October 2008

MONTHLY LABOR
REVIEW

U.S. Department of Labor

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Take off and descent of airline employment

also in this issue…

Employment programs for UI recipients • Union membership

MONTHLY LABOR
REVIEW

Volume 131, Number 10
October 2008

Take off and descent of airline employment 3

After several years of growth, airline employment declined with the 2001 recession and the September 11th attacks and has not fully recovered since

Christopher J. Goodman

Employment programs for unemployment insurance recipients 17

Three programs provide employment services exclusively to unemployment insurance beneficiaries; the programs' history and State-level implementations are examined

Stephen A. Wandner

Union membership in 2007: a visual essay 28

James A. Walker

Departments

Labor month in review 2
Précis 40
Book reviews 41
Publications received 43
Current labor statistics 45

Editor-in-Chief: Michael D. Levi ● Executive Editor: William Parks II ● Managing Editor: Leslie Brown Joyner ● Editors: Brian I. Baker, Casey P. Homan ● Book Review Editor: James Titkemeyer ● Design and Layout: Catherine D. Bowman, Edith W. Peters ● Contributor: Mary Faluzczak

The October *Review*

Fasten your seatbelts as you peruse our lead article this month on the turbulence that has afflicted the airline transportation industry in recent years.

As the author Christopher J. Goodman notes, the industry has been buffeted with the recession of 2001 and that year's September 11th terrorist attacks, with financial difficulties, waves of restructuring, changes in passenger volume and, most recently, soaring fuel prices. He documents the expansion of business activity in the industry in the latter half of the 1990s, when passenger volume was increasingly steadily, profits were generally sound, and employment was growing. The recession of 2001 sharply affected demand for air travel, especially among business travelers, and the September 11th attacks exacerbated an already difficult situation. Although air travel eventually began to grow again, it did not translate into renewed growth in airline employment; in fact, the number of jobs in the industry has not returned to prerecession levels.

Over the years, the *Monthly Labor Review* from time to time has published articles taking a historical look at changes in labor-related programs, laws, or regulations. Stephen A. Wandner this month provides a history of three employment services programs related to the unemployment insurance system: Worker Profiling and Reemployment Services; Short-Time Compensation; and Self-Employment Assistance.

James A. Walker provides a look at union membership in 2007 in a visual essay. Using annual average figures from the Current Population Survey, he examines the current composition of union membership by industry, occupation, age and other variables. He also provides some historical perspective by showing long-term trends in union membership rates overall, as well as those for men and women and major race/ethnic groups.

Women's earnings

The ratio of women's to men's earnings has been a statistic widely examined for a long time. The latest annual average data—for 2007—indicate that women who were full-time wage and salary workers had median weekly earnings of $614, or about 80 percent of the $766 median for their male counterparts. This ratio has grown since 1979 (the first year for which earnings data from the Current Population Survey are comparable to current figures), when women earned about 62 percent as much as men.

The occupational distribution of female and male full-time workers differs significantly. Relatively few women work in construction, production, or transportation occupations, for instance, whereas the concentration of men in administrative support jobs is small. The types of jobs women and men hold, as well as other variables such as educational attainment and work experience, can contribute to overall wage differences between the sexes.

A full range of comparative information on women's and men's earnings is found in an annual publication produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics called *Highlights of Women's Earnings*. The edition with data for 2007 can be found online at **http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpswom2007.pdf**

The nonprofit sector

Nonprofit organizations are a growing presence in the U.S. economy. In 1994, according to the IRS, there were slightly more than 1.1 million nonprofit organizations in the country, and that figure had risen to more than 1.6 million in 2007. According to BLS data, nonprofits in 1994 employed about 5.4 million people, or 4.4 percent of all workers; by 2007, they employed 8.7 million workers, or nearly 6 percent of all workers.

Examples of nonprofits include hospitals, churches, educational institutions, and charities. In the first of a series of articles to be published in *Compensation and Working Conditions Online*, Amy Butler uses data from the BLS National Compensation Survey to examine the wage rates of managers and selected professional and administrative support workers in nonprofit organizations. She compares the rates for those workers with their counterparts in private industry and State and local government. Among her conclusions, she finds that full-time workers in these kinds of jobs had higher hourly wages in nonprofits than in private industry, but lower hourly wages than in State and local government.

The article can be found online at **http://www.bls.gov/opub/cwc/cm20081022ar01p1.htm** □

Takeoff and descent of airline employment

After several years of growth, airline employment declined with the recession of 2001 and the attacks of September 11th; subsequently, although air travel began to rebound, the number of jobs has not recovered fully; in 2008, the industry has faced, soaring fuel prices and a weakening economy

Christopher J. Goodman

The airline industry in the United States has gone through major changes in recent years. After growing sharply throughout the late 1990s, the industry began to falter around the turn of the century.[1] An economic downturn compounded by the catastrophic events of September 11, 2001, induced the largest decline in air travel in modern aviation. By 2003, air travel was once again growing[2]; however, the industry's fiscal position continued to deteriorate. In the face of mounting financial losses, the airlines aimed to reduce their expenditures on labor, leading to massive job losses in the industry. Airlines were hampered in their restructuring efforts by historically high fuel prices, which added further pressure to reduce employment. During the period from 2003 to 2006, the historical relationship between passenger volume and employment in the industry broke down. From its peak in March 2001, employment in the industry declined for 5 straight years.[3] The industry did not begin to show signs of a recovery until 2007.

Structure of the airline industry

The passenger airline industry can be divided roughly into three categories: network, or "legacy," carriers; discount, or low-cost, carriers; and regional carriers. Legacy carriers constitute the industry's largest airlines. Responsible for the majority of passenger transportation, they are longstanding airlines that began operations prior to deregulation in 1978. Noted for their large domestic networks, they have traditionally offered many services not found on lower cost carriers, such as first class seating and membership clubs. As a result, network carriers have continued to remain popular with business travelers. They are also the primary conduit for international travel and are noted for their extensive hub-and-spoke networks. Each of these networks generally routes passengers to one of the airline's major hubs, where the passengers then fly on to their ultimate destination. Since 2000, these airlines have suffered financially as they have gradually lost market share to discount and regional carriers.

Discount carriers, the second major group, have arisen largely since the Airline Deregulation Act of 1978. Discount carriers are noted for offering low fares and basic, or "no frills," services. Eschewing the hub-and-spoke model of larger airlines, discounters concentrate on point-to-point service. Focusing on the domestic passenger market, these carriers typically fly to fewer cities than the major airlines and do not of-

Christopher J. Goodman is an economist in the Office of Industry Employment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
E-mail: goodman.christopher@bls.gov

Table 1. Airline revenues, expenses, and net profits, 1995–2007

[In millions of dollars]

Year	Revenues	Expenses	Net profits
1995	95,117	92,804	2,314
1996	102,444	99,717	2,727
1997	109,917	104,799	5,119
1998	113,810	108,963	4,847
1999	119,455	114,178	5,277
2000	130,839	128,352	2,486
2001	115,527	123,802	–8,275
2002	106,985	117,994	–11,008
2003	117,920	120,291	–2,371
2004	134,462	142,105	–7,643
2005	151,255	157,037	–5,782
2006	164,615	161,492	3,123
2007	172,989	167,991	4,998

SOURCE: Air Transport Association.

fer international flights. Discount carriers have proven to be popular with those traveling for leisure.

The third group responsible for passenger services is the regional carriers. As their name implies, regional carriers generally lack a national presence and instead focus on serving particular geographic regions. Flying smaller airplanes, these carriers service many smaller markets not served by other carriers. Larger carriers often contract with regional carriers to provide service on less popular routes, where demand is not sufficient to fill larger planes. Regional airlines have experienced the most rapid passenger growth in recent years. The Federal Aviation Administration projects that the market share of regional carriers will expand from 11.9 percent of passengers in 2020 to 19.9 percent in 2015, making these carriers an increasingly important component of air travel.[4]

Expansion in the late 1990s

Air transportation experienced a steady increase in passenger volume throughout the latter half of the 1990s, because a growing national population and a robust economy led more people to travel for business and pleasure.[5] Demand for air travel continued to grow as personal income in America rose and airline travel became relatively more affordable. The airline industry was by and large profitable, and it experienced healthy employment growth. From January 1995 until January 2000, employment in air transportation expanded by nearly one-fifth, or 97,000 positions.

By the late 1990s, the effects of Internet commerce were starting to be felt across the industry. Travel Web sites allowed consumers to more easily compare air fares, limiting the pricing power of airlines.[6] The Internet provided airlines with a low cost channel for selling tickets and allowed airlines to increase the total number of tickets sold. Given the low marginal cost of each additional passenger, airlines were able to profit even when selling surplus tickets at greatly reduced rates. (See table 1.)[7]

Throughout the 1990s, the airline industry was able to prosper thanks to historically low fuel prices and increases in passenger volumes. Both of these factors contributed to low per-passenger operating costs, which enabled airlines to reduce fares in an attempt to lure still more passengers.[8] From 1995 to 2000, revenue passenger miles, the most common measure of demand for air travel, rose 28.1 percent. Revenue passenger miles are roughly equal to the number of tickets sold times the average mile per ticket sold.[9] The industry thrived financially during this time period, recording a profit every year from 1995 to 2000. Cumulatively, the airlines recorded profits of more than $20 billion in the second half of the 1990s and together experienced a 37.6-percent increase in revenue from 1995 to 2000.[10]

Rapid growth in discount carriers

Although all categories of air carriers expanded in response to growing demand for air travel, discount carriers, in particular, experienced robust growth. During the 1990s, discount airlines grew both in size and in number as they successfully attempted to win market share from the larger companies. Responding to the competitive pressures posed by their upstart rivals, traditional airlines took steps to mimic discount carriers, including decreasing fares to remain competitive. Several sought to head off competition from low-cost carriers by introducing their own discount airlines.

Two factors enabled the discount carriers to grow during this period. Nearly a generation earlier, deregulation had made entrance into the industry easier, giving airlines more latitude in setting prices and lessening the previously onerous process of acquiring regulatory approval to operate new airlines. Additionally, the growth of U.S. capital markets in the 1990s allowed upstart airlines to obtain the vast sums of financial capital necessary to enter the marketplace. Investors eagerly funded new airlines on the premise that upstart airlines, flying direct flights with new fleets and low unit labor costs, would easily unseat older airlines.[11]

Also during the 1990s, many observers of the airline industry believed that the "legacy" carriers were inefficient and would be unable to compete with the newer, leaner

airlines in a price war. According to critics, traditional airlines were burdened with aging fleets and inefficient hub-and-spoke networks. A study by the consulting firm Booze Allen Hamilton found that the discount carriers spent on average only 7 cents to 8 cents per seat-mile to complete a 500- to 600-mile flight, whereas the established carriers spent approximately 15 cents. The analysis also concluded that up to 65 percent of the difference in cost could be attributed to the operational complexity associated with managing a hub-and-spoke model.[12] High labor costs were also seen as a competitive disadvantage for the legacy carriers. It was widely believed that the heavily unionized industry was paying its employees above market wages, a vestige of the prederegulation era.[13]

The effect of discount carriers on the overall market for air travel was large, and it has generally been considered to have been financially beneficial for consumers. After rising moderately during the early 1990s, airfares remained relatively flat over the course of the late 1990s as low-cost carriers introduced lower fares and legacy carriers responded in kind. Only by 1999, after several years of growth in air travel, did real airfares begin to rise again. (See chart 1.)[14] One study that examined the competitive effect of Southwest Airlines, a large discount carrier, estimated that in 1998 the increased price competition induced by the airline's low-cost model had saved consumers more than $12.9 billion in airfares across all carriers. Total consumer savings in 1998 were estimated to have been equal to 20 percent of the industry's domestic scheduled passenger revenue and more than half as large as the savings associated with deregulation.[15]

The addition of extra capacity by both large and small carriers caused employment to rise across the airline industry. By March 2001, employment in all of air transportation reached its peak, at 634,000 positions.[16] In the previous 5 years, air transportation had added 110,000 jobs. While they were under pressure from the smaller airlines, the legacy carriers still continued to report healthy financial results and continued plans for further expansion. Available seat-miles, the most widely accepted measure of supply in the airline industry, expanded by nearly one-fifth (18.6 percent) between 1995 and 2000.[17] Record levels of demand for air travel caused the additional capacity to be utilized quickly. Industry load factors, a measure of capacity utilization, continued to rise as passenger growth exceeded the industry's expansion in carrying capacity.[18]

The recession of 2001

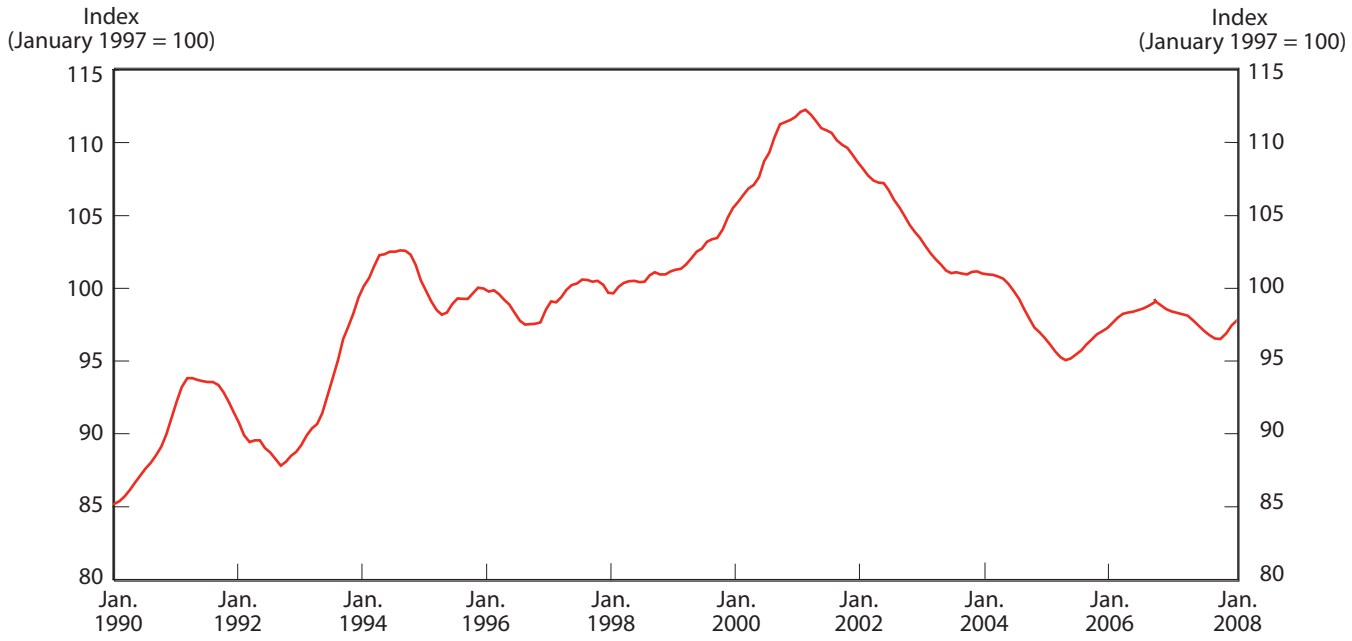
By the second half of 2000, the U.S. economy began to show signs of slowing. In the third quarter of 2000, gross domestic product (GDP) contracted for the first time in nearly a decade.[19] As the economy weakened, businesses began to reduce staffing levels. The downturn in the broader economy was a major factor in the decline in the demand for air travel, especially the decline among business travelers. Employment in air travel, which had been steadily increasing over the previous 5 years, peaked in March 2001. Over the course of the next 5 months, employment in air transportation edged down as airlines attempted to adjust to the changing market conditions.

The ongoing weakness in the airline industry was compounded by the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. Following the attacks, airline travel across the Nation was halted for nearly a week as a precautionary measure. When air travel did resume, airlines experienced a dramatic reduction in passenger traffic; passenger volume on domestic flights declined by 5.9 percent during 2001.[20]

The events of September 11th dramatically changed the public's view of flying. Widespread concerns over the safety of airline travel led Congress to enact new security measures meant to restore the public's confidence. While doing much to assuage lingering fears of flying, the new security procedures dramatically increased the time and effort associated with flying. Passengers were required to arrive earlier and go through enhanced security procedures. The increased security procedures appeared to have effectively calmed the fears that the public had been having about flying. A Gallup survey conducted shortly after the attacks found that more than 80 percent of Americans felt that air travel had become safer since September 11th.[21] However, the increased security appears to have come at a cost to overall customer satisfaction. The University of Michigan's American Customer Satisfaction Index for Airlines, which had been falling in the years prior to the attack, reached its nadir in 2001.[22] The increased time and effort associated with flying not only inconvenienced travelers but also weakened the competitive position of flying relative to other modes of transportation, such as driving or taking a train. Avoiding travel altogether also became more appealing as communication technology, such as teleconferencing, advanced and became more widely available.

Airlines sought to minimize their losses in the face of declining passenger volumes and higher costs. Not only increased security but also higher fuel prices caused this decrease in clientele and increase in costs. Within weeks of the attacks, virtually every major airline had announced drastic layoffs. The BLS Mass Layoff Statistics program reported 75 major layoff events in the 2 months follow-

Chart 1. Index of real airline fares, 12-month moving average, not seasonally adjusted, 1990–2008



NOTE: Airline fares deflated by CPI.

SOURCE: BLS Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U).

ing the attacks.[23] From September 11th until the end of 2001, overall employment in air transportation declined by an additional 59,000 positions as carriers adjusted to the decline in air travel. (See chart 2.)

The industry, which had been losing money prior to September 11th, suffered huge financial losses in the wake of the attacks. In 2001, total losses among commercial airlines amounted to $8.3 billion.[24] According to the industry, the financial damage from the attacks was not confined merely to the losses associated with reduced air travel. Rather, it was argued that the attacks had the potential to threaten, at least in the short term, the financial viability of the entire industry. Two large uncertainties hung over the industry: would the airlines be held legally liable for the attacks? and would insurers be willing to underwrite future policies for the airlines? Air carriers argued that they were near insolvency and would be forced to cease operations if they did not receive outside financial assistance. Sensitive to those concerns, Congress enacted the Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act of 2001. The legislation, which sought to ensure the financial health of the domestic airline industry, provided direct government-backed loans to the airlines. Under the legislation, Congress granted the industry $5 billion in direct assistance and established a $10 billion loan fund for distressed airlines. The act also contained provisions designed to limit the airlines' legal liability for the September 11th attacks.[25]

The weak American economy caused air travel to continue its decline through 2002. In the deregulation era, demand for air transportation has generally risen and fallen in line with the broader economy. (See chart 3.) However, the decline in air travel from 2001 to 2002 was especially sharp when compared with previous downturns. Over the course of those 2 years, air traffic, as measured by revenue passenger miles, suffered its worst decline in history, falling by 7.3 percent. This marked only the second time since 1928 that air traffic had declined for 2 consecutive years.[26]

Decreasing numbers of customers caused some airlines to attempt to raise revenue through fare increases, but these increases in price were stiffly resisted by consumers. Unable to raise prices, the airline industry was forced to reduce expenses both through cutting its costs per passenger and by reducing overall capacity. The major expenses that the airline industry regularly faces are labor, fuel, and planes and equipment. In the short term, airlines are constrained in what they can do to limit fuel and equipment costs. With limited room to reduce expenses, airlines attempted to control labor costs. Throughout 2001 and

Chart 2. Air transportation employment, 1-month net change, seasonally adjusted, 2000–05

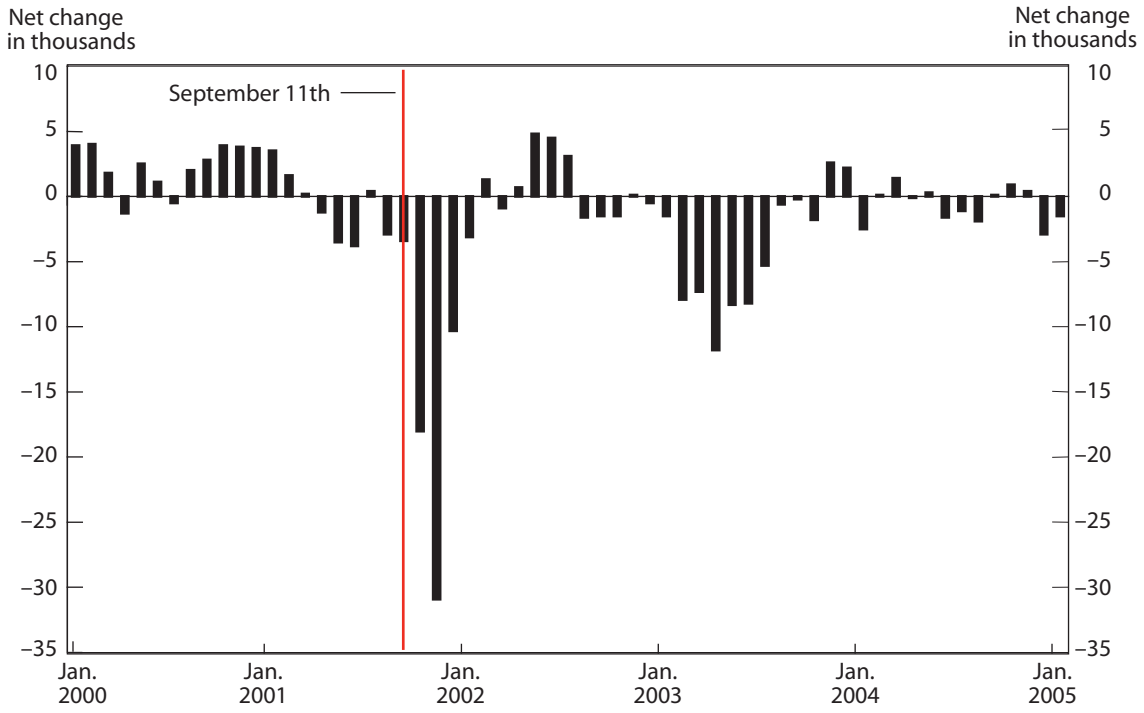
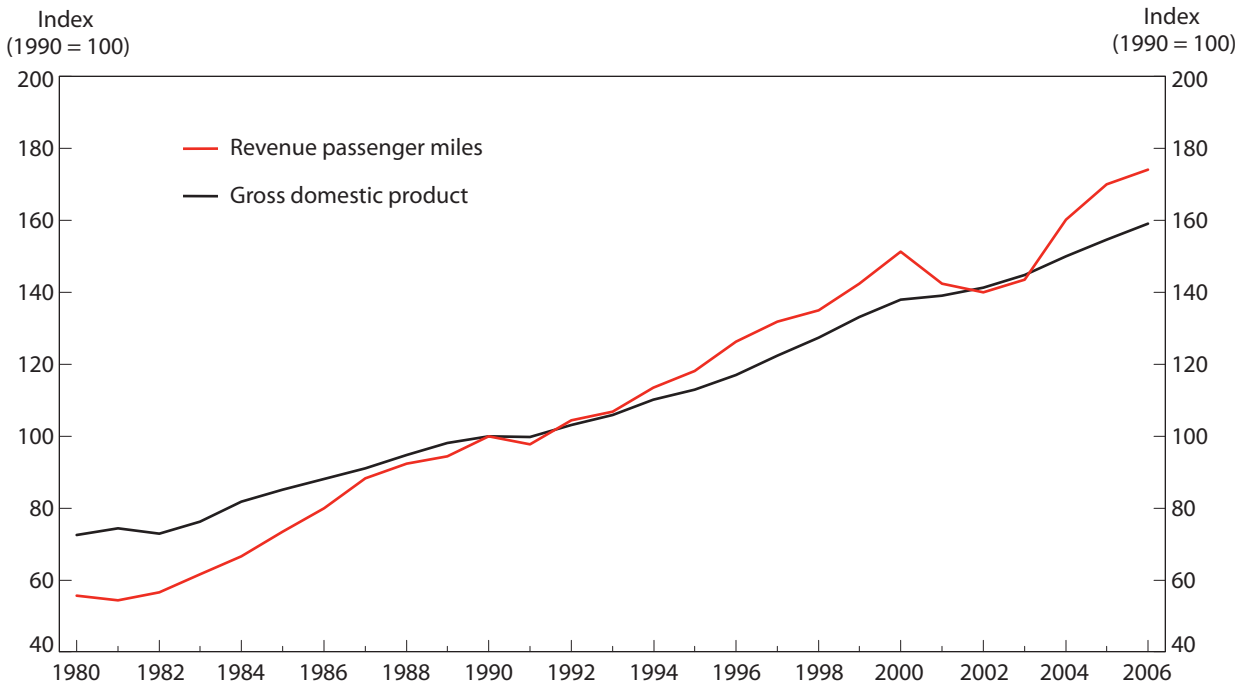


Chart 3. Indexes of revenue passenger miles and real gross domestic product, 1980–2006



SOURCES: Air Transport Association and Bureau of Economic Analysis.

2002, employment tracked closely with passenger volume, falling 10.0 percent. However, the employment declines were concentrated in 2001, with employment ticking back up in 2002. (See chart 4.) Overall, the general relationship between employment and revenue passenger miles in 2001 and 2002 appears relatively normal when compared with the historical relationship between the two; as usual, the two series were moving roughly in line with each other during that period. (See chart 5.)

Air travel recovers, job losses continue

By the end of 2002, passenger volume began growing once again, helping the airlines to recover to some extent. However, in contrast to the late 1990s, growth in air travel did not translate into growth in airline employment. (See chart 5.) Despite a 24-percent rise in passenger volume from 2002 to 2005, employment in air transportation continued to fall, declining by 80,000;[27] the relationship between employment and passenger volume had apparently frayed. Had the relationship between volume and employment witnessed in the late 1990s continued, by 2006 employment in the industry would have been 47 percent higher than it actually was. (See chart 6.)[28]

The disconnect between employment and volume was a product of the large financial losses the industry endured from 2002 until 2005. (See chart 7.) Unlike what happened in the late 1990s, increased passenger volume did not translate into an increase in profits during the 2002–05 period. The continued financial losses, despite rising volume, resulted from two main factors: a decline in airline ticket prices—resulting in less revenue per passenger—and rapidly rising fuel prices. The two forces converged to produce the largest financial losses in the history of the industry. From 2001 to 2005, the airline industry lost more than $35 billion.[29] According to a Brookings Institution study, this translated into a loss of roughly $13 per passenger.[30] The magnitude of the losses was so large that it exceeded all of the industry's accumulated profits since 1947. By 2005, the airline industry's cumulative losses since 1947 stood at $17.2 billion. Virtually every major airline suffered financially during this period, and the industry experienced 22 bankruptcies from 2000 to 2004.[31]

Despite the recovery in passenger volume, airlines were again largely unsuccessful in their attempts to increase

Chart 4. Indexes of total nonfarm employment and air transportation employment, seasonally adjusted, 1990–2008

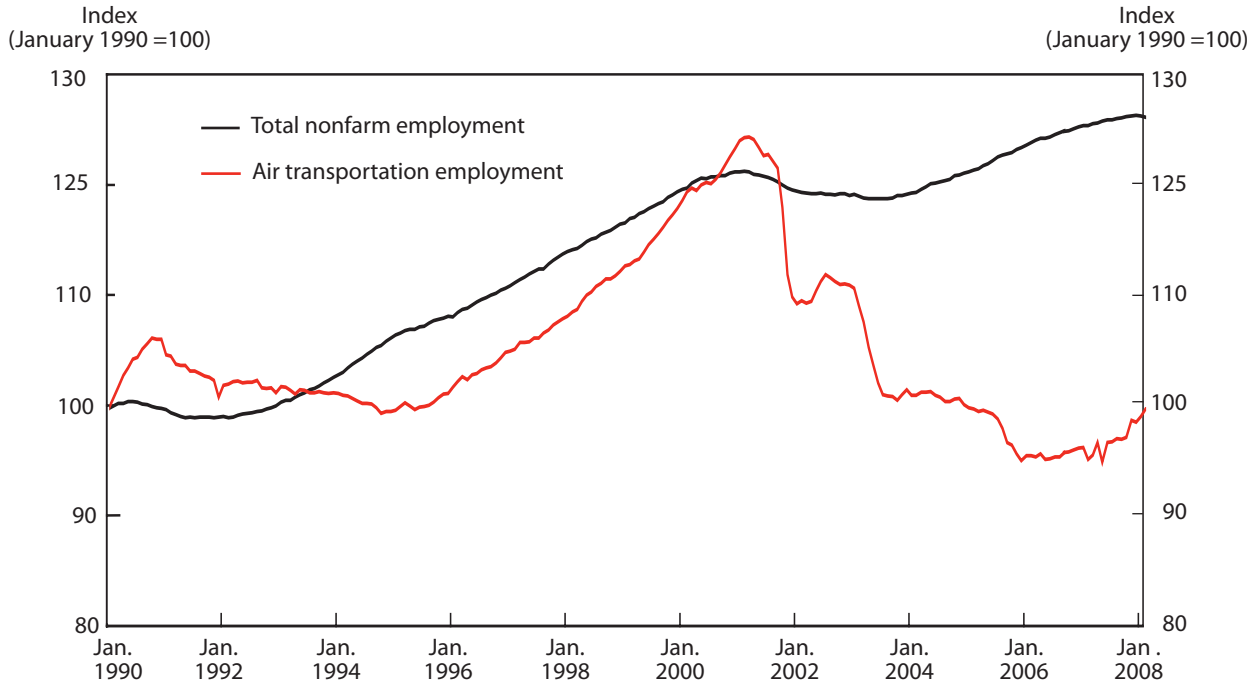
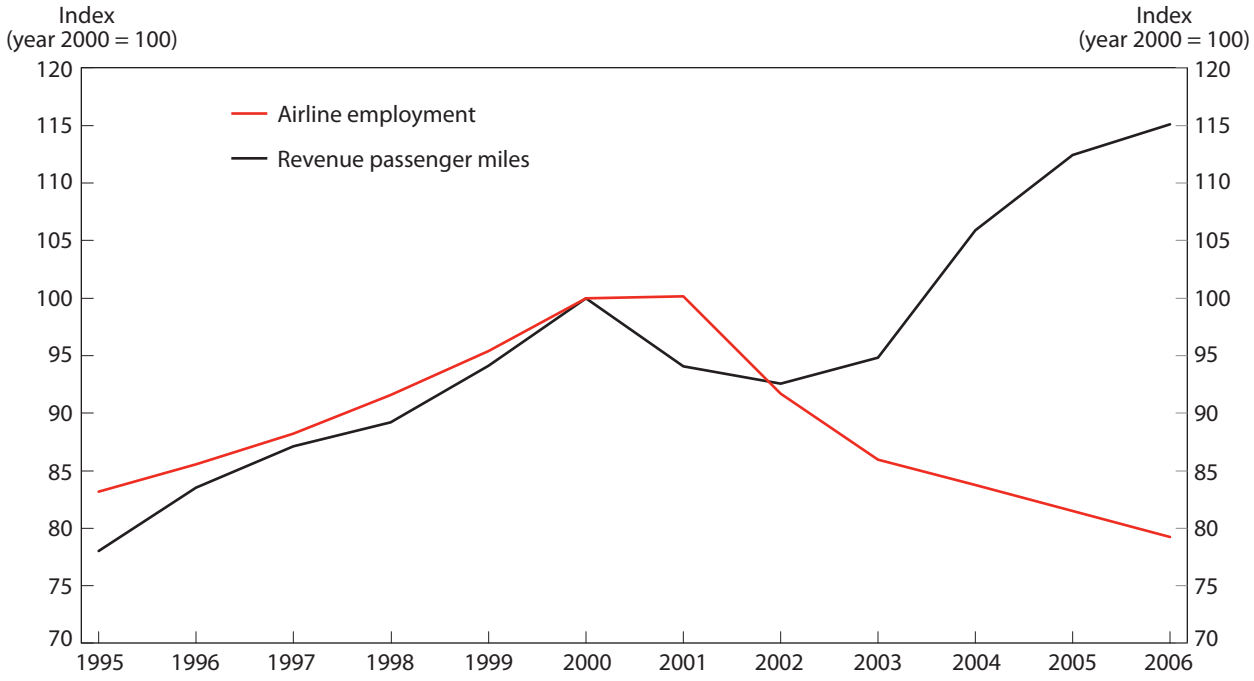


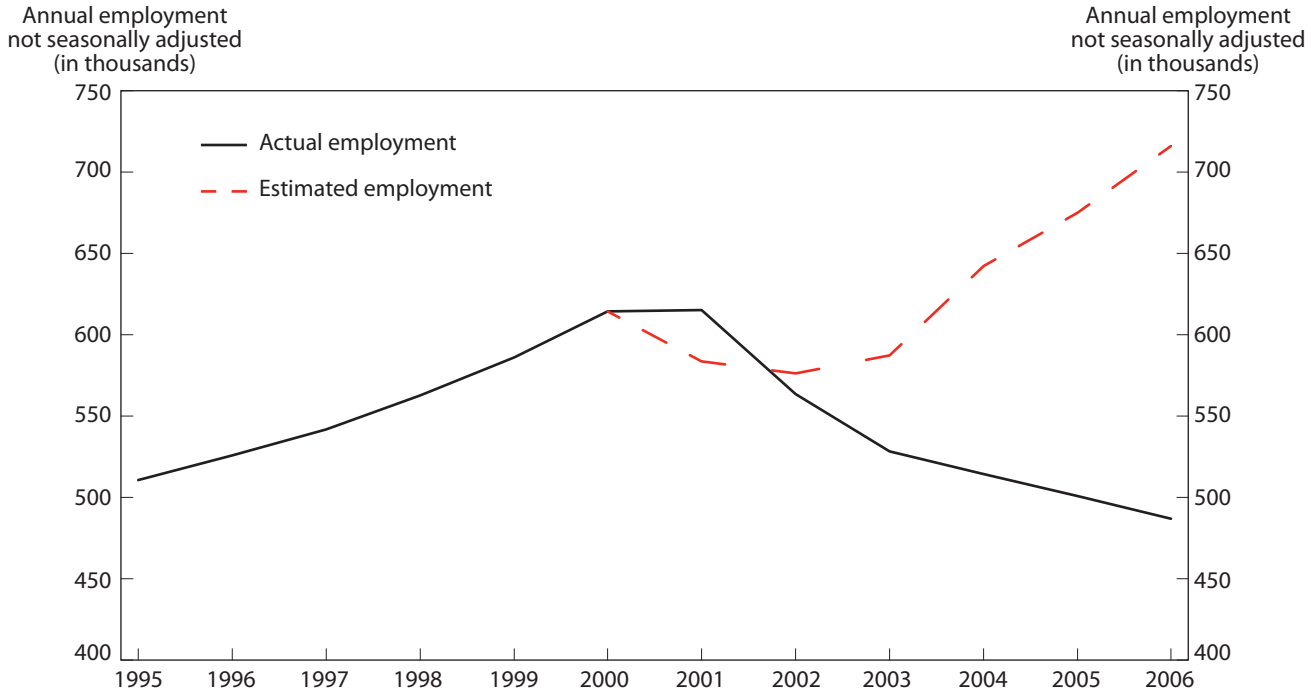
Chart 5. Indexes of annual airline employment and revenue passenger miles, 1995–2006



NOTE: Employment is based on nonseasonally adjusted annual averages.

SOURCES: Air Transport Association and BLS Current Employment Statistics.

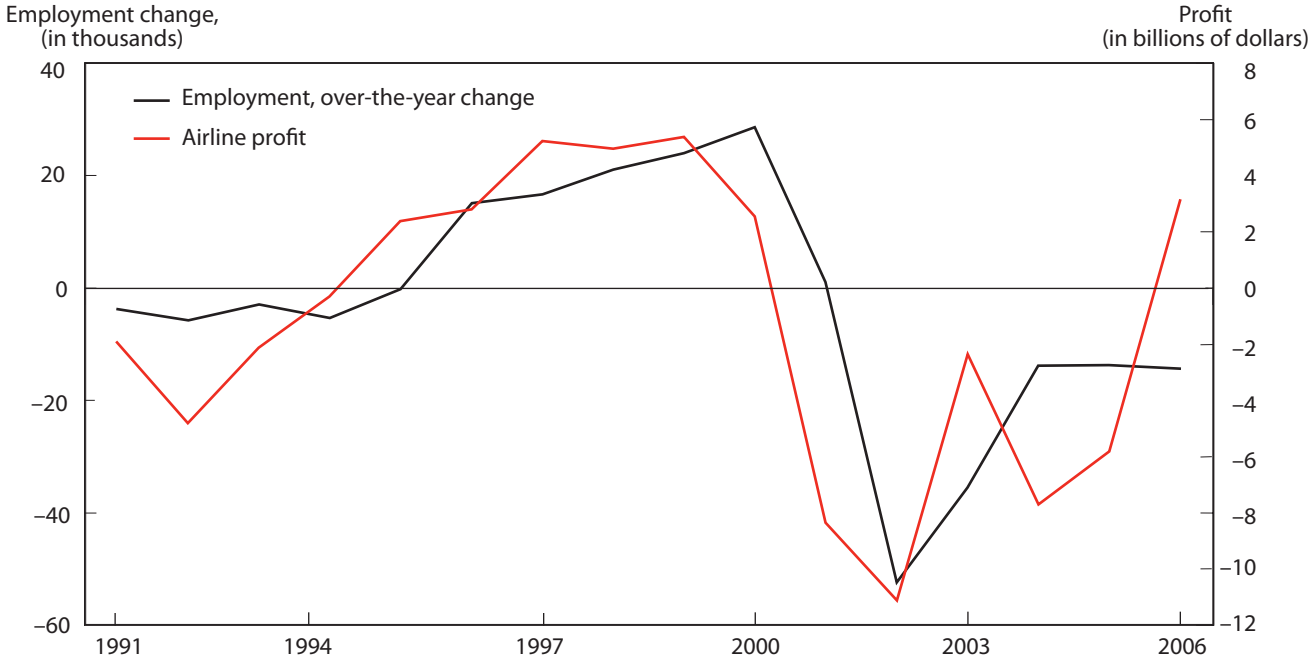
Chart 6. Actual scheduled air transportation employment from 1995 to 2006, compared with employment figures estimated for the 2000–06 period



NOTE: Estimated employment figures were calculated on the basis of the relationship between airline employment and revenue passenger miles between 1995 and 2000, using revenue passenger mile data from the 1995–2006 period.

SOURCES: Air Transport Association and BLS Current Employment Statistics.

Chart 7. Air transportation employment over-the-year-change and airline profits, not seasonally adjusted, 1991–2006



SOURCES: Air Transport Association and BLS Current Employment Statistics.

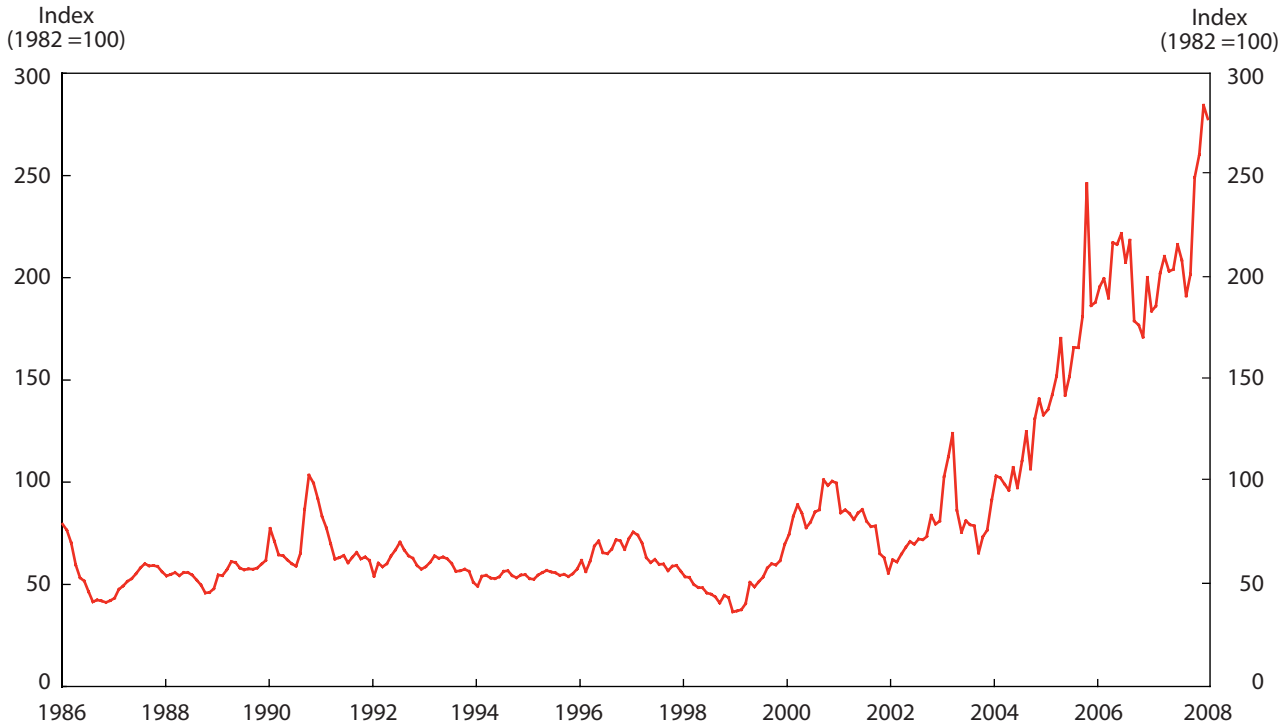
fares. Their failure has been attributed to the existence of overcapacity in the industry. An industry is generally believed to suffer from overcapacity when there is "an excess of capability to produce goods or provide a service over the level of demand."[32] Much like the boom and subsequent busts seen in the telecommunications and information technology industries, airlines overestimated their ability to align capacity with future demand.[33] In 2001, total real fixed investment in air transportation was over 300 percent higher than in 1991, despite the industry's gross output only growing by 41.9 percent.[34] The rapid expansion during the late 1990s left the industry with an abundance of air carriers. The high level of competition allowed consumers to shop around, thereby limiting the pricing power of airlines.

The effect of high fuel prices

Rising fuel prices have compounded the airline industry's troubles. Still struggling to recover from the downturn in air travel, airlines have found themselves facing not only tight competition, which limits their ability to raise revenues, but also surging fuel prices. From the relatively low price levels of the late 1990s, airline fuel, a major expense for airlines, has risen dramatically in price. By the middle of 2006, the price of jet fuel had nearly tripled from its 2001 level. (See chart 8.)[35] As airlines were reducing labor costs, high fuel prices were forcing airlines to dramatically increase their fuel expenditures. By 2006, the cost of fuel had overtaken labor as the industry's largest single expense, reversing the historical pattern.[36]

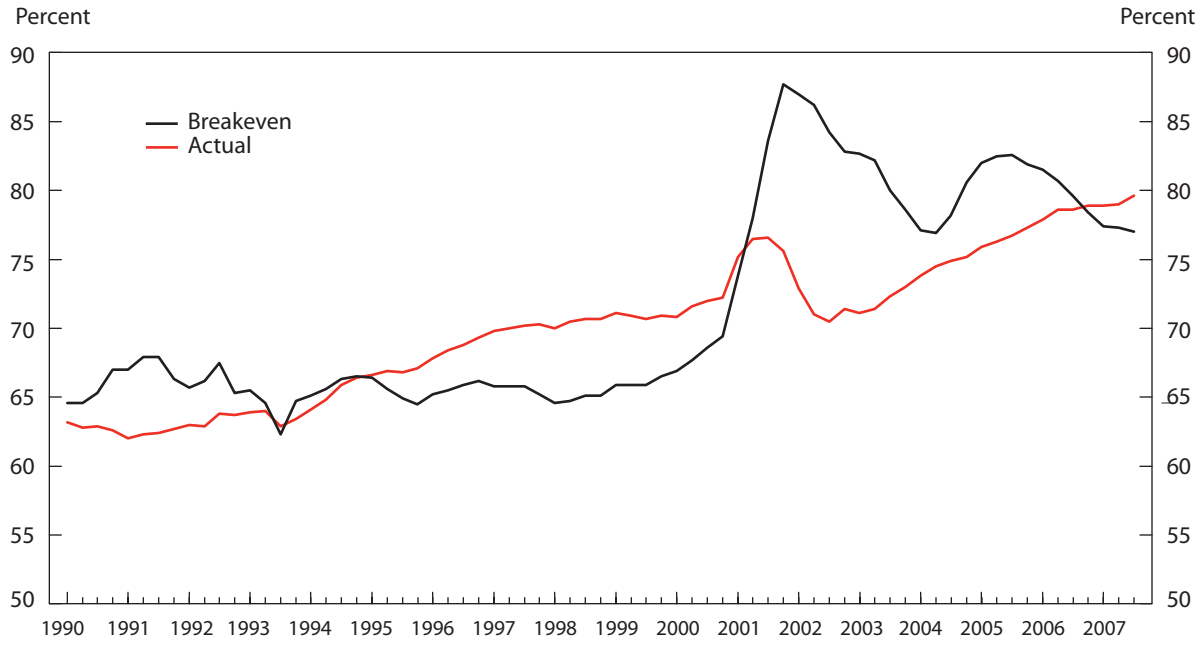
The rapid rise in the price of fuel radically altered the economics of air travel. Because of the rise in the cost of each flight and the stagnation in ticket prices, airlines had to increase the percent of seats they sold on each flight in order to break even. Estimates generated by the Air Transport Association indicate that in the late 1990s airlines needed a load factor of 65 percent to break even. (See chart 9.)[37] At the time the industry was averaging a load factor of around 70 percent, allowing airlines to profit despite excess capacity. However, from 2000 to 2002, rising fuel prices pushed the industry's average breakeven point up 20 percentage points. Unable to boost their load factors, the airlines faced soaring losses. The gap between the breakeven load factor and the actual load factor reached its widest point in 2002 and then narrowed over the next 2 years as airlines streamlined operations and raised actual load factors to more than 75 percent. However, the narrowing proved to be short lived, because the rise in fuel prices continued unabated.

Chart 8. Index of jet fuel prices, seasonally adjusted, 1986–2008



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics Producer Price Index.

Chart 9. U.S. passenger airline industry load factor, four-quarter moving average, 1990–2007



SOURCE: Air Transport Association.

With airlines stymied in their attempts to raise prices to cover surging fuel expenditures, airlines continued to focus on cutting costs instead. As a result, airlines dropped unprofitable routes and attempted to reduce expenditures on their remaining routes. The industry also made strides toward reducing its fuel consumption. Many airlines have tried to reduce the weight of their airplanes and thereby raise fuel efficiency standards. Despite the industry's efforts to conserve fuel, fuel consumption can only be reduced so much, particularly in the short term.

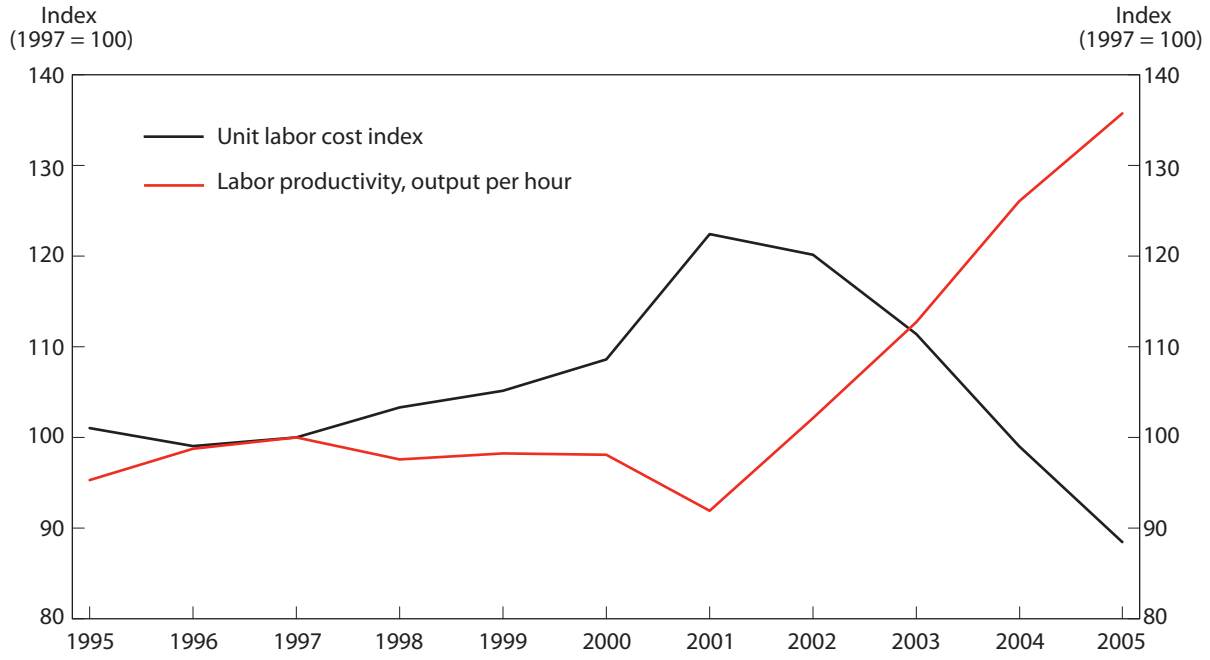
Because of their limited ability to curtail fuel expenses, airlines have had to look to other areas to reduce expenses. Labor, being a major portion of any airline's expense, has born the brunt of these cost-saving efforts. Unlike jet fuel—a resource for which airlines have no alternative—capital is a resource that can sometimes be substituted for labor. Advances in information technology have made it possible to automate many previously labor-intensive processes. Functions such as reservations and passenger check-in can now be handled electronically. In addition, many airlines have made greater use of outsourcing to handle jobs such as routine maintenance. During the 4 years following 2001, the industry experienced a dramatic fall in unit labor costs as labor productivity rose by almost 50 percent. (See chart 10.)[38]

With the demand for labor in the airline industry decreasing, airlines have been able to reduce wages and increase work requirements. After 2001, efforts to reduce labor costs have been a major point of contention in airline contract negotiations. Recognizing the industry's fiscal situation, employees have generally been willing to accept pay cuts in exchange for continued employment. In addition to outright reductions in earnings, early retirement programs have also become commonplace across the industry. Because of turnover in the labor force, airlines have been able to replace experienced, higher salaried employees with less experienced and thus less costly employees. Anecdotal reports indicate that the industry's starting salaries are lower than they were prior to 2001.[39] From 2001 to 2005, real weekly earnings in the industry fell by 8.3 percent. (See chart 11.)[40]

Brief signs of a recovery

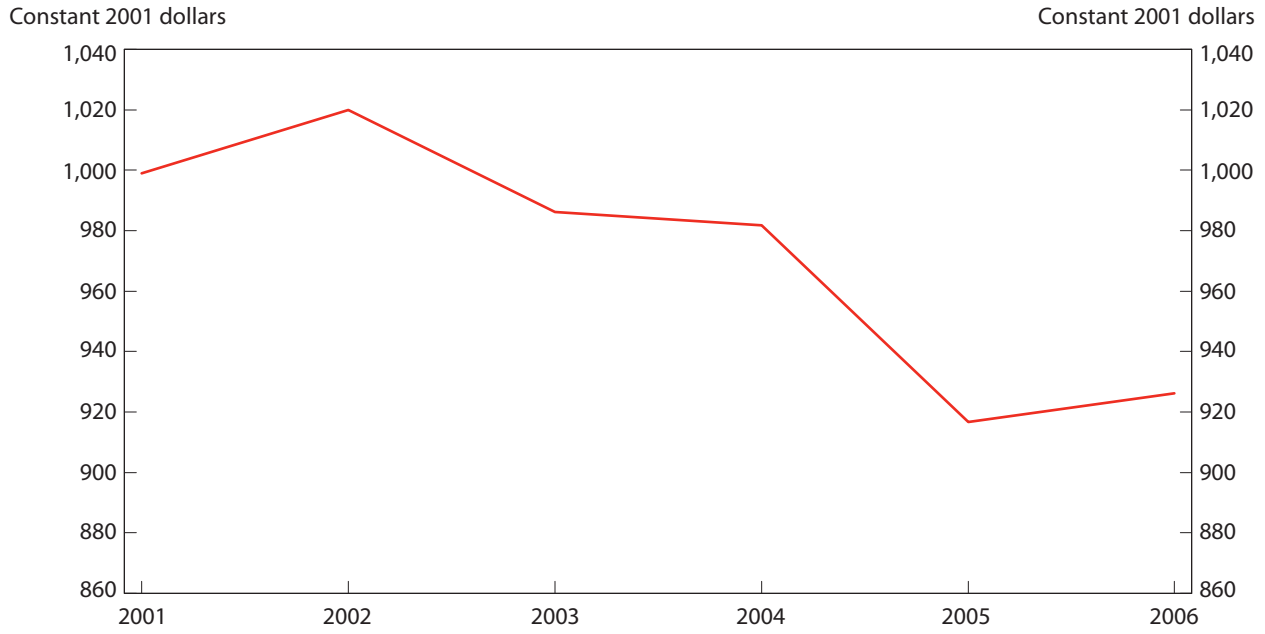
By 2006, airline industry employment began to show signs of recovering after several negative years. (See chart 12.) Passenger volumes stood at record levels, and the industry continued to make progress on structural reforms. Airlines were also successful in raising ticket prices for the first time in several years. Consequently, financial losses

Chart 10. Air transportation, unit labor cost and labor productivity, output per hour, 1995–2005



SOURCE: BLS Industry Productivity and Employment Cost Program.

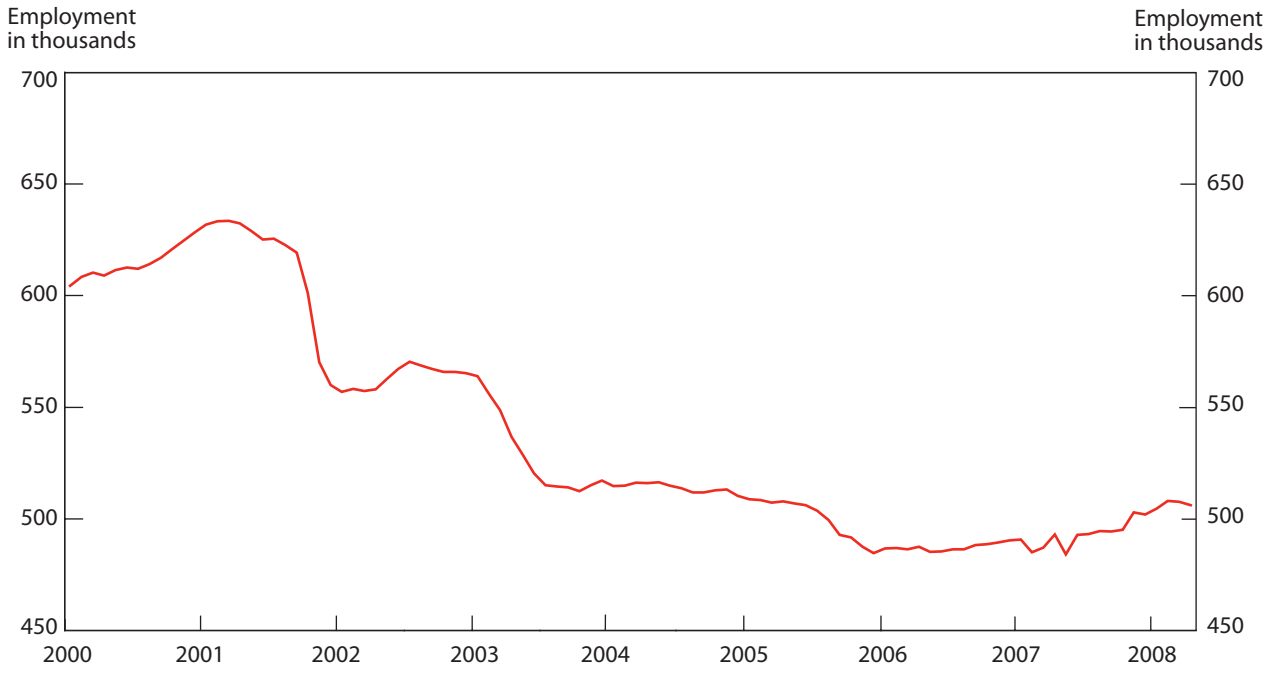
Chart 11. Average weekly wage in air transportation, 2001–06



NOTE: Average weekly wages deflated by the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W).

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Chart 12. Air transportation employment, seasonally adjusted, 2000–08



subsided, and many airlines recorded their first profits since 2000. Because of the gradually improving health of the airline industry, employment losses in the industry finally ended. After losing jobs for 5 of the 6 previous years, air transportation employment leveled off in early 2006. Airlines had completed most of their major layoffs yet remained hesitant to take on new personnel; accordingly, employment stagnated throughout the year. In February 2007, air transportation employment officially reached an employment trough. Although the airline industry had shed nearly one in four workers during the previous 6 years, the steady downward trend in air transportation employment had ended.

However, the respite did not last long. Despite modest employment growth in 2007, the industry once again experienced turbulence caused primarily by fuel prices that began to accelerate during the second half of 2007. By 2008, the industry's troubles were compounded by a slowing national economy. The anemic recovery in employment that had begun in early 2007 gave way to further job losses. In February 2008, the industry officially reached another employment peak after having recovered only a little over one-seventh of the jobs lost during the previous decline. By the middle of 2008, the industry had entered another period of sustained employment declines because of a bleaker outlook for air travel resulting from rising fuel prices and a weakening economy.

THE AIRLINE INDUSTRY HAS RECENTLY EXPERIENCED its most volatile period in the past 20 years. Propelled by expectations of ever-increasing demand for air transportation, passenger airlines expanded rapidly throughout the late 1990s. The growth was led by discount carriers that possessed distinct competitive advantages over their more established rivals. When the economy faltered in 2001, it became apparent that air carriers had expanded beyond sustainable levels. The September 11th attacks contributed to a further decline in the industry. Over the course of the next 5 years, airlines continued to struggle as fuel prices rose to historic highs. Even after passenger volume recovered, the airlines continued to shed jobs in an attempt to restructure and return to profitability. In early 2007 employment in air transportation reached a trough, and airlines returned to profitability, carrying record numbers of passengers. However, the recovery in airline employment would prove to be short lived. By 2008, the industry was once again losing jobs because of soaring fuel prices and a faltering national economy. □

Notes

[1] The data on employment used in this article are from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, which surveys 150,000 nonfarm businesses representing about 390,000 worksites monthly. For more information on the program's concepts and methodology, see Current Employment Statistics Technical Notes, on the BLS Web site at **http://www.bls.gov/ces/#technical** (visited Oct. 6, 2008). CES data are available at **www.bls.gov/ces** (visited Oct. 7, 2008). Data used in this article are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise noted.

[2] As measured by revenue passenger miles, which is roughly the number of tickets sold times the average mile per ticket sold.

[3] Data in this article regarding airline employment refer to "air transportation" (NAICS 481), unless otherwise noted. The industry is composed of both "scheduled" and "nonscheduled" airline employment. However, scheduled air transportation accounts for the bulk of total air transportation employment.

[4] For complete projections on growth in air travel see "FAA Aerospace Forecasts Fiscal Years 2007–2020," on the Internet at **www.faa.gov/data_statistics/aviation/aerospace_forecasts/2007-2020/media/FORECAST%20BOOK%20SM.pdf** (visited Oct. 7, 2008).

[5] See "Outlook: Air Transport Market: The Demand Continues," *Avionics Magazine*, January 1, 2001, on the Internet at **www.aviationtoday.com/av/categories/commercial/12513.html** (visited Oct. 7, 2008).

[6] See C.K. Anderson and J.G. Wilson, "Wait or buy? The strategic consumer: Pricing and profit implications," *Journal of the Operational Research Society*, Mar. 1, 2003, pp. 299–306. It has been assumed that the Internet has allowed consumers and travel agents access to greater information on pricing than previously available. This study of consumer behavior found that prospective passengers were able to use "this information to make strategic purchasing decisions." This can result in "significantly reduced revenues [for firms] when buyers are using an informed strategic approach to purchasing."

[7] Data on profits and revenues are available from the Air Transport Association. The data are derived from the Bureau of Transportation Statistics' Schedule P–12 financial filing. Profit figures exclude accounting charges associated with bankruptcy restructuring. Operating expenses equal revenues minus operating profits. Operating income excludes expenditures on taxes, interest payments, and various one-time charges; as a result, operating profits differ from net income. Net income figures were used to determine profits and losses in this article. See **www.airlines.org/economics** (visited Oct. 7, 2008).

[8] For a complete overview of airline employment trends in the 1990s, see William C. Goodman, "Transportation by air: job growth moderates," *Monthly Labor Review*, March 2000, pp. 34–47.

[9] Data on revenue passenger miles are provided by the Air Transport Association; the figures are based upon data produced by the U.S. Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS). According to the BTS, "[r]evenue passenger miles are computed by the summation of the products of the revenue aircraft miles flown on each inter-airport hop multiplied by the number of revenue passengers carried on that hop."

See **www.airlines.org/economics or http://www.bts.gov/dictionary/list.xml?letter=R** (visited Oct. 7, 2008).

[10] Data on profits and revenues are available from the Air Transport Association. The data are derived from the Bureau of Transportation Statistics' Schedule P–12 financial filing. Profit figures exclude accounting charges associated with bankruptcy restructuring. See **www.airlines.org/economic.**

[11] See Lisa DiCarlo, "Jet Blue IPO Will Fly Right For Investors," *Forbes.com*, Feb. 12, 2002, on the Internet at **www.forbes.com/2002/02/12/0212jetblue.html (visited** Oct. 7, 2008).

[12] Tom Hansson, Jürgen Ringbeck, and Markus Franke, "Flight for Survival: A New Operating Model for Airlines," *strategy+business*, Dec. 6, 2002, on the Internet at **www.strategy-business.com/press/enews-article/22462** (visited Oct. 21, 2008).

[13] Barry T. Hirsch, "Wage Determination in the U.S. Airline Industry: Union Power under Product Market Constraints," Institute for the Study of Labor (IZA), October 2006.

[14] Real airfares are derived by dividing the nonseasonally adjusted CPI for All Urban Consumers U.S. city average for airline fares by the nonseasonally adjusted U.S. city average All items CPI for All Urban Consumers. The resulting data are smoothed with a 12-month moving average to remove short-term volatility. For additional information, please see: **www.bls.gov/cpi** (visited Oct. 7, 2008).

[15] Steven A. Morrison, "Actual, Adjacent, and Potential Competition: Estimating the Full Effects of Southwest Airlines," *Journal of Transport Economics and Policy*, May 2001, pp. 239–56.

[16] The definition of employment peak is based on official BLS employment peak and trough criteria. Employment in air transportation reached its highest point in March 2001.

[17] Data on available seat-miles are provided by the Air Transport Association; the figures are based upon data produced by the U.S. Bureau of Transportation Statistics. BTS defines available seat-miles as the miles flown in each inter-airport hop multiplied by the number of seats available on each respective hop for revenue passenger use. See **www.airlines.org/economics or www.bts.gov.**

[18] *U.S. Airline Cost Index 3rd Quarter 2005*, Air Transport Association, on the Internet at **www.airlines.org/economics/finance/Cost+Index.htm** (visited Oct. 21, 2008). The ATA defines "load factor" as: "the percentage of available seats that are filled with paying passengers, or of freight capacity that is utilized. Average load factor is computed as the ratio of RPMs to ASMs, or, in the case of cargo services, the ratio of RTMs to ATMs." (RTMs are revenue ton-miles, and ATMs are available ton-miles.) See **www.airlines.org/economics.**

[19] Gross domestic product (GDP) is produced by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. GDP figures are deflated by the BEA to account for inflation. See **www.bea.gov** (visited Oct. 7, 2008).

[20] Passenger volume is the sum of revenue passenger miles from all scheduled passenger carriers. The figures are provided by the Air Transport Association and are based upon data produced by the U.S. Bureau of Transportation Statistics. See **www.airlines.org/economics** or **www.bts.gov.**

[21] "Public Confident in Security of Airline Travel," Feb. 15, 2002, on the Internet at **www.gallup.com/poll/5335/Public-Confident-Security-Airline-Travel.aspx** (visited Oct. 21, 2008).

[22] The American Customer Satisfaction Index is produced by the National Quality Research Center at the University of Michigan's Ross School of Business. See **www.theacsi.org** (visited Oct. 7, 2008)

[23] A mass layoff event is defined as a layoff of 50 or more workers at a particular establishment. See BLS Mass Layoff Statistics at **www.bls.gov/mls** (visited Oct. 7, 2008).

[24] Data on profits and revenues are available from the Air Transport Association. The data are derived from the Bureau of Transportation Statistics' Schedule P–12 financial filing. Profit figures exclude accounting charges associated with bankruptcy restructuring. See **www.airlines.org/economics.**

[25] Kate Snow, Dana Bash, and Ted Barret, "Congress approves $15 billion airline bailout," Sept. 24, 2001, on the Internet at **http://archives.cnn.com/2001/US/09/21/rec.congress.airline.deal/ (visited** Oct. 7, 2008).

[26] Air travel, as measured by revenue passenger miles, also declined in 2 consecutive years: 1980 and 1981.

[27] The decline in employment is based on nonseasonally adjusted annual averages.

[28] The expected employment figure was derived from a linear regression model examining the relationship between annual revenue passenger mile data and the annual averages of nonseasonally-adjusted air transportation employment.

[29] Data on profits are from the Air Transport Association. Profits are equivalent to net income and are listed in current dollars. For more information, see **www.airlines.org/economics**.

[30] Steven Morrison and Clifford Winston, "What's Wrong with the Airline Industry?: Diagnosis and Possible Cures" (Washington, The Brookings Institution, 2005), Testimony before the U.S. House Subcommittee on Aviation, Sept. 28, 2005, on the Internet at **www.brookings.edu/~/media/Files/rc/testimonies/2005/0928business_morrison/20050928winston.pdf** (visited Oct. 21, 2008).

[31] "Commercial Aviation: Bankruptcy and Pension Problems Are Symptoms of Underlying Structural Issues," Government Accountability Office, Sept. 30, 2005, on the Internet at **www.gao.gov/new.items/d05945.pdf** (visited Oct. 21, 2008).

[32] The definition of overcapacity is provided by the BNET Business Dictionary. See **http://dictionary.bnet.com/ (visited** Oct. 21, 2008).

[33] Morrison and Winston, "What's Wrong with the Airline Industry?"

[34] Data on total real fixed investment and gross output in air transportation are produced by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. Fixed investment in air transportation measures the purchases of equipment and software by firms in the air transportation industry. Gross output consists of sales, or receipts, and other operating income, plus commodity taxes and changes in inventories. Both measures are adjusted to reflect the impact of inflation. See **www.bea.gov**.

[35] Data on fuel prices are from the BLS Producer Prices Program. PPI commodity index WPU057203, a seasonally adjusted jet fuel index, is from the Producer Price Index's commodity data. Please see **www.bls.gov/ppi** (visited Oct. 7, 2008).

[36] *U.S. Airline Cost Index 3rd Quarter 2005*, Air Transport Asso-

ciation, on the Internet at **www.airlines.org/economics/finance/Cost+Index.htm** (visited Oct. 21, 2008).

[37] Data on load factors and breakeven points are from the Air Transport Association's Quarterly Cost Index. This cost index is composed primarily "of data from quarterly financial and operational information collected by DOT (principally Form 41 reports.)" See **www.airlines.org** (visited Oct. 7, 2008).

[38] Data on productivity are produced by the BLS Industry Productivity and Cost program. See **www.bls.gov/Ipc** (visited Oct. 7, 2008).

[39] Melanie Trottman and Susan Carey, "As Pay Falls, Airlines Struggle to Fill Jobs," *The Wall Street Journal*, May 16, 2007.

[40] Based on earnings data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/qcew** (visited Oct. 7, 2008). Earnings are deflated with the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers to adjust for inflation. See **www.bls.gov/cpi** (visited Oct. 7, 2008).

Employment programs for recipients of unemployment insurance

The Worker Profiling and Reemployment Services, Short-Time Compensation, and Self-Employment Assistance programs provide employment services exclusively to unemployment insurance beneficiaries; the history of each program, as well as its State-level implementation, is examined

Stephen A. Wandner

The Unemployment Insurance (UI) program is an income support program that was established in 1935 as part of the social insurance safety net provided by the Social Security Act. The program pays temporary benefits to workers who become unemployed through no fault of their own. It also promotes economic stability by maintaining purchasing power. Federal law provides the framework under which State UI programs operate. State UI programs pay out benefits and collect taxes. States pay benefits to workers who are eligible for them under their own State UI laws. States also pay out benefits under Federal benefit programs that are responsible for unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-service members, trade adjustment assistance, and disaster unemployment assistance.

The UI program has a companion purpose: to help unemployed workers return to productive employment. Able-bodied UI beneficiaries are required to search for work, register for work, and receive reemployment services at one-stop career centers throughout the United States. In some States, they are required to participate in eligibility reviews that have a reemployment component. As permanent layoffs have become more prevalent and unemployment durations for UI beneficiaries increased in recent decades, helping the unemployed return to work has become more important. During this same period, three employment programs have emerged within the UI program that focus exclusively on the reemployment of UI beneficiaries: the Short-Time Compensation (STC) program, enacted in 1982; the Worker Profiling and Reemployment Services (WPRS) program, enacted in 1993; and the Self-Employment Assistance (SEA) program, also enacted in 1993. These programs have become a part of Federal and State UI laws, and they operate within the UI program.

In each year from 2001 to 2007, the UI program paid between $31 billion and $54 billion to between 7 and 10 million beneficiaries. It is projected to pay out between $30 billion and $45 billion to approximately 8 million beneficiaries in each of the next 5 years. By contrast, the STC and SEA programs pay small amounts of benefits to small numbers of workers. (However, the STC program plays a significant role in a small number of participating States in times of recession.)

Some States have elected to pay STC and SEA benefits out of their UI trust fund accounts, as is permitted by Federal law. Because STC and SEA are a part of the UI program, participants in those two programs should be counted in measuring all UI program beneficiaries, weeks of benefits claimed, and benefits paid.[1]

WPRS is a much larger program that provides reemployment services to the approxi-

Stephen A. Wandner is an economist in the U.S. Department of Labor. The opinions presented are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the positions or viewpoints of the U.S. Department of Labor. E-mail: wandner.stephen@dol.gov.

mately 1 million UI claimants identified as likely to exhaust their benefits and who are referred to services each year. Such reemployment services have been tested in the past and have been shown to speed the return to work of UI claimants and, hence, reduce the duration of insured unemployment.

Other industrial nations also are concerned with reducing unemployment by means of reemployment programs. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) distinguishes between *active* labor market programs, which provide reemployment services and other support that can help return unemployed workers to productive employment, and *passive* labor market programs, which include income support programs such as UI. For its first 40 years, the U.S. UI program was almost exclusively a passive labor market program, paying benefits and collecting employer taxes to pay for those benefits. It did not provide reemployment services or incentives that help unemployed workers return to work or try to avoid unemployment.

Worker Profiling and Reemployment Services

In the mid-1980s, the U.S. Department of Labor conducted a social science experiment in New Jersey that tested the effect of providing an in-depth program of job search assistance to permanently separated unemployed workers who were collecting UI benefits. A rigorous evaluation using randomly assigned treatment and control groups found that reemployment services reduced the duration of insured unemployment by between half a week and a week for UI recipients who were offered those services. A cost-benefit analysis found that the provision of enhanced job search assistance was cost effective to the Department of Labor, to the Federal Government, and to society as a whole.[2] These findings were incorporated into the Reemployment Services component of WPRS.

The other WPRS component is Worker Profiling, a process that makes serving permanently dislocated UI beneficiaries more effective and efficient by providing a targeting mechanism for reemployment services. WPRS automates the targeting, or sorting, of 8 to 10 million UI beneficiaries each year, to determine which ones need help finding a job. Not all of these workers need reemployment services, nor do States have sufficient non-UI (for example, Wagner-Peyser Act) funds to serve them all. If reemployment services are going to be provided to some UI beneficiaries, a mechanism is needed to identify those who are likely to be most in need of such services. WPRS provides that mechanism.

There is a close relation between UI beneficiaries referred by WPRS and the population of long-tenured dislocated workers. Biennial BLS surveys of these displaced workers show that between two-fifths and three-quarters of them collect UI benefits. The percentage is higher in recessionary periods, and at all times the percentage is higher still when those displaced workers who are unemployed less than 5 weeks—and therefore less likely to apply for UI benefits—are excluded.[3] For example, between 1984 and 1988, 62 percent of all displaced workers received unemployment benefits, but among displaced workers who were unemployed 5 weeks or longer, the proportion increased to 81 percent.[4]

On the basis of these findings, the WPRS program was enacted in 1993 as an amendment to the Social Security Act, at section 302(j). Section 302 requires that all States establish WPRS systems and that these systems identify UI claimants who are "likely to exhaust regular compensation"[5] and who need "job search assistance services to make a successful transition to new employment." WPRS systems also must refer the workers to reemployment services to the extent that those services can be provided with funding under existing State and Federal laws. In other words, because no new funding was made available for WPRS, States were required to fund the aforementioned services from existing grants or appropriations.[6]

UI claimants who are found to be likely to exhaust their benefits and who are referred to reemployment services are required to participate in those services. Most States have chosen to conduct a worker profiling process that uses a statistical method to identify those workers who are likely to exhaust their benefits.[7] Depending on the availability of funds to provide reemployment services, the State UI agency refers a specified number of new UI claimants to local one-stop career centers each week.

After Federal legislation was enacted, the Department of Labor provided technical assistance to States in developing statistical profiling models and in implementing their programs of reemployment services. States began implementing WPRS programs in late 1993, and programs were operational in all states by mid-1996. As a result, there is a dozen years of national experience with this Federal program.

Under WPRS, reemployment services are divided into six categories: orientation, assessment, counseling, placement services, a job search workshop, and referral to training.[8] All States report their participation in the WPRS program and in these six categories of services in quarterly reports to the Department of Labor.

Worker participation in the WPRS system depends on the weekly flow of new UI claimants being profiled, gener-

ally when they receive their first benefit payment. The statistical profiling mechanism places all profiled workers in an array according to their likelihood of exhausting their UI benefit entitlement. First, UI claimants are referred to reemployment services at one-stop career centers to the extent that funds are available to provide those services. Claimants who are most likely to exhaust their benefits are selected, and they then report to the centers to receive services. The specific services provided depend on the needs of the workers, as well as the policies of the State workforce agency and of the local officials who operate the individual centers.[9]

The extent of participation in the WPRS system has changed over time, and reported participation is summarized in table 1. Since 1996, between 845,000 and 1.1 million UI beneficiaries have reported annually to the one-stop career centers, except in 2001 and 2002, when the recession raised the number to 1.2 and 1.5 million, respectively.[10] The table shows that WPRS is a highly countercyclical system. In 2001, the U.S. was in a recession, and the number of unemployed workers participating in the UI program reached a cyclical high, as did the number of participants in the WPRS system. The number of UI claimants profiled, referred to reemployment services, and reporting for those services reached a peak in 2001 and 2002.[11]

From 1996, when WPRS was fully operational in all States, through 2002, more than 90 percent of workers receiving a first payment were profiled in order to determine their likelihood of exhaustion of benefits.[12] The percentage profiled has declined to between 80 percent and 90 percent in the period from 2003 through 2007. The number of UI beneficiaries who were profiled also declined cyclically, from 2002 through 2007. Nevertheless, WPRS remains a substantial program, with the number of UI beneficiaries who were referred to WPRS remaining greater than 1 million from 2001 through 2007. These referrals remained high because the percentage of profiled workers who were referred to reemployment services increased to between 14 percent and 16 percent from 2005

Table 1. Worker Profiling and Reemployment Services (WPRS) data and Unemployment Insurance (UI) program beneficiaries, 1994–2007[1]

Year	Beneficiaries	Profiled	Referred	Reported	Orientation	Assessment	Counseling	Placement	JSW	Training
1994	7,959,281	122,065	23,087	17,184	14,126	9,876	5,883	5,671	11,042	4,492
1995	8,035,229	4,061,731	456,533	453,005	283,508	246,655	140,301	267,281	213,512	74,292
1996	7,995,135	7,208,694	821,443	1,036,806	512,045	507,824	214,528	613,544	338,508	166,456
1997	7,325,093	6,985,048	745,870	990,041	474,891	455,914	194,818	630,760	336,959	160,741
1998	7,341,903	6,882,571	783,779	1,033,482	477,913	416,027	191,315	676,284	296,681	156,462
1999	6,967,840	6,483,514	803,401	990,737	447,032	403,195	198,571	668,492	253,451	141,398
2000	7,035,783	6,475,605	977,440	1,229,352	557,250	471,712	146,917	645,170	342,856	113,879
2001	9,868,193	8,952,312	1,154,743	1,499,364	666,610	531,020	129,136	506,172	452,439	120,093
2002	10,092,569	9,178,024	1,220,466	986,719	619,917	462,643	125,103	376,757	369,756	76,448
2003	9,935,108	8,238,485	1,147,448	919,450	595,564	423,977	114,142	378,180	400,245	70,295
2004	8,386,623	7,037,337	1,106,776	880,263	602,833	343,903	93,215	378,181	379,735	73,508
2005	7,917,301	6,441,561	1,128,710	845,789	607,905	350,443	109,697	376,342	355,843	77,915
2006	7,350,734	6,345,136	1,170,126	856,587	627,668	406,158	133,773	405,622	369,564	92,200
2007	7,641,942	6,497,838	1,194,843	884,163	625,359	407,093	135,572	434,235	373,624	97,953

[1] Key to column heads:

Beneficiaries — Number of beneficiaries (first UI payments for new benefit years established).

Profiled — Number of UI claimants profiled by State WPRS systems.

Referred — Number of profiled claimants referred to reemployment services.

Reported — Number of profiled and referred claimants who report for WPRS services.

Orientation — Number of profiled and referred claimants who report to an orientation.

Assessment — Number of profiled and referred claimants who report to an individual assessment.

Counseling — Number of profiled and referred claimants who report to job counseling.

Placement — Number of profiled and referred claimants who report to placement services.

JSW — Number of profiled and referred claimants who report to a job search workshop.

Training — Number of profiled and referred workers who are referred to government-funded education or training.

SOURCE: U.S Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration (ETA), Unemployment Insurance (UI) Data Base. UI first payment data are from ETA report no. 5-159. Worker Profiling and Reemployment Services (WPRS) data are from ETA report no. 9-048.

to 2007, after having remained mostly between 9 percent and 12 percent before then.

Because the State UI programs refer only as many UI claimants to WPRS services as are permitted by the availability of services at individual career centers, the referral rate represents the capacity of the program to serve profiled workers. This capacity has been quite steady over time. All of the referred workers receive one or more reemployment services. Although it cannot be determined how many of the six reported services each worker received, the average number of services provided per referred worker has been declining. For example, in 2001, UI beneficiaries referred to one-stop career centers received an average of 2.1 services per referred worker; the figure fell to 1.7 services per referred worker in 2007. In addition, the percentage of referred workers who receive each separate service generally has declined over time.

For individual reemployment services, the service that is most often provided to reporting workers is an orientation session. Today, between one-half and two-thirds of all referred workers receive an orientation, compared with about two-thirds at the beginning of the program. Placement services—trying to match UI claimants with job openings—are the second most used service, with more than one-third of those referred receiving placement services, although the provision of these services also has declined over time. The next two services in terms of their relative use are assessments and job search workshops. Only about one-tenth of those referred receive counseling, and referrals to counseling services have been declining both recently and as a long-term trend. Referrals to training have declined the most sharply of any service, from a high of more than 160,000 in 1996 to fewer than 100,000 in 2007, now representing less than one-tenth of all those referred for any service. Note that the more in-depth and expensive services—assessment and counseling, job search workshops, and training—are the least used services. Limited referral to reemployment services in general, and to more costly services in particular, has been related to limited funding for these core and intensive services provided under the Workforce Investment Act and Wagner-Peyser Act.

An evaluation of the WPRS system, completed for Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, New Jersey, and South Carolina in 1999, indicated that the system is more effective in States that provide in-depth services and enforced program participation. In 4 of the 6 States evaluated, WPRS had the expected impact on UI outcomes, reducing the receipt of UI benefits by one-quarter of a week to 1 full week and reducing the receipt of benefits by $62 to $140 per claimant. In the other 2 States, the evaluation found that UI effects were mixed or without impact and that in some States the provision of reemployment services was limited. As expected, in the 3 States with greater provision of reemployment services, the UI effects were correspondingly larger. UI effects also were greater in States with greater enforcement of participation in WPRS, as measured by UI administrative determinations and denials of benefits.[13]

Concern about targeting reemployment services to use the limited funds that are available is a common theme in many industrial nations other than the United States. The OECD became interested in this issue after the enactment of WPRS and in response to early interest in similar approaches in other nations.[14] More recently, a number of European Union member countries have come to use similar targeting approaches for a variety of purposes. Exhibit 1 presents information on programs making use of profiling in European Union countries. Most European Union countries use profiling methods to assign jobseekers to alternative "packages" of reemployment services.

Short-Time Compensation

The STC (work-sharing) program began in Germany in the 1920s under the Weimar Republic. After World War II, it expanded to a number of other industrial nations. Under STC, employers can reduce work hours for more workers instead of laying off a smaller number of workers. For example, a firm that temporarily must reduce its wage bill by 20 percent could lay off 10 of its 50 workers. Under STC, it could retain these workers by instead reducing the workweek for all 50 employees by 1 day a week; in that case, the wage bill would decrease by the same amount, and all of the workers would be eligible to receive one-fifth of the weekly UI benefit amount they would have received if they had been totally unemployed.

Under STC legislation, both the employer and the workers must be willing to participate in the program. Participation may be advantageous to the employer, especially if the layoff is temporary and hiring costs are high. STC also is beneficial to the employees who would have been laid off, but the other workers must be willing to reduce their hours and have a small decrease in their weekly income. In the United States, STC is overwhelmingly used to reduce the workweek from 5 days to 4.

Although New York was the first State to consider enacting STC, the U.S. program actually began with the enactment of State legislation in California in 1978. Two other States—Arizona and Oregon—enacted programs

Exhibit 1. Uses of profiling systems in selected industrial nations to identify unemployed workers who need services

Australia	In 2003, an Active Participation model replaced an earlier profiling approach. Jobseekers are classified as to their risk of becoming one of the long-term unemployed. (A higher risk entitles one to receive case management; a lower risk still entitles one to attend a job search workshop after 3 months of unemployment and to receive intensive customized assistance after 12 months.) Australia uses a Job Seeker Classification Instrument, a statistical diagnostic tool that assesses the risk of long-term unemployment as a function of 14 factors, including age, sex, work experience, and training.
Denmark	In 2004, Denmark introduced the Job Barometer for use by placement officers to standardize the profiling process across the country. The Barometer is a statistical model that calculates the probability of finding employment within the next 6 months, on the basis of customer account information.
France	Since 2001, jobseekers have been assigned to 1 of 7 groups that determine the type of services provided to them. A profiling mechanism is used to assign jobseekers to the appropriate group.
Germany	A classification tool uses individual data, including data on sex, age, and job experience, to assign each jobless worker to one of four categories of need for reemployment services: none, in need of job search assistance, in need of vocational training, and in need of special attention for the long-term unemployed.
Hungary	For the PHARE Project, which assesses the risk of long-term unemployment, Hungary has tested a statistical model for estimating the expected duration of unemployment, using variables that include sex, age, general and vocational educational attainment, last wages earned, and place of residence.
Netherlands	Beginning in 1999, a number of different approaches to profiling either were under development or had been developed and were in use. All of these approaches determined jobseekers' job search readiness and classified workers in order to assign them to receive different reemployment services packages.
Switzerland	On the basis of jobseeker characteristics, a Statistically Assisted Program Selection tool identifies programs of reemployment services that have proved to be most cost effective for individuals. The tool was tested as a demonstration project in 16 regional agencies, and the results were compared with those obtained for a control group.
United Kingdom	For the Job Search First strategy, statistical models were tested to estimate the probability of rapid reemployment and to model the most efficient forms of assistance for jobseekers in the provision of reemployment services.

SOURCE: Helmut Rudolph and Regina Konle-Seidl, *Profiling for Better Services: Report on the European Profiling Seminar, Nurenberg, January 12–14, 2005* (Nuremburg, Germany, Institute for Employment Research, 2005).

before the Congress enacted a temporary national program in 1982. That program was made permanent in 1992, and States were permitted to adopt their own STC programs as part of their State UI laws.[15]

Under section 303(a)(5) of the Social Security Act, the Unemployment Trust Fund can pay for STC. Each State has an account within the Fund from which it pays UI benefits. The Act defines STC as a UI program; States then have the option to use a portion of the funds in their Unemployment Trust Fund account to pay for STC benefits. At present, 17 States have STC provisions in their UI laws.

Table 2 illustrates the fact that STC is a small program. Since 1990, STC benefits have been paid to between only 33,000 and 123,000 workers covered by the UI system. These beneficiaries represent between 0.4 percent and 1.3 percent of regular UI beneficiaries.

Although the STC program is very small nationally, it operates as a highly countercyclical program. In recessions, the number of STC beneficiaries who receive their first payments rises sharply as a percentage of regular UI ben-

Table 2. Short-Time Compensation (STC) and regular Unemployment Insurance (UI) beneficiaries, 1982–2007

Year	STC beneficiaries	Regular UI beneficiaries	STC beneficiaries as a percentage of regular UI beneficiaries
1982	2,649	11,648,448	0.02
1983	1,593	8,907,190	.02
1984	3,189	7,742,547	.04
1985	4,387	8,338,496	.05
1986	12,956	8,360,752	.15
1987	23,019	7,203,357	.32
1988	25,588	6,860,662	.37
1989	32,474	7,368,766	.44
1990	44,922	8,628,557	.52
1991	94,813	10,074,550	.94
1992	97,619	9,243,338	1.06
1993	65,557	7,884,326	.83
1994	53,410	7,959,281	.67
1995	45,942	8,035,229	.57
1996	41,567	7,995,135	.52
1997	33,577	7,325,093	.46
1998	64,331	7,341,903	.88
1999	36,666	6,967,840	.53
2000	32,916	7,035,783	.47
2001	122,714	9,868,193	1.24
2002	93,797	10,092,569	.93
2003	83,783	9,935,108	.84
2004	42,209	8,368,623	.50
2005	40,238	7,917,301	.51
2006	39,854	7,350,734	.54
2007	49,920	7,641,942	.65

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Unemployment Insurance Data Base. Data are from ETA report no. 5–159 for the regular UI program and for the work sharing/STC program.

eficiaries who receive their first payments. The percentage rose to 0.9 percent in 1991 and 1.1 percent in 1992 and again rose to 1.2 percent in 2001, declining to 0.9 percent in 2002 and 0.8 percent in 2003. The percentage has remained between 0.4 percent and 0.9 percent in all other years since the late 1980s, when the program became established in a substantial number of the 17 States that have implemented STC programs.[16]

STC has been a much more important component of the UI program in the few States in which the program is fully operational. Table 3 shows that, whereas STC beneficiaries were 1.1 percent of all UI beneficiaries in the United States in 2001, most States did not have STC programs. However, for the seven States that made the greatest use of the program that year, work sharing was much more important, serving more than 3.0 percent of all UI beneficiaries.[17] Thus, STC is popular among both employers and employees in a small number of States. In approximately a dozen States with STC programs, employers consistently make use of the program in both periods of low and periods of high unemployment. The other STC States make only limited use of the program.

Today, STC programs exist in a number of industrialized countries. The European Union collects data on labor market programs, including STC. Data for 2004 show STC programs operating in six European Union countries: Austria, Belgium, Finland, Germany, Luxembourg, and Spain. (See table 4.) STC participants account for anywhere from less than 1 percent of participants in a country's basic UI program up to nearly 15 percent. The programs in Finland and Germany are bigger than any U.S. State's program, but the programs in Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, and Spain are roughly similar in size to the U.S. programs. STC programs have declined in Europe with the spread of "flexicurity," a flexible labor market policy offset by a strong social safety net.

The last U.S. evaluation of STC was published in 1997.[18] The evaluation found that employer participation was low, but that employers who used the program generally were satisfied with it. Still, even among firms that had used STC, layoffs remained the primary method of reducing the workforce. The program was not found to threaten the solvency of the State UI trust fund accounts, because STC benefits were paid for largely by employers participating in the program. Administrative costs of the STC program were found to be similar to the cost of administering the regular UI program when States had automated and streamlined the payment process.

Self-Employment Assistance

The UI program in the United States requires workers to search for wage and salary jobs each week. The Self-Employment Assistance (SEA) program, by contrast, waives the State UI work search requirement for UI claimants who are working full time to establish their own small businesses, instead providing them with a weekly SEA allowance. The allowance is in the same amount, and is available for the same duration, as regular UI benefits. Participants must meet other eligibility conditions in order to receive those benefits, but they do not have to be actively searching for wage and salary jobs.

The U.S. Department of Labor based the design for the SEA program on the results of two social science experiments that it conducted, both providing self-employment assistance to UI claimants in lieu of having them receive UI benefits. These experiments followed two different approaches to providing SEA: one, modeled on the program

Table 3. Short-time compensation: State legislation and STC first payments as a percentage of regular UI first payments, 1997, 2001, 2005, and 2007

State	Year program enacted	Year			
		1997	2001	2005	2007
U.S. total STC first payments	...	33,577	111,202	40,238	49,920
STC beneficiaries as a percentage of regular UI beneficiaries	...	.4	1.1	.5	.7
Arizona	1982	1.7	4.9	.4	1.9
Arkansas	1985	([1])	([1])	([1])	.2
California	1978	1.6	3.2	1.5	1.8
Connecticut	1991	.0	([2])	([2])	([2])
Florida	1983	.5	1.0	.1	.1
Iowa	1991	.0	.0	.0	([1])
Kansas	1988	3.8	6.0	2.1	3.2
Maryland	1984	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Massachusetts	1988	.2	1.1	.4	1.3
Minnesota	1994	.1	3.4	.7	1.2
Missouri	1987	2.5	6.1	3.8	4.9
New York	1985	.8	2.2	1.5	1.3
Oregon	1982	.1	1.5	1.3	.9
Rhode Island	1991	1.0	6.2	3.9	4.5
Texas	1985	.2	1.1	1.1	1.8
Vermont	1985	.9	5.5	5.0	2.9
Washington	1983	1.0	2.0	.5	1.0

[1] Continues to have an STC program, but has stopped reporting on it.
[2] Reports other STC activity, but generally does not report first payments.

NOTE: The Louisiana program was enacted in 1986, but was allowed to expire. Illinois enacted a program in 1983, but allowed it to expire in 1988. North Dakota enacted a program that was available to one firm in 2006, but was allowed to expire.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Unemployment Insurance Data Base. Data are from ETA report no. 5–159.

then in use in the United Kingdom, made periodic payments to participants; the other, modeled on the French program, gave participants one lump-sum payment. The two models were tested in different States, and the British model was found to be cost effective. With respect to self-employment and wage and salary outcomes, this program led to a statistically significant increase in the likelihood of workers finding and retaining employment, as evidenced by a large and statistically significant increase ($5,940) in the workers' total annual earnings. The demonstration project found the British SEA program model cost effective from the perspectives of the U.S. Department of Labor, the entire Federal Government sector, and society in general.[19] Because of this strong positive outcome, the demonstration model was used to develop the Federal program enacted in late 1993.

SEA became a permitted use for making expenditures from the Unemployment Trust Fund under section 303(a)(5) of the Social Security Act. The Federal Unemployment Tax Act also was amended to define the SEA program at section 3306(t). As a result, States have the option to participate in the SEA program, and at present, nine States—Delaware, California, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, and Pennsylvania—have SEA legislation.[20]

The SEA program is available only to permanently separated workers who are likely to exhaust their entitlement to UI benefits. The mechanism for making a determination of exhaustion of benefits is the same worker profiling mechanism used to identify UI claimants who are referred to WPRS.

Table 5 presents data on the number of individuals entering the SEA program. The data reveal that the program is very small, reaching only 3,170 participants in 2002 and declining sharply since then. Even among the SEA states, the program is highly concentrated, with just seven States appearing to have had active programs in 2007. Five programs report having more than 100 participants that year, and none of the programs had as many as 1,000 participants. A number of States, however, have active microenterprise programs that are not tied to the UI program. States sometimes find that their own programs are more flexible and easier to implement than the Federal program.

SEA participants represented less than 1 percent of UI

Table 4. Participants in unemployment insurance (UI), short-time compensation (STC), and startup incentive programs in European countries, 2003

Country	UI	STC	STC beneficiaries as a percentage of regular UI beneficiaries	Startup	Startup beneficiaries as a percentage of regular UI beneficiaries
Austria	591,498	480	0.08	3,952	0.67
Belgium	575,093	34,158	5.94	517	.08
Czech Republic	169,109	–	...	6,002	3.55
Estonia	51,052	–	...	287	.56
Finland	126,098	18,837	14.94	2,643	2.10
France	2,261,436	–	...	51,146	2.26
Germany	1,842,405	150,593	8.17	237,253	12.88
Hungary	109,654	–	...	5,203	4.74
Ireland	71,884	–	...	6,855	9.54
Italy	277,319	–	...	13,584	4.90
Luxembourg	7,744	484	6.25	15	.19
Norway	112,918	–	...	262	.23
Portugal	184,859	–	...	1,686	.91
Slovakia	74,750	–	...	2,958	3.96
Sweden	206,116	–	...	5,601	2.72
Spain	2,358,392	48,435	2.05	93,033	3.94
United Kingdom	2,458,030	–	...	3,492	.14

NOTE: Dash indicates no program in place.

The measure of participants used in this table depends on the availability of data to the European Union. The "stock" (*S*), a measure of participants as an annual average stock, was generally used, because it is more frequently available. In some cases, the stock measure was not available (or was unreasonably small), so the number of "entrants" (*E*), or participants joining the measure during the year (also called the "inflow"), was used.

Unemployment insurance consists of "full unemployment benefits" (line 8.1 in the European Union report that is the source of the data for this table), which are considered to be unemployment insurance rather than unemployment assistance programs or other means-tested programs.

Short-time compensation (STC) is short-time work or partial unemployment benefits (line 8.2 in the European Union report), where "short-time work" is the name for STC in Europe. Line 8.2 includes compensation for formal short-time working arrangements or for intermittent work schedules, irrespective of their cause, and during which the employer-employee relationship continues.

"Startup incentives" is the name used for self-employment assistance programs in Europe. Data on these programs include the amounts of loans or grants provided to individuals (line 7 in the European Union report).

STC and startup incentives include only transfers paid to individuals, not to employers.

SOURCE: *European Social Statistics: Labour Market Policy Expenditures and Participants: Data 2004* (Luxembourg, European Commission, Eurostat, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2006).

beneficiaries in all States except Maine in 2004 and 2005. Maine's STC participants represented 1.5 percent of regular UI beneficiaries in 2004. In other States, the maximum has been much less than 1 percent: 0.3 percent in Maryland, 0.3 percent in New Jersey, 0.6 percent in New York, 0.2 percent in Oregon, and 0.1 percent in Pennsylvania, for example. For the United States as a whole, SEA participation has reached only .0007, or less than one-tenth of 1.0 percent of regular UI beneficiaries.

After being profiled, some UI claimants are referred, and report, to a one-stop career center to receive reemployment services. A small proportion of UI claimants reporting for WPRS services are referred to the SEA program, and referrals are made only in States with such programs. Of the 7 states with active SEA programs, 4—Maine, New Jersey, New York, and Oregon—report that they use the WPRS system to identify individuals to refer to the SEA programs. (See table 6.) These referrals, however, numbered 4,950 in 2002 and have been less than 2,000 in recent years.

Because States must use the worker profiling mechanism as the basis for referring workers to, and enrolling them in, SEA, the State reports to the U.S. Department of Labor are expected to show that workers who are enrolled in SEA generally are referred to the program through the profiling process. The WPRS reports, however, reveal that few States are using, or at least reporting, SEA referrals through the WPRS process. Only New Jersey reports that SEA referrals regularly occur before workers are enrolled in the program. Maine, New York, and Oregon report using the referral mechanism to some extent, while Delaware, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, and Pennsylvania do not at all report using it. It is likely that States are underreporting (or not reporting) referrals to SEA.

Like the STC program, SEA programs began in Europe. There, and in a number of English-speaking countries

Table 5. Participants in the Self-Employment Assistance (SEA) program, by State, 1995–2007

State	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	652	2,217	3,799	2,288	2,910	2,517	3,127	3,170	1,342	1,989	1,633	1,329	1,556
Delaware	–	17	5	([1])	([1])	1	([1])	17	43	56	31	21	22
Louisiana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	([2])	([2])	([2])
Maryland	–	–	–	–	–	26	125	22	11	10	10	21	21
Maine	44	127	120	90	59	98	109	118	202	481	351	252	201
Minnesota	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	–	–	–	–	45	235	102	([2])	([2])
New Jersey	–	–	786	321	569	491	834	524	486	557	626	632	496
New York	608	2,041	2,839	1,270	1,837	1,654	1,480	1,634	70	475	309	177	369
Oregon	–	32	49	66	18	18	278	305	338	166	204	226	295
Pennsylvania	–	–	–	541	416	229	301	550	147	9	0	0	152

[1] Program enacted, but no data reported.
[2] Program not active.

NOTE: Dash indicates no program in place.

The States listed in this table are the nine States that have enacted permanent or temporary SEA legislation and implemented it in their programs. California enacted a program, but never implemented it. The permanent Minnesota SEA law became effective on April 19, 1995, but was repealed effective January 1, 1999. Minnesota did not implement its permanent program under SEA; instead, it implemented a temporary law that allowed the State to participate in a Department of Labor-sponsored self-employment demonstration project (Project GATE) that operated during the 2003–05 period (personal communication from Charles Hartfiel, Minnesota UI director, June 6, 2006). The Louisiana law became effective on January 1, 2005, but the State has not begun reporting under the program. Data for Puerto Rico for 2001 have been removed, because the Commonwealth has not enacted a SEA program, although it did report data for 1 year. Maryland submitted erroneous data: SEA reported 571 participants in the past 5 years, but the number of participants actually has been between 100 and 200 per year. The number of participants in 2001 is estimated to be 125, whereas the number submitted was 4,227 (personal communication from Susan Bass, Maryland SEA director, June 9, 2008).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Unemployment Insurance Data Base, ETA report no. 5–159.

other than the United States, SEA programs are more popular than the STC program. Indeed, many more of the European Union countries have SEA programs than have STC programs. The SEA program is popular with both the 15 older European Union countries and the newer members. SEA programs have been adopted by countries that were formerly part of the Soviet Union, not only to bolster employment and economic development, but also as a method of making the transition to a market economy. Of the 17 countries reporting SEA programs in 2004, participants represented only somewhat more than 2 percent of UI claimants in 10 countries and less than 1 percent in the other 7. If participation in the U.S. SEA program reached even just 1 or 2 percent of regular UI beneficiaries, and if the participants had an estimated 50 percent business start rates, the program could yield 50,000 to 100,000 business starts. At that level, SEA would have contributed an additional 8 percent to 15 percent of the 649,700 U.S. business starts in 2006.[21]

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN THE UNITED STATES has adopted three programs to assist in the reemployment or maintenance of employment for UI recipients. WPRS is by far the largest of the three programs. While about a million UI recipients participate in State WPRS programs, the mix of reemployment services provided to participants in those programs is not as in-depth as occurred in the New Jersey demonstration project. Compared with the New Jersey demonstration results, WPRS is likely to have a smaller, but still significant, effect in reducing the duration of insured unemployment.

The United States was an innovator in using WPRS to target resources to assist in reemploying workers. Because of widespread interest in reducing durations of insured unemployment and returning unemployed workers to productive employment, worker profiling methods are now used by a number of other industrial nations.

The STC program has been proven to be a useful labor market tool for employers and employees. This program was adopted by States in the 1980s and 1990s, and there is now substantial experience with its operations. In the United States, STC is a small program that is highly countercyclical, increasing substantially in recessionary periods in participating States. In a small number of States, STC participants are a small, but significant, proportion of UI recipients during recessions, reaching as high as 6 percent of UI recipients in 2001. STC operates in a handful of European Union countries as well.

In the United States, the SEA program is even smaller than the STC program. Even in those States which have SEA programs, the program is very small. Interest in SEA has declined sharply since 1998, when the Congress made the program permanent. By contrast, most of the European Union countries have SEA programs, and they are

Table 6. Referral to the Self-Employment Assistance (SEA) Program from Worker Profiling and Reemployment Services (WPRS), by State, 1995–2007

State	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	660	2,649	2,256	831	1,436	2,735	2,552	4,950	880	1,299	1,467	1,442	1,522
Delaware	–	17	6	(1)	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Louisiana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1)	(1)	(1)
Maryland	–	–	–	–	–	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Maine	29	38	11	9	6	11	5	10	42	64	87	54	136
Minnesota	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	–	–	–	–	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Jersey	–	308	677	313	545	492	834	2,990	486	557	626	632	496
New York	583	2,102	1,512	494	859	2,203	1,552	1,677	73	552	446	206	412
Oregon	48	184	50	15	24	29	161	273	273	120	307	401	478
Pennsylvania	–	–	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

[1] Program enacted, but no data reported.

NOTE: Dash indicates no program in place.

The States listed in this table are the nine States that have enacted SEA legislation and implemented it in their programs. Only four SEA States regularly submit SEA referral data. Data are excluded or missing as follows:

- California enacted, but never implemented, a SEA program; the State submitted SEA referral data only for 1996.
- SEA referral data were submitted for Connecticut from 1999 to 2003, for Georgia in 1997, for Iowa in 1995, for Nebraska in 1996 and from 1998 to 2004, for New Hampshire in 1996, for North Carolina in 2005, for Oklahoma in 2004, for Rhode Island in 2004 and 2005, for Utah in 2005, for Washington in 2002, and for West Virginia in 2007. These data were not listed in the table because none of these States enacted SEA programs.
- Louisiana submitted data for 1995, but the data were not listed in the table because the State had no SEA program at that time. Louisiana's new SEA program became effective January 2005, but no data were submitted from 2005 through 2007.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Workforce Security, Unemployment Insurance Data Base, ETA report no. 9–048.

larger than their U.S. counterparts.

European countries have a much different emphasis than the United States has when it comes to the SEA and STC programs. In the United States STC is much larger than SEA, whereas in Europe the opposite is true. In Europe, SEA programs are seen as components of both national economic development policy and workforce development policy. The United States has not adopted SEA as a component of economic development policy. □

Notes

[1] For UI statistics, weeks compensated and benefits paid in the SEA program are included among measures of all UI programs, but the STC program has been excluded because it is part of a separate ETA report (no. 5–159) detailing UI claimant activity. This exclusion may have a significant effect on the count of UI claims in States than make greater use of the STC program.

[2] The evaluation of the New Jersey experiment was first reported in Walter Corson, Paul T. Decker, Shari Miller Dunstan, and Anne R. Gordon, *The New Jersey Unemployment Insurance Reemployment Demonstration Project: Final Evaluation Report*, Unemployment Insurance Occasional Paper 89–3 (U.S. Department of Labor, 1989). Two additional job search assistance experiments were conducted in Florida and the District of Columbia. (See Paul T. Decker, Daniel H. Klepinger, and Robert B. Olsen, *Assisting Unemployment Insurance Claimants: The Long-Term Impacts of the Job Search Assistance Demonstration*, Office of Workforce Security Occasional Paper 2000–02 (U.S. Department of Labor, 2000).)

[3] See Ryan Helwig, "Worker displacement in 1999–2000," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 2004, pp. 54–68.

[4] This unpublished data on UI recipiency by duration of unemployment was collected for the displaced worker survey through 1988, but has not been collected since then.

[5] Worker profiling is the process that determines which UI claimants are most likely to exhaust their entitlement to regular UI compensation.

[6] To partially fund job search assistance services to UI claimants participating in the WPRS system, the Federal budget provided approximately $35 million a year to Wagner-Peyser Act programs for fiscal years 2001 through 2005.

[7] Forty-five States used statistical models for their WPRS programs in 2005. (See William F. Sullivan, Lisa Kolovich, Nicolas Louisos, Charles W. McGlew, and Douglas Sanford, *Worker Profiling and Reemployment Services: Evaluation of State Worker Profiling Models, Final Report* (unpublished manuscript, 2007).)

[8] Another WPRS service is referral of profiled workers to the SEA program, but that program is operative in only seven States.

[9] For a more detailed description of the WPRS program, see Stephen A. Wandner, "Early Reemployment for Dislocated Workers in the United States," *International Social Security Review*, April 1997, pp. 95–112.

[10] Profiled UI beneficiaries generally receive a letter requesting them to report to a particular one-stop career center on a particular date. Because not all workers referred to WPRS actually report to receive services, the number referred should exceed the number reporting for services. A State-by-State analysis of WPRS reports, however, shows that 12 States had fewer referrals than those reporting, and 3 States—New Jersey, North Carolina, and Texas—accounted for most of the national difference. By 2007, only 4 States showed the number of those reporting greater than the number of those referred, and the differences were small.

[11] It is not clear how the number of UI beneficiaries reporting for WPRS services at the one-stop career centers was greater than the number who were referred to those services by the State UI program for the years 1996 through

2001. The number reporting would be expected to be equal to or less than the number referred.

[12] UI claimants who remain attached to their former employer, as determined by their having a definite recall date, or who find jobs through a union hiring hall are not subject to the worker profiling process and are not offered reemployment services under WPRS.

[13] Katherine P. Dickinson, Paul T. Decker, Suzanne D. Kreutzer, and Richard W. West, *Evaluation of Worker Profiling and Reemployment Services: Final Report* (Employment and Training Administration, 1999).

[14] See *Early Identification of Jobseekers at Risk of Long-Term Unemployment: The Role of Profiling* (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 1998).

[15] The development of STC is discussed in David E. Balducchi and Stephen A. Wandner, "Work Sharing Policy: Power Sharing and Stalemate in American Federalism," *Publius: The Journal of American Federalism*, winter 2008, pp. 111–36.

[16] Programs in Illinois and Louisiana have lapsed.

[17] The seven States and the number of those participating in work sharing as a percentage of the number of beneficiaries served in the UI program in 2001 were Rhode Island (6.2 percent), Missouri (6.1 percent), Kansas (6.0 percent), Vermont (5.5 percent), Arizona (4.9 percent), Minnesota (3.4 percent), and California (3.2 percent).

[18] Steve Walsh, Stuart Kerachsky, Karen Needels, and Walter Corson, *Evaluation of Short-Time Compensation Programs: Final Report* (Employment and Training Administration, 1997).

[19] See Jacob M. Benus, Terry R. Johnson, Michelle Wood, Neelima Grover, and Theodore Shen, *Self-Employment Programs: A New Strategy: Final Impact Analysis of the Washington and Massachusetts Self-Employment Demonstrations* (Employment and Training Administration, December 1994).

[20] California has a law, but no program. Louisiana's program became effective in January 2005; however, the State does not currently operate its program. Minnesota's program has expired, and Maryland and Pennsylvania have had gaps in their reporting of SEA activity.

Pennsylvania's SEA program continues to operate. For the period from January through September 2006, the program had 201 participants who started 113 businesses. Those 113 businesses reported a combined gross income totaling $228,239 and employed 19 workers earning $260,373 in wages during that period (personal communication from Pete Cope, Director, Unemployment Compensation Benefits and Allowances, Pennsylvania, Jan. 25, 2007).

[21] See *The Small Business Economy, for Data Year 2006* (Small Business Administration, 2007).

Union members in 2007: a visual essay

James A. Walker

Union membership data are eagerly anticipated each year by labor unions, economic researchers, business managers, and reporters. These annual average data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) have been available since 1983. The CPS is a survey of about 60,000 households that provides data on employment and unemployment among the Nation's civilian noninstitutional population age 16 and older. Additional data on union membership are available on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/cps/lfcharacteristics.htm#union**.

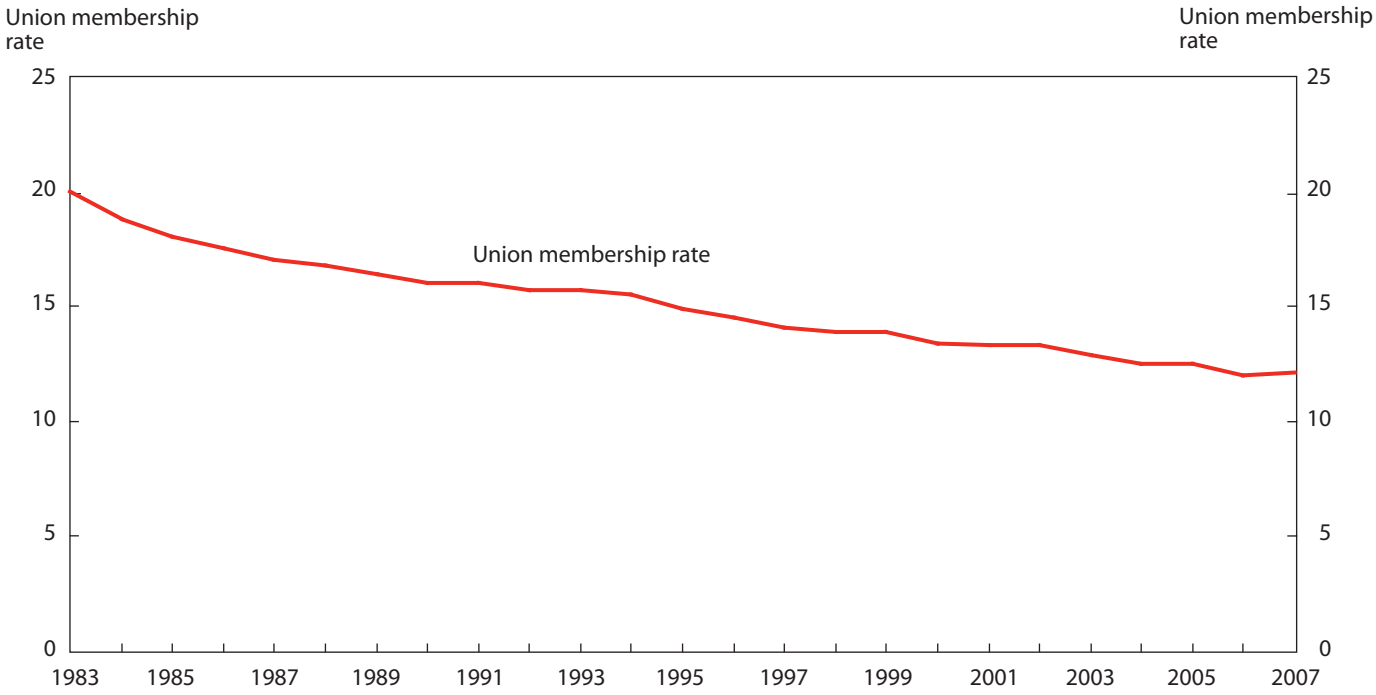
The term "union members" refers to members of a labor union or an employee association similar to a union. Nonunion employees are not members of a union, nor are they represented by a union on their job.

Data in this essay are limited to employed wage and salary workers. Union members who are temporarily absent from work because of strikes are included in the data. However, dues-paying union members who are unemployed or out of the labor force (such as those who are retired) are excluded.

Median usual weekly earnings data are for full-time wage and salary workers. The data represent earnings before taxes and other deductions and include any overtime pay, commissions, or tips usually received.

This essay was prepared by James A. Walker, an economist in the Division of Labor Force Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Phone: (202) 691-6378. E-mail: Walker.James@bls.gov.

1. The union membership rate of employed wage and salary workers has declined since 1983



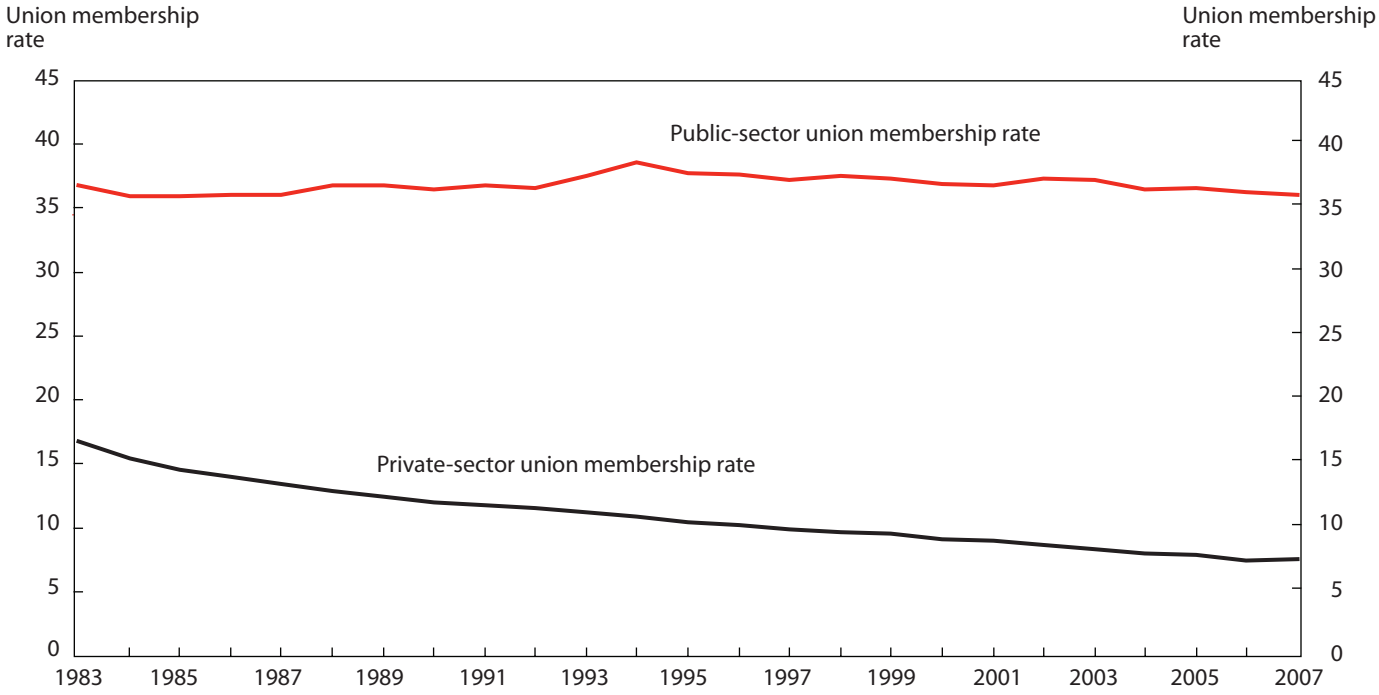
NOTE: The union membership rate is the proportion of wage and salary workers who are members of a union or an employee association similar to a union. Unpaid family workers and the self-employed are not included.

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

- The percentage of all wage and salary workers who are members of a union or similar organization has declined by 8.0 percentage points since 1983, the first year for which consistent union membership data are available. In 1983, the union membership rate was 20.1 percent; it fell to 12.1 percent by 2007.

- The overall number of union members declined from 17.7 million in 1983 to 15.7 million in 2007. This 2.0 million decrease in the number of union members occurred despite an increase of 41.5 million in the number of employed wage and salary workers in the United States over the same period.

2. The private sector had a lower union membership rate than the public sector, 1983–2007

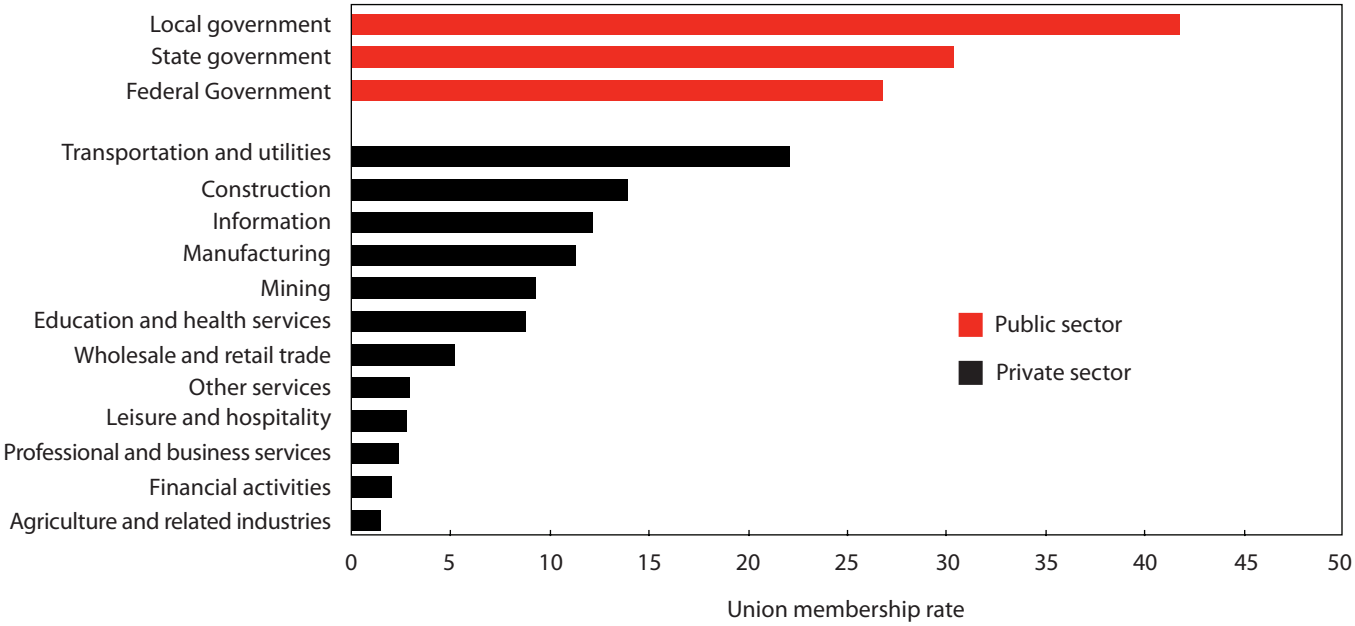


NOTE: Prior to 2000, private-sector data refer to the nonagricultural private sector.

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

- Private-sector employees have a lower union membership rate than public-sector (government) employees. In 2007, there was a 28.4-percentage-point difference between the unionization rates of these two groups.
- The private-sector union membership rate declined by 9.3 percentage points, from 16.8 percent in 1983 to 7.5 percent in 2007.
- In contrast, the union membership rate of the public sector changed little over the same period. In 1983, the union membership rate of the public sector was 36.7 percent; it was 35.9 percent in 2007.

3. Union membership rates varied by industry in 2007

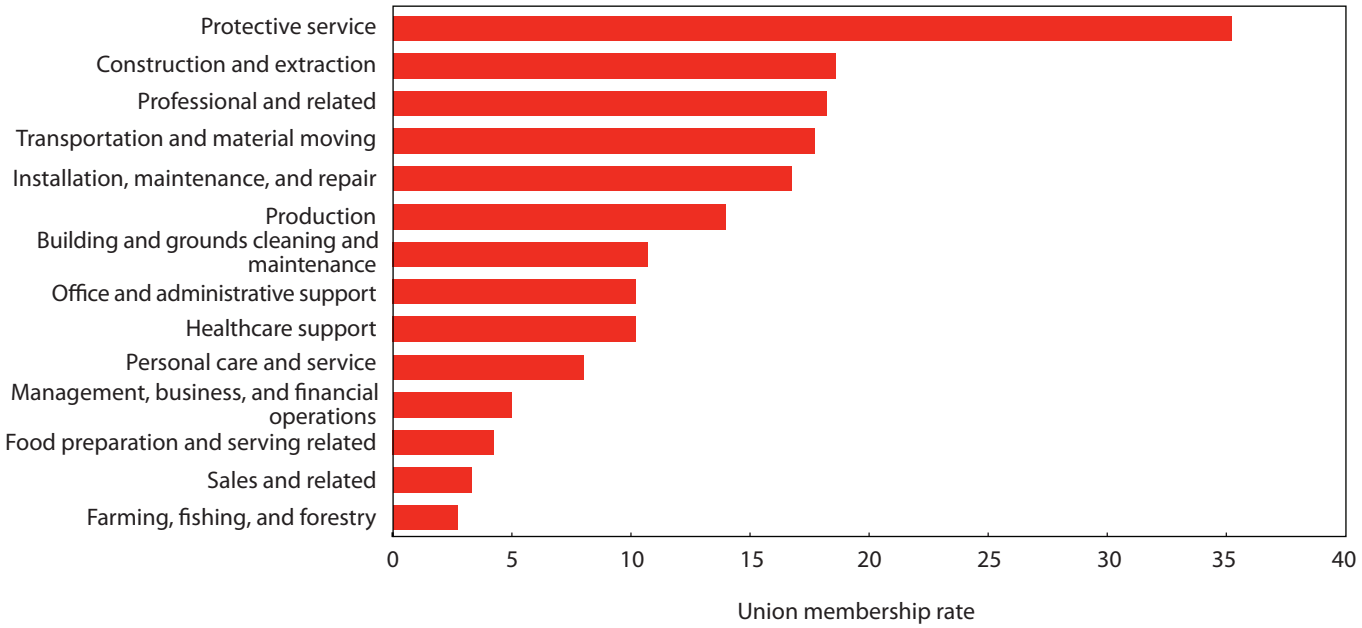


NOTE: Education and health services includes private education. Public education is included in the public sector.

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

- Within the public sector, local government had the highest union membership rate (41.8 percent), followed by State government (30.4 percent) and Federal Government (26.8 percent).
- Among private-sector industries, transportation and utilities had the highest union membership rate in 2007, at 22.1 percent. Agriculture and related industries had the lowest union membership rate (1.5 percent).

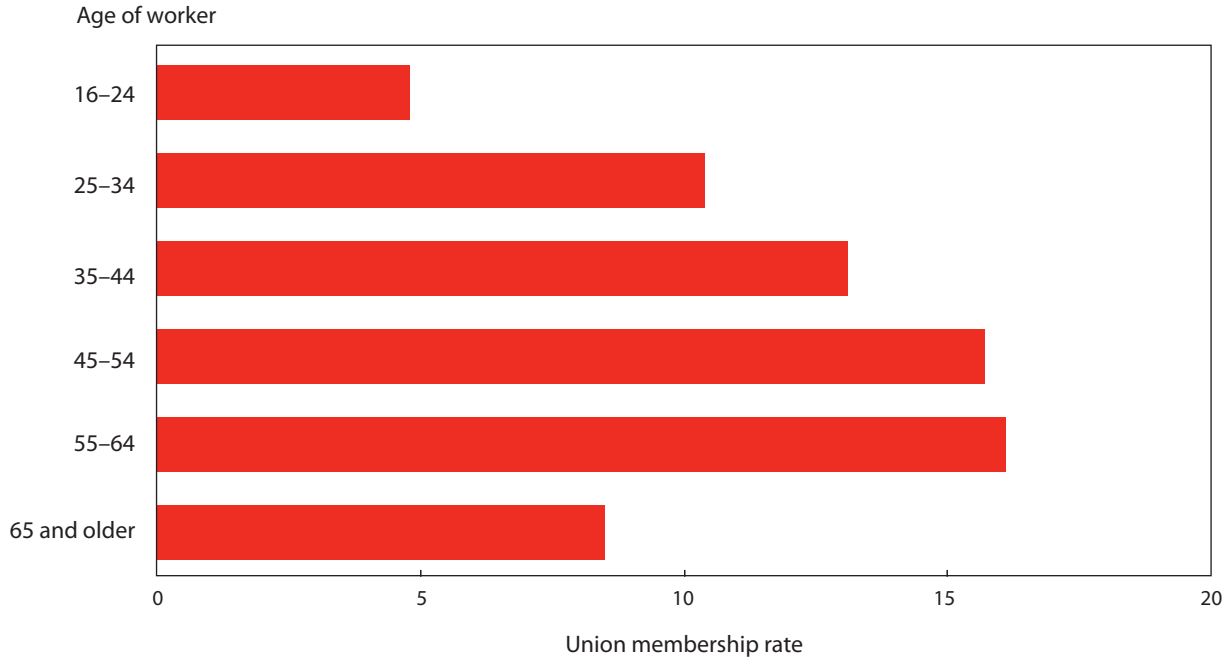
4. Union membership rates differed by occupation in 2007



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

- In 2007, protective service occupations had the highest union membership rate among broad occupational groups, at 35.2 percent. This category includes police officers and firefighters in the public sector.
- Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations had the lowest union membership rate, at 2.7 percent in 2007.
- When the broad occupational groups shown in the chart were divided into more detailed occupational groups, education, training, and library occupations had the highest union membership rate in 2007, at 37.2 percent. Education, training, and library occupations (which include public school teachers) also accounted for the largest number of union members (3.1 million) in 2007. These occupations are included within the broad category of professional and related occupations shown in the chart.

5. Wage and salary workers aged 45 to 64 years had the highest union membership rates in 2007

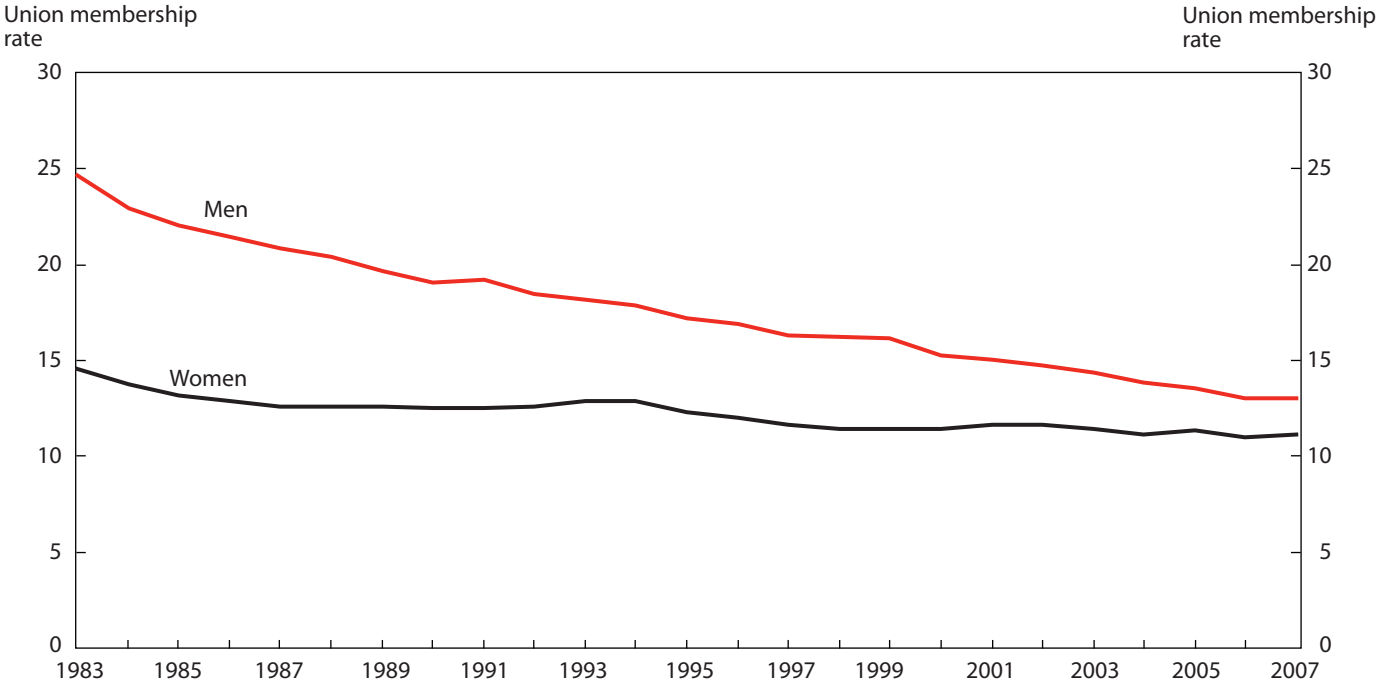


SOURCE: Current Population Survey (CPS), annual averages.

- In 2007, wage and salary workers aged 45 to 54 years and aged 55 to 64 years had union membership rates of 15.7 percent and 16.1 percent, respectively. Workers aged 16 to 24 years had the lowest rate (4.8 percent).

- At 8.5 percent in 2007, the union membership rate of wage and salary workers aged 65 years and older was about half that of workers aged 55 to 64 years (16.1 percent). The difference may be caused by larger proportions of union members retiring by age 65 than nonunion workers. Within education, training, and library occupations—a highly unionized field—42.3 percent of 55- to 64-year-olds in 2007 belonged to a union; by contrast, 20.2 percent of those aged 65 years and older were union members. Education, training, and library occupations had the highest union membership rate of both age groups in 2007.

6. The union membership rate for men was higher than the rate for women from 1983 to 2007, but the gap narrowed during this period

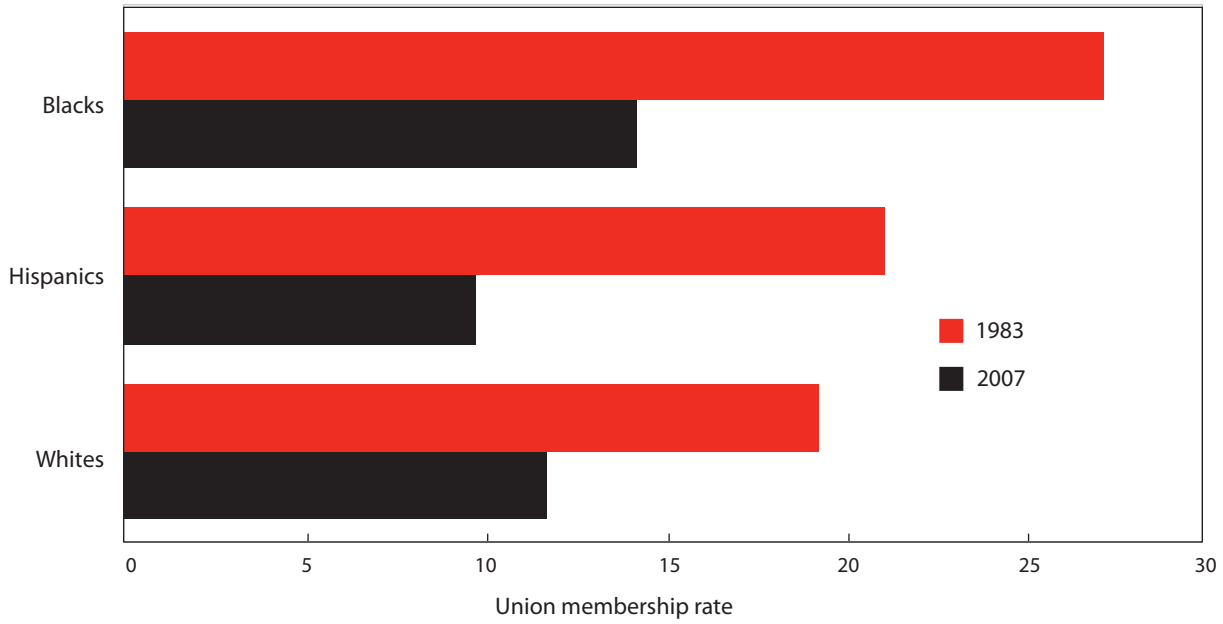


SOURCE: Current Population Survey (CPS), annual averages.

- The gap between the union membership rates of men and women has narrowed considerably since 1983, when the rate for men was 10.1 percentage points higher than the rate for women. In 2007, the gap between men and women was 1.9 percentage points.

- In 1983, 24.7 percent of men were members of a union; by 2007, this rate had dropped by 11.7 percentage points to 13.0 percent. The decline in the union membership rate of women has been less pronounced than the decline in the men's rate. The unionization rate for women fell by 3.5 percentage points between 1983 and 2007, from 14.6 percent to 11.1 percent.

7. The decline in the union membership rate from 1983 to 2007 varied by race and ethnicity

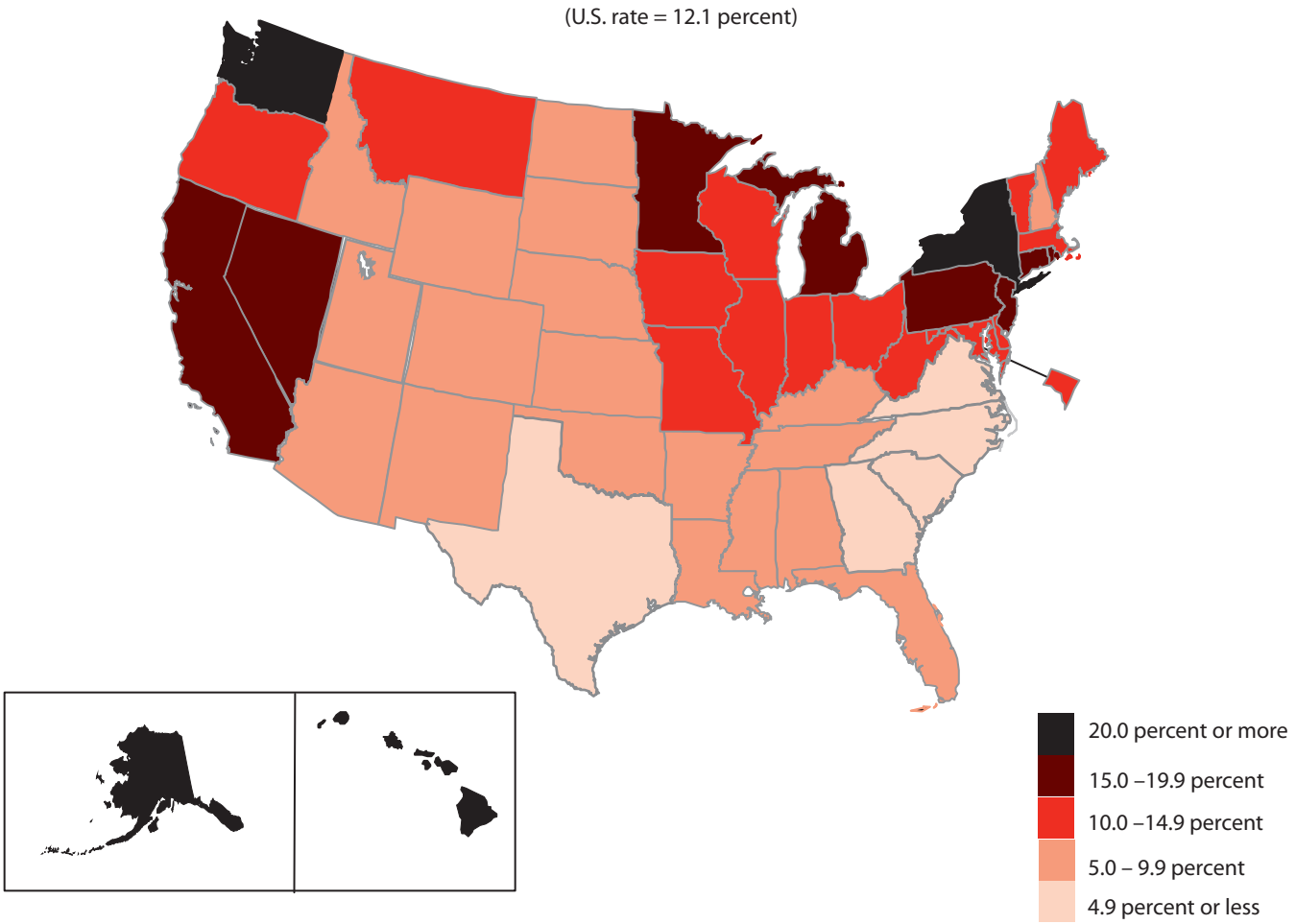


NOTE: The union membership rate of Asians is only available from 2003 onward; the rate was 10.9 percent in 2007. People of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race.

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

- From 1983 to 2007, the decline in the union membership rate of Blacks (12.9 percentage points) and Hispanics (11.3 percentage points) was larger than the decline for Whites (7.5 percentage points).
- In 1983, Blacks had the highest union membership rate at 27.2 percent, followed by Hispanics (21.1 percent) and Whites (19.3 percent).
- In 2007, Blacks continued to have a higher unionization rate (14.3 percent) than Whites (11.8 percent), Asians (10.9 percent), and Hispanics (9.8 percent).

8. Only four States had union membership rates above 20 percent in 2007

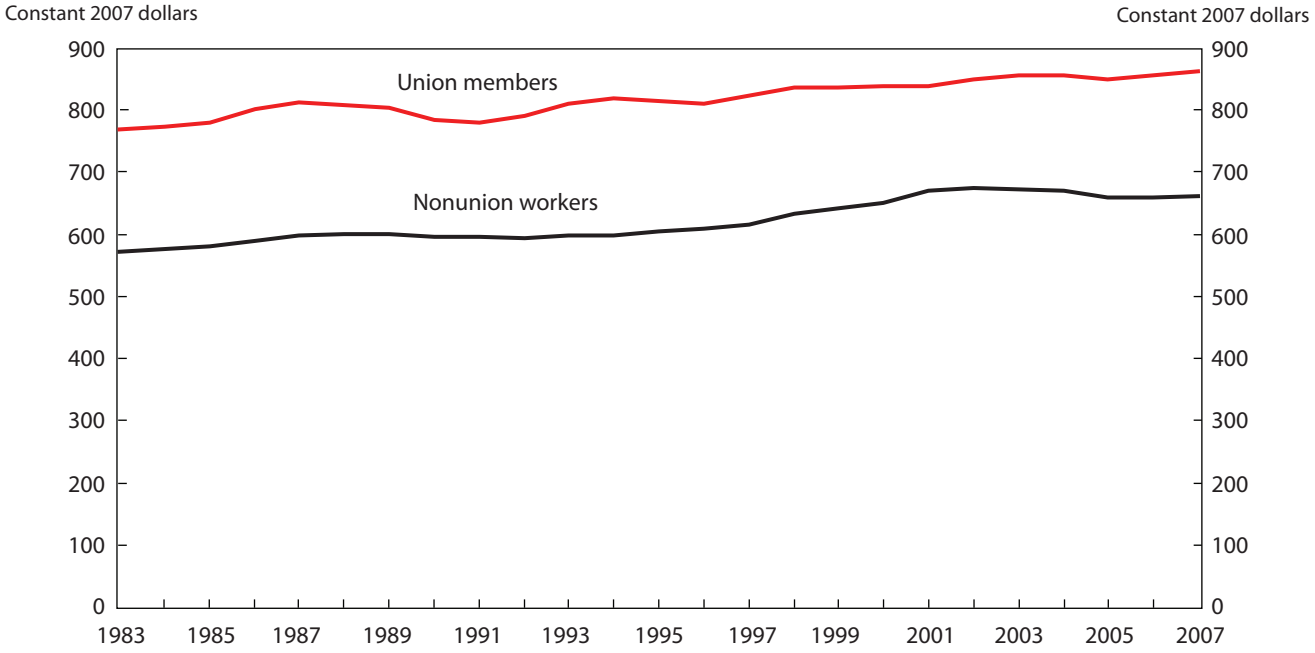


SOURCE: Current Population Survey (CPS), annual averages.

- New York had the highest union membership rate in 2007 (25.2 percent), followed by Alaska (23.8 percent), Hawaii (23.4 percent), and Washington (20.2 percent). By comparison, in 1989, the first year for which union membership data by State are available from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, there were 12 States with union membership rates above 20 percent.

- Five States had union membership rates below 5.0 percent in 2007—Texas (4.7 percent), Georgia (4.4 percent), South Carolina (4.1 percent), Virginia (3.7 percent), and North Carolina (3.0 percent).

9. Among full-time workers, union members had higher weekly earnings than nonunion workers, 1983–2007

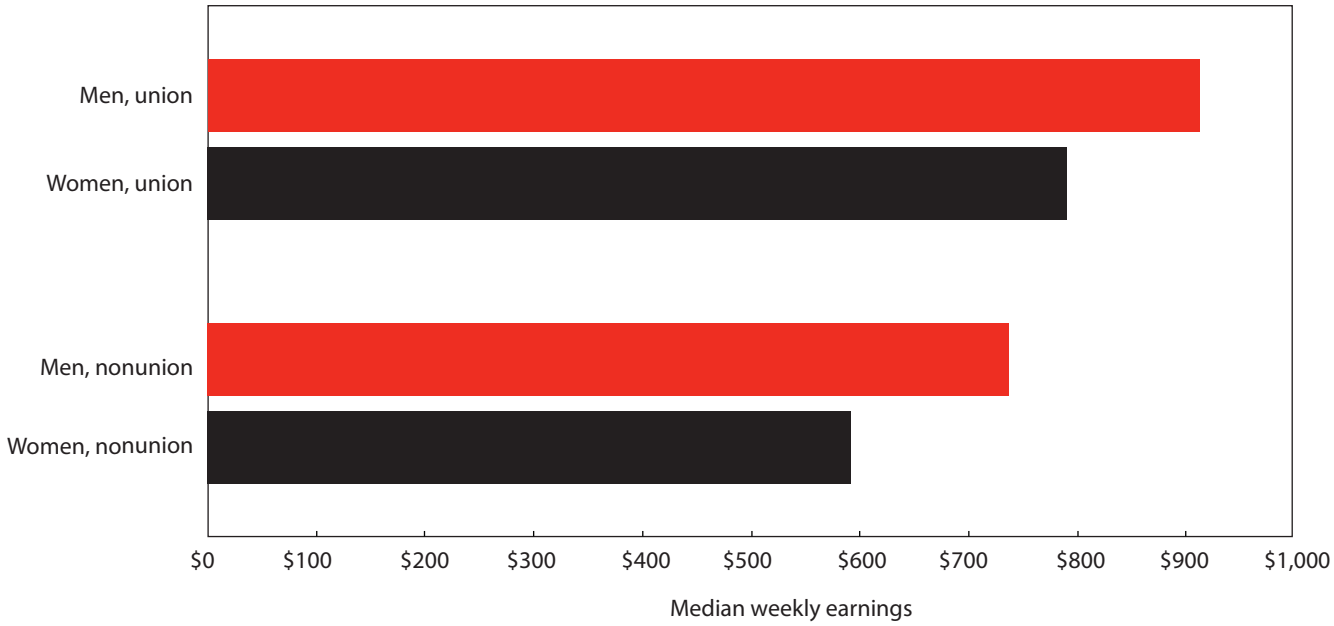


NOTE: The term "nonunion" refers to workers who are neither members of a union nor represented by a union on their job. Earnings are median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers and have been converted to constant dollars using the Consumer Price Index research series (CPI-U-RS).

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

- In 2007, union members earned $863 per week, compared with $663 for nonunion workers.
- Median usual earnings of both union and nonunion workers have risen moderately since 1983. Adjusted for inflation, union members earned $96 more per week in 2007 than in 1983, while nonunion workers saw an increase of $94. These changes represent a 12.5-percent increase for union members and a 16.5-percent increase for nonunion workers between 1983 and 2007.
- The difference in earnings between the two groups was influenced by the distributions of union and nonunion workers by occupation, industry, firm size, and geographic region, as well as by coverage of a collective bargaining agreement.

10. Among full-time union and nonunion workers, women had lower weekly earnings than men in 2007



NOTE: The term "nonunion" refers to workers who are neither members of a union nor represented by a union on their job. Earnings are median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers.

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

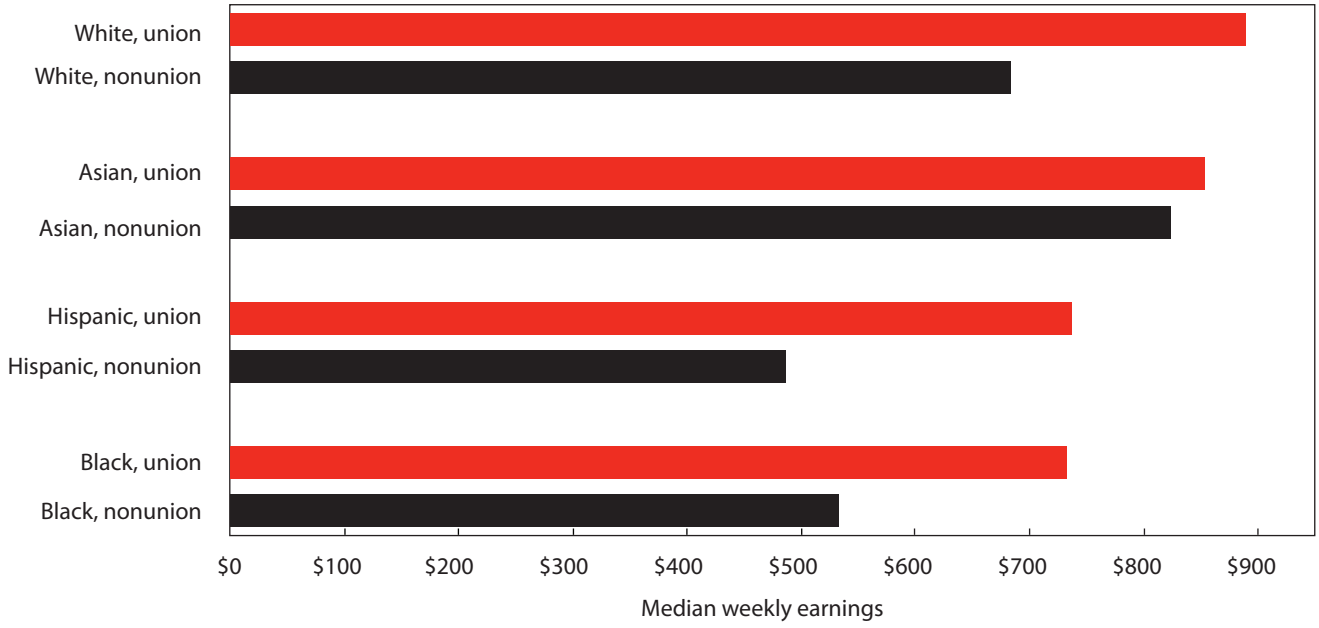
- In 2007, median usual weekly earnings of full-time workers were lower for women than for men, regardless of union membership status. In 2007, women union members earned $790 per week, which was 87 percent of what union men earned ($913). Among nonunion workers, women earned $592, or 80 percent of what men were paid ($738).

- The difference in earnings between men and women was smaller among union members ($123) than among nonunion workers ($146).

- Among both men and women, weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers were higher for union members than for nonunion workers. In 2007, union women earned 33 percent more than nonunion women, and union men earned 24 percent more than nonunion men.

- The difference in earnings between the groups shown in the chart was influenced by the distributions of union and nonunion workers by occupation, industry, firm size, and geographic region, as well as by coverage of a collective bargaining agreement.

11. Among full-time employees of the same race or ethnicity, most union members earned more per week than their nonunion counterparts in 2007



NOTE: The term "nonunion" refers to workers who are neither members of a union nor represented by a union on their job. Hispanics can be of any race. Earnings are median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers.
SOURCE: Current Population Survey (CPS), annual averages.

- White, black, and Hispanic union members who worked full time had substantially higher median usual weekly earnings than their nonunion counterparts in 2007. Among Asians, there was little difference between the earnings of union and nonunion members.

- White and Asian union members had higher median usual weekly earnings than Blacks or Hispanics. Nonunion Whites and Asians also had higher earnings than Blacks or Hispanics who were not union members.

- Among Hispanics who worked full time, union members earned $249 more per week than nonunion workers. This was the largest difference between union and nonunion median usual weekly earnings for any race or ethnic group.

- The differences in earnings among the groups shown in the chart were influenced by the distributions of union and nonunion workers by occupation, industry, firm size, and geographic region, as well as by coverage of a collective bargaining agreement.

Creative destruction and productivity

As economists like to say, "assume" there is a factory producing a certain amount of output using a given amount of inputs such as capital and labor. Suppose there is demand for more of this particular output. What can be done? Perhaps enlarge the factory and increase the inputs accordingly. Or build a second factory and supply it with the needed inputs. But what about increasing the output of the factory without using any more of a particular input, say, labor? Can that be done? The question that is asked of manufacturers can also be asked of retail stores: can they sell more products with the same amount of labor? In many cases, the answer is yes. When more output is obtained with an unchanged input of labor, labor productivity has increased. Growth in productivity can result in a rising standard of living.

In the United States, labor productivity—measured as a ratio of output per hour of labor—has, except for some slight downturns during recessions, increased steadily for decades. However, the Nation's aggregate measure of labor productivity does not apply equally to individual firms. Just as the unemployment rate varies from location to location, and the unemployment rate for the Nation as a whole may not adequately describe areas with unemployment rates significantly different than the national rate, so the Nation's aggregate growth in labor productivity does not describe every firm. Firms vary from one another: their managerial philosophy, use of technology, organizational structure, size, knowledge, location, and other factors are different. Thus their ability to adapt new ideas and respond to changing market conditions also varies. Look at the aggregate measure of labor productivity for the Nation as a whole, and one misses something that economists such as Joseph Schumpeter held to be an essential part of capitalism: the "creative destruction" that is the birth and death of individual firms. The theory of creative destruction has intrigued economists for decades, but data which allow the theory to be tested have only become available in recent years.

In "Creative Destruction and Aggregate Productivity Growth" (*Business Review*, Third Quarter 2008, Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia) Shigeru Fujita makes the case for analyzing productivity at certain types of establishments, comparing their productivity measures to the Nation's aggregate, and calculating how much each type of establishment contributes to overall growth in productivity. The types of establishments are defined as those that are extant throughout an entire period for which the aggregate productivity is known, those that changed in size during the period, and those that came into existence or ceased to exist during the period

Among the findings is that entry of new establishments accounted for 30 percent of productivity growth in manufacturing over the 1977–87 period, whereas the largest share of productivity growth came from establishments that existed throughout the period. Furthermore, the data show that firms that did not survive from the beginning to the end of the period showed markedly lower productivity than those that did survive. This evidence is consistent with the theory of creative destruction. Higher productivity, the result of innovation, in new and existing establishments spurs other establishments to improve their own production methods—or face the dismal consequences.

In retail trade the share of productivity growth due to new establishments is markedly higher: 98 percent. Retail trade is characterized by two things: the births of new establishments belonging to existing firms that are expanding into new locations, that is, new retail chain stores; and the death of establishments accompanying the death of the parent firm. Large chains with retail establishments throughout the Nation possess significantly higher levels of productivity than firms that operate a single retail establishment. One study cited by Fujita found that establishments operating nationally are about 24 percent more productive than single-unit firms.

This study affirms the importance of the process of creative destruction in shaping the aggregate measure of labor productivity and in the U.S. economy; those establishments, whether they are new or old, that creatively find ways to increase productivity will thrive, and eventually displace and destroy older and less productive establishments. □

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

The European Union and its new members

Industrial relations in Central and Eastern Europe/Transformation and integration/A comparison of the eight new EU member states. Edited by Heribert Kohl and Hans-Wolfgang Platzer (translated by Pete Burgess). Brussels, Belgium, ETUI, 2004, 422 pp., 27 euros.

Heribert Kohl and Hans-Wolfgang Platzer offer a comparative evaluation of the history, developing structures, and emerging problems in the 2004 transition of eight Central and Eastern European countries (CEE-8) to the European Union (EU): Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, Hungary, and Slovenia. Their first-time study compares the standards and practice of employment law; industrial relations at the level of the workplace, company, industry, and region; state-level tripartism (defined here as social dialogue between the government, trade unions, and employers); and changes relative to EU accession. The study recommends external support for accession countries, cooperation between countries, improvement through social dialogue and sectoral collective bargaining (defined here as the regional and national levels) and an erosion of differences between national-level employment relations systems.

The editors propose three specific groupings of the countries for examination. The first group includes the Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. These former Soviet republics underwent a radical reorientation. Small and medium sized enterprises were created (with waning Russion Federation integration) and industrial relations were decentralized. These countries had positive experiences with market-oriented industrial relations—with the continued practice of employment law established in the interregnum between the two world wars.

The second, or Visegrad, group includes Poland, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, and Hungary. This group has had a long tradition of industrialization and trade links with Western Europe and only a recent history as formally independent socialist states within the Soviet Union's geographical arc.

Slovenia is considered separately due to its unique characteristics. Initially a socialist market economy with self-managed enterprises and a pluralistic state structure, the market had to be completely reoriented to the EU after independence from the former Yugoslavia. Slovenia's population is better educated relative to the other seven countries and its approach to the transition has been more structurally conservative (that is, they maintained existing structures) and innovative (that is, they have been willing to adapt EU employment law).

Government, union, and employer institutions emerged among the CEE-8 countries for the purpose of consulting and policy setting. Kohl and Platzer note, however, that none of these bodies have been capable of markedly shaping employment law in these eight countries.

Industrial relations is considered at the workplace, sector, regional, and national levels for the CEE-8 countries. Each of these countries experienced a loss of union protection and greater pressure from management at the workplace level, resulting in low levels of collective bargaining and a lack of agreements. Most labor contracts are set by company agreement rather than works councils. Some successes were achieved due to the positive influences of joint ventures with multinational firms, but employer associations were rarely able to organize with initiatives for modern and cooperative forms of management. The study further cites the strength of works councils as a legally based form of employee representation. These councils are more numerous and more favorable to industrial relations in the southern group of countries (Slovenia, Hungary, and Slovakia) than in other parts of the CEE-8.

With the exception of Slovenia (and Slovak Republic, to an extent), collective bargaining is conducted mainly at the workplace or national level under tripartite agreements. Therefore, there is little data for comparing industry-level agreements for the CEE-8 countries. Trade unions are weak due to division within the trade union movement itself in most of the countries. The lack of employer associations contributes to limited collective bargaining above the workplace level. Another difference highlighted by Kohl and Platzer is that, for most Western European employer associations, industry agreements have allowed for wage cost stability whereas employers in the CEE-8 countries have not accepted that view. Also, pay setting in the CEE-8 is mainly at the company level, in contrast to industry bargaining in Western Europe. The findings of the study illustrate strike activity confined almost entirely to the public sector, with corresponding pay levels well above those of

the competitive private sector. This is further evidence of the slow long-term convergence of wages between the CEE-8 countries and EU member states.

The Kohl-Platzer study includes an East-West comparison of industrial relations as well. Although the models show that diversity in industrial relations continues within the EU, and challenges within those systems are dealt with according to national priorities, there is also standardization due to the influence of EU integration. Examples include the European Works Councils Directive of 1994 (creating the first institution of collective labor law at the European level) and the establishment of the EU employment policy. The controversial debate over the future of industrial relations and collective bargaining in EU member states is also considered by the editors. The changes in industrial relations mentioned include the loss of significance of collective bargaining parties, decentralization, and the focus of regulation shifting to the workplace.

The transformation of industrial relations in Western Europe is illustrated through examples of the "Thatcher Revolution" in the United Kingdom (weakening union organization and abolishing the closed shop), the 1982 Auroux laws in France (increased collective agreements at the workplace and multi-enterprise levels), and the transformation of bargaining in Italy from an adversarial to an institutionalized system. This transformation took place with regulations at the workplace, sector, and national levels (probably due to the European Monetary Union Convergence—the criteria which must be met by member states of the EU before they are permitted to adopt the euro as the single currency and monetary system).

Finally, the book considers industrial relations in the enlarged EU relative to the European Social Model. This model is "a vision of society" that combines sustainable economic growth with ever-improving living and working conditions. It implies full employment, good quality jobs, equal opportunities, social protection for all, social inclusion, and citizen involvement in the decisions that affect them.

In an enlarged EU, what are the prerequisites and challenges for successful EU integration? According to the editors, successful integration can be attained by external support and mutual cooperation between CEE-8 countries. Specifically, improved social dialogue and industrial relations are necessary for achieving it. The study indicates that successful integration is likely to result from the European Works Councils Directive. To promote social dialogue, they recommend instituting an official register of collective agreements and EU projects. Utilizing specialized training agencies for personnel, management, and negotiating workplace agreements will strengthen tripartism with well-established capabilities and expertise. Additionally, studies suggest that sectoral collective bargaining strengthens the development of productivity and reduces the frequency of migration to Western Europe. Successful integration is also related to achieving a balance of interests at work—through pay, benefits, quality assurance, and personnel management (within the scope of preserving, creating, and shaping jobs).

Industrial relations must be expanded from the "shop floor" to industry level. For example, Kohl and Platzer note that a low minimum wage in new member states hampers convergence. Compromise on agreements to raise wages has failed, in some instances, due to governments of those countries (often a significant employer) failing to support a minimum wage increase.

One of the most serious consequences of transition in the CEE-8 countries has been in the area of unemployment. Due to unresolved structural problems in some countries there is no single cause or easy solution, especially for the younger generation. Effective long-term alleviation of unemployment will come from greater business activity (capital inflows, modernization, innovation, employee skills, and flexibility). New effective systems of social security—specifically, social support for unemployment—is often only possible at payment levels below relative national poverty levels. Many CEE-8 employees are forced to work second jobs or rely on overtime.

Kohl and Platzer have provided additional insight into the complex issue of European Union integration. Their study is most useful to readers with a background in labor relations and intricate knowledge about the history of the European Union. There is extensive use of jargon related to that topic, so additional research may be required. The book provides useful detailed information about each country that acceded to the EU in 2004 (too extensive to cover here entirely), will add to the evolving study of industrial relations, and be useful for the integration of additional countries to the European Union. The current financial crisis will certainly provide another critical impact on EU integration, as will the ratification of the Lisbon Treaty. □

—Mary Faluszczak
Office of Field Operations
Consumer Price Index
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Publications Received

Economic and Social Statistics

Kimmel, Jean. *How do we Spend our Time? Evidence from the American Time Use Survey*. Kalamazoo, MI., W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 2008, 187 pp., $40.00/cloth, $20.00/paperback.

Ziliak, Stephen T. and Deidre N. McCloskey. *The Cult of Statistical Significance: How the Standard Error Costs Us Jobs, Justice, and Lives*. Ann Arbor, MI, The University of Michigan Press, 2007, 322 pp., $25.00/paperback.

Economic growth and development

Boeri, Tito and Jan van Ours. *The Economics of Imperfect Labor Markets.* Princeton, NJ, Princeton University Press, 2008, 319 pp., $49.50/paperback.

Education

Leigh, Duane E. and Andrew M. Gill. *Do Community Colleges Respond to Local Needs? Evidence from California.* Kalamazoo, MI, W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 2007, 219 pp., $40.00/cloth, $18.00/paperback.

O'Neil, Judy Ed.D. and Victoria Marsick Ph.D. *Understanding ACTION LEARNED: Theory Into Practice.* New York, NY, Amacom books, 2007, 230 pp., $29.00/paperback.

Health and Safety

Haight, Joel M. *The Safety Professionals Handbook: Management Applications, Volumes I & II.* Des Plaines, IL., American Society of Safety Engineers, 2008, 1,064 pp., $318.00/hardback.

International economics

Bartik, Timothy J. and Susan N. Houseman. *A Future of Good Jobs? America's Challenge in the Global Economy.* Kalamazoo, MI, W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 2008, 327 pp., $40.00/cloth, $20.00/paperback.

Labor and economic history

Zieger, Robert H. *For Jobs and Freedom: Race and Labor in America Since 1865*. Lexington, KY, The University Press of Kentucky, 2007, 276 pp., $37.50/cloth.

Labor force

Eberts, Randall W. and Richard A. Hobbie. *Older and Out of Work.* Kalamazoo, MI, W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 2008, 237 pp., $40.00/ cloth, $18.00/paperback.

Moody, Kim. *U.S. Labor in Trouble and Transition: The Failure of Reform From Above, the Promise of Revival From Below.* New York, NY, Verso, 2007, 289 pp., $29.95/paperback.

Shulz, James H. and Robert H. Binstock. *Aging Nation: The Economics and Politics of Growing Older in America.* Baltimore, MD, The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2008, 283 pp. $25.00/paperback.

Labor organizations

Dine, Philip M. *State of the Unions: How Labor Can Strengthen the Middle Class, Improve our Economy, and Regain Political Influence.* New York, NY, The McGraw-Hill Companies, 2007, 270 pp., $27.95/hardback.

Bronfenbrenner, Kate. *Global Unions: Challenging Transnational Capital Through Cross-Border Campaigns.* Ithaca, NY, Cornell University Press, 2007, 261 pp., $59.95/ cloth, $22.50/paperback.

Management and organization theory

Bardwick, Judith M. *One Foot Out the Door.* New York, NY, Amacom Books, 2007, 226 pp., $24.95/hardback

Bechet, Thomas P. *Strategic Staffing: A Comprehensive System for Effective Workforce Planning*. New York, NY, Amacom Books, 2008, 336 pp., $49.95/hardback.

Emerson, Brian and Anne Loehr. *A Manager's Guide to Coaching.* New York, NY, Amacom Books, 2008, 229 pp., $16.95/paperback.

Jacoby, Sanford M. *The Embedded Corporation.* Princeton, NJ, Princeton University Press, 2004, 216 pp., $52.50/cloth.

Kaufman, Bruce E. *Managing the Human Factor: The Early Years of Human Resource Management in American Industry.* Ithaca, NY, Cornell University Press, 2008, 376 pp., $49.95/cloth.

Productivity and technological change

Klier, Thomas and James Rubenstein. *Who really made your car? Restructuring and Geographic Change in the Auto Industry.* Kalamazoo, MI, W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 2008, 425 pp., $40.00/cloth, $20.00/paperback.

Wages and compensation

Pollin, Robert, Mark Brenner, Jeanette Wicks-Lim, and Stephanie Luce. *A Measure of Fairness: The Economics of Living Wages and Minimum Wages in the United States.* Ithaca, NY, Cornell University Press, 2008, 292 pp., $29.95/paperback.

Welfare programs and social assistance

Ghilarducci, Teresa and Christian E. Weller. *Employee Pensions: Policies, Problems and Possibilities.* Ithaca, NY, Cornell University Press, 2007, 236 pp., $29.95/paperback.

Hawthorne, Fran. *Pension Dumping: The Reasons, The Wreckage, The Stakes for Wall Street.* New York, NY, Bloomberg Press, 2008, 231 pp., $27.95/hardback.

Jolliffe, Dean and James P. Ziliak. *JOBS: Income Volatility and Food Assistance in the Untied States*. Kalamazoo, MI., W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 2008, 309 pp., $40.00/cloth, $18.00/paperback.

Get connected with the BLS Customer Service Guide

You know how quickly you can get things done when you're connected with someone "on the inside"? With the BLS Customer Service Guide at your fingertips, you will have the inside track to the facts that you need about employment, unemployment, labor market dynamics, labor force and industry projections, consumer prices, producer prices, consumer expenditures, worker injuries statistics, and much more.

Go to the source:

The BLS Customer Service Guide

To get your **free** copy:

Call: (202) 691-5200

Fax: (202) 691-7890

E-mail: blsdata_staff@bls.gov

U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Notes on current labor statistics 46

Comparative indicators

1. Labor market indicators 58
2. Annual and quarterly percent changes in compensation, prices, and productivity 59
3. Alternative measures of wages and compensation changes 59

Labor force data

4. Employment status of the population, seasonally adjusted 60
5. Selected employment indicators, seasonally adjusted 61
6. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted 62
7. Duration of unemployment, seasonally adjusted 62
8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, seasonally adjusted 63
9. Unemployment rates by sex and age, seasonally adjusted 63
10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted 64
11. Employment of workers by State, seasonally adjusted 64
12. Employment of workers by industry, seasonally adjusted 65
13. Average weekly hours by industry, seasonally adjusted 68
14. Average hourly earnings by industry, seasonally adjusted 69
15. Average hourly earnings by industry 70
16. Average weekly earnings by industry 71
17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted 72
18. Job openings levels and rates, by industry and regions, seasonally adjusted 73
19. Hires levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted 73
20. Separations levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted 74
21. Quits levels and rates by industry and region, seasonally adjusted 74
22. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 10 largest counties 75
23. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by State 77
24. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by ownership 78
25. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, establishment size and employment, by supersector 79
26. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by metropolitan area 80
27. Annual data: Employment status of the population 85
28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry 85
29. Annual data: Average hours and earnings level, by industry 86

Labor compensation and collective bargaining data

30. Employment Cost Index, compensation 87
31. Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries 89
32. Employment Cost Index, benefits, private industry 91
33. Employment Cost Index, private industry workers, by bargaining status, and region 92
34. National Compensation Survey, retirement benefits, private industry 93
35. National Compensation Survey, health insurance, private industry 96
36. National Compensation Survey, selected benefits, private industry 98
37. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more 98

Price data

38. Consumer Price Index: U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity and service groups 99
39. Consumer Price Index: U.S. city average and local data, all items 102
40. Annual data: Consumer Price Index, all items and major groups 103
41. Producer Price Indexes by stage of processing 104
42. Producer Price Indexes for the net output of major industry groups 105
43. Annual data: Producer Price Indexes by stage of processing 106
44. U.S. export price indexes by end-use category 106
45. U.S. import price indexes by end-use category 107
46. U.S. international price indexes for selected categories of services 107

Productivity data

47. Indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, and unit costs, data seasonally adjusted 108
48. Annual indexes of multifactor productivity 109
49. Annual indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, unit costs, and prices 110
50. Annual indexes of output per hour for select industries 111

International comparisons data

51. Unemployment rates in 10 countries, seasonally adjusted 115
52. Annual data: Employment status of the civilian working-age population, 10 countries 116
53. Annual indexes of productivity and related measures, 16 economies 117

Injury and Illness data

54. Annual data: Occupational injury and illness 119
55. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure 121

Notes on Current Labor Statistics

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

General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

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

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

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

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

Sources of information

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

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

www.bls.gov/cps/

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

www.bls.gov/ces/

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

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

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

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

www.bls.gov/lpc/

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

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

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

Symbols

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

Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–29)

Household survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

Establishment survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unemployment data by State

Description of the series

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Description of the series

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

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

market trends and major industry developments.

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

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

Jobs to be filled only by internal transfers, promotions, demotions, or recall from layoffs are excluded. Also excluded are jobs with start dates more than 30 days in the future, jobs for which employees have been hired but have not yet reported for work, and jobs to be filled by employees of temporary help agencies, employee leasing companies, outside contractors, or consultants. The job openings rate is computed by dividing the number of job openings by the sum of employment and job openings, and multiplying that quotient by 100.

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

bined 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 **www.bls.gov/ncs/ect/home.htm** or by telephone at (202) 691–6199.

National Compensation Survey Benefit Measures

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

Work stoppages

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

Number of days idle: The aggregate

number of workdays lost by workers involved in the stoppages.

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Price Data

(Tables 2; 38–46)

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

Consumer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

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

Notes on the data

In January 1983, the Bureau changed the way in which homeownership costs are 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 organi-

zation of production; managerial skill; and characteristics and efforts of the work force.

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

Industry productivity measures

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

International Comparisons

(Tables 51–53)

Labor force and unemployment

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

The annual labor force measures are obtained from monthly, quarterly, or continuous household surveys and may be calculated as averages of monthly or quarterly data. Quarterly and monthly unemployment rates are based on household surveys. For some countries, they are calculated by applying annual adjustment factors to current published data and, therefore, are less precise indicators of unemployment under U.S. concepts than the annual figures. The labor force measures may have breaks in series over time due to changes in surveys, sources, or estimation methods. Breaks are noted in data tables.

For up-to-date information on adjustments and breaks in series, see the Technical

Notes of *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, 10 Countries*, on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/fls/flscomparelf.htm**, and the Notes of *Unemployment rates in 10 countries, civilian labor force basis, approximating U.S. concepts, seasonally adjusted*, on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/fls/flsjec.pdf**.

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

Manufacturing productivity and labor costs

Description of the series

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

BLS constructs the comparative indexes from three basic aggregate measures—output, total labor hours, and total compensation. The hours and compensation measures refer to employees (wage and salary earners) in Belgium and Taiwan. For all other economies, the measures refer to all employed persons, including employees, self-employed persons, and unpaid family workers.

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). However, the measures for France include parts of mining as well. For the United States and Canada, it is defined according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS 97).

Definitions

Output. For most economies, the output measures are real value added in manufacturing from national accounts. However, output for Japan prior to 1970 and for the Netherlands prior to 1960 are indexes of industrial production. The manufacturing value added measures for the United Kingdom are essentially identical to their indexes of industrial production.

For United States, the output measure for the manufacturing sector is a chain-weighted index of real gross product originating (deflated value added) produced by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Most of the other economies now also use chain-weighted as opposed to a fixed-year weights that are periodically updated.

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

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

Hourly compensation is total compensation divided by total hours. Total compensation includes all payments in cash or in-kind made directly to employees plus employer expenditures for legally required insurance programs and contractual and private benefit plans. For Australia, Canada, France, and Sweden, compensation is increased to account for important taxes on payroll or employment. For the United Kingdom, compensation is reduced between 1967 and 1991 to account for subsidies.

Labor productivity is defined as real output per hour worked. Although the labor productivity measure presented in this release relates output to the hours worked of persons employed in manufacturing, it does not measure the specific contributions of labor as a single factor of production. Rather, it reflects the joint effects of many influences, including new technology, capital investment, capacity utilization, energy use, and managerial skills, as well as the skills and efforts of the workforce.

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

Notes on the data

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

Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 54–55)

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

Occupational illness is an abnormal

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

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

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

Definition

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

Notes on the data

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

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

1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	2006	2007	2006			2007				2008	
			II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey):[1]											
Labor force participation rate	66.2	66.0	66.2	66.2	66.3	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.1
Employment-population ratio	63.1	63.0	63.1	63.1	63.4	63.2	63.0	62.9	62.8	62.7	62.6
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.3
Men	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.5
16 to 24 years	11.2	11.6	11.2	11.4	11.0	10.8	11.5	11.8	12.2	12.7	13.3
25 years and older	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.2
Women	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.1
16 to 24 years	9.7	9.4	9.3	10.1	9.7	9.0	9.0	9.8	9.9	10.0	11.0
25 years and older	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands:[1]											
Total nonfarm	136,086	137,626	135,910	136,528	136,982	137,310	137,625	137,837	138,078	137,831	137,640
Total private	114,113	115,423	113,996	114,472	114,899	115,167	115,423	115,610	115,759	115,454	115,181
Goods-producing	22,531	22,221	22,570	22,564	22,436	22,362	22,267	22,138	21,976	21,737	21,505
Manufacturing	14,155	13,883	14,200	14,138	14,033	13,953	13,890	13,822	13,772	13,644	13,537
Service-providing	113,556	115,405	113,340	113,964	114,546	114,948	115,358	115,699	116,102	116,094	116,135
Average hours:											
Total private	33.9	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.7
Manufacturing	41.1	41.2	41.2	41.3	41.1	41.2	41.4	41.4	41.1	41.2	40.8
Overtime	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.9
Employment Cost Index[1, 2, 3]											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm[4]	3.3	3.3	.9	1.1	.6	.9	.8	1.0	.6	.8	.7
Private nonfarm	3.2	3.0	.9	.8	.7	.8	.9	.8	.6	.9	.7
Goods-producing[5]	2.5	2.4	1.0	.7	.5	.4	1.0	.5	.6	1.0	.7
Service-providing[5]	3.4	3.2	.8	.9	.7	.9	.9	.9	.6	.9	.7
State and local government	4.1	4.1	.4	2.3	.9	1.0	.6	1.8	.7	.5	.5
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):											
Union	3.0	2.0	1.3	.6	.6	-.3	1.2	.5	.7	.8	.8
Nonunion	3.2	3.2	.8	.9	.6	1.0	.9	.8	.6	.9	.7

[1] Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

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

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

[4] Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

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

Selected measures	2006	2007	2006			2007				2008	
			II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Compensation data[1, 2, 3]											
Employment Cost Index—compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm	3.3	3.3	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.7
Private nonfarm	3.2	3.0	.9	.8	.7	.8	.9	.8	.6	.9	.7
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm	3.2	3.4	.8	1.1	.6	1.1	.7	1.0	.7	.8	.7
Private nonfarm	3.2	3.3	1.0	.8	.7	1.1	.8	.9	.6	.9	.7
Price data[1]											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items	3.2	2.8	1.6	.0	-.5	1.8	1.5	.1	.7	1.7	2.5
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods	3.0	3.9	1.7	-.9	.1	2.2	1.9	.1	1.8	2.9	4.0
Finished consumer goods	3.5	4.5	2.1	-1.3	-.2	2.8	2.5	.2	1.9	3.5	5.2
Capital equipment	1.6	1.8	.2	.0	1.3	.3	-.1	-.1	1.2	.9	.4
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	6.5	4.0	3.0	-.4	-.8	1.5	3.2	.1	2.0	4.8	7.0
Crude materials	1.4	12.2	1.8	1.2	4.0	5.7	3.8	-2.4	11.9	16.0	14.9
Productivity data[4]											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector	1.0	1.6	.8	-1.5	1.2	.2	3.6	6.4	.9	2.2	2.3
Nonfarm business sector	1.0	1.6	.8	-1.6	1.8	.7	2.2	6.0	1.8	2.6	2.2
Nonfinancial corporations[5]	1.3	-	-1.8	3.1	1.3	.7	2.1	2.9	.9	1.0	-

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

[2] Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

[5] Output per hour of all employees.

3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

Components	Quarterly change					Four quarters ending—				
	2007			2008		2007			2008	
	II	III	IV	I	II	II	III	IV	I	II
Average hourly compensation:[1]										
All persons, business sector	1.9	3.6	4.4	5.0	3.8	4.4	4.8	3.7	3.7	4.2
All persons, nonfarm business sector	.8	3.3	5.4	5.2	3.6	4.2	4.6	3.6	3.6	4.3
Employment Cost Index—compensation:[2]										
Civilian nonfarm[3]	.8	1.0	.6	.8	.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1
Private nonfarm	.9	.8	.6	.9	.7	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.0
Union	1.2	.5	.7	.8	.8	2.1	2.0	2.0	3.1	2.7
Nonunion	.9	.8	.6	.9	.7	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0
State and local government	.6	1.8	.7	.5	.5	4.8	4.3	4.1	3.6	3.5
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:[2]										
Civilian nonfarm[3]	.7	1.0	.7	.8	.7	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.2
Private nonfarm	.8	.9	.6	.9	.7	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1
Union	.9	.7	.3	.8	1.1	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.9
Nonunion	.8	.9	.7	.9	.7	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.2
State and local government	.5	1.7	.7	.6	.5	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4

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

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

[3] Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2007					2008							
	2006	2007	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	228,815	231,867	232,211	232,461	232,715	232,939	233,156	232,616	232,809	232,995	233,198	233,405	233,627	233,864	234,107
Civilian labor force	151,428	153,124	152,886	153,506	153,306	153,828	153,866	153,824	153,374	153,784	153,957	154,534	154,390	154,603	154,853
Participation rate	66.2	66.0	65.8	66.0	65.9	66.0	66.0	66.1	65.9	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.1	66.1	66.1
Employed	144,427	146,047	145,753	146,260	146,016	146,647	146,211	146,248	145,993	145,969	146,331	146,046	145,891	145,819	145,477
Employment-population ratio[2]	63.1	63.0	62.8	62.9	62.7	63.0	62.7	62.9	62.7	62.6	62.7	62.6	62.4	62.4	62.1
Unemployed	7,001	7,078	7,133	7,246	7,291	7,181	7,655	7,576	7,381	7,815	7,626	8,487	8,499	8,784	9,376
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.7	6.1
Not in the labor force	77,387	78,743	79,325	78,955	79,409	79,111	79,290	78,792	79,436	79,211	79,241	78,871	79,237	79,261	79,253
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	102,145	103,555	103,723	103,847	103,973	104,087	104,197	103,866	103,961	104,052	104,152	104,258	104,371	104,490	104,613
Civilian labor force	77,562	78,596	78,526	78,689	78,664	79,075	79,004	78,864	78,748	78,838	78,776	78,878	79,037	79,327	79,318
Participation rate	75.9	75.9	75.7	75.8	75.7	76.0	75.8	75.9	75.7	75.8	75.6	75.7	75.7	75.9	75.8
Employed	74,431	75,337	75,274	75,332	75,274	75,834	75,499	75,427	75,362	75,197	75,148	75,001	74,998	75,094	74,866
Employment-population ratio[2]	72.9	72.8	72.6	72.5	72.4	72.9	72.5	72.6	72.5	72.3	72.2	71.9	71.9	71.9	71.6
Unemployed	3,131	3,259	3,252	3,357	3,389	3,240	3,505	3,437	3,386	3,641	3,628	3,877	4,038	4,234	4,452
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.6
Not in the labor force	24,584	24,959	25,197	25,158	25,309	25,012	25,193	25,002	25,213	25,214	25,376	25,380	25,334	25,163	25,295
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	109,992	111,330	111,479	111,590	111,703	111,805	111,903	111,739	111,822	111,902	111,990	112,083	112,183	112,290	112,401
Civilian labor force	66,585	67,516	67,616	67,795	67,623	67,776	67,866	67,982	67,816	68,159	68,176	68,390	68,446	68,303	68,672
Participation rate	60.5	60.6	60.7	60.8	60.5	60.6	60.6	60.8	60.6	60.9	60.9	61.0	61.0	60.8	61.1
Employed	63,834	64,799	64,826	65,033	64,827	64,980	64,912	65,098	64,950	65,055	65,260	65,138	65,238	65,167	65,047
Employment-population ratio[2]	58.0	58.2	58.2	58.3	58.0	58.1	58.0	58.3	58.1	58.1	58.3	58.1	58.2	58.0	57.9
Unemployed	2,751	2,718	2,790	2,762	2,796	2,796	2,954	2,885	2,865	3,104	2,916	3,252	3,208	3,135	3,625
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.3	4.8	4.7	4.6	5.3
Not in the labor force	43,407	43,814	43,863	43,795	44,080	44,029	44,037	43,756	44,006	43,743	43,814	43,693	43,737	43,988	43,729
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	16,678	16,982	17,009	17,024	17,040	17,048	17,056	17,012	17,027	17,041	17,056	17,064	17,073	17,084	17,092
Civilian labor force	7,281	7,012	6,744	7,021	7,020	6,977	6,996	6,978	6,810	6,787	7,005	7,266	6,907	6,973	6,863
Participation rate	43.7	41.3	39.7	41.2	41.2	40.9	41.0	41.0	40.0	39.8	41.1	42.6	40.5	40.8	40.2
Employed	6,162	5,911	5,653	5,895	5,914	5,832	5,801	5,724	5,681	5,717	5,923	5,907	5,655	5,558	5,563
Employment-population ratio[2]	36.9	34.8	33.2	34.6	34.7	34.2	34.0	33.6	33.4	33.5	34.7	34.6	33.1	32.5	32.6
Unemployed	1,119	1,101	1,092	1,126	1,105	1,145	1,196	1,254	1,130	1,070	1,082	1,358	1,253	1,415	1,299
Unemployment rate	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.0	15.7	16.4	17.1	18.0	16.6	15.8	15.4	18.7	18.1	20.3	18.9
Not in the labor force	9,397	9,970	10,264	10,003	10,020	10,071	10,059	10,034	10,216	10,254	10,051	9,798	10,166	10,110	10,229
White[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	186,264	188,253	188,479	188,644	188,813	188,956	189,093	188,787	188,906	189,019	189,147	189,281	189,428	189,587	189,747
Civilian labor force	123,834	124,935	124,596	125,316	125,151	125,430	125,460	125,340	124,940	125,190	125,171	125,762	125,704	125,971	125,981
Participation rate	66.5	66.4	66.1	66.4	66.3	66.4	66.3	66.4	66.1	66.2	66.2	66.4	66.4	66.4	66.4
Employed	118,833	119,792	119,340	119,992	119,883	120,194	119,889	119,858	119,534	119,574	119,667	119,661	119,518	119,542	119,222
Employment-population ratio[2]	63.8	63.6	63.3	63.6	63.5	63.6	63.4	63.5	63.3	63.3	63.3	63.2	63.1	63.1	62.8
Unemployed	5,002	5,143	5,256	5,324	5,268	5,235	5,571	5,482	5,406	5,616	5,504	6,101	6,186	6,428	6,760
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.4
Not in the labor force	62,429	63,319	63,883	63,329	63,662	63,526	63,633	63,447	63,966	63,829	63,975	63,519	63,724	63,616	63,766
Black or African American[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	27,007	27,485	27,541	27,584	27,627	27,666	27,704	27,640	27,675	27,709	27,746	27,780	27,816	27,854	27,896
Civilian labor force	17,314	17,496	17,524	17,483	17,430	17,453	17,538	17,713	17,632	17,702	17,753	17,742	17,716	17,767	17,973
Participation rate	64.1	63.7	63.6	63.4	63.1	63.1	63.3	64.1	63.7	63.9	64.0	63.9	63.7	63.8	64.4
Employed	15,765	16,051	16,176	16,046	15,946	15,980	15,961	16,090	16,169	16,116	16,234	16,029	16,085	16,040	16,074
Employment-population ratio[2]	58.4	58.4	58.7	58.2	57.7	57.8	57.6	58.2	58.4	58.2	58.5	57.7	57.8	57.6	57.6
Unemployed	1,549	1,445	1,347	1,437	1,483	1,473	1,577	1,623	1,463	1,586	1,520	1,713	1,632	1,726	1,899
Unemployment rate	8.9	8.3	7.7	8.2	8.5	8.4	9.0	9.2	8.3	9.0	8.6	9.7	9.2	9.7	10.6
Not in the labor force	9,693	9,989	10,017	10,101	10,197	10,212	10,165	9,927	10,043	10,007	9,992	10,038	10,100	10,088	9,923

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2007					2008							
	2006	2007	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	30,103	31,383	31,520	31,617	31,714	31,809	31,903	31,643	31,732	31,820	31,911	31,998	32,087	32,179	32,273
Civilian labor force	20,694	21,602	21,781	21,872	21,778	21,872	21,888	21,698	21,755	21,775	21,917	22,102	22,131	22,071	22,226
Participation rate	68.7	68.8	69.1	69.2	68.7	68.8	68.6	68.6	68.6	68.4	68.7	69.1	69.0	68.6	68.9
Employed	19,613	20,382	20,578	20,619	20,554	20,623	20,517	20,320	20,401	20,269	20,404	20,573	20,420	20,435	20,452
Employment-population ratio[2]	65.2	64.9	65.3	65.2	64.8	64.8	64.3	64.2	64.3	63.7	63.9	64.3	63.6	63.5	63.4
Unemployed	1,081	1,220	1,204	1,253	1,224	1,249	1,371	1,378	1,354	1,507	1,512	1,529	1,711	1,636	1,774
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.7	7.4	8.0
Not in the labor force	9,409	9,781	9,738	9,745	9,936	9,938	10,016	9,946	9,977	10,045	9,994	9,896	9,956	10,108	10,048

[1] The population figures are not seasonally adjusted.

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

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

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

5. Selected employment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Selected categories	Annual average		2007					2008							
	2006	2007	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older	144,427	146,047	145,753	146,260	146,016	146,647	146,211	146,248	145,993	145,969	146,331	146,046	145,891	145,819	145,477
Men	77,502	78,254	78,066	78,229	78,177	78,604	78,260	78,157	78,113	77,948	78,038	77,954	77,794	77,823	77,632
Women	66,925	67,792	67,687	68,030	67,838	68,043	67,951	68,091	67,880	68,021	68,293	68,092	68,097	67,996	67,845
Married men, spouse present	45,700	46,314	46,193	46,235	46,189	46,339	46,213	46,063	46,136	45,961	45,964	45,862	45,911	46,120	45,829
Married women, spouse present	35,272	35,832	35,794	35,712	35,449	35,689	35,565	35,536	35,648	35,749	36,177	36,171	36,270	36,185	36,055
Persons at work part time[1]															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	4,162	4,401	4,517	4,499	4,401	4,513	4,665	4,769	4,884	4,914	5,220	5,233	5,416	5,724	5,718
Slack work or business conditions	2,658	2,877	2,955	2,991	2,788	3,008	3,174	3,247	3,291	3,323	3,558	3,595	3,816	4,194	4,112
Could only find part-time work	1,189	1,210	1,175	1,166	1,215	1,223	1,236	1,163	1,222	1,362	1,323	1,281	1,336	1,286	1,362
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,591	19,756	19,779	19,812	19,337	19,539	19,526	19,613	19,348	19,409	19,809	19,428	19,496	19,406	19,712
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	4,071	4,317	4,466	4,397	4,302	4,453	4,577	4,677	4,790	4,797	5,125	5,164	5,308	5,599	5,641
Slack work or business conditions	2,596	2,827	2,916	2,922	2,745	2,981	3,120	3,174	3,231	3,238	3,513	3,531	3,744	4,156	4,032
Could only find part-time work	1,178	1,199	1,152	1,153	1,207	1,205	1,219	1,149	1,216	1,354	1,331	1,288	1,328	1,277	1,350
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,237	19,419	19,469	19,451	19,157	19,224	19,225	19,296	19,019	19,072	19,456	19,047	19,106	19,051	19,281

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

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

6. Selected unemployment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual average		2007					2008							
	2006	2007	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.7	6.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.0	15.7	16.4	17.1	18.0	16.6	15.8	15.4	18.7	18.1	20.3	18.9
Men, 20 years and older	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.6
Women, 20 years and older	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.3	4.8	4.7	4.6	5.3
White, total [1]	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	13.2	13.9	14.4	14.3	14.0	14.7	14.4	15.6	14.4	13.2	13.8	16.4	16.6	19.0	17.2
Men, 16 to 19 years	14.6	15.7	16.5	16.4	15.9	17.8	16.8	19.0	17.1	14.7	15.2	17.7	17.8	22.2	19.2
Women, 16 to 19 years	11.7	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.0	11.8	12.1	12.3	11.8	11.7	12.4	14.9	15.3	15.6	15.0
Men, 20 years and older	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.9
Women, 20 years and older	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.7
Black or African American, total [1]	8.9	8.3	7.7	8.2	8.5	8.4	9.0	9.2	8.3	9.0	8.6	9.7	9.2	9.7	10.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	29.1	29.4	31.2	28.9	27.9	29.7	34.7	35.7	31.7	31.3	24.5	32.3	29.6	32.0	28.8
Men, 16 to 19 years	32.7	33.8	33.2	33.9	36.0	34.6	39.5	41.3	32.6	38.9	27.9	40.1	35.5	38.0	29.2
Women, 16 to 19 years	25.9	25.3	29.4	24.2	20.1	24.9	30.1	28.5	30.9	25.4	21.9	25.2	23.9	26.5	28.3
Men, 20 years and older	8.3	7.9	6.8	7.5	8.2	7.9	8.4	8.3	7.9	8.4	8.4	8.9	9.3	10.0	10.3
Women, 20 years and older	7.5	6.7	6.5	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.3	6.5	7.5	7.4	8.2	7.4	7.5	9.1
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	5.2	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.7	7.4	8.0
Married men, spouse present	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.5
Married women, spouse present	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.7
Full-time workers	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.7	6.2
Part-time workers	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.6	5.4	5.0	5.3	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.7
Educational attainment [2]															
Less than a high school diploma	6.8	7.1	6.7	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.3	8.2	7.8	8.3	8.7	8.5	9.6
High school graduates, no college [3]	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.7
Some college or associate degree	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.8
Bachelor's degree and higher [4]	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.7

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

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

7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	Annual average		2007					2008							
	2006	2007	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Less than 5 weeks	2,614	2,542	2,610	2,537	2,508	2,633	2,793	2,634	2,639	2,767	2,484	3,244	2,712	2,835	3,235
5 to 14 weeks	2,121	2,232	2,201	2,330	2,454	2,157	2,330	2,396	2,396	2,525	2,495	2,469	2,999	2,823	2,821
15 weeks and over	2,266	2,303	2,375	2,392	2,367	2,398	2,520	2,503	2,377	2,400	2,626	2,773	2,916	3,118	3,402
15 to 26 weeks	1,031	1,061	1,124	1,112	1,052	1,014	1,182	1,124	1,079	1,118	1,272	1,223	1,328	1,440	1,561
27 weeks and over	1,235	1,243	1,252	1,280	1,315	1,384	1,338	1,380	1,299	1,282	1,353	1,550	1,587	1,678	1,841
Mean duration, in weeks	16.8	16.8	16.9	16.6	17.0	17.2	16.6	17.5	16.8	16.2	16.9	16.6	17.5	17.1	17.4
Median duration, in weeks	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.4	8.8	8.4	8.1	9.3	8.3	10.0	9.7	9.2

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	Annual average		2007					2008							
	2006	2007	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Job losers[1]	3,321	3,515	3,632	3,622	3,731	3,609	3,857	3,796	3,854	4,154	4,014	4,282	4,370	4,407	4,824
On temporary layoff	921	976	981	963	1,064	979	975	1,040	971	1,056	1,099	1,113	1,077	1,037	1,266
Not on temporary layoff	2,400	2,539	2,652	2,660	2,668	2,630	2,882	2,756	2,883	3,098	2,915	3,169	3,292	3,370	3,559
Job leavers	827	793	794	839	790	783	798	830	769	781	850	870	833	861	999
Reentrants	2,237	2,142	2,076	2,154	2,103	2,160	2,343	2,201	2,112	2,117	2,134	2,460	2,498	2,705	2,652
New entrants	616	627	603	685	709	669	697	667	648	681	624	828	748	811	820
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers[1]	47.4	49.7	51.1	49.6	50.9	50.0	50.1	50.7	52.2	53.7	52.7	50.7	51.7	50.2	51.9
On temporary layoff	13.2	13.8	13.8	13.2	14.5	13.6	12.7	13.9	13.2	13.7	14.4	13.2	12.7	11.8	13.6
Not on temporary layoff	34.3	35.9	37.3	36.4	36.4	36.4	37.5	36.8	39.0	40.1	38.2	37.5	39.0	38.4	38.3
Job leavers	11.8	11.2	11.2	11.5	10.8	10.8	10.4	11.1	10.4	10.1	11.2	10.3	9.9	9.8	10.7
Reentrants	32.0	30.3	29.2	29.5	28.7	29.9	30.4	29.4	28.6	27.4	28.0	29.1	29.6	30.8	28.5
New entrants	8.8	8.9	8.5	9.4	9.7	9.3	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.2	9.8	8.9	9.2	8.8
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers[1]	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1
Job leavers	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6
Reentrants	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
New entrants	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5

[1] Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

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

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

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2007					2008							
	2006	2007	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Total, 16 years and older	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.7	6.1
16 to 24 years	10.5	10.5	10.8	11.0	10.8	10.7	11.8	11.7	11.3	11.3	11.0	13.0	12.6	13.4	13.1
16 to 19 years	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.0	15.7	16.4	17.1	18.0	16.6	15.8	15.4	18.7	18.1	20.3	18.9
16 to 17 years	17.2	17.5	18.6	18.6	17.5	19.0	19.6	20.4	18.3	18.6	19.7	21.2	23.3	24.9	22.1
18 to 19 years	14.1	14.5	14.6	14.3	14.3	14.4	15.4	15.9	15.5	14.0	13.2	17.5	15.6	17.3	17.1
20 to 24 years	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.8	8.6	8.0	9.4	8.7	8.9	9.3	8.9	10.4	10.1	10.2	10.5
25 years and older	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.9
25 to 54 years	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.6	5.1
55 years and older	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.6	4.1
Men, 16 years and older	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.7	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.1	5.6	5.7	6.1	6.3
16 to 24 years	11.2	11.6	11.6	12.2	12.0	11.8	12.8	13.1	12.5	12.5	12.0	14.1	13.8	15.2	14.3
16 to 19 years	16.9	17.6	18.0	18.3	18.1	19.5	19.8	21.8	18.7	17.8	16.9	20.7	19.9	23.4	20.7
16 to 17 years	18.6	19.4	21.7	21.9	19.0	21.4	22.1	24.0	20.5	22.0	22.2	23.3	26.2	29.4	24.0
18 to 19 years	15.7	16.5	15.2	16.2	16.8	17.8	18.4	19.5	18.0	15.2	14.5	19.6	17.1	19.9	18.6
20 to 24 years	8.7	8.9	8.9	9.5	9.3	8.6	9.8	9.4	9.9	10.3	9.9	11.0	11.2	11.6	11.5
25 years and older	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.6	5.0
25 to 54 years	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.9	5.2
55 years and older	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.7	4.2
Women, 16 years and older	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.7	5.0	4.8	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.8
16 to 24 years	9.7	9.4	10.0	9.8	9.6	9.4	10.7	10.1	9.9	10.0	9.8	11.9	11.2	11.4	11.9
16 to 19 years	13.8	13.8	14.4	13.7	13.3	13.4	14.4	14.2	14.5	13.8	14.0	16.6	16.3	17.1	17.1
16 to 17 years	15.9	15.7	15.5	15.6	16.1	17.1	17.3	17.2	16.2	15.5	17.5	19.0	20.3	20.4	20.2
18 t0 19 years	12.4	12.5	13.9	12.3	11.6	10.7	12.3	12.1	12.8	12.8	11.8	15.2	13.9	14.6	15.6
20 to 24 years	7.6	7.3	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.4	8.8	8.0	7.7	8.1	7.7	9.6	8.8	8.7	9.4
25 years and older	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.8
25 to 54 years	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.3	5.0
55 years and older[1]	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.3	3.4	2.8	2.8	3.4	4.3	4.5

[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	July 2007	June 2007[p]	July 2008[p]	State	July 2007	June 2007[p]	July 2008[p]
Alabama	3.6	4.7	5.1	Missouri	5.1	5.7	6.4
Alaska	6.2	6.7	6.8	Montana	3.1	4.1	4.0
Arizona	3.7	4.8	5.1	Nebraska	3.1	3.3	3.4
Arkansas	5.5	5.0	4.5	Nevada	4.8	6.4	6.6
California	5.4	7.0	7.4	New Hampshire	3.5	4.0	3.9
Colorado	3.8	5.1	5.2	New Jersey	4.2	5.3	5.4
Connecticut	4.5	5.5	5.8	New Mexico	3.5	3.9	4.1
Delaware	3.3	4.2	4.4	New York	4.7	5.3	5.2
District of Columbia	5.7	6.3	6.7	North Carolina	4.7	5.9	6.6
Florida	4.1	5.5	6.2	North Dakota	3.2	3.2	3.5
Georgia	4.4	5.6	6.0	Ohio	5.6	6.6	7.2
Hawaii	2.6	3.8	3.9	Oklahoma	4.4	3.9	4.1
Idaho	2.7	3.8	4.1	Oregon	5.3	5.5	5.9
Illinois	5.1	6.8	7.2	Pennsylvania	4.3	5.2	5.4
Indiana	4.4	5.9	6.3	Rhode Island	5.0	7.5	7.8
Iowa	3.8	4.0	4.3	South Carolina	5.8	6.1	7.0
Kansas	4.1	4.3	4.6	South Dakota	2.9	2.8	3.0
Kentucky	5.5	6.3	6.7	Tennessee	4.6	6.5	6.8
Louisiana	3.7	3.8	4.0	Texas	4.3	4.4	4.7
Maine	4.8	5.3	5.5	Utah	2.7	3.3	3.5
Maryland	3.6	4.0	4.3	Vermont	3.8	4.7	4.8
Massachusetts	4.4	5.2	5.0	Virginia	3.0	4.0	4.4
Michigan	7.1	8.5	8.5	Washington	4.6	5.4	5.6
Minnesota	4.5	5.3	5.8	West Virginia	4.7	5.3	4.5
Mississippi	6.4	7.0	8.0	Wisconsin	4.8	4.6	4.9
				Wyoming	3.2	3.2	3.6

[p] = preliminary

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

State	July 2007	June 2007[p]	July 2008[p]	State	July 2007	June 2007[p]	July 2008[p]
Alabama	2,184,642	2,193,795	2,177,385	Missouri	3,033,172	3,013,754	3,016,849
Alaska	352,499	359,753	359,214	Montana	502,716	504,237	504,578
Arizona	3,028,388	3,071,144	3,087,175	Nebraska	986,073	994,983	992,237
Arkansas	1,365,766	1,374,363	1,373,504	Nevada	1,337,133	1,394,472	1,400,119
California	18,212,649	18,431,325	18,409,115	New Hampshire	738,210	746,147	743,207
Colorado	2,708,938	2,759,853	2,763,603	New Jersey	4,463,677	4,505,006	4,505,589
Connecticut	1,865,240	1,886,827	1,889,884	New Mexico	942,567	951,334	953,175
Delaware	442,305	446,101	446,601	New York	9,536,258	9,620,555	9,566,604
District of Columbia	323,280	328,482	330,018	North Carolina	4,509,082	4,559,713	4,603,062
Florida	9,140,635	9,250,317	9,341,459	North Dakota	365,662	372,443	372,658
Georgia	4,818,360	4,889,808	4,928,333	Ohio	5,974,249	5,988,368	5,989,521
Hawaii	647,578	663,245	664,561	Oklahoma	1,735,291	1,733,393	1,736,679
Idaho	756,432	752,324	753,099	Oregon	1,928,842	1,938,370	1,950,919
Illinois	6,713,648	6,775,620	6,753,070	Pennsylvania	6,286,993	6,394,738	6,364,440
Indiana	3,204,247	3,219,283	3,236,689	Rhode Island	576,106	572,128	573,543
Iowa	1,660,515	1,672,261	1,677,450	South Carolina	2,137,609	2,142,982	2,162,603
Kansas	1,478,856	1,491,211	1,489,686	South Dakota	443,872	444,627	443,705
Kentucky	2,043,858	2,041,828	2,037,082	Tennessee	3,037,862	3,043,947	3,038,276
Louisiana	1,992,776	2,012,118	2,010,247	Texas	11,497,537	11,682,351	11,692,051
Maine	704,550	710,175	711,959	Utah	1,364,274	1,380,611	1,385,575
Maryland	2,981,131	3,012,875	3,020,045	Vermont	353,436	353,420	352,725
Massachusetts	3,408,446	3,409,561	3,417,799	Virginia	4,053,829	4,124,453	4,148,319
Michigan	5,015,623	4,990,167	4,958,855	Washington	3,415,006	3,449,748	3,452,135
Minnesota	2,934,688	2,935,404	2,936,001	West Virginia	809,676	813,277	805,586
Mississippi	1,314,847	1,327,847	1,332,190	Wisconsin	3,087,584	3,078,458	3,069,189
				Wyoming	288,441	290,369	291,255

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

[p] = preliminary

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2007					2008							
	2006	2007	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July[p]	Aug.[p]
TOTAL NONFARM	136,086	137,623	137,756	137,837	137,977	138,037	138,078	138,002	137,919	137,831	137,764	137,717	137,617	137,557	137,473
TOTAL PRIVATE	114,113	115,420	115,544	115,610	115,715	115,759	115,745	115,666	115,557	115,454	115,363	115,264	115,154	115,088	114,987
GOODS-PRODUCING	22,531	22,221	22,176	22,138	22,101	22,049	21,976	21,907	21,816	21,737	21,628	21,577	21,491	21,443	21,386
Natural resources and mining	684	723	727	727	727	735	739	744	744	750	752	760	768	778	790
Logging	64.4	60.8	59.5	59.7	59.1	59.9	60.6	60.7	60.2	60.1	60.8	59.5	57.3	57.7	57.8
Mining	619.7	662.1	667.2	667.4	667.8	675.0	677.9	683.2	684.0	689.7	690.9	700.6	710.2	720.0	731.8
Oil and gas extraction	134.5	146.0	147.0	147.3	148.9	152.3	153.1	154.5	153.8	155.2	154.2	158.3	160.1	162.3	164.3
Mining, except oil and gas [1]	220.3	224.5	226.4	226.7	226.9	226.0	225.2	227.0	225.7	226.2	225.8	229.6	230.9	231.9	234.9
Coal mining	78.0	77.6	77.6	78.0	78.1	78.7	78.3	78.6	78.7	79.2	79.3	80.5	81.3	81.3	83.6
Support activities for mining	264.9	291.6	293.8	293.4	292.0	296.7	299.6	301.7	304.5	308.3	310.9	312.7	319.2	325.8	332.6
Construction	7,691	7,614	7,605	7,589	7,577	7,520	7,465	7,426	7,382	7,343	7,284	7,246	7,196	7,176	7,168
Construction of buildings	1,804.9	1,761.0	1,751.2	1,749.4	1,736.6	1,716.4	1,702.4	1,690.2	1,673.0	1,668.2	1,648.2	1,634.9	1,621.5	1,619.4	1,617.9
Heavy and civil engineering	985.1	1,001.2	999.0	998.8	999.5	999.0	993.8	984.6	977.6	976.9	967.4	965.3	959.5	958.0	956.0
Speciality trade contractors	4,901.1	4,851.9	4,854.7	4,840.3	4,841.3	4,804.8	4,768.4	4,750.8	4,731.8	4,697.5	4,668.0	4,645.6	4,615.1	4,598.6	4,593.7
Manufacturing	14,155	13,884	13,844	13,822	13,797	13,794	13,772	13,737	13,690	13,644	13,592	13,571	13,527	13,489	13,428
Production workers	10,137	9,979	9,956	9,958	9,934	9,944	9,933	9,922	9,879	9,847	9,799	9,784	9,738	9,700	9,643
Durable goods	8,981	8,816	8,792	8,778	8,761	8,763	8,739	8,718	8,685	8,652	8,607	8,594	8,564	8,543	8,488
Production workers	6,355	6,257	6,239	6,245	6,232	6,242	6,220	6,214	6,182	6,152	6,112	6,100	6,064	6,039	5,987
Wood products	558.8	519.7	518.5	513.1	511.8	509.0	507.2	503.5	498.6	492.9	490.9	482.4	477.3	473.2	466.5
Nonmetallic mineral products	509.6	503.4	501.2	501.0	500.9	499.5	496.4	494.4	492.2	487.7	486.3	482.1	479.3	477.1	476.2
Primary metals	464.0	456.0	452.7	451.6	451.5	452.6	452.2	452.3	451.4	451.3	450.1	448.7	446.8	445.0	441.5
Fabricated metal products	1,553.1	1,563.3	1,562.8	1,565.0	1,568.0	1,565.6	1,562.7	1,560.9	1,557.1	1,556.9	1,544.1	1,544.2	1,537.1	1,534.9	1,536.2
Machinery	1,183.2	1,188.2	1,187.5	1,186.2	1,189.0	1,189.9	1,191.0	1,193.8	1,191.7	1,195.1	1,193.1	1,195.1	1,194.4	1,197.0	1,196.0
Computer and electronic products [1]	1,307.5	1,271.9	1,265.6	1,260.5	1,256.5	1,260.5	1,257.6	1,256.3	1,251.9	1,254.1	1,253.8	1,250.1	1,247.1	1,245.6	1,250.7
Computer and peripheral equipment	196.2	186.9	186.1	185.9	185.1	185.5	185.4	184.9	185.9	186.0	186.7	186.2	184.6	184.9	187.2
Communications equipment	136.2	128.6	128.5	128.5	128.1	129.5	129.0	129.5	128.7	129.4	130.9	130.4	131.8	130.3	130.8
Semiconductors and electronic components	457.9	444.5	439.9	437.4	435.8	437.0	434.9	433.5	429.7	428.7	426.7	424.2	422.1	423.2	424.2
Electronic instruments	444.5	444.0	442.5	442.0	441.9	443.0	443.7	444.3	442.9	446.2	445.7	445.6	444.9	444.1	445.5
Electrical equipment and appliances	432.7	427.2	426.1	426.0	427.2	426.6	423.8	421.6	420.8	419.9	421.5	422.1	422.0	422.5	420.3
Transportation equipment	1,768.9	1,710.9	1,705.7	1,706.1	1,689.3	1,693.5	1,684.7	1,678.1	1,672.0	1,651.1	1,630.6	1,636.8	1,631.9	1,624.9	1,580.2
Furniture and related products	560.1	534.5	533.0	530.6	528.3	527.0	523.8	520.4	516.0	511.2	506.4	503.5	499.5	495.1	488.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	643.7	641.0	638.8	637.6	638.2	638.8	639.9	636.4	633.3	632.0	630.2	629.1	628.8	627.9	632.4
Nondurable goods	5,174	5,068	5,052	5,044	5,036	5,031	5,033	5,019	5,005	4,992	4,985	4,977	4,963	4,946	4,940
Production workers	3,782	3,723	3,717	3,713	3,702	3,702	3,713	3,708	3,697	3,695	3,687	3,684	3,674	3,661	3,656
Food manufacturing	1,479.4	1,481.3	1,480.6	1,476.0	1,478.6	1,477.9	1,486.3	1,483.2	1,482.7	1,477.0	1,473.8	1,473.5	1,472.4	1,468.6	1,468.7
Beverages and tobacco products	194.2	195.7	196.1	195.7	195.2	194.3	192.0	191.1	189.3	190.8	193.3	193.7	192.5	191.9	191.3
Textile mills	195.0	169.9	166.4	164.8	164.9	164.9	163.0	162.0	161.4	158.7	156.4	155.1	152.2	149.5	150.2
Textile product mills	166.7	158.4	156.9	156.3	155.9	157.2	155.7	154.0	153.0	153.3	152.2	151.0	149.3	148.4	147.7
Apparel	232.4	213.0	211.3	209.2	206.8	206.4	204.8	202.0	200.6	198.1	198.0	196.6	196.4	195.6	195.8
Leather and allied products	36.8	33.9	33.3	34.0	33.7	34.1	33.7	34.5	33.5	33.5	33.9	33.7	34.6	33.8	34.0
Paper and paper products	470.5	460.6	459.1	459.0	459.2	458.6	460.3	459.0	457.8	457.9	458.4	458.1	456.6	456.0	454.7
Printing and related support activities	634.4	624.2	621.0	623.0	622.2	622.0	619.5	620.1	614.6	614.2	611.7	607.3	601.9	598.8	600.2
Petroleum and coal products	113.2	113.4	112.5	112.9	112.6	112.1	111.7	112.2	112.5	112.2	112.2	113.4	113.8	114.7	114.1
Chemicals	865.9	862.9	864.2	864.3	860.7	860.5	862.0	861.2	861.0	860.5	861.3	861.6	859.8	857.4	855.7
Plastics and rubber products	785.5	754.0	750.2	748.4	745.9	743.0	744.2	739.7	738.7	735.6	734.1	732.8	733.9	731.0	727.9
SERVICE-PROVIDING	113,556	115,402	115,580	115,699	115,876	115,988	116,102	116,095	116,103	116,094	116,136	116,140	116,126	116,114	116,087
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	91,582	93,199	93,368	93,472	93,614	93,710	93,769	93,759	93,741	93,717	93,735	93,687	93,663	93,645	93,601
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26,276	26,608	26,640	26,649	26,644	26,693	26,658	26,631	26,579	26,552	26,496	26,451	26,431	26,392	26,357
Wholesale trade	5,904.5	6,028.3	6,047.1	6,055.6	6,069.8	6,075.0	6,072.9	6,067.3	6,057.6	6,054.3	6,043.9	6,038.4	6,034.6	6,018.3	6,007.8
Durable goods	3,074.8	3,130.7	3,141.9	3,143.4	3,147.4	3,152.4	3,145.0	3,138.0	3,127.3	3,127.8	3,118.1	3,109.8	3,103.6	3,094.5	3,085.1
Nondurable goods	2,041.3	2,069.3	2,072.7	2,078.5	2,086.5	2,086.6	2,089.3	2,090.9	2,088.4	2,087.5	2,086.9	2,089.3	2,088.4	2,079.1	2,075.6
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	788.5	828.4	832.5	833.7	835.9	836.0	838.6	838.4	841.9	839.0	838.9	839.3	842.6	844.7	847.1
Retail trade	15,353.3	15,490.7	15,502.3	15,487.3	15,469.1	15,513.1	15,487.8	15,472.2	15,428.8	15,401.4	15,355.7	15,331.8	15,324.2	15,306.1	15,286.2
Motor vehicles and parts dealers [1]	1,909.7	1,913.1	1,914.7	1,916.0	1,911.9	1,911.0	1,909.3	1,910.2	1,905.1	1,901.5	1,897.6	1,892.9	1,883.3	1,871.4	1,857.3
Automobile dealers	1,246.7	1,245.3	1,245.6	1,246.6	1,247.4	1,244.9	1,244.6	1,244.0	1,236.2	1,233.7	1,228.8	1,224.2	1,215.2	1,204.7	1,193.1
Furniture and home furnishings stores	586.9	581.0	579.2	576.2	577.3	584.9	584.5	579.9	575.9	570.6	569.0	568.5	568.9	568.5	568.1
Electronics and appliance stores	541.1	543.7	542.7	540.1	537.1	542.6	540.4	534.3	533.6	535.0	534.7	539.3	534.9	535.1	534.1

See notes at end of table.

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

Industry	Annual average		2007					2008							
	2006	2007	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July[p]	Aug.[p]
Building material and garden supply stores	1,324.1	1,305.3	1,315.6	1,291.9	1,285.4	1,279.9	1,271.6	1,266.0	1,258.5	1,250.8	1,240.5	1,240.3	1,238.2	1,229.8	1,235.2
Food and beverage stores	2,821.1	2,848.5	2,852.2	2,856.0	2,859.6	2,871.9	2,871.9	2,880.1	2,885.7	2,890.1	2,882.4	2,880.7	2,879.2	2,879.7	2,869.1
Health and personal care stores	961.1	988.6	989.4	990.1	991.0	998.6	999.9	1,000.6	993.5	993.9	993.4	990.9	990.4	990.4	985.9
Gasoline stations	864.1	861.2	860.8	864.2	862.0	859.1	850.5	853.8	854.2	852.6	847.4	841.2	844.4	842.4	840.3
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,450.9	1,500.4	1,501.5	1,502.4	1,500.9	1,524.5	1,508.6	1,498.2	1,496.3	1,498.9	1,495.4	1,494.5	1,494.8	1,495.7	1,499.3
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	645.5	658.2	661.8	665.1	664.0	664.0	661.6	667.2	661.9	658.6	651.5	653.2	654.5	650.1	658.1
General merchandise stores[1]	2,935.0	2,984.6	2,978.9	2,976.5	2,975.8	2,968.2	2,976.7	2,971.1	2,955.7	2,943.9	2,939.0	2,928.5	2,939.6	2,947.9	2,944.8
Department stores	1,557.2	1,576.7	1,573.0	1,570.5	1,568.5	1,560.6	1,568.4	1,564.3	1,543.3	1,534.3	1,528.1	1,514.7	1,516.3	1,519.1	1,512.2
Miscellaneous store retailers	881.0	868.7	869.7	873.3	869.0	868.3	866.3	869.4	865.3	862.8	863.3	860.8	858.9	858.7	859.1
Nonstore retailers	432.8	437.6	435.8	435.5	435.1	440.1	446.5	441.4	443.1	442.7	441.5	441.0	437.1	436.4	434.9
Transportation and warehousing	4,469.6	4,536.0	4,535.4	4,551.2	4,548.7	4,549.0	4,539.9	4,534.5	4,535.5	4,537.7	4,538.3	4,524.1	4,514.0	4,509.3	4,505.0
Air transportation	487.0	492.6	494.6	494.5	495.2	503.0	502.1	504.7	508.2	507.5	504.5	501.3	497.6	496.1	492.6
Rail transportation	227.5	234.4	234.4	234.6	234.0	233.8	232.5	233.8	233.7	233.7	233.5	233.0	230.0	229.4	227.6
Water transportation	62.7	64.3	65.1	65.0	64.9	65.0	64.4	63.8	62.5	61.6	62.3	61.3	61.8	61.9	60.7
Truck transportation	1,435.8	1,441.2	1,438.2	1,440.6	1,433.6	1,428.7	1,423.1	1,422.5	1,417.4	1,420.4	1,415.2	1,409.8	1,400.1	1,398.1	1,399.5
Transit and ground passenger transportation	399.3	410.0	413.3	417.8	417.4	411.5	411.8	411.9	413.5	412.9	418.3	412.9	416.4	416.1	416.7
Pipeline transportation	38.7	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.3	40.6	40.8	40.6	40.9	41.2	41.3	42.2	42.8	43.3	43.4
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	27.5	29.4	29.3	29.8	30.3	30.9	31.3	31.0	31.5	31.7	31.3	31.1	31.3	31.0	31.0
Support activities for transportation	570.6	582.9	583.7	586.5	589.9	589.2	587.1	584.9	585.9	586.3	588.2	587.1	587.0	587.8	587.1
Couriers and messengers	582.4	582.5	579.2	580.3	577.9	584.4	588.1	585.5	586.0	585.3	585.0	587.2	587.7	586.8	588.1
Warehousing and storage	638.1	658.7	657.5	662.0	665.2	661.9	658.7	655.8	655.9	657.1	658.7	658.2	659.3	658.8	658.3
Utilities	548.5	553.4	555.1	554.8	556.1	555.5	557.1	557.1	557.0	558.2	557.7	557.1	558.1	558.5	557.9
Information	3,038	3,029	3,024	3,031	3,027	3,022	3,018	3,014	3,016	3,013	3,007	3,002	2,997	2,988	2,985
Publishing industries, except Internet	902.4	898.2	897.0	893.7	894.6	892.2	889.7	889.2	886.8	882.9	882.8	879.7	877.0	874.2	873.0
Motion picture and sound recording industries	375.7	380.0	376.3	384.3	380.5	376.3	376.3	372.9	380.1	383.0	382.5	380.9	382.0	378.3	378.0
Broadcasting, except Internet	328.3	326.4	325.2	327.0	324.8	325.0	321.9	323.0	322.1	322.5	320.8	321.2	319.6	319.9	318.1
Internet publishing and broadcasting															
Telecommunications	1,047.6	1,028.3	1,025.1	1,024.4	1,023.6	1,026.4	1,026.8	1,025.3	1,022.0	1,020.1	1,018.0	1,017.7	1,018.9	1,015.9	1,015.6
ISPs, search portals, and data processing	263.2	270.5	272.3	273.1	273.2	272.6	273.5	273.0	274.2	272.3	272.2	272.1	269.8	268.1	267.7
Other information services	120.8	125.7	127.6	128.8	130.0	129.5	129.3	130.5	131.2	131.9	130.7	130.1	130.0	131.2	132.3
Financial activities	8,328	8,308	8,312	8,294	8,283	8,260	8,252	8,244	8,231	8,231	8,229	8,226	8,213	8,210	8,207
Finance and insurance	6,156.0	6,146.6	6,148.4	6,136.0	6,124.5	6,115.5	6,111.2	6,106.2	6,102.2	6,103.4	6,103.8	6,098.8	6,088.0	6,084.6	6,083.0
Monetary authorities—central bank	21.2	21.1	21.1	20.9	20.8	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.9	20.9	21.1	21.0	20.9	20.9	20.9
Credit intermediation and related activities[1]	2,924.9	2,881.6	2,870.4	2,856.7	2,844.8	2,834.3	2,829.2	2,825.0	2,820.4	2,811.8	2,807.9	2,800.5	2,794.0	2,789.8	2,785.0
Depository credit intermediation[1]	1,802.0	1,822.5	1,825.8	1,831.0	1,829.3	1,823.4	1,824.6	1,821.5	1,823.3	1,821.6	1,822.9	1,820.6	1,818.1	1,816.7	1,816.5
Commercial banking	1,322.9	1,345.8	1,347.3	1,350.1	1,350.1	1,344.7	1,345.9	1,342.2	1,344.9	1,343.4	1,344.2	1,343.4	1,343.1	1,341.7	1,342.2
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	818.3	847.9	852.6	853.2	855.0	856.9	856.7	859.2	862.5	865.8	867.2	866.6	866.0	862.3	866.3
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,303.7	2,308.1	2,315.4	2,317.0	2,315.3	2,315.6	2,316.8	2,313.9	2,311.1	2,318.4	2,319.7	2,323.2	2,319.2	2,323.7	2,322.3
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	87.9	87.8	88.9	88.2	88.6	88.0	87.8	87.4	87.3	86.5	87.9	87.5	87.9	87.9	88.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,172.5	2,161.7	2,163.3	2,157.7	2,158.6	2,144.7	2,140.6	2,138.0	2,128.6	2,127.8	2,124.9	2,127.3	2,125.1	2,125.4	2,124.0
Real estate	1,499.0	1,491.9	1,493.9	1,489.8	1,489.1	1,477.1	1,476.4	1,471.4	1,466.0	1,465.0	1,465.7	1,466.4	1,466.2	1,464.4	1,463.9
Rental and leasing services	645.5	640.3	638.9	637.8	639.7	637.4	633.6	635.2	631.0	631.1	627.4	629.5	627.2	628.7	628.1
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	28.1	29.5	30.5	30.1	29.8	30.2	30.6	31.4	31.6	31.7	31.8	31.4	31.7	32.3	32.0
Professional and business services	17,566	17,962	17,979	18,000	18,070	18,079	18,131	18,101	18,073	18,014	18,031	17,982	17,927	17,910	17,857
Professional and technical services[1]	7,356.7	7,662.0	7,688.0	7,729.7	7,759.3	7,784.8	7,820.5	7,819.2	7,829.2	7,823.5	7,845.6	7,839.1	7,850.3	7,858.8	7,864.8
Legal services	1,173.2	1,176.4	1,174.2	1,178.6	1,179.7	1,175.2	1,173.9	1,173.0	1,174.9	1,172.6	1,172.5	1,172.2	1,171.3	1,170.3	1,169.9
Accounting and bookkeeping services	889.0	947.2	954.0	964.5	971.3	979.4	993.3	992.3	991.9	983.3	986.1	973.8	978.0	979.1	981.8
Architectural and engineering services	1,385.7	1,436.0	1,439.0	1,443.2	1,451.1	1,453.9	1,460.4	1,460.5	1,463.0	1,461.8	1,464.9	1,464.9	1,466.2	1,467.6	1,466.8

See notes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2007					2008							
	2006	2007	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July[p]	Aug.[p]
Computer systems design and related services	1,284.6	1,359.8	1,371.2	1,375.5	1,380.0	1,387.5	1,391.4	1,391.6	1,393.5	1,391.3	1,403.9	1,408.9	1,411.7	1,419.6	1,425.9
Management and technical consulting services	886.4	952.8	956.3	967.2	974.8	985.1	994.3	989.2	992.7	997.0	1,001.3	1,006.9	1,014.6	1,017.5	1,019.1
Management of companies and enterprises	1,810.9	1,846.0	1,849.2	1,854.7	1,860.9	1,850.0	1,847.8	1,845.5	1,844.7	1,839.7	1,841.0	1,836.4	1,837.8	1,835.0	1,835.0
Administrative and waste services	8,398.3	8,453.6	8,441.3	8,415.3	8,449.6	8,444.1	8,462.8	8,436.2	8,398.6	8,351.2	8,344.4	8,306.0	8,239.2	8,216.6	8,156.9
Administrative and support services[1]	8,050.2	8,096.7	8,083.4	8,057.4	8,092.2	8,081.4	8,099.3	8,070.8	8,036.1	7,987.3	7,978.9	7,939.8	7,873.5	7,850.5	7,788.9
Employment services[1]	3,680.9	3,600.9	3,570.2	3,533.0	3,567.7	3,563.9	3,566.9	3,562.1	3,531.6	3,483.7	3,462.2	3,421.8	3,363.3	3,336.6	3,283.2
Temporary help services	2,637.4	2,605.1	2,589.4	2,565.1	2,592.0	2,583.7	2,578.5	2,574.6	2,536.8	2,506.0	2,487.1	2,451.6	2,415.3	2,391.8	2,354.9
Business support services	792.9	805.5	803.8	802.7	798.5	798.9	803.7	797.4	796.6	794.1	792.8	789.2	785.2	784.8	781.0
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,801.4	1,851.2	1,858.0	1,863.2	1,866.3	1,861.1	1,872.0	1,861.3	1,859.7	1,857.3	1,864.6	1,865.9	1,867.4	1,867.2	1,870.8
Waste management and remediation services	348.1	356.9	357.9	357.9	357.4	362.7	363.5	365.4	362.5	363.9	365.5	366.2	365.7	366.1	368.0
Educational and health services	17,826	18,327	18,422	18,451	18,490	18,522	18,568	18,617	18,665	18,709	18,757	18,820	18,891	18,942	18,997
Educational services	2,900.9	2,949.1	2,981.3	2,967.7	2,974.9	2,975.5	2,984.5	3,003.4	3,009.6	3,018.6	3,030.5	3,047.3	3,099.2	3,113.5	3,129.8
Health care and social assistance	14,925.3	15,377.6	15,440.8	15,483.0	15,515.1	15,546.7	15,583.2	15,613.6	15,655.0	15,690.5	15,726.1	15,772.4	15,791.3	15,828.9	15,867.0
Ambulatory health care services[1]	5,285.8	5,477.1	5,504.4	5,523.1	5,547.3	5,554.8	5,566.0	5,581.7	5,600.0	5,612.5	5,632.8	5,649.9	5,667.7	5,692.2	5,698.8
Offices of physicians	2,147.8	2,204.0	2,211.7	2,219.1	2,226.1	2,232.2	2,235.6	2,240.8	2,248.2	2,251.7	2,259.6	2,265.2	2,273.1	2,281.8	2,281.7
Outpatient care centers	492.6	507.1	507.2	509.3	511.4	511.0	513.0	511.5	512.0	511.9	514.9	516.6	516.7	519.9	521.6
Home health care services	865.6	913.3	923.0	925.2	930.3	929.1	930.9	934.7	939.5	943.3	946.1	951.0	954.5	960.5	962.6
Hospitals	4,423.4	4,517.3	4,533.4	4,541.6	4,549.7	4,558.8	4,572.4	4,579.3	4,592.8	4,606.4	4,616.2	4,635.0	4,642.9	4,657.2	4,672.0
Nursing and residential care facilities[1]	2,892.5	2,952.0	2,960.0	2,962.8	2,963.1	2,967.5	2,971.2	2,974.6	2,979.9	2,983.4	2,987.3	2,989.8	2,987.7	2,988.7	2,994.2
Nursing care facilities	1,581.4	1,600.8	1,604.8	1,604.3	1,603.1	1,605.9	1,608.2	1,608.8	1,613.3	1,609.6	1,610.7	1,612.1	1,608.9	1,609.0	1,610.6
Social assistance[1]	2,323.5	2,431.2	2,443.0	2,455.5	2,455.0	2,465.6	2,473.6	2,478.0	2,482.3	2,488.2	2,489.8	2,497.7	2,493.0	2,490.8	2,502.0
Child day care services	818.3	849.2	850.7	857.4	853.3	856.7	857.1	859.2	858.6	861.8	858.1	860.2	848.8	839.9	843.6
Leisure and hospitality	13,110	13,474	13,494	13,552	13,604	13,628	13,635	13,644	13,660	13,676	13,690	13,679	13,679	13,674	13,670
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,928.5	1,977.5	1,970.5	1,985.3	1,996.4	2,001.4	2,010.3	2,016.1	2,019.1	2,025.7	2,021.1	2,013.1	2,011.7	2,008.4	2,010.6
Performing arts and spectator sports	398.5	412.4	409.2	414.3	419.0	426.4	429.9	429.5	431.0	433.9	436.4	434.7	438.0	437.2	438.1
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	123.8	130.2	131.1	131.6	131.9	131.6	131.5	132.6	131.7	133.4	132.6	133.9	132.7	132.7	133.3
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,406.3	1,434.9	1,430.2	1,439.4	1,445.5	1,443.4	1,448.9	1,454.0	1,456.4	1,458.4	1,452.1	1,444.5	1,441.0	1,438.5	1,439.2
Accommodations and food services	11,181.1	11,496.3	11,523.6	11,567.0	11,607.5	11,626.8	11,624.7	11,628.0	11,640.7	11,650.7	11,668.7	11,665.8	11,667.4	11,665.7	11,659.7
Accommodations	1,832.1	1,856.4	1,844.1	1,856.4	1,863.6	1,870.3	1,858.1	1,854.9	1,854.4	1,849.4	1,853.0	1,849.0	1,843.4	1,837.8	1,829.5
Food services and drinking places	9,349.0	9,639.9	9,679.5	9,710.6	9,743.9	9,756.5	9,766.6	9,773.1	9,786.3	9,801.3	9,815.7	9,816.8	9,824.0	9,827.9	9,830.2
Other services	5,438	5,491	5,497	5,495	5,496	5,506	5,507	5,508	5,517	5,522	5,525	5,527	5,525	5,529	5,528
Repair and maintenance	1,248.5	1,257.0	1,259.6	1,262.5	1,260.1	1,258.0	1,255.5	1,252.9	1,255.2	1,254.8	1,254.0	1,251.7	1,245.6	1,242.9	1,234.7
Personal and laundry services	1,288.4	1,305.2	1,305.7	1,304.4	1,303.4	1,309.7	1,306.9	1,306.6	1,306.4	1,308.5	1,309.9	1,310.6	1,312.8	1,313.6	1,315.1
Membership associations and organizations	2,901.2	2,928.8	2,931.2	2,927.6	2,932.8	2,938.0	2,944.4	2,948.9	2,955.6	2,959.0	2,961.4	2,964.3	2,966.5	2,972.1	2,978.2
Government	21,974	22,203	22,212	22,227	22,262	22,278	22,333	22,336	22,362	22,377	22,401	22,453	22,463	22,469	22,486
Federal	2,732	2,727	2,724	2,721	2,722	2,728	2,735	2,717	2,725	2,726	2,734	2,740	2,744	2,748	2,747
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	1,962.6	1,964.6	1,963.4	1,961.4	1,963.5	1,966.7	1,972.3	1,977.3	1,982.9	1,986.6	1,996.0	2,006.5	2,013.1	2,017.8	2,023.6
U.S. Postal Service	769.7	762.3	760.6	759.3	758.3	761.7	763.1	739.7	741.6	739.1	737.9	733.3	731.0	729.7	723.0
State	5,075	5,125	5,123	5,138	5,138	5,131	5,153	5,159	5,158	5,157	5,170	5,174	5,179	5,188	5,191
Education	2,292.5	2,318.4	2,313.6	2,327.7	2,325.9	2,314.3	2,332.5	2,335.1	2,332.9	2,332.9	2,340.8	2,344.4	2,354.3	2,364.3	2,370.8
Other State government	2,782.0	2,806.6	2,809.5	2,810.3	2,812.4	2,816.5	2,820.9	2,824.0	2,824.9	2,823.8	2,829.1	2,829.7	2,824.9	2,823.3	2,819.9
Local	14,167	14,351	14,365	14,368	14,402	14,419	14,445	14,460	14,479	14,494	14,497	14,539	14,540	14,533	14,548
Education	7,913.0	7,976.6	7,972.0	7,970.6	7,994.6	7,999.6	8,016.5	8,018.0	8,031.9	8,035.7	8,032.1	8,060.0	8,053.2	8,037.2	8,037.2
Other local government	6,253.8	6,374.5	6,393.4	6,397.5	6,406.9	6,419.2	6,428.2	6,441.5	6,447.5	6,457.8	6,465.0	6,479.2	6,486.8	6,496.2	6,511.2

[1] Includes other industries not shown separately.

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

p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Annual average		2007					2008							
	2006	2007	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July[p]	Aug.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7
GOODS-PRODUCING	40.5	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.5	40.4	40.4	40.5	40.4	40.2	40.3	40.3	40.3
Natural resources and mining	45.6	45.9	45.7	46.2	46.0	46.2	45.8	45.7	45.7	46.2	44.9	44.6	45.0	44.9	45.2
Construction	39.0	39.0	38.8	38.9	39.0	39.1	39.0	38.8	38.7	38.9	38.9	38.5	38.7	38.7	38.8
Manufacturing	41.1	41.2	41.3	41.4	41.2	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.2	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	40.9
Overtime hours	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7
Durable goods	41.4	41.5	41.7	41.6	41.5	41.5	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.5	41.3	41.2	41.2	41.3	41.2
Overtime hours	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7
Wood products	39.8	39.4	39.6	39.7	39.5	39.0	39.2	39.0	39.0	38.7	38.8	39.1	39.3	39.0	39.1
Nonmetallic mineral products	43.0	42.3	42.8	42.7	42.6	42.9	41.5	42.2	42.1	43.1	42.2	42.3	42.1	42.6	42.4
Primary metals	43.6	42.9	43.0	42.6	42.6	42.7	42.2	42.5	42.4	42.9	42.4	42.2	42.5	42.2	42.5
Fabricated metal products	41.4	41.6	41.7	41.9	41.7	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.7	41.7	41.6	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.3
Machinery	42.4	42.6	42.6	42.7	42.9	42.9	42.9	43.1	43.0	42.7	42.5	42.1	42.1	42.2	42.5
Computer and electronic products	40.5	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.9	40.5	40.4	40.5	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.0
Electrical equipment and appliances	41.0	41.2	41.2	41.2	40.7	41.2	41.6	41.4	41.1	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.0	40.8	40.9
Transportation equipment	42.7	42.8	43.1	42.8	42.7	42.6	42.1	42.6	42.9	42.3	42.3	42.1	42.2	42.6	41.7
Furniture and related products	38.8	39.2	39.7	39.4	39.1	38.9	39.1	38.3	38.2	38.7	38.7	38.8	39.0	38.4	38.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.7	38.9	39.4	39.7	39.0	38.8	38.8	39.0	38.8	39.3	39.3	39.2	39.2	39.3	39.5
Nondurable goods	40.6	40.8	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.5
Overtime hours	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8
Food manufacturing	40.1	40.7	40.6	40.7	40.8	40.6	40.4	40.5	40.6	40.7	40.8	40.8	40.6	40.6	40.5
Beverage and tobacco products	40.8	40.8	41.0	40.8	40.6	40.5	40.8	40.5	40.1	40.4	39.6	39.7	39.0	39.1	39.4
Textile mills	40.6	40.3	39.9	40.4	40.2	39.9	40.2	38.7	38.8	38.8	38.4	39.0	38.9	39.3	39.4
Textile product mills	39.8	39.7	39.9	39.9	39.2	39.1	39.9	38.6	39.3	39.3	38.3	38.7	39.1	39.1	39.3
Apparel	36.5	37.2	37.2	37.2	36.6	36.9	37.5	36.7	36.8	36.7	36.6	36.0	36.4	36.8	36.7
Leather and allied products	38.9	38.1	37.7	37.9	37.7	38.1	39.1	38.2	38.2	38.7	38.6	38.7	38.5	38.3	37.4
Paper and paper products	42.9	43.2	43.1	43.2	43.3	43.7	44.0	44.0	43.9	43.6	43.3	42.5	42.7	42.4	43.0
Printing and related support activities	39.2	39.1	39.1	38.9	38.8	39.0	38.8	38.4	38.2	38.6	38.5	38.5	38.1	38.0	38.2
Petroleum and coal products	45.0	44.2	43.7	43.4	42.9	43.8	44.0	43.8	43.6	43.5	43.2	44.2	44.4	45.2	44.4
Chemicals	42.5	41.9	42.1	42.0	41.7	42.1	41.5	41.6	41.4	41.9	41.3	41.3	41.8	41.8	41.5
Plastics and rubber products	40.6	41.3	41.3	41.6	41.7	42.1	41.4	41.1	41.2	41.1	41.0	41.0	41.1	41.3	41.2
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.4	33.3	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.2	33.3
Wholesale trade	38.0	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.1	38.1	38.3	38.4	38.2	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.4	38.3
Retail trade	30.5	30.2	30.1	30.2	30.1	30.2	30.1	30.2	30.1	30.2	30.2	30.1	30.1	30.0	30.1
Transportation and warehousing	36.9	36.9	36.9	36.9	36.7	36.8	36.8	36.6	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.5	36.5	36.4	36.5
Utilities	41.4	42.4	42.4	42.5	42.2	42.5	42.8	43.1	42.8	43.3	42.6	42.4	42.8	42.3	42.2
Information	36.6	36.5	36.4	36.5	36.2	36.2	36.3	36.3	36.2	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.7	36.7
Financial activities	35.7	35.9	35.8	35.7	35.7	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.9	36.0	35.9	35.7	36.1
Professional and business services	34.6	34.8	34.7	34.8	34.8	34.7	34.8	34.7	34.6	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8	35.0
Education and health services	32.5	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.6	32.6
Leisure and hospitality	25.7	25.5	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.4	25.3	25.3	25.2	25.2
Other services	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.9	30.8	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.9

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

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

p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Annual average		2007					2008							
	2006	2007	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July[p]	Aug.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars	$16.76	$17.42	$17.51	$17.57	$17.59	$17.64	$17.70	$17.75	$17.81	$17.87	$17.89	$17.95	$18.00	$18.07	$18.14
Constant (1982) dollars	8.24	8.32	8.35	8.35	8.34	8.27	8.27	8.26	8.29	8.28	8.27	8.24	8.17	8.12	8.17
GOODS-PRODUCING	18.02	18.67	18.73	18.78	18.77	18.84	18.90	18.98	19.04	19.12	19.12	19.17	19.25	19.35	19.42
Natural resources and mining	19.90	20.96	21.09	20.99	21.05	21.02	21.54	21.75	21.69	22.01	21.61	21.71	22.01	22.54	23.05
Construction	20.02	20.95	21.01	21.12	21.07	21.20	21.30	21.38	21.47	21.56	21.60	21.70	21.77	21.86	22.05
Manufacturing	16.81	17.26	17.33	17.34	17.34	17.40	17.41	17.49	17.55	17.61	17.62	17.65	17.71	17.79	17.75
Excluding overtime	15.96	16.43	16.49	16.50	16.52	16.58	16.60	16.68	16.74	16.79	16.80	16.85	16.93	17.00	16.98
Durable goods	17.68	18.19	18.27	18.28	18.28	18.31	18.33	18.41	18.49	18.54	18.58	18.61	18.67	18.76	18.68
Nondurable goods	15.33	15.67	15.71	15.74	15.73	15.85	15.86	15.92	15.94	16.03	15.99	16.04	16.11	16.15	16.20
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	16.42	17.10	17.19	17.26	17.28	17.33	17.39	17.44	17.50	17.55	17.58	17.64	17.69	17.75	17.82
Trade,transportation, and utilities	15.39	15.79	15.85	15.90	15.94	15.93	16.00	16.02	16.07	16.11	16.11	16.16	16.19	16.19	16.24
Wholesale trade	18.91	19.59	19.66	19.72	19.77	19.86	19.93	19.97	20.00	20.03	20.05	20.06	20.12	20.16	20.27
Retail trade	12.57	12.76	12.80	12.83	12.86	12.81	12.81	12.80	12.84	12.86	12.85	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.95
Transportation and warehousing	17.28	17.73	17.79	17.86	17.86	17.93	18.07	18.10	18.21	18.25	18.33	18.38	18.39	18.38	18.41
Utilities	27.40	27.87	27.99	28.14	28.32	28.18	28.52	28.61	28.58	28.77	28.56	28.81	29.14	28.61	28.88
Information	23.23	23.94	23.97	24.01	24.10	24.11	24.18	24.33	24.41	24.53	24.50	24.67	24.74	24.87	24.86
Financial activities	18.80	19.64	19.75	19.76	19.78	19.87	19.91	20.00	20.05	20.11	20.16	20.23	20.26	20.31	20.35
Professional and business services	19.13	20.13	20.25	20.36	20.31	20.42	20.46	20.53	20.63	20.74	20.84	20.90	21.01	21.12	21.27
Education and health services	17.38	18.11	18.20	18.29	18.34	18.43	18.48	18.54	18.59	18.61	18.64	18.71	18.75	18.83	18.88
Leisure and hospitality	9.75	10.41	10.50	10.55	10.60	10.61	10.65	10.67	10.73	10.74	10.79	10.81	10.85	10.87	10.91
Other services	14.77	15.42	15.51	15.55	15.59	15.66	15.71	15.74	15.76	15.77	15.79	15.81	15.85	15.89	15.91

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2007					2008							
	2006	2007	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July[p]	Aug.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	$16.76	$17.42	$17.42	$17.64	$17.60	$17.63	$17.75	$17.80	$17.85	$17.92	$17.91	$17.90	$17.96	$17.99	$18.05
Seasonally adjusted	–	–	17.51	17.57	17.59	17.64	17.70	17.75	17.81	17.87	17.89	17.95	18.00	18.07	18.14
GOODS-PRODUCING	18.02	18.67	18.81	18.91	18.86	18.88	18.96	18.90	18.94	19.03	19.06	19.13	19.24	19.38	19.53
Natural resources and mining	19.90	20.96	20.97	20.93	21.02	20.99	21.68	21.96	21.87	22.26	21.77	21.51	21.74	22.44	23.09
Construction	20.02	20.95	21.13	21.32	21.25	21.26	21.38	21.24	21.35	21.43	21.48	21.60	21.69	21.92	22.19
Manufacturing	16.81	17.26	17.31	17.39	17.34	17.42	17.51	17.53	17.55	17.60	17.63	17.63	17.71	17.72	17.74
Durable goods	17.68	18.19	18.27	18.35	18.30	18.36	18.46	18.43	18.50	18.53	18.56	18.57	18.67	18.64	18.68
Wood products	13.39	13.67	13.61	13.65	13.81	13.82	13.88	13.90	13.82	13.89	13.96	14.08	14.12	14.23	14.21
Nonmetallic mineral products	16.59	16.93	16.88	16.94	16.94	17.05	16.94	16.99	16.86	16.80	17.12	16.90	16.98	16.94	16.85
Primary metals	19.36	19.66	19.72	19.83	19.81	19.69	19.73	20.04	19.99	20.21	20.20	20.23	20.25	20.47	20.28
Fabricated metal products	16.17	16.53	16.58	16.61	16.69	16.70	16.82	16.77	16.78	16.85	16.81	16.84	16.92	16.93	17.07
Machinery	17.20	17.72	17.69	17.79	17.68	17.74	17.95	17.72	17.81	17.85	17.88	17.98	17.87	17.94	17.88
Computer and electronic products	18.94	19.95	20.06	20.20	20.28	20.22	20.33	20.51	20.60	20.80	20.90	20.99	21.06	21.16	21.23
Electrical equipment and appliances	15.54	15.94	16.03	16.10	15.80	15.68	15.73	15.70	15.73	15.66	15.76	15.69	15.75	15.86	15.95
Transportation equipment	22.41	23.02	23.33	23.42	23.20	23.41	23.46	23.34	23.48	23.46	23.52	23.53	23.79	23.72	23.93
Furniture and related products	13.80	14.32	14.31	14.36	14.36	14.35	14.50	14.38	14.37	14.42	14.45	14.48	14.58	14.49	14.59
Miscellaneous manufacturing	14.36	14.66	14.77	14.78	14.70	14.72	15.00	14.91	14.95	15.08	14.97	14.97	15.15	15.35	15.21
Nondurable goods	15.33	15.67	15.69	15.77	15.71	15.83	15.90	15.99	15.93	16.01	16.03	16.04	16.08	16.20	16.18
Food manufacturing	13.13	13.54	13.61	13.65	13.61	13.63	13.70	13.87	13.74	13.83	13.86	13.89	13.95	14.01	14.02
Beverages and tobacco products	18.18	18.49	17.78	18.40	18.69	19.54	19.69	19.55	19.64	19.59	19.26	19.05	18.57	18.80	18.57
Textile mills	12.55	13.00	13.21	13.16	12.93	13.06	13.13	13.29	13.35	13.45	13.45	13.50	13.58	13.76	13.66
Textile product mills	11.86	11.78	11.74	11.73	11.75	11.67	11.75	11.68	11.62	11.78	11.78	11.86	11.80	11.80	11.75
Apparel	10.65	11.05	11.12	11.17	11.16	11.20	11.28	11.43	11.46	11.35	11.51	11.43	11.36	11.35	11.26
Leather and allied products	11.44	12.04	12.10	12.24	12.10	12.50	12.12	12.78	12.68	12.81	12.63	12.88	12.88	12.85	12.81
Paper and paper products	18.01	18.43	18.30	18.54	18.50	18.47	18.71	18.78	18.61	18.66	18.58	18.74	18.89	19.18	18.99
Printing and related support activities	15.80	16.15	16.28	16.37	16.48	16.33	16.65	16.51	16.49	16.65	16.64	16.66	16.78	16.79	16.69
Petroleum and coal products	24.11	25.26	25.43	25.95	24.92	26.95	25.52	26.55	26.51	27.22	27.12	27.01	27.17	27.69	27.74
Chemicals	19.60	19.56	19.47	19.52	19.35	19.52	19.57	19.46	19.40	19.35	19.39	19.37	19.33	19.43	19.66
Plastics and rubber products	14.97	15.38	15.45	15.45	15.41	15.49	15.65	15.56	15.58	15.69	15.77	15.71	15.69	15.86	15.92
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	16.42	17.10	17.05	17.31	17.27	17.31	17.45	17.52	17.58	17.65	17.62	17.59	17.64	17.64	17.68
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.39	15.79	15.81	16.00	15.94	15.84	15.89	16.02	16.08	16.16	16.16	16.14	16.20	16.20	16.22
Wholesale trade	18.91	19.59	19.58	19.85	19.75	19.89	20.10	20.01	20.03	20.08	20.01	19.93	20.05	20.11	20.20
Retail trade	12.57	12.76	12.78	12.91	12.85	12.70	12.64	12.78	12.82	12.90	12.90	12.91	12.92	12.93	12.96
Transportation and warehousing	17.28	17.73	17.84	17.96	17.89	17.94	18.04	18.08	18.14	18.19	18.28	18.33	18.44	18.49	18.43
Utilities	27.40	27.87	27.73	28.27	28.44	28.17	28.61	28.62	28.61	28.88	28.69	28.83	29.01	28.41	28.60
Information	23.23	23.94	23.85	24.22	24.15	24.11	24.34	24.44	24.44	24.58	24.52	24.60	24.73	24.74	24.73
Financial activities	18.80	19.64	19.65	19.88	19.79	19.83	19.97	19.96	20.07	20.18	20.22	20.20	20.27	20.22	20.25
Professional and business services	19.13	20.13	20.01	20.34	20.19	20.33	20.67	20.65	20.77	20.93	20.84	20.81	21.03	21.01	21.04
Education and health services	17.38	18.11	18.20	18.33	18.33	18.42	18.51	18.61	18.58	18.62	18.63	18.64	18.68	18.87	18.87
Leisure and hospitality	9.75	10.41	10.39	10.53	10.61	10.67	10.77	10.73	10.82	10.76	10.80	10.82	10.77	10.72	10.79
Other services	14.77	15.42	15.43	15.58	15.55	15.61	15.75	15.74	15.78	15.84	15.82	15.84	15.85	15.80	15.81

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2007					2008							
	2006	2007	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July[p]	Aug.[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	567.87	589.72	592.28	603.29	594.88	594.13	605.28	592.74	596.19	605.70	599.99	601.44	612.44	606.26	611.90
Seasonally adjusted			591.84	593.87	594.54	596.23	598.26	598.18	600.20	604.01	604.68	604.92	606.60	608.96	611.32
GOODS-PRODUCING	730.16	757.06	769.33	777.20	771.37	770.30	771.67	756.00	751.92	766.91	766.21	769.03	783.07	779.08	794.87
Natural resources and mining	907.95	961.78	962.52	979.52	981.63	969.74	992.94	988.20	986.34	1,017.28	970.94	950.74	987.00	1,007.56	1,050.60
CONSTRUCTION	781.21	816.06	836.75	842.14	841.50	829.14	825.27	805.00	800.63	825.06	824.83	833.76	852.42	859.26	878.72
Manufacturing	691.02	711.36	718.37	725.16	717.88	722.93	728.42	716.98	714.29	723.36	722.83	721.07	729.65	719.43	727.34
Durable goods	732.00	754.12	763.69	770.70	763.11	763.78	771.63	759.32	758.50	767.14	766.53	765.08	774.81	760.51	769.62
Wood products	532.99	539.10	543.04	548.73	548.26	534.83	546.87	530.98	523.78	531.99	538.86	553.34	564.80	559.24	559.87
Nonmetallic mineral products	712.71	716.79	732.59	735.20	730.11	731.45	696.23	696.59	686.20	715.68	722.46	718.25	726.74	726.73	726.24
Primary metals	843.59	843.28	844.02	848.72	841.93	842.73	844.44	851.70	847.58	869.03	852.44	853.71	868.73	853.60	861.90
Fabricated metal products	668.98	687.13	693.04	699.28	700.98	701.40	708.12	695.96	693.01	702.65	699.30	697.18	698.80	690.74	706.70
Machinery	728.84	753.99	750.06	761.41	762.01	762.82	780.83	763.73	762.27	763.98	761.69	756.96	754.11	749.89	756.32
Computer and electronic products	766.96	809.19	812.43	828.20	827.42	833.06	841.66	822.45	826.06	852.80	854.81	862.69	873.99	865.44	868.31
Electrical equipment and appliances	636.95	656.58	658.83	666.54	649.38	652.29	671.67	649.98	638.64	645.19	646.16	640.15	648.90	640.74	649.17
Transportation equipment	957.65	985.57	1,012.52	1,011.74	992.96	999.61	1,006.43	994.28	1,002.60	994.70	999.60	985.91	1,013.45	977.26	1,000.27
Furniture and related products	535.90	561.03	576.69	572.96	561.48	559.65	578.55	545.00	541.75	555.17	553.44	557.48	571.54	556.42	563.17
Miscellaneous manufacturing	555.90	569.98	581.94	588.24	574.77	571.14	589.50	580.00	575.58	594.15	586.82	583.83	595.40	597.12	603.84
Nondurable goods	621.97	639.99	641.72	651.30	644.11	653.78	656.67	646.00	638.79	648.41	647.61	646.41	652.85	652.86	656.91
Food manufacturing	525.99	550.65	556.65	566.48	560.73	562.92	561.70	556.19	546.85	555.97	559.94	565.32	566.37	567.41	572.02
Beverages and tobacco products	741.34	753.80	739.65	747.04	751.34	787.46	793.51	778.09	769.89	785.56	768.47	763.91	733.52	736.96	742.80
Textile mills	509.39	524.47	524.44	536.93	515.91	521.09	539.64	514.32	512.64	521.86	515.14	523.80	529.62	533.89	539.57
Textile product mills	472.24	467.96	468.43	468.03	457.08	457.46	478.23	449.68	454.34	464.13	450.00	454.24	468.46	459.02	464.13
Apparel	389.20	411.52	412.55	414.41	410.69	415.52	423.00	416.05	420.58	418.82	423.57	412.62	415.78	414.28	412.12
Leather and allied products	445.47	459.43	453.75	462.67	458.59	478.75	484.80	484.36	480.57	499.59	491.31	502.32	501.03	485.73	472.69
Paper and paper products	772.39	795.20	788.73	813.91	806.60	816.37	834.47	826.32	805.81	807.98	802.66	788.95	804.71	807.48	814.67
Printing and related support activities	618.92	632.08	638.18	644.98	644.37	640.14	654.35	630.68	629.92	644.36	640.64	638.08	634.28	629.63	639.23
Petroleum and coal products	1,085.50	1,115.24	1,106.21	1,144.40	1,074.05	1,204.67	1,099.91	1,157.58	1,134.63	1,165.02	1,163.45	1,188.44	1,228.08	1,270.97	1,226.11
Chemicals	833.67	819.99	819.69	821.79	801.09	823.74	818.03	809.54	801.22	810.77	800.81	794.17	811.86	810.23	817.86
Plastics and rubber products	608.41	635.15	635.00	647.36	642.60	652.13	657.30	639.52	637.22	644.86	646.57	644.11	649.57	645.50	654.31
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	532.78	554.78	554.13	567.77	557.82	559.11	570.62	558.89	564.32	573.63	567.36	566.40	578.59	571.54	574.60
Trade, transportation, and utilities	514.34	526.38	529.64	542.40	529.21	525.89	535.49	525.46	529.03	538.13	534.90	534.23	545.94	541.08	541.75
Wholesale trade	718.63	748.90	747.96	768.20	752.48	757.81	779.88	758.38	759.14	775.09	764.38	761.33	779.95	770.21	773.66
Retail trade	383.02	385.20	388.51	396.34	386.79	382.27	385.52	379.57	380.75	387.00	385.71	387.30	394.06	391.78	392.69
Transportation and warehousing	636.97	654.83	663.65	668.11	656.56	661.99	678.30	650.88	654.85	667.57	663.56	665.38	680.44	673.04	678.22
Utilities	1,135.34	1,182.17	1,175.75	1,215.61	1,208.70	1,194.41	1,221.65	1,222.07	1,218.79	1,241.84	1,225.06	1,219.51	1,247.43	1,201.74	1,201.20
Information	850.42	873.63	870.53	896.14	874.23	872.78	893.28	877.40	879.84	902.09	887.62	890.52	917.48	910.43	910.06
Financial activities	672.21	705.29	699.54	721.64	702.55	705.95	726.91	708.58	716.50	730.52	721.85	721.14	739.86	719.83	726.98
Professional and business services	662.27	700.15	696.35	715.97	702.61	705.45	727.58	704.17	714.49	734.64	725.23	724.19	744.46	729.05	738.50
Education and health services	564.94	590.18	593.32	603.06	595.73	600.49	607.13	604.83	603.85	608.87	603.61	605.80	610.84	615.16	615.16
Leisure and hospitality	250.34	265.45	270.14	269.57	268.43	266.75	272.48	262.89	269.42	272.23	272.16	273.75	278.94	276.58	278.38
Other services	456.50	476.80	478.33	484.54	478.94	480.79	488.25	480.07	482.87	489.46	485.67	486.29	492.94	488.22	491.69

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

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

17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries											
Over 1-month span:												
2004	50.5	50.5	64.1	62.6	61.7	58.9	56.0	50.0	56.9	56.9	51.3	51.8
2005	52.2	60.6	54.2	58.2	55.8	58.2	58.0	61.3	54.7	53.6	62.4	54.7
2006	65.1	60.9	64.4	59.3	53.3	52.7	60.4	58.9	53.5	55.8	57.1	56.0
2007	51.6	51.8	52.7	51.1	56.6	50.4	52.2	51.6	56.4	54.6	48.2	48.5
2008	45.4	41.4	47.4	45.6	46.4	42.3	41.4	48.9				
Over 3-month span:												
2004	54.4	52.9	57.3	63.5	68.8	66.6	61.3	56.4	57.7	59.5	61.9	54.6
2005	52.2	55.5	57.5	60.8	58.9	61.9	60.4	63.9	61.1	54.4	54.9	61.3
2006	67.2	66.2	66.6	65.5	60.6	58.2	56.0	58.9	55.7	56.4	57.1	58.4
2007	58.4	54.7	55.3	54.7	56.2	53.3	53.1	54.7	58.4	56.8	54.7	52.4
2008	46.7	42.7	42.3	44.0	43.1	44.0	38.3	40.1				
Over 6-month span:												
2004	50.0	51.6	55.3	60.9	63.7	65.1	65.1	63.9	60.4	61.7	58.2	56.0
2005	54.6	57.3	56.8	57.5	57.5	58.2	64.4	62.8	62.0	59.3	61.5	62.0
2006	63.1	64.4	67.2	67.0	64.4	66.4	61.5	61.7	60.4	59.7	60.8	56.0
2007	59.1	56.4	57.5	56.8	58.8	58.2	56.2	58.0	58.2	57.1	54.6	53.8
2008	51.5	49.8	44.7	46.5	43.6	39.1	38.9	41.2				
Over 12-month span:												
2004	40.5	42.3	45.1	48.9	51.3	58.2	57.5	55.7	57.3	58.8	60.6	60.8
2005	60.6	60.8	59.7	58.9	58.0	60.0	60.9	63.3	60.4	58.9	59.5	61.7
2006	67.2	65.1	65.5	62.6	64.8	66.4	64.4	64.4	66.2	65.1	64.4	65.5
2007	62.6	59.1	60.4	58.9	59.5	58.4	57.5	58.8	61.7	60.4	59.9	57.7
2008	53.8	54.6	52.6	50.4	49.3	45.8	45.8	42.9				
	Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries											
Over 1-month span:												
2004	43.5	47.6	47.0	63.7	50.6	51.2	58.3	42.9	42.9	48.2	42.3	39.9
2005	36.3	48.8	42.9	44.6	42.3	35.1	38.1	47.0	45.8	46.4	47.0	47.0
2006	57.7	45.8	54.8	48.8	38.1	53.0	50.6	44.0	36.3	40.5	38.1	39.3
2007	47.6	35.7	30.4	29.8	37.5	39.3	41.7	33.3	40.5	45.2	44.6	36.3
2008	40.5	28.6	38.1	35.1	44.6	30.4	28.6	38.7				
Over 3-month span:												
2004	41.1	40.5	43.5	56.5	58.9	61.3	57.7	47.0	46.4	41.7	44.6	38.7
2005	38.1	39.3	42.3	44.6	36.3	37.5	33.3	39.9	45.8	41.7	38.7	49.4
2006	54.8	52.4	47.6	48.8	44.6	50.6	42.9	47.6	36.3	37.5	32.1	34.5
2007	33.9	28.6	32.1	27.4	29.8	32.7	31.0	34.5	32.1	39.3	44.0	41.7
2008	35.7	27.4	26.8	29.2	29.8	35.7	23.8	25.6				
Over 6-month span:												
2004	29.2	31.5	32.7	44.6	49.4	54.8	59.5	56.0	51.2	51.8	44.0	38.7
2005	33.9	38.1	35.1	36.9	32.1	32.1	41.7	35.7	36.3	36.9	37.5	42.3
2006	42.9	45.2	50.6	47.6	48.2	47.6	46.4	48.8	43.5	41.7	38.7	29.8
2007	34.5	27.4	23.8	27.4	31.5	34.5	33.3	31.0	29.2	35.1	34.5	32.7
2008	34.5	33.9	32.1	28.0	26.8	20.8	21.4	26.8				
Over 12-month span:												
2004	13.1	14.3	13.1	20.2	23.2	35.7	36.9	38.1	36.9	44.0	44.6	44.6
2005	44.6	43.5	41.7	40.5	36.3	35.1	32.1	33.9	32.7	33.3	33.3	38.1
2006	44.6	40.5	40.5	39.3	39.3	44.6	41.7	42.3	46.4	48.2	45.2	44.0
2007	39.3	36.3	36.9	28.6	29.8	26.2	26.8	29.2	30.4	29.8	33.3	33.9
2008	29.8	29.8	29.8	24.4	27.4	24.4	25.0	22.6				

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						
	2008							2008						
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.[p]	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.[p]
Total[2]	3,799	3,672	3,612	3,631	3,497	3,492	3,278	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.3
Industry														
Total private[2]	3,350	3,225	3,192	3,185	3,073	3,046	2,857	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4
Construction	123	102	99	130	100	94	87	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.2
Manufacturing	239	251	244	249	241	229	252	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	598	562	550	572	539	569	567	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1
Professional and business services	699	714	676	649	670	696	540	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	2.9
Education and health services	737	696	684	648	682	687	648	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.3
Leisure and hospitality	530	501	491	503	452	432	361	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.6
Government	450	441	422	451	417	412	420	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8
Region[3]														
Northeast	576	602	618	600	608	615	588	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2
South	1,485	1,386	1,364	1,386	1,440	1,384	1,274	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5
Midwest	766	781	752	721	676	638	679	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1
West	954	918	883	937	789	847	729	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.3

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

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

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

NOTE: The 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						
	2008							2008						
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.[p]	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.[p]
Total[2]	4,586	4,569	4,715	4,123	4,438	4,026	4,070	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.0
Industry														
Total private[2]	4,203	4,147	4,311	3,871	4,136	3,751	3,826	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.3
Construction	349	350	385	286	354	242	332	4.7	4.8	5.3	3.9	4.9	3.4	4.6
Manufacturing	285	309	300	274	285	249	256	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	882	884	943	828	906	858	859	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.3
Professional and business services	780	893	858	770	889	748	719	4.3	5.0	4.8	4.3	5.0	4.2	4.0
Education and health services	522	501	510	479	485	474	499	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6
Leisure and hospitality	868	801	841	847	741	798	762	6.4	5.9	6.1	6.2	5.4	5.8	5.6
Government	387	429	407	329	340	321	316	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
Region[3]														
Northeast	713	715	743	646	761	657	665	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.6
South	1,769	1,703	1,725	1,538	1,666	1,512	1,490	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.0
Midwest	944	986	986	914	966	934	946	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.0
West	1,186	1,170	1,246	1,111	1,084	979	1,064	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.2	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 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						
	2008							2008						
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.[p]	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.[p]
Total[2]	4,503	4,390	4,404	4,313	4,368	4,359	4,391	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
Industry														
Total private[2]	4,224	4,100	4,112	4,046	4,115	4,128	4,141	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6
Construction	329	367	378	393	409	473	406	4.5	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.7	6.6	5.7
Manufacturing	350	304	390	359	353	324	332	2.6	2.2	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	957	941	1,003	868	1,003	1,013	931	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.5
Professional and business services	861	806	739	741	799	694	880	4.8	4.5	4.1	4.1	4.5	3.9	4.9
Education and health services	459	449	429	434	417	464	406	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.1
Leisure and hospitality	854	776	722	801	749	741	771	6.2	5.7	5.3	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.6
Government	278	291	295	269	259	244	252	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Region[3]														
Northeast	770	737	709	685	658	745	687	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.7
South	1,673	1,617	1,666	1,614	1,681	1,629	1,585	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2
Midwest	902	918	949	915	954	912	939	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0
West	1,167	1,101	1,094	1,096	1,089	1,099	1,142	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7

[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						
	2008							2008						
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.[p]	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.[p]
Total[2]	2,522	2,375	2,444	2,336	2,365	2,314	2,279	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Industry														
Total private[2]	2,384	2,258	2,301	2,210	2,242	2,209	2,165	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Construction	133	111	127	124	139	157	154	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.2
Manufacturing	187	157	182	163	154	134	149	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	532	535	550	495	545	545	506	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.9
Professional and business services	492	386	385	391	413	363	390	2.7	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.2
Education and health services	271	279	270	229	246	268	221	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2
Leisure and hospitality	539	529	516	547	525	499	468	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.4
Government	135	126	144	126	123	111	121	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.5	.5
Region[3]														
Northeast	410	334	368	327	344	341	299	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
South	1,021	996	1,001	937	969	930	897	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8
Midwest	475	491	500	485	515	504	542	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7
West	632	568	575	584	539	541	533	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7

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

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

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

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

[p] = preliminary.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Year	Average establishments	Average annual employment	Total annual wages (in thousands)	Average annual wage per employee	Average weekly wage
	Total covered (UI and UCFE)				
1997	7,369,473	121,044,432	$3,674,031,718	$30,353	$584
1998	7,634,018	124,183,549	3,967,072,423	31,945	614
1999	7,820,860	127,042,282	4,235,579,204	33,340	641
2000	7,879,116	129,877,063	4,587,708,584	35,323	679
2001	7,984,529	129,635,800	4,695,225,123	36,219	697
2002	8,101,872	128,233,919	4,714,374,741	36,764	707
2003	8,228,840	127,795,827	4,826,251,547	37,765	726
2004	8,364,795	129,278,176	5,087,561,796	39,354	757
2005	8,571,144	131,571,623	5,351,949,496	40,677	782
2006	8,784,027	133,833,834	5,692,569,465	42,535	818
	UI covered				
1997	7,317,363	118,233,942	$3,553,933,885	$30,058	$578
1998	7,586,767	121,400,660	3,845,494,089	31,676	609
1999	7,771,198	124,255,714	4,112,169,533	33,094	636
2000	7,828,861	127,005,574	4,454,966,824	35,077	675
2001	7,933,536	126,883,182	4,560,511,280	35,943	691
2002	8,051,117	125,475,293	4,570,787,218	36,428	701
2003	8,177,087	125,031,551	4,676,319,378	37,401	719
2004	8,312,729	126,538,579	4,929,262,369	38,955	749
2005	8,518,249	128,837,948	5,188,301,929	40,270	774
2006	8,731,111	131,104,860	5,522,624,197	42,124	810
	Private industry covered				
1997	7,121,182	102,175,161	$3,071,807,287	$30,064	$578
1998	7,381,518	105,082,368	3,337,621,699	31,762	611
1999	7,560,567	107,619,457	3,577,738,557	33,244	639
2000	7,622,274	110,015,333	3,887,626,769	35,337	680
2001	7,724,965	109,304,802	3,952,152,155	36,157	695
2002	7,839,903	107,577,281	3,930,767,025	36,539	703
2003	7,963,340	107,065,553	4,015,823,311	37,508	721
2004	8,093,142	108,490,066	4,245,640,890	39,134	753
2005	8,294,662	110,611,016	4,480,311,193	40,505	779
2006	8,505,496	112,718,858	4,780,833,389	42,414	816
	State government covered				
1997	65,352	4,214,451	$137,057,432	$32,521	$625
1998	67,347	4,240,779	142,512,445	33,605	646
1999	70,538	4,296,673	149,011,194	34,681	667
2000	65,096	4,370,160	158,618,365	36,296	698
2001	64,583	4,452,237	168,358,331	37,814	727
2002	64,447	4,485,071	175,866,492	39,212	754
2003	64,467	4,481,845	179,528,728	40,057	770
2004	64,544	4,484,997	184,414,992	41,118	791
2005	66,278	4,527,514	191,281,126	42,249	812
2006	66,921	4,565,908	200,329,294	43,875	844
	Local government covered				
1997	130,829	11,844,330	$345,069,166	$29,134	$560
1998	137,902	12,077,513	365,359,945	30,251	582
1999	140,093	12,339,584	385,419,781	31,234	601
2000	141,491	12,620,081	408,721,690	32,387	623
2001	143,989	13,126,143	440,000,795	33,521	645
2002	146,767	13,412,941	464,153,701	34,605	665
2003	149,281	13,484,153	480,967,339	35,669	686
2004	155,043	13,563,517	499,206,488	36,805	708
2005	157,309	13,699,418	516,709,610	37,718	725
2006	158,695	13,820,093	541,461,514	39,179	753
	Federal government covered (UCFE)				
1997	52,110	2,810,489	$120,097,833	$42,732	$822
1998	47,252	2,782,888	121,578,334	43,688	840
1999	49,661	2,786,567	123,409,672	44,287	852
2000	50,256	2,871,489	132,741,760	46,228	889
2001	50,993	2,752,619	134,713,843	48,940	941
2002	50,755	2,758,627	143,587,523	52,050	1,001
2003	51,753	2,764,275	149,932,170	54,239	1,043
2004	52,066	2,739,596	158,299,427	57,782	1,111
2005	52,895	2,733,675	163,647,568	59,864	1,151
2006	52,916	2,728,974	169,945,269	62,274	1,198

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

25. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, establishment size and employment, private ownership, by supersector, first quarter 2006

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

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

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

27. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

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

[1] Not strictly comparable with prior years.

28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

Industry	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total private employment	103,113	106,021	108,686	110,996	110,707	108,828	108,416	109,814	111,899	114,184	115,717
Total nonfarm employment	122,776	125,930	128,993	131,785	131,826	130,341	129,999	131,435	133,703	136,174	137,969
Goods-producing	23,886	24,354	24,465	24,649	23,873	22,557	21,816	21,882	22,190	22,570	22,378
Natural resources and mining	654	645	598	599	606	583	572	591	628	684	722
Construction	5,813	6,149	6,545	6,787	6,826	6,716	6,735	6,976	7,336	7,689	7,624
Manufacturing	17,419	17,560	17,322	17,263	16,441	15,259	14,510	14,315	14,226	14,197	14,032
Private service-providing	79,227	81,667	84,221	86,346	86,834	86,271	86,599	87,932	89,709	91,615	93,339
Trade, transportation, and utilities	24,700	25,186	25,771	26,225	25,983	25,497	25,287	25,533	25,959	26,231	26,472
Wholesale trade	5,663.90	5,795.20	5,892.50	5,933.20	5,772.70	5,652.30	5,607.50	5,662.90	5,764.40	5,897.60	6,005.30
Retail trade	14,388.90	14,609.30	14,970.10	15,279.80	15,238.60	15,025.10	14,917.30	15,058.20	15,279.60	15,319.30	15,382.00
Transportation and warehousing	4,026.50	4,168.00	4,300.30	4,410.30	4,372.00	4,223.60	4,185.40	4,248.60	4,360.90	4,465.80	4,531.20
Utilities	620.9	613.4	608.5	601.3	599.4	596.2	577	563.8	554	548.5	553.5
Information	3,084	3,218	3,419	3,631	3,629	3,395	3,188	3,118	3,061	3,055	3,087
Financial activities	7,178	7,462	7,648	7,687	7,807	7,847	7,977	8,031	8,153	8,363	8,446
Professional and business services	14,335	15,147	15,957	16,666	16,476	15,976	15,987	16,395	16,954	17,552	17,920
Education and health services	14,087	14,446	14,798	15,109	15,645	16,199	16,588	16,953	17,372	17,838	18,377
Leisure and hospitality	11,018	11,232	11,543	11,862	12,036	11,986	12,173	12,493	12,816	13,143	13,565
Other services	4,825	4,976	5,087	5,168	5,258	5,372	5,401	5,409	5,395	5,432	5,472
Government	19,664	19,909	20,307	20,790	21,118	21,513	21,583	21,621	21,804	21,990	22,252

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2006			2007				2008		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
										June 2008	
Civilian workers[2]	101.6	102.7	103.3	104.2	105.0	106.1	106.7	107.6	108.3	0.7	3.1
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	101.6	103.0	103.7	104.7	105.5	106.7	107.2	108.3	109.0	.6	3.3
Management, business, and financial	101.9	102.7	103.2	104.4	105.2	106.2	106.6	108.2	108.9	.6	3.5
Professional and related	101.4	103.2	104.0	104.9	105.7	107.0	107.6	108.4	109.0	.6	3.1
Sales and office	101.6	102.4	103.0	103.8	104.8	105.5	106.4	106.8	107.7	.8	2.8
Sales and related	101.1	101.7	102.3	102.4	103.6	104.1	105.2	105.0	106.1	1.0	2.4
Office and administrative support	101.9	102.8	103.5	104.7	105.5	106.4	107.1	108.0	108.6	.6	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	102.0	103.0	103.6	104.1	105.1	106.1	106.8	107.7	108.4	.6	3.1
Construction and extraction	102.0	103.0	103.7	104.3	105.7	106.5	107.4	108.5	109.6	1.0	3.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair	102.0	103.0	103.6	103.7	104.4	105.6	106.2	106.7	107.0	.3	2.5
Production, transportation, and material moving	101.1	101.8	102.4	102.7	103.5	104.2	104.7	105.6	106.2	.6	2.6
Production	101.0	101.6	102.0	102.1	102.8	103.3	104.1	104.8	105.3	.5	2.4
Transportation and material moving	101.3	102.2	102.8	103.4	104.4	105.3	105.6	106.6	107.3	.7	2.8
Service occupations	101.4	102.5	103.5	104.8	105.5	106.9	107.7	108.4	109.1	.6	3.4
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	101.3	102.0	102.5	102.9	103.9	104.4	105.0	106.1	106.8	.7	2.8
Manufacturing	101.0	101.4	101.8	102.0	102.9	103.2	103.8	104.7	105.1	.4	2.1
Service-providing	101.6	102.9	103.5	104.4	105.2	106.4	107.0	107.8	108.5	.6	3.1
Education and health services	101.3	103.5	104.2	104.9	105.5	107.2	107.9	108.6	109.2	.6	3.5
Health care and social assistance	102.0	103.5	104.3	105.4	106.1	107.1	107.9	108.9	109.6	.6	3.3
Hospitals	101.9	103.2	104.0	105.1	105.7	106.7	107.5	108.4	109.2	.7	3.3
Nursing and residential care facilities	101.4	102.6	103.7	104.5	105.0	105.6	106.3	107.3	108.2	.8	3.0
Education services	100.7	103.4	104.1	104.5	104.9	107.3	107.9	108.3	108.9	.6	3.8
Elementary and secondary schools	100.5	103.5	104.2	104.6	105.0	107.4	107.9	108.2	108.8	.6	3.6
Public administration [3]	101.2	102.4	103.8	105.6	106.6	108.0	109.1	109.7	110.1	.4	3.3
Private industry workers	101.7	102.5	103.2	104.0	104.9	105.7	106.3	107.3	108.0	.7	3.0
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	101.9	102.9	103.5	104.6	105.5	106.4	106.8	108.1	108.9	.7	3.2
Management, business, and financial	102.0	102.7	103.1	104.3	105.1	106.0	106.3	108.0	108.7	.6	3.4
Professional and related	101.8	103.1	103.9	104.9	105.9	106.7	107.3	108.3	109.0	.6	2.9
Sales and office	101.6	102.3	102.9	103.7	104.7	105.3	106.1	106.6	107.5	.8	2.7
Sales and related	101.1	101.7	102.3	102.4	103.6	104.2	105.2	105.0	106.2	1.1	2.5
Office and administrative support	101.9	102.7	103.4	104.5	105.4	106.0	106.7	107.8	108.5	.6	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	102.1	103.0	103.6	104.0	105.0	105.9	106.7	107.6	108.3	.7	3.1
Construction and extraction	102.2	103.1	103.7	104.4	105.7	106.5	107.4	108.6	109.7	1.0	3.8
Installation, maintenance, and repair	102.1	103.0	103.4	103.5	104.1	105.2	105.8	106.3	106.6	.3	2.4
Production, transportation, and material moving	101.1	101.7	102.3	102.5	103.3	103.9	104.5	105.5	106.0	.5	2.6
Production	101.0	101.6	102.0	102.1	102.8	103.2	104.0	104.8	105.2	.4	2.3
Transportation and material moving	101.2	102.0	102.6	103.1	104.1	104.9	105.3	106.4	107.2	.8	3.0
Service occupations	101.5	102.3	103.1	104.5	105.2	106.4	107.0	107.8	108.7	.8	3.3
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries	101.3	102.0	102.5	102.9	103.9	104.4	105.0	106.1	106.8	.7	2.8
Management, professional, and related	100.7	101.6	102.0	102.7	103.8	104.3	104.4	106.1	106.6	.5	2.7
Sales and office	102.7	102.1	102.8	103.0	103.7	104.1	104.8	105.1	106.3	1.1	2.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	101.9	102.7	103.3	104.0	105.3	106.1	107.0	108.1	109.0	.8	3.5
Production, transportation, and material moving	101.0	101.6	102.0	102.1	102.9	103.3	104.0	104.8	105.3	.5	2.3
Construction	101.9	103.0	103.6	104.7	105.9	106.9	107.6	108.9	110.1	1.1	4.0
Manufacturing	101.0	101.4	101.8	102.0	102.9	103.2	103.8	104.7	105.1	.4	2.1
Management, professional, and related	100.5	101.3	101.4	102.0	103.3	103.3	103.5	104.9	105.2	.3	1.8
Sales and office	102.8	101.3	102.1	102.4	103.2	103.5	104.3	105.0	106.1	1.0	2.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	100.8	101.5	102.1	101.7	102.4	102.8	103.9	104.6	104.5	-.1	2.1
Production, transportation, and material moving	100.9	101.5	101.9	101.9	102.6	103.1	103.8	104.5	105.0	.5	2.3
Service-providing industries	101.8	102.7	103.4	104.3	105.2	106.1	106.7	107.7	108.5	.7	3.1
Management, professional, and related	102.2	103.2	103.8	105.0	105.9	106.8	107.3	108.5	109.3	.7	3.2
Sales and office	101.5	102.3	102.9	103.7	104.8	105.4	106.3	106.8	107.7	.8	2.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	102.5	103.6	104.0	104.0	104.5	105.7	106.2	106.7	107.3	.6	2.7
Production, transportation, and material moving	101.3	101.9	102.6	103.0	104.0	104.7	105.2	106.4	107.0	.6	2.9
Service occupations	101.5	102.3	103.1	104.5	105.3	106.4	107.1	107.9	108.7	.7	3.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	101.4	102.4	103.0	103.1	104.2	104.7	105.5	106.1	107.3	1.1	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2006			2007				2008		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
										June 2008	
Wholesale trade	100.8	102.4	102.9	103.7	104.6	104.2	105.3	105.7	107.2	1.4	2.5
Retail trade	101.2	101.9	102.7	102.9	103.9	105.1	106.1	106.6	107.6	.9	3.6
Transportation and warehousing	101.0	101.6	102.2	102.8	104.0	104.5	104.5	105.6	106.4	.8	2.3
Utilities	109.3	110.1	110.4	102.8	104.7	105.0	105.6	106.5	108.1	1.5	3.2
Information	102.1	103.0	103.2	104.3	105.6	105.8	106.1	106.1	106.2	.1	.6
Financial activities	101.8	102.1	102.5	104.2	104.6	105.4	105.6	106.8	107.3	.5	2.6
Finance and insurance	102.4	102.6	102.9	104.6	104.9	105.7	106.1	107.0	107.7	.7	2.7
Real estate and rental and leasing	99.3	100.2	100.8	102.2	103.0	104.1	103.7	105.5	105.7	.2	2.6
Professional and business services	102.2	102.9	103.5	104.7	105.9	106.9	107.5	109.0	109.9	.8	3.8
Education and health services	101.8	103.2	104.1	105.1	105.7	106.9	107.7	108.6	109.4	.7	3.5
Education services	101.5	103.2	104.2	104.5	104.9	106.7	107.5	108.1	109.1	.9	4.0
Health care and social assistance	101.9	103.2	104.1	105.2	105.9	106.9	107.8	108.8	109.4	.6	3.3
Hospitals	102.0	103.2	103.9	105.0	105.6	106.5	107.3	108.2	109.1	.8	3.3
Leisure and hospitality	101.3	102.4	103.7	105.3	106.0	107.5	108.1	109.0	109.3	.3	3.1
Accommodation and food services	101.4	102.5	104.0	105.8	106.4	108.1	108.6	109.5	110.0	.5	3.4
Other services, except public administration	102.7	103.6	104.0	105.7	106.1	107.1	107.6	108.7	109.4	.6	3.1
State and local government workers	100.9	103.2	104.1	105.1	105.7	107.6	108.4	108.9	109.4	.5	3.5
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	100.8	103.3	104.0	104.9	105.4	107.5	108.3	108.8	109.3	.5	3.7
Professional and related	100.8	103.4	104.0	104.8	105.3	107.5	108.2	108.6	109.1	.5	3.6
Sales and office	101.5	103.3	104.1	105.6	106.2	107.9	108.6	108.8	109.3	.5	2.9
Office and administrative support	101.6	103.5	104.2	105.7	106.4	108.2	108.9	109.3	109.8	.5	3.2
Service occupations	101.2	103.1	104.5	105.4	106.3	108.0	109.1	109.7	110.0	.3	3.5
Workers by industry											
Education and health services	100.8	103.7	104.3	104.8	105.3	107.5	108.2	108.6	109.1	.5	3.6
Education services	100.5	103.5	104.1	104.6	105.0	107.4	108.0	108.4	108.8	.4	3.6
Schools	100.5	103.5	104.1	104.6	104.9	107.4	108.0	108.4	108.8	.4	3.7
Elementary and secondary schools	100.5	103.6	104.2	104.7	105.0	107.4	108.0	108.3	108.8	.5	3.6
Health care and social assistance	102.9	105.1	105.7	107.1	107.6	108.6	109.3	110.1	111.1	.9	3.3
Hospitals	101.3	103.3	104.3	105.6	106.3	107.5	108.2	109.2	109.7	.5	3.2
Public administration [3]	101.2	102.4	103.8	105.6	106.6	108.0	109.1	109.7	110.1	.4	3.3

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2006			2007				2008		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
										June 2008	
Civilian workers[1]	101.5	102.6	103.2	104.3	105.0	106.0	106.7	107.6	108.4	0.7	3.2
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	101.6	102.9	103.6	104.7	105.4	106.6	107.1	108.2	109.0	.7	3.4
Management, business, and financial	102.0	102.7	103.1	104.7	105.4	106.4	106.7	108.2	109.0	.7	3.4
Professional and related	101.4	103.1	103.8	104.7	105.3	106.7	107.4	108.3	109.0	.6	3.5
Sales and office	101.6	102.4	103.0	103.8	104.8	105.4	106.2	106.7	107.7	.9	2.8
Sales and related	101.3	102.0	102.5	102.7	103.9	104.3	105.5	105.2	106.6	1.3	2.6
Office and administrative support	101.8	102.6	103.3	104.5	105.3	106.1	106.8	107.8	108.5	.6	3.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	101.8	102.7	103.4	104.3	105.1	106.3	107.1	108.1	109.0	.8	3.7
Construction and extraction	101.9	102.9	103.7	104.6	105.7	106.6	107.7	109.0	109.9	.8	4.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair	101.6	102.6	103.1	103.8	104.4	105.8	106.4	107.0	107.8	.7	3.3
Production, transportation, and material moving	101.2	101.9	102.5	103.2	103.9	104.7	105.1	106.1	106.9	.8	2.9
Production	101.2	101.8	102.3	103.2	103.6	104.3	104.7	105.7	106.5	.8	2.8
Transportation and material moving	101.2	102.1	102.7	103.3	104.2	105.1	105.5	106.6	107.3	.7	3.0
Service occupations	101.2	102.2	103.2	104.6	105.3	106.5	107.3	108.0	108.7	.6	3.2
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	101.8	102.3	102.9	103.9	104.7	105.4	106.0	107.1	108.0	.8	3.2
Manufacturing	101.7	101.9	102.3	103.3	103.9	104.5	104.9	105.9	106.7	.8	2.7
Service-providing	101.5	102.7	103.3	104.3	105.1	106.2	106.8	107.7	108.5	.7	3.2
Education and health services	101.1	103.1	103.8	104.4	104.9	106.6	107.4	108.0	108.7	.6	3.6
Health care and social assistance	101.8	103.2	104.1	105.1	105.9	107.1	107.9	108.9	109.6	.6	3.5
Hospitals	101.7	102.9	103.8	104.8	105.6	106.7	107.4	108.4	109.4	.9	3.6
Nursing and residential care facilities	101.2	102.2	103.3	104.1	104.7	105.8	106.4	107.4	108.1	.7	3.2
Education services	100.5	103.0	103.5	103.7	104.0	106.2	106.9	107.3	107.9	.6	3.8
Elementary and secondary schools	100.3	102.9	103.4	103.6	103.8	106.0	106.6	107.0	107.5	.5	3.6
Public administration [2]	101.1	102.0	103.5	104.5	105.2	106.4	107.4	108.2	108.6	.4	3.2
Private industry workers	101.7	102.5	103.2	104.3	105.1	106.0	106.6	107.6	108.4	.7	3.1
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	102.0	103.0	103.6	104.9	105.8	106.7	107.2	108.5	109.3	.7	3.3
Management, business, and financial	102.2	102.8	103.1	104.7	105.5	106.3	106.6	108.2	109.0	.7	3.3
Professional and related	101.8	103.1	104.0	105.1	106.0	107.0	107.6	108.7	109.5	.7	3.3
Sales and office	101.6	102.4	103.0	103.8	104.8	105.3	106.2	106.7	107.7	.9	2.8
Sales and related	101.3	102.0	102.6	102.8	104.0	104.4	105.5	105.3	106.6	1.2	2.5
Office and administrative support	101.9	102.6	103.3	104.5	105.4	106.0	106.7	107.7	108.5	.7	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	101.8	102.8	103.4	104.2	105.1	106.2	107.1	108.1	109.0	.8	3.7
Construction and extraction	102.0	103.0	103.7	104.7	105.8	106.7	107.8	109.2	110.1	.8	4.1
Installation, maintenance, and repair	101.6	102.6	103.0	103.7	104.2	105.6	106.1	106.8	107.6	.7	3.3
Production, transportation, and material moving	101.2	101.8	102.4	103.1	103.8	104.5	105.0	106.0	106.8	.8	2.9
Production	101.2	101.7	102.2	103.1	103.6	104.2	104.6	105.6	106.4	.8	2.7
Transportation and material moving	101.2	102.0	102.6	103.2	104.1	105.0	105.4	106.5	107.4	.8	3.2
Service occupations	101.3	102.0	102.9	104.6	105.3	106.5	107.1	107.9	108.8	.8	3.3
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries	101.8	102.3	102.9	103.9	104.7	105.4	106.0	107.1	108.0	.8	3.2
Management, professional, and related	101.7	102.4	102.8	104.4	105.3	105.9	106.0	107.7	108.4	.6	2.9
Sales and office	103.4	102.2	103.1	103.4	104.1	104.7	105.5	105.8	107.2	1.3	3.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	101.9	102.7	103.4	104.4	105.6	106.5	107.6	108.8	109.6	.7	3.8
Production, transportation, and material moving	101.3	101.9	102.4	103.2	103.7	104.4	104.8	105.7	106.6	.9	2.8
Construction	102.0	102.9	103.7	104.9	106.0	107.0	107.8	109.0	110.0	.9	3.8
Manufacturing	101.7	101.9	102.3	103.3	103.9	104.5	104.9	105.9	106.7	.8	2.7
Management, professional, and related	101.5	102.2	102.3	103.8	104.6	105.0	105.3	106.7	107.2	.5	2.5
Sales and office	103.8	101.1	102.0	102.4	103.2	103.9	104.7	105.5	106.9	1.3	3.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	101.7	102.3	103.0	103.8	104.3	105.0	105.9	106.8	107.1	.3	2.7
Production, transportation, and material moving	101.3	101.8	102.3	103.1	103.6	104.2	104.5	105.4	106.3	.9	2.6
Service-providing industries	101.7	102.6	103.3	104.4	105.3	106.1	106.8	107.7	108.6	.8	3.1
Management, professional, and related	102.0	103.1	103.7	105.0	105.9	106.8	107.4	108.6	109.4	.7	3.3
Sales and office	101.4	102.4	102.9	103.8	104.9	105.4	106.3	106.8	107.7	.8	2.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	101.8	103.0	103.4	103.9	104.3	105.7	106.3	106.9	108.0	1.0	3.5
Production, transportation, and material moving	101.0	101.7	102.4	103.0	104.0	104.6	105.2	106.3	107.1	.8	3.0
Service occupations	101.3	102.0	102.9	104.6	105.3	106.6	107.2	108.0	108.8	.7	3.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	100.9	102.1	102.7	103.2	104.3	104.6	105.5	105.9	107.2	1.2	2.8

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2006			2007				2008		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
										June 2008	
Wholesale trade	100.7	102.7	103.0	103.8	104.8	104.0	105.2	105.2	107.2	1.9	2.3
Retail trade	100.9	101.9	102.8	103.1	104.2	105.1	106.1	106.4	107.6	1.1	3.3
Transportation and warehousing	100.7	101.4	101.9	102.5	103.7	104.1	104.2	105.0	106.0	1.0	2.2
Utilities	102.1	103.0	103.5	104.3	105.5	106.1	106.8	108.0	109.3	1.2	3.6
Information	101.7	102.6	102.4	103.8	104.9	105.2	105.3	105.3	106.3	.9	1.3
Financial activities	102.3	102.5	102.8	104.7	104.9	106.0	105.9	107.2	107.7	.5	2.7
Finance and insurance	102.8	102.9	103.2	105.4	105.5	106.5	106.6	107.9	108.4	.5	2.7
Real estate and rental and leasing	99.9	100.8	101.4	101.6	102.4	103.6	103.1	104.5	104.7	.2	2.2
Professional and business services	102.3	103.0	103.5	104.8	105.9	106.7	107.5	109.1	110.0	.8	3.9
Education and health services	101.6	103.0	104.0	104.8	105.6	106.9	107.7	108.6	109.2	.6	3.4
Education services	101.4	103.1	104.1	104.2	104.6	106.4	107.4	107.9	108.6	.6	3.8
Health care and social assistance	101.6	103.0	103.9	104.9	105.8	107.0	107.8	108.7	109.4	.6	3.4
Hospitals	101.8	102.9	103.7	104.6	105.4	106.5	107.2	108.2	109.2	.9	3.6
Leisure and hospitality	101.3	102.3	103.7	105.7	106.4	108.1	108.8	109.7	109.9	.2	3.3
Accommodation and food services	101.3	102.2	103.8	106.0	106.5	108.4	109.0	110.0	110.4	.4	3.7
Other services, except public administration	102.6	103.4	103.8	105.7	106.1	107.3	107.9	109.2	109.9	.6	3.6
State and local government workers	100.8	102.8	103.5	104.1	104.6	106.4	107.1	107.7	108.2	.5	3.4
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	100.7	102.9	103.5	104.0	104.3	106.3	107.0	107.6	108.2	.6	3.7
Professional and related	100.7	103.0	103.6	103.9	104.2	106.3	107.0	107.5	108.1	.6	3.7
Sales and office	101.2	102.6	103.2	104.5	104.8	106.3	107.0	107.4	107.9	.5	3.0
Office and administrative support	101.4	102.7	103.4	104.7	105.0	106.5	107.3	107.8	108.3	.5	3.1
Service occupations	100.8	102.4	103.9	104.5	105.2	106.5	107.7	108.3	108.6	.3	3.2
Workers by industry											
Education and health services	100.7	103.1	103.6	104.0	104.2	106.3	107.1	107.5	108.1	.6	3.7
Education services	100.4	103.0	103.4	103.7	103.9	106.1	106.8	107.2	107.7	.5	3.7
Schools	100.4	103.0	103.4	103.6	103.9	106.1	106.8	107.2	107.7	.5	3.7
Elementary and secondary schools	100.3	103.0	103.4	103.6	103.8	106.0	106.6	106.9	107.5	.6	3.6
Health care and social assistance	103.0	104.8	105.5	106.6	107.2	108.2	109.2	110.1	111.0	.8	3.5
Hospitals	101.4	103.1	104.4	105.7	106.5	107.6	108.6	109.8	110.3	.5	3.6
Public administration [2]	101.1	102.0	103.5	104.5	105.2	106.4	107.4	108.2	108.6	.4	3.2

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2006			2007				2008		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
										June 2008	
Civilian workers	101.6	102.8	103.6	104.0	105.1	106.1	106.8	107.6	108.1	0.5	2.9
Private industry workers	101.7	102.5	103.1	103.2	104.3	105.0	105.6	106.5	107.0	.5	2.6
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	101.8	102.8	103.4	103.8	104.9	105.6	106.0	107.3	107.9	.6	2.9
Sales and office	101.6	102.0	102.9	103.4	104.3	105.2	106.0	106.5	107.0	.5	2.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	102.7	103.5	104.0	103.4	104.8	105.3	105.9	106.5	107.0	.5	2.1
Production, transportation, and material moving	101.0	101.6	102.0	101.2	102.4	102.7	103.7	104.4	104.5	.1	2.1
Service occupations	102.2	103.0	103.6	104.2	105.1	106.0	106.7	107.6	108.5	.8	3.2
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	100.4	101.3	101.7	100.9	102.2	102.4	103.2	104.0	104.4	.4	2.2
Manufacturing	99.7	100.5	100.8	99.6	101.0	100.7	101.7	102.3	102.2	-.1	1.2
Service-providing	102.3	103.0	103.7	104.1	105.2	106.0	106.6	107.6	108.1	.5	2.8
State and local government workers	101.3	104.1	105.2	107.0	108.0	110.3	111.0	111.4	111.8	.4	3.5

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2006			2007				2008		Percent change	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	3 months ended	12 months ended
										June 2008	
COMPENSATION											
Workers by bargaining status[1]											
Union	101.8	102.4	103.0	102.7	103.9	104.4	105.1	105.9	106.7	0.8	2.7
Goods-producing	101.2	101.8	102.2	101.5	102.8	103.1	104.0	104.6	105.6	1.0	2.7
Manufacturing	100.1	100.5	100.8	99.2	100.0	100.0	101.0	101.4	101.7	.3	1.7
Service-providing	102.2	102.9	103.6	103.7	104.7	105.4	106.0	107.0	107.5	.5	2.7
Nonunion	101.7	102.6	103.2	104.2	105.1	105.9	106.5	107.5	108.3	.7	3.0
Goods-producing	101.4	102.0	102.5	103.3	104.2	104.8	105.4	106.5	107.1	.6	2.8
Manufacturing	101.3	101.7	102.1	102.8	103.7	104.1	104.6	105.6	106.2	.6	2.4
Service-providing	101.8	102.7	103.4	104.4	105.3	106.2	106.8	107.7	108.6	.8	3.1
Workers by region[1]											
Northeast	101.8	102.5	103.3	104.0	105.1	106.2	106.8	107.4	108.1	.7	2.9
South	101.6	102.8	103.5	104.3	105.3	106.1	106.7	107.8	108.5	.6	3.0
Midwest	101.7	102.3	102.8	103.3	104.2	104.6	105.3	106.0	107.0	.9	2.7
West	101.8	102.5	103.0	104.2	104.9	105.7	106.5	107.8	108.4	.6	3.3
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers by bargaining status[1]											
Union	101.2	101.7	102.3	102.8	103.7	104.4	104.7	105.5	106.7	1.1	2.9
Goods-producing	101.6	101.9	102.3	102.7	103.6	104.3	104.3	105.2	106.4	1.1	2.7
Manufacturing	101.2	101.4	101.7	102.0	102.5	102.9	102.6	103.4	104.4	1.0	1.9
Service-providing	100.9	101.6	102.2	102.9	103.8	104.6	104.9	105.8	106.9	1.0	3.0
Nonunion	101.8	102.7	103.3	104.5	105.3	106.2	106.9	107.9	108.7	.7	3.2
Goods-producing	101.9	102.4	103.0	104.2	105.0	105.8	106.4	107.7	108.4	.6	3.2
Manufacturing	101.8	102.0	102.5	103.6	104.2	104.9	105.5	106.6	107.3	.7	3.0
Service-providing	101.7	102.7	103.4	104.6	105.4	106.3	107.0	107.9	108.8	.8	3.2
Workers by region[1]											
Northeast	101.7	102.5	103.1	104.0	105.0	106.1	106.6	107.5	108.2	.7	3.0
South	101.6	102.9	103.6	104.6	105.6	106.5	107.0	108.1	109.1	.9	3.3
Midwest	101.4	102.0	102.6	103.6	104.4	105.0	105.6	106.3	107.5	1.1	3.0
West	102.1	102.7	103.2	104.8	105.4	106.2	107.0	108.3	108.9	.6	3.3

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

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

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

Series	Year				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 [1]
All retirement					
Percentage of workers with access					
All workers	57	59	60	60	61
White-collar occupations[2]	67	69	70	69	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	76
Sales and office	-	-	-	-	64
Blue-collar occupations[2]	59	59	60	62	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	-	-	-	61
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	-	-	-	65
Service occupations	28	31	32	34	36
Full-time	67	68	69	69	70
Part-time	24	27	27	29	31
Union	86	84	88	84	84
Non-union	54	56	56	57	58
Average wage less than $15 per hour	45	46	46	47	47
Average wage $15 per hour or higher	76	77	78	77	76
Goods-producing industries	70	70	71	73	70
Service-providing industries	53	55	56	56	58
Establishments with 1-99 workers	42	44	44	44	45
Establishments with 100 or more workers	75	77	78	78	78
Percentage of workers participating					
All workers	49	50	50	51	51
White-collar occupations[2]	59	61	61	60	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	69
Sales and office	-	-	-	-	54
Blue-collar occupations[2]	50	50	51	52	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	-	-	-	51
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	-	-	-	54
Service occupations	21	22	22	24	25
Full-time	58	60	60	60	60
Part-time	18	20	19	21	23
Union	83	81	85	80	81
Non-union	45	47	46	47	47
Average wage less than $15 per hour	35	36	35	36	36
Average wage $15 per hour or higher	70	71	71	70	69
Goods-producing industries	63	63	64	64	61
Service-providing industries	45	47	47	47	48
Establishments with 1-99 workers	35	37	37	37	37
Establishments with 100 or more workers	65	67	67	67	66
Take-up rate (all workers)[3]	-	-	85	85	84
Defined Benefit					
Percentage of workers with access					
All workers	20	21	22	21	21
White-collar occupations[2]	23	24	25	23	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	29
Sales and office	-	-	-	-	19
Blue-collar occupations[2]	24	26	26	25	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	-	-	-	26
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	-	-	-	26
Service occupations	8	6	7	8	8
Full-time	24	25	25	24	24
Part-time	8	9	10	9	10
Union	74	70	73	70	69
Non-union	15	16	16	15	15
Average wage less than $15 per hour	12	11	12	11	11
Average wage $15 per hour or higher	34	35	35	34	33
Goods-producing industries	31	32	33	32	29
Service-providing industries	17	18	19	18	19
Establishments with 1-99 workers	9	9	10	9	9
Establishments with 100 or more workers	34	35	37	35	34

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Series	Year				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 [1]
Percentage of workers participating					
All workers	20	21	21	20	20
White-collar occupations[2]	22	24	24	22	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	28
Sales and office	-	-	-	-	17
Blue-collar occupations[2]	24	25	26	25	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	-	-	-	25
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	-	-	-	25
Service occupations	7	6	7	7	7
Full-time	24	24	25	23	23
Part-time	8	9	9	8	9
Union	72	69	72	68	67
Non-union	15	15	15	14	15
Average wage less than $15 per hour	11	11	11	10	10
Average wage $15 per hour or higher	33	35	34	33	32
Goods-producing industries	31	31	32	31	28
Service-providing industries	16	18	18	17	18
Establishments with 1-99 workers	8	9	9	9	9
Establishments with 100 or more workers	33	34	36	33	32
Take-up rate (all workers)[3]	-	-	97	96	95
Defined Contribution					
Percentage of workers with access					
All workers	51	53	53	54	55
White-collar occupations[2]	62	64	64	65	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	71
Sales and office	-	-	-	-	60
Blue-collar occupations[2]	49	49	50	53	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	-	-	-	51
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	-	-	-	56
Service occupations	23	27	28	30	32
Full-time	60	62	62	63	64
Part-time	21	23	23	25	27
Union	45	48	49	50	49
Non-union	51	53	54	55	56
Average wage less than $15 per hour	40	41	41	43	44
Average wage $15 per hour or higher	67	68	69	69	69
Goods-producing industries	60	60	61	63	62
Service-providing industries	48	50	51	52	53
Establishments with 1-99 workers	38	40	40	41	42
Establishments with 100 or more workers	65	68	69	70	70
Percentage of workers participating					
All workers	40	42	42	43	43
White-collar occupations[2]	51	53	53	53	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	60
Sales and office	-	-	-	-	47
Blue-collar occupations[2]	38	38	38	40	-
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	-	-	-	40
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	-	-	-	41
Service occupations	16	18	18	20	20
Full-time	48	50	50	51	50
Part-time	14	14	14	16	18
Union	39	42	43	44	41
Non-union	40	42	41	43	43
Average wage less than $15 per hour	29	30	29	31	30
Average wage $15 per hour or higher	57	59	59	58	57
Goods-producing industries	49	49	50	51	49
Service-providing industries	37	40	39	40	41
Establishments with 1-99 workers	31	32	32	33	33
Establishments with 100 or more workers	51	53	53	54	53
Take-up rate (all workers)[3]	-	-	78	79	77

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

37. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

Measure	Annual average		2007					2008							
	2006	2007	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July[p]	Aug.[p]
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period	20	21	1	5	3	1	2	0	2	2	1	2	2	1	1
In effect during period	23	23	1	6	3	2	4	1	3	4	2	4	2	1	1
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands)	70.1	189.2	1.0	108.3	41.7	10.5	6.5	.0	6.2	5.7	2.3	3.4	4.2	8.5	5.2
In effect during period (in thousands)	191.0	220.9	1.0	108.3	41.7	14.2	20.7	10.5	16.7	11.9	6.0	9.4	4.2	8.5	5.2
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands)	2,687.5	1,264.8	9.0	261.5	73.9	284.0	254.8	220.5	148.8	140.9	104.4	125.0	12.3	42.5	98.8
Percent of estimated working time [1]	.01	.01	0	.01	0	.01	.01	.01	.01	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

NOTE: p = preliminary.

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2007					2008							
	2006	2007	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items	201.6	207.342	207.917	208.490	208.936	210.177	210.036	211.080	211.693	213.528	214.823	216.632	218.815	219.964	219.086
All items (1967 = 100)	603.9	621.106	622.827	624.543	625.879	629.598	629.174	632.301	634.139	639.636	643.515	648.933	655.474	658.915	656.284
Food and beverages	195.7	203.300	204.289	205.279	206.124	206.563	206.936	208.837	209.462	209.692	211.365	212.251	213.383	215.326	216.419
Food	195.2	202.916	203.885	204.941	205.796	206.277	206.704	208.618	209.166	209.385	211.102	212.054	213.243	215.299	216.422
Food at home	193.1	201.245	202.126	203.193	204.333	204.745	205.208	207.983	208.329	208.203	210.851	211.863	213.171	215.785	217.259
Cereals and bakery products	212.8	222.107	223.981	223.372	224.691	225.668	226.461	228.661	233.389	236.261	240.034	244.192	245.758	250.321	250.080
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	186.6	195.616	197.204	198.323	198.474	198.616	198.755	200.035	199.688	199.775	200.770	200.960	202.914	205.075	207.488
Dairy and related products[1]	181.4	194.770	201.739	203.541	205.319	205.959	205.299	206.905	208.166	206.171	207.680	207.778	209.117	213.981	214.748
Fruits and vegetables	252.9	262.628	252.845	259.100	263.648	268.407	272.482	279.072	272.129	268.446	272.746	276.481	277.957	280.209	283.296
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	147.4	153.432	154.791	155.007	155.545	154.299	153.648	157.863	157.805	158.089	159.730	158.336	158.320	159.346	160.055
Other foods at home	169.6	173.275	174.686	174.201	174.695	173.963	174.057	176.085	177.863	178.238	181.806	182.680	183.804	185.725	186.991
Sugar and sweets	171.5	176.772	178.256	178.172	177.236	178.600	178.631	180.193	180.588	182.214	184.878	185.097	185.558	187.067	187.813
Fats and oils	168.0	172.921	174.251	174.105	176.050	175.327	176.068	181.813	184.878	182.808	190.640	193.364	196.150	201.205	203.059
Other foods	185.0	188.244	189.781	189.076	189.695	188.340	188.325	190.037	192.064	192.597	195.993	196.787	197.888	199.566	200.961
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	113.9	115.105	116.072	114.628	114.850	115.396	115.267	115.162	118.182	117.321	118.500	118.744	118.453	120.510	121.033
Food away from home[1]	199.4	206.659	207.756	208.805	209.275	209.854	210.233	211.070	211.878	212.537	213.083	213.967	215.015	216.376	217.063
Other food away from home[1,2]	136.6	144.068	145.376	146.752	146.074	146.628	145.814	146.649	148.385	148.564	148.667	149.666	149.873	151.120	151.133
Alcoholic beverages	200.7	207.026	208.264	208.408	209.126	209.018	208.704	210.425	212.044	212.407	213.503	213.532	213.912	214.394	215.094
Housing	203.2	209.586	211.098	210.865	210.701	210.745	210.933	212.244	213.026	214.389	214.890	215.809	217.941	219.610	219.148
Shelter	232.1	240.611	242.238	241.990	242.405	242.207	242.372	243.871	244.786	245.995	246.004	246.069	247.083	248.075	247.985
Rent of primary residence	225.1	234.679	235.311	236.058	237.135	238.169	239.102	239.850	240.325	240.874	241.474	241.803	242.640	243.367	244.181
Lodging away from home	136.0	142.813	150.236	144.480	143.172	136.703	133.545	140.176	144.092	149.434	146.378	145.634	148.621	153.032	149.146
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	238.2	246.235	246.815	247.487	248.075	248.876	249.532	250.106	250.481	250.966	251.418	251.576	252.170	252.504	252.957
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	116.5	117.004	116.926	116.783	116.640	116.997	117.003	117.435	117.622	117.701	118.422	118.411	119.092	118.764	118.562
Fuels and utilities	194.7	200.632	204.334	204.264	200.836	202.161	203.006	204.796	205.795	209.221	213.302	219.881	231.412	239.039	235.650
Fuels	177.1	181.744	185.453	185.306	181.509	182.725	183.516	185.107	185.994	189.693	194.121	201.212	213.762	221.742	217.455
Fuel oil and other fuels	234.9	251.453	246.542	252.580	261.745	291.845	299.296	306.937	308.269	332.139	342.811	363.872	389.423	395.706	367.794
Gas (piped) and electricity	182.1	186.262	190.710	190.158	185.337	184.753	185.155	186.475	187.376	190.105	194.379	200.999	213.375	221.805	218.656
Household furnishings and operations	127.0	126.875	126.520	126.193	126.233	126.252	126.066	126.515	126.753	127.423	127.332	127.598	127.625	127.884	128.013
Apparel	119.5	118.998	114.439	119.535	121.846	121.204	118.257	115.795	117.839	120.881	122.113	120.752	117.019	114.357	116.376
Men's and boys' apparel	114.1	112.368	109.032	112.380	114.953	114.807	112.026	110.691	112.917	114.994	116.653	116.479	112.011	109.669	110.180
Women's and girls' apparel	110.7	110.296	103.237	110.973	113.402	112.166	109.418	104.367	106.340	110.645	111.221	108.722	104.312	100.049	104.211
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	116.5	113.948	110.221	113.611	117.149	117.339	113.779	113.861	115.750	116.037	116.358	114.582	111.555	109.218	109.558
Footwear	123.5	122.374	120.329	123.183	124.675	125.005	122.258	121.148	122.377	124.407	126.212	125.537	123.568	122.421	121.982
Transportation	180.9	184.682	184.480	184.532	184.952	190.677	189.984	190.839	190.520	195.189	198.608	205.262	211.787	212.806	206.739
Private transportation	177.0	180.778	180.408	180.586	180.919	186.839	186.134	186.978	186.571	191.067	194.574	201.133	207.257	208.038	201.779
New and used motor vehicles[2]	95.6	94.303	94.121	93.985	94.201	94.562	94.754	94.834	94.581	94.318	93.973	93.705	93.598	93.650	93.260
New vehicles	137.6	136.254	135.204	134.927	135.344	136.250	136.664	136.827	136.279	135.727	135.175	134.669	134.516	134.397	133.404
Used cars and trucks[1]	140.0	135.747	137.138	137.142	136.950	136.616	136.943	137.203	137.248	137.225	136.787	136.325	135.980	135.840	135.405
Motor fuel	221.0	239.070	238.194	239.104	239.048	262.282	258.132	260.523	259.242	278.739	294.291	322.124	347.418	349.731	323.822
Gasoline (all types)	219.9	237.959	237.108	237.993	237.819	260.943	256.790	259.338	257.845	276.497	291.910	319.787	344.981	347.357	321.511
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	117.3	121.583	121.730	122.292	123.017	123.487	123.928	124.282	125.225	126.325	126.049	126.824	127.824	129.118	130.327
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	215.6	222.963	224.019	224.302	224.939	225.672	226.120	227.732	228.731	229.765	230.528	231.730	233.162	234.788	236.125
Public transportation	226.6	230.002	233.112	230.694	232.725	233.758	233.408	234.334	235.724	242.929	244.164	251.600	264.681	270.002	268.487
Medical care	336.2	351.054	352.961	353.723	355.653	357.041	357.661	360.459	362.155	363.000	363.184	363.396	363.616	363.963	364.477
Medical care commodities	285.9	289.999	291.164	291.340	292.161	293.201	293.610	295.355	296.130	297.308	296.951	294.896	295.194	294.777	295.003
Medical care services	350.6	369.302	371.461	372.432	374.750	376.250	376.940	380.135	382.196	382.872	383.292	384.505	384.685	385.361	385.990
Professional services	289.3	300.792	302.259	302.410	303.532	303.780	304.784	306.529	307.928	308.726	309.227	310.917	311.317	311.926	312.396
Hospital and related services	468.1	498.922	501.026	504.206	510.006	515.359	515.677	523.313	527.971	528.968	530.144	531.022	531.606	533.558	535.501
Recreation[2]	110.9	111.443	111.139	111.400	111.753	111.842	111.705	112.083	112.365	112.731	112.874	112.987	112.991	113.277	113.786
Video and audio[1,2]	104.6	102.949	102.311	102.759	103.157	102.719	102.691	102.986	103.171	103.548	103.477	102.988	102.306	102.203	102.546
Education and communication[2]	116.8	119.577	120.311	121.273	121.557	121.409	121.506	121.762	121.766	121.832	122.073	122.348	122.828	123.445	124.653
Education[2]	162.1	171.388	172.873	175.486	176.339	176.717	176.927	177.440	177.460	177.407	177.754	177.994	178.385	179.229	183.184
Educational books and supplies	388.9	420.418	427.425	430.114	431.432	431.606	434.352	437.822	439.052	439.906	442.160	442.770	443.309	444.382	458.989
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	468.1	494.079	498.071	505.924	508.449	509.605	510.016	511.301	511.253	511.013	511.887	512.579	513.743	516.264	527.230
Communication[1,2]	84.1	83.367	83.655	83.690	83.659	83.250	83.282	83.396	83.391	83.502	83.670	83.929	84.394	84.840	84.701
Information and information processing[1,2]	81.7	80.720	80.944	80.976	80.946	80.519	80.546	80.642	80.638	80.752	80.921	81.080	81.513	81.965	81.815
Telephone services[1,2]	95.8	98.247	98.813	98.882	99.031	98.775	98.792	98.906	98.837	99.031	99.494	99.879	100.677	101.339	101.301
Information and information processing other than telephone services[1,4]	12.5	10.597	10.487	10.477	10.385	10.204	10.215	10.229	10.253	10.246	10.170	10.118	10.071	10.087	10.012
Personal computers and peripheral equipment[1,2]	120.9	108.411	106.575	105.806	104.336	100.104	100.000	100.998	100.545	100.359	98.853	97.028	95.663	94.711	92.921
Other goods and services	321.7	333.328	333.325	334.801	335.680	336.379	337.633	339.052	340.191	341.827	343.410	344.709	345.885	346.810	346.990
Tobacco and smoking products	519.9	554.184	555.217	559.636	560.626	561.967	566.696	572.684	575.227	574.890	576.359	581.185	589.904	596.782	597.361
Personal care[1]	190.2	195.622	195.521	196.202	196.763	197.156	197.643	198.112	198.716	199.982	201.028	201.523	201.537	201.545	201.623
Personal care products[1]	155.8	158.285	157.788	157.643	158.381	158.561	158.236	158.201	157.677	158.440	159.398	158.790	158.868	158.989	159.252
Personal care services[1]	209.7	216.559	217.028	217.589	217.887	218.604	219.656	219.932	220.848	222.752	222.799	223.649	223.520	223.719	224.151

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2007					2008							
	2006	2007	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Miscellaneous personal services	313.6	324.984	325.566	327.783	328.056	328.610	329.908	332.183	333.826	335.427	337.685	339.824	340.547	340.077	341.053
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	164.0	167.509	166.955	167.952	168.664	171.043	170.511	171.179	171.530	173.884	175.838	178.341	180.534	181.087	179.148
Food and beverages	195.7	203.300	204.289	205.279	206.124	206.563	206.936	208.837	209.462	209.692	211.365	212.251	213.383	215.326	216.419
Commodities less food and beverages	145.9	147.515	146.317	147.289	147.924	151.067	150.162	150.303	150.530	153.682	155.690	158.778	161.337	161.301	158.179
Nondurables less food and beverages	176.7	182.526	180.480	182.902	184.091	190.560	188.635	188.692	189.420	196.185	200.926	207.875	213.489	213.363	207.284
Apparel	119.5	118.998	114.439	119.535	121.846	121.204	118.257	115.795	117.839	120.881	122.113	120.752	117.019	114.357	116.376
and apparel	216.3	226.224	225.694	226.509	227.026	238.067	236.735	238.389	238.297	247.546	254.599	266.943	278.584	280.062	268.740
Durables	114.5	112.473	112.036	111.746	111.889	112.103	112.093	112.300	112.094	112.059	111.671	111.362	111.232	111.275	110.779
Services	238.9	246.848	248.555	248.700	248.878	248.974	249.225	250.648	251.527	252.817	253.426	254.509	256.668	258.422	258.638
Rent of shelter[3]	241.9	250.813	252.530	252.272	252.713	252.495	252.669	254.239	255.199	256.470	256.463	256.532	257.585	258.637	258.547
Transportation services	230.8	233.731	234.563	234.322	235.458	236.449	236.504	237.347	237.929	239.556	240.150	242.343	245.759	247.869	248.806
Other services	277.5	285.559	286.492	288.469	289.307	289.592	289.945	290.905	291.406	292.218	293.016	293.959	294.668	295.677	297.923
Special indexes:															
All items less food	202.7	208.098	208.607	209.100	209.478	210.846	210.610	211.512	212.136	214.236	215.462	217.411	219.757	220.758	219.552
All items less shelter	191.9	196.639	196.803	197.708	198.171	199.998	199.734	200.609	201.110	203.217	205.040	207.566	210.242	211.468	210.264
All items less medical care	194.7	200.080	200.598	201.159	201.544	202.770	202.600	203.569	204.136	205.992	207.317	209.170	211.408	212.576	211.653
Commodities less food	148.0	149.720	148.591	149.541	150.180	153.234	152.344	152.531	152.799	155.881	157.870	160.880	163.385	163.364	160.341
Nondurables less food	178.2	184.012	182.170	184.450	185.610	191.668	189.844	190.000	190.781	197.167	201.693	208.233	213.538	213.447	207.769
Nondurables less food and apparel	213.9	223.411	223.057	223.802	224.338	234.241	233.014	234.667	234.736	243.109	249.571	260.703	271.235	272.612	262.470
Nondurables	186.7	193.468	192.869	194.616	195.646	199.253	198.422	199.346	200.030	203.767	207.096	211.240	214.783	215.628	212.882
Services less rent of shelter[3]	253.3	260.764	262.588	263.243	263.109	263.599	263.966	265.311	266.154	267.567	269.007	271.467	275.200	277.982	278.606
Services less medical care services	229.6	236.847	238.507	238.604	238.657	238.671	238.894	240.201	241.004	242.310	242.921	243.982	246.219	248.007	248.198
Energy	196.9	207.723	209.294	209.637	207.588	219.009	217.506	219.465	219.311	230.505	240.194	257.106	275.621	280.833	266.283
All items less energy	203.7	208.925	209.399	210.000	210.714	210.888	210.890	211.846	212.545	213.420	213.851	214.101	214.600	215.335	215.873
All items less food and energy	205.9	210.729	211.111	211.628	212.318	212.435	212.356	213.138	213.866	214.866	215.059	215.180	215.553	216.045	216.476
Commodities less food and energy	140.6	140.053	138.895	139.828	140.501	140.547	140.014	139.845	140.324	141.056	141.156	140.677	139.925	139.535	139.785
Energy commodities	223.0	241.018	239.885	241.120	241.642	265.420	261.976	264.660	263.508	283.362	298.757	326.414	351.886	354.423	328.240
Services less energy	244.7	253.058	254.491	254.706	255.385	255.549	255.785	257.220	258.098	259.249	259.503	260.049	261.216	262.323	262.867
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items	197.1	202.767	203.199	203.889	204.338	205.891	205.777	206.744	207.254	209.147	210.698	212.788	215.223	216.304	215.247
All items (1967 = 100)	587.2	603.982	605.267	607.324	608.662	613.287	612.948	615.828	617.345	622.985	627.606	633.830	641.082	644.303	641.155
Food and beverages	194.9	202.531	203.610	204.584	205.428	205.763	206.141	208.055	208.674	208.927	210.559	211.438	212.700	214.662	215.850
Food	194.4	202.134	203.207	204.241	205.082	205.451	205.855	207.794	208.317	208.571	210.252	211.200	212.514	214.577	215.812
Food at home	192.2	200.273	201.321	202.351	203.442	203.741	204.141	206.870	207.242	207.196	209.657	210.624	212.079	214.679	216.214
Cereals and bakery products	213.1	222.409	224.220	223.895	224.897	225.941	226.696	229.105	233.915	236.764	240.663	244.648	246.493	250.972	250.842
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	186.1	195.193	196.844	197.980	198.146	198.325	198.489	199.686	199.141	199.484	200.285	200.501	202.424	204.557	207.211
Dairy and related products[1]	180.9	194.474	201.598	203.464	205.100	205.850	205.149	206.652	207.750	205.660	207.135	207.088	208.510	213.582	214.139
Fruits and vegetables	251.0	260.484	251.575	257.223	261.774	265.736	269.533	275.843	268.954	266.030	270.169	274.136	276.641	278.885	282.171
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	146.7	152.786	154.152	154.501	154.873	153.610	152.883	157.130	157.456	157.488	158.799	157.285	157.309	158.527	159.024
Other foods at home	169.1	172.630	173.997	173.463	174.215	173.393	173.511	175.572	177.442	177.713	181.215	182.241	183.342	185.174	186.458
Sugar and sweets	170.5	175.323	176.664	176.458	176.248	176.845	177.051	178.902	179.740	181.033	183.725	184.127	184.378	186.054	186.860
Fats and oils	168.7	173.640	174.872	175.039	176.683	176.101	176.736	182.307	185.292	183.706	191.560	194.228	197.155	201.821	203.721
Other foods	185.2	188.405	189.941	189.110	189.987	188.657	188.646	190.364	192.430	192.832	196.106	197.081	198.153	199.722	201.119
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	114.2	115.356	116.348	114.584	115.378	115.803	115.658	115.658	118.828	117.754	118.751	119.248	118.879	121.015	121.443
Food away from home[1]	199.1	206.412	207.533	208.578	209.037	209.518	209.931	210.776	211.517	212.193	212.794	213.723	214.851	216.177	217.002
Other food away from home[1,2]	136.2	143.462	144.938	145.783	144.764	145.233	144.454	145.625	146.924	147.188	147.335	148.517	149.306	150.232	150.301
Alcoholic beverages	200.6	207.097	208.253	208.286	209.176	208.958	208.934	210.473	212.507	212.748	213.633	213.486	213.976	214.440	214.931
Housing	198.5	204.795	206.054	206.050	205.916	206.288	206.638	207.692	208.268	209.388	210.161	211.191	213.441	215.026	214.743
Shelter	224.8	232.998	234.169	234.275	234.812	235.069	235.480	236.550	237.158	237.965	238.261	238.353	239.198	239.845	240.038
Rent of primary residence	224.2	233.806	234.457	235.175	236.259	237.288	238.216	238.955	239.419	239.932	240.507	240.818	241.623	242.276	243.010
Lodging away from home[2]	135.3	142.339	149.919	143.727	142.666	136.244	133.179	139.825	143.046	148.110	145.936	144.979	148.378	152.248	148.368
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	216.0	223.175	223.693	224.321	224.811	225.548	226.151	226.703	227.057	227.488	227.893	228.007	228.536	228.824	229.219
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	116.8	117.366	117.287	117.142	116.982	117.370	117.396	117.740	117.921	117.999	118.683	118.615	119.293	119.006	118.894
Fuels and utilities	193.1	198.863	202.397	202.304	198.796	200.151	200.831	202.663	203.584	206.861	210.912	217.388	228.843	236.381	233.373
Fuels	174.4	179.031	182.518	182.357	178.539	179.777	180.379	182.025	182.823	186.315	190.657	197.554	209.843	217.640	213.807
Fuel oil and other fuels	234.0	251.121	246.382	252.684	261.972	292.098	298.656	306.087	307.599	329.271	339.009	358.947	381.903	388.208	363.535
Gas (piped) and electricity	180.2	184.357	188.511	187.963	183.172	182.781	183.066	184.522	185.324	188.143	192.434	199.045	211.398	219.612	216.557
Household furnishings and operations	122.6	122.477	122.190	121.820	122.039	122.031	121.880	122.322	122.547	123.184	123.108	123.287	123.434	123.798	123.944
Apparel	119.1	118.518	114.146	118.986	121.536	120.920	118.126	115.866	117.883	120.809	121.855	120.407	116.706	113.978	116.214
Men's and boys' apparel	114.0	112.224	108.556	111.981	114.710	114.784	112.487	111.494	113.592	115.808	117.136	116.621	112.395	109.969	110.513
Women's and girls' apparel	110.3	110.202	103.960	110.847	113.623	112.165	109.375	104.456	106.512	110.712	110.971	108.594	104.062	99.772	104.584
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	118.6	116.278	112.879	115.896	119.670	119.897	116.419	116.323	118.442	118.990	119.200	117.213	114.057	111.502	111.593
Footwear	123.1	122.062	119.831	122.846	124.372	124.649	122.029	121.137	122.408	124.343	126.150	125.335	123.381	122.380	122.026
Transportation	180.3	184.344	184.147	184.361	184.639	190.761	189.967	190.918	190.639	195.710	199.556	206.757	213.633	214.533	207.796
Private transportation	177.5	181.496	181.218	181.495	181.717	187.951	187.159	188.093	187.762	192.740	196.641	203.781	210.423	211.201	204.348
New and used motor vehicles[2]	94.7	93.300	93.229	93.118	93.268	93.529	93.733	93.842	93.664	93.455	93.158	92.850	92.714	92.686	92.287

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2007					2008							
	2006	2007	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
New vehicles	138.6	137.415	136.414	136.129	136.509	137.372	137.736	137.931	137.445	136.910	136.456	135.933	135.728	135.556	134.540
Used cars and trucks [1]	140.8	136.586	137.999	137.996	137.798	137.457	137.791	138.052	138.094	138.070	137.616	137.145	136.790	136.639	136.186
Motor fuel	221.6	239.900	239.097	240.271	240.040	263.248	259.032	261.531	260.402	279.975	295.618	323.495	348.762	351.124	325.116
Gasoline (all types)	220.7	238.879	238.100	239.252	238.906	262.013	257.792	260.457	259.112	277.842	293.349	321.291	346.459	348.888	322.930
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	116.9	121.356	121.584	122.144	122.830	123.302	123.786	124.416	125.238	126.330	126.032	126.742	127.750	128.997	130.228
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	218.1	225.535	226.636	226.881	227.472	228.267	228.692	230.255	231.349	232.344	232.983	234.221	235.550	237.324	238.583
Public transportation	225.0	228.531	231.082	229.148	231.182	231.999	231.363	232.594	233.979	240.729	241.966	249.310	261.779	266.259	264.755
Medical care	335.7	350.882	352.704	353.571	355.719	357.165	357.745	360.710	362.329	363.069	363.356	363.462	363.628	363.942	364.652
Medical care commodities	279.0	282.558	283.379	283.712	284.517	285.475	285.913	287.703	288.335	289.254	288.796	286.825	287.033	286.562	286.880
Medical care services	351.1	370.111	372.261	373.306	375.899	377.498	378.119	381.507	383.510	384.149	384.753	385.769	385.911	386.560	387.420
Professional services	291.7	303.169	304.677	304.841	306.072	306.300	307.333	309.169	310.426	311.259	311.757	313.294	313.618	314.235	314.893
Hospital and related services	463.6	493.740	495.191	498.533	505.077	510.836	510.961	518.853	523.654	524.534	526.495	527.230	527.948	529.798	532.065
Recreation [2]	108.2	108.572	108.179	108.495	108.793	108.805	108.702	109.046	109.315	109.742	109.775	109.876	109.905	110.198	110.698
Video and audio [1,2]	103.9	102.559	101.923	102.427	102.833	102.465	102.523	102.839	103.028	103.525	103.414	102.958	102.306	102.267	102.643
Education and communication [2]	113.9	116.301	116.981	117.707	117.891	117.686	117.782	118.097	118.079	118.155	118.462	118.737	119.264	119.852	120.809
Education [2]	160.3	169.280	170.635	173.060	173.700	174.016	174.276	175.134	175.118	175.101	175.545	175.791	176.148	176.879	180.819
Educational books and supplies	390.7	423.730	431.089	433.670	434.800	434.979	437.391	441.207	441.927	442.639	444.594	445.394	445.740	446.741	461.104
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	453.3	477.589	480.960	488.199	490.061	491.022	491.554	493.797	493.672	493.546	494.711	495.384	496.449	498.598	509.241
Communication [1,2]	86.0	85.782	86.148	86.184	86.182	85.807	85.834	85.935	85.919	86.016	86.244	86.496	87.017	87.490	87.369
Information and information processing [1,2]	84.3	83.928	84.248	84.283	84.282	83.894	83.917	84.008	83.992	84.091	84.320	84.511	85.007	85.484	85.355
Telephone services [1,2]	95.9	98.373	98.964	99.024	99.149	98.874	98.887	98.988	98.931	99.090	99.566	99.939	100.723	101.375	101.339
Information and information processing other than telephone services [1,4]	13.0	11.062	10.965	10.958	10.877	10.710	10.722	10.737	10.754	10.745	10.671	10.621	10.585	10.600	10.525
Personal computers and peripheral equipment [1,2]	121.0	108.164	106.531	105.713	104.366	100.257	100.000	101.067	100.582	100.265	98.820	97.010	95.766	94.691	92.931
Other goods and services	330.9	344.004	344.214	345.800	346.742	347.427	348.830	350.630	351.979	353.351	354.887	356.523	358.419	359.961	360.102
Tobacco and smoking products	521.6	555.502	556.517	561.092	562.134	563.435	568.410	574.724	577.359	576.910	578.296	583.296	592.248	599.180	599.823
Personal care [1]	188.3	193.590	193.598	194.160	194.769	195.122	195.467	195.885	196.564	197.803	198.859	199.367	199.404	199.495	199.501
Personal care products [1]	155.7	158.268	157.813	157.654	158.408	158.579	158.407	158.167	157.877	158.730	159.585	158.993	159.052	159.237	159.345
Personal care services [1]	209.8	216.823	217.354	217.822	218.149	218.897	219.945	220.324	221.338	223.043	223.088	223.922	223.838	223.994	224.464
Miscellaneous personal services	314.1	326.100	327.235	329.329	329.706	330.258	330.850	333.154	334.868	336.476	338.851	341.212	341.921	341.763	342.974
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	165.7	169.554	169.122	170.141	170.865	173.489	172.952	173.711	174.083	176.727	178.900	181.837	184.495	185.105	182.846
Food and beverages	194.9	202.531	203.610	204.584	205.428	205.763	206.141	208.055	208.674	208.927	210.559	211.438	212.700	214.662	215.850
Commodities less food and beverages	148.7	150.865	149.781	150.795	151.448	155.011	154.086	154.345	154.603	158.156	160.488	164.188	167.344	167.376	163.761
Nondurables less food and beverages	182.6	189.507	187.515	189.981	191.230	198.661	196.636	196.910	197.606	205.166	210.558	218.794	225.585	225.595	218.454
Apparel	119.1	118.518	114.146	118.986	121.536	120.920	118.126	115.866	117.883	120.809	121.855	120.407	116.706	113.978	116.214
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	226.1	237.858	237.329	238.345	238.798	251.442	249.863	251.751	251.621	262.252	270.496	285.024	298.593	300.341	287.124
Durables	114.6	112.640	112.362	112.114	112.241	112.413	112.450	112.688	112.560	112.549	112.171	111.845	111.769	111.820	111.357
Services	234.1	241.696	243.118	243.436	243.572	243.906	244.275	245.484	246.154	247.197	248.045	249.175	251.365	252.991	253.304
Rent of shelter [3]	216.6	224.617	225.760	225.867	226.393	226.636	227.035	228.071	228.660	229.443	229.719	229.810	230.620	231.255	231.445
Transporatation services	230.6	233.420	233.831	233.868	234.848	235.874	236.020	236.883	237.426	238.496	239.044	240.728	243.395	245.005	246.041
Other services	268.2	275.218	276.015	277.702	278.404	278.513	278.783	279.780	280.199	281.017	281.829	282.720	283.449	284.449	286.389
Special indexes:															
All items less food	197.5	202.698	203.011	203.638	204.015	205.783	205.575	206.371	206.877	209.055	210.583	212.870	215.498	216.407	214.950
All items less shelter	189.2	193.940	194.109	195.018	195.440	197.479	197.174	198.113	198.592	200.904	202.931	205.774	208.817	210.069	208.544
All items less medical care	191.3	196.564	196.949	197.629	198.022	199.565	199.431	200.329	200.800	202.713	204.290	206.423	208.906	210.002	208.900
Commodities less food	150.6	152.875	151.846	152.837	153.499	156.977	156.073	156.365	156.670	160.152	162.455	166.070	169.169	169.213	165.689
Nondurables less food	183.8	190.698	188.873	191.210	192.442	199.471	197.551	197.892	198.660	205.843	211.005	218.809	225.276	225.309	218.562
Nondurables less food and apparel	223.0	234.201	233.817	234.745	235.233	246.726	245.286	247.136	247.188	256.899	264.488	277.717	290.127	291.760	279.753
Nondurables	189.5	196.772	196.266	198.017	199.075	203.087	202.222	203.268	203.933	208.101	211.757	216.582	220.813	221.740	218.473
Services less rent of shelter [3]	224.7	230.876	232.450	232.982	232.628	233.029	233.314	234.576	235.258	236.483	237.922	240.181	243.780	246.411	246.834
Services less medical care services	225.3	232.195	233.562	233.839	233.850	234.115	234.468	235.557	236.154	237.201	238.048	239.167	241.422	243.071	243.354
Energy	196.8	208.066	209.441	209.933	207.885	219.861	218.104	220.163	219.983	231.533	241.518	258.903	277.597	282.579	267.624
All items less energy	198.0	203.002	203.319	204.037	204.797	205.066	205.155	205.991	206.588	207.296	207.812	208.021	208.458	209.062	209.718
All items less food and energy	199.2	203.554	203.710	204.363	205.107	205.355	205.377	205.992	206.605	207.406	207.687	207.747	208.007	208.317	208.857
Commodities less food and energy	141.1	140.612	139.557	140.491	141.236	141.254	140.815	140.696	141.238	141.973	142.040	141.558	140.878	140.492	140.802
Energy commodities	223.0	241.257	240.247	241.692	241.955	265.598	261.928	264.633	263.601	283.359	298.852	326.565	351.873	354.402	328.310
Services less energy	239.9	247.888	248.977	249.398	250.127	250.546	250.925	252.103	252.756	253.589	254.031	254.517	255.513	256.365	257.072

[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 2008						Urban Wage Earners 2008					
		Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
U.S. city average	M	213.528	214.823	216.632	218.815	219.964	219.086	209.147	210.698	212.788	215.223	216.304	215.247
Region and area size[2]													
Northeast urban	M	226.926	228.133	230.089	232.649	234.545	233.788	223.209	224.794	227.114	229.829	231.488	230.790
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	229.087	230.038	232.005	234.518	236.460	236.107	223.795	225.144	227.412	230.120	231.808	231.465
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	134.611	135.739	136.913	138.542	139.623	138.537	134.846	136.141	137.624	139.286	140.253	139.329
Midwest urban[4]	M	203.723	205.393	207.168	208.968	210.071	209.351	198.989	200.788	202.912	204.867	206.038	205.121
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	205.141	206.590	208.291	209.813	211.003	210.341	199.378	200.989	202.969	204.509	205.761	204.989
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	130.121	131.484	132.682	134.018	134.595	133.969	129.922	131.354	132.867	134.409	135.037	134.236
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	199.472	200.841	202.720	205.122	206.435	206.251	197.864	199.325	201.494	204.023	205.452	204.812
South urban	M	206.676	208.085	210.006	212.324	213.304	212.387	204.044	205.669	207.912	210.469	211.438	210.362
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	209.065	209.987	211.846	214.359	215.373	214.496	207.336	208.511	210.748	213.549	214.379	213.439
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	131.442	132.516	133.714	134.980	135.643	135.004	130.243	131.428	132.808	134.222	134.952	134.179
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	206.933	208.746	211.225	214.739	215.274	214.655	207.600	209.641	212.533	216.357	216.901	216.031
West urban	M	218.533	219.437	221.009	223.040	223.867	222.823	213.159	214.355	216.029	218.508	219.248	217.854
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	221.997	222.689	224.704	226.767	227.562	226.541	214.954	216.055	218.141	220.603	221.232	219.827
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	132.896	133.694	134.023	135.283	136.021	135.207	132.640	133.570	134.133	135.738	136.478	135.464
Size classes:													
A[5]	M	195.314	196.191	197.898	199.840	200.941	200.278	193.702	194.886	196.844	199.028	200.009	199.187
B/C[3]	M	131.892	132.974	133.997	135.330	136.055	135.315	131.273	132.471	133.729	135.240	135.986	135.138
D	M	205.730	207.238	209.308	211.989	212.555	212.138	204.422	205.951	208.246	211.236	211.929	211.233
Selected local areas[6]													
Chicago–Gary–Kenosha, IL–IN–WI	M	211.542	212.662	214.932	215.738	217.459	215.971	204.742	205.885	208.403	209.021	211.020	209.435
Los Angeles–Riverside–Orange County, CA	M	223.606	224.625	226.651	229.033	229.886	228.484	216.493	217.914	219.702	222.435	223.245	221.230
New York, NY–Northern NJ–Long Island, NY–NJ–CT–PA	M	233.122	233.822	236.151	238.580	240.273	240.550	226.951	228.215	230.923	233.776	235.446	235.510
Boston–Brockton–Nashua, MA–NH–ME–CT	1	233.084	–	235.344	–	241.258	–	232.656	–	235.419	–	240.511	–
Cleveland–Akron, OH	1	202.500	–	204.882	–	206.941	–	192.995	–	195.898	–	198.063	–
Dallas–Ft Worth, TX	1	198.596	–	202.357	–	206.413	–	201.892	–	206.258	–	210.830	–
Washington–Baltimore, DC–MD–VA–WV[7]	1	138.090	–	139.649	–	142.065	–	137.544	–	139.332	–	141.622	–
Atlanta, GA	2	–	206.371	–	212.032	–	211.404	–	205.801	–	212.013	–	211.113
Detroit–Ann Arbor–Flint, MI	2	–	205.281	–	207.593	–	209.484	–	201.037	–	203.524	–	205.492
Houston–Galveston–Brazoria, TX	2	–	188.795	–	193.567	–	192.723	–	188.463	–	193.742	–	193.206
Miami–Ft. Lauderdale, FL	2	–	221.324	–	225.079	–	225.473	–	219.456	–	223.849	–	224.597
Philadelphia–Wilmington–Atlantic City, PA–NJ–DE–MD	2	–	223.622	–	228.408	–	228.337	–	223.295	–	228.429	–	228.212
San Francisco–Oakland–San Jose, CA	2	–	222.074	–	225.181	–	225.411	–	217.913	–	221.454	–	221.385
Seattle–Tacoma–Bremerton, WA	2	–	223.196	–	228.068	–	227.745	–	218.483	–	223.573	–	223.273

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

[2] Regions defined as the four Census regions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[1982–84 = 100]

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

41. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2007					2008							
	2006	2007	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]	June[p]	July[p]	Aug.[p]
Finished goods	160.4	166.6	166.1	167.4	168.6	171.4	170.4	172.0	172.3	175.1	176.5	179.6	182.5	185.0	182.1
Finished consumer goods	166.0	173.5	173.0	174.8	175.9	179.4	178.2	180.1	180.4	184.2	185.8	190.1	193.9	197.1	193.1
Finished consumer foods	156.7	167.0	166.3	168.4	169.7	169.5	172.2	174.5	173.6	176.0	175.5	177.7	180.1	180.9	181.4
Finished consumer goods excluding foods	169.2	175.6	175.3	177.0	177.9	182.9	180.1	181.9	182.7	187.1	189.6	194.7	199.1	203.2	197.4
Nondurable goods less food	182.6	191.7	191.8	194.6	194.5	201.5	197.9	200.3	201.4	208.2	211.7	219.6	226.5	232.5	223.8
Durable goods	136.9	138.3	137.2	136.7	139.8	140.2	139.5	140.1	140.2	139.9	140.5	140.1	139.8	140.3	139.9
Capital equipment	146.9	149.5	149.0	148.9	150.6	151.0	150.7	151.4	151.8	151.8	152.4	152.5	152.7	153.6	153.7
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	164.0	170.7	171.5	172.2	172.2	176.2	175.7	177.8	179.1	184.5	187.3	192.6	196.9	202.5	200.2
Materials and components for manufacturing	155.9	162.4	163.4	163.3	164.4	166.1	166.3	168.4	170.1	173.1	175.5	178.8	181.6	186.6	190.6
Materials for food manufacturing	146.2	161.4	164.5	166.6	166.3	166.6	169.8	173.6	176.7	180.0	180.3	182.8	185.7	187.7	187.4
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	175.0	184.0	185.0	186.0	189.4	195.1	195.1	199.3	201.5	206.0	209.5	214.4	220.1	231.9	243.8
Materials for durable manufacturing	180.5	189.8	191.8	189.1	189.0	188.6	188.1	189.5	193.1	200.3	205.6	212.8	216.3	219.4	220.1
Components for manufacturing	134.5	136.3	136.5	136.5	136.6	136.7	136.8	137.4	137.8	137.9	138.6	139.3	139.9	141.4	142.1
Materials and components for construction	188.4	192.5	193.5	193.2	193.2	193.2	193.4	194.4	195.7	197.3	200.2	203.4	206.3	209.9	213.1
Processed fuels and lubricants	162.8	173.9	175.3	178.4	175.5	189.7	186.3	188.6	189.0	206.1	211.8	227.2	238.6	249.6	224.2
Containers	175.0	180.3	180.5	181.0	182.3	183.2	183.4	185.1	185.7	185.9	187.0	188.0	188.5	191.6	194.2
Supplies	157.0	161.7	162.0	162.3	163.0	163.9	164.6	166.8	168.1	170.0	171.3	172.9	174.3	177.7	179.4
Crude materials for further processing	184.8	207.1	202.8	204.6	211.8	225.6	229.0	235.5	245.5	262.1	274.6	294.4	305.2	317.9	280.0
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	119.3	146.7	147.8	151.9	150.0	152.9	158.5	162.6	165.4	169.2	168.1	172.7	178.9	179.3	170.4
Crude nonfood materials	230.6	246.3	237.6	237.4	252.0	274.1	275.4	283.8	299.9	327.7	352.4	385.4	399.6	423.3	360.5
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods	161.0	166.2	165.8	166.9	168.1	171.6	169.6	171.0	171.7	174.6	176.4	179.8	182.8	185.9	182.0
Finished energy goods	145.9	156.3	155.6	159.7	159.1	170.4	163.8	166.6	167.2	177.5	182.4	193.8	204.3	213.0	198.2
Finished goods less energy	157.9	162.8	162.5	163.0	164.7	164.9	165.5	166.7	167.0	167.6	168.0	168.8	169.5	170.4	170.7
Finished consumer goods less energy	162.7	168.7	168.4	169.2	170.8	171.0	172.0	173.5	173.7	174.7	174.9	176.0	177.0	177.8	178.3
Finished goods less food and energy	158.7	161.7	161.5	161.5	163.2	163.6	163.5	164.4	165.0	165.1	165.7	166.1	166.2	167.1	167.3
Finished consumer goods less food and energy	166.7	170.0	170.0	170.0	171.8	172.2	172.2	173.2	174.0	174.1	174.8	175.3	175.4	176.2	176.6
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy	191.5	197.0	197.9	198.3	199.0	199.3	200.0	201.4	203.0	203.6	204.3	205.9	206.4	207.6	208.8
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds	165.4	171.5	172.3	172.9	172.9	177.0	176.3	178.2	179.4	184.7	187.7	193.1	197.4	203.0	200.5
Intermediate foods and feeds	135.2	154.4	156.3	158.2	159.6	161.4	164.6	170.6	175.0	180.3	180.5	184.8	186.8	194.6	194.0
Intermediate energy goods	162.8	174.6	177.0	179.5	177.4	191.1	187.8	190.5	191.5	208.6	213.4	228.6	240.5	253.0	230.3
Intermediate goods less energy	162.1	167.6	168.1	168.2	168.9	170.2	170.4	172.3	173.7	176.0	178.4	181.1	183.4	187.3	190.1
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	163.8	168.4	168.8	168.9	169.5	170.8	170.9	172.5	173.7	175.8	178.3	181.0	183.2	186.9	189.9
Crude energy materials	226.9	232.8	221.7	219.9	237.7	267.1	268.3	273.6	291.7	325.4	346.1	389.0	409.7	437.9	352.7
Crude materials less energy	152.3	182.6	183.8	188.3	187.4	189.2	194.1	200.9	205.9	211.7	218.5	224.4	229.1	232.2	223.2
Crude nonfood materials less energy	244.5	282.6	284.7	289.9	292.8	289.9	291.7	307.3	319.7	332.1	366.7	376.2	374.5	387.2	379.1

p = preliminary.

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2007					2008							
		Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]	June[p]	July[p]	Aug.[p]
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100)	212.5	214.3	228.3	249.3	249.5	254.2	263.8	287.2	301.6	328.9	345.9	368.9	306.9
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100)	254.1	256.2	279.6	314.8	315.9	321.9	335.0	371.6	390.8	440.5	463.5	499.4	395.4
212	Mining, except oil and gas	160.8	162.2	162.4	161.3	161.2	164.9	170.3	174.8	186.1	174.3	185.1	189.3	191.6
213	Mining support activities	168.6	169.7	168.5	168.7	164.9	167.2	168.8	169.8	170.1	171.3	174.6	176.5	178.8
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)	163.0	163.7	164.5	168.0	166.9	168.5	169.6	173.4	175.3	179.3	182.0	185.6	183.0
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100)	160.3	160.8	160.7	161.4	162.8	165.8	167.5	169.8	171.2	174.2	176.3	180.1	180.8
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing	109.9	110.3	111.1	111.1	111.2	112.1	112.7	112.7	112.9	114.4	114.2	115.2	114.9
313	Textile mills	108.6	108.7	108.9	109.1	109.3	110.1	110.3	110.4	110.6	111.7	111.7	112.6	113.9
315	Apparel manufacturing	101.5	101.3	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.8	101.8	102.0	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.4	102.8
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	149.9	150.0	150.4	150.5	151.1	152.0	152.4	152.6	152.7	152.7	153.9	154.4	154.8
321	Wood products manufacturing	107.8	107.2	106.5	106.1	106.1	105.7	105.5	105.9	106.2	108.3	109.5	109.0	109.2
322	Paper manufacturing	115.6	116.1	117.1	117.8	118.0	118.5	119.2	119.6	120.2	120.4	120.8	121.6	124.2
323	Printing and related support activities	106.8	107.0	107.1	107.2	107.4	107.8	108.1	108.2	109.0	109.4	109.5	110.0	110.4
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100)	258.0	267.4	266.9	305.5	288.4	294.9	298.4	337.1	347.7	384.1	406.0	428.9	383.9
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100)	204.9	205.0	206.4	209.2	210.4	213.6	215.8	218.4	221.1	224.1	227.8	233.7	240.0
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100)	151.3	151.2	151.6	152.2	153.2	154.8	155.6	156.4	156.8	158.5	159.5	162.7	165.0
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100)	192.1	188.8	188.6	188.9	188.6	190.4	194.2	202.4	211.5	221.6	228.5	233.2	235.1
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	162.9	162.8	163.3	163.7	164.3	165.6	166.8	168.3	171.1	172.9	174.7	177.3	178.9
333	Machinery manufacturing	112.3	112.5	112.7	113.0	113.1	113.8	114.3	114.6	115.1	115.7	116.5	117.9	118.5
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing	93.5	93.3	93.1	92.8	92.6	92.6	92.8	92.7	92.7	92.8	92.8	93.0	93.0
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing	123.6	123.7	124.2	124.5	124.4	125.2	125.9	127.1	127.3	128.1	128.4	129.0	129.9
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing	104.2	103.8	106.3	106.6	106.0	106.6	106.6	106.1	106.7	106.3	105.9	106.5	106.3
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	165.7	165.9	166.1	166.6	166.4	167.1	167.8	168.3	169.5	170.6	171.7	172.1	172.7
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	107.0	107.1	107.2	107.5	107.7	108.5	108.7	109.2	109.3	109.7	110.0	110.4	110.8
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	114.9	116.0	115.3	116.1	118.0	118.3	118.4	117.9	118.9	118.5	118.6	118.1	118.8
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	119.6	119.0	120.1	121.1	119.0	119.6	118.8	120.1	119.4	118.6	119.8	120.3	120.8
443	Electronics and appliance stores	109.8	107.8	111.1	114.9	89.3	109.0	110.2	113.4	119.7	109.5	111.3	110.1	109.9
446	Health and personal care stores	124.3	123.9	123.5	123.8	123.8	124.8	124.5	125.5	127.2	127.9	128.0	135.4	133.1
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100)	71.3	73.7	78.0	73.7	66.6	67.1	61.6	60.6	65.7	60.9	67.3	80.1	84.3
454	Nonstore retailers	128.3	126.0	130.2	125.7	134.7	136.0	133.8	133.1	136.4	136.9	138.0	140.9	167.6
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100)	189.1	180.5	187.2	189.4	187.1	192.0	191.8	198.6	199.5	201.4	211.7	211.4	213.0
483	Water transportation	114.7	115.3	117.2	116.5	116.4	119.0	119.2	120.6	121.1	122.3	127.0	129.3	132.2
491	Postal service (June 1989=100)	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	180.5	180.5	180.5	180.5
	Utilities													
221	Utilities	130.8	129.3	127.2	126.6	127.4	127.8	129.7	131.1	134.5	135.7	141.1	146.3	146.2
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100)	122.2	122.9	122.9	121.5	122.7	123.3	123.3	123.3	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.4
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories	107.7	107.6	107.7	106.7	106.7	107.3	107.3	107.3	107.3	107.4	106.6	106.9	106.9
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100)	123.9	124.1	125.1	125.3	125.3	125.4	125.5	125.5	125.4	125.5	125.4	125.4	126.8
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100)	158.0	158.2	161.3	161.9	161.9	162.4	162.6	162.9	162.7	162.7	162.8	163.2	163.1
6231	Nursing care facilities	115.7	115.8	116.4	116.5	117.0	117.9	118.0	118.3	118.5	118.1	118.1	119.1	119.4
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities	113.2	113.5	113.9	114.3	114.6	115.4	117.2	117.7	118.2	117.6	117.6	117.8	118.1
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	108.4	108.4	108.5	108.5	108.5	109.7	109.8	110.4	110.9	110.4	110.2	110.8	111.3
515	Broadcasting, except Internet	98.7	99.6	101.0	102.3	103.6	104.4	104.6	105.2	106.4	103.4	102.7	103.3	104.3
517	Telecommunications	101.3	102.0	101.8	101.2	100.7	100.6	100.9	100.6	101.0	101.3	101.1	101.0	101.7
5182	Data processing and related services	100.4	100.4	100.3	100.5	100.4	100.4	100.5	100.5	100.4	100.9	100.9	101.0	101.1
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity	120.4	121.1	121.4	124.2	123.0	122.5	122.9	121.0	119.6	120.1	120.7	118.8	119.4
53112	Lessors or nonresidental buildings (except miniwarehouse)	107.9	109.0	108.5	108.5	110.0	108.1	108.2	109.7	109.5	109.2	109.7	110.2	111.5
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers	111.1	110.7	110.5	110.5	109.9	110.3	109.8	110.0	110.2	106.1	105.4	107.0	105.4
5313	Real estate support activities	103.2	102.9	103.5	106.1	105.6	106.6	106.0	106.8	107.3	107.1	107.4	109.7	110.8
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100)	122.3	117.2	118.9	118.4	119.1	121.3	121.3	125.1	120.3	123.2	125.2	132.6	133.4
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100)	153.8	154.3	154.8	155.1	155.1	159.9	160.3	160.7	161.1	160.9	160.9	161.5	161.7
541211	Offices of certified public accountants	112.6	112.4	113.1	112.9	113.0	115.6	114.1	113.8	112.7	114.2	112.4	115.8	116.3
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100)	140.8	140.7	140.8	140.8	140.8	139.2	140.3	140.3	140.5	140.5	141.9	141.5	141.5
54181	Advertising agencies	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.2	105.3	105.3	105.7	105.8	105.7	105.7	105.7
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100)	121.9	122.0	122.4	122.3	122.2	122.3	123.0	123.0	122.9	122.7	122.9	123.1	123.5
56151	Travel agencies	101.0	100.9	102.5	101.7	100.2	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8
56172	Janitorial services	105.5	106.8	106.9	107.1	108.7	108.9	109.1	108.9	108.9	109.7	109.2	109.1	109.8
5621	Waste collection	107.9	108.9	108.9	109.5	108.4	110.7	112.1	112.0	112.2	112.0	112.8	112.1	113.1
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100)	147.2	145.0	145.8	144.7	143.7	145.4	145.2	145.3	145.6	144.8	149.6	152.8	152.4

p = preliminary.

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

[1982 = 100]

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

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2007					2008							
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
ALL COMMODITIES	116.3	116.7	117.6	118.7	119.3	120.7	121.8	123.8	124.4	124.8	126.1	128.0	125.8
Foods, feeds, and beverages	151.4	157.8	164.1	165.9	171.1	180.5	188.7	196.9	192.8	193.3	198.1	211.1	188.9
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	153.7	160.8	167.6	169.8	175.2	185.0	193.8	202.6	198.2	198.9	204.1	218.4	194.0
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	132.2	133.0	134.2	133.1	136.1	142.0	144.7	148.3	146.4	145.5	146.1	147.1	145.2
Industrial supplies and materials	148.8	148.8	150.5	153.9	154.1	157.1	159.1	165.5	167.9	169.6	173.2	177.9	173.7
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials	137.4	140.0	142.7	144.9	144.7	146.0	150.6	159.3	157.9	156.9	158.0	162.8	161.6
Fuels and lubricants	197.4	200.9	204.8	224.7	222.8	232.1	225.6	249.5	259.3	275.8	297.3	313.4	275.0
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials	145.7	145.0	146.5	147.9	148.5	150.9	154.1	158.2	160.1	160.1	161.6	165.0	165.0
Selected building materials	114.0	114.4	114.2	113.8	113.7	113.3	113.8	114.2	114.1	113.9	113.8	113.9	113.9
Capital goods	99.8	99.9	100.1	100.3	100.6	100.9	101.3	101.2	101.5	101.6	102.0	102.0	102.1
Electric and electrical generating equipment	106.7	106.7	107.1	107.2	107.5	107.7	108.3	108.6	108.7	108.6	108.6	108.9	109.2
Nonelectrical machinery	93.1	93.1	93.2	93.4	93.6	93.7	93.9	93.7	93.9	93.9	94.2	94.1	94.2
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	106.2	106.3	106.5	106.5	106.7	106.9	107.0	107.1	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.7	107.8
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	106.3	106.2	106.4	106.8	107.3	107.3	107.4	108.0	108.1	108.1	108.2	108.5	108.8
Nondurables, manufactured	107.2	107.0	107.4	108.0	108.2	108.1	108.2	109.3	109.8	110.0	110.1	109.9	110.4
Durables, manufactured	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.4	105.2	105.2	105.5	105.4	105.1	105.1	105.2	106.0	106.1
Agricultural commodities	150.5	156.8	162.8	165.0	169.3	177.5	185.6	194.3	190.5	190.8	195.2	207.8	187.8
Nonagricultural commodities	113.8	113.8	114.4	115.4	115.7	116.6	117.3	118.8	119.6	120.1	121.2	122.3	121.4

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2007					2008							
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
ALL COMMODITIES	121.1	121.8	123.6	127.5	127.3	129.2	129.5	133.5	137.3	141.2	145.6	145.9	140.5
Foods, feeds, and beverages	130.1	131.8	133.2	133.4	134.4	138.1	137.8	141.8	143.7	145.0	147.6	149.7	150.8
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	142.1	144.4	146.5	147.1	148.3	153.1	152.6	157.3	159.8	162.2	165.1	167.9	168.5
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	103.2	103.5	103.2	102.5	103.0	104.3	104.4	106.8	107.2	105.9	107.9	108.5	110.8
Industrial supplies and materials	188.5	190.7	197.2	212.8	211.3	218.2	219.0	234.5	248.7	265.0	283.2	283.6	259.8
Fuels and lubricants	244.0	250.0	262.4	294.8	290.3	301.9	300.0	329.0	354.6	388.3	424.3	421.7	367.4
Petroleum and petroleum products	256.4	264.4	277.7	312.2	306.7	319.6	315.6	347.5	375.8	412.2	451.1	446.8	389.6
Paper and paper base stocks	110.7	111.2	112.2	108.0	109.2	112.5	113.4	114.1	116.2	117.1	117.9	119.8	120.6
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials	127.3	128.2	131.4	133.7	135.3	143.6	146.6	147.8	148.7	149.6	152.6	155.8	157.3
Selected building materials	116.5	116.9	115.7	115.6	116.0	115.9	113.8	114.1	114.3	116.2	119.2	121.6	122.5
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods	215.3	209.1	211.0	214.8	217.2	215.3	224.5	241.5	259.2	263.6	273.5	275.6	273.9
Nonmetals associated with durable goods	102.2	102.5	103.0	103.3	103.8	105.4	105.9	105.2	106.2	107.3	107.7	110.9	112.1
Capital goods	91.8	91.9	92.0	92.1	92.2	91.9	92.0	92.2	93.0	93.3	93.2	93.4	93.3
Electric and electrical generating equipment	106.4	106.5	106.8	107.5	107.9	107.7	108.7	109.3	111.5	111.7	112.0	112.7	112.9
Nonelectrical machinery	87.6	87.7	87.7	87.7	87.7	87.4	87.4	87.5	88.0	88.4	88.2	88.4	88.2
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	105.0	105.2	105.6	106.2	106.8	107.1	107.2	107.4	107.8	107.8	107.9	108.0	108.1
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	102.0	102.1	102.2	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.5	104.0	104.6	104.8	104.9	105.2	105.2
Nondurables, manufactured	104.9	105.0	105.1	105.3	105.5	106.5	106.8	107.5	107.9	108.0	108.0	108.3	108.6
Durables, manufactured	98.8	98.8	99.0	99.2	99.3	99.6	100.0	100.4	101.1	101.3	101.6	101.8	101.7
Nonmanufactured consumer goods	103.4	103.4	103.3	103.3	103.8	104.0	104.1	104.3	105.6	105.8	106.6	106.7	106.7

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2006			2007				2008	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June
Import air freight	135.2	133.1	131.2	130.7	132.3	134.2	141.8	144.4	155.4
Export air freight	115.9	117.9	116.7	117.0	117.0	119.8	127.1	132.0	142.2
Import air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100)	136.7	130.9	125.4	122.9	144.6	140.2	135.3	131.3	171.6
Export air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100)	139.3	142.4	137.3	140.2	147.3	154.6	155.7	156.4	169.0

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	2005			2006				2007				2008	
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	134.2	135.6	135.2	136.1	136.6	135.9	135.9	135.9	137.6	139.7	139.7	140.5	141.3
Compensation per hour	161.6	164.1	165.8	168.0	168.1	168.9	172.6	174.7	175.5	177.1	179.0	181.2	182.9
Real compensation per hour	119.5	119.6	119.6	120.6	119.6	119.1	122.1	122.4	121.7	121.9	121.7	121.9	121.6
Unit labor costs	120.4	121.1	122.6	123.5	123.1	124.3	127.0	128.5	127.5	126.8	128.1	128.9	129.4
Unit nonlabor payments	129.5	131.6	132.4	133.4	136.2	136.2	133.4	134.3	137.4	139.7	139.2	139.5	139.2
Implicit price deflator	123.8	125.0	126.3	127.2	128.0	128.8	129.4	130.7	131.2	131.6	132.2	132.9	133.1
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	133.4	134.6	134.2	135.1	135.7	134.9	135.0	135.0	136.4	138.3	138.6	139.5	140.3
Compensation per hour	160.8	163.2	164.7	166.8	167.1	167.9	171.7	173.7	174.1	175.5	177.8	180.1	181.7
Real compensation per hour	118.9	118.9	118.8	119.7	118.9	118.3	121.4	121.8	120.7	120.9	121.0	121.2	120.8
Unit labor costs	120.5	121.2	122.7	123.5	123.1	124.4	127.1	128.7	127.7	126.9	128.3	129.1	129.5
Unit nonlabor payments	130.8	133.2	134.2	135.5	138.6	138.3	134.9	135.2	138.2	140.3	139.8	140.3	140.0
Implicit price deflator	124.3	125.6	126.9	127.9	128.8	129.5	130.0	131.1	131.5	131.8	132.5	133.2	133.4
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	143.7	142.8	144.8	146.3	146.0	147.0	146.0	146.2	147.4	148.1	148.8	149.2	–
Compensation per hour	158.6	160.8	161.2	164.5	164.5	165.1	167.8	170.3	171.3	172.5	175.0	177.1	–
Real compensation per hour	117.3	117.2	116.3	118.1	117.0	116.3	118.7	119.4	118.7	118.7	119.0	119.2	–
Total unit costs	110.6	113.5	111.8	112.5	113.1	112.8	115.3	116.7	116.5	116.8	117.9	118.7	–
Unit labor costs	110.4	112.6	111.4	112.4	112.6	112.3	114.9	116.5	116.2	116.5	117.6	118.7	–
Unit nonlabor costs	111.4	115.7	113.1	112.9	114.4	114.2	116.2	117.2	117.4	117.8	118.9	118.7	–
Unit profits	166.8	152.2	177.4	182.5	183.1	193.0	173.9	171.8	172.5	166.8	155.9	149.8	–
Unit nonlabor payments	126.2	125.5	130.3	131.5	132.8	135.3	131.6	131.8	132.2	130.9	128.8	127.0	–
Implicit price deflator	115.7	116.9	117.7	118.8	119.4	120.0	120.5	121.6	121.5	121.3	121.3	121.5	–
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	172.0	172.9	172.8	172.6	172.7	174.5	175.4	177.0	178.7	180.6	182.5	184.0	183.3
Compensation per hour	164.2	166.5	165.3	170.9	169.5	170.3	174.6	176.9	176.4	176.4	179.7	182.4	184.5
Real compensation per hour	121.4	121.3	119.2	122.7	120.7	120.0	123.5	124.0	122.3	121.4	122.2	122.8	122.7
Unit labor costs	95.5	96.3	95.6	99.0	98.2	97.6	99.5	100.0	98.7	97.6	98.5	99.1	100.6

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2000 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	1962	1972	1982	1992	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	52.9	71.2	80.1	100.0	112.8	116.1	119.1	123.9	128.7	132.4	135.0	136.4	139.0
Compensation per hour	15.1	26.7	63.6	100.0	125.8	134.7	140.3	145.3	151.2	156.9	163.2	169.6	178.3
Real compensation per hour	65.2	83.3	90.6	100.0	108.1	112.0	113.5	115.7	117.7	119.0	119.7	120.5	123.2
Unit labor costs	28.5	37.4	79.4	100.0	111.5	116.0	117.9	117.3	117.5	118.5	120.9	124.4	128.3
Unit nonlabor payments	26.1	35.7	70.1	100.0	109.4	107.2	110.0	114.2	118.3	124.7	130.8	134.6	135.4
Implicit price deflator	27.6	36.8	75.9	100.0	110.7	112.7	114.9	116.1	117.8	120.8	124.5	128.2	131.0
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	55.9	73.1	80.8	100.0	112.5	115.7	118.6	123.5	128.0	131.6	134.1	135.4	137.9
Compensation per hour	15.6	26.9	63.9	100.0	125.2	134.2	139.5	144.6	150.4	155.9	162.1	168.5	177.1
Real compensation per hour	67.3	84.0	91.1	100.0	107.6	111.6	112.8	115.1	117.1	118.2	118.9	119.7	122.3
Unit labor costs	27.8	36.8	79.1	100.0	111.3	116.0	117.7	117.1	117.5	118.5	120.9	124.5	128.4
Unit nonlabor payments	25.8	34.9	69.3	100.0	110.9	108.7	111.6	116.0	119.6	125.5	132.4	136.4	136.2
Implicit price deflator	27.1	36.1	75.5	100.0	111.1	113.3	115.4	116.7	118.3	121.1	125.1	128.9	131.3
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	60.4	74.2	83.1	100.0	117.9	122.5	124.7	129.7	134.6	139.6	141.6	142.6	144.8
Compensation per hour	17.4	28.8	66.5	100.0	124.2	133.0	138.6	143.6	149.5	153.9	159.8	165.4	173.4
Real compensation per hour	75.1	90.0	94.7	100.0	106.7	110.6	112.1	114.3	116.4	116.7	117.2	117.5	119.8
Total unit costs	27.3	37.5	80.4	100.0	104.0	107.4	111.6	110.7	111.0	110.0	112.7	115.4	118.5
Unit labor costs	28.7	38.8	80.0	100.0	105.3	108.6	111.2	110.7	111.0	110.3	112.9	116.0	119.8
Unit nonlabor costs	23.4	33.9	81.3	100.0	100.4	104.2	112.6	110.8	111.1	109.3	112.2	113.8	114.9
Unit profits	54.5	54.1	75.2	100.0	129.1	108.7	82.2	98.0	109.9	144.8	154.4	162.9	153.5
Unit nonlabor payments	31.7	39.3	79.7	100.0	108.0	105.4	104.5	107.4	110.7	118.8	123.5	126.9	125.2
Implicit price deflator	29.7	39.0	79.9	100.0	106.2	107.5	108.9	109.6	110.9	113.1	116.4	119.7	121.6
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	–	–	–	100.0	133.7	139.1	141.2	151.0	160.4	163.9	171.9	173.8	179.7
Compensation per hour	–	–	–	100.0	123.5	134.7	137.8	147.8	158.2	161.5	168.3	173.0	182.6
Real compensation per hour	–	–	–	100.0	106.1	112.0	111.5	117.7	123.2	122.4	123.5	122.8	126.1
Unit labor costs	–	–	–	100.0	92.4	96.9	97.6	97.9	98.7	98.5	97.9	99.5	101.6
Unit nonlabor payments	–	–	–	100.0	102.9	103.5	102.0	100.3	102.9	110.2	121.1	126.2	–
Implicit price deflator	–	–	–	100.0	99.5	101.4	100.6	99.5	101.5	106.4	113.5	117.4	–

Dash indicates data not available.

50. Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	Mining												
21	Mining	85.5	100.0	103.6	111.4	111.0	109.1	113.6	116.0	106.8	96.0	87.2	-
211	Oil and gas extraction	80.1	100.0	101.2	107.9	119.4	121.6	123.8	130.1	111.7	107.8	100.3	-
2111	Oil and gas extraction	80.1	100.0	101.2	107.9	119.4	121.6	123.8	130.1	111.7	107.8	100.3	-
212	Mining, except oil and gas	69.8	100.0	104.5	105.8	106.3	109.0	110.9	113.6	115.9	114.0	110.6	-
2121	Coal mining	58.5	100.0	106.5	110.3	115.8	114.6	112.4	113.2	112.8	107.6	100.0	-
2122	Metal ore mining	71.2	100.0	109.3	112.3	122.0	131.9	138.6	142.8	137.4	130.0	123.4	-
2123	Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying	88.5	100.0	101.3	101.2	96.2	99.3	103.6	108.1	114.2	118.2	118.7	-
	Utilities												
2211	Power generation and supply	65.6	100.0	103.7	103.5	107.0	106.4	102.9	105.1	107.5	114.3	115.4	-
2212	Natural gas distribution	67.8	100.0	99.0	102.7	113.2	110.1	115.4	114.1	118.3	122.2	119.0	-
	Manufacturing												
311	Food	94.1	100.0	103.9	105.9	107.1	109.5	113.8	116.8	117.3	123.3	121.1	-
3111	Animal food	83.6	100.0	109.0	110.9	109.7	131.4	142.7	165.8	149.5	165.5	150.4	-
3112	Grain and oilseed milling	81.1	100.0	107.5	116.1	113.1	119.5	122.4	123.9	130.3	133.0	130.7	-
3113	Sugar and confectionery products	87.6	100.0	103.5	106.5	109.9	108.6	108.0	112.5	118.2	130.7	129.2	-
3114	Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty	92.4	100.0	107.1	109.5	111.8	121.4	126.9	123.0	126.2	132.0	126.9	-
3115	Dairy products	82.7	100.0	100.0	93.6	95.9	97.1	105.0	110.5	107.4	109.6	110.2	-
3116	Animal slaughtering and processing	97.4	100.0	100.0	101.2	102.6	103.7	107.3	106.6	108.0	117.4	116.9	-
3117	Seafood product preparation and packaging	123.1	100.0	120.2	131.6	140.5	153.0	169.8	173.2	162.2	186.1	203.8	-
3118	Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	100.9	100.0	103.8	108.6	108.3	109.9	108.9	109.3	113.8	115.4	110.5	-
3119	Other food products	97.5	100.0	107.8	111.4	112.6	106.2	111.9	118.8	119.3	116.2	116.3	-
312	Beverages and tobacco products	78.1	100.0	97.6	87.3	88.3	89.5	82.6	90.9	94.7	100.5	94.0	-
3121	Beverages	77.1	100.0	99.0	90.7	90.8	92.7	99.4	108.3	114.1	120.3	112.0	-
3122	Tobacco and tobacco products	71.9	100.0	98.5	91.0	95.9	98.2	67.0	78.7	82.4	93.1	94.9	-
313	Textile mills	73.7	100.0	102.6	106.2	106.7	109.5	125.3	136.1	138.6	152.8	150.5	-
3131	Fiber, yarn, and thread mills	66.5	100.0	102.1	103.9	101.3	109.1	133.3	148.8	154.1	143.5	139.7	-
3132	Fabric mills	68.0	100.0	104.2	110.0	110.1	110.3	125.4	137.3	138.6	164.2	170.5	-
3133	Textile and fabric finishing mills	91.3	100.0	101.2	102.2	104.4	108.5	119.8	125.1	127.7	139.8	126.2	-
314	Textile product mills	93.0	100.0	98.7	102.5	107.1	104.5	107.3	112.7	123.4	128.0	121.1	-
3141	Textile furnishings mills	91.2	100.0	99.3	99.1	104.5	103.1	105.5	114.4	122.3	125.7	117.3	-
3149	Other textile product mills	92.2	100.0	96.7	107.6	108.9	103.1	105.1	104.2	120.4	128.9	126.1	-
315	Apparel	71.9	100.0	101.8	111.7	116.8	116.5	102.9	112.4	103.4	110.9	114.0	-
3151	Apparel knitting mills	76.2	100.0	96.1	101.4	108.9	105.6	112.0	105.6	96.6	120.0	123.7	-
3152	Cut and sew apparel	69.8	100.0	102.3	114.6	119.8	119.5	103.9	117.2	108.4	113.5	117.6	-
3159	Accessories and other apparel	97.8	100.0	109.0	99.3	98.3	105.2	76.1	78.7	70.8	74.0	67.3	-
316	Leather and allied products	71.6	100.0	106.6	112.7	120.3	122.4	97.7	99.8	109.5	123.6	132.5	-
3161	Leather and hide tanning and finishing	94.0	100.0	100.3	98.1	100.1	100.3	81.2	82.2	93.5	118.7	118.1	-
3162	Footwear	76.7	100.0	102.1	117.3	122.3	130.7	102.7	104.8	100.7	105.6	115.4	-
3169	Other leather products	92.3	100.0	113.3	110.4	122.8	117.6	96.2	100.3	127.7	149.7	174.6	-
321	Wood products	95.0	100.0	101.2	102.9	102.7	106.1	113.6	114.7	115.6	123.1	124.9	-
3211	Sawmills and wood preservation	77.6	100.0	100.3	104.7	105.4	108.8	114.4	121.3	118.2	127.3	129.7	-
3212	Plywood and engineered wood products	99.7	100.0	105.1	98.7	98.8	105.2	110.3	107.0	102.9	110.2	117.4	-
3219	Other wood products	103.0	100.0	101.0	104.5	103.0	104.7	113.9	113.9	119.6	126.3	125.3	-
322	Paper and paper products	85.8	100.0	102.3	104.1	106.3	106.8	114.2	118.9	123.4	124.5	127.3	-
3221	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	81.7	100.0	102.5	111.1	116.3	119.9	133.1	141.4	148.0	147.7	151.1	-
3222	Converted paper products	89.0	100.0	102.5	100.1	101.1	100.5	105.6	109.6	112.9	114.8	116.6	-
323	Printing and related support activities	97.6	100.0	100.6	102.8	104.6	105.3	110.2	111.1	114.5	119.5	121.1	-
3231	Printing and related support activities	97.6	100.0	100.6	102.8	104.6	105.3	110.2	111.1	114.5	119.5	121.1	-
324	Petroleum and coal products	71.1	100.0	102.2	107.1	113.5	112.1	118.0	119.2	123.4	123.8	122.8	-
3241	Petroleum and coal products	71.1	100.0	102.2	107.1	113.5	112.1	118.0	119.2	123.4	123.8	122.8	-
325	Chemicals	85.9	100.0	99.9	103.5	106.6	105.3	114.2	118.4	125.8	134.1	137.5	-
3251	Basic chemicals	94.6	100.0	102.8	115.7	117.5	108.8	123.8	136.0	154.4	165.2	169.3	-
3252	Resin, rubber, and artificial fibers	77.4	100.0	106.0	109.8	109.8	106.2	123.1	122.2	121.9	130.5	134.9	-
3253	Agricultural chemicals	80.4	100.0	98.8	87.4	92.1	90.0	99.2	108.4	117.4	132.5	130.7	-
3254	Pharmaceuticals and medicines	87.3	100.0	93.8	95.7	95.6	99.5	97.4	101.5	104.1	110.0	115.0	-
3255	Paints, coatings, and adhesives	89.4	100.0	100.1	100.3	100.8	105.6	108.9	115.2	119.1	120.8	115.4	-
3256	Soap, cleaning compounds, and toiletries	84.4	100.0	98.0	93.0	102.8	106.0	124.1	118.2	135.3	153.1	162.9	-
3259	Other chemical products and preparations	75.4	100.0	99.2	109.3	119.7	110.4	120.8	123.0	121.3	123.5	118.1	-
326	Plastics and rubber products	80.9	100.0	103.2	107.9	110.2	112.3	120.8	126.0	128.7	132.6	132.8	-
3261	Plastics products	83.1	100.0	104.2	109.9	112.3	114.6	123.8	129.5	131.9	135.6	133.8	-
3262	Rubber products	75.5	100.0	99.4	100.2	101.7	102.3	107.1	111.0	114.4	118.7	124.9	-
327	Nonmetallic mineral products	87.6	100.0	103.7	104.3	102.5	100.0	104.6	111.2	108.7	115.3	114.6	-
3271	Clay products and refractories	86.9	100.0	101.2	102.7	102.9	98.4	99.7	103.5	109.2	114.6	111.9	-
3272	Glass and glass products	82.4	100.0	101.3	106.7	108.1	102.9	107.5	115.3	113.8	123.1	132.9	-
3273	Cement and concrete products	93.6	100.0	105.1	105.9	101.6	98.0	102.4	108.3	102.8	106.5	103.1	-

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

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
3274	Lime and gypsum products	88.2	100.0	114.9	104.4	98.5	101.8	99.0	107.1	104.7	119.3	116.5	-
3279	Other nonmetallic mineral products	83.0	100.0	99.0	95.6	96.6	98.6	106.9	113.6	110.6	118.9	116.3	-
331	Primary metals	81.0	100.0	102.0	102.8	101.3	101.0	115.2	118.2	132.0	135.5	134.3	-
3311	Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy production	64.8	100.0	101.3	104.8	106.0	104.4	125.1	130.4	164.9	163.1	163.5	-
3312	Steel products from purchased steel	79.7	100.0	100.6	93.8	96.4	97.9	96.8	93.9	88.6	90.8	86.1	-
3313	Alumina and aluminum production	90.5	100.0	101.5	103.5	96.6	96.2	124.5	126.8	137.3	154.4	151.7	-
3314	Other nonferrous metal production	96.8	100.0	111.3	108.4	102.3	99.5	107.6	120.6	123.1	122.3	115.7	-
3315	Foundries	81.4	100.0	101.2	104.5	103.6	107.4	116.7	116.3	123.9	128.6	131.8	-
332	Fabricated metal products	87.3	100.0	101.3	103.0	104.8	104.8	110.9	114.4	113.4	116.9	119.7	-
3321	Forging and stamping	85.4	100.0	103.5	110.9	121.1	120.7	125.0	133.1	142.0	147.6	152.7	-
3322	Cutlery and handtools	86.3	100.0	99.9	108.0	105.9	110.3	113.4	113.2	107.6	114.1	116.6	-
3323	Architectural and structural metals	88.7	100.0	100.9	102.0	100.6	101.6	106.0	108.8	105.4	109.2	113.5	-
3324	Boilers, tanks, and shipping containers	86.0	100.0	100.0	96.5	94.2	94.4	98.9	101.6	93.6	95.7	96.6	-
3325	Hardware	88.7	100.0	100.5	105.2	114.3	113.5	115.5	125.4	126.0	131.8	131.1	-
3326	Spring and wire products	82.2	100.0	110.6	111.4	112.6	111.9	125.7	135.3	133.8	143.2	140.6	-
3327	Machine shops and threaded products	76.9	100.0	99.6	104.2	108.2	108.8	114.8	115.7	114.6	116.3	117.1	-
3328	Coating, engraving, and heat treating metals	75.5	100.0	100.9	101.0	105.5	107.3	116.1	118.3	125.3	136.5	135.5	-
3329	Other fabricated metal products	91.0	100.0	101.9	99.6	99.9	96.7	106.5	111.6	111.2	112.5	117.7	-
333	Machinery	82.3	100.0	102.9	104.7	111.5	109.0	116.6	125.2	127.0	134.1	137.4	-
3331	Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery	74.6	100.0	103.3	94.3	100.3	100.3	103.7	116.1	125.4	129.4	129.1	-
3332	Industrial machinery	75.1	100.0	95.1	105.8	130.0	105.8	117.6	117.0	126.5	122.4	135.3	-
3333	Commercial and service industry machinery	87.0	100.0	106.3	110.0	101.3	94.5	97.8	104.7	106.5	115.1	122.3	-
3334	HVAC and commercial refrigeration equipment	84.0	100.0	106.2	110.2	107.9	110.8	118.6	130.0	132.8	137.1	133.4	-
3335	Metalworking machinery	85.1	100.0	99.1	100.3	106.1	103.3	112.7	115.2	117.1	127.3	128.3	-
3336	Turbine and power transmission equipment	80.2	100.0	105.0	110.8	114.9	126.9	130.7	143.0	126.4	132.5	128.5	-
3339	Other general purpose machinery	83.5	100.0	103.7	106.0	113.7	110.5	117.9	128.1	127.1	138.4	143.8	-
334	Computer and electronic products	28.4	100.0	118.4	149.5	181.8	181.4	188.0	217.2	244.3	259.6	282.2	-
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment	11.0	100.0	140.4	195.9	235.0	252.2	297.4	373.4	415.1	543.3	715.7	-
3342	Communications equipment	39.8	100.0	107.1	135.4	164.1	152.9	128.2	143.1	148.4	143.7	178.2	-
3343	Audio and video equipment	61.7	100.0	105.4	119.6	126.3	128.4	150.1	171.0	239.3	230.2	240.7	-
3344	Semiconductors and electronic components	17.0	100.0	125.8	173.9	232.2	230.0	263.1	321.6	360.0	381.6	380.4	-
3345	Electronic instruments	70.2	100.0	102.3	106.7	116.7	119.3	118.1	125.3	145.4	146.6	150.6	-
3346	Magnetic media manufacturing and reproduction	85.7	100.0	106.4	108.9	105.8	99.8	110.4	126.1	142.6	142.1	137.7	-
335	Electrical equipment and appliances	75.5	100.0	103.9	106.6	111.5	111.4	113.4	117.2	123.3	130.0	129.4	-
3351	Electric lighting equipment	91.1	100.0	104.4	102.8	102.0	106.7	112.4	111.4	122.7	130.3	136.7	-
3352	Household appliances	73.3	100.0	105.2	104.0	117.2	124.6	132.3	146.7	159.6	164.5	173.2	-
3353	Electrical equipment	68.7	100.0	100.2	98.7	99.4	101.0	101.8	103.4	110.8	118.5	118.1	-
3359	Other electrical equipment and components	78.8	100.0	105.8	114.7	119.7	113.1	114.0	116.2	115.6	121.6	115.7	-
336	Transportation equipment	81.6	100.0	109.7	118.0	109.4	113.6	127.4	137.5	134.9	140.9	142.4	-
3361	Motor vehicles	75.4	100.0	113.4	122.6	109.7	110.0	126.0	140.7	142.1	148.4	163.8	-
3362	Motor vehicle bodies and trailers	85.0	100.0	102.9	103.1	98.8	88.7	105.4	109.8	110.7	114.2	110.9	-
3363	Motor vehicle parts	78.7	100.0	104.9	110.0	112.3	114.8	130.5	137.0	138.0	144.1	143.7	-
3364	Aerospace products and parts	87.2	100.0	119.1	120.8	103.4	115.7	118.6	119.0	113.2	125.0	117.9	-
3365	Railroad rolling stock	55.6	100.0	103.3	116.5	118.5	126.1	146.1	139.8	131.5	137.3	148.0	-
3366	Ship and boat building	95.5	100.0	99.3	112.0	122.0	121.5	131.0	133.9	138.7	131.7	127.3	-
3369	Other transportation equipment	73.8	100.0	111.5	113.8	132.4	140.2	150.9	163.0	168.3	184.1	197.8	-
337	Furniture and related products	84.8	100.0	102.0	101.6	101.4	103.4	112.6	117.0	118.4	125.0	127.8	-
3371	Household and institutional furniture	85.2	100.0	102.2	103.1	101.9	105.5	111.8	114.7	113.6	120.8	124.0	-
3372	Office furniture and fixtures	85.8	100.0	100.0	98.2	100.2	98.0	115.9	125.2	130.7	134.9	134.4	-
3379	Other furniture related products	86.3	100.0	106.9	102.0	99.5	105.0	110.2	110.0	121.3	128.3	130.8	-
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	81.1	100.0	105.2	107.8	114.7	116.6	124.2	132.7	134.9	144.6	149.8	-
3391	Medical equipment and supplies	76.3	100.0	109.0	111.1	115.5	120.7	129.1	138.9	139.5	148.5	152.8	-
3399	Other miscellaneous manufacturing	85.4	100.0	102.1	105.0	113.6	111.8	118.0	124.7	128.6	137.8	143.2	-
	Wholesale trade												
42	Wholesale trade	73.2	100.0	103.4	111.2	116.5	117.7	123.3	127.5	134.8	135.8	138.6	141.5
423	Durable goods	62.3	100.0	107.1	119.2	125.0	128.9	140.2	146.6	161.5	167.4	174.5	178.4
4231	Motor vehicles and parts	74.5	100.0	106.4	120.4	116.7	120.0	133.4	137.6	143.5	146.5	162.7	161.8
4232	Furniture and furnishings	80.5	100.0	99.9	102.3	112.5	110.7	116.0	123.9	130.0	127.1	130.6	131.1
4233	Lumber and construction supplies	109.1	100.0	105.4	109.3	107.7	116.6	123.9	133.0	139.4	140.2	135.4	124.5
4234	Commercial equipment	28.0	100.0	125.5	162.0	181.9	217.9	264.9	299.1	352.8	402.0	447.3	508.5
4235	Metals and minerals	101.7	100.0	100.9	94.0	93.9	94.4	96.3	97.5	106.3	104.2	99.9	94.4
4236	Electric goods	42.8	100.0	105.9	127.5	152.8	147.6	159.5	165.7	194.1	204.6	222.1	235.1
4237	Hardware and plumbing	82.2	100.0	101.8	104.4	103.7	100.5	102.6	103.9	107.3	104.5	105.6	105.8
4238	Machinery and supplies	74.1	100.0	104.3	102.9	105.5	102.9	100.3	103.4	112.4	117.6	121.2	121.5
4239	Miscellaneous durable goods	89.8	100.0	100.8	113.7	114.7	116.8	124.6	119.6	135.0	135.5	122.3	118.4
424	Nondurable goods	91.0	100.0	99.1	100.8	105.1	105.1	105.8	110.5	113.6	114.3	113.1	115.0

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

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
4241	Paper and paper products	85.6	100.0	98.4	100.1	100.9	104.6	116.6	119.7	130.9	141.7	136.9	146.5
4242	Druggists' goods	70.7	100.0	94.2	93.1	85.9	84.9	89.8	100.2	105.8	112.1	109.7	104.3
4243	Apparel and piece goods	86.3	100.0	103.6	105.1	108.8	115.2	122.8	125.9	131.0	140.8	146.6	148.3
4244	Grocery and related products	87.9	100.0	101.1	101.0	102.4	101.9	98.6	104.9	104.1	103.4	103.8	109.7
4245	Farm product raw materials	81.6	100.0	94.3	101.6	105.1	102.1	98.1	98.2	109.3	111.0	117.9	125.1
4246	Chemicals	90.4	100.0	97.1	93.3	87.9	85.3	89.1	92.2	91.2	87.4	85.1	86.4
4247	Petroleum	84.4	100.0	88.5	102.9	138.1	140.6	153.6	151.1	163.2	153.3	149.4	149.1
4248	Alcoholic beverages	99.3	100.0	106.5	105.6	108.4	106.4	106.8	107.9	103.1	104.0	107.4	108.5
4249	Miscellaneous nondurable goods	111.2	100.0	105.4	106.8	115.0	111.9	106.1	109.8	120.7	124.1	121.9	117.1
425	Electronic markets and agents and brokers	64.3	100.0	102.4	112.3	120.1	110.7	109.8	104.5	101.6	91.5	95.0	98.3
4251	Electronic markets and agents and brokers	64.3	100.0	102.4	112.3	120.1	110.7	109.8	104.5	101.6	91.5	95.0	98.3
	Retail trade												
44-45	Retail trade	79.2	100.0	105.7	112.7	116.1	120.1	125.6	131.6	137.9	141.3	147.3	152.7
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	78.4	100.0	106.4	115.1	114.3	116.0	119.9	124.3	127.3	126.7	129.3	132.2
4411	Automobile dealers	79.2	100.0	106.5	116.3	113.7	115.5	117.2	119.5	124.7	123.5	125.8	129.8
4412	Other motor vehicle dealers	74.1	100.0	109.6	114.8	115.3	124.6	133.6	133.8	143.3	134.6	142.6	146.9
4413	Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores	71.8	100.0	105.1	107.6	108.4	101.3	107.7	115.1	110.1	115.5	115.9	112.0
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	75.1	100.0	104.1	110.8	115.9	122.4	129.3	134.6	146.7	150.5	158.2	168.7
4421	Furniture stores	77.3	100.0	104.3	107.5	112.0	119.7	125.2	128.8	139.2	142.3	151.1	156.6
4422	Home furnishings stores	71.3	100.0	104.1	115.2	121.0	126.1	134.9	142.6	156.8	161.4	168.3	184.6
443	Electronics and appliance stores	38.0	100.0	122.6	150.6	173.7	196.7	233.5	292.7	334.1	367.5	412.0	471.1
4431	Electronics and appliance stores	38.0	100.0	122.6	150.6	173.7	196.7	233.5	292.7	334.1	367.5	412.0	471.1
444	Building material and garden supply stores	75.8	100.0	107.4	113.8	113.3	116.8	120.8	127.1	134.6	134.8	137.9	142.2
4441	Building material and supplies dealers	77.6	100.0	108.3	115.3	115.1	116.7	121.3	127.4	134.0	134.9	138.0	140.0
4442	Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	66.9	100.0	102.4	105.5	103.1	118.4	118.3	125.7	140.1	134.7	138.3	162.1
445	Food and beverage stores	110.8	100.0	99.9	101.9	101.0	103.8	104.7	107.2	112.9	117.9	120.6	123.8
4451	Grocery stores	111.1	100.0	99.6	102.5	101.1	103.3	104.8	106.7	112.2	116.8	118.2	120.6
4452	Specialty food stores	138.5	100.0	100.5	96.4	98.5	108.2	105.3	112.2	120.3	125.3	139.4	145.4
4453	Beer, wine, and liquor stores	93.6	100.0	104.6	99.1	105.7	107.1	110.1	117.0	127.8	139.8	146.1	156.8
446	Health and personal care stores	84.0	100.0	104.0	107.1	112.2	116.2	122.9	129.5	134.3	133.4	139.3	139.0
4461	Health and personal care stores	84.0	100.0	104.0	107.1	112.2	116.2	122.9	129.5	134.3	133.4	139.3	139.0
447	Gasoline stations	83.9	100.0	106.7	110.7	107.7	112.9	125.1	119.9	122.2	124.7	124.9	129.3
4471	Gasoline stations	83.9	100.0	106.7	110.7	107.7	112.9	125.1	119.9	122.2	124.7	124.9	129.3
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores	66.3	100.0	106.3	114.0	123.5	126.4	131.3	138.9	139.1	147.6	162.4	176.6
4481	Clothing stores	67.1	100.0	108.7	114.2	125.0	130.3	136.0	141.8	140.9	153.0	169.4	186.9
4482	Shoe stores	65.3	100.0	94.2	104.9	110.0	111.5	125.2	132.5	124.8	132.0	145.1	141.6
4483	Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores	64.5	100.0	108.7	122.5	130.5	123.9	118.7	132.9	144.3	138.9	148.3	162.9
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	74.9	100.0	107.9	114.0	121.1	127.1	127.6	131.5	151.1	163.5	170.5	167.8
4511	Sporting goods and musical instrument stores	73.2	100.0	111.5	119.8	129.4	134.5	136.0	141.1	166.0	179.3	191.4	189.2
4512	Book, periodical, and music stores	78.9	100.0	101.0	103.2	105.8	113.0	111.6	113.7	123.6	134.3	132.4	128.3
452	General merchandise stores	73.5	100.0	105.3	113.4	120.2	124.8	129.1	136.9	140.7	145.0	149.8	152.5
4521	Department stores	87.2	100.0	100.4	104.5	106.2	103.8	102.0	106.8	109.0	110.0	112.7	107.0
4529	Other general merchandise stores	54.8	100.0	114.7	131.0	147.3	164.7	179.3	188.8	192.9	199.8	204.8	219.3
453	Miscellaneous store retailers	65.1	100.0	108.9	111.3	114.1	112.6	119.1	126.1	130.8	139.2	155.0	160.8
4531	Florists	77.6	100.0	102.3	116.2	115.2	102.7	113.8	108.9	103.4	123.7	145.1	132.9
4532	Office supplies, stationery and gift stores	61.4	100.0	111.5	119.2	127.3	132.3	141.5	153.9	172.8	182.4	204.8	224.5
4533	Used merchandise stores	64.5	100.0	119.1	113.4	116.5	121.9	142.0	149.7	152.6	156.6	167.6	182.0
4539	Other miscellaneous store retailers	68.3	100.0	105.3	103.0	104.4	96.9	94.4	99.9	96.9	101.6	114.0	115.4
454	Nonstore retailers	50.7	100.0	114.3	128.9	152.2	163.6	182.1	195.5	215.5	220.6	261.9	290.8
4541	Electronic shopping and mail-order houses	39.4	100.0	120.2	142.6	160.2	179.6	212.7	243.6	273.0	290.1	355.9	397.2
4542	Vending machine operators	95.5	100.0	106.3	105.4	111.1	95.7	91.3	102.3	110.5	114.4	125.7	132.4
4543	Direct selling establishments	70.8	100.0	101.9	104.3	122.5	127.9	135.1	127.0	130.3	119.6	127.5	138.4
	Transportation and warehousing												
481	Air transportation	81.1	100.0	97.6	98.2	98.1	91.9	102.1	112.8	126.9	135.5	142.5	-
482111	Line-haul railroads	58.9	100.0	102.1	105.5	114.3	121.9	131.9	142.0	146.4	138.4	142.8	-
48412	General freight trucking, long-distance	85.7	100.0	99.4	99.1	101.9	103.2	107.0	110.7	110.7	113.2	112.3	-
48421	Used household and office goods moving	106.7	100.0	91.0	96.1	94.8	84.0	81.6	86.2	88.6	88.3	87.0	-
491	U.S. Postal service	90.9	100.0	101.6	102.8	105.5	106.3	106.4	107.8	110.0	111.2	111.3	-
4911	U.S. Postal service	90.9	100.0	101.6	102.8	105.5	106.3	106.4	107.8	110.0	111.2	111.3	-
492	Couriers and messengers	148.3	100.0	112.6	117.6	122.0	123.4	131.1	134.0	126.8	125.1	128.6	-
493	Warehousing and storage	-	100.0	106.4	107.7	109.3	115.3	122.1	124.8	122.5	124.9	122.3	-
4931	Warehousing and storage	-	100.0	106.4	107.7	109.3	115.3	122.1	124.8	122.5	124.9	122.3	-
49311	General warehousing and storage	-	100.0	112.1	112.9	115.8	126.3	136.1	138.9	131.0	132.2	127.9	-
49312	Refrigerated warehousing and storage	-	100.0	97.9	103.4	95.4	85.4	87.2	92.3	99.3	97.5	88.5	-
	Information												
511	Publishing industries, except internet	64.1	100.0	116.1	116.3	117.1	116.6	117.2	126.4	130.7	136.5	142.7	-

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

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
5111	Newspaper, book, and directory publishers	105.0	100.0	103.9	104.1	107.7	105.8	104.7	109.5	106.6	107.6	110.8	-
5112	Software publishers	10.2	100.0	134.8	129.2	119.2	117.4	122.1	138.1	160.6	173.7	177.0	-
51213	Motion picture and video exhibition	90.7	100.0	99.8	101.8	106.5	101.6	99.8	100.4	103.6	102.4	105.7	-
515	Broadcasting, except internet	99.5	100.0	100.8	102.9	103.6	99.2	104.0	107.9	112.5	117.7	125.5	-
5151	Radio and television broadcasting	98.1	100.0	91.5	92.6	92.1	89.6	95.1	94.6	96.6	100.9	109.5	-
5152	Cable and other subscription programming	105.6	100.0	136.2	139.1	141.2	128.1	129.8	146.0	158.7	164.6	169.9	-
5171	Wired telecommunications carriers	56.9	100.0	107.7	116.7	122.7	116.7	124.1	130.5	131.7	138.2	146.2	-
5172	Wireless telecommunications carriers	75.6	100.0	110.5	145.2	152.8	191.9	217.9	242.6	292.2	381.9	435.9	-
5175	Cable and other program distribution	105.2	100.0	97.1	95.8	91.6	87.7	95.0	101.3	113.8	110.6	110.6	-
	Finance and insurance												
52211	Commercial banking	72.8	100.0	97.0	99.8	102.7	99.6	102.1	103.6	108.4	108.5	114.2	-
	Real estate and rental and leasing												
532111	Passenger car rental	92.7	100.0	100.1	112.2	112.3	111.1	114.6	121.1	118.2	110.2	111.8	-
53212	Truck, trailer, and RV rental and leasing	60.3	100.0	115.4	120.9	121.7	113.5	114.0	115.8	136.6	145.1	162.2	-
53223	Video tape and disc rental	77.0	100.0	113.2	129.4	134.9	133.3	130.3	148.5	154.5	144.2	176.4	-
	Professional and technical services												
541213	Tax preparation services	82.9	100.0	107.6	105.8	100.9	94.4	111.4	110.0	99.9	103.6	99.7	-
54131	Architectural services	90.0	100.0	111.4	106.8	107.6	111.0	107.6	112.6	118.3	120.8	119.1	-
54133	Engineering services	90.2	100.0	98.2	98.0	102.0	100.1	100.5	100.5	107.8	115.4	116.2	-
54181	Advertising agencies	95.9	100.0	89.2	97.9	107.5	106.9	113.1	121.1	133.5	131.5	132.8	-
541921	Photography studios, portrait	98.1	100.0	124.8	109.8	108.9	102.2	97.6	104.1	93.0	93.5	95.3	-
	Administrative and waste services												
56131	Employment placement agencies	-	100.0	86.8	93.2	89.8	99.6	116.8	115.4	119.8	115.9	122.9	-
56151	Travel agencies	89.3	100.0	111.4	115.5	119.4	115.2	127.6	147.2	167.2	182.4	189.9	-
56172	Janitorial services	75.1	100.0	95.3	98.6	101.0	102.1	105.6	118.8	116.6	121.5	115.6	-
	Health care and social assistance												
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories	-	100.0	118.8	124.7	131.9	135.3	137.6	140.8	140.8	137.9	140.1	-
621511	Medical laboratories	-	100.0	117.2	121.4	127.4	127.7	123.1	128.6	130.7	126.0	128.2	-
621512	Diagnostic imaging centers	-	100.0	121.4	129.7	139.9	148.3	163.3	160.0	153.5	154.0	156.3	-
	Arts, entertainment, and recreation												
71311	Amusement and theme parks	112.0	100.0	110.5	105.2	106.0	93.0	106.5	113.2	101.4	109.9	97.7	-
71395	Bowling centers	106.0	100.0	89.9	89.4	93.4	94.3	96.4	102.4	107.9	106.1	110.6	-
	Accommodation and food services												
7211	Traveler accommodation	85.1	100.0	100.1	105.6	111.8	107.6	112.1	114.4	120.4	115.0	111.8	-
722	Food services and drinking places	96.0	100.0	101.0	100.9	103.5	103.8	104.4	106.3	107.0	107.9	109.7	109.2
7221	Full-service restaurants	92.1	100.0	100.9	100.8	103.0	103.6	104.4	104.2	104.8	105.2	106.0	105.1
7222	Limited-service eating places	96.5	100.0	101.2	100.4	102.0	102.5	102.7	105.4	106.8	107.5	109.8	108.6
7223	Special food services	89.9	100.0	100.6	105.2	115.0	115.3	114.9	117.6	118.0	119.2	118.7	120.2
7224	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages	136.7	100.0	99.7	98.8	100.6	97.6	102.9	118.6	112.2	121.6	135.7	145.2
	Other services												
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance	85.9	100.0	103.6	106.1	109.4	108.9	103.7	104.1	112.0	111.9	112.8	-
81211	Hair, nail, and skin care services	83.5	100.0	108.6	108.6	108.2	114.6	110.4	119.7	125.0	129.9	122.3	-
81221	Funeral homes and funeral services	103.7	100.0	106.8	103.3	94.8	91.8	94.6	95.7	92.9	93.2	99.7	-
8123	Drycleaning and laundry services	97.1	100.0	100.1	105.0	107.6	110.9	112.5	103.8	110.6	120.5	119.6	-
81292	Photofinishing	95.8	100.0	69.3	76.3	73.8	81.2	100.5	100.5	102.0	112.4	114.4	-

NOTE: Dash indicates data are not available.

51. Unemployment rates, approximating U.S. concepts, 10 countries, seasonally adjusted

[Percent]

Country	2006	2007	2006				2007				2008
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
United States	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9
Canada	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2
Australia	4.8	4.4	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1
Japan	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9
France	9.5	8.6	9.8	9.7	9.5	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.5	8.2	8.1
Germany	10.4	8.7	11.1	10.6	10.1	9.6	9.3	8.9	8.5	8.2	7.7
Italy	6.9	6.1	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.0	-
Netherlands	3.9	3.2	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.0	-
Sweden	7.0	6.1	7.3	7.3	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.8
United Kingdom	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.2	-

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

Quarterly figures for France, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands are calculated by applying annual adjustment factors to current published data and therefore should be viewed as less precise indicators of unemployment under U.S. concepts than the annual figures. Quarterly figures for Sweden are BLS seasonally adjusted estimates derived from Swedish not seasonally adjusted data.

For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the BLS report *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, 10 Countries* (on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/fls/flscomparelf.htm**). For monthly unemployment rates, as well as the quarterly and annual rates published in this table, see the BLS report *Unemployment rates in 10 countries, civilian labor force basis, approximating U.S. concepts, seasonally adjusted* (on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/fls/flsjec.pdf**). Unemployment rates may differ between the two reports mentioned, because the former is updated semi-annually, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

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

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

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

There are breaks in series for the United States (1998, 1999, 2000, 2003, 2004), Australia (2001), Germany (1999, 2005), the Netherlands (2000), and Sweden (2005). For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the BLS report *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, 10 Countries* (on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/fls/flscomparelf.htm**). Unemployment rates may differ from those in the BLS report *Unemployment rates in 10 countries, civilian labor force basis, approximating U.S. concepts, seasonally adjusted* (on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/fls/flsjec.pdf**), because the former is updated semi-annually, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.

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

[1996 = 100]

Measure and economy	1980	1990	1993	1994	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Output per hour																
United States	58.6	80.1	88.1	92.7	96.2	104.2	111.5	117.1	126.1	127.4	140.9	149.8	159.0	162.4	165.9	172.7
Canada	66.5	85.2	94.0	99.3	100.5	104.5	109.6	114.2	121.1	118.5	120.5	121.1	123.1	127.8	127.7	130.4
Australia	72.6	91.1	96.2	98.7	97.2	102.2	107.3	109.0	115.2	117.9	123.2	125.5	127.2	128.1	129.4	133.4
Japan	54.8	81.3	87.6	89.0	95.6	103.5	104.5	107.3	113.0	110.6	114.7	122.5	131.0	139.6	142.2	146.2
Korea, Rep. of	–	58.0	75.9	82.8	90.9	112.8	125.7	139.8	151.7	150.6	165.3	176.8	197.2	212.1	233.5	253.9
Taiwan	40.4	73.9	83.4	86.6	93.0	104.1	109.2	116.0	122.2	127.7	139.2	143.6	150.9	162.3	173.9	189.0
Belgium	57.2	84.7	89.6	94.4	98.6	109.8	111.2	110.2	114.1	115.3	119.1	122.0	127.6	131.5	134.4	137.3
Denmark	75.3	90.3	92.0	103.4	103.4	108.0	107.4	109.1	113.0	113.2	113.9	118.7	125.5	126.9	133.4	134.3
France	56.9	84.2	90.0	95.9	99.7	105.9	111.4	116.2	124.5	127.0	132.4	138.4	142.2	148.7	154.6	158.5
Germany	67.1	86.1	89.1	95.8	97.3	105.9	106.3	108.9	116.5	119.5	120.7	125.0	129.7	134.6	144.1	151.3
Italy	60.1	82.5	87.2	94.9	99.5	102.0	100.6	101.4	106.7	107.0	105.7	103.5	105.0	106.4	105.9	105.4
Netherlands	58.7	81.4	86.2	94.1	97.9	100.3	103.2	107.4	115.2	115.7	119.2	121.7	129.9	135.8	140.2	144.0
Norway	77.3	96.8	98.3	98.3	97.1	100.2	97.7	101.1	104.2	107.1	110.2	119.7	126.8	131.2	135.0	134.7
Spain	62.8	86.8	94.9	97.8	101.2	101.0	102.7	104.5	105.6	108.0	108.4	111.1	113.2	115.4	117.7	122.2
Sweden	60.0	73.9	82.6	91.1	96.8	109.1	115.6	126.2	134.8	131.0	145.3	157.1	173.9	184.7	195.6	197.3
United Kingdom	55.9	87.8	100.1	102.7	101.0	102.0	102.9	107.8	115.2	119.4	122.4	128.2	136.0	140.2	147.0	150.8
Output																
United States	60.5	80.7	85.7	92.2	96.4	106.1	113.2	118.1	125.5	118.5	121.8	123.2	130.1	131.4	135.2	138.3
Canada	71.2	88.7	87.7	94.4	98.7	106.3	111.7	121.0	133.1	128.0	129.0	128.3	131.4	133.5	132.2	130.8
Australia	80.2	93.1	92.7	97.5	96.9	102.3	105.2	105.0	109.9	108.9	114.2	116.2	116.3	115.8	114.7	118.6
Japan	59.0	94.3	93.5	92.1	95.9	102.5	97.1	96.7	101.8	96.2	94.7	99.8	105.6	111.1	115.8	119.0
Korea, Rep. of	20.5	63.2	75.5	84.1	94.0	104.9	96.6	117.6	137.6	140.6	151.2	159.6	177.3	189.8	205.9	219.3
Taiwan	38.2	76.7	85.0	90.1	95.0	105.7	109.1	117.1	125.7	116.4	126.7	133.5	146.5	156.7	168.4	185.8
Belgium	74.8	96.6	92.8	97.0	99.6	108.2	110.1	110.2	114.9	114.9	114.0	112.5	116.6	116.3	119.4	122.4
Denmark	85.6	94.7	90.3	100.0	104.8	108.2	109.1	110.0	113.9	114.0	110.7	107.6	109.3	105.9	111.7	116.2
France	83.2	97.5	93.8	96.8	100.3	104.7	109.7	113.4	118.6	119.8	119.7	121.9	123.0	125.9	127.2	128.8
Germany	92.3	107.2	99.9	103.1	102.1	104.4	105.6	106.6	113.9	115.8	113.4	114.2	118.3	120.0	127.0	135.0
Italy	74.7	92.6	89.9	95.9	100.5	101.5	102.4	102.2	106.5	106.2	105.0	102.2	103.0	102.5	103.7	104.8
Netherlands	70.5	89.2	90.2	95.0	98.6	101.4	104.8	108.7	116.0	115.8	115.9	114.6	118.5	120.9	124.1	128.1
Norway	96.7	92.9	93.2	95.7	96.1	104.3	103.6	103.5	102.9	102.2	101.6	105.0	111.0	115.9	123.9	129.3
Spain	75.5	94.6	92.4	94.0	97.6	106.4	112.9	119.3	124.6	128.6	128.4	130.0	130.9	132.4	134.8	138.6
Sweden	67.1	80.4	74.1	85.5	96.8	107.8	116.7	127.6	138.1	134.9	143.4	150.4	164.2	171.8	180.6	185.2
United Kingdom	80.3	96.9	93.4	97.8	99.3	101.8	102.4	103.4	105.8	104.5	101.7	101.9	104.0	102.8	104.4	105.0
Total hours																
United States	103.3	100.7	97.3	99.5	100.2	101.8	101.5	100.9	99.6	93.0	86.5	82.2	81.8	80.9	81.5	80.1
Canada	107.0	104.1	93.3	95.1	98.3	101.6	101.9	105.9	109.9	107.9	107.1	105.9	106.7	104.4	103.5	100.3
Australia	110.5	102.2	96.4	98.7	99.7	100.1	98.1	96.3	95.4	92.3	92.7	92.6	91.4	90.4	88.7	88.9
Japan	107.6	115.9	106.7	103.5	100.4	99.1	92.9	90.2	90.1	87.0	82.6	81.4	80.6	79.6	81.5	81.4
Korea, Rep. of	–	109.0	99.5	101.6	103.3	93.0	76.8	84.1	90.7	93.3	91.5	90.2	89.9	89.5	88.2	86.4
Taiwan	94.5	103.7	101.9	104.0	102.2	101.6	99.9	101.0	102.9	91.1	91.1	92.9	97.1	96.5	96.8	98.3
Belgium	130.9	114.1	103.5	102.8	101.0	98.6	98.9	100.0	100.6	99.6	95.7	92.2	91.4	88.5	88.9	89.2
Denmark	113.7	104.8	98.1	96.7	101.4	100.2	101.5	100.8	100.8	100.7	97.2	90.7	87.1	83.5	83.7	86.5
France	146.3	115.8	104.1	101.0	100.6	98.9	98.5	97.6	95.3	94.3	90.4	88.1	86.5	84.7	82.3	81.2
Germany	137.4	124.6	112.1	107.6	105.0	98.6	99.4	97.9	97.7	96.9	94.0	91.4	91.2	89.2	88.1	89.2
Italy	124.3	112.2	103.1	101.1	100.9	99.5	101.8	100.8	99.9	99.3	99.3	98.8	98.1	96.4	97.9	99.4
Netherlands	120.1	109.6	104.6	100.9	100.7	101.0	101.5	101.2	100.7	100.1	97.2	94.1	91.2	89.0	88.5	88.9
Norway	125.1	96.0	94.8	97.3	99.0	104.1	106.1	102.4	98.8	95.4	92.3	87.7	87.5	88.4	91.8	96.0
Spain	120.3	109.0	97.4	96.1	96.4	105.4	109.9	114.1	118.0	119.0	118.4	117.0	115.6	114.7	114.6	113.4
Sweden	111.8	108.8	89.7	93.9	100.0	98.8	100.9	101.1	102.4	103.0	98.7	95.7	94.4	93.0	92.4	93.9
United Kingdom	143.8	110.4	93.3	95.2	98.3	99.8	99.6	95.9	91.8	87.5	83.1	79.5	76.5	73.3	71.0	69.6
Hourly compensation (national currency basis)																
United States	51.2	82.7	93.3	96.3	98.1	102.6	108.6	112.9	123.2	126.1	135.2	144.7	147.7	150.5	156.7	162.2
Canada	43.8	82.4	93.5	96.2	98.5	102.4	107.7	110.0	113.6	116.7	120.6	125.5	129.1	135.4	138.0	143.2
Australia	–	79.5	89.3	90.4	95.7	103.0	107.3	111.7	116.3	123.6	129.3	134.5	141.6	150.7	160.3	169.9
Japan	53.7	83.0	94.1	96.0	99.2	103.3	105.9	105.7	105.1	106.5	107.2	104.9	105.9	106.8	105.3	105.0
Korea, Rep. of	–	36.1	61.6	70.8	85.9	108.7	118.4	119.0	127.1	131.1	144.4	151.5	173.0	186.8	202.9	218.6
Taiwan	23.1	66.5	82.6	86.6	93.8	103.1	107.0	108.9	111.0	118.1	114.4	116.3	118.2	122.8	125.2	127.2
Belgium	47.5	81.4	94.8	95.5	98.2	103.8	105.3	106.7	108.6	114.3	119.3	122.8	125.4	129.8	132.5	136.0
Denmark	39.5	83.1	90.9	94.1	96.0	103.4	106.1	108.8	110.9	116.2	121.2	129.4	134.4	143.6	148.0	150.5
France	34.6	78.9	91.8	95.3	98.1	102.9	103.7	107.0	112.8	115.8	122.8	125.7	129.7	134.4	140.9	145.0
Germany	43.3	72.3	86.7	90.6	95.5	102.0	103.4	105.8	111.3	114.7	117.5	120.2	120.9	122.4	127.5	129.7
Italy	22.6	70.5	85.1	89.6	94.9	104.7	102.8	105.4	108.1	111.8	115.0	119.3	123.4	127.4	129.9	132.7
Netherlands	52.4	79.0	91.7	95.7	98.3	102.3	106.7	110.5	116.1	121.4	128.4	133.5	139.0	141.1	145.0	149.3
Norway	34.3	81.2	89.2	91.9	96.0	104.5	110.6	116.9	123.5	130.9	138.8	144.5	149.2	156.2	165.1	172.9
Spain	23.1	65.9	90.3	93.6	97.6	102.4	103.2	102.9	104.5	108.7	111.8	117.4	121.5	127.3	132.7	139.2
Sweden	32.9	77.4	85.8	88.0	92.8	105.4	109.4	112.8	117.2	122.8	129.4	135.2	138.9	143.6	147.7	152.9
United Kingdom	33.4	82.8	96.2	98.6	100.3	104.4	112.3	118.9	126.2	131.8	139.1	146.1	153.7	159.7	171.0	175.3

See notes at end of table.

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

Measure and economy	1980	1990	1993	1994	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Unit labor costs (national currency basis)																
United States	87.4	103.3	106.0	103.9	102.0	98.5	97.4	96.4	97.7	99.0	96.0	96.6	92.9	92.6	94.4	93.9
Canada	65.9	96.7	99.5	96.9	98.0	98.0	98.3	96.3	93.8	98.5	100.0	103.6	104.9	106.0	108.1	109.8
Australia	–	87.3	92.8	91.5	98.4	100.7	100.0	102.4	100.9	104.8	105.0	107.1	111.3	117.6	123.9	127.4
Japan	98.0	102.1	107.5	107.9	103.8	99.8	101.3	98.6	93.0	96.2	93.5	85.6	80.8	76.5	74.0	71.8
Korea, Rep. of	33.6	62.3	81.2	85.5	94.5	96.4	94.2	85.1	83.8	87.0	87.3	85.7	87.8	88.1	86.9	86.1
Taiwan	57.1	89.9	99.1	100.0	100.9	99.0	97.9	93.9	90.9	92.5	82.2	81.0	78.4	75.7	72.0	67.3
Belgium	83.0	96.1	105.7	101.2	99.6	94.5	94.7	96.9	95.1	99.1	100.2	100.6	98.3	98.7	98.6	99.1
Denmark	52.5	91.9	98.9	91.0	92.9	95.7	98.8	99.7	98.1	102.7	106.4	109.0	107.0	113.1	110.9	112.1
France	60.9	93.7	102.0	99.4	98.5	97.2	93.1	92.1	90.6	91.2	92.8	90.8	91.2	90.4	91.2	91.5
Germany	64.5	84.0	97.3	94.6	98.2	96.3	97.3	97.1	95.5	96.0	97.4	96.1	93.2	91.0	88.5	85.7
Italy	37.6	85.4	97.5	94.4	95.3	102.7	102.2	104.0	101.4	104.5	108.7	115.3	117.6	119.8	122.6	125.8
Netherlands	89.4	97.0	106.4	101.7	100.4	102.0	103.3	102.8	100.8	104.9	107.7	109.7	107.0	103.9	103.5	103.6
Norway	44.4	83.9	90.7	93.4	98.9	104.2	113.2	115.7	118.5	122.2	126.0	120.7	117.6	119.1	122.3	128.3
Spain	36.8	76.0	95.1	95.7	96.5	101.4	100.4	98.5	99.0	100.6	103.1	105.6	107.3	110.3	112.7	113.9
Sweden	54.9	104.8	103.9	96.6	95.8	96.6	94.7	89.4	86.9	93.8	89.1	86.1	79.9	77.8	75.5	77.5
United Kingdom	59.8	94.3	96.1	96.0	99.4	102.4	109.2	110.3	109.5	110.4	113.7	113.9	113.0	113.9	116.3	116.2
Unit labor costs (U.S. dollar basis)																
United States	87.4	103.3	106.0	103.9	102.0	98.5	97.4	96.4	97.7	99.0	96.0	96.6	92.9	92.6	94.4	93.9
Canada	76.8	113.1	105.2	96.7	97.4	96.5	90.4	88.4	86.1	86.7	86.9	100.9	109.9	119.3	130.0	139.5
Australia	–	87.1	80.6	85.5	93.1	95.7	80.4	84.5	75.0	69.2	72.9	89.3	104.7	114.6	119.3	136.6
Japan	47.0	76.6	105.2	114.8	120.2	89.7	84.1	94.3	93.9	86.1	81.2	80.3	81.3	75.6	69.2	66.3
Korea, Rep. of	44.6	70.5	81.1	85.3	98.4	81.9	54.1	57.6	59.6	54.2	56.2	57.9	61.7	69.3	73.3	74.6
Taiwan	43.6	91.8	103.0	103.8	104.6	94.5	80.2	79.8	79.9	75.1	65.4	64.6	64.5	64.7	60.8	56.3
Belgium	87.9	89.1	94.7	93.7	104.7	81.7	80.8	79.2	67.4	68.1	72.7	87.4	93.9	94.3	95.1	104.3
Denmark	54.1	86.2	88.4	83.1	96.2	84.0	85.5	82.7	70.3	71.5	78.2	96.1	103.7	109.5	108.3	119.5
France	73.7	88.0	92.1	91.7	101.0	85.2	80.7	76.5	65.2	63.7	68.4	80.2	88.5	87.8	89.3	97.8
Germany	53.4	78.2	88.5	87.8	103.2	83.5	83.2	79.6	67.8	66.1	70.8	83.7	89.2	87.1	85.5	90.5
Italy	67.7	110.0	95.6	90.4	90.2	93.0	90.8	88.2	74.6	74.5	81.9	104.0	116.5	118.8	122.7	137.5
Netherlands	75.8	89.8	96.6	94.3	105.6	88.1	87.8	83.8	71.2	71.9	77.9	95.0	101.8	98.9	99.5	108.7
Norway	58.1	86.6	82.6	85.5	100.8	95.0	96.8	95.7	86.9	87.8	101.9	110.1	112.7	119.4	123.2	141.6
Spain	65.0	94.4	94.5	90.5	98.0	87.6	85.1	79.9	69.6	68.6	74.2	91.1	101.6	104.5	107.8	118.9
Sweden	87.0	118.7	89.4	84.0	90.0	84.7	79.8	72.5	63.6	60.8	61.4	71.5	72.9	69.8	68.7	77.0
United Kingdom	89.1	107.8	92.5	94.3	100.5	107.4	116.0	114.3	106.4	101.9	109.5	119.3	132.7	132.9	137.4	149.1

NOTE: Data for Germany for years before 1993 are for the former West Germany. Data for 1993 onward are for unified Germany. Dash indicates data not available.

54. Occupational injury and illness rates by industry,[1] United States

Industry and type of case[2]	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers[3]												
	1989[1]	1990	1991	1992	1993[4]	1994[4]	1995[4]	1996[4]	1997[4]	1998[4]	1999[4]	2000[4]	2001[4]
PRIVATE SECTOR[5]													
Total cases	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.7
Lost workday cases	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8
Lost workdays	78.7	84.0	86.5	93.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing[5]													
Total cases	10.9	11.6	10.8	11.6	11.2	10.0	9.7	8.7	8.4	7.9	7.3	7.1	7.3
Lost workday cases	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.6
Lost workdays	100.9	112.2	108.3	126.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mining													
Total cases	8.5	8.3	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.3	6.2	5.4	5.9	4.9	4.4	4.7	4.0
Lost workday cases	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.7	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.4
Lost workdays	137.2	119.5	129.6	204.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Construction													
Total cases	14.3	14.2	13.0	13.1	12.2	11.8	10.6	9.9	9.5	8.8	8.6	8.3	7.9
Lost workday cases	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0
Lost workdays	143.3	147.9	148.1	161.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
General building contractors:													
Total cases	13.9	13.4	12.0	12.2	11.5	10.9	9.8	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.8	6.9
Lost workday cases	6.5	6.4	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.5
Lost workdays	137.3	137.6	132.0	142.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heavy construction, except building:													
Total cases	13.8	13.8	12.8	12.1	11.1	10.2	9.9	9.0	8.7	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.8
Lost workday cases	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.7	4.0
Lost workdays	147.1	144.6	160.1	165.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Special trades contractors:													
Total cases	14.6	14.7	13.5	13.8	12.8	12.5	11.1	10.4	10.0	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.2
Lost workday cases	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.1
Lost workdays	144.9	153.1	151.3	168.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manufacturing													
Total cases	13.1	13.2	12.7	12.5	12.1	12.2	11.6	10.6	10.3	9.7	9.2	9.0	8.1
Lost workday cases	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.1
Lost workdays	113.0	120.7	121.5	124.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Durable goods:													
Total cases	14.1	14.2	13.6	13.4	13.1	13.5	12.8	11.6	11.3	10.7	10.1	–	8.8
Lost workday cases	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	–	4.3
Lost workdays	116.5	123.3	122.9	126.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lumber and wood products:													
Total cases	18.4	18.1	16.8	16.3	15.9	15.7	14.9	14.2	13.5	13.2	13.0	12.1	10.6
Lost workday cases	9.4	8.8	8.3	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.5
Lost workdays	177.5	172.5	172.0	165.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Furniture and fixtures:													
Total cases	16.1	16.9	15.9	14.8	14.6	15.0	13.9	12.2	12.0	11.4	11.5	11.2	11.0
Lost workday cases	7.2	7.8	7.2	6.6	6.5	7.0	6.4	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.7
Lost workdays	–	–	–	128.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stone, clay, and glass products:													
Total cases	15.5	15.4	14.8	13.6	13.8	13.2	12.3	12.4	11.8	11.8	10.7	10.4	10.1
Lost workday cases	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.1
Lost workdays	149.8	160.5	156.0	152.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Primary metal industries:													
Total cases	18.7	19.0	17.7	17.5	17.0	16.8	16.5	15.0	15.0	14.0	12.9	12.6	10.7
Lost workday cases	8.1	8.1	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.0	6.3	6.3	5.3
Lost workdays	168.3	180.2	169.1	175.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11.1
Fabricated metal products:													
Total cases	18.5	18.7	17.4	16.8	16.2	16.4	15.8	14.4	14.2	13.9	12.6	11.9	11.1
Lost workday cases	7.9	7.9	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.3
Lost workdays	147.6	155.7	146.6	144.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Industrial machinery and equipment:													
Total cases	12.1	12.0	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.6	11.2	9.9	10.0	9.5	8.5	8.2	11.0
Lost workday cases	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.6	6.0
Lost workdays	86.8	88.9	86.6	87.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electronic and other electrical equipment:													
Total cases	9.1	9.1	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	7.6	6.8	6.6	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.0
Lost workday cases	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.5
Lost workdays	77.5	79.4	83.0	81.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation equipment:													
Total cases	17.7	17.8	18.3	18.7	18.5	19.6	18.6	16.3	15.4	14.6	13.7	13.7	12.6
Lost workday cases	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.9	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.0
Lost workdays	138.6	153.7	166.1	186.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Instruments and related products:													
Total cases	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.0
Lost workday cases	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.0
Lost workdays	55.4	57.8	64.4	65.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:													
Total cases	11.1	11.3	11.3	10.7	10.0	9.9	9.1	9.5	8.9	8.1	8.4	7.2	6.4
Lost workday cases	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.2
Lost workdays	97.6	113.1	104.0	108.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

54. Continued—Occupational injury and illness rates by industry,[1] United States

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

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

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

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

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