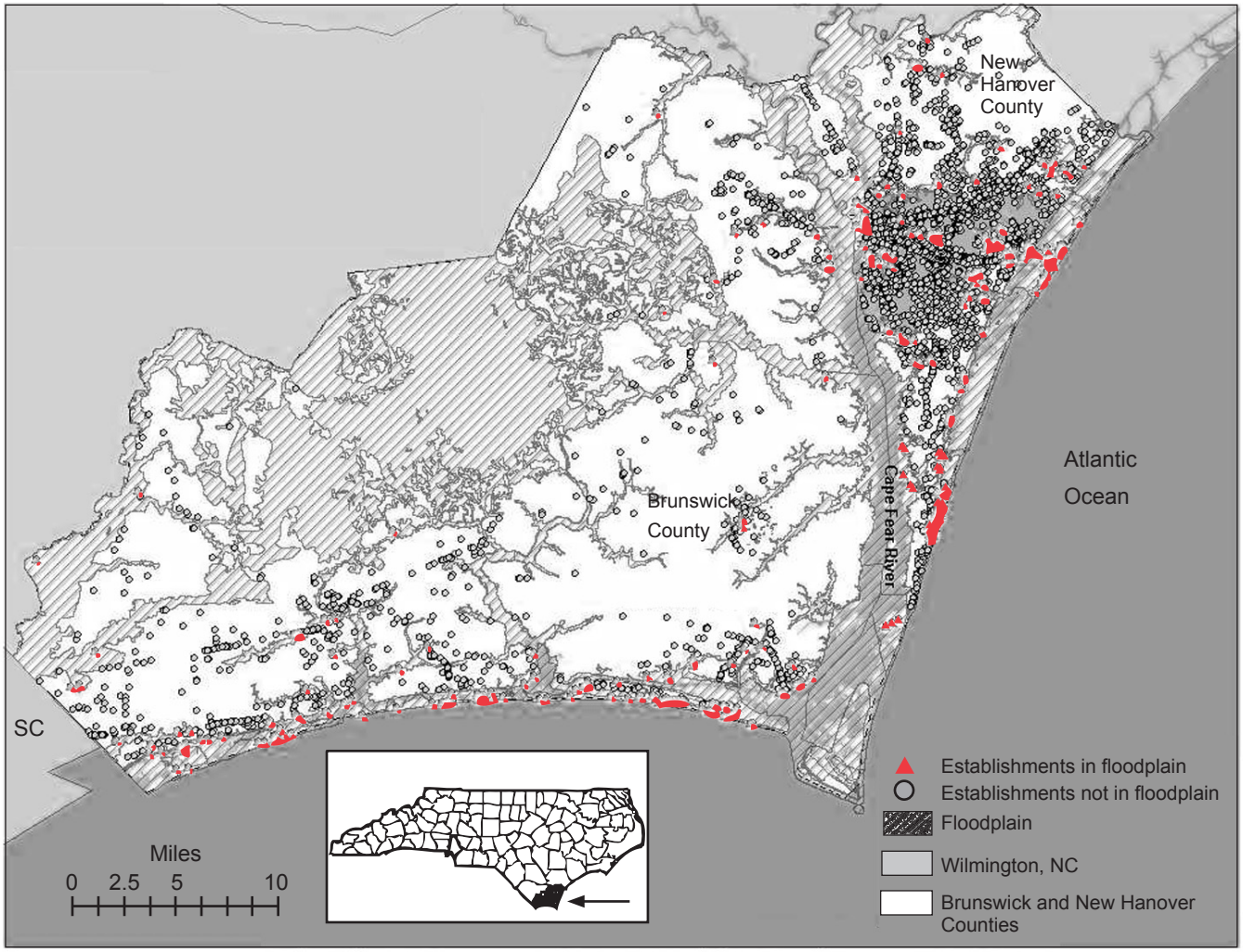
Not only does geocoded data improve the existing QCEW, but it enhances the uses of the data by improving the inputs to other programs within the Federal statistics system. Within BLS, these improvements benefit the Current Employment Statistics (CES), Occupational Employment Statistics (OES), and Local Area Unemployment Statistics, (LAUS) by creating more precise county and MSA data. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and Bureau of Census (BOC) also benefit, as BLS maintains ongoing data-sharing agreements with these agencies that rely on the QCEW as primary inputs into key statistical products.

Lastly, GIS technology and spatial data play an important role in emergency response and preparedness. Large scale emergencies that have an impact on humans and land are unpredictable and hard to envision. Two types of hazards are natural disasters and human-induced disasters. Natural disasters include events such as hurricanes, earthquakes, volcanoes, landslides, wildfires, and floods. Human-induced disasters include events such as man-made fires, toxic spills, war, and bioterrorism.[2] A GIS saves a great deal of time in decisionmaking and in evaluating the impact of a disaster before and after it occurs.[3]

Getting the QCEW fully geocoded

The QCEW database contains approximately 8.8 million establishments with an employment level of approximately 135 million. By the third quarter of 2006, 83 percent of the QCEW records and 93 percent of the employment data had been geocoded. BLS considers this rate extremely good

Map 1. Establishments in the Brunswick and New Hanover Counties, North Carolina floodplains, first quarter 2003

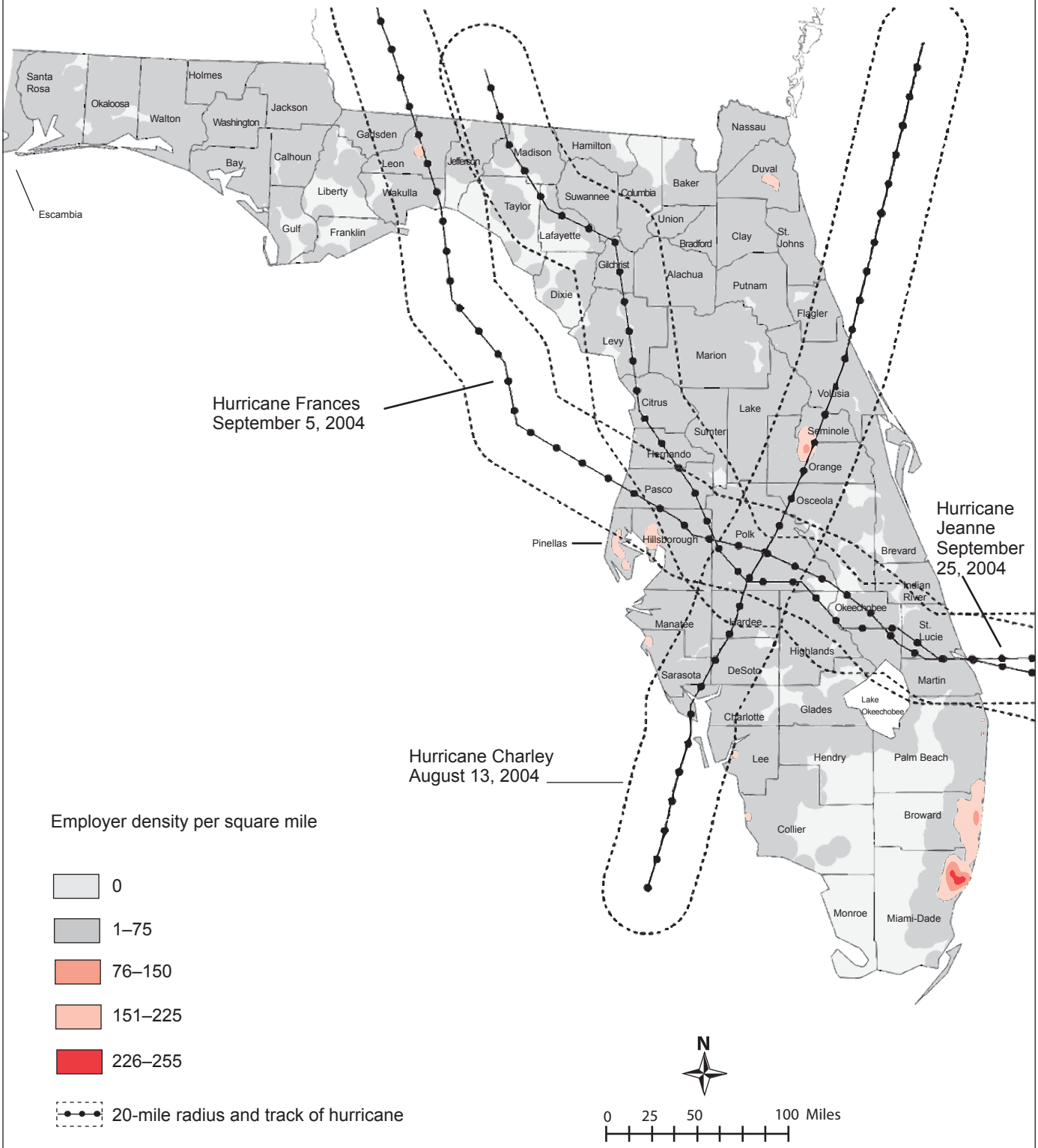


SOURCE: Labor Market Information Division, North Carolina Employment Security Commission.

and sufficient to proceed with developing a range of products such as maps and subcounty research data. The remainder of the units is mostly new small firms or Federal, State and local government units that do not provide QCEW data by worksite. A small number of large units also do not provide QCEW data by worksite. BLS continues to work with these firms to obtain accurate data by county and industry to allow for geocoding these areas.

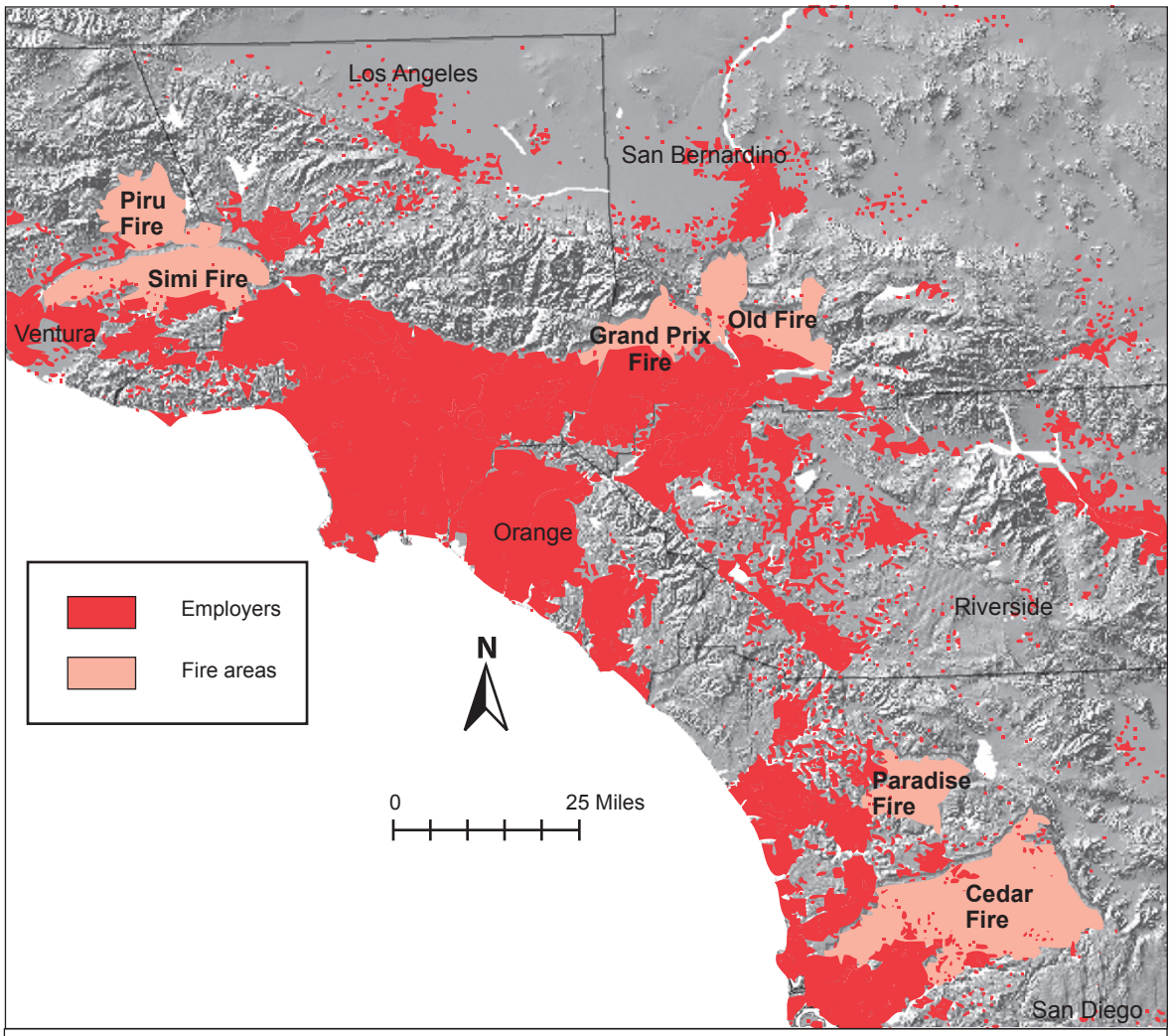
GEOGRAPHIC DATA ARE AN ASSET in data analysis, especially with the QCEW. Since BLS has implemented this new feature, the original tabular data can be combined or used to create an in-depth way of viewing data. Using a geographic information system such as geocoding and mapping software, many datasets can be combined into one picture, thus saving time in reviewing data results and providing new insights that previously were unobserved. This article has provided just a few examples of how data users can benefit from the use of QCEW geocoded data. □

Map 2. Employer density and hurricane tracks in Central Florida, 2004



SOURCE: Agency for Workforce Innovation, Florida Labor Market Statistics; Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages; and Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

Map 3. Employment within fire affected areas, Southern California, 2003



Employers within fire areas:

Fire area	*Employers*	*Employment*	*Wages*
Total	1,274	24,775	$224,465,788
Cedar and Paradise	790	13,831	120,724,115
Grand Prix and Old Fire	300	4,648	41,796,288
Piru and Simi	184	6,297	61,945,386

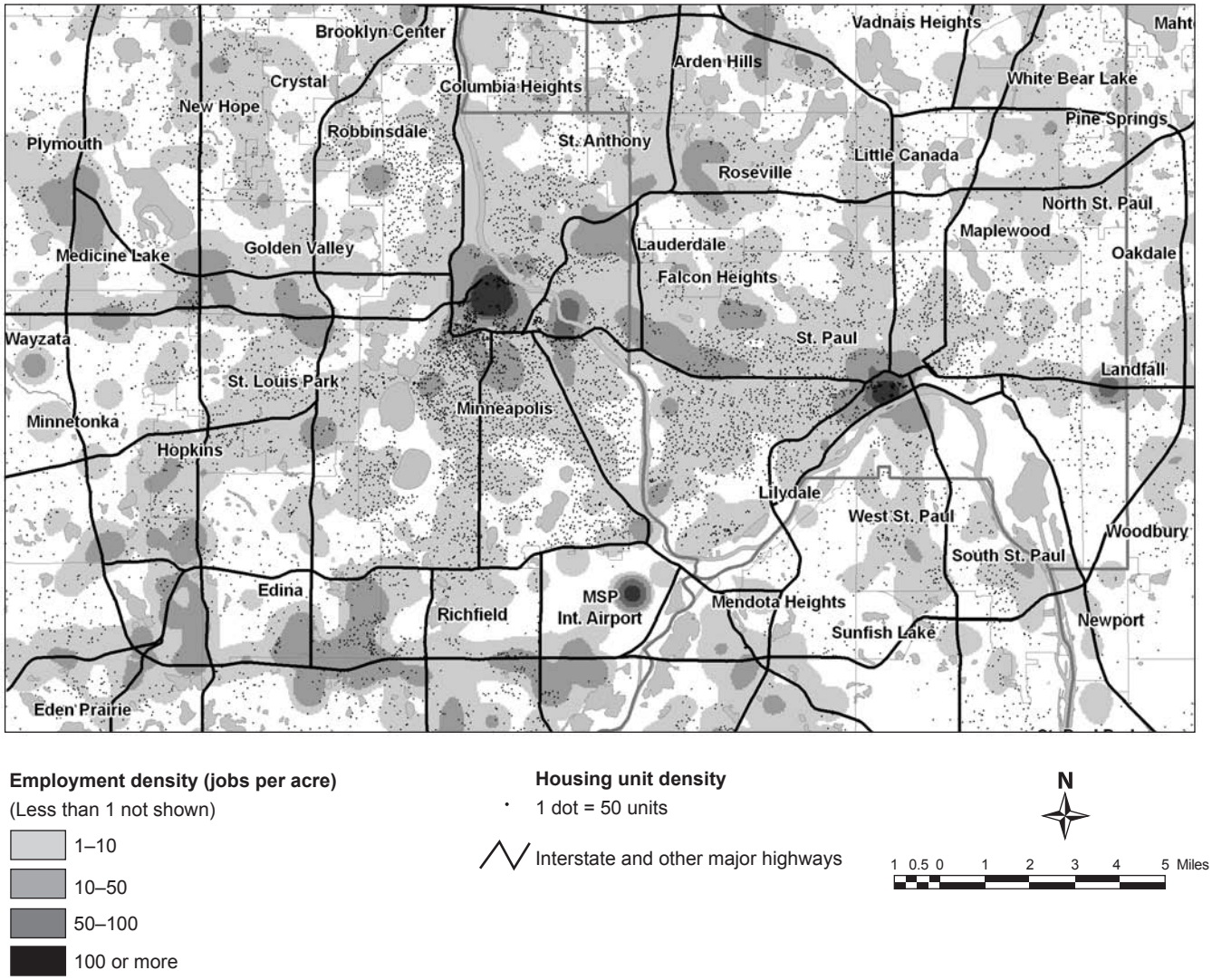
Employers within fire areas plus those within 1/2 mile of fire perimeter:

Fire area	*Employers*	*Employment*	*Wages*
Total	5,654	91,991	$867,769,086
Cedar and Paradise	2,948	52,447	514,078,146
Grand Prix and Old Fire	976	10,358	80,496,437
Piru and Simi	1,730	29,186	273,194,503

NOTE: Employment is from June 2003. Wages are the total paid for the second quarter of 2003.

SOURCE: California Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, second quarter 2003; fire perimeters from Geospatial Multi-Agency Coordination Group (GeoMAC), Nov. 3, 2003; cartography from Current Economic Statistics Group, Labor Market Division, California Employment Development Department, November 2003, on the Internet at **www.calmis.ca.gov**.

Map 4. Employment and housing density, Minnesota, Twin Cities Metropolitan Area, 2000



SOURCE: Metropolitan Council, based on Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) data from the Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development.

Notes

[1] Richard Clayton, "Geocoding the Business Register at the Bureau of Labor Statistics," Paper presented at 15th International Rountable on Business Survey Frames, Washington, DC, Oct. 22–25, 2001.

[2] "Challenges for GIS in Emergency Preparedness and Response," An ESRI White Paper, *Environmental System Research Institute*, 2000, on the Internet at **www.esri.com/library/whitepapers/pdfs/challenges.pdf**.

[3] "GIS Aids Emergency Response," *ArcUser*, July–September 2001, on the Internet at **www.esri.com/news/arcuser/0701/umbrella15.html**.

Wage differentials associated with working at home

Both theory and evidence suggest a productivity effect, a hedonic effect, and a risk premium associated with working at home; an analysis of a sample drawn from the May 2001 Current Population Survey finds positive wage differentials overall for men and women, with significant differentials emerging for selected reasons and industries

Bonnie Sue Gariety
and
Sherrill Shaffer

This article presents an empirical test of wage differentials associated with working at home, as further categorized by frequency of working at home, stated reason for working at home, and industry, major occupation, or sex of the worker. The test potentially reflects several factors, including hedonic differentials, productivity effects, and risk sharing. The analysis presented quantifies such differentials; previous studies have not done so, although they have explored factors underlying the choice to work at home,[1] the impact of working at home on travel and congestion,[2] and other related issues.[3]

A major motivation of the analysis is to address, in a quantitative way, the long-running argument as to whether employees who work at home are privileged or exploited.[4] In addition, survey evidence has indicated widespread interest among employees in working at home, more so than is apparent from the proportion of employees actually telecommuting.[5] By contrast, evidence is mixed on whether telecommuting, on average, has improved either productivity or morale.[6] Telecommuting offers the potential for substantial positive externalities by reducing the congestion and pollution associated with conventional commuting, but possibly at the cost of reduced agglomeration economies.[7] Controversy notwithstanding, in recent years nearly one-fifth of the U.S. workforce has telecommuted on a part-time or full-time basis, while some estimates suggest that nearly two-thirds of all jobs are amenable to telecommuting.[8] Thus, further research on the causes and consequences of working at home appears warranted.

The nationwide sample in the analysis that follows makes up more than 8,800 wage and salary workers and is obtained from the U.S. Current Population Survey supplement on work schedules and work at home for May 2001. The sample represents wage and salary workers, omitting self-employed workers. The analysis finds that working at home is associated with significant wage differentials, positive overall, but negative for some industries, for both men and women. This finding could arise as some combination of several possible factors. On the one hand, a positive compensating wage differential may accompany employer-mandated working at home. On the other hand, a positive productivity effect may stem from either the selective granting of working at home to more productive employees or, perhaps, a productivity-enhancing factor intrinsic to working at home, such as improved morale, less time spent in unproductive activities (for example, chatting with coworkers around the water cooler), or less fatigue associated with commuting. Available data cannot distinguish between these contrasting possibilities. Likewise, negative wage differentials for working at home may reflect some combination of a hedonic adjustment for individuals preferring to work at home

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and a negative productivity effect due to a factor such as more opportunity for shirking work or less immediate access to some inputs available in a centralized workplace.

Background and hypotheses

The association between working at home and wages reflects at least two intricately interwoven, non-mutually-exclusive hypotheses.

Hypothesis 1 (hedonic wage effect and revealed-preference hypothesis). The hedonic wage effect reflects a worker's willingness to pay (or forgo income) for desirable job attributes or to require additional compensation to accept undesirable job attributes.[9] For example, when an employee chooses to work at home as a substitute for working at the employer's centralized location, either full or part time, the revealed-preference hypothesis suggests that the employee perceives some benefit from that choice. In one study, 88 percent of a sample of surveyed workers expressed a preference for working at home, compared with only 13 percent who actually worked at home.[10] In this situation, hedonic wage theory predicts that the employee may accept a somewhat lower wage than he or she would if the same work had to be performed away from home.

By contrast, in a competitive labor market, an employer who mandates working at home may be forced to pay a higher wage to those employees who would prefer to commute to a central office. If an employee prefers to work at home and is required to do so by his or her employer, the wage effect might be ambiguous, although it is perhaps implausible to hypothesize that a negative wage differential would be imposed without allowing the employee a choice of worksite.

Hypothesis 2 (productivity effect and efficiency wage hypothesis). This hypothesis reflects the operation of competitive labor markets, in which employers are forced to pay higher wages to more productive workers.[11] For example, an employer cannot continually monitor the effort of an employee working at home. Thus, working at home may afford increased opportunity for shirking work, particularly if family or other responsibilities occasionally intrude. Further, some tasks may require networking with coworkers, and these tasks cannot be performed as efficiently at home. Finally, when employers mandate working at home, the morale of some affected employees may be lower, possibly undermining their productivity. For all these reasons, work performed at home may be less productive than work performed in a centralized office, and the efficiency wage hypothesis would then predict that competitive wage rates would be lower for employees who perform substantial amounts of their work at home. In this case, the hedonic wage effect would be reinforced when employees make the choice of location, but counteracted otherwise.

By contrast, employees who work at home may be *more* productive, for any of several reasons. When employees are given the choice, employers may offer that choice only to those employees who have proven to be more productive and reliable. Alternatively, or in addition, employees choosing to work at home may have improved morale, and this may translate in part into higher productivity.[12] For example, working at home may shield an employee from distractions such as office gossip or needless meetings, reducing the amount of time wasted during the day. [13] In contrast, employees facing a long commute may experience more fatigue and, hence, lower productivity than their counterparts who work at home.[14] Some survey evidence suggests that employees working at home often work longer hours, possibly to prove that they are productive and to mitigate concerns about their career advancement.[15] Survey results indicate that absenteeism is notably lower among employees who work at home.[16] In all such cases, the efficiency wage hypothesis would predict that competitive wage rates would be higher for employees who do much or all of their work at home, tending to offset any negative hedonic wage differential. To the extent that employers who mandate working at home do so for only their most productive employees (or for the most productive tasks), the hedonic and efficiency wage effects would reinforce each other.

The empirical results presented in the next two sections reflect the net effect of various combinations of the aforementioned hypotheses, though without being able to differentiate among them. Overall, given the available data, there is only a limited basis for predicting the sign of the net wage differential. An earlier study found generally positive wage differentials associated with flextime, suggesting that positive wage differentials also could be associated with working at home to the extent that similar factors are operative.[17] Otherwise, the foregoing reasoning suggests the possibility of negative wage differentials when employees choose to work at home. We might expect a positive wage differential to be associated with employer-mandated work at home.

Data and empirical specification

The sample consists of microdata from the outgoing rotation groups of the Current Population Survey (CPS) sup-

plement entitled "Work Schedules and Work at Home" from May 2001.[18] Every household that participates in the CPS survey is interviewed each month for 4 months, then draws a bye for 8 months, and then is interviewed again for 4 more months. Each household, then, participates in the survey a total of 8 months. In one-quarter of the survey's monthly sample, employed adults are asked detailed questions about their earnings from work. This group is referred to as the outgoing rotation group. The detailed questions are asked of that portion of the population which roughly corresponds to wage and salary workers; self-employed persons in incorporated businesses are excluded. The self-employed who are likely to work at home are not included in the analysis presented here.

The outgoing rotations are known as the Earner Study participants and include those asked basic questions related to worker characteristics such as age, race, and education, as well as the special set of earners' questions. The answers to the latter questions provide information about weekly and hourly pay and union membership, information that is in the subsequent analysis, along with information garnered from the survey questions regarding work at home. The full CPS file comprises 118,323 records, one for each individual who participated in the interview. Using only the records from the outgoing rotations reduces the data set by 75 percent, to 29,557 records. Further, because the focus is on full-time workers who may work at home as part of their job, records of participants who work less than 35 hours per week are deleted from the data set, thereby reducing the number of records to 9,940. Only participants between the ages of 22 and 65 years, inclusive, with an educational level greater than seventh grade are retained. To control for any miscoding errors, records of workers who report earning less than $2 dollars per hour are deleted as well. The final data set contains 8,861 records, of which 4,054 (46 percent) pertain to women and 4,807 (54 percent) pertain to men. Regression results and sample statistics were weighted with weights from the outgoing rotation.[19]

The natural logarithm of wages is used as the dependent variable in estimating the wage equation. The baseline specification is

$$\mathrm{Ln}(W_i) = \alpha + X_i\beta_1 + \beta_2\mathrm{HOME} + \varepsilon_{i,} \qquad (1)$$

where X_i is a vector of measurable characteristics expected to affect wages, including potential work experience and its squared value, education, marital status, and race. These variables are commonly included in studies of compensating wage differentials.[20] Other often-studied job characteristics that may affect wage rates are geographic location (region of country; urban or rural nature), union membership, and fixed effects for major industry and major occupation. HOME is a binary variable equal to 1 for individuals who reported working at home and 0 otherwise. The stochastic error term is ε_i. Separate estimates were generated for men and for women.

Following previous studies, the analysis presented here anticipates positive coefficients on potential experience, education, metropolitan location, Caucasian race, and union membership and negative coefficients on experience squared and the Southern region. Similarly, the analysis expects the coefficient on married status to be positive for men, but negative for women. The anticipated coefficient on HOME has an ambiguous sign, reflecting the opposing effects discussed in the previous section.

The survey reported specific reasons for working at home; these reasons are substituted as a vector in place of HOME in a second regression. The original set of reasons is reduced to five in the regressions, to avoid excessively small subsamples in any one category. This decomposition provides separate estimates of the wage differential associated with working at home for each reason. Finally, two other equations are estimated, to quantify any systematic differences in the wage differentials associated with working at home by major industry and by major occupation. In the first of these equations, we replace HOME by a vector defined as the product of HOME and the vector of industry dummies. In the other equation, we replace HOME by a vector equal to the product of HOME and the vector of occupation dummies. These decompositions permit inferences as to whether the mix of offsetting factors varies across industries or occupations. Although it is natural to suppose that such variation exists, no specific effects are postulated a priori.

Table 1 presents descriptive statistics for the major variables. The ranges of the variables are not reported, because most of the regressors are binary variables. "Experience" is a measure of potential work experience, defined as age, minus education, minus 6 years, and usually is a larger number than one's actual experience. In cases where the hourly wage rate reported in the CPS survey is zero or less, an implausible figure that likely signals a coding error, that figure is replaced with the ratio of the reported weekly earnings to the reported usual hours. The next section reports the estimates produced by an ordinary least squares regression, weighted by the outgoing rotation group weights of the participants in the survey.

Table 1. Descriptive statistics, major analytical variables

Variable	Women		Men	
	Mean	Standard deviation	Mean	Standard deviation
Experience	20.827	9.756	20.624	9.504
Education	14.059	2.320	13.800	2.451
South	.3653	.4278	.3460	.4307
Metropolitan	.8383	.3271	.8385	.3331
Married	.5916	.4367	.6806	.4221
Caucasian	.7958	.3581	.8443	.3282
Union	.1521	.3191	.1958	.3593
Home	.1573	.3234	.1301	.3046
Wage	15.045	7.421	18.890	10.048

SOURCE: Current Population Survey supplement, "Work Schedules and Work at Home," May 2001.

Results

Table 2 reports the regression results for the baseline specification. A significant positive wage differential is associated with working at home: about 9 cents per hour for women and 13 cents per hour for men. This finding suggests that some combination of higher productivity and distaste for working at home may be a dominant pattern across the full sample, in which 633 women and 621 men reported performing some work at home.

Table 3 reports the wage differentials associated with specific features of working at home. In the first row, the baseline specification is modified by replacing the "work at home" variable with a binary variable indicating whether an individual had a formal agreement with his or her employer to be paid for working at home. A positive wage differential equal to 13.5 cents per hour was observed for women who had such an agreement (significant at the 0.0002 level), and a positive wage differential equal to 16.2 cents per hour was found for men who had such an agreement (significant at the 0.0001 level). These differentials are both somewhat larger than those found in the first regression. In the sample, 140 women and 132 men reported having formal agreements to be paid for working at home. Coefficients on the other variables and adjusted R^2's were similar to those shown in table 2.

The next three rows of table 3 report regressions in which the scalar "working at home" is replaced with a vector of binary variables indicating how often an individual worked at home. Women who reported working at home at least once a week exhibited a positive wage differential of 7.1 cents per hour; men in the same category had a positive wage differential of 12.4 cents per hour. Larger differentials were associated with working at home less frequently: for women, 14.0 cents per hour for those who worked at home once every other week and 12.9 cents per hour for those who worked at home once a month; for men, 16.3 cents per hour for those who worked at home once every other week and 16.8 cents per hour for those who worked at home once a month. These coefficients were all significant at the 0.01 level, with t-statistics ranging from 2.7 to 5.5. Again, the adjusted R^2's and the coefficients of other variables remained essentially unchanged.

The final three rows of Table 3 present the wage differentials associated with interactive terms combining a formal agreement for working at home with selected frequencies of working at home. Women who worked at home once a week under a formal agreement earned almost 11 cents per hour more than either women who worked at home once a week without a formal agreement or women who worked at home less often with a formal agreement. Similarly, women who worked at home once every other week under a formal agreement earned about 40 cents per hour more than either women who worked at home once every other week without a formal agreement or women who worked at home more often or less often with a formal agreement. In both cases, the differentials were statistically significant at better than the .01 level ($p < .01$). Men who worked at home once a week under a formal agreement earned nearly 11 cents per hour more than either men who worked at home once a week without a formal agreement or men who worked at home less often with a formal agreement, while men who worked at home once a month under a formal agreement earned about 23 cents per hour more than either men who worked at home once a month without a formal agreement, men who worked at home less often with a formal agreement, or men who never worked at home. In both cases, the differentials were statistically significant at better than the

Table 2. Wage differentials associated with working at home

Variable	Women			Men		
	Coefficient	*t*-statistic	*p*-value	Coefficient	*t*-statistic	*p*-value
Constant	0.9048	[1]5.03	0.0001	1.0342	[1]11.09	0.0001
Experience	.0202	[1]9.73	.0001	.0264	[1]11.80	.0001
Experience squared	–3.28E–4	[1]–7.13	.0001	–4.34 E–4	[1]–8.89	.0001
Education	.0661	[1]21.82	.0001	.0626	[1]21.37	.0001
South	–.0465	[1]–3.62	.0003	–.0678	[1]–5.20	.0001
Metro	.1285	[1]7.71	.0001	.1241	[1]7.35	.0001
Married	.0212	[2]1.67	.0955	.0868	[1]6.27	.0001
Caucasian	.0297	[2]1.93	.0536	.1220	[1]7.20	.0001
Union	.0960	[1]5.12	.0001	.1119	[1]6.77	.0001
Home	.0925	[1]5.02	.0001	.1314	[1]6.68	.0001
Number of observations	4,016	...	...	4,739	...	...
Adjusted R^2	.406	...	...	.385	...	...

[1] Significant at the 0.001 level.
[2] Significant at the 0.10 level.
[3] NOTE: For brevity, fixed effects for major industry and occupation are not reported.

Table 3. Wage effects of working at home under a formal agreement at various frequencies

Formal agreement and frequency	Women				Men			
	Coefficient	*t*-statistic	*p*-value	*n*	Coefficient	*t*-statistic	*p*-value	*n*
Formal agreement	0.1350	[1]3.77	0.0002	140	0.1625	[1]4.12	0.0001	132
Weekly	.0709	[1]3.38	.0007	478	.1237	[1]5.53	.0001	452
Biweekly	.1399	[1]2.74	.0062	58	.1630	[1]3.32	.0009	75
Monthly	.1289	[1]2.73	.0063	68	.1676	[1]3.13	.0017	62
Formal agreement × weekly	.1060	[1]2.69	.0072	98	.1081	[2]2.50	.0123	97
Formal agreement × biweekly	.4027	[1]3.39	.0007	10	.0069	.06	.9496	15
Formal agreement × monthly	.0914	1.02	.3071	18	.2302	[2]2.18	.0297	16

[1] Significant at the 0.01 level.
[2] Significant at the 0.05 level.
NOTE: For brevity, coefficients on other variables in the baseline specification, including fixed effects for major industry and occupation, are not reported. In the regressions categorizing the frequency of working at home, the omitted category is "less than once a month."

.05 level ($p < .05$). As before, for both women and men, the adjusted R^2's and the coefficients of other variables (not reported in the table) remained similar to those in table 2.

Table 4 displays the estimated wage differentials by reason for working at home. The estimated differentials are all positive, all statistically significant for men, and nearly all statistically significant for women. The largest differentials are observed for working at home to reduce commuting (42 cents per hour for men and 27 cents per hour for women), for men working at home to finish or catch up with work (21 cents per hour), and for working at home to coordinate one's work schedule with personal or family needs (20 cents per hour for men and 18 cents per hour for women). The only insignificant coefficient, for women whose business is conducted from home, contrasts strongly with that for men whose business is conducted from home, but is consistent with a variety of explanations, such as (1) women who own a business have no systematic preference for or against working at home, in combination with the absence of a productivity differential, or (b) a positive hedonic wage differential is largely offset by a negative productivity effect.

Table 5 summarizes the wage differentials associated with working at home by major industry and by occupation. More than half (62 percent) of the major industry interactions exhibit significant wage differentials for at least one of the sexes, with educational and other professional employees exhibiting significant negative wage differentials for both men and women working at home. Negative wage differentials also were found for female re-

Table 4. Wage effects of reasons for working at home

Reason	Women				Men			
	Coefficient	*t*-statistic	*p*-value	*n*	Coefficient	t-statistic	p-value	*n*
Catch up	0.1023	[1]4.21	0.0001	350	0.2095	[1]8.00	0.0001	328
Business	.0905	1.29	.1965	35	.1606	[2]2.50	.0124	48
Nature	.1025	[1]3.02	.0026	163	.1265	[1]3.55	.0004	164
Coordinate	.1788	[1]2.68	.0074	39	.2010	[2]2.30	.0215	26
Commute	.2689	[3]1.72	.0847	7	.4222	[1]4.26	.0001	20

[1] Significant at the 0.01 level.
[2] Significant at the 0.05 level.
[3] Significant at the 0.10 level.

NOTES: Reasons reported for working at home are as follows: Catch up = Finish or catch up with work. Business = Business is conducted from home. Nature = Nature of the job entails working at home. Coordinate = Work at home to coordinate work schedule with personal or family needs. Commute = Work at home to reduce commuting time or expense or to comply with local transportation or pollution control program. Omitted category is any other reason, as well as no answer, refusal, or don't know.

For brevity, coefficients on other variables in the baseline specification, including fixed effects for major industry and occupation, are not reported.

Table 5. Wage differentials associated with interactions between working at home and industry or occupation

Industry or occupation	Women				Men			
	Coefficient	*t*-statistic	*p*-value	*n*	Coefficient	*t*-statistic	*p*-value	*n*
Home × industry								
Mining and construction	–0.0378	–0.33	0.739	13	0.0070	0.08	0.937	28
Manufacturing	.0658	.85	.394	35	.0350	.60	.550	104
Transportation	–.1797	–1.41	.159	10	.0696	.67	.504	20
Communication	.2796	[2]2.15	.032	10	.0619	.48	.635	12
Utilities	.4892	[2]2.47	.014	4	.1097	.84	.403	12
Wholesale	.0371	.36	.716	18	.1035	1.41	.158	51
Retail	–.1736	[2]–2.06	.040	28	–.0548	–.72	.470	44
Financial	.0464	.71	.479	58	.1607	[2]2.52	.012	78
Hospital	–.0936	–1.14	.254	30	–.0421	–.28	.777	9
Medical	–.1513	[3]–1.70	.090	24	–.0678	–.53	.597	12
Education	–.3449	[1]–7.07	.0001	253	–.3565	[1]–5.80	.0001	88
Social services	–.4876	[1]–6.04	.0001	31	–.2280	–1.46	.145	8
Professional	–.2434	[1]–2.98	.003	30	–.1362	[3]–1.89	.059	51
Home × occupation								
Managerial	–.0239	–.10	.922	467	.4447	[1]3.10	.002	417
Technicians	.0891	.34	.733	19	.5146	[1]3.05	.002	22
Sales	.0862	.35	.730	57	.5124	[1]3.47	.0005	105
Administrative support	–.1724	–.70	.486	79	.3440	[3]1.90	.057	15
Services	–.3654	–1.32	.187	9	.3637	[2]2.38	.018	53

[1] Significant at the 0.01 level.
[2] Significant at the 0.05 level.
[3] Significant at the 0.10 level.

NOTES: For brevity's sake, coefficients on other variables in the baseline specification, including fixed effects for major industry and occupation, are not reported.

Industries: Medical excludes hospital; utilities include sanitary services. Omitted industries are agriculture, automotive and repair services, personal services, entertainment and recreation services, private households, and Armed Forces.

Occupations: Managerial includes executive, administrative, managerial, and professional specialty occupations. Administrative support includes administrative support and clerical occupations. Services include protective services, other services, and precision production, craft, and repair occupations. Professional comprises specialty professional occupations such as engineers, architects, and scientists. Omitted occupations are handlers; equipment cleaners; helpers; laborers; private household occupations; Armed Forces; machine operators; transportation and moving; and farming, forestry, and fishing.

tail, social services, and nonhospital medical workers, although the differential for the latter was only marginally significant. These findings are consistent with some combination of a negative productivity differential for working at home and a hedonic differential for employees who prefer to work at home. Significant positive wage differentials were found for men working at home in financial jobs and for women working at home in communication and utilities jobs. The largest estimated differentials are a positive wage differential of about 49 cents per hour for female utility workers, an equal negative differential for female social services workers, and a negative differential

of about 35 cents per hour for both sexes in education. No significant wage differentials were found for women working at home by major occupation, but each major occupation exhibited a significant positive wage differential for men working at home.

USING A NATIONWIDE SAMPLE of more than 8,800 workers, and controlling for a variety of relevant demographic and nondemographic factors, the study presented in this article has found that working at home often commands a higher wage than does traditional work at a central location. This finding holds for both men and women, for a variety of stated reasons for working at home, and for women in two industries. Negative wage differentials for working at home were found for men and women in two industries and for women in three other industries. Significant wage differentials for working at home were not associated with specific categories of occupation or with five of the industries in the sample.

Given previous findings that a majority of workers may prefer to work at home, the negative wage differentials are likely driven by hedonic factors, while the positive differentials are probably associated with an unobserved productivity differential, consistent with the hypothesis that working at home is more productive either because of systematic selection by employers or because of special factors intrinsic to home-based work. Workers who are not explicitly compensated for working at home may earn a higher wage because their decision to take some work home contributes to their overall productivity.

The adoption of telecommuting (along with other forms of working at home) by millions of workers, the ongoing debate over its positive and negative consequences, and the potential for working at home to mitigate serious social problems such as congestion and pollution all render this topic worthy of further investigation. The sign and magnitude of net externalities is one important area that private wage data cannot address and that therefore remains beyond the scope of this study. □

Notes

ACKNOWLEDGMENT: The authors are grateful for helpful comments from an anonymous referee. Also, special thanks go to Patrick Hager, Linda Ecker, and Ted Drennan for their support and comments.

[1] Patricia Mokhtarian and Ilan Salomon, "Modeling the Choice of Telecommuting: 3. Identifying the Choice Set and Estimating Binary Choice Models for Technology-Based Alternatives," *Environment and Planning A*, October 1996, 1877–94.

[2] Patricia L. Mokhtarian, "A Synthetic Approach to Estimating the Impacts of Telecommuting on Travel," *Urban Studies*, February 1998, 215–41.

[3] Edward E. Potter, "Telecommuting: The Future of Work, Corporate Culture, and American Society," *Journal of Labor Research*, winter 2003, pp. 73–84.

[4] Linda N. Edwards and Elizabeth Field-Hendrey, "Home-based workers: data from the 1990 Census of Population," *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1996, pp. 26–34.

[5] Mokhtarian and Salomon, "Modeling the Choice of Telecommuting." The data and tests presented in the current article apply to working at home, of which "telecommuting" may be only a subset in which connective technology is used. The sparse prior literature on working at home motivates the inclusion of studies on telecommuting in the discussion herein.

[6] For example, Potter, "Telecommuting," suggests that it has, whereas Stephanie Armour, "Telecommuting Gets Stuck in the Slow Lane," *USA Today*, June 25, 2001, pp. 1–2, proposes that it hasn't.

[7] Elena Safirova, "Telecommuting, Traffic Congestion, and Agglomeration: A General Equilibrium Model," *Journal of Urban Economics*, July 2002, pp. 26–52. Agglomeration economies, in this context, are the economic benefits derived from the availability of a local concentration of people or other resources.

[8] Potter, "Telecommuting."

[9] Sherwin Rosen, "Hedonic Prices and Implicit Markets: Product Differentiation in Pure Competition," *Journal of Political Economy*, January–February 1974, pp. 34–55.

[10] Mokhtarian and Salomon, "Modeling the Choice of Telecommuting."

[11] Joseph E. Stiglitz, "The Efficiency Wage Hypothesis, Surplus Labour, and the Distribution of Income in L.D.C.s," *Oxford Economic Papers*, July 1976, pp. 185–207.

[12] See J. Patrick Raines and Charles G. Leathers, "Telecommuting: The New Wave of Workplace Technology Will Create a Flood of Change in Social Institutions," *Journal of Economic Issues*, June 2001, 307–13; and Potter, "Telecommuting."

[13] Raines and Leathers, "Telecommuting"; Potter, "Telecommuting."

[14] *Ibid.*

[15] Armour, "Telecommuting Gets Stuck"; Potter, "Telecommuting."

[16] Potter, "Telecommuting."

[17] Bonnie Gariety and Sherrill Shaffer, "Wage differentials associated with flextime," *Monthly Labor Review*, March 2001, pp. 68–75.

[18] See also the BLS report on this supplement, titled "Work at Home in 2001," a news release from Mar. 1, 2002, on the Internet at **ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/news.release/History/homey.03012002.news**.

[19] Thanks go to an anonymous referee for noting the importance of the weights from the outgoing rotation.

[20] See Rosen, "Hedonic Prices and Implicit Markets"; and Charles Brown, "Equalizing Differences in the Labor Market," *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, February 1980, pp. 113–34.

Less bucks for the books?

In this month's *Chicago Fed Letter*, Lisa Barrow and Cecilia Elena Rouse calculate that in 1979, an extra year of education was worth about a 9-percent increase in one's pay, on average, after controlling for things such as potential work experience, region of residence, sex, race, marital status, and other individual characteristics.

By 1993, this premium on an additional year of education had increased to 13.5 percent. Since then, the economic value of an additional year of education has been flat at best and stood at 12.7 percent in 2005. Given that the cost of education has gone up during the same period, some have asked if college is still worth the money. Barrow and Rouse cite earlier work of theirs that found that "even when the increased cost of college tuition is taken into account, a four-year college degree is worth at least $300,000 more than a high school diploma over an average working lifetime in net present value terms."

The really interesting question is why has the incremental value of education stagnated over the past decade or so? Barrow and Rouse doubt it is a decline in demand for more highly educated labor. There has actually been a large increase in the wages of college-educated workers during the 1990s and early 2000s, and, at the same time, there has been a significant increase in the supply of such workers. This, the authors note, "is consistent with increasing—not decreasing—demand."

Another possible explanation is a change in compensation practices. If more highly educated workers are getting larger packages of non-wage compensation, then their total compensation package may be increasing at a greater rate than the wage and salary portion alone. It could thus be that the *total* compensation premium to an extra year at school is still advancing. The authors conclude, "For now, at least, the value of education in terms of earnings remains near its peak, providing much incentive for young people to pursue a college education."

Reducing poverty in the Appalachian region

Appalachia was President Lyndon B. Johnson's choice of location when he declared the "War on Poverty." The president spoke in April, 1964 in Inez, Kentucky, basically the middle of Appalachia—a region surrounding the Appalachian Mountains, stretching from southern New York to northern Mississippi. Appalachia has been burdened by poverty for generations. Four decades later, poverty is still common, though less so.

In "Human Capital and the Challenge of Persistent Poverty in Appalachia" (Economic Commentary, Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, February 1, 2007), James P. Ziliak says that education is the way to reduce Appalachia's persistent poverty. He considers, in particular, the parts of Appalachia that lie in the Federal Reserve's Fourth District (which is where the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland is located).

From the 1970s to the 2000s, the worst poverty rates in Appalachia in the Fourth District were in the Appalachian portion of Kentucky. The second worst rates were in West Virginia. Both had poverty rates that were consistently higher than the rates for the Appalachian region or the United States as a whole. The Appalachian portions of Ohio and Pennsylvania, which are also in the Fourth District, had poverty rates much closer to, and sometimes below, the national rate.

A look at educational attainment in Appalachia over the same 1970–2000 period shows the same pattern in reverse. The areas with the highest rates of high school completion are Appalachian Ohio and Appalachian Pennsylvania. In these areas, the percentages of the population with high school degrees are near or above the U.S. rate. In contrast, Appalachian Kentucky and West Virginia have lower rates of school completion. Is the way out of persistent poverty through the schoolhouse door? Furthermore, is the lack of education causing poverty, or is it vice-versa? Perhaps those trapped in poverty cannot afford the financial and opportunity costs of education.

Ziliak cites findings showing that more education leads to employment and higher earnings. Each additional year of schooling means roughly an additional 10 percent in earnings. While academics are important and essential, it is also the "noncognitive skills" that come with diplomas and degrees that improve human capital. Being punctual, getting work done on time, taking responsibility, and showing initiative make graduates attractive to employers. As the American workplace makes use of more capital goods in the form of high-tech equipment and machines, the need for more highly trained human capital increases—that means workers with diplomas or degrees. □

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

Layoff effects

The Disposable American: Layoffs and Their Consequences. By Louis Uchitelle. New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 2006. 283 pp., $25.95/hardback.

In his book *The Disposable American*, Louis Uchitelle takes a narrative approach in conveying the problems of mass layoffs in America. Analyzing these problems and providing economic solutions would normally make a dry and boring read, but Uchitelle provides sympathetic case studies of lives ruined by seemingly senseless layoffs. Between the personal case studies lies well-documented evidence of real economic problems and criticisms of our free-market society.

Uchitelle shows how managers and employees handle layoffs. For example, the CEO of Stanley Works from 1966 to 1988 was a part of his employees' community but had to leave his home and site of Stanley Works due to feelings of guilt and shame he felt about trying to keep his company competitive through layoffs. This civic-minded manager is contrasted with subsequent CEOs who unapologetically laid off workers and moved their plants to areas with lower wages and rents. Uchitelle sees the effects of these layoffs firsthand as he repeatedly interviews those laid off by Stanley Works and United Airlines. As Uchitelle spends more time with these former employees, the degradation of the psyche of those once able-bodied, hard-working, intelligent workers becomes more apparent. He shows how these workers struggle to reenter the workforce and how the system subsequently fails them.

Uchitelle blames politicians, government agencies, corporations, the free-market economy, and the detached, uncommunicative American public. State and city governments are criticized for spending their money unwisely, luring big companies such as United to their area with tax breaks and incentives. United created a state-of-the-art facility in Indianapolis (in part, thanks to the city's and Indiana's $320 million contribution) where highly skilled mechanics repaired and maintained aircraft; but, less than 10 years later, United decided to relocate the shop, reducing wage costs. Uchitelle implies that there is a serious cost to American "know how"—and even plane safety—in jettisoning this hi-tech operation with its skilled workforce.

Uchitelle's narrative approach allows him to demonstrate how important a career is to a person's psychological and social well-being, as well as to the person's feelings of acceptance as a valued member of a community. A section on well-paid professional workers forced into early retirement on pensions that provide a reasonable standard of living underscores his point. The workplace is the community in which most of us live. If its environment is hostile to our well-being, we all lose, even if money is not an issue. Uchitelle's criticisms, combined with the depressing stories of the laid-off, may conjure sympathy from the reader and even excite him or her to fight this problem that is affecting so many of our fellow Americans, but what do we do about it?

An entire chapter is devoted to solutions to the mass-layoff epidemic, but unfortunately these are less inspiring than the case studies. Uchitelle does, however, suggest more progressive tax rates to enable the government to spend more on job creation, especially jobs developing new technologies. He also calls for better statistical information, even to the point of mandating reports from industry on terminated jobs.

BLS is chastised for being apathetic towards the layoff problem. Surprisingly, Uchitelle does not mention, nor does he even seem to be aware of, what the Bureau developed in response to the arising problems of measuring layoffs—surveys and programs such as the contingent worker supplement to the Current Population Survey, the Mass Layoff Statistics program, and the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS). He argues that there are not enough white-collar jobs to accommodate the unemployed even if all were appropriately educated and skilled, thus criticizing job-training programs for raising expectations that cannot be realized.

The Disposable American presents the problems with layoffs in a riveting, objective manner, but does not provide very many answers. The book targets, however, a constituency that will be moved to discover new solutions.

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"The Long Tail"

The Long Tail: Why the Future of Business Is Selling Less of More, Chris Anderson, New York, N.Y., Hyperion, 2006. 256 pp., $24.95 hardback.

In *The Long Tail: Why the Future of Business Is Selling Less of Mor*e, Chris Anderson points out that traditional economic and business models of supply and demand have changed dramatically due to the recent widespread use of the Internet. The "economics of scarcity" has evolved into an "economics of abundance:" where in the past producers and consumers were constrained by costs associated with marketing and buying products and services in traditional "brick and mortar" stores, they now have taken advantage of cheaper solutions and virtually unlimited choices via the Internet. This phenomenon is revealed by what's called the Long Tail, or in statistical terms, a data distribution in which the tail end of a curve is very long relative to the head. That is, it suggests that the market for items

that are not "hits" (that is, the most popular items) will always be larger than the market for those that are.

Anderson explains how three economic forces have combined to create the Long Tail effect. First, the Internet removed preexisting "barriers to entry" into markets and spurred tremendous growth in both the production and distribution of some merchandise due to its near zero cost nature relative to traditional production and distribution processes. For example, production of CDs or movies previously involved specialized skills, machinery, and tools, but now the tools of production have been "democratized" so that seemingly anyone with a PC and the appropriate software can create similar merchandise at greatly reduced cost. In conjunction with this, a "democratization of the tools of distribution" has evolved as a second economic force. Broadband technologies allow increased market penetration, where producers are able to distribute some goods to an expanded market without the need of expensive trucks, trains, or planes. The result of these two forces expands the tail end of the distribution curve outward and upward by increasing the number of items for sale and the ability to access them. Consumers must be able to differentiate among the multitude of items now available to "turn the massive expansion of choice" in the tail into "an economic and cultural force." As a third economic force, the emergence of the "search engine filter," "blogs," and online customer rankings or reviews, has greatly reduced the costs to consumers to differentiate and subsequently select among the multitude of items now available for consumption. Anderson says this encourages the consumer to search farther "outside than you already know, thus driving demand further down into the niches" and subsequently flattening the typical demand curve.

One benefit of the introduction of search filters, customer reviews, and blogs is the expanded range in quality of items available along the tail of the demand curve, a range unattainable in traditional brick and mortar stores due to the cost of occupancy. Consequently, consumers can find exactly what they want, and often of superior quality, by exploring the options available in the tail, heretofore unavailable in traditional markets.

To explain the concept, Anderson mentions that traditional brick and mortar businesses, like Wal-Mart and Blockbuster, incur economic costs to store products and are constrained by finite shelf capacity. Therefore, they focus only on selling the most popular products, or those that will generate the most sales revenue, by selling these products many times over. In contrast, online retailers, such as eBay and Netflix, that market similar products neither face such costs nor supply constraints and subsequently benefit from the increased revenue gained from selling small quantities of such "non-hits" that hitherto never made it to the store aisles. Anderson exemplifies this point by testing the generally accepted rule known to traditional marketers as the "80/20 rule" using sales data from Ecast, an online retailer of music. The "80/20 rule" states that 80 percent of a company's sales would be reflected in the head portion of the demand curve for that particular item. He was stunned to learn that 98 percent of the items available for sale on ECast actually sell within 3 months. This contrasts with only half of all the available books at a typical book superstore or half of all available CDs at a typical retailer, such as Wal-Mart, over the same period. Furthermore, as ECast added more and more titles to expand inventory and potential demand along the tail end of the curve, it continued to sell more and more titles thus increasing revenue.

Anderson concludes that due to these economic forces, "On the infinite aisle, anything is possible." The once hard and fast 80/20 rule has been observed to equate to a much larger percentage of sales when considering all available products. The Long Tail effect pervades many industries, where Anderson illustrates the concept in retail goods (eBay), durables (KitchenAid), and advertising (Google). Businesses capitalize on the increased demand by increasing their revenue due to the low costs of production. While the most popular items still have a place in their "store front," the range of alternative possibilities (available at even higher quality) has emerged. He humbly acknowledges, however, that he has just modeled this phenomenon, whereas companies such as these have been implementing and realizing profits from it over the last several years.

—Walter Marshall and
Timothy Consedine

Boston Regional Office
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Notes on labor statistics 72

Comparative indicators

1. Labor market indicators..... 84
2. Annual and quarterly percent changes in compensation, prices, and productivity..... 85
3. Alternative measures of wages and compensation changes..... 85

Labor force data

4. Employment status of the population, seasonally adjusted 86
5. Selected employment indicators, seasonally adjusted..... 87
6. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted.... 88
7. Duration of unemployment, seasonally adjusted..... 88
8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, seasonally adjusted 89
9. Unemployment rates by sex and age, seasonally adjusted 89
10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted..... 90
11. Employment of workers by State, seasonally adjusted..... 90
12. Employment of workers by industry, seasonally adjusted..... 91
13. Average weekly hours by industry, seasonally adjusted..... 94
14. Average hourly earnings by industry, seasonally adjusted..... 95
15. Average hourly earnings by industry..... 96
16. Average weekly earnings by industry 97
17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted 98
18. Job openings levels and rates, by industry and regions, seasonally adjusted..... 99
19. Hires levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted..... 99
20. Separations levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted.....100
21. Quits levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted.....100
22. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 10 largest counties 101
23. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by State .. 103
24. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by ownership 104
25. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, establishment size and employment, by supersector.....105
26. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by metropolitan area 106
27. Annual data: Employment status of the population.....111
28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry 111
29. Annual data: Average hours and earnings level, by industry.....112

Labor compensation and collective bargaining data

30. Employment Cost Index, compensation 113
31. Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries 115
32. Employment Cost Index, benefits, private industry 116
33. Employment Cost Index, private industry workers, by bargaining status, and region 117
34. National Compensation Survey, retirement benefits, private industry 118
35. National Compensation Survey, health insurance, private industry..... 120
36. National Compensation Survey, selected benefits, private industry 121
37. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more 121

Price data

38. Consumer Price Index: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity and service groups..... 122
39. Consumer Price Index: U.S. city average and local data, all items 123
40. Annual data: Consumer Price Index, all items and major groups..... 126
41. Producer Price Indexes by stage of processing 127
42. Producer Price Indexes for the net output of major industry groups 128
43. Annual data: Producer Price Indexes by stage of processing..... 129
44. U.S. export price indexes by end-use category..... 129
45. U.S. import price indexes by end-use category..... 130
46. U.S. international price indexes for selected categories of services 130

Productivity data

47. Indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, and unit costs, data seasonally adjusted 131
48. Annual indexes of multifactor productivity..... 132
49. Annual indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, unit costs, and prices 133
50. Annual indexes of output per hour for select industries.... 134

International comparisons data

51. Unemployment rates in nine countries, seasonally adjusted 137
52. Annual data: Employment status of the civilian working-age population, 10 countries..... 138
53. Annual indexes of productivity and related measures, 16 economies.....139

Injury and Illness data

54. Annual data: Occupational injury and illness..... 141
55. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure 143

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 x 100 = $2). The $2 (or any other resulting values) are described as "real," "constant," or "1982" dollars.

Sources of information

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

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

www.bls.gov/cps/

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

www.bls.gov/ces/

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

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

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

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

www.bls.gov/lpc/

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

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

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

Symbols

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

Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–29)

Household survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

Establishment survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unemployment data by State

Description of the series

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Description of the series

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

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

market trends and major industry developments.

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

job openings, and multiplying that quotient by 100.

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1–3; 30–37)

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

Employment Cost Index

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

National Compensation Survey Benefit Measures

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

Work stoppages

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

Price Data

(Tables 2; 38–46)

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

Consumer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Producer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

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

International Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

The product universe for both the import and export indexes includes raw materials, agricultural products, semifinished 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 components of unit nonlabor payments except unit profits.

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

The productivity and associated cost measures in tables 47–50 describe the relationship between output in real terms and the labor and capital inputs involved in its production. They show the changes from period to period in the amount of goods and services produced per unit of input.

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

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

Industry productivity measures

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

International Comparisons

(Tables 51–53)

Labor force and unemployment

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

Manufacturing Productivity and Labor Costs

Description of the series

Table 53 presents comparative indexes of manufacturing output per hour (labor productivity), output, total hours, compensation per hour, and unit labor costs for the United States, Australia, Canada, Japan, 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 norminal terms divided by real output. Unit labor costs can also be computed by dividing hourly compensation by output per hour, that is, by labor productivity.

Notes on the data

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

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

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

Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 54–55)

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

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

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

Definition

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

Notes on the data

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

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

1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	2005	2006	2004	2005				2006			
			IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey):[1]											
Labor force participation rate	66.0	66.2	66.0	65.8	66.1	66.2	66.1	66.0	66.1	66.2	66.3
Employment-population ratio	62.7	63.1	62.4	62.4	62.7	62.9	62.8	62.9	63.1	63.1	63.3
Unemployment rate	5.1	4.6	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5
Men	5.1	4.6	5.6	5.4	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5
16 to 24 years	12.4	11.2	12.8	13.2	12.5	12.0	11.7	11.2	11.2	11.4	11.1
25 years and older	3.8	3.5	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.3
Women	5.1	4.6	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.4
16 to 24 years	10.1	9.7	10.7	10.3	10.5	9.8	9.9	9.6	9.2	10.2	9.8
25 years and older	4.2	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.5
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands:[1]											
Total nonfarm	133,703	136,171	132,229	132,656	133,371	134,107	134,652	135,393	135,913	136,442	136,944
Total private	111,899	114,181	110,532	110,917	111,590	112,258	112,796	113,520	113,970	114,412	114,840
Goods-producing	22,190	22,569	22,012	22,027	22,152	22,218	22,370	22,534	22,603	22,625	22,540
Manufacturing	14,226	14,197	14,310	14,270	14,241	14,202	14,201	14,214	14,227	14,218	14,145
Service-providing	111,513	113,602	110,217	110,629	111,218	111,889	112,282	112,859	113,310	113,817	114,404
Average hours:											
Total private	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.9
Manufacturing	40.7	41.1	40.6	40.6	40.5	40.6	40.9	41.0	41.2	41.3	41.1
Overtime	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.2
Employment Cost Index[1, 2, 3]											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm[4]	3.1	3.3	.5	1.0	.6	.8	.6	.7	.9	1.1	.6
Private nonfarm	2.9	3.2	.5	1.0	.7	.6	.5	.8	.9	.8	.7
Goods-producing[5]	3.2	2.5	.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.2	.3	1.0	.7	.5
Service-providing[5]	2.8	3.4	.5	1.0	.6	.6	.5	1.0	.8	.9	.7
State and local government	4.1	4.1	.7	.8	.3	2.0	.9	.5	.4	2.3	.9
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):											
Union	2.8	3.0	.6	.6	.9	.8	.4	.5	1.3	.6	.6
Nonunion	2.9	3.2	.5	1.1	.6	.6	.5	.9	.8	.9	.6

[1] Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

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

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

[4] Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

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

Selected measures	2005	2006	2004	2005				2006			
			IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Compensation data[1, 2, 3]											
Employment Cost Index—compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm	3.1	3.3	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.6
Private nonfarm	2.9	3.2	.5	1.0	.7	.6	.5	.8	.9	.8	.7
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm	2.6	3.2	.3	.6	.6	.7	.6	.7	.8	1.1	.6
Private nonfarm	2.5	3.2	.3	.7	.6	.6	.5	.7	1.0	.8	.7
Price data[1]											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items	3.4	3.2	.2	1.6	.6	2.2	–1.0	1.5	1.6	.0	-.5
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods	4.8	3.0	1.3	2.0	.4	3.0	-.1	.3	1.7	-.9	.1
Finished consumer goods	5.7	3.4	1.1	2.5	.6	4.0	–.4	.2	2.1	-1.3	-.2
Capital equipment	2.3	1.5	1.7	.4	.0	.2	.6	.8	.2	.0	1.4
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	8.0	6.5	1.1	2.4	.9	4.2	1.0	1.0	3.0	-.4	-.8
Crude materials	14.6	1.8	7.3	2.8	-2.0	19.9	.2	-11.1	1.8	1.2	6.5
Productivity data[4]											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.4	1.6	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.7	1.5	2.0
Nonfarm business sector	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.3	1.6	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.4	1.3	2.1
Nonfinancial corporations[5]	2.5	-	2.4	2.7	3.0	2.1	2.2	4.0	2.1	3.2	–

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

[2] Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

[5] Output per hour of all employees.

3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

Components	Quarterly change					Four quarters ending—				
	2005	2006				2005	2006			
	IV	I	II	III	IV	IV	I	II	III	IV
Average hourly compensation:[1]										
All persons, business sector	3.1	13.6	-1.4	3.4	4.2	4.0	6.4	5.8	4.5	4.8
All persons, nonfarm business sector	2.9	13.7	-1.2	3.1	4.8	4.1	6.4	5.6	4.5	4.9
Employment Cost Index—compensation:[2]										
Civilian nonfarm[3]	.6	.7	.9	1.1	.6	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.3
Private nonfarm	.5	.8	.9	.8	.7	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2
Union	.4	.5	1.3	.6	.6	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.0
Nonunion	.5	.9	.8	.9	.6	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.2
State and local government	.9	.5	.4	2.3	.9	4.1	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.1
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:[2]										
Civilian nonfarm[3]	.6	.7	.8	1.1	.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.2
Private nonfarm	.5	.7	1.0	.8	.7	2.5	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.2
Union	.5	.3	.9	.5	.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.3
Nonunion	.5	.8	1.0	.9	.6	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.3
State and local government	.9	.3	.5	2.0	.7	3.1	2.8	3.1	3.7	3.5

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

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

[3] Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2006												2007
	2005	2006	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	226,082	228,815	227,553	227,763	227,975	228,199	228,428	228,671	228,912	229,167	229,420	229,675	229,905	230,108	230,650
Civilian labor force	149,320	151,428	150,122	150,477	150,689	150,862	151,051	151,370	151,558	151,734	151,818	152,052	152,449	152,775	152,974
Participation rate	66.0	66.2	66.0	66.1	66.1	66.1	66.1	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.3	66.4	66.3
Employed	141,730	144,427	143,099	143,319	143,680	143,763	144,045	144,386	144,330	144,618	144,906	145,337	145,623	145,926	145,957
Employment-population ratio[2]	62.7	63.1	62.9	62.9	63.0	63.0	63.1	63.1	63.1	63.1	63.2	63.3	63.3	63.4	63.3
Unemployed	7,591	7,001	7,023	7,158	7,009	7,098	7,006	6,984	7,228	7,116	6,912	6,715	6,826	6,849	7,017
Unemployment rate	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6
Not in the labor force	76,762	77,387	77,431	77,287	77,285	77,338	77,378	77,301	77,354	77,433	77,602	77,623	77,456	77,333	77,676
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	100,835	102,145	101,560	101,657	101,754	101,857	101,963	102,075	102,187	102,308	102,428	102,549	102,656	102,751	102,956
Civilian labor force	76,443	77,562	76,927	77,115	77,310	77,390	77,457	77,319	77,339	77,616	77,823	77,936	78,123	78,334	78,384
Participation rate	75.8	75.9	75.7	75.9	76.0	76.0	76.0	75.7	75.7	75.9	76.0	76.0	76.1	76.2	76.1
Employed	73,050	74,431	73,837	73,880	74,180	74,163	74,208	74,233	74,105	74,421	74,868	74,924	75,088	75,235	75,158
Employment-population ratio[2]	72.4	72.9	72.7	72.7	72.9	72.8	72.8	72.7	72.5	72.7	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.2	73.0
Unemployed	3,392	3,131	3,090	3,235	3,130	3,228	3,249	3,087	3,234	3,195	2,954	3,012	3,036	3,100	3,226
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1
Not in the labor force	24,392	24,584	24,632	24,542	24,444	24,467	24,506	24,756	24,848	24,692	24,606	24,613	24,533	24,417	24,572
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	108,850	109,992	109,478	109,562	109,646	109,736	109,829	109,927	110,026	110,134	110,241	110,349	110,445	110,528	110,803
Civilian labor force	65,714	66,585	66,016	66,098	66,089	66,249	66,356	66,644	66,872	66,856	66,754	66,851	67,024	67,132	67,361
Participation rate	60.4	60.5	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.4	60.4	60.6	60.8	60.7	60.6	60.6	60.7	60.7	60.8
Employed	62,702	63,834	63,172	63,286	63,349	63,432	63,622	63,901	64,029	64,118	63,978	64,252	64,333	64,491	64,654
Employment-population ratio[2]	57.6	58.0	57.7	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.9	58.1	58.2	58.2	58.0	58.2	58.2	58.3	58.4
Unemployed	3,013	2,751	2,844	2,811	2,739	2,818	2,735	2,743	2,843	2,738	2,776	2,599	2,691	2,641	2,707
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0
Not in the labor force	43,136	43,407	43,461	43,464	43,557	43,487	43,472	43,284	43,154	43,277	43,487	43,498	43,420	43,396	43,442
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	16,398	16,678	16,515	16,545	16,575	16,606	16,637	16,668	16,700	16,725	16,751	16,776	16,804	16,829	16,891
Civilian labor force	7,164	7,281	7,178	7,264	7,290	7,222	7,237	7,407	7,347	7,262	7,242	7,264	7,301	7,309	7,228
Participation rate	43.7	43.7	43.5	43.9	44.0	43.5	43.5	44.4	44.0	43.4	43.2	43.3	43.5	43.4	42.8
Employed	5,978	6,162	6,090	6,153	6,150	6,169	6,215	6,253	6,197	6,079	6,060	6,161	6,202	6,200	6,145
Employment-population ratio[2]	36.5	36.9	36.9	37.2	37.1	37.1	37.4	37.5	37.1	36.3	36.2	36.7	36.9	36.8	36.4
Unemployed	1,186	1,119	1,089	1,111	1,140	1,053	1,022	1,154	1,151	1,183	1,182	1,104	1,099	1,108	1,083
Unemployment rate	16.6	15.4	15.2	15.3	15.6	14.6	14.1	15.6	15.7	16.3	16.3	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.0
Not in the labor force	9,234	9,397	9,337	9,281	9,285	9,384	9,399	9,261	9,352	9,464	9,509	9,512	9,502	9,520	9,662
White[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	184,446	186,264	185,436	185,570	185,704	185,849	186,002	186,166	186,329	186,500	186,669	186,840	186,988	187,115	187,471
Civilian labor force	122,299	123,834	123,146	123,036	123,131	123,394	123,508	123,782	123,983	124,149	124,062	124,364	124,536	124,783	124,908
Participation rate	66.3	66.5	66.4	66.3	66.3	66.4	66.4	66.5	66.5	66.6	66.5	66.6	66.6	66.7	66.6
Employed	116,949	118,833	118,075	117,961	118,228	118,397	118,482	118,760	118,885	119,023	119,164	119,511	119,636	119,813	119,767
Employment-population ratio[2]	63.4	63.8	63.7	63.6	63.7	63.7	63.7	63.8	63.8	63.8	63.8	64.0	64.0	64.0	63.9
Unemployed	5,350	5,002	5,072	5,075	4,903	4,997	5,026	5,021	5,098	5,127	4,898	4,853	4,900	4,970	5,141
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1
Not in the labor force	62,148	62,429	62,290	62,533	62,573	62,454	62,493	62,384	62,346	62,350	62,607	62,476	62,452	62,333	62,562
Black or African American[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	26,517	27,007	26,788	26,826	26,865	26,905	26,943	26,982	27,021	27,065	27,109	27,153	27,193	27,231	27,276
Civilian labor force	17,013	17,314	16,990	17,271	17,337	17,318	17,309	17,248	17,369	17,361	17,225	17,378	17,444	17,512	17,639
Participation rate	64.2	64.1	63.4	64.4	64.5	64.4	64.2	63.9	64.3	64.1	63.5	64.0	64.2	64.3	64.7
Employed	15,313	15,765	15,489	15,656	15,721	15,699	15,770	15,704	15,731	15,839	15,659	15,902	15,950	16,045	16,226
Employment-population ratio[2]	57.7	58.4	57.8	58.4	58.5	58.3	58.5	58.2	58.2	58.5	57.8	58.6	58.7	58.9	59.5
Unemployed	1,700	1,549	1,501	1,615	1,616	1,619	1,539	1,544	1,638	1,522	1,565	1,476	1,494	1,466	1,412
Unemployment rate	10.0	8.9	8.8	9.3	9.3	9.3	8.9	9.0	9.4	8.8	9.1	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.0
Not in the labor force	9,504	9,693	9,798	9,556	9,529	9,588	9,634	9,734	9,652	9,705	9,884	9,774	9,749	9,719	9,637

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	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	29,133	30,103	29,622	29,707	29,793	29,880	29,966	30,053	30,140	30,232	30,324	30,416	30,508	30,596	30,877
Civilian labor force	19,824	20,694	20,478	20,466	20,445	20,566	20,559	20,723	20,667	20,652	20,738	20,825	20,994	21,176	21,439
Participation rate	68.0	68.7	69.1	68.9	68.6	68.8	68.6	69.0	68.6	68.3	68.4	68.5	68.8	69.2	69.4
Employed	18,632	19,613	19,310	19,341	19,376	19,466	19,531	19,630	19,580	19,551	19,611	19,860	19,953	20,131	20,221
Employment-population ratio[2]	64.0	65.2	65.2	65.1	65.0	65.1	65.2	65.3	65.0	64.7	64.7	65.3	65.4	65.8	65.5
Unemployed	1,191	1,081	1,169	1,125	1,069	1,100	1,029	1,093	1,087	1,101	1,127	965	1,042	1,045	1,218
Unemployment rate	6.0	5.2	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.7
Not in the labor force	9,310	9,409	9,143	9,241	9,347	9,314	9,406	9,330	9,473	9,581	9,586	9,591	9,513	9,419	9,438

[1] The population figures are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

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

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

5. Selected employment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Selected categories	Annual average		2006												2007
	2005	2006	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older	141,730	144,427	143,099	143,319	143,680	143,763	144,045	144,386	144,330	144,618	144,906	145,337	145,623	145,926	145,957
Men	75,973	77,502	76,864	76,922	77,259	77,234	77,315	77,361	77,176	77,482	77,920	77,985	78,148	78,311	78,237
Women	65,757	66,925	66,235	66,397	66,421	66,530	66,730	67,026	67,154	67,136	66,986	67,352	67,475	67,615	67,720
Married men, spouse present	45,483	45,700	45,696	45,683	45,791	45,809	45,781	45,714	45,564	45,514	45,645	45,548	45,802	45,864	46,066
Married women, spouse present	34,773	35,272	35,166	35,070	35,110	35,298	35,192	35,355	35,309	35,304	35,421	35,277	35,363	35,383	35,536
Persons at work part time[1]															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	4,350	4,162	4,137	4,167	4,009	3,964	4,152	4,272	4,250	4,157	4,099	4,305	4,183	4,232	4,246
Slack work or business conditions	2,684	2,658	2,649	2,662	2,502	2,467	2,715	2,729	2,668	2,683	2,630	2,770	2,711	2,706	2,753
Could only find part-time work	1,341	1,189	1,217	1,218	1,188	1,179	1,161	1,190	1,190	1,163	1,151	1,203	1,168	1,234	1,185
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,491	19,591	19,646	19,547	19,394	19,494	19,696	19,653	19,513	19,625	19,631	19,467	19,780	19,885	19,761
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	4,271	4,071	4,063	4,074	3,902	3,891	4,053	4,165	4,139	4,083	3,981	4,233	4,091	4,159	4,155
Slack work or business conditions	2,636	2,596	2,603	2,590	2,404	2,436	2,631	2,662	2,594	2,638	2,563	2,717	2,661	2,653	2,686
Could only find part-time work	1,330	1,178	1,193	1,209	1,180	1,170	1,154	1,185	1,187	1,155	1,142	1,196	1,140	1,221	1,165
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,134	19,237	19,291	19,183	19,074	19,142	19,285	19,272	19,179	19,235	19,289	19,170	19,423	19,512	19,410

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

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

6. Selected unemployment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual average		2006												2007
	2005	2006	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	16.6	15.4	15.2	15.3	15.6	14.6	14.1	15.6	15.7	16.3	16.3	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.0
Men, 20 years and older	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1
Women, 20 years and older	4.6	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0
White, total [1]	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	14.2	13.2	13.1	12.7	12.8	12.4	12.8	13.5	13.0	14.2	13.8	13.4	13.1	13.4	13.2
Men, 16 to 19 years	16.1	14.6	14.4	14.6	14.1	14.3	15.0	14.9	14.3	15.1	14.8	14.4	14.2	15.1	14.2
Women, 16 to 19 years	12.3	11.7	11.7	10.8	11.5	10.4	10.5	12.1	11.7	13.2	12.7	12.4	11.9	11.6	12.2
Men, 20 years and older	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7
Women, 20 years and older	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6
Black or African American, total [1]	10.0	8.9	8.8	9.3	9.3	9.3	8.9	9.0	9.4	8.8	9.1	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	33.3	29.1	30.7	30.4	33.1	29.3	25.2	28.1	31.6	28.9	31.6	26.3	27.6	26.2	29.1
Men, 16 to 19 years	36.3	32.7	29.8	31.6	32.6	32.2	30.0	32.7	35.9	32.2	38.8	34.0	32.7	27.7	34.4
Women, 16 to 19 years	30.3	25.9	31.4	29.4	33.6	26.5	20.3	23.8	27.6	26.0	26.2	19.7	23.0	25.1	24.6
Men, 20 years and older	9.2	8.3	7.6	8.6	8.5	8.9	9.0	8.5	8.8	8.3	8.2	8.2	7.8	7.3	7.5
Women, 20 years and older	8.5	7.5	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.2	7.5	7.8	7.2	7.7	6.9	7.4	7.6	6.5
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	6.0	5.2	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.7
Married men, spouse present	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5
Married women, spouse present	3.3	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8
Full-time workers	5.0	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5
Part-time workers	5.4	5.1	4.8	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.0
Educational attainment [2]															
Less than a high school diploma	7.6	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.9	6.5	5.8	6.5	6.6	6.8
High school graduates, no college [3]	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.4	4.6	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.2
Some college or associate degree	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.7
Bachelor's degree and higher [4]	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1

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

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

[3] Includes high school diploma or equivalent.

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

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

7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	Annual average		2006												2007
	2005	2006	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Less than 5 weeks	2,667	2,614	2,549	2,604	2,671	2,632	2,517	2,676	2,686	2,615	2,582	2,588	2,517	2,707	2,642
5 to 14 weeks	2,304	2,121	2,242	2,100	2,002	2,123	2,234	2,061	2,171	2,198	2,077	2,064	2,135	2,037	2,283
15 weeks and over	2,619	2,266	2,255	2,498	2,323	2,365	2,307	2,129	2,343	2,345	2,264	2,062	2,152	2,081	2,118
15 to 26 weeks	1,130	1,031	1,085	1,136	1,029	1,036	984	1,010	1,028	1,036	1,010	974	1,006	991	986
27 weeks and over	1,490	1,235	1,170	1,361	1,295	1,329	1,323	1,120	1,315	1,309	1,254	1,088	1,145	1,090	1,133
Mean duration, in weeks	18.4	16.8	16.8	17.8	17.0	16.9	17.1	16.1	17.3	17.3	17.2	16.4	16.3	15.9	16.2
Median duration, in weeks	8.9	8.3	8.5	8.9	8.5	8.5	8.5	7.6	8.2	8.4	8.1	8.0	8.2	7.3	8.1

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	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Job losers[1]	3,667	3,321	3,374	3,379	3,414	3,476	3,463	3,373	3,351	3,289	3,195	3,088	3,179	3,236	3,440
On temporary layoff	933	921	874	889	920	912	955	976	924	892	872	958	965	958	1,021
Not on temporary layoff	2,734	2,400	2,500	2,491	2,493	2,564	2,508	2,396	2,427	2,398	2,323	2,130	2,214	2,278	2,420
Job leavers	872	827	826	852	811	845	876	817	854	851	804	783	793	807	797
Reentrants	2,386	2,237	2,277	2,280	2,161	2,183	2,128	2,150	2,361	2,276	2,292	2,249	2,279	2,199	2,230
New entrants	666	616	619	685	626	585	519	643	630	646	635	593	591	601	619
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers[1]	48.3	47.4	47.5	47.0	48.7	49.0	49.6	48.3	46.6	46.6	46.1	46.0	46.5	47.3	48.6
On temporary layoff	12.3	13.2	12.3	12.4	13.1	12.9	13.7	14.0	12.8	12.6	12.6	14.3	14.1	14.0	14.4
Not on temporary layoff	36.0	34.3	35.2	34.6	35.6	36.2	35.9	34.3	33.7	34.0	33.5	31.7	32.4	33.3	34.1
Job leavers	11.5	11.8	11.6	11.8	11.6	11.9	12.5	11.7	11.9	12.1	11.6	11.7	11.6	11.8	11.2
Reentrants	31.4	32.0	32.1	31.7	30.8	30.8	30.5	30.8	32.8	32.2	33.1	33.5	33.3	32.1	31.5
New entrants	8.8	8.8	8.7	9.5	8.9	8.3	7.4	9.2	8.8	9.1	9.2	8.8	8.6	8.8	8.7
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers[1]	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2
Job leavers	.6	.5	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Reentrants	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5
New entrants	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4

[1] Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

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

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

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2006												2007
	2005	2006	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Total, 16 years and older	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6
16 to 24 years	11.3	10.5	10.5	10.7	10.2	10.3	10.0	10.4	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.3	10.3
16 to 19 years	16.6	15.4	15.2	15.3	15.6	14.6	14.1	15.6	15.7	16.3	16.3	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.0
16 to 17 years	19.1	17.2	16.3	17.7	18.4	15.7	15.2	17.2	17.0	19.4	18.0	17.6	17.3	16.9	16.9
18 to 19 years	14.9	14.1	14.3	13.8	13.7	14.3	13.6	14.4	14.7	14.5	15.1	13.3	13.4	13.7	13.7
20 to 24 years	8.8	8.2	8.2	8.4	7.6	8.2	8.1	7.9	8.6	8.2	8.0	8.4	8.4	7.9	8.1
25 years and older	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6
25 to 54 years	4.1	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7
55 years and older	3.4	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.3
Men, 16 years and older	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.7
16 to 24 years	12.4	11.2	11.1	11.5	11.0	11.1	11.4	11.0	11.4	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.1	10.9	10.9
16 to 19 years	18.6	16.9	16.2	17.0	16.8	16.3	16.3	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.2
16 to 17 years	22.0	18.6	16.7	20.9	20.0	17.9	17.7	18.0	17.2	18.6	19.4	19.8	19.1	19.0	17.0
18 to 19 years	16.5	15.7	15.5	14.7	14.5	16.3	15.8	16.7	17.5	16.5	16.8	14.0	14.4	14.8	15.4
20 to 24 years	9.6	8.7	8.9	9.0	8.4	8.8	9.1	8.2	8.8	8.9	8.3	8.9	8.6	8.3	8.4
25 years and older	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6
25 to 54 years	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.7
55 years and older	3.3	3.0	3.2	2.8	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.4
Women, 16 years and older	5.1	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5
16 to 24 years	10.1	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.4	9.3	8.6	9.8	10.4	10.1	10.1	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.7
16 to 19 years	14.5	13.8	14.1	13.5	14.4	12.8	11.8	14.0	14.2	15.4	14.8	13.6	13.4	13.6	13.7
16 to 17 years	16.5	15.9	16.0	14.7	16.7	13.6	12.6	16.4	16.8	20.1	16.7	15.6	15.7	14.9	16.8
18 t0 19 years	13.1	12.4	13.0	12.8	12.9	12.1	11.2	12.0	11.7	12.3	13.3	12.5	12.4	12.6	11.8
20 to 24 years	7.9	7.6	7.4	7.7	6.7	7.6	6.9	7.6	8.4	7.4	7.6	7.9	8.1	7.5	7.7
25 years and older	4.2	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.6
25 to 54 years	4.4	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.7
55 years and older[1]	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.9	2.4	3.3

[1] Data are not seasonally adjusted.

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

10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

State	Dec. 2005	Nov. 2006p	Dec. 2006p	State	Dec. 2005	Nov. 2006p	Dec. 2006p
Alabama	3.6	3.6	3.7	Missouri	5	4.9	4.8
Alaska	7.0	6.6	6.7	Montana	3.6	2.9	2.9
Arizona	4.5	4.1	4.1	Nebraska	3.7	2.9	2.8
Arkansas	5.0	5.4	5.4	Nevada	4.1	4.3	4.3
California	5.1	4.7	4.8	New Hampshire	3.4	3.5	3.5
Colorado	4.8	4.1	4.0	New Jersey	4.8	4.4	4.3
Connecticut	4.5	4.2	4.1	New Mexico	4.8	3.9	3.8
Delaware	4.0	3.4	3.3	New York	4.9	4.2	4.1
District of Columbia	6.0	6.1	6.2	North Carolina	5	4.9	4.9
Florida	3.5	3.3	3.3	North Dakota	3.3	3.4	3.2
Georgia	5.0	4.6	4.6	Ohio	5.6	5.5	5.6
Hawaii	2.6	2.1	2.0	Oklahoma	4.2	4.1	4
Idaho	3.7	3.2	3.2	Oregon	5.7	5.4	5.4
Illinois	5.4	4.0	4.1	Pennsylvania	4.8	4.7	4.7
Indiana	5.2	4.7	4.8	Rhode Island	5.2	5.1	5.1
Iowa	4.0	3.5	3.5	South Carolina	6.9	6.6	6.5
Kansas	4.9	4.5	4.5	South Dakota	3.6	3.2	3.2
Kentucky	6.2	5.6	5.4	Tennessee	5.4	5	4.9
Louisiana	6.4	4.3	4.2	Texas	5.3	4.7	4.7
Maine	4.6	4.7	4.6	Utah	3.7	2.6	2.5
Maryland	4.0	3.9	3.9	Vermont	3.5	3.7	3.8
Massachusetts	4.8	5.2	5.2	Virginia	3.3	3	2.9
Michigan	6.7	7.1	7.2	Washington	5.1	5	5
Minnesota	4.2	4.1	4.2	West Virginia	4.8	5.1	5
Mississippi	8.2	7.0	6.9	Wisconsin	4.9	4.7	4.9
				Wyoming	3.5	3.2	3

p = preliminary

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

State	Dec. 2005	Nov. 2006p	Dec. 2006p	State	Dec. 2005	Nov. 2006p	Dec. 2006p
Alabama	2,164,127	2,219,935	2,225,914	Missouri	3,015,360	3,049,887	3,050,063
Alaska	345,063	348,014	348,787	Montana	487,481	495,620	495,386
Arizona	2,909,677	3,016,926	3,022,651	Nebraska	977,561	976,697	975,370
Arkansas	1,360,077	1,367,627	1,368,842	Nevada	1,256,653	1,318,823	1,323,753
California	17,841,283	17,982,376	18,011,807	New Hampshire	732,639	739,943	740,414
Colorado	2,605,092	2,679,371	2,681,520	New Jersey	4,494,867	4,530,721	4,531,940
Connecticut	1,830,500	1,854,913	1,855,137	New Mexico	924,519	939,071	938,992
Delaware	437,739	442,211	442,310	New York	9,478,468	9,509,529	9,506,524
District of Columbia	314,101	317,858	317,762	North Carolina	4,392,342	4,513,101	4,514,514
Florida	8,838,507	9,087,965	9,100,691	North Dakota	355,690	360,389	359,943
Georgia	4,687,284	4,781,358	4,789,727	Ohio	5,908,430	5,952,567	5,958,307
Hawaii	638,723	647,664	647,789	Oklahoma	1,712,072	1,726,770	1,727,121
Idaho	737,703	755,022	755,388	Oregon	1,880,889	1,910,020	1,907,206
Illinois	6,526,756	6,666,752	6,681,625	Pennsylvania	6,276,906	6,330,996	6,336,049
Indiana	3,253,063	3,278,972	3,285,142	Rhode Island	573,372	578,236	578,683
Iowa	1,650,871	1,668,502	1,667,624	South Carolina	2,105,135	2,144,142	2,147,164
Kansas	1,467,221	1,469,026	1,469,718	South Dakota	428,875	433,599	433,807
Kentucky	2,021,003	2,049,146	2,049,418	Tennessee	2,950,677	3,004,572	3,003,834
Louisiana	2,015,568	2,006,419	2,003,647	Texas	11,392,594	11,554,288	11,568,433
Maine	707,372	715,706	716,677	Utah	1,285,526	1,328,918	1,332,501
Maryland	2,975,642	3,030,610	3,032,933	Vermont	358,018	362,706	363,591
Massachusetts	3,384,261	3,418,755	3,421,443	Virginia	3,960,432	4,028,752	4,030,566
Michigan	5,079,471	5,080,452	5,085,147	Washington	3,302,615	3,347,565	3,344,183
Minnesota	2,928,126	2,956,880	2,958,524	West Virginia	799,186	811,710	811,341
Mississippi	1,311,854	1,317,718	1,318,481	Wisconsin	3,050,647	3,070,223	3,077,661
				Wyoming	281,027	287,373	287,081

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

p = preliminary

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2006												2007
	2005	2006	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.[p]	Jan.[p]
TOTAL NONFARM	133,703	136,174	135,110	135,410	135,659	135,803	135,906	136,030	136,252	136,438	136,636	136,745	136,941	137,167	137,313
TOTAL PRIVATE	111,899	114,184	113,271	113,535	113,753	113,881	113,968	114,062	114,262	114,415	114,560	114,645	114,835	115,053	115,184
GOODS-PRODUCING	22,190	22,570	22,489	22,541	22,573	22,604	22,593	22,613	22,622	22,629	22,625	22,573	22,525	22,520	22,546
Natural resources and mining	628	684	655	661	669	678	680	684	690	692	694	700	699	705	705
Logging	65.2	65.3	65.0	65.3	66.4	67.0	66.9	66.1	65.8	65.1	64.1	63.9	64.0	64.6	65.1
Mining	562.2	618.6	590.2	595.6	602.2	611.3	613.0	618.3	623.9	626.8	630.1	635.9	635.1	640.0	640.0
Oil and gas extraction	125.7	135.9	129.3	130.4	131.6	133.2	133.9	135.6	136.7	138.3	138.5	140.4	141.4	143.2	144.6
Mining, except oil and gas [1]	212.8	221.1	216.6	218.2	219.8	220.4	220.7	221.6	222.9	221.5	222.7	223.5	221.8	222.4	222.0
Coal mining	73.9	78.8	76.5	77.6	78.7	79.1	78.7	78.7	78.9	79.0	79.1	79.7	79.4	79.9	80.1
Support activities for mining	223.7	261.7	244.3	247.0	250.8	257.7	258.4	261.1	264.3	267.0	268.9	272.0	271.9	274.4	273.4
Construction	7,336	7,689	7,615	7,668	7,692	7,699	7,698	7,691	7,703	7,719	7,725	7,707	7,683	7,684	7,712
Construction of buildings	1,711.9	1,806.0	1,789.6	1,795.4	1,806.5	1,815.6	1,812.8	1,806.8	1,815.8	1,813.8	1,818.8	1,814.5	1,801.8	1,799.7	1,803.5
Heavy and civil engineering	951.2	983.1	980.3	983.3	983.8	981.7	980.4	975.6	976.9	978.4	985.7	989.7	993.9	993.5	1,002.3
Speciality trade contractors	4,673.1	4,899.6	4,844.7	4,889.5	4,901.9	4,901.9	4,904.6	4,908.7	4,910.1	4,926.6	4,920.4	4,902.6	4,887.2	4,890.5	4,905.9
Manufacturing	14,226	14,197	14,219	14,212	14,212	14,227	14,215	14,238	14,229	14,218	14,206	14,166	14,143	14,131	14,129
Production workers	10,060	10,168	10,153	10,164	10,170	10,187	10,186	10,210	10,210	10,209	10,185	10,139	10,117	10,126	10,119
Durable goods	8,955	9,001	8,984	8,986	8,999	9,020	9,016	9,034	9,023	9,021	9,017	8,996	8,972	8,972	8,953
Production workers	6,219	6,369	6,330	6,342	6,358	6,377	6,385	6,403	6,403	6,406	6,392	6,365	6,346	6,349	6,328
Wood products	559.2	560.2	572.3	571.4	571.6	568.5	568.8	564.6	564.1	559.5	555.6	548.3	542.9	540.4	540.3
Nonmetallic mineral products	505.3	507.9	510.0	512.3	514.2	513.1	509.0	507.6	508.3	507.4	503.6	504.7	503.3	504.0	503.5
Primary metals	466.0	462.1	466.1	463.3	464.2	463.5	464.6	465.7	465.2	464.0	460.2	459.5	455.8	454.6	454.0
Fabricated metal products	1,522.0	1,553.9	1,536.4	1,541.2	1,544.6	1,548.5	1,550.4	1,552.6	1,560.8	1,562.5	1,565.4	1,562.4	1,564.1	1,564.9	1,565.4
Machinery	1,163.3	1,191.4	1,168.2	1,173.5	1,176.9	1,180.3	1,183.6	1,188.6	1,197.5	1,201.2	1,203.3	1,208.8	1,209.9	1,210.1	1,214.4
Computer and electronic products [1]	1,316.4	1,316.4	1,306.2	1,309.0	1,310.6	1,315.8	1,316.4	1,322.7	1,318.0	1,320.0	1,318.9	1,316.6	1,320.4	1,319.9	1,319.9
Computer and peripheral equipment	205.1	198.8	197.5	197.3	198.4	198.7	198.6	199.0	198.6	198.8	198.3	198.9	198.7	199.8	195.9
Communications equipment	146.8	144.4	144.0	144.1	145.1	145.1	145.9	145.8	143.5	143.4	143.2	141.7	144.1	143.8	143.6
Semiconductors and electronic components	452.0	462.8	453.7	455.8	457.2	460.6	461.9	464.8	466.3	466.8	467.1	466.5	468.0	466.2	470.9
Electronic instruments	435.6	437.5	436.2	437.7	436.5	438.3	437.8	440.3	437.0	438.3	438.4	437.6	437.7	438.3	438.2
Electrical equipment and appliances	433.5	435.5	431.9	432.0	433.2	434.2	435.8	438.0	437.1	438.8	438.3	438.1	436.4	437.4	437.3
Transportation equipment	1,771.2	1,765.0	1,780.5	1,768.2	1,768.5	1,780.2	1,774.1	1,782.6	1,764.8	1,761.2	1,764.4	1,752.8	1,739.8	1,741.0	1,723.0
Furniture and related products	565.4	556.3	563.4	564.4	564.4	565.1	563.3	562.4	558.4	554.8	553.3	550.0	542.4	541.1	537.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	652.2	651.6	649.0	651.1	651.0	650.3	650.1	648.7	649.0	651.6	653.5	654.6	657.1	658.2	658.0
Nondurable goods	5,272	5,197	5,235	5,226	5,213	5,207	5,199	5,204	5,206	5,197	5,189	5,170	5,171	5,159	5,176
Production workers	3,841	3,799	3,823	3,822	3,812	3,810	3,801	3,807	3,807	3,803	3,793	3,774	3,771	3,777	3,791
Food manufacturing	1,477.6	1,484.3	1,479.1	1,478.7	1,479.0	1,480.5	1,482.2	1,487.4	1,487.3	1,486.6	1,491.8	1,487.8	1,491.6	1,485.1	1,494.7
Beverages and tobacco products	191.9	194.7	194.6	194.2	194.5	194.7	193.7	194.1	194.2	195.5	195.6	196.4	195.4	195.5	197.6
Textile mills	217.6	195.6	208.9	205.5	202.9	200.8	199.2	196.4	194.7	192.4	188.0	187.5	186.3	185.0	181.3
Textile product mills	169.7	161.1	167.8	166.0	162.7	160.5	160.2	160.3	160.9	160.6	159.9	159.2	158.1	157.7	157.7
Apparel	257.2	238.4	245.8	245.2	243.3	243.2	240.2	239.5	240.9	235.6	234.8	233.2	231.4	230.4	228.1
Leather and allied products	39.6	37.4	39.1	38.5	37.7	37.8	37.7	37.5	37.2	37.0	37.1	37.2	36.5	36.5	36.3
Paper and paper products	484.2	469.3	477.2	477.0	474.4	472.1	471.8	470.1	469.9	466.5	464.6	463.4	463.9	462.6	462.5
Printing and related support activities	646.3	635.9	638.6	638.3	638.4	636.9	635.4	635.0	633.5	634.4	632.5	633.2	637.2	636.7	634.9
Petroleum and coal products	112.1	114.3	109.9	111.2	111.6	112.5	113.1	114.1	115.7	115.9	116.4	116.9	116.6	117.1	117.8
Chemicals	872.1	868.7	868.1	865.5	865.2	864.9	864.8	867.4	869.6	872.9	871.1	871.9	871.2	871.0	870.9
Plastics and rubber products	803.4	796.9	805.5	805.8	803.2	802.6	800.6	802.2	801.6	799.7	796.8	783.2	782.7	781.7	793.9
SERVICE-PROVIDING	111,513	113,605	112,621	112,869	113,086	113,199	113,313	113,417	113,630	113,809	114,011	114,172	114,416	114,647	114,767
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	89,709	91,615	90,782	90,994	91,180	91,277	91,375	91,449	91,640	91,786	91,935	92,072	92,310	92,533	92,638
Trade, transportation, and utilities	25,959	26,231	26,157	26,187	26,225	26,207	26,194	26,197	26,226	26,227	26,241	26,258	26,320	26,345	26,371
Wholesale trade	5,764.4	5,897.6	5,840.5	5,853.1	5,869.1	5,879.6	5,889.5	5,893.6	5,901.5	5,908.8	5,919.2	5,919.6	5,934.7	5,955.0	5,949.6
Durable goods	2,999.2	3,076.5	3,046.3	3,051.7	3,061.5	3,067.0	3,070.2	3,073.3	3,078.1	3,084.0	3,093.8	3,093.6	3,097.7	3,104.3	3,104.5
Nondurable goods	2,022.4	2,040.1	2,026.6	2,031.1	2,032.6	2,034.4	2,038.8	2,038.9	2,042.0	2,042.0	2,041.3	2,040.8	2,048.5	2,055.0	2,049.4
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	742.8	781.0	767.6	770.3	775.0	778.2	780.5	781.4	781.4	782.8	784.1	785.2	788.5	795.7	795.7
Retail trade	15,279.6	15,319.3	15,346.0	15,353.9	15,377.6	15,336.6	15,302.8	15,295.9	15,306.4	15,298.2	15,289.8	15,297.8	15,327.9	15,323.7	15,349.0
Motor vehicles and parts dealers [1]	1,918.6	1,907.9	1,907.5	1,912.4	1,909.6	1,910.7	1,908.4	1,908.3	1,906.4	1,906.2	1,906.2	1,906.4	1,904.2	1,908.5	1,906.1
Automobile dealers	1,261.4	1,246.7	1,249.5	1,250.2	1,245.7	1,248.0	1,246.6	1,247.9	1,248.4	1,246.2	1,245.4	1,245.0	1,244.0	1,244.8	1,243.2
Furniture and home furnishings stores	576.1	588.5	585.6	586.5	585.3	589.7	589.4	589.5	589.9	589.2	587.9	589.9	586.5	591.4	590.0
Electronics and appliance stores	535.8	538.4	541.9	543.9	544.3	542.9	541.9	541.7	540.2	537.4	535.8	534.0	531.6	531.4	534.7

See notes at end of table.

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

Industry	Annual average		2006												2007
	2005	2006	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.[p]	Jan.[p]
Building material and garden supply stores	1,276.1	1,322.6	1,311.0	1,320.5	1,324.9	1,325.8	1,328.4	1,326.5	1,329.1	1,324.9	1,327.2	1,329.2	1,321.0	1,314.1	1,321.0
Food and beverage stores	2,817.8	2,827.9	2,815.8	2,818.6	2,822.6	2,825.7	2,820.1	2,819.4	2,825.2	2,831.2	2,832.1	2,833.8	2,842.4	2,843.7	2,844.8
Health and personal care stores	953.7	955.5	955.6	951.8	955.8	952.6	955.6	954.0	954.8	955.8	956.2	954.8	962.6	959.7	963.8
Gasoline stations	871.1	861.0	868.3	868.8	865.5	865.7	856.9	862.9	862.1	857.8	858.1	854.8	854.6	854.8	852.2
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,414.6	1,439.0	1,432.8	1,431.8	1,426.9	1,421.2	1,414.3	1,426.2	1,436.0	1,438.6	1,437.4	1,443.1	1,467.3	1,460.1	1,449.2
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	647.0	646.6	651.7	651.7	649.7	646.8	644.9	644.5	641.4	644.0	638.0	638.3	647.4	648.9	649.9
General merchandise stores[1]	2,934.3	2,912.8	2,952.4	2,947.5	2,973.5	2,937.5	2,926.3	2,909.0	2,907.2	2,900.5	2,894.9	2,893.8	2,882.9	2,885.4	2,916.4
Department stores	1,595.1	1,550.9	1,578.3	1,573.2	1,580.1	1,566.8	1,558.3	1,550.5	1,548.0	1,542.1	1,536.2	1,535.6	1,533.2	1,537.7	1,565.3
Miscellaneous store retailers	899.9	884.9	891.2	889.8	891.0	889.7	886.6	883.0	882.8	880.7	880.6	880.9	881.9	881.4	880.6
Nonstore retailers	434.6	434.4	432.2	430.6	428.5	428.3	430.0	430.9	431.3	431.9	435.4	438.8	445.5	444.3	440.3
Transportation and warehousing	4,360.9	4,465.8	4,420.7	4,430.4	4,430.2	4,441.6	4,453.1	4,459.2	4,470.6	4,472.6	4,484.4	4,493.8	4,509.6	4,517.0	4,523.0
Air transportation	500.8	486.5	488.1	487.6	486.4	487.3	485.4	485.2	485.9	486.7	488.1	488.1	484.5	488.3	488.8
Rail transportation	227.8	225.3	226.2	225.9	225.6	225.8	225.8	225.7	225.5	225.1	224.7	224.8	223.9	226.4	226.0
Water transportation	60.6	64.1	63.1	62.5	62.4	62.9	62.6	62.8	63.7	64.3	65.5	65.6	66.8	67.8	67.2
Truck transportation	1,397.6	1,437.2	1,419.2	1,421.0	1,424.4	1,431.9	1,431.6	1,435.6	1,442.2	1,442.8	1,446.8	1,448.7	1,448.9	1,453.6	1,459.3
Transit and ground passenger transportation	389.2	394.3	396.5	398.3	396.7	392.6	397.1	394.6	394.6	392.6	394.2	392.3	393.2	390.2	392.4
Pipeline transportation	37.8	39.0	38.1	38.2	38.5	38.6	38.8	38.9	39.2	39.4	38.8	39.6	39.8	39.7	40.4
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	28.8	27.0	26.8	27.2	27.3	27.3	27.4	26.9	26.7	26.9	26.6	26.6	28.3	27.8	27.9
Support activities for transportation	552.2	570.7	564.6	569.8	566.9	568.5	571.1	573.0	569.9	569.9	571.0	572.9	577.9	575.9	575.4
Couriers and messengers	571.4	585.3	578.3	576.5	575.6	577.3	579.9	580.9	583.6	583.7	586.4	590.5	597.2	596.4	594.8
Warehousing and storage	594.7	636.4	619.8	623.4	626.4	629.4	633.4	635.6	639.3	641.2	642.3	644.7	649.1	650.9	650.8
Utilities	554.0	548.5	549.8	549.6	547.7	548.9	548.8	547.9	547.9	547.7	547.8	546.9	548.2	549.2	548.9
Information	3,061	3,055	3,052	3,058	3,058	3,056	3,048	3,048	3,043	3,051	3,052	3,054	3,057	3,073	3,074
Publishing industries, except Internet	904.1	903.8	902.9	904.7	904.5	905.8	903.9	902.4	902.9	902.6	900.2	902.1	905.0	906.1	907.9
Motion picture and sound recording industries	377.5	377.5	385.8	385.6	385.5	380.3	372.0	375.5	372.0	376.8	374.7	374.6	371.9	378.3	377.8
Broadcasting, except Internet	327.7	331.3	326.5	328.5	328.9	330.7	331.0	331.4	331.6	332.2	332.3	332.1	333.8	335.6	336.3
Internet publishing and broadcasting	31.5	34.5	32.0	33.7	33.6	33.9	34.2	33.9	33.3	34.5	35.0	35.8	36.3	37.0	36.8
Telecommunications	992.0	972.9	973.7	973.7	971.5	972.2	972.7	968.5	969.3	971.0	974.2	975.0	973.5	978.0	977.9
ISPs, search portals, and data processing	377.5	383.2	379.6	381.1	383.1	382.1	382.8	385.3	382.1	383.4	383.9	382.2	384.9	386.1	385.8
Other information services	50.6	51.4	51.7	51.0	50.9	51.1	51.6	51.3	51.5	50.9	51.3	51.8	51.6	52.1	51.9
Financial activities	8,153	8,363	8,271	8,298	8,314	8,340	8,352	8,348	8,368	8,379	8,408	8,415	8,422	8,438	8,442
Finance and insurance	6,022.8	6,183.5	6,107.0	6,132.3	6,150.9	6,166.6	6,174.7	6,165.4	6,187.2	6,195.8	6,219.6	6,227.1	6,228.9	6,239.8	6,240.9
Monetary authorities—central bank	20.8	21.5	21.0	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.3	21.5	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.7	21.8	21.7
Credit intermediation and related activities[1]	2,869.0	2,936.8	2,902.3	2,914.8	2,922.7	2,932.3	2,934.8	2,928.9	2,936.1	2,937.2	2,952.8	2,956.2	2,957.4	2,959.7	2,964.6
Depository credit intermediation[1]	1,769.2	1,803.2	1,776.2	1,787.4	1,792.3	1,797.8	1,800.8	1,799.7	1,803.3	1,805.1	1,812.4	1,818.3	1,819.6	1,824.6	1,825.8
Commercial banking	1,296.0	1,319.3	1,295.4	1,305.8	1,310.8	1,313.7	1,316.2	1,317.1	1,319.4	1,320.8	1,328.1	1,334.5	1,333.0	1,336.9	1,338.0
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	786.1	816.3	800.1	803.8	807.0	810.5	813.5	812.8	817.4	820.8	825.4	830.4	829.2	829.2	830.2
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,259.3	2,315.9	2,293.4	2,302.0	2,308.9	2,310.9	2,312.7	2,309.1	2,318.1	2,321.7	2,324.8	2,324.0	2,326.0	2,333.9	2,329.4
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	87.7	93.1	90.2	90.7	91.2	91.7	92.4	93.1	94.0	94.5	94.9	94.7	94.6	95.2	95.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,129.6	2,179.6	2,163.7	2,165.5	2,163.4	2,173.5	2,177.3	2,182.2	2,181.1	2,183.6	2,188.2	2,187.5	2,192.9	2,198.0	2,201.5
Real estate	1,456.9	1,503.3	1,494.4	1,495.0	1,492.7	1,500.9	1,501.3	1,503.8	1,503.8	1,504.8	1,506.4	1,505.0	1,512.4	1,516.4	1,517.5
Rental and leasing services	645.8	647.4	641.6	642.8	642.8	644.5	648.1	649.9	648.0	649.4	652.2	652.9	650.0	650.9	652.6
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	26.9	28.9	27.7	27.7	27.9	28.1	27.9	28.5	29.3	29.4	29.6	29.6	30.5	30.7	31.4
Professional and business services	16,954	17,552	17,316	17,387	17,431	17,458	17,499	17,539	17,592	17,617	17,636	17,662	17,726	17,792	17,818
Professional and technical services[1]	7,053.4	7,371.7	7,243.8	7,266.5	7,297.0	7,319.0	7,337.6	7,359.6	7,398.0	7,407.6	7,420.1	7,438.5	7,469.6	7,499.8	7,518.1
Legal services	1,168.0	1,173.4	1,171.6	1,172.3	1,174.5	1,175.2	1,171.8	1,170.0	1,171.0	1,171.5	1,172.6	1,173.5	1,175.9	1,179.0	1,176.3
Accounting and bookkeeping services	849.3	889.3	872.8	874.6	876.8	879.8	881.0	885.5	884.8	881.9	893.1	893.7	914.5	925.1	925.8
Architectural and engineering services	1,310.9	1,385.6	1,352.2	1,360.1	1,369.1	1,373.7	1,380.6	1,384.3	1,392.9	1,398.0	1,399.3	1,400.6	1,407.2	1,411.4	1,419.8

See notes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2006												2007
	2005	2006	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.[p]	Jan.[p]
Computer systems design and related services	1,195.2	1,278.2	1,242.8	1,247.9	1,254.0	1,262.1	1,274.1	1,278.3	1,288.0	1,294.4	1,298.4	1,300.8	1,296.2	1,303.3	1,303.6
Management and technical consulting services	853.0	920.9	892.5	898.1	905.7	908.4	911.3	912.2	918.6	922.4	926.4	944.2	949.3	953.8	957.6
Management of companies and enterprises	1,758.9	1,809.4	1,791.6	1,794.7	1,796.4	1,797.6	1,802.1	1,805.4	1,811.1	1,816.2	1,822.3	1,826.8	1,823.0	1,826.0	1,829.5
Administrative and waste services	8,141.5	8,370.7	8,280.1	8,325.8	8,337.8	8,341.0	8,359.2	8,373.9	8,382.4	8,393.2	8,393.9	8,396.2	8,433.8	8,466.4	8,470.3
Administrative and support services[1]	7,803.8	8,023.5	7,936.1	7,981.1	7,991.1	7,994.2	8,012.1	8,026.1	8,033.8	8,046.9	8,047.4	8,047.5	8,083.8	8,117.0	8,118.1
Employment services[1]	3,578.2	3,656.6	3,646.8	3,659.4	3,658.2	3,658.0	3,662.3	3,663.2	3,663.5	3,667.2	3,653.3	3,641.2	3,665.5	3,674.2	3,669.0
Temporary help services	2,549.4	2,631.3	2,631.8	2,633.7	2,634.6	2,632.2	2,646.3	2,636.3	2,633.4	2,632.1	2,623.5	2,621.1	2,631.3	2,641.6	2,644.4
Business support services	766.4	790.7	773.1	778.2	782.0	783.2	786.1	788.2	789.7	791.3	797.2	801.0	802.2	806.9	804.8
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,737.5	1,797.1	1,769.4	1,784.9	1,790.6	1,792.3	1,795.9	1,800.4	1,803.1	1,803.5	1,803.0	1,807.9	1,811.2	1,817.7	1,823.4
Waste management and remediation services	337.6	347.2	344.0	344.7	346.7	346.8	347.1	347.8	348.6	346.3	346.5	348.7	350.0	349.4	352.2
Educational and health services	17,372	17,838	17,621	17,666	17,709	17,743	17,776	17,794	17,828	17,894	17,946	17,976	18,018	18,063	18,093
Educational services	2,835.8	2,918.4	2,871.1	2,883.7	2,892.4	2,902.6	2,906.9	2,902.4	2,911.0	2,936.0	2,949.4	2,944.2	2,951.4	2,948.6	2,952.7
Health care and social assistance	14,536.3	14,919.9	14,749.8	14,782.5	14,816.7	14,839.9	14,869.5	14,891.5	14,917.2	14,958.3	14,996.4	15,031.5	15,066.1	15,113.9	15,140.6
Ambulatory health care services[1]	5,113.5	5,283.1	5,209.2	5,225.8	5,243.0	5,251.0	5,262.2	5,267.6	5,281.5	5,299.4	5,321.0	5,332.6	5,344.6	5,369.2	5,375.6
Offices of physicians	2,093.5	2,153.6	2,123.2	2,126.5	2,131.5	2,138.0	2,145.2	2,150.1	2,155.2	2,159.0	2,172.5	2,174.1	2,179.4	2,185.5	2,186.1
Outpatient care centers	473.2	489.4	484.9	486.4	487.4	487.6	487.6	488.7	488.1	490.0	492.1	494.1	492.4	493.6	494.1
Home health care services	821.0	867.1	846.1	852.7	857.6	858.5	862.5	862.1	867.6	872.8	877.7	880.7	883.5	890.9	897.1
Hospitals	4,345.4	4,427.1	4,382.9	4,388.9	4,397.6	4,404.3	4,413.0	4,421.7	4,429.2	4,440.8	4,451.7	4,458.2	4,461.7	4,469.5	4,478.9
Nursing and residential care facilities[1]	2,855.0	2,900.9	2,875.2	2,877.9	2,877.5	2,884.7	2,890.0	2,896.4	2,909.6	2,905.8	2,906.9	2,915.9	2,927.8	2,940.5	2,945.7
Nursing care facilities	1,577.4	1,584.2	1,579.3	1,577.8	1,576.4	1,579.6	1,583.9	1,583.0	1,589.7	1,583.8	1,584.7	1,587.5	1,591.8	1,596.4	1,599.8
Social assistance[1]	2,222.3	2,308.9	2,282.5	2,289.9	2,298.6	2,299.9	2,304.3	2,305.8	2,296.9	2,312.3	2,316.8	2,324.8	2,332.0	2,334.7	2,340.4
Child day care services	789.7	806.7	809.4	810.2	811.5	813.6	812.0	807.0	795.0	804.3	802.0	802.8	805.1	803.6	803.4
Leisure and hospitality	12,816	13,143	12,948	12,981	13,022	13,049	13,074	13,092	13,156	13,188	13,209	13,257	13,324	13,373	13,395
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,892.3	1,927.0	1,902.1	1,907.6	1,908.3	1,918.1	1,921.6	1,923.7	1,933.4	1,933.9	1,923.7	1,939.9	1,947.4	1,957.2	1,960.8
Performing arts and spectator sports	376.3	398.8	379.8	386.8	388.3	395.3	400.3	400.1	403.6	402.7	401.4	405.0	405.7	406.4	408.4
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	120.7	123.9	121.2	121.3	121.3	122.8	124.2	123.7	124.0	124.7	125.6	125.7	126.4	127.1	128.6
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,395.3	1,404.3	1,401.1	1,399.5	1,398.7	1,400.0	1,397.1	1,399.9	1,405.8	1,406.5	1,396.7	1,409.2	1,415.3	1,423.7	1,423.8
Accommodations and food services	10,923.0	11,216.2	11,045.9	11,073.7	11,113.4	11,131.0	11,151.9	11,168.7	11,222.8	11,253.6	11,284.8	11,316.9	11,376.8	11,415.9	11,433.8
Accommodations	1,818.6	1,833.4	1,823.4	1,824.2	1,827.1	1,821.5	1,821.0	1,816.4	1,830.2	1,834.0	1,847.0	1,845.3	1,854.4	1,863.2	1,857.2
Food services and drinking places	9,104.4	9,382.8	9,222.5	9,249.5	9,286.3	9,309.5	9,330.9	9,352.3	9,392.6	9,419.6	9,437.8	9,471.6	9,522.4	9,552.7	9,576.6
Other services	5,395	5,432	5,417	5,417	5,421	5,424	5,432	5,431	5,427	5,430	5,443	5,450	5,443	5,449	5,445
Repair and maintenance	1,236.0	1,248.5	1,239.1	1,240.5	1,243.9	1,247.1	1,252.0	1,251.0	1,244.4	1,250.5	1,253.9	1,253.4	1,250.8	1,251.6	1,246.4
Personal and laundry services	1,276.6	1,284.2	1,289.6	1,285.3	1,282.2	1,282.4	1,281.1	1,280.6	1,282.9	1,279.3	1,285.6	1,286.8	1,286.4	1,287.4	1,287.1
Membership associations and organizations	2,882.2	2,899.3	2,888.5	2,890.8	2,894.6	2,894.3	2,899.1	2,899.3	2,899.2	2,899.7	2,903.1	2,909.3	2,905.4	2,909.7	2,911.1
Government	21,804	21,990	21,839	21,875	21,906	21,922	21,938	21,968	21,990	22,023	22,076	22,100	22,106	22,114	22,129
Federal	2,732	2,728	2,725	2,731	2,731	2,731	2,729	2,733	2,739	2,730	2,729	2,725	2,719	2,713	2,718
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	1,957.3	1,958.3	1,952.8	1,959.2	1,959.0	1,960.2	1,958.8	1,961.0	1,962.4	1,960.4	1,959.0	1,954.7	1,949.5	1,948.6	1,950.7
U.S. Postal Service	774.2	770.1	772.3	772.0	771.9	770.5	770.4	771.6	777.0	769.6	770.2	770.2	769.0	764.5	767.0
State	5,032	5,080	5,034	5,053	5,060	5,064	5,073	5,075	5,078	5,088	5,113	5,109	5,107	5,111	5,105
Education	2,259.9	2,294.9	2,257.4	2,275.3	2,281.2	2,284.5	2,291.0	2,292.6	2,292.9	2,298.8	2,321.1	2,314.3	2,313.1	2,311.8	2,299.8
Other State government	2,771.6	2,785.2	2,776.6	2,777.8	2,778.7	2,779.2	2,782.1	2,782.3	2,785.3	2,789.5	2,791.5	2,794.3	2,793.5	2,798.9	2,804.9
Local	14,041	14,182	14,080	14,091	14,115	14,127	14,136	14,160	14,173	14,205	14,234	14,266	14,280	14,290	14,306
Education	7,856.1	7,938.5	7,874.3	7,881.8	7,896.1	7,905.0	7,905.5	7,915.4	7,926.5	7,951.6	7,970.7	7,995.1	8,003.7	8,015.6	8,020.6
Other local government	6,184.6	6,243.0	6,205.5	6,209.2	6,218.9	6,222.2	6,230.6	6,245.0	6,246.8	6,252.9	6,263.0	6,270.9	6,276.3	6,274.1	6,285.3

[1] Includes other industries not shown separately.

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

p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Annual average		2006												2007
	2005	2006	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.[p]	Jan.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.9	33.8
GOODS-PRODUCING	40.1	40.5	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.6	40.3	40.6	40.7	40.6	40.3	40.6	40.4	40.7	40.2
Natural resources and mining	45.6	45.6	46.0	45.4	45.2	45.5	44.9	46.0	45.9	45.3	45.1	45.7	46.1	45.6	45.0
Construction	38.6	39.0	38.9	38.9	38.8	39.1	38.5	39.0	38.9	39.0	38.4	39.2	39.0	39.8	38.7
Manufacturing	40.7	41.1	40.9	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.1	41.2	41.5	41.3	41.1	41.2	41.0	41.0	40.8
Overtime hours	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.1
Durable goods	41.1	41.4	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.6	41.5	41.6	41.8	41.6	41.3	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.0
Overtime hours	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.1
Wood products	40.0	39.8	40.2	40.3	40.4	40.4	40.0	39.5	40.0	39.8	39.6	39.7	39.1	39.3	38.8
Nonmetallic mineral products	42.2	43.0	43.1	43.0	43.0	43.3	43.0	43.4	43.4	43.2	43.0	42.7	42.3	42.7	41.7
Primary metals	43.1	43.6	43.7	43.7	43.5	43.4	43.6	43.7	44.0	43.7	43.5	43.6	43.5	43.3	43.0
Fabricated metal products	41.0	41.4	41.2	41.3	41.5	41.7	41.3	41.5	41.6	41.7	41.3	41.6	41.2	41.0	40.9
Machinery	42.1	42.4	41.9	42.0	42.1	42.6	42.4	42.5	42.9	42.6	42.3	42.7	42.3	42.3	41.6
Computer and electronic products	40.0	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.6	40.7	40.5	40.8	40.7	40.5	40.4	40.4	40.2	40.4	40.3
Electrical equipment and appliances	40.6	41.0	41.2	41.3	41.2	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.4	40.9	40.7	40.8	40.7	40.4	40.8
Transportation equipment	42.4	42.7	42.5	42.7	42.8	43.1	43.0	43.0	43.7	42.9	42.6	42.4	42.5	42.5	42.7
Furniture and related products	39.2	38.8	38.2	38.6	38.5	38.6	38.8	38.7	38.8	39.1	38.8	39.2	39.0	39.0	38.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.7	38.7	38.5	38.5	38.6	38.8	38.6	38.8	38.7	38.8	38.6	38.7	38.8	38.7	38.5
Nondurable goods	39.9	40.6	40.3	40.4	40.5	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.9	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.5
Overtime hours	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1
Food manufacturing	39.0	40.1	39.6	39.7	39.9	39.8	39.9	40.0	40.2	39.9	40.3	40.4	40.5	40.4	40.2
Beverage and tobacco products	40.1	40.7	40.0	40.2	40.4	40.3	41.0	41.2	41.9	41.1	40.7	40.8	40.9	40.7	40.8
Textile mills	40.3	40.6	40.8	40.7	40.3	40.4	40.4	40.7	40.8	41.2	40.7	40.6	40.4	41.0	40.5
Textile product mills	39.0	40.0	40.2	40.3	39.8	40.3	40.4	40.2	40.4	40.5	39.8	39.2	39.8	39.2	39.3
Apparel	35.7	36.5	35.9	35.9	36.0	36.4	36.6	36.8	36.8	36.6	36.7	37.0	36.9	36.7	37.1
Leather and allied products	38.4	38.9	39.3	39.3	39.5	38.9	39.2	39.0	39.2	39.5	38.8	38.8	37.8	38.2	38.1
Paper and paper products	42.5	42.9	42.5	42.5	42.4	43.0	43.1	43.3	43.6	43.4	43.0	42.9	42.6	42.4	42.6
Printing and related support activities	38.4	39.2	38.9	39.0	39.0	39.2	39.2	39.3	39.1	39.1	39.2	39.4	39.1	39.5	39.2
Petroleum and coal products	45.5	45.0	45.1	44.9	44.9	45.2	45.3	45.4	45.5	45.4	45.0	45.1	44.8	44.7	45.4
Chemicals	42.3	42.5	42.6	42.8	42.7	42.7	42.3	42.6	42.9	42.7	43.0	42.5	41.9	42.0	41.7
Plastics and rubber products	40.0	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.7	40.7	40.6	40.8	41.1	40.9	40.5	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.8
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.5	33.3	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.5	33.4	33.5
Wholesale trade	37.7	38.0	37.8	37.9	37.9	38.1	37.9	38.0	38.0	38.0	37.9	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0
Retail trade	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.4	30.4	30.6	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.3	30.4	30.4	30.5	30.4	30.4
Transportation and warehousing	37.0	36.9	36.6	36.7	36.8	36.7	36.7	36.9	36.9	37.0	36.9	36.9	36.9	36.9	37.2
Utilities	41.1	41.4	41.2	41.1	41.0	41.2	41.3	41.2	41.6	41.7	41.4	41.8	41.9	42.0	41.8
Information	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.5	36.5	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.4	36.6	36.6
Financial activities	35.9	35.8	35.9	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.5	35.6	35.7	35.5	35.7	35.8	35.8	36.0	35.9
Professional and business services	34.2	34.6	34.6	34.5	34.5	34.6	34.4	34.6	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.6	34.6	34.5
Education and health services	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.5
Leisure and hospitality	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.5	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.8	25.7	25.6	25.7	25.6
Other services	30.9	30.9	31.0	30.9	30.9	31.0	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.8

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

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

p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Annual average		2006												2007
	2005	2006	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.[p]	Jan.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars	$16.13	$16.76	$16.43	$16.49	$16.55	$16.63	$16.66	$16.73	$16.79	$16.84	$16.88	$16.94	$16.99	$17.07	$17.10
Constant (1982) dollars	8.18	8.24	8.18	8.21	8.21	8.20	8.17	8.18	8.17	8.17	8.25	8.34	8.36	8.36	8.36
GOODS-PRODUCING	17.60	18.02	17.79	17.80	17.82	17.87	17.93	18.00	18.00	18.06	18.08	18.15	18.21	18.29	18.35
Natural resources and mining	18.72	19.90	19.30	19.39	19.49	19.66	19.77	19.83	19.86	20.02	20.11	20.26	20.43	20.52	20.57
Construction	19.46	20.02	19.63	19.67	19.67	19.71	19.87	20.03	20.06	20.11	20.17	20.24	20.37	20.44	20.56
Manufacturing	16.56	16.80	16.69	16.69	16.71	16.75	16.77	16.78	16.78	16.83	16.83	16.88	16.89	16.95	16.99
Excluding overtime	15.68	15.95	15.82	15.80	15.84	15.88	15.90	15.91	15.92	15.98	15.99	16.04	16.09	16.12	16.18
Durable goods	17.33	17.67	17.51	17.51	17.54	17.58	17.62	17.65	17.66	17.72	17.73	17.78	17.79	17.86	17.90
Nondurable goods	15.27	15.32	15.31	15.30	15.30	15.34	15.30	15.28	15.26	15.30	15.29	15.33	15.35	15.41	15.45
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	15.74	16.42	16.07	16.14	16.21	16.29	16.32	16.38	16.46	16.51	16.56	16.62	16.67	16.74	16.77
Trade,transportation, and utilities	14.92	15.40	15.13	15.19	15.22	15.30	15.31	15.39	15.48	15.49	15.52	15.55	15.54	15.58	15.59
Wholesale trade	18.16	18.91	18.54	18.61	18.68	18.71	18.79	18.85	18.94	19.00	19.10	19.09	19.14	19.20	19.23
Retail trade	12.36	12.58	12.43	12.46	12.47	12.56	12.53	12.59	12.65	12.64	12.65	12.69	12.64	12.67	12.68
Transportation and warehousing	16.70	17.28	16.91	16.99	17.06	17.18	17.16	17.28	17.41	17.40	17.47	17.47	17.50	17.53	17.52
Utilities	26.68	27.42	27.48	27.58	27.53	27.49	27.29	27.39	27.52	27.42	27.35	27.39	27.47	27.33	27.37
Information	22.06	23.23	22.95	22.77	22.96	23.09	23.09	23.19	23.30	23.36	23.44	23.51	23.47	23.60	23.70
Financial activities	17.94	18.80	18.34	18.45	18.50	18.66	18.66	18.71	18.81	18.88	19.02	19.11	19.20	19.29	19.32
Professional and business services	18.08	19.12	18.57	18.67	18.80	18.91	18.94	19.02	19.14	19.20	19.31	19.42	19.51	19.64	19.64
Education and health services	16.71	17.38	17.06	17.12	17.20	17.25	17.30	17.36	17.40	17.47	17.51	17.56	17.63	17.67	17.75
Leisure and hospitality	9.38	9.75	9.46	9.57	9.61	9.66	9.70	9.72	9.75	9.80	9.83	9.87	9.94	10.02	10.07
Other services	14.34	14.77	14.54	14.58	14.64	14.67	14.71	14.75	14.76	14.80	14.86	14.89	14.94	15.02	15.06

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2006												2007
	2005	2006	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.[p]	Jan.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	$16.13	$16.76	$16.53	$16.53	$16.56	$16.72	$16.62	$16.63	$16.75	$16.74	$16.91	$17.02	$16.99	$17.07	$17.17
Seasonally adjusted	–	–	16.43	16.49	16.55	16.63	16.66	16.73	16.79	16.84	16.88	16.94	16.99	17.07	17.10
GOODS-PRODUCING	17.60	18.02	17.73	17.72	17.73	17.82	17.89	18.00	18.03	18.12	18.20	18.26	18.26	18.37	18.29
Natural resources and mining	18.72	19.90	19.44	19.38	19.57	19.78	19.75	19.74	19.79	19.90	20.01	20.26	20.45	20.61	20.65
Construction	19.46	20.02	19.49	19.56	19.53	19.61	19.78	19.98	20.12	20.23	20.35	20.45	20.42	20.52	20.44
Manufacturing	16.56	16.80	16.74	16.70	16.69	16.74	16.74	16.76	16.70	16.79	16.88	16.89	16.93	17.09	17.04
Durable goods	17.33	17.67	17.55	17.52	17.52	17.54	17.58	17.62	17.52	17.69	17.80	17.81	17.87	18.04	17.94
Wood products	13.16	13.40	13.15	13.14	13.14	13.24	13.32	13.46	13.43	13.46	13.53	13.61	13.67	13.64	13.62
Nonmetallic mineral products	16.61	16.59	16.50	16.54	16.60	16.71	16.59	16.56	16.57	16.72	16.51	16.59	16.51	16.73	16.72
Primary metals	18.94	19.35	19.39	19.25	19.21	19.37	19.13	19.14	19.17	19.34	19.67	19.39	19.73	19.45	19.68
Fabricated metal products	15.80	16.17	16.12	16.06	16.08	16.04	16.09	16.13	16.18	16.10	16.21	16.26	16.29	16.44	16.33
Machinery	17.03	17.20	17.07	17.01	16.99	16.95	17.03	17.03	17.13	17.14	17.26	17.45	17.56	17.78	17.63
Computer and electronic products	18.39	18.96	18.69	18.72	18.58	18.73	18.67	18.78	19.02	19.08	19.18	19.25	19.22	19.57	19.54
Electrical equipment and appliances	15.24	15.53	15.47	15.48	15.42	15.37	15.42	15.46	15.55	15.65	15.61	15.63	15.53	15.72	15.75
Transportation equipment	22.10	22.41	22.32	22.29	22.31	22.27	22.39	22.50	21.92	22.44	22.59	22.51	22.57	22.76	22.46
Furniture and related products	13.45	13.79	13.55	13.49	13.52	13.72	13.68	13.67	13.76	13.84	13.98	14.04	14.12	14.13	14.11
Miscellaneous manufacturing	14.08	14.36	14.07	14.07	14.30	14.37	14.40	14.28	14.53	14.51	14.47	14.47	14.38	14.47	14.54
Nondurable goods	15.27	15.32	15.37	15.29	15.27	15.36	15.29	15.27	15.31	15.25	15.31	15.32	15.34	15.47	15.52
Food manufacturing	13.04	13.13	13.09	13.02	13.04	13.09	13.12	13.14	13.11	13.15	13.16	13.13	13.18	13.33	13.42
Beverages and tobacco products	18.76	18.19	18.35	18.17	18.12	18.32	18.17	17.94	18.15	17.93	18.21	18.45	18.20	18.34	17.86
Textile mills	12.38	12.55	12.50	12.38	12.40	12.42	12.41	12.55	12.54	12.64	12.59	12.82	12.74	12.63	12.89
Textile product mills	11.67	11.94	11.80	11.79	11.79	11.97	12.03	12.04	12.13	11.96	12.02	11.84	11.98	11.90	11.98
Apparel	10.24	10.61	10.63	10.60	10.62	10.62	10.59	10.64	10.69	10.58	10.61	10.60	10.53	10.64	10.86
Leather and allied products	11.50	11.44	11.24	10.99	11.11	11.26	11.46	11.72	11.58	11.65	11.44	11.64	11.58	11.70	11.88
Paper and paper products	17.99	18.01	17.89	17.77	17.81	18.01	17.90	17.95	18.27	17.93	18.15	18.10	18.05	18.23	18.15
Printing and related support activities	15.74	15.80	15.90	15.69	15.77	15.72	15.77	15.65	15.75	15.81	15.80	15.87	15.93	15.91	15.87
Petroleum and coal products	24.47	24.08	24.54	24.56	24.58	24.52	24.09	23.67	23.44	23.30	23.87	24.17	24.44	23.96	25.07
Chemicals	19.67	19.60	19.97	19.95	19.66	19.78	19.54	19.36	19.26	19.19	19.43	19.57	19.61	19.87	19.67
Plastics and rubber products	14.80	14.96	14.94	14.83	14.84	14.87	14.87	14.94	14.99	15.02	15.03	14.98	15.04	15.16	15.23
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	15.74	16.42	16.22	16.21	16.24	16.43	16.27	16.26	16.41	16.35	16.56	16.68	16.65	16.73	16.88
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.92	15.40	15.18	15.22	15.23	15.44	15.30	15.36	15.53	15.45	15.57	15.59	15.44	15.41	15.60
Wholesale trade	18.16	18.91	18.64	18.65	18.60	18.87	18.71	18.74	19.07	18.93	19.09	19.14	19.16	19.24	19.28
Retail trade	12.36	12.58	12.46	12.46	12.49	12.69	12.56	12.60	12.68	12.62	12.70	12.70	12.52	12.51	12.68
Transportation and warehousing	16.70	17.28	16.90	16.93	17.05	17.19	17.07	17.27	17.50	17.45	17.51	17.48	17.48	17.47	17.49
Utilities	26.68	27.42	27.49	27.56	27.55	27.65	27.29	27.14	27.43	27.13	27.47	27.51	27.44	27.38	27.35
Information	22.06	23.23	23.04	22.80	22.85	23.14	23.05	22.95	23.15	23.27	23.60	23.68	23.53	23.68	23.82
Financial activities	17.94	18.80	18.45	18.45	18.47	18.77	18.59	18.58	18.81	18.79	19.02	19.22	19.19	19.27	19.30
Professional and business services	18.08	19.12	18.87	18.78	18.83	19.21	18.88	18.87	19.24	18.96	19.19	19.50	19.44	19.67	19.81
Education and health services	16.71	17.38	17.08	17.12	17.21	17.29	17.26	17.32	17.42	17.45	17.53	17.55	17.62	17.68	17.79
Leisure and hospitality	9.38	9.75	9.54	9.63	9.63	9.65	9.70	9.63	9.62	9.69	9.83	9.90	10.00	10.13	10.13
Other services	14.34	14.77	14.58	14.57	14.69	14.78	14.75	14.70	14.66	14.70	14.89	14.91	14.93	15.06	15.08

1 Data relate to production workers in natural resources and r manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsup 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 [1] on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

Industry	Annual average		2006												2007
	2005	2006	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.p	Jan.p
TOTAL PRIVATE	$544.33	$567.87	$558.71	$553.76	$556.42	$566.81	$560.09	$565.42	$572.85	$570.83	$573.25	$582.08	$574.26	$578.67	$573.48
Seasonally adjusted			555.33	557.36	559.39	563.76	563.11	567.15	569.18	569.19	570.54	574.27	574.26	578.67	577.98
GOODS-PRODUCING	705.31	729.87	710.97	708.80	712.75	711.02	722.76	736.20	730.22	741.11	742.56	746.83	739.53	753.17	729.77
Natural resources and mining	853.71	908.01	886.46	868.22	874.78	899.99	892.70	913.96	906.38	909.43	912.46	940.06	942.75	939.82	920.99
CONSTRUCTION	750.22	781.04	744.52	745.24	749.95	753.02	767.46	791.21	792.73	807.18	799.76	811.87	792.30	806.44	774.68
Manufacturing	673.37	690.83	684.67	679.69	684.29	676.30	689.69	692.19	683.03	693.43	698.83	697.56	697.52	712.65	693.53
Durable goods	712.95	731.81	723.06	720.07	725.33	713.88	729.57	734.75	721.82	735.90	740.48	740.90	738.03	757.68	733.75
Wood products	526.65	533.44	520.74	516.40	525.60	528.28	538.13	539.75	538.54	542.44	535.79	543.04	533.13	540.14	518.92
Nonmetallic mineral products	700.78	713.34	697.95	694.68	703.84	716.86	718.35	728.64	720.80	734.01	719.84	715.03	698.37	709.35	682.18
Primary metals	815.78	842.94	855.10	841.23	835.64	825.16	834.07	834.50	831.98	839.36	859.58	843.47	858.26	857.75	854.11
Fabricated metal products	647.34	668.84	665.76	660.07	665.71	649.62	666.13	669.40	665.00	669.76	674.34	679.67	674.41	685.55	667.90
Machinery	716.55	728.99	716.94	712.72	716.98	705.12	723.78	723.78	729.74	725.02	733.55	745.12	744.54	768.10	733.41
Computer and electronic products	735.59	767.86	753.21	752.54	754.35	751.07	754.27	766.22	766.51	767.02	778.71	781.55	778.41	808.24	783.55
Electrical equipment and appliances	618.97	635.87	637.36	631.58	632.22	613.26	630.68	632.31	634.44	640.09	641.57	643.96	638.28	653.95	644.18
Transportation equipment	938.03	957.43	950.83	951.78	957.10	926.43	965.01	969.75	916.26	962.68	973.63	961.18	961.48	992.34	959.04
Furniture and related products	527.35	535.35	514.90	516.67	519.17	521.36	526.68	534.50	532.51	548.06	549.41	550.37	552.09	560.96	546.06
Miscellaneous manufacturing	545.21	556.16	541.70	544.51	554.84	547.50	557.28	558.35	555.05	562.99	559.99	561.44	560.82	568.67	558.34
Nondurable goods	608.95	621.78	619.41	613.13	615.38	612.86	619.25	621.49	620.06	620.68	629.24	626.59	627.41	635.82	628.56
Food manufacturing	508.55	526.02	517.06	507.78	512.47	507.89	522.18	525.60	524.40	527.32	538.24	535.70	543.02	547.86	536.80
Beverages and tobacco products	751.54	741.31	721.16	717.72	726.61	732.80	754.06	751.69	765.93	747.68	744.79	745.38	746.20	740.94	716.19
Textile mills	498.47	509.41	510.00	498.91	503.44	498.04	501.36	510.79	504.11	519.50	514.93	516.65	513.42	524.15	520.76
Textile product mills	455.52	477.56	476.72	476.32	469.24	472.82	482.40	486.42	482.77	481.99	480.80	464.13	480.40	477.19	472.01
Apparel	366.17	387.27	379.49	380.54	385.51	380.20	388.65	391.55	388.05	388.29	388.33	395.38	390.66	390.49	401.82
Leather and allied products	441.96	445.50	438.36	428.61	442.18	430.13	450.38	458.25	448.15	460.18	441.58	452.80	443.51	452.79	449.06
Paper and paper products	764.04	772.26	762.11	746.34	748.02	761.82	771.49	779.03	792.92	778.16	787.71	778.30	777.96	783.89	773.19
Printing and related support activities	604.73	618.81	618.51	611.91	616.61	609.94	613.45	610.35	609.53	615.01	627.26	630.04	627.64	634.81	620.52
Petroleum and coal products	1,114.51	1,084.03	1,089.58	1,075.73	1,088.89	1,113.21	1,088.87	1,079.35	1,071.21	1,046.17	1,093.25	1,099.74	1,109.58	1,054.24	1,123.14
Chemicals	831.76	833.59	856.71	855.86	841.45	844.61	824.59	822.80	816.62	815.58	833.55	825.85	823.62	842.49	824.17
Plastics and rubber products	591.58	607.82	606.56	597.65	603.99	594.80	603.72	611.05	604.10	612.82	614.73	609.69	609.12	626.11	622.91
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	509.58	532.84	527.15	521.96	521.30	535.62	523.89	528.45	539.89	533.01	536.54	545.44	537.80	542.05	540.16
Trade, transportation, and utilities	498.43	514.61	500.94	500.74	502.59	517.24	509.49	516.10	526.47	520.67	523.15	523.82	515.70	517.78	513.24
Wholesale trade	685.00	718.30	706.46	701.24	699.36	722.72	707.24	712.12	732.29	719.34	723.51	734.98	728.08	731.12	723.00
Retail trade	377.58	383.16	375.05	372.55	375.95	388.31	381.82	385.56	393.08	387.43	388.62	386.08	379.36	384.06	377.86
Transportation and warehousing	618.58	637.14	615.16	611.17	620.62	629.15	624.76	638.99	654.50	650.89	649.62	652.00	648.51	648.14	641.88
Utilities	1,095.90	1,136.08	1,118.84	1,127.20	1,121.29	1,144.71	1,129.81	1,118.17	1,141.09	1,131.32	1,145.50	1,160.92	1,149.74	1,144.48	1,132.29
Information	805.00	850.81	847.87	827.64	827.17	851.55	832.11	837.68	861.18	856.34	868.48	878.53	856.49	864.32	862.28
Financial activities	645.10	672.40	673.43	654.98	651.99	681.35	654.37	657.73	682.80	665.17	673.31	699.61	683.16	689.87	687.08
Professional and business services	618.87	662.23	652.90	646.03	645.87	666.59	647.58	654.79	671.48	659.81	663.97	684.45	672.62	678.62	673.54
Education and health services	544.59	564.95	560.22	554.69	555.88	563.65	557.50	562.90	571.38	567.13	569.73	572.13	570.89	572.83	576.40
Leisure and hospitality	241.36	250.11	241.36	242.68	243.64	248.01	246.38	249.42	255.89	253.88	251.65	256.41	253.00	257.30	251.22
Other services	443.37	456.60	451.98	448.76	450.98	458.18	454.30	455.70	457.39	457.17	458.61	462.21	459.84	463.85	461.45

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

NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.
Dash indicates data not available.
p = preliminary.

17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries											
Over 1-month span:												
2002	43.5	37.2	33.6	38.8	40.8	38.5	39.2	41.7	48.0	50.2	52.2	52.9
2003	51.6	50.2	62.1	64.9	59.9	57.6	56.5	51.4	56.5	55.0	51.4	55.6
2004	52.5	61.3	52.7	60.8	54.9	58.5	59.0	60.4	53.6	53.1	62.2	60.4
2005	64.2	64.6	64.0	62.8	56.7	55.9	59.4	55.9	55.8	57.7	53.6	57.6
2006	55.2											
Over 3-month span:												
2002	39.6	33.8	34.9	33.8	35.3	42.3	39.2	34.4	42.6	48.6	48.7	50.2
2003	55.9	53.2	57.0	64.2	70.3	65.6	59.9	55.2	57.9	59.0	60.4	55.8
2004	51.3	55.9	56.8	61.3	57.2	59.4	62.8	63.7	59.9	53.4	57.2	62.2
2005	70.5	66.7	66.0	66.9	63.3	62.4	60.3	62.6	57.7	59.0	57.7	59.9
2006	62.9											
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	62.6											
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	65.8											
	Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries											
Over 1-month span:												
2002	34.5	17.3	17.3	10.7	22.0	17.3	17.3	31.5	26.8	38.1	42.3	42.3
2003	41.1	45.2	47.0	63.1	50.0	48.2	56.5	43.5	41.7	43.5	40.5	42.3
2004	36.9	48.2	43.5	48.2	38.7	37.5	42.3	45.8	44.0	44.6	48.2	51.8
2005	63.1	48.2	56.0	53.0	47.0	58.9	51.2	44.6	40.5	47.6	43.5	38.7
2006	44.6											
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											
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	41.1											
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	42.9											

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

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

Data for the two most recent months are preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels[1] (in thousands)							Percent						
	2006						2007	2006						2007
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[p]	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[p]
Total[2]	3,891	4,188	4,177	4,157	4,200	4,401	4,372	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1
Industry														
Total private[2]	3,404	3,714	3,715	3,702	3,735	3,928	3,892	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3
Construction	153	185	148	137	106	107	164	2.0	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.4	2.1
Manufacturing	311	330	317	364	328	362	353	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	646	741	721	658	671	767	746	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.8
Professional and business services	574	682	755	709	705	745	764	3.2	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.1
Education and health services	667	683	701	749	713	734	732	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9
Leisure and hospitality	497	525	544	579	625	612	550	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.4	3.9
Government	485	469	467	460	463	473	476	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
Region[3]														
Northeast	717	746	770	760	772	849	755	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.2	2.9
South	1,527	1,599	1,626	1,649	1,572	1,674	1,632	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.2
Midwest	723	851	789	769	770	810	837	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6
West	923	1,009	1,017	989	1,034	1,044	1,118	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.5

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

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

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

NOTE: The job openings level is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month; the job openings rate is the number of job openings on the last business day of the month as a percent of total employment plus job openings.

[p] = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels[1] (in thousands)							Percent						
	2006						2007	2006						2007
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[p]	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[p]
Total[2]	5,141	4,912	4,917	4,983	4,994	4,959	4,984	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Industry														
Total private[2]	4,835	4,434	4,482	4,616	4,665	4,662	4,637	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0
Construction	377	369	336	345	395	341	286	4.9	4.8	4.4	4.5	5.1	4.4	3.7
Manufacturing	377	359	314	366	363	375	376	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,095	1,070	965	1,008	1,012	990	992	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Professional and business services	942	830	1,028	994	1,010	963	962	5.4	4.7	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.4
Education and health services	570	478	467	529	492	515	508	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	851	834	859	893	903	969	983	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.8	7.2	7.3
Government	372	407	386	363	348	371	382	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
Region[3]														
Northeast	881	729	720	727	713	768	808	3.5	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1
South	1,940	1,927	2,019	1,969	1,979	1,900	1,890	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8
Midwest	1,103	1,053	1,031	1,097	1,061	1,150	1,165	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.7
West	1,222	1,176	1,163	1,198	1,249	1,209	1,165	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.8

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

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

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

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

[p] = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels[1] (in thousands)							Percent						
	2006						2007	2006						2007
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[p]	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[p]
Total[2]	4,643	4,463	4,470	4,613	4,844	4,540	4,549	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.3
Industry														
Total private[2]	4,304	4,158	4,123	4,323	4,543	4,253	4,242	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.7
Construction	438	346	346	373	413	387	403	5.7	4.5	4.5	4.8	5.4	5.0	5.2
Manufacturing	368	368	389	359	360	372	401	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	985	1,002	990	987	1,020	962	969	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7
Professional and business services	807	728	824	921	974	851	872	4.6	4.1	4.7	5.2	5.5	4.8	4.9
Education and health services	445	437	396	424	430	430	416	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3
Leisure and hospitality	817	804	726	791	838	835	772	6.2	6.1	5.5	6.0	6.3	6.2	5.8
Government	327	307	315	298	305	283	310	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4
Region[3]														
Northeast	780	697	731	745	707	670	740	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.9
South	1,810	1,828	1,742	1,709	2,011	1,796	1,778	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	4.1	3.7	3.6
Midwest	1,043	962	970	1,072	985	1,054	991	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.1
West	1,022	1,044	1,031	1,081	1,079	1,036	1,046	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4

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

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

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

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

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

Industry and region	Levels[1] (in thousands)							Percent						
	2006						2007	2006						2007
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[p]	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.[p]
Total[2]	2,668	2,692	2,566	2,655	2,774	2,759	2,665	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9
Industry														
Total private[2]	2,506	2,532	2,400	2,513	2,625	2,615	2,518	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2
Construction	168	153	135	137	144	143	145	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Manufacturing	189	201	185	196	211	222	235	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	600	610	591	593	661	597	580	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.2
Professional and business services	423	424	443	475	486	497	496	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
Education and health services	271	295	263	274	278	289	271	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
Leisure and hospitality	544	553	510	542	565	602	529	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.0
Government	163	158	160	144	147	146	152	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7
Region[3]														
Northeast	387	409	383	359	409	367	355	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4
South	1,117	1,140	1,102	1,101	1,167	1,171	1,115	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.3
Midwest	559	558	541	604	543	559	579	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8
West	602	575	551	592	645	638	619	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0

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

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

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

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

[p] = preliminary.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[1] Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2005.

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

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

Table 26. Average annual wages for 2004 and 2005 for all covered workers[1] by metropolitan area

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 26. Average annual wages for 2004 and 2005 for all covered workers[1] by metropolitan area — Continued

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 26. Average annual wages for 2004 and 2005 for all covered workers[1] by metropolitan area — Continued

Metropolitan area[2]	Average annual wages[3]		
	2004	2005	Percent change, 2004-05
Ocean City, NJ	$30,227	$31,033	2.7
Odessa, TX	31,744	33,475	5.5
Ogden-Clearfield, UT	30,406	31,195	2.6
Oklahoma City, OK	32,328	33,142	2.5
Olympia, WA	35,033	36,230	3.4
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	35,208	36,329	3.2
Orlando, FL	35,041	36,466	4.1
Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	38,135	38,820	1.8
Owensboro, KY	30,606	31,379	2.5
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	42,805	44,597	4.2
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	37,912	38,287	1.0
Panama City-Lynn Haven, FL	30,257	31,894	5.4
Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH	30,427	30,747	1.1
Pascagoula, MS	32,323	34,735	7.5
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL	30,361	32,064	5.6
Peoria, IL	37,182	39,871	7.2
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	45,008	46,454	3.2
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	38,816	40,245	3.7
Pine Bluff, AR	29,892	30,794	3.0
Pittsburgh, PA	37,821	38,809	2.6
Pittsfield, MA	34,672	35,807	3.3
Pocatello, ID	26,784	27,686	3.4
Ponce, PR	19,430	19,660	1.2
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME	34,983	35,857	2.5
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	39,973	41,048	2.7
Port St. Lucie-Fort Pierce, FL	31,726	33,235	4.8
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	36,773	38,187	3.8
Prescott, AZ	27,906	29,295	5.0
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	36,841	37,796	2.6
Provo-Orem, UT	29,501	30,395	3.0
Pueblo, CO	30,463	30,165	-1.0
Punta Gorda, FL	29,998	31,937	6.5
Racine, WI	37,082	37,659	1.6
Raleigh-Cary, NC	38,450	39,465	2.6
Rapid City, SD	27,945	28,758	2.9
Reading, PA	35,414	36,210	2.2
Redding, CA	31,036	32,139	3.6
Reno-Sparks, NV	37,260	38,453	3.2
Richmond, VA	39,629	41,274	4.2
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	34,287	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[1] by metropolitan area — Continued

Metropolitan area[2]	Average annual wages[3]		
	2004	2005	Percent change, 2004-05
Spokane, WA	$31,643	$32,621	3.1
Springfield, IL	38,256	39,299	2.7
Springfield, MA	35,793	36,791	2.8
Springfield, MO	29,298	30,124	2.8
Springfield, OH	30,287	30,814	1.7
State College, PA	33,042	34,109	3.2
Stockton, CA	34,175	35,030	2.5
Sumter, SC	26,770	27,469	2.6
Syracuse, NY	35,863	36,494	1.8
Tallahassee, FL	32,610	33,548	2.9
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	35,328	36,374	3.0
Terre Haute, IN	29,839	30,597	2.5
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR	30,185	31,302	3.7
Toledo, OH	35,122	35,848	2.1
Topeka, KS	32,071	33,303	3.8
Trenton-Ewing, NJ	50,467	52,034	3.1
Tucson, AZ	33,992	35,650	4.9
Tulsa, OK	34,014	35,211	3.5
Tuscaloosa, AL	32,223	34,124	5.9
Tyler, TX	33,704	34,731	3.0
Utica-Rome, NY	30,174	30,902	2.4
Valdosta, GA	24,779	25,712	3.8
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	37,118	38,431	3.5
Vero Beach, FL	31,812	32,591	2.4
Victoria, TX	33,316	34,327	3.0
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	36,228	36,387	0.4
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	33,458	34,580	3.4
Visalia-Porterville, CA	27,927	28,582	2.3
Waco, TX	30,709	32,325	5.3
Warner Robins, GA	34,535	36,762	6.4
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	53,134	55,525	4.5
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	32,322	33,123	2.5
Wausau, WI	32,399	33,259	2.7
Weirton-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

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

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

[3] Each year's total is based on the MSA definition for the specific year. Annual changes include differences resulting from changes in MSA definitions.

[4] Totals do not include the six MSAs within Puerto Rico.

27. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

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

[1] Not strictly comparable with prior years.

28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2004	2005				2006				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec. 2006	
Civilian workers[2]	97.0	98.0	98.6	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.6	102.7	103.3	0.6	3.3
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	96.8	98.0	98.5	99.4	100.0	100.9	101.6	103.0	103.7	.7	3.7
Management, business, and financial	97.7	99.0	99.4	99.7	100.0	101.3	101.9	102.7	103.2	.5	3.2
Professional and related	96.3	97.5	98.1	99.3	100.0	100.7	101.4	103.2	104.0	.8	4.0
Sales and office	96.8	97.7	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.6	102.4	103.0	.6	3.0
Sales and related	96.3	97.3	97.9	99.2	100.0	99.9	101.1	101.7	102.3	.6	2.3
Office and administrative support	97.1	98.0	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.9	101.9	102.8	103.5	.7	3.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	97.0	97.8	98.8	99.5	100.0	100.8	102.0	103.0	103.6	.6	3.6
Construction and extraction	97.1	97.6	98.5	99.4	100.0	100.7	102.0	103.0	103.7	.7	3.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair	96.9	98.0	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.9	102.0	103.0	103.6	.6	3.6
Production, transportation, and material moving	97.7	98.4	99.0	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.1	101.8	102.4	.6	2.4
Production	97.7	98.5	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.4	101.0	101.6	102.0	.4	2.0
Transportation and material moving	97.6	98.2	98.8	99.8	100.0	100.5	101.3	102.2	102.8	.6	2.8
Service occupations	97.0	97.8	98.3	99.4	100.0	100.8	101.4	102.5	103.5	1.0	3.5
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	96.9	98.0	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.3	101.3	102.0	102.5	.5	2.5
Manufacturing	96.9	98.2	99.1	99.8	100.0	100.1	101.0	101.4	101.8	.4	1.8
Service-providing	97.0	97.9	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.9	101.6	102.9	103.5	.6	3.5
Education and health services	96.4	97.2	97.6	99.1	100.0	100.6	101.3	103.5	104.2	.7	4.2
Health care and social assistance	96.7	97.8	98.5	99.3	100.0	101.1	102.0	103.5	104.3	.8	4.3
Hospitals	96.2	97.5	98.2	99.3	100.0	101.2	101.9	103.2	104.0	.8	4.0
Nursing and residential care facilities	96.6	97.5	98.3	99.2	100.0	101.0	101.4	102.6	103.7	1.1	3.7
Education services	96.1	96.7	97.0	99.0	100.0	100.2	100.7	103.4	104.1	.7	4.1
Elementary and secondary schools	96.0	96.4	96.7	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.5	104.2	.7	4.2
Public administration [3]	95.8	97.1	97.5	99.0	100.0	100.6	101.2	102.4	103.8	1.4	3.8
Private industry workers	97.2	98.2	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.5	103.2	.7	3.2
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	97.1	98.5	99.1	99.6	100.0	101.1	101.9	102.9	103.5	.6	3.5
Management, business, and financial	97.9	99.1	99.6	99.7	100.0	101.3	102.0	102.7	103.1	.4	3.1
Professional and related	96.5	98.0	98.8	99.5	100.0	101.0	101.8	103.1	103.9	.8	3.9
Sales and office	96.8	97.8	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.6	102.3	102.9	.6	2.9
Sales and related	96.2	97.2	97.9	99.2	100.0	99.9	101.1	101.7	102.3	.6	2.3
Office and administrative support	97.2	98.1	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.9	102.7	103.4	.7	3.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	97.1	97.9	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.8	102.1	103.0	103.6	.6	3.6
Construction and extraction	97.2	97.7	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.7	102.2	103.1	103.7	.6	3.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair	97.0	98.1	99.3	99.6	100.0	100.9	102.1	103.0	103.4	.4	3.4
Production, transportation, and material moving	97.8	98.5	99.0	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.1	101.7	102.3	.6	2.3
Production	97.7	98.6	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.4	101.0	101.6	102.0	.4	2.0
Transportation and material moving	97.9	98.3	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.4	101.2	102.0	102.6	.6	2.6
Service occupations	97.7	98.5	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.5	102.3	103.1	.8	3.1
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries	96.9	98.0	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.3	101.3	102.0	102.5	.5	2.5
Management, professional, and related	95.6	98.0	99.2	100.2	100.0	100.2	100.7	101.6	102.0	.4	2.0
Sales and office	95.8	96.8	98.0	99.7	100.0	99.9	102.7	102.1	102.8	.7	2.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	97.3	97.9	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.9	102.7	103.3	.6	3.3
Production, transportation, and material moving	97.8	98.6	99.2	99.8	100.0	100.3	101.0	101.6	102.0	.4	2.0
Construction	96.7	97.4	98.5	99.7	100.0	100.7	101.9	103.0	103.6	.6	3.6
Manufacturing	96.9	98.2	99.1	99.8	100.0	100.1	101.0	101.4	101.8	.4	1.8
Management, professional, and related	95.1	97.6	98.9	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.5	101.3	101.4	.1	1.4
Sales and office	96.3	97.6	98.7	99.9	100.0	99.5	102.8	101.3	102.1	.8	2.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	97.9	98.3	99.2	99.5	100.0	100.1	100.8	101.5	102.1	.6	2.1
Production, transportation, and material moving	97.9	98.7	99.3	99.8	100.0	100.2	100.9	101.5	101.9	.4	1.9
Service-providing industries	97.3	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	101.0	101.8	102.7	103.4	.7	3.4
Management, professional, and related	97.4	98.6	99.1	99.5	100.0	101.3	102.2	103.2	103.8	.6	3.8
Sales and office	96.9	97.9	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.6	101.5	102.3	102.9	.6	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	96.7	97.9	99.0	99.4	100.0	101.2	102.5	103.6	104.0	.4	4.0
Production, transportation, and material moving	97.7	98.3	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.3	101.9	102.6	.7	2.6
Service occupations	97.7	98.5	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.5	102.3	103.1	.8	3.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	97.0	98.1	98.5	99.4	100.0	100.8	101.4	102.4	103.0	.6	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2004	2005				2006				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec. 2006	
Wholesale trade	96.0	97.7	97.7	99.2	100.0	100.3	100.8	102.4	102.9	0.5	2.9
Retail trade	97.1	98.1	98.8	99.5	100.0	100.6	101.2	101.9	102.7	.8	2.7
Transportation and warehousing	98.5	98.4	98.6	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.0	101.6	102.2	.6	2.2
Utilities	95.1	98.1	99.3	99.5	100.0	107.8	109.3	110.1	110.4	.3	10.4
Information	96.8	98.3	99.2	99.5	100.0	100.9	102.1	103.0	103.2	.2	3.2
Financial activities	96.8	98.4	99.4	99.2	100.0	101.2	101.8	102.1	102.5	.4	2.5
Finance and insurance	97.8	98.7	100.0	99.5	100.0	101.5	102.4	102.6	102.9	.3	2.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	91.2	96.9	96.7	98.6	100.0	99.8	99.3	100.2	100.8	.6	.8
Professional and business services	98.5	99.1	99.5	99.6	100.0	101.1	102.2	102.9	103.5	.6	3.5
Education and health services	96.7	97.7	98.4	99.3	100.0	101.0	101.8	103.2	104.1	.9	4.1
Education services	96.4	97.1	97.5	99.6	100.0	100.7	101.5	103.2	104.2	1.0	4.2
Health care and social assistance	96.7	97.8	98.5	99.3	100.0	101.1	101.9	103.2	104.1	.9	4.1
Hospitals	96.0	97.5	98.2	99.2	100.0	101.3	102.0	103.2	103.9	.7	3.9
Leisure and hospitality	97.7	98.5	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.3	102.4	103.7	1.3	3.7
Accommodation and food services	97.9	98.7	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.5	101.4	102.5	104.0	1.5	4.0
Other services, except public administration	97.2	98.0	98.6	99.9	100.0	101.4	102.7	103.6	104.0	.4	4.0
State and local government workers	96.1	96.9	97.2	99.1	100.0	100.5	100.9	103.2	104.1	.9	4.1
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	96.2	97.0	97.3	99.0	100.0	100.3	100.8	103.3	104.0	.7	4.0
Professional and related	96.1	96.8	97.1	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.8	103.4	104.0	.6	4.0
Sales and office	96.5	97.5	97.6	99.3	100.0	100.9	101.5	103.3	104.1	.8	4.1
Office and administrative support	96.4	97.4	97.5	99.2	100.0	101.0	101.6	103.5	104.2	.7	4.2
Service occupations	95.5	96.2	96.7	99.1	100.0	100.6	101.2	103.1	104.5	1.4	4.5
Workers by industry											
Education and health services	96.1	96.7	97.0	99.0	100.0	100.3	100.8	103.7	104.3	.6	4.3
Education services	96.1	96.6	96.9	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.5	104.1	.6	4.1
Schools	96.1	96.6	96.9	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.5	104.1	.6	4.1
Elementary and secondary schools	96.0	96.4	96.6	98.8	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.6	104.2	.6	4.2
Health care and social assistance	96.5	97.6	98.0	99.5	100.0	101.3	102.9	105.1	105.7	.6	5.7
Hospitals	96.7	97.6	98.0	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.3	103.3	104.3	1.0	4.3
Public administration[3]	95.8	97.1	97.5	99.0	100.0	100.6	101.2	102.4	103.8	1.4	3.8

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2004	2005				2006				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec. 2006	
Civilian workers[1]	97.5	98.1	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.5	102.6	103.2	0.6	3.2
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	97.5	98.3	98.8	99.4	100.0	100.8	101.6	102.9	103.6	.7	3.6
Management, business, and financial	98.4	99.1	99.5	99.6	100.0	101.2	102.0	102.7	103.1	.4	3.1
Professional and related	97.1	97.8	98.3	99.3	100.0	100.6	101.4	103.1	103.8	.7	3.8
Sales and office	97.2	97.8	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.4	101.6	102.4	103.0	.6	3.0
Sales and related	96.6	97.3	97.8	99.2	100.0	99.8	101.3	102.0	102.5	.5	2.5
Office and administrative support	97.6	98.2	98.8	99.4	100.0	100.8	101.8	102.6	103.3	.7	3.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	97.4	97.8	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.7	103.4	.7	3.4
Construction and extraction	97.4	97.8	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.7	101.9	102.9	103.7	.8	3.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair	97.4	97.8	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.6	101.6	102.6	103.1	.5	3.1
Production, transportation, and material moving	97.8	98.3	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.2	101.9	102.5	.6	2.5
Production	97.5	98.2	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.2	101.8	102.3	.5	2.3
Transportation and material moving	98.2	98.4	98.9	99.7	100.0	100.5	101.2	102.1	102.7	.6	2.7
Service occupations	97.6	98.2	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.5	101.2	102.2	103.2	1.0	3.2
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	97.2	97.9	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.3	102.9	.6	2.9
Manufacturing	97.4	98.2	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.7	101.7	101.9	102.3	.4	2.3
Service-providing	97.5	98.2	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.5	102.7	103.3	.6	3.3
Education and health services	97.0	97.6	98.0	99.1	100.0	100.4	101.1	103.1	103.8	.7	3.8
Health care and social assistance	97.1	98.0	98.5	99.2	100.0	100.8	101.8	103.2	104.1	.9	4.1
Hospitals	96.7	97.6	98.2	99.2	100.0	100.9	101.7	102.9	103.8	.9	3.8
Nursing and residential care facilities	96.9	97.7	98.4	99.1	100.0	100.7	101.2	102.2	103.3	1.1	3.3
Education services	96.9	97.4	97.6	99.0	100.0	100.2	100.5	103.0	103.5	.5	3.5
Elementary and secondary schools	96.9	97.1	97.3	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.3	102.9	103.4	.5	3.4
Public administration[2]	97.0	97.9	98.3	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.1	102.0	103.5	1.5	3.5
Private industry workers	97.6	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.7	102.5	103.2	.7	3.2
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	97.8	98.6	99.2	99.6	100.0	101.1	102.0	103.0	103.6	.6	3.6
Management, business, and financial	98.5	99.2	99.7	99.5	100.0	101.3	102.2	102.8	103.1	.3	3.1
Professional and related	97.2	98.2	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.9	101.8	103.1	104.0	.9	4.0
Sales and office	97.2	97.8	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.4	101.6	102.4	103.0	.6	3.0
Sales and related	96.6	97.3	97.8	99.2	100.0	99.8	101.3	102.0	102.6	.6	2.6
Office and administrative support	97.6	98.2	99.0	99.4	100.0	100.9	101.9	102.6	103.3	.7	3.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	97.5	97.8	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.8	103.4	.6	3.4
Construction and extraction	97.5	97.8	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.7	102.0	103.0	103.7	.7	3.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair	97.4	97.8	99.1	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.6	102.6	103.0	.4	3.0
Production, transportation, and material moving	97.8	98.3	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.2	101.8	102.4	.6	2.4
Production	97.5	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.2	101.7	102.2	.5	2.2
Transportation and material moving	98.2	98.5	98.9	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.2	102.0	102.6	.6	2.6
Service occupations	97.9	98.6	99.0	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.3	102.0	102.9	.9	2.9
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries	97.2	97.9	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.3	102.9	.6	2.9
Management, professional, and related	97.2	98.0	98.8	99.7	100.0	101.1	101.7	102.4	102.8	.4	2.8
Sales and office	96.2	96.8	97.9	99.7	100.0	99.8	103.4	102.2	103.1	.9	3.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	97.4	97.9	98.6	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.9	102.7	103.4	.7	3.4
Production, transportation, and material moving	97.5	98.2	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.3	101.9	102.4	.5	2.4
Construction	96.9	97.3	98.3	99.4	100.0	100.6	102.0	102.9	103.7	.8	3.7
Manufacturing	97.4	98.2	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.7	101.7	101.9	102.3	.4	2.3
Management, professional, and related	97.5	98.2	98.9	99.9	100.0	101.1	101.5	102.2	102.3	.1	2.3
Sales and office	97.2	97.9	98.6	100.0	100.0	99.5	103.8	101.1	102.0	.9	2.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	97.1	97.8	98.6	99.1	100.0	100.9	101.7	102.3	103.0	.7	3.0
Production, transportation, and material moving	97.5	98.3	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.3	101.8	102.3	.5	2.3
Service-providing industries	97.7	98.4	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.6	103.3	.7	3.3
Management, professional, and related	97.9	98.7	99.2	99.6	100.0	101.1	102.0	103.1	103.7	.6	3.7
Sales and office	97.3	97.9	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.4	102.4	102.9	.5	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	97.6	97.8	98.9	99.4	100.0	100.7	101.8	103.0	103.4	.4	3.4
Production, transportation, and material moving	98.2	98.5	98.9	99.7	100.0	100.4	101.0	101.7	102.4	.7	2.4
Service occupations	98.0	98.6	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.6	101.3	102.0	102.9	.9	2.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	97.3	97.9	98.4	99.5	100.0	100.4	100.9	102.1	102.7	.6	2.7

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2004	2005				2006				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec. 2006	
Wholesale trade	96.1	97.5	97.4	99.0	100.0	100.2	100.7	102.7	103.0	0.3	3.0
Retail trade	97.4	98.0	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.5	100.9	101.9	102.8	.9	2.8
Transportation and warehousing	98.7	98.2	98.8	99.9	100.0	100.1	100.7	101.4	101.9	.5	1.9
Utilities	97.4	98.4	99.2	99.5	100.0	100.8	102.1	103.0	103.5	.5	3.5
Information	97.6	98.4	99.2	99.3	100.0	101.0	101.7	102.6	102.4	-.2	2.4
Financial activities	97.8	98.7	99.8	99.4	100.0	101.3	102.3	102.5	102.8	.3	2.8
Finance and insurance	99.2	99.1	100.7	99.7	100.0	101.6	102.8	102.9	103.2	.3	3.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	90.7	96.8	96.2	98.3	100.0	99.8	99.9	100.8	101.4	.6	1.4
Professional and business services	99.0	99.5	99.7	99.7	100.0	101.0	102.3	103.0	103.5	.5	3.5
Education and health services	97.0	97.9	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.7	101.6	103.0	104.0	1.0	4.0
Education services	96.8	97.4	97.8	99.7	100.0	100.7	101.4	103.1	104.1	1.0	4.1
Health care and social assistance	97.1	97.9	98.6	99.2	100.0	100.7	101.6	103.0	103.9	.9	3.9
Hospitals	96.5	97.4	98.1	99.1	100.0	100.9	101.8	102.9	103.7	.8	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	97.6	98.3	98.8	99.5	100.0	100.6	101.3	102.3	103.7	1.4	3.7
Accommodation and food services	97.5	97.9	98.3	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.3	102.2	103.8	1.6	3.8
Other services, except public administration	97.1	97.8	98.4	99.8	100.0	101.3	102.6	103.4	103.8	.4	3.8
State and local government workers	97.0	97.6	97.8	99.1	100.0	100.3	100.8	102.8	103.5	.7	3.5
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	97.0	97.5	97.8	99.0	100.0	100.2	100.7	102.9	103.5	.6	3.5
Professional and related	96.9	97.4	97.7	98.9	100.0	100.2	100.7	103.0	103.6	.6	3.6
Sales and office	97.6	98.1	98.0	99.4	100.0	100.6	101.2	102.6	103.2	.6	3.2
Office and administrative support	97.5	98.0	97.9	99.3	100.0	100.7	101.4	102.7	103.4	.7	3.4
Service occupations	96.8	97.3	97.7	99.3	100.0	100.3	100.8	102.4	103.9	1.5	3.9
Workers by industry											
Education and health services	97.0	97.4	97.6	99.0	100.0	100.2	100.7	103.1	103.6	.5	3.6
Education services	96.9	97.3	97.5	98.9	100.0	100.1	100.4	103.0	103.4	.4	3.4
Schools	96.9	97.3	97.5	98.9	100.0	100.1	100.4	103.0	103.4	.4	3.4
Elementary and secondary schools	96.9	97.1	97.2	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.3	103.0	103.4	.4	3.4
Health care and social assistance	97.3	98.1	98.5	99.4	100.0	101.0	103.0	104.8	105.5	.7	5.5
Hospitals	97.7	98.3	98.6	99.4	100.0	100.9	101.4	103.1	104.4	1.3	4.4
Public administration [2]	97.0	97.9	98.3	99.3	100.0	100.5	101.1	102.0	103.5	1.5	3.5

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2004	2005				2006				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec. 2006	
Civilian workers	95.7	97.6	98.3	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.6	102.8	103.6	0.8	3.6
Private industry workers	96.2	98.1	99.0	99.7	100.0	101.0	101.7	102.5	103.1	.6	3.1
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	95.4	98.2	99.0	99.8	100.0	101.3	101.8	102.8	103.4	.6	3.4
Sales and office	95.8	97.6	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.8	101.6	102.0	102.9	.9	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	96.4	98.0	99.3	99.8	100.0	101.1	102.7	103.5	104.0	.5	4.0
Production, transportation, and material moving	97.7	98.7	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.1	101.0	101.6	102.0	.4	2.0
Service occupations	97.0	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	101.5	102.2	103.0	103.6	.6	3.6
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	96.3	98.3	99.6	100.4	100.0	99.6	100.4	101.3	101.7	.4	1.7
Manufacturing	96.0	98.3	99.4	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.7	100.5	100.8	.3	.8
Service-providing	96.1	98.1	98.7	99.4	100.0	101.5	102.3	103.0	103.7	.7	3.7
State and local government workers	94.1	95.5	96.0	99.0	100.0	100.7	101.3	104.1	105.2	1.1	5.2

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	2004	2005				2006				Percent change	
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec. 2006	
COMPENSATION											
Workers by bargaining status[1]											
Union	97.3	97.9	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.5	101.8	102.4	103.0	0.6	3.0
Goods-producing	97.2	97.7	98.8	99.6	100.0	99.9	101.2	101.8	102.2	.4	2.2
Manufacturing	97.8	98.3	99.1	99.7	100.0	99.3	100.1	100.5	100.8	.3	.8
Service-providing	97.3	98.1	98.8	99.6	100.0	101.0	102.2	102.9	103.6	.7	3.6
Nonunion	97.2	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.7	102.6	103.2	.6	3.2
Goods-producing	96.8	98.1	99.0	99.9	100.0	100.5	101.4	102.0	102.5	.5	2.5
Manufacturing	96.6	98.2	99.1	99.8	100.0	100.3	101.3	101.7	102.1	.4	2.1
Service-providing	97.3	98.3	98.9	99.4	100.0	101.0	101.8	102.7	103.4	.7	3.4
Workers by region[1]											
Northeast	96.6	97.6	98.5	99.2	100.0	100.9	101.8	102.5	103.3	.8	3.3
South	97.7	98.9	99.3	99.7	100.0	101.0	101.6	102.8	103.5	.7	3.5
Midwest	96.9	97.8	98.4	99.5	100.0	100.7	101.7	102.3	102.8	.5	2.8
West	97.4	98.4	99.3	99.7	100.0	100.6	101.8	102.5	103.0	.5	3.0
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers by bargaining status[1]											
Union	97.6	97.9	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.3	101.2	101.7	102.3	.6	2.3
Goods-producing	97.1	97.5	98.5	99.2	100.0	100.5	101.6	101.9	102.3	.4	2.3
Manufacturing	97.1	97.6	98.3	99.0	100.0	100.6	101.2	101.4	101.7	.3	1.7
Service-providing	98.0	98.2	99.0	99.7	100.0	100.1	100.9	101.6	102.2	.6	2.2
Nonunion	97.6	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.8	102.7	103.3	.6	3.3
Goods-producing	97.3	98.0	98.7	99.6	100.0	100.7	101.9	102.4	103.0	.6	3.0
Manufacturing	97.5	98.4	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.7	101.8	102.0	102.5	.5	2.5
Service-providing	97.7	98.4	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.7	103.4	.7	3.4
Workers by region[1]											
Northeast	97.2	97.8	98.6	99.2	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.5	103.1	.6	3.1
South	98.0	98.9	99.3	99.7	100.0	101.0	101.6	102.9	103.6	.7	3.6
Midwest	97.1	97.8	98.2	99.4	100.0	100.4	101.4	102.0	102.6	.6	2.6
West	98.0	98.4	99.3	99.6	100.0	100.7	102.1	102.7	103.2	.5	3.2

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

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

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

Series	Year			
	2003	2004	2005	2006
All retirement				
Percentage of workers with access				
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
Percentage of workers participating				
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
Take-up rate (all workers)[1]	–	–	85	85
Defined benefit				
Percentage of workers with access				
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
Percentage of workers participating				
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
Take-up rate (all workers)[1]	–	–	97	96
Defined contribution				
Percentage of workers with access				
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
Percentage of workers participating				
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
Take-up rate (all workers)[1]	–	–	78	79
Employee contribution requirement				
Employee contribution required	–	–	61	61
Employee contribution not required	–	–	31	33
Not determinable	–	–	8	6
Percent of establishments				
Offering retirement plans	47	48	51	48
Offering defined benefit plans	10	10	11	10
Offering defined contribution plans	45	46	48	47

[1]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
Medical insurance				
Percentage of workers with access				
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
Percentage of workers participating				
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
Take-up rate (all workers)[1]	–	–	75	74
Dental				
Percentage of workers with access				
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
Percentage of workers participating				
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.

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 disabilty 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	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.[p]	Jan.[p]
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period	22	20	0	1	2	2	1	4	1	4	1	3	1	0	0
In effect during period	24	23	3	4	5	6	5	7	4	6	6	5	5	3	2
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands)	99.6	70.1	.0	3.6	4.2	3.1	5.0	10.8	3.0	19.6	3.9	15.0	1.9	.0	.0
In effect during period (in thousands)	102.2	191	6.5	10.1	12.9	14.2	13.9	18.2	10.4	25.8	22.2	19.9	20.6	16.3	3.7
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands)	1,736.1	2,687.5	130.0	124.3	261.5	176.1	179.8	188.0	146.8	215.4	247.7	342.7	349.2	326.0	58.8
Percent of estimated working time [1]	.01	.01	([2])	([2])	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	0

[1] Agricultural and government employees are included in the total employed and total working time; private household, forestry, and fishery employees are excluded. An explanation of the measurement of idleness as a percentage of the total time worked is found in "Total economy measures of strike idleness," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1968, pp. 54–56.

[2] Less than 0.005.

NOTE: p = preliminary.

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2006												2007
	2005	2006	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items	195.3	201.6	198.3	198.7	199.8	201.5	202.5	202.9	203.5	203.9	202.9	201.8	201.5	201.8	202.416
All items (1967 = 100)	585.0	603.9	593.9	595.2	598.6	603.5	606.5	607.8	609.6	610.9	607.9	604.6	603.6	604.5	606.348
Food and beverages	191.2	195.7	194.5	194.4	194.5	194.2	194.7	195.1	195.6	196.0	196.7	197.5	197.2	197.4	199.198
Food	190.7	195.2	194.1	194.0	194.0	193.7	194.2	194.5	195.0	195.5	196.2	197.1	196.8	197.0	198.812
Food at home	189.8	193.1	193.4	192.6	192.3	191.5	191.9	192.2	192.6	193.1	194.1	195.1	194.3	194.3	196.671
Cereals and bakery products	209.0	212.8	210.6	210.3	210.9	210.9	211.9	212.8	214.6	214.6	213.6	214.6	214.5	214.8	216.276
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	184.7	186.6	185.8	185.4	185.9	185.5	184.7	186.0	185.1	187.1	188.0	188.1	188.4	188.6	189.609
Dairy and related products[1]	182.4	181.4	183.7	183.4	183.0	181.3	181.0	179.6	180.8	180.0	179.9	182.0	180.6	181.0	183.453
Fruits and vegetables	241.4	252.9	258.5	253.4	248.5	246.6	248.0	248.0	249.1	249.2	258.2	261.6	256.8	257.2	262.949
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	144.4	147.4	147.2	147.3	148.0	146.3	146.6	146.6	146.3	146.9	147.5	148.3	148.9	148.5	151.127
Other foods at home	167.0	169.6	169.1	169.1	169.2	168.8	170.0	170.0	171.0	170.6	169.8	170.1	169.2	168.7	170.878
Sugar and sweets	165.2	171.5	169.3	167.3	170.1	171.0	171.3	171.9	173.3	173.5	172.1	172.5	172.7	172.4	175.151
Fats and oils	167.7	168.0	169.9	170.4	168.5	165.0	168.6	167.3	166.9	167.5	167.9	169.1	168.1	166.7	170.152
Other foods	182.5	185.0	184.3	184.7	184.5	184.3	185.4	185.6	186.9	186.1	185.0	185.2	184.0	183.5	185.499
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	111.3	113.9	112.6	113.4	113.0	113.2	114.3	114.4	115.0	113.8	114.2	113.7	113.8	115.1	114.655
Food away from home[1]	193.4	199.4	196.6	197.2	197.6	198.0	198.7	199.2	199.7	200.2	200.5	201.1	201.6	202.2	203.171
Other food away from home[1,2]	131.3	136.6	134.1	134.7	135.2	135.8	136.0	136.3	136.8	137.3	137.6	138.0	138.6	139.1	140.919
Alcoholic beverages	195.9	200.7	198.0	199.5	200.1	200.1	200.8	201.6	201.3	201.2	201.4	201.9	201.6	201.1	202.968
Housing	195.7	203.2	200.0	200.5	201.3	201.7	202.2	203.7	204.7	205.1	205.0	204.4	204.5	204.8	206.057
Shelter	224.4	232.1	226.8	228.3	229.9	230.7	231.2	232.2	233.6	234.2	233.9	234.8	234.9	235.1	236.504
Rent of primary residence	217.3	225.1	220.9	221.6	222.3	222.9	223.6	224.4	225.2	226.2	227.1	228.0	228.9	230.0	230.806
Lodging away from home	130.3	136.0	127.5	133.4	140.4	140.4	137.9	139.1	142.8	141.1	135.0	135.7	130.7	127.7	133.633
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	230.2	238.2	233.4	234.1	234.9	235.8	236.9	237.9	238.8	239.7	240.4	241.3	242.1	242.8	243.345
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	117.6	116.5	115.9	116.2	116.2	116.2	116.3	116.4	116.4	116.2	116.4	116.2	118.3	117.1	117.417
Fuels and utilities	179.0	194.7	198.7	194.6	192.3	190.8	192.0	197.6	198.5	199.0	199.6	190.1	190.6	192.6	194.378
Fuels	161.6	177.1	182.1	177.5	174.8	173.2	174.4	180.4	181.1	181.5	182.0	171.5	172.1	174.2	175.718
Fuel oil and other fuels	208.6	234.9	229.5	230.5	230.4	236.4	239.8	239.1	241.9	245.3	237.1	227.9	227.2	233.2	227.930
Gas (piped) and electricity	166.5	182.1	188.1	182.8	179.9	177.7	178.8	185.6	186.2	186.4	187.4	176.4	177.0	179.0	181.064
Household furnishings and operations	126.1	127.0	126.5	126.8	126.7	126.9	127.2	127.3	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.4	127.2	127.0	127.093
Apparel	119.5	119.5	114.9	116.6	122.0	123.4	122.4	118.9	113.8	116.1	121.7	123.3	121.7	118.6	115.988
Men's and boys' apparel	116.1	114.1	112.4	112.7	116.2	118.0	116.5	113.0	110.3	110.8	114.4	116.4	115.6	113.2	110.327
Women's and girls' apparel	110.8	110.7	103.0	106.3	115.0	116.3	114.4	110.3	102.3	105.7	114.6	116.4	113.9	110.2	105.891
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	116.7	116.5	113.3	116.6	118.7	118.2	118.3	115.0	114.4	115.6	116.5	119.4	117.6	114.1	112.444
Footwear	122.6	123.5	122.3	122.8	125.4	126.1	125.8	123.0	119.1	120.6	124.2	125.6	124.5	123.0	120.915
Transportation	173.9	180.9	175.9	175.8	177.4	184.1	187.6	187.3	189.0	188.5	180.6	174.8	173.9	175.4	174.463
Private transportation	170.2	177.0	172.1	171.9	173.5	180.4	183.9	183.2	184.9	184.5	176.5	170.7	170.0	171.8	170.562
New and used motor vehicles[2]	95.6	95.6	96.2	96.2	96.0	96.0	95.8	95.7	95.6	95.5	95.3	95.2	94.9	94.8	94.840
New vehicles	137.9	137.6	139.3	139.3	138.8	138.4	137.7	137.2	136.9	136.4	136.3	136.8	136.8	137.1	137.603
Used cars and trucks[1]	139.4	140.0	139.3	139.5	140.0	140.4	140.9	141.5	142.1	142.4	141.0	139.3	137.3	136.2	135.257
Motor fuel	195.7	221.0	199.2	198.1	205.8	235.4	250.9	248.4	255.6	254.4	220.1	193.8	191.4	199.3	193.900
Gasoline (all types)	194.7	219.9	198.2	197.0	204.7	234.4	249.8	247.3	254.6	253.2	219.0	192.7	190.3	198.1	192.806
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	111.9	117.3	114.4	114.9	115.4	115.8	117.0	117.0	117.9	118.2	118.7	118.9	119.5	119.5	119.759
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	206.9	215.6	211.2	212.9	213.4	213.9	214.9	215.5	216.7	216.2	217.0	218.5	218.5	218.8	219.262
Public transportation	217.3	226.6	219.9	221.3	222.6	225.3	229.2	234.3	237.4	234.3	229.5	226.9	220.4	217.8	221.403
Medical care	323.2	336.2	329.5	332.1	333.8	334.7	335.6	336.0	337.0	337.7	338.3	339.3	340.1	340.1	343.510
Medical care commodities	276.0	285.9	282.0	283.1	284.3	285.3	286.3	286.3	287.1	287.6	288.1	288.1	286.6	285.9	288.088
Medical care services	336.7	350.6	342.9	346.1	348.0	348.8	349.7	350.3	351.2	352.1	352.7	354.0	355.6	356.0	359.757
Professional services	281.7	289.3	284.7	286.5	287.8	288.5	289.0	289.2	289.8	290.2	290.6	291.4	291.9	292.4	295.219
Hospital and related services	439.9	468.1	453.6	460.4	463.3	464.6	466.1	467.6	469.3	471.1	472.0	474.2	477.7	477.2	482.258
Recreation[2]	109.4	110.9	109.9	110.2	110.6	111.1	111.2	111.2	111.3	111.3	111.1	111.2	111.2	110.8	111.012
Video and audio[1,2]	104.2	104.6	104.1	104.3	105.2	105.8	105.5	105.2	105.0	104.7	104.5	104.1	103.7	102.8	102.784
Education and communication[2]	113.7	116.8	115.7	115.7	115.6	115.8	115.7	115.9	116.3	117.5	118.4	118.5	118.1	118.0	117.815
Education[2]	152.7	162.1	158.3	158.4	158.4	158.6	158.9	159.5	160.3	163.9	166.6	167.1	167.4	167.6	167.624
Educational books and supplies	365.6	388.9	379.2	382.0	383.1	383.1	384.7	386.7	386.3	391.3	393.9	398.4	398.5	399.5	405.668
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	440.9	468.1	457.2	457.2	457.2	457.7	458.6	460.2	462.9	473.4	481.7	482.9	483.7	484.0	483.705
Communication[1,2]	84.7	84.1	84.5	84.5	84.4	84.5	84.2	84.3	84.3	84.3	84.2	84.0	83.3	83.1	82.778
Information and information processing[1,2]	82.6	81.7	82.1	82.0	81.9	82.1	81.7	81.8	81.9	81.8	81.7	81.5	80.8	80.6	80.246
Telephone services[1,2]	94.9	95.8	95.2	95.2	95.0	95.4	95.2	95.4	95.6	95.9	96.1	96.8	96.5	96.8	96.898
Information and information processing other than telephone services[1,4]	13.6	12.5	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.5	12.3	11.9	11.4	11.2	10.900
Personal computers and peripheral equipment[1,2]	12.8	10.8	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.1	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.259
Other goods and services	313.4	321.7	318.2	319.1	320.0	320.0	320.2	321.5	321.2	321.7	323.3	324.3	324.3	326.7	329.198
Tobacco and smoking products	502.8	519.9	515.1	515.9	519.0	518.1	517.5	521.5	521.5	521.1	520.8	521.1	519.4	527.3	543.477
Personal care[1]	185.6	190.2	188.1	188.6	189.1	189.1	189.4	189.9	189.7	190.1	191.3	192.0	192.2	193.3	193.560
Personal care products[1]	154.4	155.8	155.8	155.6	155.2	155.0	154.6	155.2	155.0	154.9	156.4	156.6	156.1	159.0	157.699
Personal care services[1]	203.9	209.7	206.4	207.9	208.5	208.5	208.7	209.1	209.5	210.1	210.7	211.7	212.3	212.5	214.045

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2006												2007
	2005	2006	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Miscellaneous personal services	303.0	313.6	308.2	309.3	310.9	311.3	312.4	313.3	312.9	314.4	316.4	317.6	318.2	318.7	320.047
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	160.2	164.0	161.3	161.4	162.8	165.5	166.9	166.3	166.4	166.6	164.4	162.5	161.8	162.1	161.978
Food and beverages	191.2	195.7	194.5	194.4	194.5	194.2	194.7	195.1	195.6	196.0	196.7	197.5	197.2	197.4	199.198
Commodities less food and beverages	142.5	145.9	142.6	142.8	144.7	148.6	150.3	149.3	149.3	149.4	146.0	143.0	142.1	142.5	141.529
Nondurables less food and beverages	168.4	176.7	168.7	169.1	173.3	181.8	185.6	183.8	183.8	184.5	177.7	171.2	169.7	170.9	168.788
Apparel	119.5	119.5	114.9	116.6	122.0	123.4	122.4	118.9	113.8	116.1	121.7	123.3	121.7	118.6	115.988
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	202.6	216.3	206.0	205.7	209.3	222.3	229.2	228.4	231.6	231.2	216.6	205.0	203.5	207.3	205.498
Durables	115.3	114.5	115.3	115.3	115.1	115.1	114.9	114.6	114.6	114.3	113.8	113.8	113.5	113.3	113.263
Services	230.1	238.9	234.9	235.7	236.6	237.1	237.7	239.2	240.2	240.9	241.1	240.9	240.9	241.2	242.540
Rent of shelter[3]	233.7	241.9	236.2	237.8	239.6	240.4	241.0	242.0	243.4	244.1	243.8	244.7	244.7	245.0	246.476
Transporatation services	225.7	230.8	228.2	228.7	228.8	229.6	230.7	231.8	232.7	232.2	231.7	232.3	231.5	230.8	231.367
Other services	268.4	277.5	273.2	273.9	274.6	275.5	275.8	276.6	277.2	279.1	280.8	281.2	281.1	280.9	281.282
Special indexes:															
All items less food	196.0	202.7	199.0	199.5	200.8	202.8	203.9	204.3	204.9	205.4	204.1	202.6	202.3	202.6	203.035
All items less shelter	186.1	191.9	189.3	189.4	190.3	192.3	193.5	193.7	194.0	194.4	193.1	191.2	190.7	191.1	191.328
All items less medical care	188.7	194.7	191.6	191.9	193.0	194.7	195.6	196.1	196.6	197.1	196.0	194.9	194.5	194.8	195.295
Commodities less food	144.5	148.0	144.7	144.9	146.8	150.6	152.3	151.3	151.3	151.4	148.0	145.1	144.3	144.7	143.775
Nondurables less food	170.1	178.2	170.5	171.0	175.0	182.9	186.5	184.9	184.9	185.5	179.1	173.1	171.7	172.7	170.878
Nondurables less food and apparel	201.2	213.9	204.3	204.2	207.5	219.2	225.5	224.8	227.6	227.3	214.2	203.8	202.5	205.8	204.403
Nondurables	180.2	186.7	182.0	182.2	184.4	188.7	191.0	190.2	190.4	191.0	187.8	184.8	183.8	184.5	184.284
Services less rent of shelter[3]	243.2	253.3	251.2	251.0	250.9	251.0	251.8	253.9	254.6	255.4	256.2	254.4	254.6	254.9	256.164
Services less medical care services	221.2	229.6	225.9	226.5	227.3	227.8	228.4	229.9	231.0	231.6	231.8	231.5	231.5	231.7	232.892
Energy	177.1	196.9	189.5	186.4	188.6	201.4	209.3	211.3	215.1	214.7	199.1	181.3	180.4	185.2	183.567
All items less energy	198.7	203.7	200.8	201.6	202.6	203.0	203.3	203.6	203.9	204.4	204.9	205.6	205.3	205.1	205.993
All items less food and energy	200.9	205.9	202.6	203.6	204.9	205.5	205.7	205.9	206.2	206.7	207.2	207.8	207.6	207.3	208.009
Commodities less food and energy	140.3	140.6	139.9	140.3	141.5	141.7	141.5	140.7	139.6	139.9	140.9	141.2	140.6	139.9	139.628
Energy commodities	197.4	223.0	202.1	201.1	208.3	236.6	251.4	249.0	256.0	255.0	222.3	196.9	194.6	202.4	196.983
Services less energy	236.6	244.7	239.7	241.1	242.4	243.2	243.7	244.7	245.8	246.5	246.6	247.5	247.5	247.5	248.836
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items	191.0	197.1	194.0	194.2	195.3	197.2	198.2	198.6	199.2	199.6	198.4	197.0	196.8	197.2	197.559
All items (1967 = 100)	568.9	587.2	577.7	578.6	581.8	587.3	590.5	591.7	593.2	594.6	591.0	586.7	586.1	587.3	588.467
Food and beverages	190.5	194.9	193.8	193.7	193.8	193.4	193.9	194.2	194.6	195.2	195.9	196.7	196.5	196.5	198.280
Food	190.1	194.4	193.4	193.3	193.2	192.8	193.3	193.7	194.1	194.7	195.5	196.2	196.0	196.1	197.886
Food at home	188.9	192.2	192.4	191.7	191.4	190.5	190.9	191.2	191.6	192.2	193.3	194.2	193.4	193.2	195.531
Cereals and bakery products	208.9	213.1	210.8	210.5	211.1	211.2	212.2	213.1	214.9	214.8	214.1	214.9	214.9	215.2	216.416
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	184.7	186.1	185.4	185.1	185.8	185.1	184.4	185.4	184.7	186.7	187.5	187.5	188.0	188.0	189.119
Dairy and related products[1]	182.2	180.9	183.5	183.3	182.7	180.8	180.5	179.1	180.3	179.4	179.4	181.4	179.9	180.3	182.711
Fruits and vegetables	238.9	251.0	256.2	251.3	245.9	244.0	246.0	245.7	247.0	247.9	257.3	260.8	255.1	254.7	260.176
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	143.7	146.7	146.7	146.7	147.3	145.7	145.9	146.1	145.6	146.3	146.8	147.7	148.3	147.8	150.620
Other foods at home	166.5	169.1	168.5	168.7	168.7	168.2	169.4	169.5	170.4	170.0	169.3	169.5	168.7	168.1	170.242
Sugar and sweets	164.3	170.5	168.3	166.5	169.0	169.9	170.5	170.9	172.5	172.5	171.3	171.4	171.3	171.3	173.929
Fats and oils	167.8	168.7	170.4	171.2	169.4	165.7	169.1	167.9	167.9	168.2	168.6	169.8	168.9	167.3	170.559
Other foods	182.8	185.2	184.4	185.0	184.8	184.5	185.5	185.9	187.0	186.2	185.3	185.3	184.3	183.7	185.681
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	111.8	114.2	113.0	113.8	113.4	113.4	114.4	115.0	115.2	114.2	114.5	113.8	114.1	115.3	114.759
Food away from home[1]	193.3	199.1	196.4	197.0	197.4	197.8	198.4	198.9	199.4	199.9	200.2	200.8	201.4	202.0	202.905
Other food away from home[1,2]	131.1	136.2	133.7	134.4	134.8	135.6	135.8	136.0	136.3	136.7	137.1	137.5	138.3	138.7	140.499
Alcoholic beverages	195.8	200.6	198.0	199.4	200.5	200.3	200.6	201.0	200.8	200.7	200.9	201.8	201.9	201.1	202.821
Housing	191.2	198.5	195.8	196.1	196.6	196.8	197.4	198.9	199.7	200.3	200.4	199.6	199.9	200.5	201.509
Shelter	217.5	224.8	220.0	221.2	222.4	223.1	223.7	224.7	225.8	226.5	226.6	227.5	227.8	228.3	229.359
Rent of primary residence	216.5	224.2	220.1	220.8	221.4	222.0	222.7	223.5	224.3	225.3	226.2	227.1	228.0	229.1	229.921
Lodging away from home[2]	130.0	135.3	126.1	133.1	140.4	139.8	136.6	138.7	142.6	141.1	134.0	134.7	129.3	127.1	132.607
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	208.8	216.0	211.7	212.4	213.0	213.9	214.8	215.7	216.5	217.3	218.0	218.8	219.5	220.1	220.602
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	117.9	116.8	116.2	116.5	116.5	116.5	116.6	116.7	116.7	116.6	116.8	116.6	118.6	117.4	117.748
Fuels and utilities	177.9	193.1	197.3	193.2	190.8	189.4	190.4	196.0	196.7	197.2	197.7	188.1	188.9	190.9	192.895
Fuels	159.7	174.4	179.7	175.0	172.4	170.8	171.8	177.8	178.3	178.6	179.0	168.7	169.4	171.5	173.352
Fuel oil and other fuels	208.1	234.0	228.9	229.7	229.8	235.8	238.9	238.3	241.3	244.6	235.8	226.6	226.3	232.2	226.971
Gas (piped) and electricity	165.4	180.2	186.4	181.1	178.3	176.1	177.1	183.7	184.1	184.3	185.3	174.3	175.1	177.1	179.457
Household furnishings and operations	121.8	122.6	122.0	122.4	122.5	122.5	122.8	122.9	122.7	122.7	122.7	122.8	122.8	122.6	122.623
Apparel	119.1	119.1	114.3	116.1	121.6	123.1	121.9	118.4	113.2	115.7	121.4	123.1	121.8	118.6	115.315
Men's and boys' apparel	115.6	114.0	112.0	112.7	115.7	117.5	116.5	113.0	110.3	110.9	114.5	116.4	115.8	113.0	109.762
Women's and girls' apparel	110.4	110.3	102.1	105.4	114.3	115.9	114.0	109.8	101.3	105.4	114.3	115.9	114.2	110.4	105.697
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	119.3	118.6	115.8	118.1	120.8	120.3	120.2	116.8	115.9	117.7	118.5	121.8	120.5	116.8	114.948
Footwear	121.8	123.1	121.6	122.1	124.7	125.4	125.1	122.6	119.1	120.3	123.9	125.2	124.2	122.6	120.506
Transportation	173.0	180.3	174.9	174.8	176.6	183.9	187.7	187.1	189.0	188.6	180.1	173.7	172.7	174.4	173.182
Private transportation	170.3	177.5	172.2	172.0	173.8	181.2	184.9	184.2	186.1	185.8	177.1	170.7	169.9	171.7	170.321
New and used motor vehicles[2]	94.7	94.7	95.2	95.2	95.1	95.1	95.0	94.9	94.9	94.8	94.5	94.3	93.9	93.7	93.709

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2006												2007
	2005	2006	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
New vehicles	138.9	138.6	140.3	140.3	139.9	139.5	138.8	138.3	137.9	137.4	137.4	137.8	137.9	138.2	138.722
Used cars and trucks [1]	140.3	140.8	140.1	140.3	140.8	141.3	141.8	142.4	143.0	143.2	141.9	140.1	138.1	137.0	136.063
Motor fuel	196.3	221.6	199.9	198.7	206.5	236.1	251.3	248.8	256.2	255.1	220.8	194.4	192.0	199.8	194.278
Gasoline (all types)	195.4	220.7	198.9	197.7	205.6	235.2	250.3	247.8	255.3	254.1	219.7	193.4	191.0	198.8	193.262
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	111.5	116.9	113.9	114.3	114.9	115.3	116.5	116.6	117.5	117.8	118.4	118.6	119.2	119.2	119.464
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	209.3	218.1	213.6	215.4	215.8	216.3	217.4	218.0	219.1	218.6	219.4	221.1	221.1	221.4	221.769
Public transportation	215.5	225.0	219.0	220.4	221.6	224.0	227.5	232.0	234.1	231.4	227.8	225.6	219.7	217.4	220.809
Medical care	322.8	335.7	329.1	331.5	333.2	334.2	335.0	335.5	336.5	337.3	337.8	338.9	339.8	340.0	343.138
Medical care commodities	269.2	279.0	275.0	276.3	277.3	278.4	279.4	279.4	280.3	280.6	281.1	281.0	279.7	279.1	281.098
Medical care services	337.3	351.1	343.6	346.4	348.3	349.2	350.0	350.6	351.6	352.5	353.1	354.6	356.3	356.7	360.251
Professional services	284.3	291.7	287.2	288.9	290.2	290.8	291.3	291.5	292.1	292.5	292.8	293.6	294.2	294.7	297.335
Hospital and related services	436.1	463.6	450.1	455.4	458.4	459.9	461.2	462.8	464.8	466.7	467.5	469.9	473.9	473.0	477.603
Recreation [2]	106.8	108.2	107.2	107.5	107.9	108.4	108.5	108.6	108.7	108.5	108.3	108.4	108.5	108.1	108.281
Video and audio [1,2]	103.4	103.9	103.3	103.6	104.4	104.9	104.7	104.5	104.3	104.1	103.9	103.5	103.3	102.4	102.334
Education and communication [2]	111.4	113.9	113.1	113.1	113.0	113.2	113.0	113.3	113.5	114.5	115.3	115.4	114.9	114.8	114.703
Education [2]	151.0	160.3	156.7	156.7	156.8	156.9	157.2	157.8	158.4	161.7	164.7	165.2	165.4	165.5	165.789
Educational books and supplies	367.1	390.7	380.6	383.5	384.9	384.7	386.2	388.1	387.6	393.0	395.4	400.9	401.0	402.0	409.068
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	427.1	453.3	443.3	443.2	443.1	443.5	444.4	446.1	448.0	457.7	466.6	467.4	468.0	468.3	468.417
Communication [1,2]	86.4	86.0	86.3	86.3	86.2	86.3	86.0	86.1	86.2	86.2	86.2	86.1	85.4	85.2	85.030
Information and information processing [1,2]	84.9	84.3	84.6	84.6	84.5	84.6	84.3	84.4	84.5	84.5	84.4	84.4	83.7	83.5	83.256
Telephone services [1,2]	95.0	95.9	95.3	95.4	95.2	95.6	95.3	95.5	95.7	96.0	96.2	96.9	96.7	96.9	97.045
Information and information processing other than telephone services [1,4]	14.2	13.0	13.6	13.5	13.6	13.5	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.1	12.9	12.4	11.9	11.6	11.321
Personal computers and peripheral equipment [1,2]	12.6	10.7	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.0	10.7	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.081
Other goods and services	322.2	330.9	327.6	328.4	329.4	329.3	329.3	330.8	330.7	331.0	332.2	333.1	332.9	335.7	339.084
Tobacco and smoking products	504.2	521.6	517.1	517.9	520.9	519.9	519.4	523.5	523.3	522.9	522.4	522.7	521.1	528.6	544.568
Personal care [1]	184.0	188.3	186.3	186.8	187.2	187.2	187.3	187.9	187.9	188.2	189.2	189.9	190.0	191.1	191.311
Personal care products [1]	154.5	155.7	155.8	155.6	155.2	155.0	154.7	155.1	155.0	155.0	156.3	156.5	156.0	158.6	157.505
Personal care services [1]	204.2	209.8	206.6	208.0	208.5	208.6	208.6	209.2	209.7	210.2	210.8	211.9	212.5	212.7	214.254
Miscellaneous personal services	303.4	314.1	308.6	309.7	311.4	311.8	312.7	313.8	313.9	315.1	316.8	317.9	318.5	318.7	319.885
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	161.4	165.7	162.6	162.7	164.3	167.3	168.9	168.2	168.5	168.8	166.1	163.8	163.1	163.5	163.212
Food and beverages	190.5	194.9	193.8	193.7	193.8	193.4	193.9	194.2	194.6	195.2	195.9	196.7	196.5	196.5	198.280
Commodities less food and beverages	144.7	148.7	144.8	145.1	147.2	151.8	153.7	152.7	152.8	153.0	148.9	145.3	144.4	145.0	143.764
Nondurables less food and beverages	173.2	182.6	173.5	174.0	178.7	188.4	192.8	190.8	191.1	191.8	183.6	176.0	174.6	176.1	173.542
Apparel	119.1	119.1	114.3	116.1	121.6	123.1	121.9	118.4	113.2	115.7	121.4	123.1	121.8	118.6	115.315
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	210.6	226.1	214.2	213.9	218.1	233.2	241.1	240.1	243.8	243.4	226.2	212.7	211.2	215.7	213.546
Durables	115.1	114.6	115.2	115.3	115.2	115.2	115.0	114.8	114.8	114.5	114.0	113.9	113.6	113.3	113.270
Services	225.7	234.1	230.7	231.2	231.8	232.2	232.8	234.3	235.2	235.9	236.3	235.8	236.2	236.6	237.761
Rent of shelter [3]	209.5	216.6	211.9	213.1	214.3	215.0	215.6	216.5	217.6	218.3	218.4	219.3	219.5	220.0	221.062
Transporatation services	225.9	230.6	228.6	229.0	229.0	229.5	230.3	231.0	231.4	231.1	231.3	232.2	231.9	231.4	231.783
Other services	260.0	268.2	264.4	265.0	265.7	266.6	266.8	267.6	268.1	269.6	271.0	271.4	271.2	270.9	271.323
Special indexes:															
All items less food	191.0	197.5	193.9	194.2	195.5	197.8	199.0	199.4	199.9	200.4	198.8	196.9	196.7	197.2	197.317
All items less shelter	183.4	189.2	186.6	186.5	187.6	189.8	191.1	191.3	191.6	192.0	190.3	188.0	187.6	188.0	188.108
All items less medical care	185.4	191.3	188.2	188.4	189.5	191.3	192.4	192.8	193.3	193.8	192.5	191.0	190.8	191.2	191.475
Commodities less food	146.5	150.6	146.8	147.0	149.1	153.6	155.5	154.5	154.6	154.8	150.8	147.3	146.4	147.0	145.822
Nondurables less food	174.6	183.8	175.1	175.6	180.1	189.3	193.4	191.6	191.9	192.5	184.7	177.6	176.3	177.7	175.341
Nondurables less food and apparel	208.4	223.0	211.9	211.7	215.6	229.4	236.6	235.7	239.1	238.7	223.1	210.9	209.5	213.5	211.702
Nondurables	182.5	189.5	184.2	184.5	186.9	191.8	194.2	193.4	193.8	194.4	190.5	186.9	186.1	186.9	186.434
Services less rent of shelter [3]	215.9	224.7	223.4	222.9	222.7	222.7	223.3	225.3	225.8	226.3	227.2	225.2	225.5	225.8	226.994
Services less medical care services	217.2	225.3	222.2	222.5	223.0	223.4	224.0	225.5	226.4	227.0	227.4	226.9	227.1	227.6	228.608
Energy	177.2	196.8	188.8	185.9	188.4	202.0	210.0	211.8	215.7	215.3	198.7	180.6	179.8	184.7	182.878
All items less energy	193.5	198.0	195.4	196.1	197.0	197.4	197.7	197.9	198.0	198.6	199.2	199.9	199.7	199.6	200.245
All items less food and energy	194.6	199.2	196.2	197.1	198.2	198.7	198.9	199.1	199.2	199.8	200.4	201.0	200.9	200.7	201.110
Commodities less food and energy	140.6	141.1	140.2	140.7	141.9	142.2	141.9	141.2	140.0	140.4	141.4	141.7	141.1	140.4	139.999
Energy commodities	197.7	223.0	202.0	200.9	208.4	236.9	251.4	249.1	256.2	255.4	222.3	196.7	194.4	202.1	196.605
Services less energy	232.3	239.9	235.4	236.5	237.5	238.2	238.8	239.7	240.6	241.4	241.7	242.6	242.8	243.0	244.080

[1] Not seasonally adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing schedule[1]	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2006					2007	2006					2007
		Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
U.S. city average	M	203.9	202.9	201.8	201.5	201.8	202.416	199.6	198.4	197.0	196.8	197.2	197.559
Region and area size[2]													
Northeast urban	M	218.1	216.3	215.2	214.8	215.2	215.813	214.2	212.7	211.1	210.9	211.5	212.054
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	220.7	219.1	217.7	217.4	217.8	218.365	215.1	214.0	212.1	212.2	212.7	213.163
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	128.5	127.2	126.9	126.4	126.7	127.237	128.9	127.5	127.0	126.5	126.9	127.395
Midwest urban[4]	M	195.1	193.7	192.3	192.8	192.9	193.068	190.4	188.7	187.0	187.5	187.8	187.811
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	196.9	195.7	194.1	194.5	194.7	195.073	191.3	189.8	187.9	188.3	188.6	188.802
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	124.1	123.2	122.6	123.1	123.0	122.861	123.8	122.5	121.7	122.2	122.3	122.103
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	190.9	189.1	187.1	187.0	187.1	187.587	189.3	187.3	185.1	185.2	185.5	185.949
South urban	M	197.1	195.8	194.7	194.3	194.8	195.021	194.5	192.9	191.5	191.1	191.8	191.671
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	199.2	198.3	197.2	196.6	197.3	197.650	197.5	196.4	195.0	194.4	195.1	195.057
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	125.4	124.4	123.7	123.4	123.8	123.817	124.2	122.9	122.1	121.8	122.3	122.204
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	198.3	197.1	195.7	195.4	196.0	196.077	198.5	196.9	195.2	195.2	195.7	195.466
West urban	M	207.5	207.8	207.1	206.3	206.2	207.790	202.5	202.4	201.3	200.6	200.8	201.946
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	210.7	211.3	210.5	209.7	209.6	211.102	204.0	204.3	203.0	202.2	202.4	203.537
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	126.2	125.9	125.5	125.1	125.0	126.244	126.0	125.6	125.0	124.5	124.6	125.593
Size classes:													
A[5]	M	186.7	186.1	185.0	184.7	184.9	185.608	185.1	184.3	182.8	182.6	183.0	183.443
B/C[3]	M	125.7	124.8	124.2	124.1	124.3	124.571	125.1	124.0	123.3	123.1	123.4	123.578
D	M	196.6	195.6	194.3	194.2	194.6	194.724	195.4	194.1	192.5	192.5	192.9	192.985
Selected local areas[6]													
Chicago–Gary–Kenosha, IL–IN–WI	M	200.4	199.6	197.5	197.9	197.8	199.401	193.8	192.8	190.3	190.8	190.9	192.166
Los Angeles–Riverside–Orange County, CA	M	211.9	212.9	211.4	211.1	210.6	212.584	205.0	205.3	203.5	203.3	202.9	204.498
New York, NY–Northern NJ–Long Island, NY–NJ–CT–PA	M	224.1	222.9	221.7	220.9	221.3	221.767	217.8	216.9	215.3	214.7	215.2	215.793
Boston–Brockton–Nashua, MA–NH–ME–CT	1	–	224.5	–	223.1	–	224.432	–	224.3	–	223.4	–	224.256
Cleveland–Akron, OH	1	–	190.7	–	189.4	–	191.610	–	181.7	–	179.5	–	181.559
Dallas–Ft Worth, TX	1	–	192.0	–	188.4	–	188.890	–	193.7	–	189.6	–	190.187
Washington–Baltimore, DC–MD–VA–WV[7]	1	–	130.2	–	129.3	–	129.956	–	129.9	–	128.7	–	128.978
Atlanta, GA	2	197.3	–	192.7	–	194.8	–	195.8	–	190.9	–	193.1	–
Detroit–Ann Arbor–Flint, MI	2	198.6	–	196.6	–	196.4	–	194.0	–	191.2	–	191.0	–
Houston–Galveston–Brazoria, TX	2	182.5	–	180.4	–	179.2	–	182.0	–	178.9	–	177.5	–
Miami–Ft. Lauderdale, FL	2	205.6	–	204.8	–	205.4	–	204.6	–	203.1	–	203.6	–
Philadelphia–Wilmington–Atlantic City, PA–NJ–DE–MD	2	216.4	–	211.6	–	211.6	–	215.8	–	211.1	–	211.2	–
San Francisco–Oakland–San Jose, CA	2	210.7	–	211.0	–	210.4	–	206.7	–	206.2	–	205.6	–
Seattle–Tacoma–Bremerton, WA	2	209.6	–	209.8	–	209.3	–	205.1	–	203.9	–	204.3	–

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

[2] Regions defined as the four Census regions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[1982–84 = 100]

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

41. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2006												2007
	2005	2006	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.p	Nov.p	Dec.p	Jan.p
Finished goods	155.7	160.3	159.9	158.0	159.1	160.7	161.2	161.8	161.7	162.3	160.3	158.9	159.7	160.5	160.2
Finished consumer goods	160.4	165.9	165.7	163.0	164.5	166.5	167.2	168.0	168.3	168.8	165.9	163.8	164.4	165.5	164.9
Finished consumer foods	155.7	156.7	157.1	153.8	154.4	154.8	154.2	156.1	156.4	158.3	159.2	158.4	157.6	160.4	161.4
Finished consumer goods excluding foods	161.9	169.1	168.7	166.2	168.0	170.7	171.9	172.3	172.5	172.5	168.2	165.5	166.7	167.1	165.8
Nondurable goods less food	172.0	182.6	181.7	177.9	180.6	184.7	186.5	187.2	188.8	188.4	181.7	177.1	177.8	178.6	176.7
Durable goods	136.6	136.8	137.3	137.5	137.4	137.1	137.1	136.7	134.1	135.1	135.6	136.9	139.0	138.8	138.7
Capital equipment	144.6	146.8	145.8	146.2	146.4	146.6	146.7	146.7	145.8	146.4	146.7	147.5	148.7	148.7	149.1
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	154.0	164.0	161.6	160.7	161.2	163.1	164.9	166.1	166.6	167.4	165.4	162.9	163.8	164.0	163.1
Materials and components for manufacturing	146.0	156.0	151.2	151.9	152.7	153.9	156.3	157.3	158.2	158.6	158.4	158.1	158.0	157.7	157.7
Materials for food manufacturing	146.0	146.3	146.0	144.6	144.4	143.7	144.4	145.7	147.5	146.8	148.1	147.7	148.2	148.6	151.3
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	163.2	175.3	172.2	173.4	173.3	173.1	176.2	178.1	177.7	178.1	176.3	175.1	175.2	174.4	174.3
Materials for durable manufacturing	158.3	180.8	167.6	169.6	170.5	175.4	182.4	183.4	186.4	186.7	186.9	187.3	186.3	185.9	184.9
Components for manufacturing	129.9	134.5	131.4	131.7	133.1	133.8	134.0	134.4	135.0	135.7	136.0	136.0	136.1	136.1	136.3
Materials and components for construction	176.6	188.4	184.2	185.0	185.5	186.7	188.2	189.2	190.2	190.7	191.0	190.4	189.8	189.6	190.2
Processed fuels and lubricants	150.0	162.7	167.2	160.1	160.0	165.6	167.4	169.4	169.2	171.5	161.6	149.9	154.1	155.7	149.9
Containers	167.1	175.0	170.5	171.2	173.1	172.8	173.3	176.3	176.6	177.1	178.0	177.5	177.2	177.3	178.6
Supplies	151.9	157.1	155.3	155.6	155.9	156.2	156.5	156.8	157.2	157.5	157.5	158.2	159.0	159.4	160.1
Crude materials for further processing	182.2	185.4	199.0	182.9	178.4	183.0	186.9	181.6	186.2	191.1	183.8	167.0	190.8	195.8	183.0
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	122.7	119.3	119.3	116.6	114.2	113.1	112.7	116.9	118.8	119.3	121.3	124.8	127.4	127.0	128.5
Crude nonfood materials	223.4	231.7	255.7	229.3	223.4	232.4	239.6	226.7	233.4	241.8	227.1	194.7	234.6	243.8	218.3
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods	155.5	161.0	160.3	158.8	160.1	161.9	162.7	163.0	162.8	163.1	160.3	158.8	160.0	160.3	159.5
Finished energy goods	132.6	145.9	145.7	139.1	143.1	149.6	151.9	153.1	155.4	155.0	144.3	136.8	138.0	139.0	135.1
Finished goods less energy	155.9	157.8	157.4	156.9	157.2	157.2	157.3	157.7	156.9	157.8	158.2	158.6	159.3	160.0	160.6
Finished consumer goods less energy	160.8	162.6	162.4	161.5	161.8	161.9	161.9	162.4	161.8	162.7	163.3	163.5	163.8	164.9	165.6
Finished goods less food and energy	156.4	158.6	157.9	158.3	158.5	158.5	158.7	158.6	157.5	158.0	158.3	159.1	160.2	160.3	160.7
Finished consumer goods less food and energy	164.3	166.6	166.0	166.5	166.7	166.5	166.9	166.6	165.4	165.8	166.1	166.9	168.0	168.1	168.5
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy	187.1	191.5	189.8	190.6	191.0	191.0	191.7	191.6	191.9	191.6	191.8	192.0	192.0	192.3	193.3
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds	155.1	165.4	163.0	162.1	162.6	164.6	166.5	167.6	168.2	169.0	166.9	164.2	165.0	165.2	164.1
Intermediate foods and feeds	133.8	135.4	135.0	133.6	133.8	133.0	133.1	133.9	135.2	134.6	135.2	135.7	139.5	141.7	144.2
Intermediate energy goods	149.2	162.6	166.5	160.5	160.4	165.9	168.1	169.9	169.3	170.9	161.3	149.7	154.1	155.0	149.8
Intermediate goods less energy	153.3	162.3	158.3	158.7	159.4	160.3	162.0	162.9	163.8	164.4	164.3	164.2	164.2	164.3	164.5
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	154.6	163.9	159.7	160.3	161.0	162.0	163.7	164.7	165.6	166.2	166.1	166.0	165.8	165.7	165.8
Crude energy materials	234.0	228.5	274.5	233.6	223.6	231.6	233.5	216.9	224.7	240.2	218.1	174.3	230.1	242.8	203.9
Crude materials less energy	143.5	152.2	144.7	144.9	144.1	146.4	151.4	153.4	155.8	153.9	156.2	157.2	159.8	159.8	161.6
Crude nonfood materials less energy	202.4	244.5	216.1	224.0	227.7	239.4	259.5	255.4	259.3	250.9	253.8	247.9	250.5	251.7	254.5

p = preliminary

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2006												2007
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.[p]	Nov.[p]	Dec.[p]	Jan.[p]
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100)	234.3	207.4	202.0	210.6	215.4	204.2	211.3	220.4	204.8	176.1	211.9	219.0	183.8
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100)	308.9	259.2	247.1	257.1	259.3	241.7	252.6	270.1	242.1	191.7	255.0	269.3	212.0
212	Mining, except oil and gas	136.8	137.4	140.0	146.1	154.8	150.3	154.0	151.8	152.9	150.8	152.1	150.1	149.7
213	Mining support activities	160.2	163.4	167.2	172.7	174.3	176.6	174.1	175.6	173.2	174.0	173.8	174.0	168.7
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)	154.1	153.5	155.0	157.2	158.5	159.5	159.4	159.8	156.8	155.9	156.5	157.0	156.5
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100)	146.4	145.1	145.2	144.1	144.7	146.4	147.4	147.5	147.9	147.6	148.8	150.3	152.0
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing	106.0	106.4	106.6	106.5	106.6	106.9	106.2	105.5	105.9	105.9	107.0	106.5	107.5
313	Textile mills	105.6	106.1	106.0	106.1	106.8	106.6	106.8	107.0	106.9	107.1	107.4	106.7	106.9
315	Apparel manufacturing	100.1	100.2	100.3	100.4	100.5	100.4	100.4	100.6	100.6	100.9	100.5	100.4	101.0
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	144.9	145.6	145.9	146.4	146.6	146.5	146.6	146.8	147.0	147.3	147.2	147.7	148.2
321	Wood products manufacturing	109.6	109.8	110.1	110.2	110.9	109.6	108.7	107.4	107.5	105.9	105.7	105.7	106.7
322	Paper manufacturing	108.2	109.5	110.5	110.6	111.7	112.9	113.3	113.7	114.1	114.3	114.3	114.6	114.5
323	Printing and related support activities	104.5	104.8	105.2	105.3	105.4	105.5	105.6	105.8	105.9	106.3	106.3	106.1	106.4
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100)	216.1	205.9	222.8	249.2	260.0	267.6	267.4	268.3	227.1	213.0	211.9	216.9	203.0
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100)	195.7	196.2	196.2	195.7	196.6	197.2	197.6	197.8	197.9	197.2	198.0	197.0	197.7
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100)	149.0	149.1	148.7	148.8	148.8	148.9	149.5	150.5	150.6	151.2	150.9	150.6	150.1
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100)	163.9	165.6	166.4	171.4	178.4	182.3	186.7	186.9	188.1	189.1	187.1	187.3	185.3
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	152.0	152.5	153.0	153.6	154.3	155.4	156.4	157.3	157.7	158.3	158.1	158.5	159.4
333	Machinery manufacturing	107.4	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.3	108.6	108.9	109.1	109.4	109.9	110.1	110.3	110.9
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing	96.5	96.5	96.5	96.7	96.6	96.5	96.5	96.5	96.6	96.4	96.3	96.6	96.5
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing	111.9	112.3	112.8	114.1	116.0	117.6	117.8	119.2	119.5	119.7	119.6	119.3	119.6
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing	103.1	103.2	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.1	101.1	101.9	102.2	103.2	105.1	104.8	105.1
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	160.7	161.3	161.5	161.6	162.3	162.5	162.9	163.0	163.1	163.5	163.7	163.8	164.6
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	104.0	103.9	104.2	104.5	104.9	104.8	105.1	105.2	104.9	104.8	105.3	105.4	105.9
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	109.2	109.6	112.4	113.2	114.3	114.7	113.8	113.5	113.3	113.3	112.9	112.1	112.5
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	115.9	115.1	116.1	114.9	116.1	116.8	117.0	118.4	118.8	118.4	121.2	115.0	114.7
443	Electronics and appliance stores	98.7	97.0	102.9	105.6	103.9	96.9	97.0	96.2	100.5	96.7	97.0	103.4	86.0
446	Health and personal care stores	115.6	114.1	120.5	120.1	118.7	118.7	118.6	119.3	120.3	119.8	119.4	119.5	120.8
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100)	45.6	58.3	44.9	44.4	48.9	44.7	49.3	52.4	63.6	55.4	48.9	51.8	74.7
454	Nonstore retailers	120.5	120.4	112.0	111.8	111.6	113.0	108.1	120.0	134.1	121.4	125.0	128.2	127.2
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100)	177.7	180.1	182.5	182.7	179.7	185.4	186.9	185.6	176.4	176.9	175.8	167.1	183.0
483	Water transportation	109.4	109.6	111.0	110.5	111.1	110.9	111.5	111.9	112.2	112.5	111.4	111.2	110.5
491	Postal service (June 1989=100)	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7
	Utilities													
221	Utilities	131.3	127.0	123.5	121.5	121.0	120.8	122.3	126.2	123.3	116.3	121.6	121.2	119.6
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100)	116.9	116.9	117.2	117.1	117.2	117.6	117.8	117.8	117.7	117.6	118.1	118.2	119.7
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories	104.1	104.2	104.2	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.5	104.5	104.5	104.5	104.4	104.7	104.5
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100)	121.4	121.6	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.8	121.8	121.8	121.8	122.3	122.2	122.3	122.5
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100)	151.3	151.5	151.7	152.1	152.3	152.5	153.3	153.6	153.8	155.7	154.9	155.6	156.9
6231	Nursing care facilities	108.3	108.5	108.6	108.7	108.8	109.0	110.1	110.2	110.4	110.8	110.5	110.7	111.8
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities	107.3	107.3	107.3	108.0	108.0	108.0	108.4	108.9	109.2	109.3	109.3	109.3	111.1
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	105.4	105.5	105.2	105.3	106.1	106.0	106.4	106.5	106.7	106.9	107.0	107.0	107.6
515	Broadcasting, except Internet	100.6	101.1	101.7	102.6	103.8	103.4	100.9	100.9	102.7	106.8	105.1	105.7	103.0
517	Telecommunications	97.2	97.1	97.6	97.8	97.8	98.1	98.4	98.7	99.0	99.3	98.8	99.5	99.8
5182	Data processing and related services	99.0	99.3	99.2	99.0	99.6	99.5	99.8	100.2	100.2	100.1	100.0	99.9	100.2
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity	111.2	111.4	111.4	111.9	113.5	114.2	114.5	114.7	114.6	115.8	115.6	116.1	117.5
53112	Lessors or nonresidental buildings (except miniwarehouse)	105.6	105.5	106.5	106.9	107.5	107.2	109.5	109.2	110.4	108.9	106.7	107.1	108.8
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers	110.3	110.4	111.3	111.3	110.6	110.8	111.8	111.3	110.7	110.7	110.8	110.7	110.7
5313	Real estate support activities	103.8	102.7	103.2	103.1	103.1	102.9	102.6	102.8	102.9	102.7	103.4	102.4	102.6
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100)	112.8	114.4	114.2	114.9	111.6	114.6	116.4	112.9	113.5	117.5	115.1	117.8	114.4
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100)	143.6	144.1	144.3	144.7	144.9	144.8	144.9	145.4	146.3	146.3	146.0	146.3	150.3
541211	Offices of certified public accountants	104.4	105.9	106.7	105.3	106.5	106.6	106.7	108.2	108.9	107.7	107.2	108.3	111.2
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100)	131.8	132.7	132.8	132.9	134.1	134.4	134.7	135.5	135.5	136.1	136.2	136.2	137.9
54181	Advertising agencies	103.2	103.6	103.6	103.5	103.5	103.5	104.7	104.7	104.7	104.7	104.7	104.7	104.9
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100)	117.8	117.8	118.8	118.9	118.4	118.6	119.2	120.0	119.9	120.1	120.4	120.5	120.7
56151	Travel agencies	98.3	98.3	98.4	98.5	99.1	101.5	99.4	98.6	98.3	102.5	101.5	100.7	99.3
56172	Janitorial services	102.4	102.6	102.6	103.3	103.6	103.7	103.8	104.2	104.3	104.6	104.5	104.8	105.2
5621	Waste collection	103.4	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.2	104.2	104.5	104.5	104.7	105.3	105.2	105.2
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100)	133.8	133.5	134.9	135.7	136.3	137.3	138.1	139.1	138.1	138.7	135.4	139.5	137.5

p = preliminary.

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

[1982 = 100]

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

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2006												2007
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
ALL COMMODITIES	108.6	108.8	109.6	110.4	111.2	111.6	112.1	111.7	111.4	111.8	112.5	113.0	113.8
Foods, feeds, and beverages	121.9	121.7	121.0	122.0	125.6	128.5	129.5	128.8	130.2	135.8	138.7	139.0	143.6
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	121.6	121.5	120.8	121.9	125.7	128.9	129.8	129.1	130.9	137.4	140.5	140.9	145.7
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	124.2	123.2	122.5	122.9	125.0	125.6	126.9	126.0	124.5	122.4	123.5	123.7	125.9
Industrial supplies and materials	130.6	131.3	133.9	136.5	138.8	139.2	141.2	139.5	137.3	137.8	139.4	140.3	142.9
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials	117.2	116.8	117.2	116.4	117.3	116.6	118.8	118.1	117.8	120.2	123.9	127.4	127.2
Fuels and lubricants	169.7	173.5	187.0	194.9	196.3	199.0	207.2	191.1	177.5	180.5	183.5	173.8	182.4
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials	128.1	128.5	129.8	132.0	134.7	134.9	136.0	136.3	135.5	135.5	136.8	139.0	141.2
Selected building materials	108.4	108.5	108.6	109.0	109.8	109.8	110.1	110.0	110.5	110.5	111.5	111.6	112.1
Capital goods	98.1	98.2	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.5	98.3	98.5	98.7	98.8	98.8	99.1	99.0
Electric and electrical generating equipment	104.0	104.4	104.5	104.6	104.8	104.8	104.9	105.1	105.9	106.0	106.2	105.7	105.6
Nonelectrical machinery	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.4	92.6	92.7	92.6	92.6	92.7	92.6
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	104.2	104.4	104.6	104.7	104.9	105.1	105.1	105.2	105.3	105.3	105.5	105.7	105.8
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	102.4	102.3	102.6	103.2	103.5	103.7	103.9	104.0	103.9	103.9	104.0	104.9	104.8
Nondurables, manufactured	102.5	102.4	102.7	103.0	103.3	103.6	103.7	103.8	103.6	103.7	104.0	105.2	105.3
Durables, manufactured	101.4	101.3	101.4	102.2	102.4	102.5	102.9	103.1	103.0	102.9	102.8	103.4	103.1
Agricultural commodities	120.8	120.7	120.2	120.9	124.1	126.5	127.7	127.1	128.4	134.1	137.3	138.2	142.1
Nonagricultural commodities	107.8	108.0	108.8	109.6	110.3	110.5	111.0	110.6	110.1	110.2	110.7	111.2	111.8

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2006												2007
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
ALL COMMODITIES	112.8	112.7	115.1	117.2	117.3	118.2	118.8	116.2	113.3	113.8	115.1	113.8	113.9
Foods, feeds, and beverages	116.7	117.0	116.2	118.1	118.0	118.1	120.6	120.9	121.1	121.6	122.6	124.5	124.7
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	125.4	125.4	124.6	127.1	126.8	126.5	129.9	130.4	130.9	132.2	133.7	135.4	135.2
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	97.2	98.3	97.6	98.1	98.5	99.4	99.8	99.8	99.2	98.1	97.9	99.9	101.2
Industrial supplies and materials	160.8	160.4	170.1	178.2	178.1	180.9	182.8	172.2	160.4	162.2	166.6	160.5	161.1
Fuels and lubricants	203.3	201.5	221.1	233.9	230.2	237.6	240.9	216.3	192.3	195.5	204.3	190.1	191.9
Petroleum and petroleum products	206.0	207.2	230.7	245.4	242.6	251.3	253.7	225.9	202.5	199.2	207.1	193.5	194.6
Paper and paper base stocks	107.5	107.7	109.3	110.4	111.3	111.9	112.9	113.1	113.0	113.2	112.8	111.4	111.4
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials	118.8	119.3	119.0	119.5	120.6	121.7	121.4	121.8	122.1	123.0	123.0	124.1	124.7
Selected building materials	118.5	118.0	118.1	120.0	117.2	116.8	115.2	115.8	112.1	110.8	110.6	111.5	111.0
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods	157.4	161.1	165.4	180.2	193.2	184.2	188.7	194.4	192.4	193.7	195.9	197.9	197.2
Nonmetals associated with durable goods	101.0	100.8	101.0	101.0	101.1	101.2	101.5	101.3	101.5	101.6	101.7	101.8	101.8
Capital goods	91.1	91.1	91.0	91.0	91.2	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.4	91.5	91.5	91.3
Electric and electrical generating equipment	100.0	100.1	100.3	100.9	102.1	102.2	102.1	102.7	102.6	102.9	103.0	104.2	104.0
Nonelectrical machinery	88.0	88.0	87.8	87.7	87.8	87.9	87.9	87.8	87.8	87.8	87.9	87.8	87.5
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	103.5	103.5	103.6	103.7	103.9	104.1	104.1	104.1	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.5
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	99.9	99.6	99.5	99.7	99.8	100.3	100.4	100.5	100.6	100.7	101.0	101.2	101.2
Nondurables, manufactured	102.9	102.8	102.6	102.5	102.6	103.0	103.0	103.0	102.9	103.1	103.4	104.1	104.1
Durables, manufactured	96.5	96.3	96.4	96.9	97.0	97.5	97.7	97.8	98.0	98.1	98.2	98.1	98.1
Nonmanufactured consumer goods	101.4	98.2	98.4	98.4	98.6	99.7	100.1	100.5	101.8	101.7	101.8	102.1	102.1

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2004	2005				2006			
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
Air freight (inbound)	125.1	126.3	125.6	127.5	124.6	124.6	129.2	128.9	127.2
Air freight (outbound)	104.7	103.8	107.2	112.4	112.0	113.5	117.2	116.9	113.8
Inbound air passenger fares (Dec. 2003 = 100)	112.5	114.5	116.1	118.3	108.5	110.5	121.0	123.9	118.5
Outbound air passenger fares (Dec. 2003 = 100))	105.4	105.0	120.5	120.1	110.8	110.6	128.7	126.4	119.3
Ocean liner freight (inbound)	122.7	121.3	128.5	127.9	126.8	125.4	114.9	114.2	114.0

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	2003	2004				2005				2006			
	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	130.3	131.4	132.8	133.0	133.5	134.6	134.8	136.2	136.1	137.4	137.7	137.6	138.0
Compensation per hour	153.6	154.4	155.7	157.5	160.0	161.7	161.8	164.7	165.7	170.8	170.2	170.5	173.7
Real compensation per hour	118.9	118.5	118.3	119.0	119.9	120.5	119.4	119.9	119.7	122.9	120.9	120.2	123.1
Unit labor costs	117.9	117.5	117.3	118.5	119.9	120.1	120.0	120.9	121.8	124.4	123.6	123.9	125.9
Unit nonlabor payments	119.5	122.9	126.1	125.6	125.9	127.9	129.9	131.2	132.4	130.2	134.2	134.6	132.1
Implicit price deflator	118.5	119.5	120.6	121.1	122.1	123.0	123.7	124.7	125.7	126.6	127.5	127.9	128.2
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	129.9	130.6	132.1	132.2	132.3	133.6	134.1	135.4	135.2	136.3	136.7	136.6	137.1
Compensation per hour	152.9	153.5	154.8	156.5	158.6	160.5	160.8	163.5	164.5	169.6	169.0	169.2	172.6
Real compensation per hour	118.4	117.8	117.6	118.3	118.9	119.5	118.7	119.1	118.8	122.0	120.0	119.3	122.3
Unit labor costs	117.7	117.5	117.2	118.4	119.9	120.1	119.9	120.8	121.7	124.4	123.6	123.9	125.9
Unit nonlabor payments	120.5	123.6	126.7	126.6	127.0	129.4	131.8	133.2	134.4	132.2	136.5	136.7	133.7
Implicit price deflator	118.7	119.8	120.7	121.4	122.5	123.5	124.3	125.3	126.4	127.3	128.3	128.6	128.8
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	136.6	137.4	138.2	139.7	139.8	141.2	142.1	142.2	142.3	145.9	144.3	145.7	–
Compensation per hour	152.0	151.8	153.2	154.9	157.0	158.7	159.1	161.8	162.8	167.4	167.1	167.5	–
Real compensation per hour	117.7	116.5	116.4	117.1	117.6	118.2	117.4	117.9	117.6	120.4	118.7	118.1	–
Total unit costs	110.9	110.1	110.5	110.6	111.7	112.2	111.9	114.1	114.1	113.8	115.2	114.2	–
Unit labor costs	111.2	110.5	110.8	110.9	112.3	112.4	111.9	113.8	114.4	114.7	115.8	114.9	–
Unit nonlabor costs	110.0	109.2	109.7	109.8	110.2	111.5	111.9	114.9	113.3	111.1	113.7	112.1	–
Unit profits	117.8	131.3	139.7	143.1	143.6	150.2	161.4	152.9	163.7	177.3	172.1	184.4	–
Unit nonlabor payments	112.1	115.1	117.7	118.7	119.1	121.9	125.2	125.1	126.8	128.8	129.3	131.4	–
Implicit price deflator	111.5	112.0	113.1	113.5	114.6	115.6	116.4	117.6	118.5	119.4	120.3	120.4	–
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	162.4	161.7	163.0	164.1	166.3	168.7	171.2	172.6	173.9	175.7	177.3	179.9	180.9
Compensation per hour	161.9	157.4	159.7	163.0	165.3	166.2	167.8	170.7	170.9	176.4	173.9	173.9	176.8
Real compensation per hour	125.3	120.8	121.4	123.2	123.9	123.8	123.8	124.3	123.4	126.9	123.6	122.6	125.4
Unit labor costs	99.7	97.4	98.0	99.3	99.4	98.5	98.0	98.9	98.2	100.4	98.1	96.7	97.8

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2000 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Item	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Private business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	86.4	87.2	87.4	90.0	91.7	94.3	97.2	100.0	102.8	107.1	111.2	114.7	117.1
Output per unit of capital services	104.0	105.6	104.4	104.5	104.7	103.3	102.2	100.0	96.1	95.0	95.9	98.0	99.1
Multifactor productivity	93.2	93.9	93.7	95.3	96.2	97.4	98.7	100.0	100.2	101.9	104.6	107.3	109.2
Output	73.2	76.8	79.2	82.8	87.2	91.5	96.2	100.0	100.5	102.0	105.2	109.9	114.1
Inputs:													
Labor input	82.6	86.3	88.8	90.6	94.2	96.4	99.0	100.0	98.6	97.2	96.9	98.4	100.2
Capital services	70.3	72.8	75.8	79.2	83.3	88.5	94.2	100.0	104.5	107.4	109.7	112.2	115.1
Combined units of labor and capital input	78.5	81.8	84.5	86.9	90.7	93.9	97.5	100.0	100.3	100.2	100.6	102.4	104.5
Capital per hour of all persons	83.0	82.6	83.8	86.1	87.6	91.2	95.1	100.0	106.9	112.7	116.0	117.1	118.1
Private nonfarm business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	86.7	87.7	88.2	90.5	92.0	94.5	97.3	100.0	102.7	107.1	111.0	114.4	116.8
Output per unit of capital services	105.2	106.5	105.5	105.3	105.1	103.7	102.4	100.0	96.1	94.9	95.7	97.7	99.1
Multifactor productivity	93.7	94.5	94.5	95.8	96.4	97.7	98.8	100.0	100.1	101.9	104.4	107.1	109.1
Output	73.2	76.7	79.3	82.8	87.2	91.5	96.3	100.0	100.5	102.1	105.2	109.9	114.1
Inputs:													
Labor input	82.3	85.7	88.2	90.2	93.9	96.2	99.0	100.0	98.7	97.2	97.1	98.6	100.4
Capital services	69.6	72.1	75.2	78.7	82.9	88.2	94.0	100.0	104.6	107.6	110.0	112.4	115.1
Combined units of labor and capital input	78.1	81.2	83.9	86.5	90.4	93.7	97.5	100.0	100.4	100.2	100.7	102.5	104.6
Capital per hour of all persons	82.4	82.4	83.6	86.0	87.5	91.1	95.0	100.0	106.9	112.8	116.1	117.0	117.9
Manufacturing [1996 = 100]													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	73.5	76.1	79.4	82.4	86.9	91.7	95.8	100.0	101.5	108.7	115.3	117.4	–
Output per unit of capital services	93.7	96.7	98.2	97.7	100.3	100.5	100.3	100.0	93.6	92.7	93.5	94.9	–
Multifactor productivity	86.7	89.1	90.6	91.0	93.6	95.8	96.5	100.0	98.7	102.5	106.6	105.6	–
Output	72.1	76.4	80.3	83.1	89.2	93.8	97.3	100.0	94.9	94.4	95.3	96.6	–
Inputs:													
Hours of all persons	98.0	100.4	101.2	100.8	102.6	102.3	101.6	100.0	93.5	86.8	82.6	82.3	–
Capital services	76.9	78.9	81.8	85.1	88.9	93.3	97.1	100.0	101.4	101.9	102.0	101.8	–
Energy	107.1	110.4	113.7	110.3	108.2	105.4	105.5	100.0	90.6	89.3	82.5	87.0	–
Nonenergy materials	71.9	74.8	78.8	86.0	92.9	97.7	102.6	100.0	93.3	88.3	85.1	91.0	–
Purchased business services	81.7	84.7	88.9	88.5	92.1	95.0	100.0	100.0	100.7	98.2	97.3	99.5	–
Combined units of all factor inputs	83.1	85.7	88.7	91.3	95.3	97.9	100.9	100.0	96.2	92.1	89.4	91.4	–

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	1961	1971	1981	1991	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	50.6	69.0	80.8	95.9	109.5	112.8	116.1	119.1	123.9	128.7	132.6	135.4	137.7
Compensation per hour	14.4	25.1	59.3	95.1	119.9	125.8	134.7	140.4	145.3	151.2	156.9	163.5	171.3
Real compensation per hour	62.5	80.2	89.3	97.4	105.2	108.0	112.0	113.5	115.7	117.7	118.9	119.9	121.7
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	124.4
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	132.8
Implicit price deflator	27.3	35.5	71.8	98.2	109.7	110.7	112.7	114.9	116.1	117.8	120.8	124.3	127.5
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	53.5	70.7	81.7	96.1	109.4	112.5	115.7	118.6	123.5	128.0	131.8	134.6	136.7
Compensation per hour	15.0	25.2	59.7	95.0	119.6	125.2	134.2	139.5	144.6	150.4	155.9	162.3	170.1
Real compensation per hour	64.8	80.7	89.8	97.4	104.9	107.5	111.5	112.8	115.1	117.1	118.1	119.0	120.8
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	124.4
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	134.8
Implicit price deflator	26.8	35.0	71.1	98.1	109.9	111.1	113.3	115.4	116.7	118.3	121.1	124.9	128.2
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	57.9	72.7	82.9	97.4	113.7	117.9	122.4	124.7	129.7	134.6	138.8	142.0	–
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	–
Real compensation per hour	72.4	87.4	93.9	97.9	103.8	106.6	110.5	112.1	114.3	116.3	116.9	117.8	–
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	–
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	–
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	–
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	–
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	–
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	–
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	–	–	–	96.3	127.9	133.5	139.4	141.5	151.5	160.9	163.8	171.6	178.4
Compensation per hour	–	–	–	95.6	118.8	123.4	134.7	137.9	147.9	158.3	161.4	168.9	175.3
Real compensation per hour	–	–	–	98.0	104.2	106.0	112.0	111.5	117.7	123.2	122.3	123.9	124.5
Unit labor costs	–	–	–	99.2	92.9	92.4	96.7	97.4	97.6	98.4	98.5	98.4	98.2
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
	Mining													
21	Mining	85.5	85.1	101.7	101.3	100.0	103.6	111.4	111.2	109.1	113.9	116.2	107.2	–
211	Oil and gas extraction	80.1	75.7	95.3	98.1	100.0	101.2	107.9	119.4	121.6	124.0	130.3	112.4	–
212	Mining, except oil and gas	69.8	79.3	94.0	96.0	100.0	104.6	105.9	106.8	109.0	111.4	114.0	115.4	–
2121	Coal mining	58.4	68.1	88.2	94.9	100.0	106.5	110.3	115.8	114.4	112.2	113.1	112.8	–
2122	Metal ore mining	71.2	79.9	98.5	95.3	100.0	109.5	112.7	124.4	131.8	142.4	146.3	139.4	–
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	112.5	–
	Utilities													
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	–
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	118.6	–
	Manufacturing													
3111	Animal food	83.6	91.5	93.8	86.1	100.0	109.0	110.9	109.7	131.4	142.7	137.0	149.4	–
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	129.9	–
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	116.3	–
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	126.6	122.6	126.0	–
3115	Dairy products	82.7	91.1	97.6	97.8	100.0	100.0	93.6	95.9	97.1	104.9	110.6	106.8	–
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	106.8	108.9	–
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	173.3	158.7	–
3118	Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	100.9	94.5	100.7	97.3	100.0	103.8	108.6	108.3	109.9	110.7	111.1	114.3	–
3119	Other food products	97.5	92.5	104.1	105.1	100.0	107.8	111.4	112.6	106.2	112.0	118.7	118.5	–
3121	Beverages	77.1	87.6	103.2	102.0	100.0	99.0	90.7	90.8	92.7	99.8	107.9	111.5	–
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	82.3	–
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	150.8	–
3132	Fabric mills	68.0	75.3	95.5	98.1	100.0	104.2	110.0	110.1	110.3	125.4	136.8	139.1	–
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	125.2	121.0	–
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	120.7	–
3149	Other textile product mills	92.2	91.4	95.9	97.2	100.0	96.7	107.6	108.9	103.1	105.3	104.5	117.7	–
3151	Apparel knitting mills	76.2	86.2	109.3	122.1	100.0	96.1	101.4	108.9	105.6	112.0	106.4	92.7	–
3152	Cut and sew apparel	69.8	70.1	85.2	90.6	100.0	102.3	114.6	119.8	119.5	104.0	117.3	110.9	–
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	78.9	73.3	–
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	80.9	83.8	–
3162	Footwear	76.7	78.1	96.5	103.7	100.0	102.1	117.3	122.3	130.7	102.7	103.2	101.1	–
3169	Other leather products	99.4	102.9	74.4	80.3	100.0	113.2	105.8	113.4	109.1	95.1	101.3	129.0	–
3211	Sawmills and wood preservation	77.6	79.4	90.4	95.9	100.0	100.3	104.7	105.4	108.8	114.5	121.3	117.3	–
3212	Plywood and engineered wood products	99.8	102.9	101.5	101.1	100.0	105.2	98.8	98.9	105.3	110.5	107.3	101.8	–
3219	Other wood products	103.2	105.5	99.8	100.5	100.0	101.1	104.6	103.1	104.9	114.4	114.4	119.4	–
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	145.4	–
3222	Converted paper products	89.0	90.1	97.2	97.7	100.0	102.5	100.1	101.1	100.5	105.7	109.6	112.5	–
3231	Printing and related support activities	97.7	97.6	98.8	99.9	100.0	100.6	102.8	104.6	105.3	110.2	111.2	114.0	–
3241	Petroleum and coal products	72.1	76.1	89.9	93.5	100.0	102.2	107.1	113.5	112.1	118.0	119.3	123.2	–
3251	Basic chemicals	94.6	93.4	91.3	89.4	100.0	102.7	115.7	117.5	108.8	123.7	136.1	148.7	–
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	123.3	–
3253	Agricultural chemicals	80.4	85.8	89.9	91.7	100.0	98.8	87.4	92.1	90.0	99.2	108.2	115.6	–
3254	Pharmaceuticals and medicines	87.3	91.3	95.9	100.0	100.0	93.8	95.7	95.6	99.5	96.7	100.6	104.2	–
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	115.3	119.4	–
3256	Soap, cleaning compounds, and toiletries	84.4	84.8	96.1	97.3	100.0	98.0	93.0	102.8	106.0	124.0	118.0	127.7	–
3259	Other chemical products and preparations	75.4	77.8	93.5	94.0	100.0	99.2	109.3	119.7	110.4	120.9	123.1	118.8	–
3261	Plastics products	83.1	85.2	94.5	96.6	100.0	104.2	109.9	112.3	114.6	123.8	129.4	130.6	–
3262	Rubber products	75.5	83.5	92.9	94.2	100.0	99.4	100.2	101.7	102.3	107.1	110.9	112.0	–
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	109.3	–
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	114.9	113.7	–
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	108.2	102.0	–
3274	Lime and gypsum products	88.2	85.4	90.0	93.7	100.0	114.9	104.4	98.5	101.8	98.5	106.7	103.4	–
3279	Other nonmetallic mineral products	83.0	79.5	91.4	96.0	100.0	99.0	95.6	96.6	98.6	106.0	112.6	107.8	–
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	124.9	130.3	157.7	–
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	94.1	–
3313	Alumina and aluminum production	90.5	90.7	95.9	95.4	100.0	101.5	103.5	96.6	96.2	124.4	126.7	136.8	–
3314	Other nonferrous metal production	96.8	96.3	102.7	105.9	100.0	111.3	108.4	102.3	99.5	107.7	120.2	120.9	–
3315	Foundries	81.8	86.6	93.1	96.0	100.0	101.2	104.5	103.6	107.4	116.7	116.3	123.7	–
3321	Forging and stamping	85.4	89.0	93.9	97.4	100.0	103.5	110.9	121.1	120.7	125.0	133.2	140.1	–
3322	Cutlery and hand tools	86.3	85.4	97.2	103.8	100.0	99.9	108.0	105.9	110.3	113.6	113.4	111.8	–
3323	Architectural and structural metals	88.7	87.9	93.3	93.9	100.0	101.0	102.0	100.7	101.7	106.2	109.0	103.7	–
3324	Boilers, tanks, and shipping containers	86.0	90.1	97.3	100.7	100.0	100.0	96.5	94.2	94.4	105.7	108.5	99.9	–
3325	Hardware	88.7	84.8	97.2	102.2	100.0	100.5	105.2	114.3	113.5	115.4	125.3	123.6	–
3326	Spring and wire products	82.2	85.2	99.0	102.4	100.0	110.6	111.4	112.6	111.9	129.3	139.4	134.4	–
3327	Machine shops and threaded products	76.9	79.2	98.3	99.8	100.0	99.6	104.2	108.2	108.8	115.1	115.9	113.0	–

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	116.3	118.5	125.5	–
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	111.4	–
3331	Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery	74.6	83.3	95.4	95.7	100.0	103.3	94.3	100.3	100.3	103.6	116.1	126.7	–
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	125.0	–
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	104.5	106.1	–
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	130.4	–
3335	Metalworking machinery	85.1	86.5	99.2	97.5	100.0	99.1	100.3	106.1	103.3	112.9	115.4	117.1	–
3336	Turbine and power transmission equipment	80.2	85.9	91.3	98.0	100.0	105.0	110.8	114.9	126.9	130.8	143.0	124.0	–
3339	Other general purpose machinery	83.5	86.8	94.0	94.9	100.0	103.7	106.0	113.7	110.5	118.1	128.3	124.0	–
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment	11.0	14.7	49.9	72.6	100.0	140.4	195.8	234.9	252.0	298.9	375.4	431.7	–
3342	Communications equipment	39.8	48.4	74.4	84.5	100.0	107.1	135.4	164.1	152.9	128.3	143.2	143.5	–
3343	Audio and video equipment	61.7	77.0	141.6	106.1	100.0	105.4	119.6	126.3	128.4	149.9	170.7	242.8	–
3344	Semiconductors and electronic components	17.0	21.9	63.8	83.1	100.0	125.8	173.9	232.4	230.4	263.9	324.4	362.4	–
3345	Electronic instruments	70.2	78.5	97.9	97.6	100.0	102.3	106.7	116.7	119.3	118.4	125.7	141.7	–
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	140.3	–
3351	Electric lighting equipment	91.1	88.2	91.9	95.8	100.0	104.4	102.7	102.0	106.7	112.3	111.6	120.4	–
3352	Household appliances	73.3	76.5	91.8	91.9	100.0	105.3	103.9	117.2	124.7	133.0	147.5	157.6	–
3353	Electrical equipment	68.7	73.6	98.0	100.4	100.0	100.2	98.7	99.4	101.0	101.8	103.2	110.2	–
3359	Other electrical equipment and components	78.7	76.0	92.0	96.3	100.0	105.2	113.8	119.1	112.7	114.4	116.5	116.2	–
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	142.0	–
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	108.2	–
3363	Motor vehicle parts	78.7	76.0	92.3	93.0	100.0	105.0	110.0	112.3	114.8	130.4	136.9	138.3	–
3364	Aerospace products and parts	86.5	89.1	94.9	98.9	100.0	120.2	120.0	103.2	116.7	118.1	124.3	116.8	–
3365	Railroad rolling stock	55.6	77.6	81.8	80.8	100.0	103.3	116.5	118.5	126.1	145.9	139.8	126.1	–
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	136.8	–
3369	Other transportation equipment	73.7	62.9	94.1	101.5	100.0	111.5	113.8	132.4	140.2	150.9	163.7	168.7	–
3371	Household and institutional furniture	85.2	88.2	97.2	99.8	100.0	102.2	103.1	101.9	105.5	112.1	115.1	118.2	–
3372	Office furniture and fixtures	85.8	82.2	84.9	86.3	100.0	100.0	98.2	100.2	98.0	115.8	126.6	129.5	–
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	121.1	–
3391	Medical equipment and supplies	76.3	82.9	96.6	100.5	100.0	108.7	110.4	114.6	119.3	131.2	141.1	143.4	–
3399	Other miscellaneous manufacturing	85.4	90.5	95.9	99.7	100.0	102.0	105.0	113.6	111.7	118.1	124.6	125.8	–
	Wholesale trade													
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
	Retail trade													
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	222.3
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
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation	81.1	77.5	95.3	98.8	100.0	97.6	98.2	98.2	91.9	102.2	112.7	125.6	–
5E+05	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	–
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	109.8	–
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	–
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	110.1	–
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	126.5	–
	Information													
5111	Newspaper, book, and directory publishers	105.9	96.3	92.7	92.5	100.0	103.9	104.1	107.7	105.8	104.7	109.6	107.0	–
5112	Software publishers	10.2	28.4	73.2	88.3	100.0	134.8	129.2	119.2	117.4	122.1	138.1	161.6	–
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	103.9	–
515	Broadcasting, except internet	99.5	98.2	102.5	101.3	100.0	100.8	102.9	103.6	99.2	104.0	106.7	108.2	–
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	94.4	91.4	–
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	158.4	–
5171	Wired telecommunications carriers	56.9	66.0	87.6	96.5	100.0	107.7	116.7	122.7	116.7	124.1	130.2	131.3	–
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	288.7	–
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	–
	Finance and insurance													
52211	Commercial banking	72.8	80.7	95.6	100.0	100.0	96.9	99.1	101.7	97.5	100.3	102.6	108.1	–
	Real estate and rental and leasing													
5E+05	Passenger car rental	90.5	88.5	100.2	109.0	100.0	100.0	112.2	111.9	112.2	114.1	120.4	118.3	–
53212	Truck, trailer and RV rental and leasing	60.6	68.8	88.7	96.9	100.0	115.1	120.4	119.9	114.4	112.6	113.7	134.5	–
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	154.7	–
	Professional, scientific, and technical services													
5E+05	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	101.3	–
54181	Advertising agencies	95.9	107.9	102.5	103.4	100.0	89.2	97.9	107.5	106.9	112.9	120.7	133.0	–
5E+05	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	92.1	–
	Administrative and waste management													
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	167.7	–
56172	Janitorial services	70.1	87.0	90.4	96.4	100.0	95.6	99.0	101.4	102.5	106.0	119.2	117.5	–
	Assistance													
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories	-	-	90.8	94.5	100.0	118.8	124.8	131.9	135.4	137.6	141.0	141.1	–
6E+05	Medical laboratories	-	-	91.3	94.7	100.0	117.1	121.5	127.4	127.7	123.1	128.7	130.8	–
6E+05	Diagnostic imaging centers	-	-	89.8	94.1	100.0	121.4	129.7	139.9	148.6	163.3	160.3	154.3	–
	Accommodation and food services													
7211	Traveler accommodations	82.9	80.0	97.7	99.6	100.0	100.3	106.4	112.9	109.3	113.3	115.6	122.2	–
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

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
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
	Other services (except public administration)													
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance	85.9	89.9	103.2	99.8	100.0	103.6	106.0	109.4	108.9	103.6	104.0	112.1	-
81211	Hair, nail and skin care services	83.4	82.1	93.3	96.4	100.0	108.5	108.5	108.1	114.4	110.2	119.4	126.2	-
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	93.3	-
8123	Drycleaning and laundry services	97.1	94.8	99.2	100.9	100.0	100.1	105.1	107.6	110.9	112.5	103.8	111.5	-
81292	Photofinishing	95.8	107.7	108.0	106.6	100.0	69.2	76.3	73.8	81.2	100.5	100.4	102.9	-

NOTE: Dash indicates data are not available.

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

[Percent]

Country	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/flscomparelf.htm. For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the full report, also available at this site.

For monthly unemployment rates, as well as the quarterly and annual rates published in this table, see the report *Unemployment rates in nine countries, civilian labor force basis, approximating U.S. concepts, seasonally adjusted, 1995-2007,* (Bureau of Labor Statistics), available on the Internet at ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ForeignLabor/flsjec.txt.

Data may differ between the two reports mentioned, because the former is updated on a bi-annual basis, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

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

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

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available. There are breaks in series for the United States (1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2003, 2004), Australia (2001), Germany (1999, 2005), and Sweden (2005). For details on breaks in series, see the technical notes of the report *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, Ten Countries, 1960-2006* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 19, 2007), available on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/fls/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
Output per hour																
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
Output																
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
Total hours																
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	96.7	97.7	97.4	97.3	96.2	96.7	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
Hourly compensation (national currency basis)																
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	153.7
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

See notes at end of table.

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
Unit labor costs (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
Unit labor costs (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,[1] United States

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

55. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 1998-2003

Event or exposure[1]	Fatalities			
	1998-2002	2002[3]	2003	
	average[2]	Number	Number	Percent
Total	6,896	5,534	5,559	100
Transportation incidents	2,549	2,385	2,367	42
Highway incident	1,417	1,373	1,350	24
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	696	636	648	12
Moving in same direction	136	155	135	2
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	249	202	269	5
Moving in intersection	148	146	123	2
Vehicle struck stationary object or equipment in roadway	27	33	17	([4])
Vehicle struck stationary object, or equipment on side of road	281	293	324	6
Noncollision incident	367	373	321	6
Jackknifed or overturned—no collision	303	312	252	5
Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises) incident	358	323	347	6
Overturned	192	164	186	3
Worker struck by a vehicle	380	356	336	6
Rail vehicle	63	64	43	1
Water vehicle	92	71	68	1
Aircraft	235	194	208	4
Assaults and violent acts	910	840	901	16
Homicides	659	609	631	11
Shooting	519	469	487	9
Stabbing	61	58	58	1
Self-inflicted injuries	218	199	218	4
Contact with objects and equipment	963	872	911	16
Struck by object	547	505	530	10
Struck by falling object	336	302	322	6
Struck by flying object	55	38	58	1
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	272	231	237	4
Caught in running equipment or machinery	141	110	121	2
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials	126	116	126	2
Falls	738	719	691	12
Fall to lower level	651	638	601	11
Fall from ladder	113	126	113	2
Fall from roof	152	143	127	2
Fall from scaffold, staging	91	88	85	2
Fall on same level	65	64	69	1
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	526	539	485	9
Contact with electric current	289	289	246	4
Contact with overhead power lines	130	122	107	2
Contact with temperature extremes	45	60	42	1
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	102	99	121	2
Inhalation of substances	50	49	65	1
Oxygen deficiency	89	90	73	1
Drowning, submersion	69	60	52	1
Fires and explosions	190	165	198	4

[1] Based on the 1992 BLS *Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual*. Includes other events and exposures, such as bodily reaction, in addition to those shown separately.

[2] Excludes fatalities from the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacts.

[3] The BLS news release of September 17, 2003, reported a total of 5,524 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2003. Since then, an additional 10 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2002 to 5,534.

[4] Equal to or greater than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.