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The changing impact of marriage and children on women's labor force participation -

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also in this issue: Import and export price trends, 2007 Leisure and illness leave: estimating benefits in combination



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The February Review

Wedding rings and a baby bottle on this month's cover illustration either mean the *Monthly Labor Review* is markedly changing its focus or, more likely, we're leading off this month with an examination of the changing impact of marriage and children on women's labor force participation. And—no surprise—it's the latter.

Saul D. Hoffman examines this changing impact over the two decades from 1984 to 2004, using data derived from the Current Population Survey. He finds that women with children were more likely to be working at the latter end of the period than in its beginning. Interestingly, when focusing on married women with children-especially young children—he finds that they were working less in 2004 than a decade earlier, although more than they were two decades earlier. Marital status and the presence of children prove to be crucial variables in their impact on the labor market participation of women over this time frame.

What seems like sometimes wildly gyrating trends in prices over the last couple of years has received widespread attention. William H. Casey and Myron D. Murray describe trends in the prices of imports to, and exports from, the United States in 2007. Import prices that year, which rose 10.6 percent, were noticeably affected by rising costs in energy, chemicals, and metals, as well as the devaluation of the dollar. Export prices increased by 6 percent, driven in part by higher prices for agricultural goods such as wheat, soybeans, and corn. Agricultural product export prices, in fact, increased almost 24 percent, reflecting strong global demand and

the impact of weather-related events on the global food supply.

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics National Compensation Survey collects data on employee access to individual paid-leave benefits. As Iris S. Diaz and Richard Wallick point out, this collection allows analysts to estimate the incidence of specific benefit programs. But, further, when benefits can be used interchangeably, useful information can be created by examining combinations of benefits, such as, in their research, leisure and illness leave. They make a compelling case that a fuller picture of access to benefits can be developed by studying not just the use of these benefits in isolation.

Regional report

BLS periodically issues reports prepared by analysts in our network of Regional Offices. The latest report (available at http://www.bls.gov/opub/reports/ collegesboston.pdf) examines the impact on the Boston metropolitan area labor market of its noteworthy concentration of institutions of higher learning.

As the report indicates, the Boston area is home to more than 80 private colleges and universities. Supporting over 360,000 students, they employ nearly 70,000 people. Moreover, since 1990, they have acted as a powerful job generator, with employment growth roughly twice the rate for private industry in the area. Further, they generate wages for their workers that make up a much higher proportion of the wage base in the area than colleges and universities do compared to the Nation as a whole. The extent and prominence of higher learning employment in Boston also serves to elevate the educational profile of the local labor

force and to help attract businesses in knowledge-based industries, such as biotechnology and financial services.

To find out more about the information available from the BLS regions, please go to this Web address: http:// www.bls.gov/bls/regnhome.htm.

Paid-leave benefits

As touched upon in the article alluded to earlier by Diaz and Wallick, it is common for U.S. employers to offer paid leave to their employees in forms such as holidays, vacations, sick leave, and personal leave. The latest issue of the BLS publication *Program Perspectives* showcases the latest data and trends about this desirable aspect of employment.

Paid holidays and vacations were available to more than 75 percent of private-industry workers as of March 2008. Leave benefits in private-sector business establishments vary by characteristics such as number of employees and type of industry. Eighty-six percent of workers in goods-producing industries, for instance, receive paid holidays and vacation leave, compared with about threequarters of workers in service-providing industries. A higher share of workers in larger establishments-those employing 100 or more workers-receive these benefits than workers in smaller businesses.

While access to paid holidays and vacations has remained stable for the past two decades, access to paid personal leave has been increasing significantly. In the early 1990s, less than 15 percent of workers in private industry had this benefit available to them; by last year, the share had grown to 37 percent. In the world of benefits, this represents rapid change.

This issue of *Program Perspectives* can be found on our Web site at http://www. bls.gov/opub/perspectives/issue2.pdf. This article, originally posted to the BLS Web site on February 27, 2009, was revised and reposted on March 25, 2009. The revisions were due to calculational error and involved chiefly chart 2 and related text.

The changing impact of marriage and children on women's labor force participation

Between 1984 and 2004, the dampening effect of children on the labor force participation of 25- to 44-year-old single women disappeared, while, for married women, it fell much more slowly, especially after 1993; for married women with children younger than 3 years, the effect of those children on their mothers' participation in 2004 was as large as it was in 1989 and greater than it was in 1993

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abulations from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) show that the steady increase in U.S. women's labor force participation that characterized the post-World War II period has largely subsided. For most groups of women (all women, married women, and women with children), the trend line in the labor force participation rate flattened out in the early- to mid-1990s after nearly four decades of steady increases.¹ But as with many aggregate trends, substantial complexity and controversy lie just beneath the surface. Recent work by Heather Boushey and by Sharon R. Cohany and Emy Sok suggests two apparently inconsistent trends.² On the one hand, responding to anecdotal evidence in the popular press about a declining commitment to work on the part of women with children, Boushey showed that the negative impact of children on work by women aged 25–44 years declined, rather than increased, in the two decades between 1984 and 2004. On the other hand, Cohany and Sok showed that the labor force participation rate of married women with children, and especially married women with very young children, declined between 1997 and 2005, which implies that the negative impact of children on work has *increased*, at least for this group of women. Who is right? Actually, they both are. An

analysis of data from outgoing rotation groups (ORGs) of the Current Population Survey (CPS) samples from 1984 through 2004 shows that women aged 25-44 years with children were more-not less-likely to be working in 2004 than in 1984. But married women with children-especially married women with young children-were indeed working less in 2004 than they were a decade earlier, although more than they were two decades earlier. The difference between these findings is attributable to the behavior of single women with children, whose labor force participation jumped sharply in the 1990s. The labor force participation rate of single mothers aged 25-44 years increased 9 percentage points between 1993 and 2000, while the rate for single women aged 25-44 years with children aged 5 years or younger jumped a full 14 percentage points over the same period. In contrast, the labor force participation rate for married women with children increased 1 percentage point, and the rate for married women with children aged 5 years or younger was flat. Even more interestingly, the negative impact of children on the labor force participation of married women increased.

This article examines the changing impact of marriage and children on women's labor force participation between 1984 and 2004. The analysis follows the general approach of Boushey, using logit to estimate a multivariate model, but the focus is more on interactions of marriage and children, an impact not revealed in Boushey's analysis. The analysis also looks more carefully at race and age-of-child effects. Data are from the CPS outgoing rotation group (CPS-ORG) samples for selected years from 1984 through 2004.

Background

The steady upward trend in the labor force activity of married women and of women with children in the postwar period is well known. The labor force participation rate of married women aged 16 years and older rose from 21 percent in 1950 to more than 60 percent in 1994, about where it now stands. The participation rate of married mothers followed a similar trend, rising from 17 percent in 1948 to 70 percent in the mid-1990s.³ For all women with children aged 2 years or younger, the rate increased from 34 percent in 1975 to 59 percent in 2005.⁴ For all of these groups, the labor force participation rate rose quite steadily through the mid-1990s, but has been essentially unchanged since then. For some groups, the rate peaked in 1997 and subsequently has fallen.

Several years ago, *The New York Times* and *Time* magazine featured stories about what appeared to be a declining commitment to work among women with children, especially among more educated married women with young children.⁵ The evidence presented was almost exclusively anecdotal, but it clearly touched a nerve. "Opting out" became a catchphrase. It was suggested that the "long march" of married women into the labor force was arguably nearing its end. "Off-ramps" and "on-ramps" have now become a part of the jargon of discussing women's labor force participation and the cycling in and out of the labor force that still characterizes lifetime work patterns of many women.

Boushey responded to these accounts by examining data from the CPS-ORGs for selected years from 1984 to 2004.⁶ Using a multivariate analysis, she focused on the independent impact of children on the probability of women's labor force participation. The explanatory variables in her analysis were primarily demographic, rather than economic: presence of a child, marital status, race/ethnicity, presence of a prime-age working male in the household, educational attainment, and year (to control for businesscycle impacts). Her sample was limited to women aged 25–44 years, but included women of all marital statuses. She used a logit model, the key variable of which was interactions of presence of a child with year, which measures what she calls the "child penalty."

Boushey found that the labor force participation penalty of having a child under 18 years declined from 20.7 percentage points in 1984 to 14.4 points in 1993 and narrowed further to 9.9 points in 2000 and 8.2 points in 2004.The corresponding penalties associated with having a child younger than 6 years were 25.5 points in 1984, 22.6 points in 1993, and 21.1 points and 19.7 points in 2000 and 2004, respectively. Both analyses thus show a narrowing difference in labor force participation between mothers and nonmothers. Accordingly, having children has become *less*, and not more, of a factor in women's labor force participation.

In contrast to Boushey's findings, Cohany and Sok document *falling* labor force participation by married mothers with young children, especially those with infants (children up to 1 year of age). The peak year for these groups' labor force participation appears to have been 1997. Participation for married mothers with children under 6 years fell from approximately 64 percent in 1997 to less than 60 percent in 2004, before rising slightly in 2005. Participation for married mothers with infants fell from 59.2 percent in 1997 to 51.7 percent in 2004 and then rose to 53.5 percent in 2005 and 55 percent in 2006.⁷

Cohany and Sok's analysis is exclusively bivariate. They do show, however, that the downward trend in participation from 1997 to 2004 holds for women 16–24 years and 25–34 years, but not for older women; for non-Hispanic Blacks and for Hispanics more than for non-Hispanic Whites; for native-born and foreign-born women; and for women with all levels of education. None of these effects control for other variables.

One obvious complication in comparing the preceding results is that the samples clearly differ: mothers aged 25– 44 years, of any marital status, and with any children or with young children, as opposed to married mothers of all ages and with very young children. Timeframes differ as well. In addition, Boushey's analysis is multivariate, while Cohany and Sok's is bivariate—and, more importantly, neither examines subtler interaction effects of marital status and children.

Data and methods

The analysis that follows uses data from the CPS-ORG samples for 1984, 1989, 1993, 2000, and 2004—the same years used by Boushey.⁸ The ORGs are the portion of the CPS monthly survey that is exiting the sample after either their initial 4 months or, following an 8-month absence from the sample, their final 4 months. Sample

sizes are very large. In any month, one-fourth of the CPS sample is a member of one of the ORG samples. The annual CPS-ORG data files include all 12 months of ORG interviews, so the weighted total cumulates to 3 times the total population.

The sample consists of all women aged 25–44 years. For 1984, 1989, and 1993, sample sizes are approximately 70,000. For 2000 and 2004, sample sizes are 56,000 and 59,000, respectively. Estimates of labor force participation rates from these data differ slightly from official BLS reports, because the BLS analyses are based on the full CPS sample each month. For 2004, the BLS reports a labor force participation rate of 59.2 percent for all women aged 16 years and older;⁹ the corresponding CPS-ORG estimate is 59.1 percent. For women with children aged 18 years or younger, the corresponding estimates are 70.7 percent and 70.2 percent, respectively. Similar comparisons by sample exist for labor force participation rates by age of youngest child. These comparisons certainly suggest that the CPS-ORG panels are appropriate for studying trends in women's labor force participation.

The subsequent analysis uses both ordinary least squares and logit to estimate a set of descriptive regressions of women's labor force participation. The ordinary least squares regressions are very easy to interpret: the estimated coefficients are simply the average effect of a particular variable on the labor force participation rate. The weakness of ordinary least squares is that resulting probabilities of participation can be less than 0 or greater than 1, something that is not possible. Consequently, economists often use logit and probit analysis for variables such as labor force participation; both methods appropriately constrain the impacts to be between 0 and 1. The analysis presented here uses logit, which is generally easier to work with than probit. Logit coefficients do not, however, have a direct interpretation in terms of their impact on the labor force participation rate. Hence, they must be transformed into more interpretable probability effects.¹⁰

Explanatory variables include marital status, presence of children of various ages, year dummies, educational attainment, race/ethnicity, and age, all entered as dichotomous variables. The impact of age of children is examined with three age groups: any children younger than 18 years, younger than 6 years, and younger than 2 years. The analyses of the impact of children younger than 2 years are limited to 1989–2004, because this information is not available in the CPS-ORG file for 1984.¹¹ To test for changing impacts, the impacts of marital status and presence of children of various ages are allowed to vary across the years. In addition, the analysis tests specifically for whether the child penalty varies across marital status.

Analysis

Table 1 presents information on the characteristics of the CPS-ORG sample of women aged 25–44 years. The figures shown are the means over all years (1984, 1989, 1993, 2000, and 2004), except for the presence of a child aged 0-2 years or 3–5 years, for which no 1984 data are available. All means are weighted and represent population estimates. The average age of these women is 34.4 years, almost two-thirds are currently married, and a similar proportion has a child aged 18 years or younger. One woman in 6 has a child aged 2 years or younger, and 1 in 5 has a child aged 3 to 5 years.¹² Seventy-two percent are non-Hispanic White, 13 percent non-Hispanic Black, and 11 percent Hispanic. The average monthly labor force participation rate for these women over the years selected is 74 percent.

Chart 1 shows the overall trend in the labor force participation rate for all women 25–44 years and separately by marital status. The rate for all 25- to 44-year-old women rose sharply between 1984 and 1989, from 70.2 percent to 74.8 percent. Over the next 5 years, the rate increased just 0.4 percent, after which it rose just a point and a half over the next 7 years (through 2000). Between 2000 and

Table 1. Weighted sample characteristics, CPS outgoing rotation groups, women aged 35, 44 ways								
1984, 1989, 1993, 2000, and 2004								
Variable	Mean	Standard deviation ¹						
Sample size	326,624							
Age of women	34.41	5.681						
Marital status: Married Single or married:	.657	.475						
With child less than 18 years	.644	.479						
With child 0–2 years ²	.169	.375						
With child 3–5 years ²	.202	.402						
With child 6–13 years	.412	.492						
With child 14–17 years	.193	.395						
Labor force participation rate	.744	.436						
Race or ethnicity: White non-Hispanic Black non-Hispanic Hispanic	.718 .130 .105	.450 .336 .307						
Education: Less than high school diploma High school graduate Some college College graduate Advanced degree	.113 .350 .275 .190 .071	.317 .477 .447 .392 .257						
¹ Equal to $\sqrt{p(1-p)}$, where <i>p</i> is the mean, for all entries except "Age of women." ² Data for 1984 not available.								

2004, the proportion of 25- to 44-year-old women in the labor force fell by 2.1 percentage points, to just below its 1989 level. The time series for 25- to 44-year-old married women follows essentially this same trend from a lower base. The trend for single women, however, is quite different: from a higher base (82.5 percent in 1984), their labor force participation rate declined steadily through 1993 and then increased through 2000, more than making up for the earlier decline; finally, between 2000 and 2004, the labor force participation profile of these women declined, tracking the other two trend lines. All these trends suggest a decline in the negative impact of marriage on labor force participation, from a gross (unadjusted) penalty of almost 17 percentage points in 1984 to 8-12 percentage points since 1989. In 2004, the difference was 11 percentage points. These differences do not, however, control for compositional effects.

To some extent, the trends in chart 1 conceal more than they reveal, given that the real story turns on the interaction of marital status and the presence of children and, more specifically, on the change in that interaction over the years shown. For that story, a regression analysis is required. Table 2 presents estimates from three ordinary least squares regression models and one logit model. Model 1 is similar to Boushey's model; it includes basic demographic information (race, education, and age, all entered as dummy variables), plus year dummies and whether there is a child 18 years or younger in the household.¹³ The effect of a child on labor force participation is allowed to vary by year; the coefficients in the table show the changing child penalty relative to 1984. Model 2 adds a variable for marital status; this provides another measure of the child penalty, this time controlling for marital status. Model 3 adds a variable combining marital status and presence of children. This approach affords an examination of whether the labor force participation of married women with children is changing over time relative to that of single women with children. Finally, the last model is a logit version of the specification used in model 3.

Table 2 focuses on the impact of having a child aged 18 years or younger. Table 3 examines the impact of younger children, as well as any possible differences in responses by race and ethnicity. In both tables, because the sample size is so large, almost all coefficients are statistically significant at the 10-percent level or smaller. Indeed, most are



statistically significant at the 1-percent level.

In table 2, model 1 depicts a straightforward story about the impact of children on women's labor force participation. In 1984, the child penalty on participation was 18.3 percentage points. The coefficients just below (from "Child, 1989" to "Child, 2004") show the differences in the child effect in each of those years, relative to 1984; other yearto-year changes (for example, from 1989 to 2004) can be obtained just by subtraction. The penalty falls in absolute value after 1984, by 3.4 percentage points by 1989, an additional 2.2 percentage points between 1989 and 1993 (the difference between the 1989 and 1993 estimates), and then 3.3 more percentage points by 2000. Between 2000 and 2004, no further change occurs; the two estimates of the child penalty are essentially unchanged. As of 2004, the child penalty was half its original 1984 level, down from 18 percentage points to 9. This drop is almost exactly what Boushey found; thus, she concluded that the impact of children on labor force participation is falling. As far as she goes, she is entirely correct.

Model 2 adds control for marital status, interacted with year. The control slightly weakens the impact of children on

	Mod	lel 1	Moe	del 2	Mod	lel 3	Logit	nodel
Variable	Coefficient	Standard error	Coefficient	Standard error	Coefficient	Standard error	Coefficient	Standard error
Constant	0.891	0.005	0.952	0.005	0.931	0.006	2.388	0.039
Presence of child less than 18 years: Child, 1984 Child, 1989	183 .034	.003	144 .016	.004	083 ¹ 010	.006 1.009	635 ¹ 034	.041 1.054
Child, 1993 Child, 2000 Child, 2004	.056 .089 .090	.005 .005 .005	.026 .079 .080	.005 .005 .005	013 .085 .087	.008 .009 .009	.035 .612 .644	'.052 .056 .054
Year: 1989 1993 2000 2004	.012 '006 012 031	.004 1.004 .004 .004	016 049 034 051	.005 .005 .005 .005	¹ –.007 –.034 –.038 –.057	¹ .005 .005 .006 .005	¹ –.057 –.286 –.309 –.444	¹ .038 .037 .039 .037
Race or ethnicity: Black White Hispanic	.082 .057 .018	.004 .003 .004	.064 .058 .015	.004 .003 .004	.059 .059 .015	.004 .003 .004	.317 .323 .111	.022 .018 .022
Education: Less than a high school diploma High school graduate Some college Advanced degree	280 101 052 035	.004 .003 .003 .003	286 102 054 033	.004 .003 .003 .003	290 106 057 034	.004 .003 .003 .003	-1.530 688 416 268	.022 .020 .021 .021
Age of woman: 25–32 years 33–39 years	036 010	.002 .002	042 014	.002 .002	041 012	.002 .002	219 065	.011 .011
Marital status: Married, 1984 Married, 1989 Married, 1993 Married, 2000 Married, 2004		 	110 .050 .083 .028 .024	.004 .005 .005 .006 .005	065 .034 .057 .049 .048	.006 .008 .008 .008 .008	516 .265 .465 .408 .405	.038 .053 .051 .055 .053
Interaction terms: Married x child, 1984 Married x child, 1989 Married x child, 1993 Married x child, 2000 Married x child, 2004		 	 	 	090 .034 .053 029 032	.008 .011 .011 .011 .011	256 ¹ .051 ¹ .065 414 412	.048 1.067 1.065 .070 .068
R ² (adjusted)	.063		.068		.070			

NOTE: Models 1–3 are estimated by ordinary least squares. "Presence

participation, but the central story still holds. In this specification, the original negative impact of children is 14.4 percentage points and most of the change occurs between 1993 and 2000, rather than more steadily between 1989 and 2000. The trend in the effect of marriage on labor force participation follows the child-effect trend to some extent, but the timing differs. In 1984 (the base year), the labor force participation of married women was 11 percentage points lower than that of single women, all else constant. This difference fell almost in half by 1989 and then fell further by 1993. But then the marital impact reversed course: between 1993 and 2000, and continuing into 2004, the negative impact of marriage on labor force participation increased. By 2004, the impact of marriage was nearly as large as it had been in 1984: -.086, compared with -.110.

The ordinary least squares model 3 and the logit model add the marriage × child × year interaction. In these models, the child coefficients are the impacts for single women while the marriage × child variable measures the differential impact of children on the labor force participation of married women relative to single women. The marriage variable estimates are the impacts for married women without children. With this model, it is possible to combine coefficients to compare the labor force participation of single women with children relative to single women without children, married women relative to single women, and married women with children relative to married women without children.

The results for model 3 reveal entirely different trends for single and married women with children. In 1984, single women with children had a labor force participation rate 8.3 percentage points lower than that of single women without children (see the entry for "child less than 18 years"), all other demographic factors in the model held constant. The corresponding labor force participation rate that year for married women with children—that is, the sum of the marriage estimate (-.065) and the married × child effect (-.090)—was another 15.5 percentage points lower. This value is consistent with model 2's estimated marriage coefficient of -0.11, which is roughly a weighted average of the marriage effect for women with children (-.155) and for those without children (-.065).

Through 1993, the effect of children on the labor force participation rate of single women was essentially unchanged: the 1989 and 1993 child interactions are very small (coefficients of -0.010 and -0.013, respectively) and not statistically significant. Over this same period, however, the negative impact of children on the labor force participation rate for married women declined by two-thirds, from 15.5 points to 5.5 points (based on the sum of the marriage and marriage × child interactions). By 1993, marriage had

essentially no effect (-.008) on the labor force participation of women without children, as shown by the difference between the marriage effect in 1984 (-0.065) and the change in the effect in 1993 (0.057). Then the trends changed course again: the labor force participation rate for single women with children jumped sharply (see the coefficients of 0.085 and 0.087 for "child, 2000" and "child, 2004," respectively), to the extent that, by 2000 and through 2004, children no longer had a net marginal negative effect on work for single women. But married women did not follow that trend: for them, the child effect remained steady through 2000 and 2004.¹⁴ These findings confirm that, after 1993, the declining child penalty observed in models 1 and 2 reflects the impact of single women with children.

The logit estimates show an identical trend. As already noted, the logit coefficients do not have a direct quantitative interpretation in terms of the probability of labor force participation, although the sign and the statistical significance can be readily assessed. The implied logit child estimates are shown in chart 2, separately for single and married women. The trend lines shown are marital status specific; that is, they are relative to childless women of the same marital status. The different patterns are apparent. Through 1993, the child impacts are essentially constant, not as negative for single women (-11 percentage points) as for married women (-14 to -16 percentage points). Thereafter, the trends diverge, with the negative impact of children steady for married women and becoming less negative for single women. By 2000, the child effect is essentially zero for single women and 12 to 13 percentage points for married women. The net change in relative position from the 1980s and early 1990s to the 2000s is almost 10 percentage points.

Between 2000 and 2004, the labor force participation rate fell for both single and married women, with and without children. But this decline is similar for all of the groups examined: none of the 2004 marriage or children effects are statistically different from those in 2000.

The other variables in the regressions have reasonable impacts that are consistent with other estimates of their effects. Controlling for marriage and children, model 3 in table 2 estimates that Black women and White women are both about 4.5 percentage points more likely than Hispanic women, and 6 percentage points more likely than Asian women (the omitted group), to be in the labor force. Without controlling for marriage, model 1 indicates that Black women are the most likely racial/ethnic group of women to be working, but this greater likelihood reflects their lower rates of marriage. The time dummies show an across-theboard negative effect between 1989 and 1993 and then another 2-point decline between 2000 and 2004. The impact of education is considerable: women who have less than a high school diploma have far lower rates of labor force participation, by -29 percentage points (in models 2 and 3), while high school graduates with no postsecondary education also have reduced participation rates (11 percentage points). Logit estimates for these variables are quite similar.

Women with younger children. Thus far, the analysis has examined only the impact of having a child under 18 years. Much of the focus in the popular press, however, has been on women with younger children. Table 3 examines the impact on women's labor force participation of having a child younger than 6 years (model 1) or a child younger than 3 years (model 2).¹⁵ The specification for both of these models is the same as that used for model 3 in table 2. For ease of exposition, the model uses ordinary least squares, shows only the core variables of interest, and does not include standard errors.¹⁶ The estimates for model 2 are based only on 1989–2004 data, because information about the presence of very young children is not available earlier. In that model, 1989 is the omitted year and all year interaction effects are relative to that year.

As seen in model 1, the impact of a child younger than 6 years was very large and negative in 1984. The coefficient (-.194) is more than twice as large as the corresponding one from model 3 in table 2 (-.083). Through 1993, nothing changed much for single women, and then, exactly as before, the negative child effect diminished sharply. By 2004, the negative impact was about 6 percentage points, less than one-third of its 1984 level. For married women with children younger than 6 years, the effect of children on work barely changed over the 20-year period. In 1984, children reduced the labor force participation rate of married women by more than 20 percentage points (the sum of the child and married × child estimates). This effect diminished by 2 percentage points through 1993, but the 2004 effect was unchanged from the 1993 estimate. So again, the impact of children on the labor force participation of both single women and married women diverged after 1993. In 1984, single women with young children had a labor force participation rate 11.6 points higher than that of married women. By 2004, this difference had increased by 5 percentage points.

The impact of very young children (model 2 of table 3) also follows the patterns seen, but is more pronounced—as



Variable	Model 1: child 0–5 years	Model 2: child 0–2 years	Model 3: White, child 0–5 years	Model 4: Black, child 0–5 years	Model 5: Hispanic, child 0–5 years	
Sample size	326,664	255,979	245,517	36,255	28,255	
Constant	0.897	0.895	0.965	0.924	0.878	
Presence of a child:						
Child, 1984	194	_	162	150	297	
Child, 1989	1.005	240	005	¹ 018	.079	
Child, 1993	1.010	1.004	007	1.014	.080	
Child, 2000	.144	.146	.104	.152	.212	
Child, 2004	.136	.144	.090	.130	.225	
Year:						
1989	¹ 004	_	001	1.000	¹ 014	
1993	030	026	019	048	047	
2000	015	1002	019	¹ 002	1.007	
2004	031	019	039	¹ –.017	¹ .011	
Married:						
Married, 1984	104	_	119	¹ 003	114	
Married, 1989	.050	077	.048	.040	.052	
Married, 1993	.079	.029	.076	.067	.071	
Married, 2000	.067	1.008	.078	¹ .009	.058	
Married, 2004	.064	1.007	.079	1.014	1.028	
Interaction terms:						
Married x child, 1984	012		063	.065	.118	
Married x child, 1989	1.003	.041	.017	¹ .011	¹ 041	
Married x child, 1993	1.016	1.022	.037	¹ 021	¹ 044	
Married x child, 2000	122	131	081	138	218	
Married x child, 2004	111	129	055	144	234	
R ² (adjusted)	.088	.075	.088	.085	.102	

might be expected. In 1989 and 1993, a young child reduced the labor force participation of single women by about 24 percentage points. By 2000 and still in 2004, this effect attenuated, falling to less than half its previous value. For married women with very young children, the trends are similar to those for married women with older children, but with a stronger post-1993 trend. Between 1984 and 1993, married women with very young children increased their labor force participation slightly relative to married women without young children, but thereafter the gap increased. The penalty of very young children for married women increased by 3 percentage points between 1993 and 2004. The net effect is that the penalty from very young children on the labor force participation of married women was at the same level in 2004 as in 1984.

Models 3–5 of table 3 further disaggregate the sample by race and ethnicity, to examine whether the impacts are consistent across the various groups. The presence of a child less than 6 years is the child indicator in all of these analyses. Results for the presence of a child are similar for other ages. Again, only the key variables are shown. The general and Hispanic women. For all three groups, a large negative impact of children on the labor force participation of single women persists through 1993 and then is sharply cut or even disappears (in the case of Black women) by 2000. Between 2000 and 2004, the child penalty rises 1–2 points for Whites and Blacks (see the change in the child estimates between those years), while it decreases slightly for Hispanics. For married women, the 1984 impact of children varies by race: the net effect, based on the sum of the married and married × child terms, is positive for Black women, zero for Hispanic women, and negative for White women. All three groups show a growing negative impact of children on participation between 1993 and 2000, extending into 2004.

story here is that the patterns hold across White, Black,

Other issues

The analysis presented herein focuses on women aged 25–44 years (the sample range used by Boushey) and thus leaves out both younger and older mothers. In 2004, one-sixth of mothers with children aged 6 years or younger



were themselves younger than 25 and another 2.8 percent were older than 44. Although women aged 25–44 years are an interesting and relevant age group, the younger ones also may be of interest. What is the effect of marriage and children on their labor force participation?

Because marriage and fertility are endogenous variables and are atypical at these younger ages, the issue must be treated cautiously. Chart 3 shows the labor force participation rates of women aged 16–24 years with a child aged 6 years or younger. Between 1984 and 1993, the rates are independent of marriage: approximately 50 percent of single women with a young child and married women with a young child worked. Then, as with the other analyses, the labor force participation rate for single women jumped, in this case by 19 percentage points between 1993 and 2000. The participation rate for married mothers also increased, by about 5 percentage points. After 2000, the rate for both groups declined 6 to 8 percentage points. This pattern suggests that including these younger women in the analysis would not alter any of the conclusions drawn.

THE BASIC STORY REVEALED BY THE DATA on women's labor force participation between 1984 and 2004 is a story

in which the presence of children has had a smaller negative impact on work for all women aged 25-44 years-a finding that confirms Boushey's report of a declining child penalty. But on closer inspection, this effect varies greatly by marital status. Single women with children sharply increased their labor force participation rate, while the declining impact of children on the labor force participation of married women stalled beginning in 1993. Both of these changes occurred primarily in the 1993-2000 period and have been maintained through 2004, but not at the 1993–2000 rate of increase. The impact of children does not change much with the age of the children, be it under 18 years, under 6 years, or under 2 years. The effects also are widespread across race and ethnicity. The negative impact of a child younger than 6 years on the labor force participation of single Black women disappears between 1984 and 2000. The key contribution of the analysis presented in this article is to emphasize that focusing only on the effect of children on labor force participation provides an incomplete picture of the very different effect that the presence of children has on single women compared with married women.

A full explanation of the changes documented here is a formidable and important challenge. At this point, candi-



date explanations may be identified, but not fully evaluated. The timing of the changes for single women tracks reasonably well with both welfare reform (including the State waivers that occurred before the 1996 passage of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act) and the substantial increase in the generosity of the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) in 1994. Between 1993 and 1996, 46 States received waivers for Aid to Families with Dependent Children and Medicaid, including 33 that generally required work, set time limits for assistance, or increased work incentives.¹⁷ Chart 4 shows the percent change in the labor force participation rate, by State, for single mothers aged 25-44 years between 1993 and 2000; each bar represents a State, with the bars arranged from greatest to smallest percent change. Substantial variation across States is evident, which is itself interesting and worth further consideration. The average increase is 9.9 percentage points and the median increase is 10.2 points. Seven states had decreases, and another four had increases of less than 5 percentage points. The largest increases were in Connecticut, Minnesota, Louisiana, and Massachusetts, all of which had waiver programs in place, but that is not by itself sufficient evidence of a causal impact.

A simple difference-in-difference calculation of changes in labor force participation rates for married women with children and for single women with children can crudely net out common within-State effects that are due to economic growth or other statewide factors.¹⁸ The range of difference-in-difference estimates (single minus married) is from 32.5 percentage points in Connecticut, where the labor force participation rate for married mothers declined while the rate for single mothers increased sharply, to -6.3 percentage points in Kansas, where the rate for married mothers increased and the rate for single mothers fell. The top five states (Connecticut, Minnesota, Indiana, Massachusetts, and Louisiana) all had waivers in place. Connecticut, Minnesota, and Indiana are particularly interesting in this computation, because the participation rate for single women with children increased sharply in those States, while the rate for married women with children fell.

Over the same period, maximum EITC benefits more than doubled for women with two or more children and increased 50 percent for women with one child. For single women who are not in the labor force, the EITC labor supply incentives are unambiguously positive: up to some earnings threshold, the credit acts as a wage subsidy equal to 34 percent for women with one child and 40 percent for women with two children.¹⁹ For married women, conflicting income and substitution effects may actually generate negative work incentives if family income, net of their own potential contribution, places them on the declining-benefit portion of the EITC schedule.²⁰

Changes in fertility rates are a potential, although obviously endogenous, contributing factor for married women. Fertility rates rose for these women, especially older married women. Between 1993 and 2004, the fertility rate for married women aged 20-24 years declined 3.3 percent, while the corresponding rates for 30- to 34-year-olds and 35- to 39-year-olds increased 20 percent and 44 percent, respectively.²¹ More traditional economic analyses look to spousal income effects, but that information is not available on the CPS-ORG file. Also, it is possible that the changes in labor force participation rates reflect a different approach to the production of child services, with a substitution of the mother's own time for non-family-caregiver time. These issues can be explored more fruitfully with data sets such as the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, which combine detailed family income and employment information with employment, marriage, and fertility histories. \square

Notes

group with no upper age limit.

¹ See Sharon R. Cohany and Emy Sok, "Trends in labor force participation of married mothers with infants," *Monthly Labor Review*, February 2007, pp. 9–16; and Abraham Mosisa and Steven Hipple, "Trends in labor force participation in the United States," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 2006, pp. 35–57.

² Heather Boushey, "Are Women Opting Out? Debunking the Myth," briefing paper (Washington, DC, Center for Economic and Policy Research, November 2005); Cohany and Sok, "Trends in labor force participation."

³ The labor force participation rate of married mothers is higher than that of all married women because mothers of children aged 18 years or younger are younger than the population of all married women, a

⁴ Mosisa and Hipple, "Trends in labor force participation," table 10, p. 47.

⁵ See Lisa Belkin, "The Opt-Out Revolution," *New York Times Magazine*, Oct. 26, 2003; Louis Story, "Many Women at Elite Colleges Set Career Path to Motherhood," *The New York Times*, Sept. 20, 2005; and Claudia Wallis, "The Case for Staying Home," *Time*, May 10, 2004.

⁶ Boushey, "Are Women Opting Out?" The years included in her analysis are dictated by the unavailability of information on presence of children by age in the CPS-ORG data between 1993 and 1999.

⁷ Cohany and Sok, "Trends in labor force participation."

⁸ Data files were obtained from the Center for Economic and Policy Research's data archive at **www.ceprdata.org/cps/org_index.php** (visited Feb. 27, 2008).

⁹ "Household Data Annual Averages," table 2, "Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over by sex, 1973 to date" (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2007), on the Internet at www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat2.pdf (visited Mar. 25, 2008).

¹⁰ The logit probability is $\exp(XB)/[1 + \exp(XB)]$, where the *B*'s are the estimated coefficients. The marginal effect in a logit model is $B \times P \times (1 - P)$, where *P* is the mean sample proportion.

¹¹ Sok, personal communication, June 2007. Thus, the sample analyzed by Cohany and Sok cannot be replicated here.

¹² These proportions are based on information on the presence of a child in given age ranges. Thirty-five percent of the observations have missing data for all child age variables. It is clear that the missing data are actually substantive 0's. With this conversion, BLS distributions of women by age of child may be replicated exactly (see *Women in the Labor Force: A Databook*, Report 985, May 2005, table 6); without it, the distributions are widely different. The relevant information is shown in the appendix to this article. It appears that some skip sequence triggered the missing data, but the details are not obvious in the CPS-ORG data.

¹³ Boushey interprets year dummies as business-cycle variables. In modeling women's labor force participation, however, it is problematic to interpret trends or year dummies as due solely to business-cycle effects. Boushey finds that controlling the year has a large effect on the estimated impact of having a child on labor force participation.

 14 This calculation reflects the changing estimates of the effects of children, marriage, and marriage \times children between 1993 and 2004.

¹⁵ Just under half of the women with children aged 18 years or younger have a child younger than 6.

¹⁶ Logit estimates are virtually identical and are available upon request.

¹⁷ See Welfare Reform: States' Early Experiences with Benefit Termination (General Accounting Office, May 1997).

¹⁸ The calculation is $(LFPR_{M,2000} - LFPR_{M,1993}) - (LFPR_{s,2000} - LFPR_{s,1993})$, where LFPR is the labor force participation rate and the subscripts M and S denote married and single women, respectively.

¹⁹ Saul D. Hoffman and Laurence S. Seidman, *Helping Working Families: The Earned Income Tax Credit* (Kalamazoo, MI, W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 2003).

²⁰ For evidence of this effect, see Nada O. Eissa and Hilary Williamson Hoynes, "Behavioral Responses to Taxes: Lessons from the EITC and Labor Supply," NBER Working Paper No. W11729 (Cambridge, MA, November 2005).

²¹ The actual fertility rates were 205.2 and 198.4 births per thousand for women aged 20–24 years, 98.5 and 118.0 for women aged 30–34 years, and 37.8 and 54.5 for women aged 35–39 years. (See *Vital Statistics of the United States, 2002: Volume I, Natality*, on the Internet at **www.cdc.gov**/ **nchs/datawh/statab/unpubd/natality/natab2002.htm** (visited Oct. 20, 2007); Joyce A. Martin, Brady E. Hamilton, Paul D. Sutton, Stephanie J. Ventura, Fay Menacker, and Martha L. Munson, "Births: Final Data for 2003," *National Vital Statistics Reports* (Hyattsville, MD, National Center for Health Statistics, Sept. 8, 2005), and Joyce A. Martin, Brady E. Hamilton, Paul D. Sutton, Stephanie J. Ventura, Fay Menacker, and Sharon Kirmeyer, "Births: Final Data for 2004," *National Vital Statistics Reports* (Hyattsville, MD, National Center for Health Statistics, Sept. 29, 2006). Over the entire 1984–2004 period, the fertility rate for 30- to 34-year-old married women increased 43 percent and the rate for 35- to 39-year-olds increased 107 percent.

APPENDIX: Missing data in the CPS-ORG samples

Table A-1 shows the effect of converting missing data on the presence of children in various age groups to zero in the CPS-ORG sample. Without the conversion, the distribution of women by age of children is widely different from BLS tabulations of the same. With the conversion, the distributions are nearly identical.

Table A-1. Percent distribution of women, by age of children, 2004									
[In percent]									
BLS estimates ¹ CPS-ORG estimates									
Women—	Percent distribution	Percent distribution after conversion of missing data to zeros	Percent distribution with no conversion of missing data						
With children under 18 years	31.8	31.6	48.7						
With Children 6 to 17 years	17.7	17.6	27.1						
With children under 6 years	14.1	14.0	21.6						
With children under 2 years	8.2	8.1	12.4						
With no children under 18 years	68.2	68.4	51.3						

Import and export price trends, 2007

Prices for imports and exports increased in 2007 as global demand for raw materials expanded faster than supply and the U.S. dollar lost value against the currencies of trading partners

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n 2007, imports were most affected by rising energy, chemical, and metals costs, in addition to the devaluation of the dollar. Growing economies such as China and India pushed global demand for oil; demand remained strong throughout the year and pressured prices upward across all sectors of the economy. Import prices increased 10.6 percent in 2007, the sixth consecutive annual increase and the largest year-over-year advance since the measure was first published in 1982. Import prices excluding fuel increased 3.1 percent, the largest increase since 2002, when that measure was first published. The impact of exchange rates on import prices can be seen through the import locality-of-origin indexes. Prices of goods from China increased by 2.4 percent in 2007, the first annual price increase in Chinese goods since the index began to be published in December 2003. Merchandise goods from the European Union, Canada, and Japan all increased in price, with the dollar depreciating against the currency of each of those countries. Rising crude-oil costs were a primary factor in the 35.9-percent rise in prices for goods from Near East Asia and the 15.8-percent increase in prices for goods imported from Mexico.

Export prices increased 6.0 percent in 2007, in part because of higher agricultural prices for wheat, soybeans, and corn. Rising raw-materials prices also were a contributing factor. Agricultural product export prices increased 23.4 percent, reflecting

strong demand and the impact of weatherrelated supply shocks around the world. Nonagricultural prices increased 4.5 percent, the highest annual increase for those goods since 2004. Overall, the price trends of 2005 and 2006 continued and were more pronounced in 2007 as strong demand for many raw materials outpaced supply. (See table 1.)

Other price measures

Like the Import and Export Price Indexes, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) and the Producer Price Index (PPI), two BLS monthly indexes that measure price movements, increased in 2007. The increase in these two indexes, however, was less than the 10.6-percent increase in import prices. (See chart 1.)

The CPI-U, which measures the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for a market basket of consumer goods and services, posted the largest yearly increase since 1990, advancing 4.1 percent. The increase was driven by a 17.5-percent rise in the energy component of the index; the CPI-U for energy posted its largest yearly increase since 1990. Both indexes continued upward trends in 2007, at faster rates of increase than in 2006, when energy price increases were less significant.

The PPI, which measures changes in the selling prices received by domestic producers

Tab	Table 1. Annual percent changes in U.S. import and export price indexes for selected categories of goods, 1997–2007												
End	Description	Relative importance,			Per	cent ch	ange, 12	months	ended i	n Deceml	ber—		
use ¹	Description	November 2006 ²	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	Imports												
	All commodities All imports, excluding	100.000	-5.2	-6.4	7.0	3.2	-9.1	4.2	2.4	6.7	8.0	2.5	10.6
	petroleum All imports, excluding fuel	82.778 80.324	-2.8 -	-3.3 -	.0 -	1.3 -	-4.5 -	.3 .0	1.2 1.0	3.7 3.0	2.4 1.1	1.9 2.9	3.0 3.1
0	Foods, feeds, and beverages	4.488	1.3	-3.1	3	-4.0	-4.7	5.9	3.0	8.0	5.4	4.3	9.6
1	Industrial supplies and materials Industrial supplies and	35.271	-10.4	-17.1	33.7	13.8	-24.6	21.9	9.5	22.0	25.5	5.0	26.8
	materials, excluding petroleum Industrial supplies and	18.050	-1.7	-6.7	5.1	11.2	-14.6	5.8	7.2	16.4	11.3	4.6	6.7
	materials, excluding fuels	15.596	-	-	-	_	-	3.6	6.3	13.4	4.4	11.1	7.4
10	Fuels and lubricants	19.675	-23.8	-36.5	114.7	27.1	-41.9	53.7	13.2	31.5	43.5	.9	42.1
100	Petroleum and petroleum products	17.221	-25.5	-40.8	137.2	17.6	-39.5	56.9	12.8	30.3	42.4	5.3	48.1
2	Capital goods Capital goods, excluding	21.560	-7.4	-5.0	-3.3	-2.1	-2.7	-2.4	-1.1	8	-1.3	.5	.8
	and semiconductors	15.091	-4.7	-2.1	-1.8	-1.1	-1.0	-1.3	1.2	2.0	1.2	2.3	3.3
3	Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	14.691	.5	.0	.7	.7	2	.5	.9	1.8	.4	.7	2.4
4	Consumer goods, excluding automotives	23.989	9	-1.3	4	-1.2	8	7	.1	.9	.6	1.4	1.6
	Exports												
	All commodities	100.000	-1.2	-3.4	.5	1.1	-2.5	1.0	2.2	4.0	2.8	4.5	6.0
	Nonagricultural commodities	91.885	-2.9	-9.5	-0.8	.9	-2.5	.4	1.3	5.0	2.6	3.7	4.5
0	Foods, feeds, and beverages	7.350	-3.3	-8.3	-5.7	1.7	5	7.9	12.6	-4.5	4.3	13.8	23.4
1	Industrial supplies and materials Nonagricultural industrial	30.132	-1.4	-7.1	5.3	3.6	-8.6	5.0	6.8	15.1	8.4	9.0	10.5
	supplies and materials	28.638	-1.3	-6.9	6.3	3.3	-8.4	4.8	6.3	16.6	8.5	9.2	10.2
2	Capital goods Capital goods, excluding	39.585	-1.6	-1.8	-1.1	.3	8	-1.3	6	.7	5	1.1	1.8
	semiconductors	30.193	3	7	4	.8	.0	.5	.9	2.1	2.1	3.0	3.3
3	Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	10.683	.8	.5	1.0	.5	.4	.8	.5	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.1
4	Consumer goods, excluding automotives	12.250	.8	8	.6	4	.2	6	.6	1.3	.7	2.1	3.2

¹ Category defined by Bureau of Economic Analysis. ² Relative importance figures are based on 2005 trade values.

SOURCE: Bureau of Economic Analysis. NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.



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of goods and services, increased for the sixth consecutive year. The index rose 6.2 percent in 2007, after advancing 1.1 percent the previous year. The 2007 rise was driven by strong energy prices. The PPI for finished goods excluding energy increased 3.5 percent in 2007, higher than the 1.9percent increase in 2006. (See chart 2.)

Imports

Locality of origin. A locality-of-origin index measures the average price level for all goods imported into the United States from a specific country or geographic region. Price indexes by locality of origin exhibit trends based on the type of goods imported into the Nation, as well as differences in exchange rate movements, among other factors unique to each locality. Traditional price indexes by type of good imported cannot provide this insight.¹ The 2007 locality-of-origin indexes were strongly affected by three developments: China's reducing export tax rebates on many of its goods imported by the United States; the U.S. dollar's losing significant value against major trading partners in the European Union and Canada; and imported oil prices increasing rapidly.²

Prices of imported Chinese goods increased 2.4 percent in 2007, reversing a historical downward trend in the index since its initial publication in December 2003. (See chart 3.) One of the primary reasons for the increase was a 7.0-percent depreciation of the dollar against the Chinese yuan, compared with a 2.7-percent depreciation in 2006. Another factor was China's decision to reduce export rebates on more than 2,800 goods. These reductions were implemented in July 2007.³ Clothing, electronics, toys, plastics, base metals, and chemicals, among other products, had rebate reductions ranging from 5 percent to 11 percent. This change decreased margins, and some of the price increases were passed on to international customers. The reduction in some rebates and the elimination of others was intended to curb growth in industries, such as cement, leather, and fertilizers, that use large amounts of energy. Rebate reductions were added in other industries-for example, toy and textile manufacturing-in order to reduce friction with trading partners who were unhappy with the rebates and were considering imposing their own barriers to trade.

Energy costs had a heavy impact on the locality-of-origin indexes from largely energy producing import partners. Import prices from Near East Asia, measured by an index dominated by petroleum prices, rose 35.9 percent, the biggest increase since 2004. Also, large quantities of oil exported to the United States by Mexico contributed to the 15.8-percent increase in prices for all goods imported from that country.

The rise in energy prices also affected the Canadian locality-of-origin index, which increased 10.1 percent in 2007. In addition, the U.S. dollar depreciated 15.2 percent against the Canadian dollar, leading many Canadian manufacturers to charge higher U.S. dollar prices in order to maintain their revenue in Canadian dollars.⁴ (See chart 4.) Imported fuel from Canada also contributed strongly to the increase.

Import prices of Japanese goods increased 0.1 percent in 2007 after yearly decreases in 2005 and 2006. The dollar depreciated 6.1 percent against the yen in 2007. European goods increased in price by 3.8 percent, with a 9.9-percent depreciation of the dollar against the euro.

Energy. Import energy prices rose 48.1 percent in 2007 (see chart 5), the second-largest annual increase since 2000. With the exception of a decline in 2001, energy prices have risen by double-digit figures every year since 2000.

Energy prices began the year on the decline, with unseasonably warm weather in the northeastern region of the Nation limiting demand for heating oil. As a result, residential heating-oil prices dropped for 6 consecutive weeks between late December 2006 and mid-January 2007. The warmer temperatures led to the expectation of larger heating-oil inventories,⁵ and that expectation affected West Texas Intermediate crude spot prices, which ultimately dropped under \$51 per barrel in January, the lowest price in 20 months.⁶ The declining prices represented a continuation of a downward trend that began during the latter half of 2006, when prices dropped after anticipated supply problems did not materialize. The downward trend reversed course as a cold snap in the northeastern United States raised consumption levels. Further, Saudi Arabia's announcement that it would adhere to a call for production cuts by the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) helped send prices on an 18-percent increase to \$59 per barrel by early February.⁷ The upward trend continued throughout 2007 (see chart 6), with crudeoil prices ultimately reaching \$99 per barrel by the end of the year.8

Small inventories during 2007 partially explain the strong market sensitivity to supply disruptions throughout the year as markets remained vulnerable to supply threats. Geopolitical tensions in the Middle East and Africa compounded the problem by creating uncertainties about supplies and paralleled market reactions to ongoing political struggles in key regions that directly affect the world's oil supply. Well-publicized events caused oil markets to react





sharply and were symptomatic of the struggles. Episodes of violence and sabotage hampered oil output in Nigeria, cutting production from the world's eighth-largest oil exporter by about 547,000 barrels per day.⁹ Anxiety relating to conflict between Turkey and the Kurds in Iraq, as well as sanctions imposed by the United States against Iran because of its nuclear program, contributed to market tensions.¹⁰ Traders worried that an international incident between Iran and England could affect the movement of oil along the Straits of Hormuz, a waterway through which approximately 40 percent of the world's oil supply passes on its way to international markets.¹¹ Supply fears ultimately contributed to a then-high price of \$66 dollars per barrel of crude oil in early April, the highest price since the third quarter of 2006.¹²

The market also was influenced by a decline in surplus production capacity and inventories. Estimates indicate that the world consumed more than 85 million barrels of oil per day in 2007, compared with 84.62 million barrels in 2006 and 83.65 million in 2005.¹³ Yet there were just 2 million barrels per day of extra production capacity, so oil markets were extremely sensitive to potential supply disruptions.¹⁴ Furthermore, commercial inventories among member nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development declined by 136 million barrels in 2007, to 2.54 billion barrels.¹⁵ Compared with average commercial inventory levels of the previous 5-year period, the 2007 end-of-year inventory represented a change in trend. Inventories ended 2007 at 20 million barrels below the previous 5-year average,¹⁶ in stark contrast to the 2006 end-of-year level, which was 127 million barrels above its previous 5-year average.¹⁷

In addition to anxiety over supply, there was a strong growth in global consumption from emerging markets. Surging demand resulting from economic booms in China and India supported the strong upward trend in oil prices throughout the year.¹⁸ Through continuous development, industrialization, and modernization projects, these two countries accounted for approximately 59 percent of the total growth in world petroleum consumption from 2005 to 2007.¹⁹ Currently the second-largest oil consumer, China led the world in increased energy consumption at an estimated rate of 7.57 million barrels per day in 2007 (see chart 7), an increase of 93.5 percent over 1997 levels.²⁰

The declining value of the U.S. dollar, which lost 7.5 percent of its value against the 26 currencies in the Federal Reserve trade-weighted index for the year, contributed to bullish activity in the energy markets throughout the year as well.²¹ The decline in the value of the dollar has allowed buyers in countries with currencies that are relatively stronger than the dollar to bid up oil prices.²² Both spot and futures prices of oil are traded internationally in U.S. dollars, allowing foreign buyers who hold currencies that have been gaining value against the dollar to buy oil more cheaply.²³ This activity had the effect of offsetting the rise in prices for those buyers, as well as any drop in demand in response to higher prices. In addition, investors with dollar holdings hedged potential losses due to the depreciating dollar by buying futures.²⁴

Nonfuel industrial supplies and materials. The index for imported industrial supplies and materials excluding fuels increased 7.4 percent in 2007, following an 11.3-percent rise in 2006 and a 4.4-percent increase in 2005. Price increases for chemicals proved to be the biggest factor in 2007, with the index for chemicals advancing 10.6 percent overall that year. Industrial organic chemical prices were volatile, but ultimately rose due to increased worldwide demand.²⁵ A major importer of chemicals, China consumed heavy amounts of petrochemicals and plastics²⁶ and continues to demand more chemicals than it produces. In 2007, China consumed more than \$68 billion worth of chemicals and posted a trade deficit of 17.4 billion.²⁷ Petrochemical raw materials known as olefins, which include ethylene and propylene, showed strong increases due to rising energy costs.²⁸ Plastics, which are derived from these olefins, subsequently increased in price due to energy feedstock costs.²⁹ Demand was strong from developing countries, leading to tight ethylene supplies.³⁰ Sustained strong demand benefited most U.S. exporters, who use ethane derived from natural gas to produce ethylene. These exporters enjoy a cost advantage over many other exporting countries that use naphtha-derived ethylene, which is manufactured from oil.³¹ Methanol prices also rose, due to numerous outages at various worldwide facilities as well as strong demand.³²

Metals prices increased as copper, steel, and steelmaking material prices were driven by strong demand from China.³³ China imported 58 percent more copper during 2007 than it did in 2006.³⁴ News of this spike in consumption fueled speculative buying and bolstered prices early in the year.³⁵ Prices dipped during the middle of the year as warehouse stocks rose in late summer when seasonal demand declined. Seasonal declines in the price of copper are common during late summer and fall after purchases are made by the housing and automobile markets to support their peak production levels in late spring and summer. By the fourth quarter, the weakening dollar, declining inventories, and supply disruptions resulting from an earthquake in Chile again led to price



increases.³⁶ Steel prices rose, the result of upward pressure from steelmaking materials. Prices for traditional mill products increased 90 percent over what they were at the beginning of 2006.³⁷ Sheet mills were pressured by higher scrap costs, as well as by record-high prices for nickel, molybdenum, chrome, and cobalt.³⁸ Prices increased further after China phased out export rebates for various types of steel.³⁹ Prices for precious metals also increased as the weak U.S. dollar influenced gold price advances throughout the year. As the dollar declined in value against many of the world's currencies, hitting a record low against the euro, many investors who sought an alternative asset for protection against the falling dollar bought gold.⁴⁰

In the case of platinum and palladium, prices were quite volatile. Supply was constrained and global demand increased.⁴¹ Hedge fund managers increased the demand for these metals on expectations that supply deficits would lead to future price gains.⁴² Prices for both metals, however, started to decline by the summer as automobile producers announced intended reductions in use of the metals for catalytic converters.⁴³ Further, robust selling by hedge fund managers looking to come up with cash in the

face of the U.S. subprime loan market downturn resulted in falling palladium prices.⁴⁴

Capital goods. Prices for capital goods rose 0.8 percent in 2007, following a 0.5-percent increase in 2006, in contrast to decreases each year from 1995 to 2005. Prices for capital goods, excluding computers, increased by 3.3 percent in 2007, the largest increase in this index since 1990. Currency exchange rates were a major factor in price increases across industry sectors. The Canadian dollar, the euro, and the yen all appreciated sharply against the dollar in 2007. Another cause of the increase was an upward trend in global raw-materials costs that manufacturers passed on to customers. Prices of copper, steel, nickel, oil, and other inputs have pushed manufacturing costs upward for many producers of capital goods. The previously mentioned Chinese tax rebate reductions also affected a variety of capital-goods prices after the Chinese government eased protection for those goods in July. Numerous companies in the capital-goods sectors operate on the basis of long-term contracts with locked-in prices, wages, and material costs, so prices trended upward when those contracts were renegotiated to reflect higher material and labor costs. Within the computer, peripheral, and semiconductor sector, prices decreased 5.7 percent because competition and slacking demand pressed computer prices downward and stiff competition in the dynamic read-access memory (DRAM) industry drove prices lower.⁴⁵ The industry has been seen as a high-growth industry for years, but oversupply has severely depressed DRAM prices in recent years.

Automotive vehicles. Prices for imported automotive vehicles, vehicle parts, and engines increased 2.4 percent in 2007, with import vehicle unit volume up by 1.3 percent, at 3.75 million units. In contrast, unit volume growth was 8.0 percent in 2006. Price increases in the industry were timed chiefly to coincide with the introduction of new models for the 2008 model year, the period when manufacturers generally increase prices slightly in order to keep pace with costs. In addition, the depreciation of the U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar caused cost increases for imported auto parts as Canadian manufacturers struggled to maintain profitability in an industry that recently has had difficulty maintaining profits. Raw materials were another cause of price increases: automakers paid more for flat-rolled steel as their contracts with steel companies ended and reset at higher market prices. Market steel prices are higher than they were several years ago under previous contracts. As in other industries, automotive part importers were affected by the Chinese Government rescinding tax rebates on steel, causing Chinese manufacturers to pass at least part of the additional cost on to their American customers.

Consumer goods. Prices for imported consumer goods advanced 1.6 percent in 2007, the largest annual increase in consumer goods prices since 2003. This rise represented the fifth consecutive year-over-year increase in that index.

The index remained steady through the first half of the year, advancing by 0.2 percent through June. The second half of the year, however, saw comparatively larger increases in prices. Higher prices for precious metals had a strong impact on coins, gems, and jewelry, the prices of which increased by more than 8 percent from 2006 levels. Gold jewelry consumption rose 5 percent in 2007 compared with 2006, due to rising demand from China and India.⁴⁶ Highend platinum jewelry prices remained strong, with platinum price increases supported by shortages from mines in South Africa, the source of 80 percent of world platinum production.⁴⁷ Cookware and chinaware prices advanced as metals such as stainless steel and aluminum became more expensive and affected manufacturing costs.

Advances in other consumer goods categories included a 4.5-percent increase in prices for sporting and camping apparel, a 2.8-percent rise in prices for medicinal, dental, and pharmaceutical preparatory materials, and a 2.2-percent increase in prices for books, magazines, and other printed materials.

In contrast, prices on home entertainment equipment continued to fall this year as strong competition pushed prices lower. The index declined 3.2 percent for the year after falling 3.6 percent in 2006 and 4.8 percent in 2005.

Foods, feeds, and beverages. Prices for imported foods, feeds, and beverages increased 9.6 percent in 2007, led by rising prices for vegetables, coffee, and baked goods. Vegetable prices increased 11.8 percent because of unusually wet weather conditions in Mexico and Peru and strong worldwide demand. Coffee prices increased 12.6 percent amidst concerns about low Brazilian rainfall. Brazil had little rain during the blooming season, which is a vital time in the beans' development. Buyers also had concerns over dry weather in Vietnam, pushing prices upward in commodity markets.⁴⁸ Prices for bakery and confectionery products also increased in 2007, by 10.4 percent, a reflection of rising grain costs.

Exports

Agricultural products. Export price trends were dominated by rising prices for agricultural goods, chiefly wheat, soybeans, and corn. Worldwide supply and demand factors influenced prices for these goods. Wheat prices increased 89.2 percent, soybean prices 58.2 percent, and corn prices 10.1 percent in 2007. (See chart 8.)

Wheat prices were affected primarily by poor weather conditions around the globe and unusually low stores at the beginning of the season. In Australia, which normally produces around 15 percent of the global wheat supply, drought drove an estimated 61-percent decline in production, down to 9.8 million tons.⁴⁹ In Europe, harsh spring rains in Western Europe and drought in Eastern Europe combined to cause lower yields and higher prices.⁵⁰ Brazil's wheat crop also was severely depleted, through a combination of frost, drought, and lower acreage. Wheat prices continued to rise at the beginning of 2008, increasing an additional 30.0 percent from January to March before starting to decline as the shortages eased due to stronger world production in the early part of 2008. Within the United States, wheat acreage rose from 57.3 million acres in 2006 to 60.4 million acres in 2007 and yields were strong. Global wheat consumption has outpaced wheat



production in 7 of the last 8 years, depleting inventories and exacerbating drought-induced shortages. As of winter 2007, U.S. wheat inventories were the lowest recorded since the U.S. Department of Agriculture began tracking the statistic in 1960, and world wheat stocks were at their lowest levels since 1981.

Acreage dedicated to corn production jumped to 93.6 million acres in 2007 from 78.3 million acres in 2006 as farmers reacted to the rapid increases in corn prices of the last several years. Normally, domestic farmers alternate planting corn and soybeans, because soybeans are less taxing than corn is on soil nutrients. In 2007, farmers began to plant corn without alternating with soybeans, thereby reducing domestic soybean acreage by 15.8 percent and production by 18.8 percent. Soybean acreage dropped to 63.6 million acres in 2007 from 75.7 million acres in 2006. Historically, soybean acreage and corn acreage have been roughly equal, but corn acreage accounted for 59.5 percent of combined acreage in 2007. Corn used in ethanol production has tripled since 2000, and biofuel distilleries are now consuming 20 percent of U.S. corn supplies.⁵¹ At the same time, demand for U.S. soybeans has risen rapidly in

China, and soybean prices in 2007 reached their highest levels since 1973, when Russia began importing soybeans. Between January 2008 and March 2008, soybean prices increased an additional 29.9 percent because of lingering effects of strong demand and increased acreage from the 2007 season. Total domestic acreage dedicated to wheat, corn, and soybeans increased 6.5 million acres, to 217.6 million acres, between 2006 and 2007, a 3.15-percent increase in acreage dedicated to those crops.⁵²

The cost of farming the land also has increased because of the strain from higher fuel costs. (Fuel is a key input in fertilizers, farm machinery, and the transportation of goods.) Fertilizer prices have risen as well because of increased corn plantings, which require more fertilizer than soybeans. In addition, the higher prices of all crops have encouraged farmers to get higher yields from their land by using more fertilizer.

Feedstuff composed primarily of corn and soybeans saw a 13.6-percent increase in 2007. As feeds became more expensive, the price of meat increased 15 percent as well. According to industry estimates, feed accounts for as much as 70 percent of the cost of producing chicken and pork.⁵³ Meat prices also were bolstered by waning concerns about threats from avian flu and a downgrading of the risk of mad-cow disease from U.S. beef.⁵⁴

Nonagricultural industrial supplies and materials. Exported nonagricultural industrial supplies and materials increased 10.2 percent in 2007 after posting respective 9.2-percent and 8.5-percent advances in the previous 2 years. Except for 2001, this index has risen every year since 2000. Increases reflect strong export prices for metals and chemicals.

Export steel prices increased for the first half of the year as a result of rising costs for scrap due to worldwide increases in production.⁵⁵ Prices receded during the summer as market participants chose to work off inventories while prices were high. Prices rebounded during the last quarter after China eliminated its export rebates on certain types of steel.⁵⁶ Gold and other precious metals were boosted by the weak dollar as investors looked for an alternative to the falling dollar and for protection against inflation.⁵⁷ Chemical prices rose 14 percent as petrochemical prices increased due to feedstock pressures from crude-oil and petroleum products.⁵⁸ The prices of many downstream derivatives of these petrochemicals, such as plastics, detergents, and resins, increased as a result.

Capital goods. Prices of exported capital goods increased 1.8 percent in 2007, the largest increase in this measure since a 2.3-percent increase in 1991. The price of capital goods excluding computers rose 3.3 percent in 2007. The increases came from a variety of industries, including aircraft parts, drilling equipment, construction equipment, and materials-handling equipment. Prices for civilian aircraft parts increased 6.6 percent, and non-motor-vehicle prices increased 5.0 percent, because of rising input costs of raw materials. Prices for oil-drilling and construction machinery continued rising, increasing 6.0 percent in 2007 and 31.2 percent since 2004 as demand for oil exploration grew and raw materials became more expensive. Paving and construction machinery prices increased 6.4 percent. All of these large capital-goods machines are heavily dependent on steel and other metal alloys, as well as on energy costs.

Prices for computers, peripherals, and semiconductors decreased 3.0 percent in 2007, as measured by an index that has averaged a 4.4-percent annual decline over the last 5 years. Computer prices fell 4.3 percent in 2007, the smallest yearly drop in that industry since 2003. The smaller decline may be attributed to fewer new companies entering into the personal-computer market and an

increase in prices for components. The computer market is saturated, and competition among manufacturers to sell their products has increased. Prices for computer peripherals declined 9.1 percent in 2007, the largest decrease since 1996. DRAM was a primary cause of this steep decrease: demand for these products was expected to grow rapidly, but has stalled over the past several years, creating a sizeable oversupply. The problem was that manufacturers built up inventories and production of 512-megabyte and 1-gigabyte RAM modules in anticipation of new demand for personal computers, but that demand did not keep pace with supply. By contrast to prices for computer peripherals, semiconductor prices increased in 2007 for the first time since 1995. The industry experienced some shortages in lower capacity memory modules, and many manufacturers increased prices to cover high fixed costs and increasing silicon prices. Prices also increased in early 2007 when the industry had two standards for chips: those compliant, and those noncompliant, with the Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) directive. On July 1, 2006, the European Union disallowed the sale of technology products containing dangerous substances, including lead and mercury, causing many companies to split their production between the two standards.⁵⁹ This set of two standards led to some shortages early in 2007, before companies began shifting more and more production toward compliant chips later in the year.

Automotive vehicles. Prices for automotive vehicles, parts, and engines increased 1.1 percent in 2007, with most of the increase occurring between July and December, when manufacturers annually introduce new model-year vehicles at slightly higher prices than those of the previous year's models. Passenger automobile export prices increased just 0.5 percent overall because of slow demand. Automotive parts increased 1.3 percent in 2007 as raw-material costs rose. Increases were dampened by profitability concerns in the automotive industry. Manufacturers renegotiated contract prices with many of their suppliers throughout the year, as opposed to the usual negotiations at the beginning of the production year.

Consumer goods. The index for exported consumer goods increased 3.2 percent this year, compared with a 2.1-percent advance in 2006. This increase was the fifth consecutive one for the index, which rose steadily throughout 2007.

Price indexes for household goods; medicinal, dental, and pharmaceutical preparatory materials; books, magazines, and other printed material; toiletries and cosmetics; and notions and writing articles all recorded increases in 2007. Demand for durable goods was strong, and manufacturing costs increased along with annual price adjustments resulting from contract negotiations. The falling U.S. dollar also contributed to price increases: U.S. exports became less expensive in foreign currency terms, increasing the demand for other consumer nondurable items such as pharmaceuticals, printed materials, and toiletries and cosmetics.

Services. The import air passenger fares index, which measures changes in fares paid to foreign carriers by U.S. residents for international travel, advanced 7.9 percent, compared with a 7.8-percent increase in 2006. Prices rose steadily for the first 8 months of the year as fares for both Europe and Asia advanced due to sustained demand. Demand for European fares peaked at a 13.4-percent increase during the beginning of the travel season in June, the highest monthly advance in 2007.

The export air passenger fares index measures changes in fares paid to U.S. carriers by foreign residents for international travel. Fares increased 13.4 percent, following a more modest 7.0-percent increase in 2006. Exchange rates—in particular, the declining U.S. dollar—factored into the increase as foreign travelers took advantage of price declines for travel to the United States.

The air freight index measures changes in rates for air transportation of freight into and out of the Nation. Increased fuel surcharges resulting from higher crude-oil prices affected both export and import indexes. Import air freight prices rose 8.1 percent in 2007 after a comparatively modest 1.8-percent advance in 2006. Export air freight advanced 8.9 percent in 2007, compared with the more modest increase of 1.8 percent posted in 2006. In addition to increased jet fuel prices that led to higher fuel surcharges, base rates rose in several regions due to increases in market demand. The depreciation of the U.S. dollar throughout the year also influenced prices.

The inbound ocean liner freight index, which was published through December 2007, measured changes

in ocean liner freight rates for shipments to the United States.⁶⁰ The index declined 0.5 percent in 2007, a relatively modest decrease compared with the 10.1-percent drop in 2006. This was the second consecutive year the index declined after posting increases from 2002 through 2005. Competition and excess capacity in the industry kept rates low in 2007 as new shipbuilding outpaced current shipping demand.

The inbound crude-oil tanker index measured changes in rates paid for the transportation of crude oil loaded from foreign countries and shipped to the United States on tanker vessels. The index continued on a downward path in 2007, falling 20.6 percent through October, the last month of its publication.⁶¹ The decline continued the recent trend of decreasing prices, with both 2005 and 2006 having seen double-digit decreases of 17.2 percent and 20.1 percent, respectively. Early in the year, the mild winter kept demand relatively low. This trend of slow demand continued into the second quarter, due to traditional market weakness during that quarter. High gas prices also stifled demand through much of the year.

The export travel and tourism index measured price changes for travel-related goods and services paid by foreign visitors traveling in the United States. The index was published from January 2007 through November 2007 and posted a 5.9-percent increase during that time.⁶² Rising prices for travelers from Europe and Asia drove the index throughout the year. The biggest impact was between July and October, when the index advanced 3.7 percent.

The cost of higher education for foreigners in the United States, as measured by the annual export postsecondary education index, ended the year up 4.9 percent. The index represented receipts from foreign students studying at U.S. institutions of higher learning.⁶³ The export education index was influenced mostly by rising tuition and fees at both graduate and undergraduate institutions. Declines in government funding partially influenced the increase.⁶⁴ Private fees advanced at a faster rate than public fees for the second consecutive year, while fees for room and board also advanced in both graduate and undergraduate institutions.

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Leisure and illness leave: estimating benefits in combination

The National Compensation Survey collects data on employee access to individual paid-leave benefits, allowing economists to estimate the incidence of specific benefit programs; but when benefits can be used interchangeably, it is also useful to create and analyze combinations of benefits

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Iris S. Díaz and Richard Wallick are economists in Office of Compensation and Working Conditions, Bureau of Labor Statistics. E-mail: NCSInfo@bls.gov. Paid vacation leave, holidays, and sick leave are among the most expensive benefits offered to employees in private industry.¹ They are also some of the most widespread: according to the National Compensation Survey (NCS), 78 percent of private sector workers receive paid vacation leave, 77 percent receive paid holidays, and 61 percent receive paid sick leave.²

In NCS parlance, an employee has access to a benefit plan if the plan is made available by the employer, regardless of whether the employee actually participates in the plan. For some benefits, such as paid vacation and paid sick leave, access and participation are interchangeable: the NCS program assumes that all employees who have access to these benefits also participate in them. For other benefits, such as outpatient prescription drug coverage, the NCS collects specific data on who participates and who does not.³ NCS access rates for paid vacation, paid holidays, and paid sick leave have remained stable since the Bureau of Labor Statistics began publishing them in March 2003.⁴

BLS publishes annual estimates of employee benefits in private industry. These estimates include access rates for individual benefits such as vacation leave, paid sick leave, and short- and long-term disability coverage. Not included in the estimates, however, is any analysis of *combinations* of benefits. Because some benefits can be used interchangeably, a "use-oriented" analysis, in addition to the existing plan-oriented analysis, can yield new insights. This article introduces a useoriented analysis of paid-leave benefits.

An examination of paid sick leave reveals the need for an analysis of combinations of benefits. According to the NCS, 61 percent of workers in private industry receive paid sick leave.⁵ Although the NCS does not currently track the details of specific sick leave plans, historical data suggest that about two-thirds of these workers, or about 41 percent of all private-industry workers, are permitted to use sick leave for doctor visits.⁶ This does not mean, however, that only 41 percent of private-industry workers can visit the doctor without losing pay. The NCS program reports that 37 percent of workers receive "paid personal leave"—a type of paid leave that can be used for the same purpose as paid sick leave. (For definitions of types of paid leave, see the box on page 29.) Workers who receive personal leave also are able to visit the doctor without losing pay. NCS data can be adjusted to account for some workers receiving both paid sick leave and paid personal leave; after such an adjustment, the data show that 57 percent of U.S. workers can visit the doctor without losing pay or vacation leave.⁷

This figure, 57 percent, offers an example of the value of considering benefits in combination. It highlights the fact that over half of U.S.

Definitions of types of paid leave

- *Family leave*. Paid family leave allows employees to care for a family member. The leave may be available to care for a newborn child, an adopted child, a sick child, or a sick adult relative. Also included is short-term leave, which is generally paid time off from work for reasons such as a child's medical appointment or parent-teacher conference. Paid family leave is granted in addition to any sick leave, annual leave, vacation, personal leave, or short-term disability benefits that are available to the employee.
- *Holidays.* Holidays are days of special religious, cultural, or patriotic significance on which work and business ordinarily cease. Workers usually receive time off from work, at full or partial pay, for a specified number of holidays each year.
- *Illness leave*. Illness leave is any combination of one or more of the following: paid vacation, paid sick leave, paid family leave, and paid personal leave.
- *Leisure leave*. Leisure leave is any combination of one or more of the following: paid vacation, paid holiday leave, and paid personal leave.
- Long-term disability benefits. Long-term disability benefits provide a monthly cash amount to eligible employees who, because of illness or injury, are unable to work for an extended period of time. Benefits are usually paid as a fixed percent of pre-disability earnings up to a set limit. Most participants have a waiting period of 3 or 6 months, or must wait until paid sick leave and short-term disability benefits end, before benefit payments begin. Long-term disability payments generally continue until

retirement, until a specified age, or for a period that varies by the employee's age at the time of disability.

- *Personal leave*. Personal leave is a general purpose leave that allows an employee to be paid while absent from work for a variety of reasons not covered by other leave plans. Employees granted personal leave are usually eligible for 1 to 5 days per year, but there are some employees who are provided as much personal leave as needed.
- Short-term disability benefits. Short-term disability benefits provide full, partial, or a combination of full and partial pay to employees who are unable to work because of a non-work-related accident or illness. Benefits provide for salary replacement for a 6- to 12-month period; the money is either paid as a percentage of employee earnings, such as 50 percent of pre-disability earnings, or as a flat dollar amount. Short-term disability benefits can vary by the amount of pre-disability earnings, length of service with the establishment, or length of disability.
- Sick leave. Sick leave benefits provide paid time off while an employee temporarily cannot work because of a nonwork-related illness or injury. Employees commonly receive their regular pay for a specified number of days off per year.
- *Vacation*. Vacations are time off from work, normally taken in days or weeks, to provide an extended rest or break. The amount of time off may vary based on an employee's service with the employer, or it may be a fixed number of days per year. The time off is usually paid at the employee's normal hourly rate or salary.

private-industry workers can visit the doctor without losing pay—a fact that can be lost when considering the underlying benefits in isolation.⁸ Other than this article, there are currently no use-oriented analyses of employee benefits in any BLS publications.⁹ Viewing paid-leave benefits in combination, rather than only viewing them in isolation, is a new way for BLS to enhance the value of its data. The remainder of this article explores three specific combinations of the leave benefits surveyed in the NCS:¹⁰ 1) leave benefits that can be used to pursue leisure; 2) leave benefits that can be used to attend to illness; and 3) the combination of illness benefits and short- and long-term disability benefits.

Leave combinations

In the analysis that follows, *leisure leave* is a combination of paid-leave benefits that can be used to pursue leisure, and *illness leave* is a combination of paid-leave benefits that can be used to attend to illness or injury. There is scope for disagreement about the exact composition of these groupings, because different leave benefits may have different restrictions on their use. (Typically, employees are expected to use holiday leave on specific dates; employees have more control over their use of personal leave and vacation time.) For purposes of this article, leisure leave is defined as any combination of one or more of the following: paid vacation, paid holiday leave, and paid personal leave; and illness leave is defined as any combination of one or more of the following: paid vacation, paid sick leave, paid family leave, and paid personal leave.¹¹ The inclusion of shortand long-term disability benefits as components of illness leave is also considered later in the article.

According to the March 2008 NCS estimates, 78 percent of private-industry workers are offered paid vacation leave, 77 percent are offered paid holidays, and 37 percent paid personal leave. The following text tabulation shows employee access rates to selected benefits in descending order of prevalence; paid vacation leave and paid holidays are the most prevalent benefits offered to these employees.

Access rate

Benefit

	(in percent)
Paid vacation leave	
Paid holidays	
Medical care	
Outpatient prescription drugs	
Defined-contribution retirement ¹²	
Paid sick leave	
Life insurance	
Nonproduction bonus ¹³	
Short-term disability	
Paid personal leave	
Long-term disability	
Defined-benefit pension ¹⁴	

The unduplicated total for paid vacation leave, paid holidays, and paid personal leave is 85 percent. (An unduplicated total is computed by counting each worker exactly once. Because some workers have access to more than one of these benefits, the unduplicated total is less than the sum of the individual access rates.) Therefore, 85 percent of workers in private industry have access to leisure leave. Sixty-one percent of private-industry workers receive paid sick leave, and 8 percent receive paid family leave. The unduplicated total of paid vacation, paid sick leave, paid family leave, and paid personal leave is 83 percent. Therefore, 83 percent of workers in private industry have access to illness leave.

Rates of access to leisure and illness leave benefits vary considerably by worker and establishment characteristics. The first section of table 1 (Occupation) shows the percent of workers with access to leisure and illness leave by occupational group.¹⁵ For management, business, and financial workers, the access rates for leisure leave and illness leave are 97 percent and 98 percent, respectively; for service workers the corresponding rates are 69 percent and 67 percent. Pronounced differences also exist within occupational groups. Among workers in the natural resources, construction, and maintenance group, workers classified as construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry have access to leisure and illness leave at lower rates than workers classified as installation, maintenance, and repair—75 percent compared with 96 percent for leisure leave, and 68 percent compared with 94 percent for illness leave.

The second section of table 1 (Scheduled work week) presents worker access to benefit combinations by employment status (that is, full time or part time).¹⁶ Thirtynine percent of part-time workers have access to paid vacation. However, 56 percent of part-time workers have access to the more broadly defined leisure leave. A similar difference exists for illness leave: 27 percent of part-time workers have access to paid sick leave, but 51 percent have access to illness leave.

The third section of table 1 (Average wage of occupation and union status) presents worker access to benefit combinations by the hourly average wage of workers' occupations and by collective bargaining status. Once again, presenting benefits data in combination yields unique insights. Among workers in occupations averaging less than \$7.25 per hour,¹⁷ the disparity between paid sick leave and illness leave is dramatic: 21 percent of these workers have access to paid sick leave, whereas 49 percent have access to illness leave. Workers in jobs averaging \$15 per hour or more are considerably more likely to receive paid illness leave; their access rate is 92 percent. Differences in worker access rates by collective bargaining status are less pronounced; 90 percent of union workers have access to illness leave, compared with 82 percent of nonunion workers.

Examining the estimates by establishment size suggests that workers at small establishments are less likely to have access to both leisure and illness leave than workers at large establishments. (See the fourth section of table 1, which is titled Establishment size.) All of the underlying leave types exhibit a clear and positive correlation between rate of access and establishment size, with the rate of access to paid personal leave increasing most rapidly as establishment size increases.

The fifth section of table 1 (Industry) illustrates the differences in the incidence of leisure and illness benefits across industry groups.¹⁸ Manufacturing sector workers enjoy a 97-percent access rate to leisure benefits; the corresponding rate in the leisure and hospitality industry is 61 percent. Almost identical figures—96 percent for manufacturing sector workers compared with 61 percent

 Table 1.
 Percent of private-industry workers with access to leisure and illness leave, by selected characteristics, March 2008

		Indiv	vidual paid-leav	ve benefits		Combin	ations
Characteristic	Holidays	Sick leave	Vacation	Personal leave	Family leave	Leisure leave ¹	lliness leave²
All workers	77	61	78	37	8	85	83
Occupation							
Management, professional, and related Management, business, and financial Professional and related	89 96 86	83 88 81	87 96 84	55 54 55	15 16 14	94 97 92	94 98 92
Service	52 81 72 88	42 66 56 73	61 80 72 86	26 39 34 42	5 8 6 10	88 82 92	67 85 78 90
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance Construction, extraction, farming,	76	47	76	26	6	85	80
fishing, and forestry Installation, maintenance, and repair Production, transportation, and material	62 93	30 67	63 91	18 35	4 8	75 96	68 94
Production Transportation and material moving	85 92 78	51 51 51	90 76	32 32 31	4 5 4	90 94 86	87 92 82
Scheduled work week							
Full time Part time	89 40	71 27	90 39	42 21	9 4	94 56	93 51
Average wage of occupation and union status							
Less than \$7.25 per hour \$7.25 to \$14.99 per hour \$15 or more per hour Union Nonunion	36 72 88 85 76	21 51 75 66 60	42 73 88 84 77	16 31 46 47 36	(³) 6 11 7 8	54 82 93 93 85	49 79 92 90 82
Establishment size							
1–49 workers 50–99 workers 100–499 workers 500 or more workers	69 71 83 89	51 52 64 78	70 73 82 90	25 30 44 58	6 8 10 11	78 82 90 95	76 79 87 94
Industry							
Goods producing	86 75 65 95 80 88 92 79 82 40 74	51 63 32 59 61 85 87 61 76 34 55	86 76 66 94 79 87 91 75 80 54 73	33 38 20 40 34 62 54 36 52 20 31	6 9 4 7 5 15 17 12 10 3 (³)	91 84 77 97 88 94 95 85 85 89 61 83	89 82 72 96 84 95 94 80 88 61 82

¹ Leisure leave is defined as any combination of one or more of the following: paid vacation, paid holiday leave, and paid personal leave.
 ² Illness leave is defined as any combination of one or more of the follow-

ing: paid vacation, paid sick leave, paid family leave, and paid personal leave.

³ Datum does not meet publication criteria.

Т	able 2.	I

Percent of private-industry workers with access to illness leave, and percent with access to illness leave and/or disability benefits, by occupation, March 2008

		Workers who	Workers who receive illness leave and/or—					
Occupation	Illness leave	Short-term disability benefits	Long-term disability benefits	Short-term or long-term dis- ability benefits				
All workers	83	85	83	85				
Management, professional, and related	94	94	94	95				
Management, business, and financial	98	98	98	98				
Professional and related	92	93	92	93				
Service	67	70	67	70				
Sales and office	85	86	85	86				
Sales and related	78	79	78	79				
Office and administrative support	90	91	90	91				
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	80	85	82	85				
Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry	68	76	71	76				
Installation, maintenance, and repair	94	95	94	95				
Production, transportation, and material moving	87	88	87	89				
Production	92	93	92	93				
Transportation and material moving	82	84	83	84				

for leisure and hospitality industry workers—exist for illness leave.

Illness leave and short- and long-term disability

Omitted from the earlier definition of illness leave are two related benefits: short- and long-term disability benefits.¹⁹ Table 2 shows that adding these benefits to the definition of illness leave has very little effect upon the estimates. The only substantial occupation-specific increase occurs for construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry workers, whose access rate climbs from 68 percent to 76 percent when short- and long-term disability benefits are included. (Put another way, 8 percent of construction and extraction workers receive either short- or long-term disability coverage, or both, but no other type of illness leave.)

Workers who receive short- and long-term disability coverage are highly likely to receive illness leave as well. This suggests that most employers view short- and longterm disability benefit plans as complements to, rather than substitutes for, other forms of illness coverage. Paid sick leave and short-term disability plans are structurally different: typically, paid sick leave plans replace 100 percent of an employee's income for a small amount of time, whereas short-term disability plans replace 50 percent to 60 percent of an employee's income for a longer period of time. When both plans are offered, employees usually migrate from paid sick leave to short-term disability benefits after 7 to 10 days.

Because short- and long-term disability plans usually augment other illness leave plans, it is useful to consider them as extensions to, rather than replacements for, illness leave. Tables 3, 4, and 5 explore this concept. In contrast to table 2, which shows the effect of subsuming short-term disability benefits, long-term disability benefits, or both within the concept of illness leave, tables 3-5 show the effect of *supplementing* the original concept of illness leave with disability benefits. (The former is an "or" relation; the latter is an "and" relation.) For the purposes of this article, "comprehensive illness-leave benefits" are defined as illness leave along with disability coverage. Rates for comprehensive illness-leave coverage are lower than rates for illness leave alone because many workers have neither short- nor long-term disability coverage.²⁰ As an illustration, consider the "either" column in table 2 and the "both" column in table 3. According to table 2's "either" column, 85 percent of private-industry workers have access to illness leave, or to disability benefits (short- or long-term disability), or to both. According table 3's "both" column, 22 percent of private-industry workers have access to illness leave and to both shortand long-term disability coverage.

Table 3 shows that only a minority of private-industry workers who receive illness leave also receive disability coverage. Management, business, and financial workers have the highest rate of access to comprehensive illness-leave benefits, 45 percent; service industry workers have the lowest rate, 8 percent. Table 4 shows that a full-time worker is considerably more likely than a part-time worker to have access to comprehensive illness-leave benefits.

Full time.....

Part time.....

Percent of private-industry workers with access to illness leave, and percent with access to illness leave and disability benefits, by occupation, March 2008

								Workers who receive illness leave and—			
Occupation						lliness leave		rm Lon ty disa ts be	g-term ability nefits	Both	
All workers						83	37		31	22	
Management, professional, and related						94	52		56	39	
Management, business, and financial						98	60		63	45	
Professional and related						92	48		53	36	
Service						67	20		12	8	
Sales and office						85	35		31	22	
Sales and related						78	28		18	14	
Office and administrative support						90	40		40	27	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance						80	30		21	15	
Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry						08	18		(')	(')	
Installation, maintenance, and repair						94	43		22 27	25	
Production						97	54		30	25	
Transportation and material moving						82	39		24	20	
						02			21	20	
¹ Datum does not meet	t publication	criteria.									
Table 4. Percent to illness leave an worker.	of private- s leave only d disability March 200	industry w /, and with a / benefits, b 8	orkers with access to illi by type of	access ness	Table 5	• Percent e illness lea disability	of private-i ave only, ar benefits, b	ndustry wo d with acce y establish	orkers with ess to illness ment size, N	access to leave <i>and</i> larch 2008	
Type of worker		Workers who receive illness leave			Establishment size		Illness Ieave	Workers who receive illness leave and—			
	Illness leave	ana—						Short-term	Long-term	Both	
		Short-term disability	Long-term disabilitv	Both				benefits	benefits		
		benefits	benefits		A.U			27		22	
					All worke	ers	83	37	31	22	
					1–49 workers		76	22	17	11	
All workers	83	37	31	22	50–99 w	orkers	79	32	24	17	

100-499 workers

500 or more workers

87

94

Finally, table 5 shows that access to comprehensive illness-leave benefits increases with establishment size. Forty-four percent of workers at large establishments (500 workers or more) have access to comprehensive illness-leave benefits; the corresponding value for small establishments (1–49 workers) is 11 percent. In short, the patterns observed for illness leave apply to comprehensive illness leave as well. Management workers have higher rates of access to comprehensive illness-leave benefits than service workers. Full-time workers have higher rates of access than part-time workers. Workers at large establishments have higher rates of access than workers at small establishments.

45

12

93

51

39

6

28

5

DIFFERENT BENEFITS CAN, in some circumstances, be used interchangeably. Presenting benefits data in "use-ori-

ented" combinations can provide researchers with additional insights. Current NCS publications report, for example, that 61 percent of private-industry workers have access to paid sick leave. But they do not report that 83 percent of workers have access to the more broadly defined illness leave. Nor do they report that only 22 percent of workers have access to comprehensive illness-leave benefits. In some contexts, paid sick leave alone does not tell the whole story. Some benefits are close substitutes, and others are complements. A complete picture of access to benefits should present not just benefits in isolation, but benefits in combination. The National Compensation Survey program is currently researching the feasibility of estimating combinations of benefits on an ongoing basis; this article has taken another step in that direction.

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Notes

¹ Private-sector employers spend an average of \$1.78 per employee-hour for paid leave. Only legally required benefits (\$2.24 per employee-hour) and insurance benefits (\$2.05 per employee-hour) are higher. *See Employer Costs for Employee Compensation*, June 2008, Bureau of Labor Statistics, table 5, on the Internet at www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/ecec_09102008.htm (visited Jan. 2, 2009).

² See National Compensation Survey: Employee Benefits in the United States, March 2008, Bulletin 2715, (Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 2008) and Natalie Kramer and Alan Zilberman, "New Definitions of Employee Access to Paid Sick Leave and Retirement Benefits in the National Compensation Survey," Compensation and Working Conditions, Dec. 23, 2008.

³ See *BLS Handbook of Methods*, chapter 8, for further information about access and participation rates. Available on the Internet at **www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch8_c.htm** (visited Jan. 2, 2009).

⁴ BLS has reported on employee benefits since the early 20th century, although the methodology has differed over time. See Allan P. Blostin, "An Overview of the EBS and the NCS," *Compensation and Working Conditions*, Spring 1999, pp. 2–5, for a discussion of National Compensation Survey predecessors. See Hilery Simpson, "Paid Personal, Funeral, Jury Duty, and Military Leave: Highlights from the Employee Benefits Survey, 1979–1995," *Compensation and Working Conditions*, Winter 1997, pp. 35–45, for a historical perspective of leave benefits. Paid sick leave access rates were not reported by the NCS in 2003. See Kramer and Zilberman, "New Definitions of Employee Access," for new estimates on paid sick leave.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Changes in survey design and other factors have diminished the level of detail published over time, as chronicled in Allan P. Blostin, "An Overview of the EBS and the NCS." The estimated proportion of paid sick leave plans that cover doctor visits is based on EBS data from 1996–97.

⁷ Thirty-seven percent of workers receive paid personal leave; 30 percent receive sick leave but not paid personal leave. If two-thirds of the latter have plans that cover doctor visits as was the case in 1996 and 1997 (the most recent years for which this datum is available), then the total percentage of workers who can use personal leave and/or sick leave for doctor visits is 57 percent.

⁸ In fact, the actual percentage is higher: vacation time also could be used for doctor visits that can be scheduled well in advance, such as routine annual checkups.

⁹ Nor, in general, do non-BLS employee benefits publications include combinations of leave benefits. In fact, the authors have found only a handful of non-BLS surveys that publish leave benefits at all. Most references to leave benefits occur as part of investigations for leave misuse; see footnote 11 for examples of such investigations.

 $^{10}\,$ No estimates of sampling error were calculated for estimates presented in this article; therefore the statistical statements that are made cannot be validated.

¹¹ Some employees may object to using vacation time for annual checkups, preferring instead to take unpaid leave. In addition, many employers may object to the use of paid sick leave to spend a day at the ballpark. Discussions about the misuses of leave, particularly paid sick leave, are outside the scope of this article; for a general discussion on sick leave abuse, see Susan M. Heathfield, *Sick Leave Abuse: A Chronic Workplace III*? Available online at http://humanresources. about.com/od/laborrelations/a/sickleaveabuse.htm (visited Jan. 2, 2009). For a case study, see Debbie Tomblin and Robin Salter, *Alabama Local Government Sick Leave Survey*, particularly p. 8, on the Internet at www.auburn.edu/outreach/cgs/AllDocuments/Personnel_SickLeaveReportpages(12805).pdf (visited Jan. 2, 2009).

¹² This is a retirement plan in which the amount of the employer's annual contribution is specified. The most common type of defined-contribution plan is a savings and thrift plan. Under this type of plan, the employee contributes a predetermined portion of his or her earnings (usually pretax) to an individual account, all or part of which is matched by the employer.

¹³ This is a payment to employees that is not directly related by a formula to individual employee productivity.

¹⁴ This is a retirement plan that uses a specific predetermined formula to calculate the amount of an employee's future benefit. The most common type of formula is based on the employee's terminal earnings. In the private sector, defined-benefit plans are typically funded exclusively by employer contributions. In the public sector, defined-benefit plans often require employee contributions.

¹⁵ See *Standard Occupational Classification Manual 2000* (Office of Management and Budget, 2000), for occupational group definitions.

¹⁶ NCS respondents use their own definitions of full and part time; there is no generally-accepted or specific legal definition. See *BLS Handbook of Methods*, chapter 8, for more information. Available online at **www.bls.gov/opub/hom/ pdf/homch8.pdf** (visited Jan. 2, 2009).

¹⁷ The Federal minimum wage will rise to \$7.25 per hour in July 2009. The wage breakout is based on the average wage for each occupation surveyed, which may include workers both above and below the threshold.

¹⁸ See North American Industry Classification System 2002 (Office of Management and Budget, 2002) and **www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm** (visited Jan. 2, 2009) for industry group definitions.

¹⁹ Combining paid sick leave with short-term disability benefits was previously done in the Employee Benefits Survey, a precursor to the NCS. See James N. Houff and William J. Wiatrowski, "Analyzing short-term disability benefits," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1989, pp. 3–9.

²⁰ Although the data presented in tables 3–5 consider short- and long-term disability plans to be extensions of illness leave, employers may offer different types of plans that provide benefits similar to disability benefits. For example, some sick leave plans provide benefits for 6 months or more. In such cases, employees may have sufficient income protection even without a short-term disability plan.

Retirement and the "Merchants of Doom"

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

When was the last time you were invited to someone's retirement party? If you have been in the labor force long enough, chances are that you have been to a few and chances are that you will attend many more as the baby-boom generation exits the workforce! While in the workplace, employees commonly engage in discussions about pension plans, 401(k) plans, Social Security, individual retirement accounts, and even about the gyrations of the stock market, with the goal of building an adequate nest egg to enjoy a comfortable retirement. But how large should that nest egg be? In Aging Nation: The Economics and Politics of Growing Old in America, Schulz and Binstock attempt to answer this question and rebut the alleged misconceptions of the "Merchants of Doom."

The Merchants of Doom, according to Schulz and Binstock, are a "variety of politicians, policy pundits, academicians, and journalists" who "give dire predictions" by "overstating the problems" of population aging. The authors claim that the Merchants create fear by suggesting that the increasing number of retirees will use a disproportionate amount of economic resources to the point of undermining the economic well-being of younger generations. As a large demographic group of 76 million, baby boomers, the Merchants point out, could potentially use enormous political influence to sway public policy in their favor. Taking a contrary position, Schulz and Binstock feel that the Merchants distort American public opinion on these issues to the detriment of the aged. The authors analyze the Merchants' claims and provide extensive documented evidence to mitigate them. They do not dismiss those claims, but do evaluate them critically. Schulz and Binstock also attempt to provide what they feel is a more balanced treatment of the Merchants' views on a variety of other issues concerning aging and retirement in America.

Schulz and Binstock's policy assessments have an underlying theme: while agreeing that retirees live better quality lives today, they are concerned that this group's ability to maintain an adequate lifestyle in the future is vulnerable. Retirees may not have sufficient retirement income, both because of the changing nature of company pension plans and because of increased longevity, which puts pressure on the demographically smaller younger generations to sustain them through income transfers.

The authors first address the issue of population aging, a mainstay topic for the Merchants of Doom. As more boomers retire, the costs of income transfers to older people will increase. With significantly fewer people in the younger generations to support these income transfers, the Merchants pose a normative question: Is it fair for younger generations to have to pay more taxes to support these income transfers? Schulz and Binstock contend that the calculations used by the Merchants rely too much on the aged dependency ratio, defined as the number of individuals aged 65 and older divided by the number of workers aged 20 to 64 multiplied by 100. They feel that this statistic is "simplistic, one-sided, and misleading," because it is a "crude" measure of the "number of workers

potentially available to support the elderly population." The authors feel that the *labor force dependency ratio* is a better measure which "takes into account who is actually in the labor force for all age cohorts." In fact, the Bureau of Labor Statistics uses an *economic dependency ratio*, similar to (if not the same as) the *labor force dependency ratio*, described in detail on pages 49–51 of the November 2007 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*.

Another very important issue the authors address is how employers have shifted the risk of maintaining traditional pension plans to employees by offering Section 401(k) plans under the Revenue Act of 1978. In traditional pension plans, also known as defined benefit plans, employers guarantee employees a specific and fixed retirement income. The benefit is defined, or calculated, by an actuarially-based formula that incorporates employees' length of service, the highest three to five years of their salaries, and the employer contributions and investments on behalf of their employees. Employers are required to observe the fiduciary rules of the Employment Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA), which includes the prudent management of plan assets on behalf of their employees.

Because of the high administrative cost of defined benefit plans, according to the authors, employers began offering another type of retirement plan called a defined contribution plan under Section 401(k). The Section 401(k) plans, and their various derivatives such as Section 403(b) for public and non-profit establishments, allow employees to save for their retirement with pre-tax dollars. Under Section 401(k) specifically, employers who match employee contributions define their contribution to employee accounts under many
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kinds of savings arrangements such as profit-sharing plans, thrift plans, and hybrid plans. Although starting out as a supplement to defined benefit plans, the increase of defined contribution plans as the sole option for retirement could work against employees who may not be familiar with the financial instruments their company offers. By the time they retire, they may have less income than needed to meet their needs.

The authors indicate several problems with both defined benefit and defined contributions plans. For example, when companies go out of business, they no longer are obligated to provide a pension benefit to their employees who have either of these pension plans. Schulz and Binstock cite the savings and loans fiasco in the late 1980s and the downfall of Enron in 2001 as examples in which the interests of the employees were seriously undermined. They also analyze the difficulties of the Pension Benefit Guarantee Corporation (PBGC). When PBGC takes over the responsibility for paying pension benefits from troubled companies, they are assumed to be well-funded enough to pay benefits for "nearly a million workers." However, PBGC is currently unable to meet its obligations due to insufficient revenues from pension insurance premiums, presenting it with a dilemma: PBGC will make more per client if Congress increases the PBGC premiums, but companies could also terminate their pension plans.

The issue of population aging comes full circle towards the end of the book when the authors express the Merchants' concern about the rise of a gerontocracy, "a country dominated and ruled by elders." As more people live longer due to the improving quality of healthcare in America, voting participation of senior citizens and old-age interest groups increase within the changing U.S. demographic. The Merchants believe that politicians will be driven to appease the senior vote; the authors disagree with this "senior power model," because they find that seniors do not vote cohesively as a voting bloc. The authors claim that although seniors have age in common, they may differ in many ways on public policy issues.

Schulz and Binstock analyze many more issues in their book, in each case comparing and contrasting their position with that of the Merchants of Doom. This timely book offers a worthwhile read for anyone interested in learning about the history of pension plans in the United States, their administration, and their economic impact on retirees.

> —Marvin Peláez National Compensation Survey Program Boston-New York Region Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

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

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

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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 Interna*tional Comparisons of Unemployment*, Bulletin 1979.

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

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

Symbols

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

- n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.
 - p = preliminary. To increase the timeliness of some series, preliminary figures are issued based on representative but incomplete returns.
 - 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 6month 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 em**ployment** 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 infor-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 parttime, 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 NA-ICS 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 oncall workers may not always work during the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Additionally, research has found that some reporters systematically underreport separations relative to hires due to a number of factors, including the nature of their payroll systems and practices. The shortfall appears to be about 2 percent or less over a 12-month period.

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

Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1-3; 30-37)

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

Employment Cost Index

Description of the series

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

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

Sample establishments are classified by industry categories based on the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS). Within a sample establishment, specific job categories are selected and classified into about 800 occupations according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) System. Individual occupations are combined to represent one of ten intermediate aggregations, such as professional and related occupations, or one of five higher level aggregations, such as management, professional, and related occupations.

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

Definitions

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

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

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

Excluded from wages and salaries and employee benefits are such items as paymentin-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, shortterm 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 fam-

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Labor inputs are hours of all persons adjusted for the effects of changes in the

education and experience of the labor force.

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

productivity series, contact the Division of Productivity Research: (202) 691–5606.

Industry productivity measures

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

International Comparisons

(Tables 51-53)

Labor force and unemployment

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Some adjustments for comparability are not made because data are unavailable for adjustment purposes. For example, no adjustments to unemployment are usually made for deviations from U.S. concepts in the treatment of persons waiting to start a new job or passive job seekers. 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 valueadded 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		2008	2006		20	07		2008				
Selected Indicators	2007	2000	IV	I	II	ш	IV	I	II	ш	IV	
Employment data												
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional												
population (household survey): ¹												
Labor force participation rate	66.0	66.0	66.3	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.1	66.1	65.9	
Employment-population ratio	63.0	62.2	63.4	63.2	63.0	62.9	62.8	62.8	62.5	62.1	61.3	
Unemployment rate	4.6	5.8	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.4	6.0	6.9	
Men	4.7	6.1	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.6	6.5	7.5	
16 to 24 years	11.6	14.4	11.0	10.8	11.5	11.8	12.2	12.7	13.5	14.9	16.5	
25 years and older	3.6	4.8	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.0	
Women	4.5	5.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.6	6.1	
16 to 24 years	9.4	11.2	9.7	9.0	9.0	9.8	9.9	10.1	11.1	11.9	11.6	
25 years and older	3.6	4.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.5	5.2	
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands: ¹												
Total nonfarm	137,623	137,248	136,982	137,310	137,625	137,837	138,078	137,831	137,617	137,020	135,489	
Total private	115,420	114,792	114,899	115,167	115,423	115,610	115,745	115,454	115,154	114,525	112,975	
Goods-producing	22,221	21,404	22,436	22,362	22,267	22,138	21,976	21,737	21,491	21,250	20,616	
Manufacturing	13,884	13,455	14,033	13,953	13,890	13,822	13,772	13,644	13,527	13,357	12,981	
Service-providing	115,402	115,844	114,546	114,948	115,358	115,699	116,102	116,094	116,126	115,770	114,873	
Average hours:												
Total private	33.8	33.6	33.9	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.6	33.3	
Manufacturing	41.2	40.8	41.1	41.2	41.4	41.4	41.1	41.2	41.0	40.5	39.9	
Overtime	4.2	3.7	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.0	
Employment Cost Index ^{1, 2, 3}												
Total compensation:												
Civilian nonfarm ⁴	3.3	2.6	.6	.9	.8	1.0	.6	.8	.7	.8	.3	
Private nonfarm	3.0	2.4	.7	.8	.9	.8	.6	.9	.7	.6	.2	
Goods-producing ⁵	2.4	2.4	.5	.4	1.0	.5	.6	1.0	.7	.4	.3	
Service-providing ⁵	3.2	2.5	.7	.9	.9	.9	.6	.9	.7	.6	.3	
State and local government	4.1	3.0	.9	1.0	.6	1.8	.7	.5	.5	1.7	.3	
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):												
Union	2.0	2.8	.6	3	1.2	.5	.7	.8	.8	.7	.6	
Nonunion	3.2	2.4	.6	1.0	.9	.8	.6	.9	.7	.6	.2	

¹ Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

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

⁴ Excludes Federal and private household workers.

⁵ Goods-producing industries include mining, construction, and manufacturing. Serviceproviding industries include all other private sector industries.

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.

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.

Salacted measures	2007	2008	2006		20	07		2008				
Selected measures	2007	2000	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	111	IV	
Compensation data ^{1, 2, 3}												
Employment Cost Index—compensation:												
Civilian nonfarm	3.3	2.6	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.3	
Private nonfarm	3.0	2.4	.7	.8	.9	.8	.6	.9	.7	.6	.2	
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:												
Civilian nonfarm	3.4	2.7	.6	1.1	.7	1.0	.7	.8	.7	.8	.3	
Private nonfarm	3.3	2.6	.7	1.1	.8	.9	.6	.9	.7	.6	.3	
Price data ¹												
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items	2.8	3.8	5	1.8	1.5	.1	.7	1.7	2.5	0	-3.9	
Producer Price Index:												
Finished goods	3.9	6.3	.1	2.2	1.9	.1	1.8	2.8	4.2	2	-7.3	
Finished consumer goods	4.5	7.4	2	2.8	2.5	.2	1.9	3.4	5.2	6	-9.8	
Capital equipment	1.8	2.8	1.3	.3	1	1	1.2	.7	.6	1.0	1.6	
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	4.1	10.5	8	1.5	3.2	.1	2.0	5.0	6.9	.8	-13.1	
Crude materials	12.1	21.5	4.0	5.7	3.8	-2.4	11.9	14.5	14.9	-14.4	-33.4	
Productivity data ⁴												
Output per hour of all persons:												
Business sector	1.5	2.7	.2	1	5.0	6.2	.1	2.3	3.7	1.7	3.1	
Nonfarm business sector	1.4	2.8	.2	.0	4.1	5.8	.8	2.6	3.6	1.5	3.2	
Nonfinancial corporations ⁵	.7	-	-2.9	.2	3.4	1.9	2.2	2	7.7	5.5	-	

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

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

		Quar	terly ch	ange		Four quarters ending—					
Components	2007 2008							2008			
		I	Ш	Ш	IV	IV	Ι	Ш	III	IV	
Average hourly compensation: ¹											
All persons, business sector	4.4	3.6	1.2	4.2	4.7	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.4	
All persons, nonfarm business sector	5.3	3.8	.9	4.2	5.0	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.5	
Employment Cost Index—compensation: ²											
Civilian nonfarm ³	.6	.8	.7	.8	.3	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.6	
Private nonfarm	.6	.9	.7	.6	.2	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.4	
Union	.7	.8	.8	.7	.6	2.0	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.8	
Nonunion	.6	.9	.7	.6	.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.4	
State and local government	.7	.5	.5	1.7	.3	4.1	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.0	
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries: ²											
Civilian nonfarm ³	.7	.8	.7	.8	.3	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.7	
Private nonfarm	.6	.9	.7	.6	.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.6	
Union	.3	.8	1.1	.7	.7	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.9	3.2	
Nonunion	.7	.9	.7	.6	.2	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.5	
State and local government	.7	.6	.5	1.8	.3	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.1	

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

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.

 $^2\,$ The Employment Cost Index data reflect the conversion to the 2002 North American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard

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											
Employment status	2007	2008	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	231,867	233,788	233,156	232,616	232,809	232,995	233,198	233,405	233,627	233,864	234,107	234,360	234,612	234,828	235,035
Civilian labor force	153,124	154,287	153,836	153,873	153,498	153,843	153,932	154,510	154,400	154,506	154,823	154,621	154,878	154,620	154,447
Participation rate	146 047	145 362	146 294	146 317	05.9 146 075	146 023	146 257	00.2 145 974	145 738	145 596	145 273	145 029	00.0 144 657	00.0 144 144	00.7 143 338
Employment-pop-	140,047	140,002	140,204	140,017	140,070	140,020	140,207	140,014	140,700	140,000	140,210	140,020	111,007	1-1-1, 1-1-1	140,000
ulation ratio ²	63.0	62.2	62.7	62.9	62.7	62.7	62.7	62.5	62.4	62.3	62.1	61.9	61.7	61.4	61.0
Unemployed	7,078	8,924	7,541	7,555	7,423	7,820	7,675	8,536	8,662	8,910	9,550	9,592	10,221	10,476	11,108
Unemployment rate	4.6	5.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.8	7.2
Not in the labor force	78,743	79,501	79,320	78,744	79,311	79,152	79,267	78,895	79,227	79,358	79,284	79,739	79,734	80,208	80,588
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	103,555	104,453	104,197	103,866	103,961	104,052	104,152	104,258	104,371	104,490	104,613	104,741	104,869	104,978	105,083
Civilian labor force	78,596	79,047	78,943	78,907	78,806	78,866	78,820	78,913	79,055	79,286	79,308	79,392	79,380	79,335	78,998
Participation rate	75.9	75.7	75.8	76.0	75.8	75.8	75.7	74.002	74.040	75.9	75.8	75.8	75.7	75.6	75.2
Employed	10,001	74,750	75,496	15,414	15,395	/ 5,210	/ 5, 147	74,992	74,949	14,913	14,131	74,503	74,292	74,045	13,200
ulation ratio ²	72.8	71.6	72.5	72 7	72 5	72.3	72.2	71.9	71.8	71.8	714	71 1	70.8	70.5	69.7
Unemployed	3,259	4,297	3,446	3,433	3,412	3,650	3,673	3,921	4,106	4,313	4,572	4,889	5,088	5,290	5,714
Unemployment rate	4.1	5.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.8	6.2	6.4	6.7	7.2
Not in the labor force	24,959	25,406	25,255	24,959	25,155	25,186	25,332	25,345	25,315	25,204	25,305	25,349	25,489	25,643	26,085
women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population '	111,330	112,260	111,903	111,739	111,822	111,902	111,990	112,083	112,183	112,290	112,401	112,518	112,633	112,731	112,825
Divilian labor force	60.6	60,302	60 7	60.8	60,079 60,7	60,174 60,9	60 8	61.0	61 0	60,273 60,8	61 1	60,300 60,8	61.0	61.0	61 1
Employed	64,799	65,039	64,976	65,101	64,993	65,079	65,196	65,114	65,169	65,103	65,003	65,008	64,975	64,902	64,860
Employment-pop-															
ulation ratio ²	58.2	57.9	58.1	58.3	58.1	58.2	58.2	58.1	58.1	58.0	57.8	57.8	57.7	57.6	57.5
Unemployed	2,718	3,342	2,912	2,881	2,886	3,095	2,923	3,252	3,252	3,170	3,662	3,377	3,725	3,851	4,031
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.9	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.6	5.3	4.9	5.4	5.6	5.9
Not in the labor force	43,814	43,878	44,015	43,757	43,943	43,728	43,872	43,716	43,762	44,017	43,736	44,133	43,933	43,978	43,935
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional															
nonulation ¹	16,982	17.075	17.056	17.012	17.027	17.041	17.056	17.064	17.073	17.084	17.092	17.101	17.110	17.118	17,126
Civilian labor force	7,012	6,858	7,005	6,984	6,813	6,803	6,993	7,231	6,924	6,947	6,849	6,844	6,799	6,531	6,557
Participation rate	41.3	40.2	41.1	41.1	40.0	39.9	41.0	42.4	40.6	40.7	40.1	40.0	39.7	38.2	38.3
Employed	5,911	5,573	5,822	5,742	5,688	5,729	5,914	5,868	5,620	5,520	5,533	5,518	5,390	5,196	5,194
Employment-pop-															
ulation ratio ²	34.8	32.6	34.1	33.8	33.4	33.6	34.7	34.4	32.9	32.3	32.4	32.3	31.5	30.4	30.3
Linemployed	15.7	1,205	1,163	1,241	1,125	1,075	1,079	1,303	1,304	20.5	1,310	1,320	20.7	20.4	20.8
Not in the labor force	9,970	10,218	10,051	10,028	10,214	10,237	10,063	9,834	10,149	10,137	10,243	10,257	10,311	10,587	10,568
White ³															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	188,253	189,540	189,093	188,787	188,906	189,019	189,147	189,281	189,428	189,587	189,747	189,916	190,085	190,221	190,351
Civilian labor force	124,935	125,635	125,403	125,362	125,047	125,208	125,198	125,759	125,712	125,979	125,987	125,844	126,298	126,029	125,634
Participation rate	110 702	110 126	110 0/7	110 888	119 607	00.2 119 580	119 644	00.4 110.611	00.4 110./17	110 /32	110 082	118 96/	00.4 118 722	118 226	00.U 117 357
Employment-pop-	110,702	110,120	110,047	110,000	110,007	110,000	110,044	110,011	110,411	110,402	110,002	110,004	110,722	110,220	117,007
ulation ratio ²	63.6	62.8	63.4	63.5	63.3	63.3	63.3	63.2	63.0	63.0	62.8	62.6	62.5	62.2	61.7
Unemployed	5,143	6,509	5,456	5,474	5,440	5,628	5,554	6,148	6,295	6,547	6,904	6,880	7,577	7,803	8,277
Unemployment rate	4.1	5.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.5	6.0	6.2	6.6
Not in the labor force	63,319	63,905	63,690	63,425	63,858	63,811	63,949	63,523	63,716	63,608	63,761	64,072	63,787	64,193	64,718
Black or African American ³															
Civilian popinatitutional															
nonulation ¹	27 / 85	27 8/13	27 704	27 640	27 675	27 700	27 7/6	27 780	27 816	27 854	27 806	27 030	27 982	28 021	28 050
Civilian labor force	17.496	17.740	17.574	17.728	17.633	17.688	17.755	17.737	17.708	17.744	17.949	17.733	17.768	17.708	17.796
Participation rate	63.7	63.7	63.4	64.1	63.7	63.8	64.0	63.8	63.7	63.7	64.3	63.5	63.5	63.2	63.4
Employed	16,051	15,953	16,013	16,104	16,156	16,090	16,200	16,009	16,041	15,989	16,026	15,709	15,762	15,703	15,674
Employment-pop-															
ulation ratio ²	58.4	57.3	57.8	58.3	58.4	58.1	58.4	57.6	57.7	57.4	57.4	56.2	56.3	56.0	55.9
Unemployed	1,445	1,788	1,561	1,624	1,477	1,598	1,555	1,728	1,667	1,755	1,923	2,024	2,006	2,005	2,122
Not in the labor force	0.3 0 080	10.1	0.9	9.2 9.912	0.4 10 042	9.0 10 022	0.8 9 991	9.7 10.043	9.4 10 100	9.9	9.947	10 206	10 21/	10 313	10 263
	3,000	. 5, 100		3,012		,	0,001	,.+0	,100	,	5,047	,200			,200

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						20	08					
Employment status	2007	2008	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional															
population ¹	31,383	32,141	31,903	31,643	31,732	31,820	31,911	31,998	32,087	32,179	32,273	32,369	32,465	32,558	32,649
Civilian labor force	21,602	22,024	21,861	21,739	21,764	21,778	21,920	22,125	22,100	22,062	22,201	22,259	22,187	22,074	22,134
Participation rate	68.8	68.5	68.5	68.7	68.6	68.4	68.7	69.1	68.9	68.6	68.8	68.8	68.3	67.8	67.8
Employed	20,382	20,346	20,504	20,352	20,395	20,251	20,392	20,565	20,391	20,396	20,404	20,506	20,232	20,168	20,096
Employment-pop-	64.9	63.3	64.3	64.3	64.3	63.6	63.9	64.3	63.5	63.4	63.2	63.4	62.3	61 9	61.6
Linemployed	1 220	1 678	1 357	1 387	1 369	1 527	1 528	1 560	1 709	1 665	1 797	1 752	1 955	1 906	2 038
	5.6	7.6	6.2	6.4	6.3	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.7	7.5	8.1	7.9	8.8	8.6	9.2
Not in the labor force	9,781	10,116	10,042	9,904	9,968	10,042	9,990	9,873	9,987	10,117	10,072	10,111	10,278	10,484	10,515

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]

Calcoted actomotion	Annual	average	2007						20	08					
Selected categories	2007	2008	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older	146,047	145,362	146,294	146,317	146,075	146,023	146,257	145,974	145,738	145,596	145,273	145,029	144,657	144,144	143,338
Men	78,254	77,486	78,275	78,228	78,171	77,985	78,029	77,932	77,726	77,683	77,484	77,249	76,938	76,577	75,847
women	07,792	07,070	00,020	00,009	07,904	00,030	00,220	00,042	00,012	07,913	07,709	07,700	07,720	07,507	07,491
Married men, spouse	46 314	45 860	46 233	46 105	46 146	45 975	45 968	45 871	45 902	46 093	45 804	45 887	45 787	45 610	45 182
Mamiaal	+0,514	40,000	40,200	40,100	40, 140	40,070	40,000	40,071	40,002	40,000	+0,00+	40,007	40,707	40,010	45,102
Married women, spouse	25 022	25 960	25 662	25 621	25 720	25 025	26 144	26 122	26 190	26 110	25 004	25 964	25 500	25 640	25 622
	55,052	55,005	33,002	55,051	55,720	55,025	50,144	50,122	50,105	30,110	55,554	55,004	33,330	55,045	33,032
Persons at work part time															
All industries:															
Part time for economic															
reasons	4,401	5,875	4,638	4,738	4,890	4,937	5,240	5,290	5,495	5,813	5,879	6,292	6,848	7,323	8,038
Slack work or business															
conditions	2,877	4,169	3,154	3,222	3,294	3,349	3,580	3,658	3,905	4,220	4,240	4,418	4,953	5,399	6,020
Could only find part-time															
work	1,210	1,389	1,223	1,153	1,241	1,364	1,325	1,305	1,359	1,300	1,412	1,514	1,514	1,585	1,617
Part time for noneconomic															
reasons	19,756	19,343	19,536	19,563	19,317	19,402	19,792	19,396	19,428	19,348	19,690	19,275	19,083	18,886	18,922
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic															
reasons	4,317	5,773	4,548	4,645	4,790	4,826	5,152	5,218	5,390	5,693	5,802	6,167	6,742	7,209	7,932
Slack work or business															
conditions	2,827	4,097	3,101	3,152	3,234	3,276	3,537	3,599	3,839	4,160	4,171	4,279	4,889	5,304	5,938
Could only find part-time															
work	1,199	1,380	1,206	1,141	1,230	1,354	1,328	1,297	1,340	1,287	1,385	1,541	1,499	1,579	1,619
Part time for noneconomic															
reasons	19,419	19,005	19,251	19,249	18,980	19,078	19,436	18,997	19,036	18,992	19,269	18,930	18,808	18,635	18,642

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]

Colortad actomotion	Annual	average	2007						20	08					
Selected categories	2007	2008	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older	4.6	5.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.8	7.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	15.7	18.7	16.9	17.8	16.5	15.8	15.4	18.9	18.8	20.5	19.2	19.4	20.7	20.4	20.8
Men, 20 years and older	4.1	5.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.8	6.2	6.4	6.7	7.2
Women, 20 years and older	4.0	4.9	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.6	5.3	4.9	5.4	5.6	5.9
White, total ¹	4.1	5.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.5	6.0	6.2	6.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	13.9	16.8	14.3	15.7	14.4	13.2	14.2	16.5	17.0	19.1	17.3	17.5	18.6	18.4	18.7
Men, 16 to 19 years	15.7	19.1	16.5	18.9	16.7	14.6	15.2	18.1	18.7	22.4	19.5	19.7	22.6	21.4	21.4
Women, 16 to 19 years	12.1	14.4	12.2	12.6	12.0	11.8	13.1	14.8	15.3	15.6	15.0	15.2	14.4	15.3	16.0
Men, 20 years and older	3.7	4.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.5
Women, 20 years and older	3.6	4.4	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.7	4.2	4.9	5.1	5.5
Black or African American, total ¹	8.3	10.1	8.9	9.2	8.4	9.0	8.8	9.7	9.4	9.9	10.7	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	29.4	31.2	33.8	35.3	31.8	30.8	24.6	32.3	29.8	32.0	29.3	29.8	32.9	32.2	33.7
Men, 16 to 19 years	33.8	35.9	39.3	40.5	32.5	38.6	27.8	39.9	35.4	37.7	29.8	32.9	37.2	42.0	35.2
Women, 16 to 19 years	25.3	26.8	28.5	28.6	31.3	24.7	22.0	25.2	24.4	26.8	28.9	26.7	27.8	23.2	32.2
Men, 20 years and older	7.9	10.2	8.2	8.3	8.0	8.5	8.6	9.2	9.7	10.3	10.6	11.9	11.8	12.1	13.4
Women, 20 years and older	6.7	8.1	7.1	7.4	6.5	7.6	7.6	8.2	7.5	7.5	9.1	9.3	8.9	9.0	8.9
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	5.6	7.6	6.2	6.4	6.3	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.7	7.5	8.1	7.9	8.8	8.6	9.2
Married men, spouse present	2.5	3.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.4
Married women, spouse present	2.8	3.6	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.5	4.2	4.3	4.5
Full-time workers	4.6	5.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.3	6.3	6.8	7.0	7.5
Part-time workers	4.9	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.0	5.3	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.9
Educational attainment ²															
Less than a high school diploma	7.1	9.0	7.5	7.7	7.4	8.2	7.9	8.4	8.9	8.6	9.7	9.8	10.4	10.6	10.9
High school graduates, no college ³	4.4	5.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.8	6.3	6.5	6.9	7.7
Some college or associate degree	3.6	4.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.6	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.6
Bachelor's degree and higher ⁴	2.0	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.7

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	Annual	average	2007						20	08					
unemployment	2007	2008	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Less than 5 weeks	2,542	2,932	2,718	2,652	2,661	2,797	2,496	3,257	2,733	2,884	3,242	2,864	3,108	3,255	3,267
5 to 14 weeks	2,232	2,804	2,314	2,380	2,419	2,549	2,529	2,478	3,012	2,853	2,874	3,083	3,055	3,141	3,398
15 weeks and over	2,303	3,188	2,484	2,477	2,400	2,444	2,652	2,808	2,966	3,168	3,447	3,662	4,109	3,964	4,517
15 to 26 weeks	1,061	1,427	1,169	1,114	1,103	1,143	1,277	1,238	1,345	1,450	1,568	1,621	1,834	1,757	1,927
27 weeks and over	1,243	1,761	1,315	1,363	1,297	1,300	1,375	1,570	1,621	1,718	1,878	2,041	2,275	2,207	2,591
Mean duration, in weeks	16.8	17.9	16.5	17.5	16.6	16.1	17.0	16.8	17.6	17.3	17.6	18.7	19.8	18.9	19.7
Median duration, in weeks	8.5	9.4	8.4	8.7	8.4	8.2	9.3	8.3	10.1	9.8	9.3	10.3	10.6	10.0	10.6

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	Annual	average	2007						20	08					
unemployment	2007	2008	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1-h 1															
Job losers	3,515	4,789	3,785	3,792	3,865	4,161	4,043	4,319	4,465	4,595	4,994	5,348	5,811	6,156	6,471
On temporary layoff	976	1,176	966	1,036	982	1,064	1,103	1,121	1,106	1,041	1,279	1,396	1,367	1,413	1,524
Not on temporary layoff	2,539	3,614	2,820	2,755	2,883	3,097	2,939	3,197	3,358	3,554	3,715	3,952	4,443	4,744	4,946
Job leavers	793	896	787	828	780	792	860	881	847	875	999	982	946	940	1,007
Reentrants	2,142	2,472	2,302	2,183	2,096	2,126	2,145	2,522	2,562	2,668	2,678	2,587	2,650	2,655	2,777
New entrants	627	766	693	672	660	695	625	832	761	818	829	822	825	760	829
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers ¹	49.7	53.7	50.0	50.7	52.2	53.5	52.7	50.5	51.7	51.3	52.6	54.9	56.8	58.6	58.4
On temporary layoff	13.8	13.2	12.8	13.9	13.3	13.7	14.4	13.1	12.8	11.6	13.5	14.3	13.4	13.4	13.8
Not on temporary layoff	35.9	40.5	37.3	36.9	39.0	39.8	38.3	37.4	38.9	39.7	39.1	40.6	43.4	45.1	44.6
Job leavers	11.2	10.0	10.4	11.1	10.5	10.2	11.2	10.3	9.8	9.8	10.5	10.1	9.2	8.9	9.1
Reentrants	30.3	27.7	30.4	29.2	28.3	27.3	28.0	29.5	29.7	29.8	28.2	26.6	25.9	25.3	25.1
New entrants	8.9	8.6	9.2	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.1	9.7	8.8	9.1	8.7	8.4	8.1	7.2	7.5
Percent of civilian															
labor force															
Job losers ¹	2.3	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2
Job leavers	.5	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7
Reentrants	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
New entrants	.4	.5	.5	.4	.4	.5	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.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

0	Annual	average	2007						20	08					
Sex and age	2007	2008	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total, 16 years and older	. 4.6	5.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.8	7.2
16 to 24 years	. 10.5	12.8	11.6	11.6	11.3	11.4	11.0	13.1	12.9	13.5	13.3	13.4	13.8	13.9	14.7
16 to 19 years	. 15.7	18.7	16.9	17.8	16.5	15.8	15.4	18.9	18.8	20.5	19.2	19.4	20.7	20.4	20.8
16 to 17 years	. 17.5	22.1	19.8	20.6	18.5	18.7	20.2	21.5	23.2	24.9	22.2	21.7	23.1	24.1	24.1
18 to 19 years	. 14.5	16.8	15.2	16.0	15.5	14.2	13.4	17.6	15.9	17.6	17.4	17.8	18.4	18.3	19.1
20 to 24 years	. 8.2	10.2	9.2	8.8	9.0	9.4	9.0	10.3	10.2	10.4	10.7	10.8	10.6	11.1	12.1
25 years and older	. 3.6	4.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.5	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.6	6.0
25 to 54 years	. 3.7	4.8	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.3
55 years and older	. 3.1	3.8	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.8	4.9
Men, 16 years and older	. 4.7	6.1	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.7	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.8	7.2	7.4	7.9
16 to 24 years	. 11.6	14.4	12.7	13.0	12.5	12.5	12.1	14.1	14.1	15.3	14.6	14.8	16.5	16.1	16.9
16 to 19 years	. 17.6	21.2	19.6	21.3	18.5	17.8	17.0	20.8	20.8	23.5	21.1	21.4	24.7	24.0	23.3
16 to 17 years	. 19.4	25.2	22.2	24.1	20.5	22.4	22.5	23.7	26.1	29.3	24.5	23.2	27.3	28.8	27.0
18 to 19 years	. 16.5	19.0	18.2	19.4	17.8	15.2	14.5	19.8	17.5	20.1	19.0	20.4	21.7	21.2	21.5
20 to 24 years	. 8.9	11.4	9.7	9.4	9.9	10.3	10.0	11.1	11.2	11.7	11.7	11.9	12.9	12.9	14.2
25 years and older	. 3.6	4.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.4
25 to 54 years	. 3.7	5.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.7
55 years and older	. 3.2	3.9	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.1
Women, 16 years and older	4.5	5.4	4.8	4.7	4.7	5.0	4.8	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.9	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.4
16 to 24 years	. 9.4	11.2	10.5	10.1	10.0	10.1	9.8	11.9	11.5	11.6	12.0	11.9	10.7	11.5	12.4
16 to 19 years	. 13.8	16.2	14.3	14.2	14.5	13.8	13.9	16.7	16.8	17.4	17.3	17.3	16.5	16.7	18.2
16 to 17 years	. 15.7	19.1	17.6	17.4	16.7	15.3	18.1	19.2	20.4	20.5	20.1	20.3	19.2	19.7	21.2
18 t0 19 years	. 12.5	14.3	12.1	12.2	13.0	13.1	12.2	15.2	14.1	14.9	15.6	14.9	14.7	15.1	16.6
20 to 24 years	. 7.3	8.8	8.6	8.0	7.8	8.3	7.7	9.5	8.9	8.9	9.5	9.4	8.1	9.2	9.8
25 years and older	. 3.6	4.4	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.9	4.4	5.1	5.2	5.4
25 to 54 years	. 3.8	4.6	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.4	5.1	4.6	5.2	5.4	5.7
55 years and older ¹	3.0	3.7	2.9	3.4	3.3	3.4	2.8	2.8	3.4	4.3	4.5	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.3

¹ Data are not seasonally adjusted.

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

10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.		Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
State	2007	2008 ^p	2008 ^p	State	2007	2008 ^p	2008 ^p
			2000				2000
Alabama	3.7	5.5	6.0	Missouri	5.3	6.5	6.8
Alaska	6.3	7.2	7.2	Montana	3.2	4.8	4.9
Arizona	4.1	6.1	6.3	Nebraska	3.3	3.7	3.7
Arkansas	5.5	5.4	5.7	Nevada	5.1	7.7	8.1
California	5.7	8.2	8.4	New Hampshire	3.4	4.1	4.3
Colorado	4.0	5.7	5.8	New Jersey	4.2	6.0	6.1
Connecticut	4.9	6.5	6.6	New Mexico	3.3	4.3	4.3
Delaware	3.5	5.3	5.6	New York	4.6	5.7	6.0
District of Columbia	5.7	7.3	8.0	North Carolina	4.7	7.1	7.8
Florida	4.4	7.0	7.4	North Dakota	3.0	3.4	3.3
Georgia	4.5	6.9	7.4	Ohio	5.7	7.3	7.3
Hawaii	2.9	4.6	5.0	Oklahoma	4.3	4.3	4.7
Idaho	2.7	5.3	5.7	Oregon	5.4	7.2	8.0
Illinois	5.3	7.3	7.3	Pennsylvania	4.4	5.8	6.2
Indiana	4.5	6.4	7.1	Rhode Island	5.2	9.3	9.3
lowa	3.8	4.4	4.3	South Carolina	6.1	7.9	8.4
Kansas	4.0	4.9	4.9	South Dakota	2.9	3.2	3.4
Kentucky	5.1	6.8	7.0	Tennessee	5.0	7.0	7.0
Louisiana	3.7	5.6	5.3	Texas	4.2	5.6	5.7
Maine	4.9	5.7	6.3	Utah	2.8	3.5	3.7
Maryland	3.6	4.9	5.3	Vermont	3.8	5.2	5.7
Massachusetts	4.3	5.5	5.9	Virginia	3.2	4.4	4.8
Michigan	7.4	9.3	9.6	Washington	4.6	6.3	6.3
Minnesota	4.5	5.9	6.4	West Virginia	4.6	4.6	4.6
Mississippi	6.2	7.2	7.2	Wisconsin	4.8	5.1	5.6
				Wyoming	3.0	3.3	3.2

^p = preliminary

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

The Employment of Werk		mann pay		tato, coucenany aujuoteu			
0	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	0	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
State	2007	2008 ^p	2008 ^p	State	2007	2008 ^p	2008 ^p
Alabama	2.191.437	2.171.989	2,162,205	Missouri	3.038.434	3.028.232	3.018.553
Alaska	353,408	360,492	360.310	Montana	502,620	506,995	505.739
Arizona	3.056.110	3,149,685	3.145.132	Nebraska	989.001	999,184	999.289
Arkansas	1.369.996	1.385.435	1.378.698	Nevada	1.354.425	1.416.858	1.417.945
California	18,287,808	18,581,769	18,583,508	New Hampshire	739,777	744,431	742,374
Colorado	2,735,288	2,753,346	2,748,384	New Jersey	4,462,643	4,552,678	4,519,648
Connecticut	1,881,101	1,910,687	1,903,548	New Mexico	944,885	961,564	960,908
Delaware	444,726	447,690	445,290	New York	9,534,864	9,660,219	9,619,086
District of Columbia	327,962	329,551	328,541	North Carolina	4,532,350	4,588,475	4,564,778
Florida	9,222,950	9,365,608	9,318,227	North Dakota	366,783	372,134	371,460
Georgia	4,848,131	4,894,407	4,886,697	Ohio	5,980,357	5,989,173	5,969,494
Hawaii	647,077	665,289	660,740	Oklahoma	1,734,628	1,769,772	1,771,018
Idaho	757,086	759,585	760,797	Oregon	1,936,463	1,970,869	1,976,082
Illinois	6,737,508	6,642,367	6,645,134	Pennsylvania	6,285,846	6,447,029	6,419,382
Indiana	3,208,926	3,246,463	3,238,421	Rhode Island	576,597	570,453	570,604
lowa	1,664,958	1,682,570	1,678,994	South Carolina	2,148,213	2,169,776	2,170,319
Kansas	1,481,387	1,501,718	1,503,843	South Dakota	443,803	447,026	446,146
Kentucky	2,040,033	2,045,114	2,038,310	Tennessee	3,053,384	3,045,902	3,028,442
Louisiana	2,009,860	2,061,993	2,050,068	Texas	11,544,438	11,815,195	11,850,951
Maine	705,504	710,939	711,854	Utah	1,379,729	1,383,957	1,383,251
Maryland	2,991,048	3,000,803	2,994,394	Vermont	352,625	356,261	356,935
Massachusetts	3,403,626	3,423,049	3,421,206	Virginia	4,082,525	4,150,664	4,152,216
Michigan	4,994,019	4,930,328	4,915,278	Washington	3,443,622	3,515,574	3,517,308
Minnesota	2,931,846	2,942,082	2,945,412	West Virginia	809,973	810,116	805,159
Mississippi	1,323,551	1,316,825	1,311,042	Wisconsin	3,087,394	3,088,991	3,093,900
				Wyoming	289,429	293,765	293,535

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 adj	usted
[In t	housands]	

Inductor	Annual	average	2007						20	08					
industry	2007	2008	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. ^p	Dec. ^p
TOTAL NONFARM	137,623	137,248	138,078	138,002	137,919	137,831	137,764	137,717	137,617	137,550	137,423	137,020	136,597	136,013	135,489
TOTAL PRIVATE	115,420	114,792	115,745	115,666	115,557	115,454	115,363	115,264	115,154	115,048	114,909	114,525	114,087	113,506	112,975
GOODS-PRODUCING	22,221	21,404	21,976	21,907	21,816	21,737	21,628	21,577	21,491	21,437	21,367	21,250	21,049	20,867	20,616
Natural resources and	700	774	700	744	744	750	750	700	700		700	705	700	000	000
Loaging	60.8	59.1	60.6	60.7	744 60.2	750 60.1	60.8	760 59.5	768 57.3	57.7	788 58.1	795 58.9	796 59.1	803 59.7	802 58.1
Mining	662.1	714.9	677.9	683.2	684.0	689.7	690.9	700.6	710.2	719.4	729.6	736.2	737.3	743.0	744.2
Oil and gas extraction	146.0	161.1	153.1	154.5	153.8	155.2	154.2	158.3	160.1	162.4	164.1	165.8	166.2	167.4	168.8
Mining, except oil and gas '	224.5	231.3	225.2	227.0	225.7	226.2	225.8	229.6	230.9	231.3	233.8	234.1	234.5	235.3	234.7
Support activities for mining	291.6	322.5	299.6	301.7	304.5	308.3	310.9	312.7	319.2	325.7	331.7	336.3	336.6	340.3	340.7
Construction	7,614	7,175	7,465	7,426	7,382	7,343	7,284	7,246	7,196	7,173	7,153	7,098	7,019	6,934	6,833
Construction of buildings	1,001.2	954.9	993.8	984.6	977.6	976.9	967.4	965.3	959.5	955.5	952.8	943.6	932.6	920.1	907.5
Speciality trade contractors	4,851.9	4,600.9	4,768.4	4,750.8	4,731.8	4,697.5	4,668.0	4,645.6	4,615.1	4,598.7	4,587.8	4,562.5	4,512.6	4,458.9	4,397.0
Manufacturing	13,884	13,455	13,772	13,737	13,690	13,644	13,592	13,571	13,527	13,487	13,426	13,357	13,234	13,130	12,981
Production workers	9,979 8,816	9,664	9,933	9,922	9,879	9,847	9,799	9,784	9,738	9,692	9,636	9,572	9,451 8,336	9,355	9,221 8,145
Production workers	6,257	6,007	6,220	6,214	6,182	6,152	6,112	6,100	6,064	6,033	5,980	5,930	5,834	5,765	5,659
Wood products	519.7	473.5	507.2	503.5	498.6	492.9	490.9	482.4	477.3	473.3	467.6	462.2	453.5	443.2	431.4
Nonmetallic mineral products	456.0	477.7	496.4	494.4 452.3	492.2	487.7	486.3	482.1	479.3	476.6	475.8	471.0	468.6	459.4 434.4	451.5
Fabricated metal products	1,563.3	1,530.1	1,562.7	1,560.9	1,557.1	1,556.9	1,544.1	1,544.2	1,537.1	1,531.8	1,534.3	1,524.2	1,507.6	1,488.9	1,460.6
Machinery	1,188.2	1,189.1	1,191.0	1,193.8	1,191.7	1,195.1	1,193.1	1,195.1	1,194.4	1,196.5	1,193.0	1,187.2	1,182.8	1,171.4	1,164.5
Computer and electronic															
products ¹ Computer and peripheral	1,271.9	1,246.0	1,257.6	1,256.3	1,251.9	1,254.1	1,253.8	1,250.1	1,247.1	1,246.1	1,247.4	1,245.5	1,239.3	1,231.3	1,223.1
equipment Communications equipment	186.9 128.6	185.2 130.2	185.4 129.0	184.9 129.5	185.9 128.7	186.0 129.4	186.7 130.9	186.2 130.4	184.6 131.8	185.1 130.8	185.4 131.2	185.3 131.7	185.0 131.3	184.0 129.0	183.3 127.3
Semiconductors and															
Electronic components	444.5	423.7	434.9	433.5	429.7	428.7	426.7	424.2	422.1	423.2	423.4 444 7	422.1	419.1 442.6	415.9 441.5	411.2 440.8
Electrical equipment and					112.0	110.2		11010							110.0
appliances	427.2	418.8	423.8	421.6	420.8	419.9	421.5	422.1	422.0	422.4	419.4	416.8	415.8	411.2	406.5
Transportation equipment	1,710.9	1,604.6	1,684.7	1,678.1	1,672.0	1,651.1	1,630.6	1,636.8	1,631.9	1,624.8	1,584.0	1,572.2	1,529.3	1,534.8	1,510.5
Furniture and related															
products	534.5	492.3	523.8	520.4	516.0	511.2	506.4	503.5	499.5	495.6	487.4	482.4	470.9	461.9	452.6
Nondurable goods	5 068	629.0 4 949	5 033	5 019	5 005	632.0 4 992	4 985	629.1 4 977	4 963	4 946	630.1 4 944	4 924	627.9 4 898	622.1 4 871	4 836
Production workers	3,723	3,658	3,713	3,708	3,697	3,695	3,687	3,684	3,674	3,659	3,656	3,642	3,617	3,590	3,562
Food manufacturing	1,481.3	1,476.5	1,486.3	1,483.2	1,482.7	1,477.0	1,473.8	1,473.5	1,472.4	1,469.8	1,474.0	1,476.7	1,477.7	1,481.0	1,472.7
Beverages and tobacco															
products	195.7	191.3	192.0	191.1	189.3	190.8	193.3	193.7	192.5	192.2	191.3	191.3	189.1	189.9	190.0
Textile product mills	158.4	149.5	155.7	154.0	153.0	158.7	150.4	155.1	149.3	149.9	147.9	146.3	146.5	141.7	143.5
Apparel	213.0	195.1	204.8	202.0	200.6	198.1	198.0	196.6	196.4	195.9	196.1	193.1	189.5	188.1	185.3
Leather and allied products	33.9	34.3	33.7	34.5	33.5	33.5	33.9	33.7	34.6	33.9	35.1	35.0	34.4	34.1	34.0
	400.0	400.2	400.5	455.0	457.0	457.5	430.4	430.1	430.0	434.3	455.4	443.0	447.5	444.7	442.7
Printing and related support activities	624.2	600.9	619.5	620.1	614.6	614.2	6117	607.3	601.9	598.9	599.2	595.2	588.9	582.5	576 1
Petroleum and coal products	113.4	113.7	111.7	112.2	112.5	112.2	112.2	113.4	113.8	114.6	114.1	114.2	114.0	114.6	114.3
Chemicals	862.9	856.9	862.0	861.2	861.0	860.5	861.3	861.6	859.8	857.1	855.4	852.5	851.6	849.8	847.0
Plastics and rubber products	754.0	725.4	744.2	739.7	738.7	735.6	734.1	732.8	733.9	730.2	726.4	720.0	711.7	699.4	692.0
	115,402	115,644	110,102	110,095	110,103	110,094	110,130	110,140	110,120	110,113	110,050	115,770	115,546	115,140	114,073
PRIVATE SERVICE- PROVIDING	93,199	93,387	93,769	93,759	93,741	93,717	93,735	93,687	93,663	93,611	93,542	93,275	93,038	92,639	92,359
Trade, transportation,	06.000	06.000	06.050	06.001	06 570	06 550	06 400	06 45 1	06 404	06.000	06.040	06.005	06 110	05 05 4	05 000
Wholesale trade	6.028.3	6.011.8	6.072.9	6.067.3	26,579 6.057.6	26,552	26,496 6.043.9	6.038.4	6.034.6	6.017.6	26,346	5.999.5	26,118 5.972.2	25,954 5.939.4	25,833
Durable goods	3,130.7	3,091.8	3,145.0	3,138.0	3,127.3	3,127.8	3,118.1	3,109.8	3,103.6	3,094.3	3,084.9	3,080.1	3,058.9	3,036.4	3,015.4
Nondurable goods	2,069.3	2,077.4	2,089.3	2,090.9	2,088.4	2,087.5	2,086.9	2,089.3	2,088.4	2,078.4	2,075.2	2,070.0	2,066.6	2,058.9	2,052.4
Electronic markets and						_									
agents and brokers	828.4	842.6	838.6 15 487 8	838.4	841.9 15 428 8	839.0 15 401 4	838.9	839.3 15 331 8	842.6	844.9 15 302 4	847.0 15 274 7	849.4	846.7 15 132 1	844.1 15 032 1	841.6 14 965 5
Motor vehicles and parts	13,490.7	10,200.2	10,107.0	13,712.2	10,720.0	13,401.4	10,000.7	13,331.0	10,024.2	13,002.4	13,214.1	13,133.1	13,132.1	10,002.1	,505.5
dealars ¹	1 913 1	1 859 /	1 909 3	1 910 2	1 905 1	1 901 5	1 897 6	1 892 9	1 883 3	1 870 6	1 853 2	1 837 4	1 809 8	1 779 7	1 754 7
Automobile dealers	1,245.3	1,196.2	1,244.6	1,244.0	1,236.2	1,233.7	1,228.8	1,224.2	1,215.2	1,204.3	1,189.6	1,177.1	1,152.9	1,127.1	1,105.6
Furniture and home															
furnishings stores	581.0	563.9	584.5	579.9	575.9	570.6	569.0	568.5	568.9	569.2	566.4	561.7	555.5	545.6	537.6
Electronics and appliance															
stores	543.7	531.4	540.4	534.3	533.6	535.0	534.7	539.3	534.9	535.2	535.3	530.3	527.3	522.9	517.5

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						20	08					
maasay	2007	2008	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. ^p	Dec. ^p
Building material and garden															
supply stores	1,305.3	1,241.1	1,271.6	1,266.0	1,258.5	1,250.8	1,240.5	1,240.3	1,238.2	1,230.1	1,237.0	1,235.9	1,233.8	1,225.6	1,221.0
Food and beverage stores	2,848.5	2,873.6	2,871.9	2,880.1	2,885.7	2,890.1	2,882.4	2,880.7	2,879.2	2,879.5	2,871.5	2,863.2	2,864.6	2,856.7	2,848.4
Health and personal care															
stores	988.6 861.2	988.7 842.0	999.9 850.5	1,000.6	993.5 854.2	993.9 852.6	993.4 847.4	990.9 841.2	990.4 844.4	990.0 841.3	985.1 839.8	984.4 834.2	983.0 834.7	978.0 834.1	982.3 832.8
Clathing and elathing	001.2	042.0	000.0	000.0	004.2	002.0	047.4	041.2	044.4	041.0	000.0	004.2	004.7	004.1	002.0
accessories stores	1,500.4	1,485.2	1,508.6	1,498.2	1,496.3	1,498.9	1,495.4	1,494.5	1,494.8	1,494.8	1,495.8	1,482.9	1,478.2	1,457.2	1,453.2
Sporting goods hobby					-		-				-				
book, and music stores	658.2	651.3	661.6	667.2	661.9	658.6	651.5	653.2	654.5	649.3	659.5	650.1	648.1	635.5	629.2
General merchandise stores1	2,984.6	2,935.5	2,976.7	2,971.1	2,955.7	2,943.9	2,939.0	2,928.5	2,939.6	2,948.4	2,941.1	2,929.8	2,911.7	2,919.1	2,922.1
Miscellaneous store retailers	868.7	856.8	866.3	869.4	865.3	862.8	863.3	860.8	858.9	857.4	856.4	855.5	854.5	846.5	835.7
Nonstore retailers	437.6	436.3	446.5	441.4	443.1	442.7	441.5	441.0	437.1	436.6	433.6	433.7	430.9	431.2	431.0
Transportation and															
warehousing	4,536.0	4,494.6	4,539.9	4,534.5	4,535.5	4,537.7	4,538.3	4,524.1	4,514.0	4,513.6	4,505.1	4,465.9	4,450.2	4,417.7	4,393.8
Rail transportation	234.4	232.2	232.5	233.8	233.7	233.7	233.5	233.0	230.0	232.1	230.6	229.2	231.3	232.0	232.0
Water transportation	64.3	61.2	64.4	63.8	62.5	61.6	62.3	61.3	61.8	61.9	60.7	60.3	59.7	58.9	57.9
I ruck transportation	1,441.2	1,397.6	1,423.1	1,422.5	1,417.4	1,420.4	1,415.2	1,409.8	1,400.1	1,398.3	1,400.1	1,387.3	1,379.0	1,366.4	1,350.8
Transit and ground passenger	410.0	411.5	/11.8	/11 0	413.5	112.0	/18.3	412.0	416.4	417.1	416.5	408.2	406.6	405.2	402.8
Pipeline transportation	40.1	42.6	40.8	40.6	40.9	41.2	41.3	42.2	42.8	43.3	43.0	43.7	43.8	403.2	402.0
Scenic and sightseeing															
transportation	29.4	30.7	31.3	31.0	31.5	31.7	31.3	31.1	31.3	30.6	30.9	29.5	30.2	29.2	28.7
Support activities for															
transportation	582.9	585.9	587.1	584.9	585.9	586.3	588.2	587.1	587.0	590.3	590.8	587.2	585.8	577.6	574.9
Warehousing and storage	658.7	655.1	658.7	655.8	655.9	657.1	658.7	658.2	659.3	658.3	655.8	652.9	650.9	648.7	647.5
Utilities	553.4	559.9	557.1	557.1	557.0	558.2	557.7	557.1	558.1	559.8	559.2	560.8	563.2	564.5	564.4
Information	3,029	2,987	3,018	3,014	3,016	3,013	3,007	3,002	2,997	2,988	2,984	2,978	2,972	2,953	2,933
Publishing industries, except	808.2	873 1	880.7	880.2	886.8	882.0	882.8	870 7	877.0	873.0	870 4	867.0	863.7	855 3	840.0
	030.2	0/ 5.1	003.7	003.2	000.0	002.3	002.0	0/3./	077.0	0/ 5.0	070.4	007.0	000.7	000.0	043.3
recording industries	380.0	378.8	376.3	372.9	380.1	383.0	382.5	380.9	382.0	379.1	379.4	379.4	383.1	378.2	371.1
Broadcasting, except Internet	326.4	319.7	321.9	323.0	322.1	322.5	320.8	321.2	319.6	320.4	318.4	317.7	317.9	317.3	313.4
Internet publishing and															
broadcasting	1 028 3	1 014 8	1 026 8	1 025 3	1 022 0	1 020 1	1 018 0	1 017 7	1 018 9	1 016 1	1 016 0	1 014 4	1 008 0	1 003 7	1 000 2
	1,020.0	1,014.0	1,020.0	1,020.0	1,022.0	1,020.1	1,010.0	1,017.7	1,010.0	1,010.1	1,010.0	1,014.4	1,000.0	1,000.7	1,000.2
data processing	270.5	269.8	273.5	273.0	274.2	272.3	272.2	272.1	269.8	268.3	268.0	267.4	267.3	266.0	266.5
Other information services	125.7	131.3	129.3	130.5	131.2	131.9	130.7	130.1	130.0	130.8	131.7	131.7	132.3	132.5	132.1
Financial activities	8,308	8,192	8,252	8,244	8,231	8,231	8,229 6 103 8	8,226	8,213 6 088 0	8,206 6 081 1	8,196	8,173	8,146 6 044 9	8,118	8,104 6,015,1
	0,140.0	0,074.5	0,111.2	0,100.2	0,102.2	0,100.4	0,100.0	0,030.0	0,000.0	0,001.1	0,073.1	0,002.2	0,044.3	0,024.7	0,013.1
central bank	21.1	20.8	20.7	20.7	20.9	20.9	21.1	21.0	20.9	20.9	20.8	20.9	20.4	20.6	20.4
Credit intermediation and															
related activities ¹	2,881.6	2,790.8	2,829.2	2,825.0	2,820.4	2,811.8	2,807.9	2,800.5	2,794.0	2,788.6	2,784.7	2,785.3	2,770.7	2,755.2	2,751.0
Depository credit															
intermediation ¹	1,822.5	1,814.2	1,824.6	1,821.5	1,823.3	1,821.6	1,822.9	1,820.6	1,818.1	1,815.3	1,813.2	1,808.9	1,805.2	1,800.9	1,799.6
Commercial banking	1,345.8	1,339.7	1,345.9	1,342.2	1,344.9	1,343.4	1,344.2	1,343.4	1,343.1	1,340.9	1,339.4	1,337.2	1,334.3	1,331.5	1,330.2
Securities, commodity															
contracts, investments	847.9	857.9	856.7	859.2	862.5	865.8	867.2	866.6	866.0	860.6	860.9	851.5	847.5	845.7	845.9
Insurance carriers and	2 209 1	2 217 0	0.016.0	0 010 0	0 011 1	2 210 4	2 210 7	0 000 0	2 210 2	0 000 0	2 220 2	0.016.0	0.017.5	0 014 7	2 200 E
	2,000.1	2,517.0	2,510.0	2,010.0	2,011.1	2,010.4	2,013.7	2,020.2	2,010.2	2,020.2	2,020.0	2,010.2	2,017.0	2,514.7	2,000.0
financial vehicles	87.8	87.8	87.8	87.4	87.3	86.5	87.9	87.5	87.9	87.8	88.4	88.3	88.8	88.5	88.3
Real estate and rental				_											
and leasing	2,161.7	2,117.8	2,140.6	2,138.0	2,128.6	2,127.8	2,124.9	2,127.3	2,125.1	2,125.3	2,121.3	2,110.7	2,100.6	2,093.0	2,088.7
Real estate	1,491.9	1,462.5	1,476.4	1,471.4	1,466.0	1,465.0	1,465.7	1,466.4	1,466.2	1,463.7	1,465.6	1,457.9	1,454.9	1,452.6	1,451.6
Rental and leasing services	640.3	623.5	633.6	635.2	631.0	631.1	627.4	629.5	627.2	629.3	623.8	620.6	613.8	608.5	604.8
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	29.5	31.8	30.6	31.4	31.6	31.7	31.8	31.4	31.7	32.3	31.9	32.2	31.9	31.9	32.3
Professional and business				•		•		•	• • • •						
services	17,962	17,863	18,131	18,101	18,073	18,014	18,031	17,982	17,927	17,904	17,854	17,789	17,708	17,563	17,450
Professional and technical															
services ¹	7,662.0	7,844.1	7,820.5	7,819.2	7,829.2	7,823.5	7,845.6	7,839.1	7,850.3	7,855.4	7,859.5	7,860.8	7,864.4	7,845.9	7,827.8
Legal services	1,176.4	1,169.5	1,173.9	1,173.0	1,174.9	1,172.6	1,172.5	1,172.2	1,171.3	1,168.8	1,166.6	1,166.2	1,166.9	1,165.8	1,167.1
Accounting and bookkeeping	047.0	070 4	000.0	000.0	001.0	000.0	0004	070.0	070 0	076.0	077 7	075.0	071.0	0000	064.0
Services	947.2	9/8.1	993.3	992.3	991.9	983.3	980.1	9/3.8	9/8.0	9/6.3	9/1./	9/5.3	9/1.3	908.3	904.9
Arcnitectural and engineering services	1,436.0	1,459.8	1,460.4	1,460.5	1,463.0	1,461.8	1,464.9	1,464.9	1,466.2	1,466.0	1,464.2	1,457.0	1,454.1	1,447.3	1,440.6
									=		=				

See notes at end of table.

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

Inductor	Annual	average	2007						20	08					
industry	2007	2008	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. ^p	Dec. ^p
Computer systems design															
and related services	1,359.8	1,413.8	1,391.4	1,391.6	1,393.5	1,391.3	1,403.9	1,408.9	1,411.7	1,419.7	1,424.5	1,427.4	1,430.4	1,431.4	1,428.5
Management and technical consulting services	952.8	1,013.5	994.3	989.2	992.7	997.0	1,001.3	1,006.9	1,014.6	1,019.0	1,019.8	1,029.6	1,028.9	1,027.8	1,026.0
Management of companies															
and enterprises	1,846.0	1,829.1	1,847.8	1,845.5	1,844.7	1,839.7	1,841.0	1,836.4	1,837.8	1,830.2	1,832.1	1,823.7	1,818.3	1,805.6	1,797.2
Administrative and waste	0.450.0	0.400.4	a 400 a			0.051.0		0.000.0			0.400 7		0 005 0		
Services Administrative and support	8,453.6	8,190.1	8,462.8	8,436.2	8,398.6	8,351.2	8,344.4	8,306.0	8,239.2	8,218.1	8,162.7	8,104.6	8,025.3	7,911.4	7,824.6
services ¹	8,096.7	7,823.4	8,099.3	8,070.8	8,036.1	7,987.3	7,978.9	7,939.8	7,873.5	7,852.3	7,793.5	7,735.8	7,654.8	7,542.3	7,459.0
Employment services ¹	3,600.9	3,321.7	3,566.9	3,562.1	3,531.6	3,483.7	3,462.2	3,421.8	3,363.3	3,339.9	3,285.8	3,236.2	3,168.2	3,068.1	2,987.5
Temporary help services	2,605.1	2,372.9	2,578.5	2,574.6	2,536.8	2,506.0	2,487.1	2,451.6	2,415.3	2,391.6	2,353.5	2,308.6	2,255.1	2,169.4	2,088.5
Business support services	805.5	790.1	803.7	797.4	796.6	794.1	792.8	789.2	785.2	786.2	785.6	787.7	786.8	788.9	783.6
Services to buildings															
and dwellings	1,851.2	1,857.6	1,872.0	1,861.3	1,859.7	1,857.3	1,864.6	1,865.9	1,867.4	1,864.4	1,861.8	1,855.9	1,849.1	1,839.9	1,842.3
Waste management and remediation services	356.9	366.7	363.5	365.4	362.5	363.9	365.5	366.2	365.7	365.8	369.2	368.8	370.5	369.1	365.6
Educational and health															
services	18.327	18.878	18.568	18.617	18.665	18,709	18.757	18.820	18.891	18,935	18,997	18,993	19.012	19.059	19,104
Educational services	2,949.1	3,060.0	2,984.5	3,003.4	3,009.6	3,018.6	3,030.5	3,047.3	3,099.2	3,111.6	3,126.6	3,082.3	3,066.9	3,074.1	3,081.1
Health care and social	15 277 6	15 919 0	15 592 0	15 612 6	15 655 0	15 600 5	15 706 1	15 772 4	15 701 2	15 000 0	15 970 9	15 010 5	15 045 4	15 095 0	16 022 7
Ambulatory health care	15,377.0	15,616.0	15,563.2	15,013.0	15,655.0	15,690.5	15,720.1	15,772.4	15,791.5	15,623.3	15,670.6	15,910.5	15,945.4	15,965.2	10,022.7
. 1	5 /77 1	5 676 7	5 566 0	5 581 7	5 600 0	5 612 5	5 632 8	5 6/9 9	5 667 7	5 603 2	5 703 8	5 721 1	5 732 /	57469	5 761 1
Services '	2 204 0	2 275 2	2 235 6	2 240 8	2 248 2	2 251 7	2 259 6	2 265 2	2 273 1	2 281 1	2 282 7	2 289 7	2 295 2	2 301 5	2 307 1
Outpatient care centers	507.1	517.8	513.0	511.5	512.0	511.9	514.9	516.6	516.7	520.3	522.2	519.9	521.5	522.8	521.7
Home health care services	913.3	958.0	930.9	934.7	939.5	943.3	946.1	951.0	954.5	960.8	963.4	967.0	972.0	977.7	982.7
Hospitals	4,517.3	4,648.2	4,572.4	4,579.3	4,592.8	4,606.4	4,616.2	4,635.0	4,642.9	4,653.5	4,669.1	4,677.0	4,689.7	4,699.4	4,711.3
Nursing and residential															
care facilities ¹	2,952.0	2,989.4	2,971.2	2,974.6	2,979.9	2,983.4	2,987.3	2,989.8	2,987.7	2,986.4	2,990.5	2,989.9	2,995.0	3,003.3	3,008.8
Nursing care facilities	1,600.8	1,608.4	1,608.2	1,608.8	1,613.3	1,609.6	1,610.7	1,612.1	1,608.9	1,606.5	1,607.4	1,603.5	1,606.1	1,607.9	1,611.1
Social assistance ¹	2,431.2	2,503.8	2,473.6	2,478.0	2,482.3	2,488.2	2,489.8	2,497.7	2,493.0	2,490.2	2,507.4	2,522.5	2,528.3	2,535.6	2,541.5
Child day care services	849.2	856.8	857.1	859.2	858.6	861.8	858.1	860.2	848.8	842.2	850.5	861.5	860.1	862.1	862.6
Leisure and hospitality	13,474	13,615	13,635	13,644	13,660	13,676	13,690	13,679	13,679	13,655	13,639	13,587	13,557	13,490	13,468
Arts entertainment															
and recreation	1,977.5	2,002.2	2,010.3	2,016.1	2,019.1	2,025.7	2,021.1	2,013.1	2,011.7	1,999.5	2,004.0	1,988.7	1,993.3	1,982.0	1,979.1
Performing arts and															
spectator sports	412.4	430.7	429.9	429.5	431.0	433.9	436.4	434.7	438.0	433.1	432.9	427.6	429.3	422.4	420.5
Museums, historical sites,	100.0		101 5	100.0	101 -	100.4	100.0	100.0	100 7	100.1	101 7	100.0	100 5	100 5	100.0
zoos, and parks	130.2	131.4	131.5	132.6	131.7	133.4	132.6	133.9	132.7	132.1	131.7	130.3	129.5	129.5	129.3
Amusements, gambling, and	1 404 0	1 440 4	1 440 0	1 454.0	1 450 4	1 450 4	1 450 4	1 444 5	1 441 0	1 404 0	1 400 4	1 400 0	1 404 5	1 400 1	1 400 0
recreation	1,434.9	1,440.1	1,448.9	1,454.0	1,456.4	1,458.4	1,452.1	1,444.5	1,441.0	1,434.3	1,439.4	1,430.8	1,434.5	1,430.1	1,429.3
Accommodations and															
food services	11,496.3	11,612.9	11,624.7	11,628.0	11,640.7	11,650.7	11,668.7	11,665.8	11,667.4	11,655.6	11,634.6	11,598.3	11,564.1	11,507.9	11,488.7
Accommodations	1,856.4	1,826.9	1,858.1	1,854.9	1,854.4	1,849.4	1,853.0	1,849.0	1,843.4	1,835.8	1,824.9	1,810.6	1,802.9	1,767.7	1,768.9
Food services and drinking															
places	9,639.9	9,786.0	9,766.6	9,773.1	9,786.3	9,801.3	9,815.7	9,816.8	9,824.0	9,819.8	9,809.7	9,787.7	9,761.2	9,740.2	9,719.8
Other services	5,491	5,520	5,507	5,508	5,517	5,522	5,525	5,527	5,525	5,530	5,526	5,530	5,525	5,502	5,467
Repair and maintenance	1,257.0	1,239.7	1,255.5	1,252.9	1,255.2	1,254.8	1,254.0	1,251.7	1,245.6	1,243.8	1,233.9	1,232.7	1,228.0	1,217.1	1,208.1
Personal and laundry services	1,305.2	1,312.6	1,306.9	1,306.6	1,306.4	1,308.5	1,309.9	1,310.6	1,312.8	1,315.1	1,318.5	1,319.4	1,315.1	1,310.4	1,310.7
Membership associations and		0.007.0			0.055.0			0.004.0				0.077.5			
organizations	2,928.8	2,967.2	2,944.4	2,948.9	2,955.6	2,959.0	2,961.4	2,964.3	2,966.5	2,970.8	2,973.6	2,977.5	2,982.2	2,974.8	2,947.7
Federal	22,203	22,457 2,743	22,333	22,336	22,362	22,377 2,726	22,401	22,453 2,740	22,463	22,502	22,514 2,748	22,495	22,510 2,758	22,507	22,514 2,755
Federal except U.S. Postal															
Service	1 964 6	2 016 9	1 972 3	1 977 3	1 982 0	1 986 6	1 996 0	2 006 5	2 013 1	20186	2 025 2	2 033 6	2 045 3	2 052 7	2 056 7
U.S. Postal Service	762.3	726.3	763 1	739 7	741 6	739 1	737 9	733.3	731 0	731 5	792.4	716.8	712 8	704 3	698.4
State	5.125	5.190	5.153	5.159	5.158	5.157	5.170	5.174	5.179	5.193	5.210	5.206	5.208	5.215	5.221
Education	2,318.4	2,362.8	2,332.5	2,335.1	2,332.9	2,332.9	2,340.8	2,344.4	2,354.3	2,366.7	2,378.8	2,378.8	2,378.4	2,384.9	2,389.4
Other State government	2,806.6	2,826.8	2,820.9	2,824.0	2,824.9	2,823.8	2,829.1	2,829.7	2,824.9	2,826.5	2,831.2	2,826.7	2,829.2	2,829.9	2,831.6
Local	14,351	14,524	14,445	14,460	14,479	14,494	14,497	14,539	14,540	14,559	14,556	14,539	14,544	14,535	14,538
Education	7,976.6	8,045.8	8,016.5	8,018.0	8,031.9	8,035.7	8,032.1	8,060.0	8,053.2	8,072.5	8,058.6	8,043.7	8,052.6	8,044.1	8,041.9
Other local government	6,374.5	6,478.1	6,428.2	6,441.5	6,447.5	6,457.8	6,465.0	6,479.2	6,486.8	6,486.5	6,497.4	6,495.1	6,491.8	6,490.7	6,496.3

 1 Includes other industries not shown separately. NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision. ${\sf p}$ = preliminary.

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

Induction	Annual	average	2007						20	08					
Industry	2007	2008	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. ^p	Dec. ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE	. 33.8	33.6	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.6	33.5	33.5	33.3
GOODS-PRODUCING	40.6	40.2	40.5	40.4	40.4	40.5	40.4	40.2	40.3	40.3	40.3	39.9	39.8	39.6	39.3
Natural resources and mining	45.9	45.0	45.8	45.7	45.7	46.2	44.9	44.6	45.0	44.8	45.3	44.5	44.6	44.5	44.0
Construction	39.0	38.5	39.0	38.8	38.7	38.9	38.9	38.5	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.4	38.1	37.8	37.8
Manufacturing	41.2	40.8	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.2	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	40.9	40.5	40.4	40.3	39.9
Overtime nours	4.2	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.0
Durable goods	41.5	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.5	41.3	41.2	41.2	41.3	41.2	40.7	40.6	40.4	40.0
Overtime hours	4.2	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.9
Wood products	. 39.4	38.7	39.2	39.0	39.0	38.7	38.8	39.1	39.3	39.0	38.9	38.4	38.1	38.0	37.4
Nonmetallic mineral products	42.3	42.1	41.5	42.2	42.1	43.1	42.2	42.3	42.1	42.5	42.3	42.0	41.9	41.5	41.6
Primary metals	42.9	42.1	42.2	42.5	42.4	42.9	42.4	42.2	42.5	42.4	42.7	42.1	41.4	40.6	39.9
Fabricated metal products	41.6	41.2	41.6	41.6	41.7	41.7	41.6	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.3	41.0	40.7	40.5	40.0
Machinery	42.6	42.3	42.9	43.1	43.0	42.7	42.5	42.1	42.1	42.1	42.7	42.2	41.9	41.5	41.0
Computer and electronic products	. 40.6	40.9	40.5	40.4	40.5	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.2	41.1	41.0	40.9	40.8	41.1	40.5
Electrical equipment and appliances	. 41.2	40.9	41.6	41.4	41.1	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.0	40.9	41.0	41.0	40.5	40.3	40.0
Transportation equipment	42.8	41.9	42.1	42.6	42.9	42.3	42.3	42.1	42.2	42.6	41.8	40.8	41.3	40.9	40.8
Furniture and related products	39.2	38.1	39.1	38.3	38.2	38.7	38.7	38.8	39.0	38.3	38.1	37.5	37.4	37.3	37.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.9	39.0	38.8	39.0	38.8	39.3	39.3	39.2	39.2	39.1	39.5	38.8	38.8	38.8	38.8
Nondurable goods	40.8	40.4	40.8	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.4	40.2	40.2	40.1	39.7
Overtime hours	4.1	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.2
Food manufacturing	. 40.7	40.5	40.4	40.5	40.6	40.7	40.8	40.8	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.4	40.4	40.3	39.5
Beverage and tobacco products	40.8	38.9	40.8	40.5	40.1	40.4	39.6	39.7	39.0	38.9	38.2	38.2	38.0	38.1	37.6
Textile mills	40.3	38.7	40.2	38.7	38.8	38.8	38.4	39.0	38.9	39.4	39.5	39.0	38.2	37.9	36.8
Textile product mills	39.7	38.6	39.9	38.6	39.3	39.3	38.3	38.7	39.1	39.2	38.8	38.2	37.9	37.8	37.2
Apparel	. 37.2	36.6	37.5	36.7	36.8	36.7	36.6	36.0	36.4	37.0	36.4	36.0	36.2	36.8	37.0
Leather and allied products	38.1	37.8	39.1	38.2	38.2	38.7	38.6	38.7	38.5	38.4	37.6	37.5	37.0	36.2	36.5
Paper and paper products	43.2	42.8	44.0	44.0	43.9	43.6	43.3	42.5	42.7	42.6	43.0	42.4	42.2	41.7	41.3
Printing and related support	20.1	00.4	20.0	00.4	20.0	20.0	00 F	00 F	00.1	20.0	00.0	00.0	00 F	00.4	00.0
Between and an elements	39.1	38.4	38.8	38.4	38.2	38.0	38.5	38.5	30.1	38.0	38.3	38.3	38.5	38.4	38.3
Petroleum and coal products	. 44.2	44.0	44.0	43.8	43.0	43.5	43.2	44.2	44.4	45.4	45.5	45.3	45.3	44.0	45.2
	41.9	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.4	41.9	41.3	41.3	41.8	41.9	41.5	41.3	41.5	41.3	41.2
	41.3	41.0	41.4	41.1	41.2	41.1	41.0	41.0	41.1	41.3	41.0	40.8	40.6	40.5	40.2
PRIVATE SERVICE-															
PROVIDING	. 32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.2
Trade, transportation, and															
utilities	. 33.3	33.2	33.3	33.4	33.3	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.1	33.0	32.9
Wholesale trade	38.2	38.2	38.3	38.4	38.2	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.4	38.3	38.1	38.2	38.1	38.0
Retail trade	30.2	30.0	30.1	30.2	30.1	30.2	30.2	30.1	30.1	30.0	30.0	30.1	29.9	29.8	29.7
Transportation and warehousing	36.9	36.4	36.8	36.6	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.5	36.5	36.4	36.4	36.3	36.3	36.0	36.3
Utilities	42.4	42.6	42.8	43.1	42.8	43.3	42.6	42.4	42.8	42.4	42.2	42.6	42.5	42.5	42.8
Information	36.5	36.7	36.3	36.3	36.2	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.7	36.8	36.9	36.9	37.0	37.0
Financial activities	35.9	35.9	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.9	36.0	35.9	35.7	36.1	36.0	35.9	36.0	35.9
Professional and business															
services	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.7	34.6	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.9	34.8	34.9	35.0	34.7
Education and health services	. 32.6	32.5	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.4
Leisure and hospitality	25.5	25.2	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.4	25.3	25.3	25.2	25.2	25.2	25.1	25.1	25.0
Other services	. 30.9	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.9	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.6

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

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

p = preliminary.

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

In duction of	Annual	average	2007						20	08					
industry	2007	2008	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. ^p	Dec. ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars	\$17.42	\$18.05	\$17.70	\$17.75	\$17.81	\$17.87	\$17.89	\$17.95	\$18.00	\$18.06	\$18.14	\$18.17	\$18.23	\$18.31	\$18.36
Constant (1982) dollars	8.32	8.29	8.27	8.26	8.29	8.28	8.27	8.24	8.17	8.12	8.17	8.19	8.32	8.54	8.64
GOODS-PRODUCING	18.67	19.31	18.90	18.98	19.04	19.12	19.12	19.17	19.25	19.33	19.41	19.47	19.52	19.60	19.63
Natural resources and mining	20.96	22.42	21.54	21.75	21.69	22.01	21.61	21.71	22.01	22.54	23.02	23.17	23.06	23.05	22.85
Construction	20.95	21.86	21.30	21.38	21.47	21.56	21.60	21.70	21.77	21.84	22.01	22.09	22.15	22.27	22.37
Manufacturing	17.26	17.72	17.41	17.49	17.55	17.61	17.62	17.65	17.71	17.78	17.76	17.79	17.86	17.94	17.92
Excluding overtime	16.43	16.95	16.60	16.68	16.74	16.79	16.80	16.85	16.93	16.99	16.99	17.05	17.12	17.23	17.27
Durable goods	18.19	18.67	18.33	18.41	18.49	18.54	18.58	18.61	18.67	18.75	18.70	18.72	18.80	18.89	18.88
Nondurable goods	15.67	16.15	15.86	15.92	15.94	16.03	15.99	16.04	16.11	16.14	16.18	16.27	16.34	16.39	16.39
PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-															
PROVIDING	17.10	17.73	17.39	17.44	17.50	17.55	17.58	17.64	17.69	17.74	17.82	17.85	17.92	18.00	18.06
Trade, transportation, and															
utilities	15.79	16.19	16.00	16.02	16.07	16.11	16.11	16.16	16.19	16.20	16.26	16.23	16.27	16.31	16.33
Wholesale trade	19.59	20.13	19.93	19.97	20.00	20.03	20.05	20.06	20.12	20.16	20.29	20.23	20.23	20.25	20.22
Retail trade	12.76	12.90	12.81	12.80	12.84	12.86	12.85	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.93	12.93	12.92	12.98	13.00
Transportation and warehousing	17.73	18.39	18.07	18.10	18.21	18.25	18.33	18.38	18.39	18.41	18.47	18.45	18.55	18.56	18.59
Utilities	27.87	28.84	28.52	28.61	28.58	28.77	28.56	28.81	29.14	28.65	28.88	28.84	28.92	29.00	29.12
Information	23.94	24.74	24.18	24.33	24.41	24.53	24.50	24.67	24.74	24.82	24.91	24.86	24.95	25.06	25.00
Financial activities	19.64	20.28	19.91	20.00	20.05	20.11	20.16	20.23	20.26	20.30	20.38	20.42	20.44	20.42	20.55
Professional and business															
services	20.13	21.15	20.46	20.53	20.63	20.74	20.84	20.90	21.01	21.12	21.30	21.40	21.56	21.83	22.03
Education and health															
services	18.11	18.78	18.48	18.54	18.59	18.61	18.64	18.71	18.75	18.81	18.85	18.91	18.95	18.99	19.04
Leisure and hospitality	10.41	10.83	10.65	10.67	10.73	10.74	10.79	10.81	10.85	10.86	10.89	10.89	10.91	10.90	10.92
Other services	15.42	15.86	15.71	15.74	15.76	15.77	15.79	15.81	15.85	15.90	15.92	15.93	15.95	15.97	16.00

¹ Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory

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

workers in the service-providing industries.

15. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls, by industry

la du stan	Annual	average	2007						20	08					
industry	2007	2008	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. ^p	Dec. ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$17.42	\$18.05	\$17.75	\$17.80	\$17.85	\$17.92	\$17.91	\$17.90	\$17.96	\$17.98	\$18.05	\$18.21	\$18.23	\$18.38	\$18.37
Seasonally adjusted	-	-	17.70	17.75	17.81	17.87	17.89	17.95	18.00	18.06	18.14	18.17	18.23	18.31	18.36
GOODS-PRODUCING	18.67	19.31	18.96	18.90	18.94	19.03	19.06	19.13	19.24	19.37	19.50	19.61	19.59	19.64	19.69
Natural resources and mining	20.96	22.42	21.68	21.96	21.87	22.26	21.77	21.51	21.74	22.41	23.03	23.17	22.96	23.08	22.99
Construction	20.95	21.86	21.38	21.24	21.35	21.43	21.48	21.60	21.69	21.90	22.15	22.33	22.27	22.32	22.48
Manufacturing	17.26	17.72	17.51	17.53	17.55	17.60	17.63	17.63	17.71	17.71	17.73	17.83	17.84	17.94	18.03
Durable goods	18.19	18.67	18.46	18.43	18.50	18.53	18.56	18.57	18.67	18.63	18.69	18.77	18.78	18.90	19.01
Nonmetallic mineral products	16.93	16.89	16.94	16.90	16.86	16.80	17 12	16.90	16.98	16.94	16.86	16.95	16.93	16 74	16.58
Primary metals	19.66	20.18	19.73	20.04	19.99	20.21	20.20	20.23	20.25	20.42	20.27	20.35	20.00	20.05	20.08
Fabricated metal products	16.53	16.99	16.82	16.77	16.78	16.85	16.81	16.84	16.92	16.94	17.07	17.14	17.18	17.22	17.38
Machinery	17.72	17.96	17.95	17.72	17.81	17.85	17.88	17.98	17.87	17.93	17.94	18.05	18.09	18.21	18.29
Computer and electronic products	19.95	21.09	20.33	20.51	20.60	20.80	20.90	20.99	21.06	21.15	21.25	21.27	21.46	21.54	21.58
Electrical equipment and appliances	15.94	15.81	15.73	15.70	15.73	15.66	15.76	15.69	15.75	15.87	15.95	16.01	15.85	15.83	15.98
Transportation equipment	23.02	23.75	23.46	23.34	23.48	23.46	23.52	23.53	23.79	23.68	23.81	23.98	24.01	24.26	24.37
Furniture and related products	14.32	14.50	14.50	14.38	14.37	14.42	14.45	14.48	14.58	14.52	14.59	14.54	14.55	14.58	14.63
Miscellaneous manufacturing	14.66	15.19	15.00	14.91	14.95	15.08	14.97	14.97	15.15	15.35	15.33	15.30	15.33	15.44	15.56
Nondurable goods	15.67	16.15	15.90	15.99	15.93	16.01	16.03	16.04	16.08	16.19	16.14	16.29	16.31	16.39	16.44
Food manufacturing	13.54	13.99	13.70	13.87	13.74	13.83	13.86	13.89	13.95	14.01	14.00	14.13	14.09	14.21	14.26
Beverages and tobacco products	18.49	19.18	19.69	19.55	19.64	19.59	19.26	19.05	18.57	18.86	18.43	18.81	19.24	19.72	19.67
Textile mills	13.00	13.60	13.13	13.29	13.35	13.45	13.45	13.50	13.58	13.77	13.68	13.72	13.72	13.88	13.89
Textile product mills	11.78	11.75	11.75	11.68	11.62	11.78	11.78	11.86	11.80	11.80	11.78	11.81	11.62	11.63	11.83
Apparel	11.05	11.40	11.28	11.43	11.46	11.35	11.51	11.43	11.36	11.35	11.28	11.48	11.38	11.42	11.38
Leather and allied products	12.04	12.93	12.12	12.78	12.68	12.81	12.63	12.88	12.88	12.85	12.94	12.98	13.14	13.26	13.30
Paper and paper products	18.43	18.85	18.71	18.78	18.61	18.66	18.58	18.74	18.89	19.07	18.76	18.99	19.06	18.94	19.13
Printing and related support activities	16.15	16.79	16.65	16.51	16.49	16.65	16.64	16.66	16.78	16.82	16.84	16.91	17.00	17.01	17.17
Petroleum and coal products	25.26	27.61	25.52	26.55	26.51	27.22	27.12	27.01	27.17	27.70	27.86	28.42	28.86	28.53	28.13
Chemicals	19.56	19.56	19.57	19.46	19.40	19.35	19.39	19.37	19.33	19.46	19.58	19.81	19.71	20.02	19.86
Plastics and rubber products	15.38	15.81	15.65	15.56	15.58	15.69	15.77	15.71	15.69	15.84	15.84	15.92	16.01	16.03	16.10
PRIVATE SERVICE-															
PROVIDING	. 17.10	17.73	17.45	17.52	17.58	17.65	17.62	17.59	17.64	17.63	17.69	17.86	17.89	18.07	18.06
Trade, transportation, and															
utilities	15.79	16.19	15.89	16.02	16.08	16.16	16.16	16.14	16.20	16.21	16.24	16.30	16.26	16.30	16.17
Wholesale trade	19.59	20.13	20.10	20.01	20.03	20.08	20.01	19.93	20.05	20.12	20.23	20.20	20.21	20.40	20.27
Retail trade	12.76	12.90	12.64	12.78	12.82	12.90	12.90	12.91	12.92	12.93	12.95	13.03	12.91	12.92	12.83
Transportation and warehousing	17.73	18.39	18.04	18.08	18.14	18.19	18.28	18.33	18.44	18.53	18.50	18.51	18.53	18.56	18.55
Utilities	27.87	28.84	28.61	28.62	28.61	28.88	28.69	28.83	29.01	28.48	28.64	28.94	29.00	29.15	29.23
Information	23.94	24.74	24.34	24.44	24.44	24.58	24.52	24.60	24.73	24.70	24.81	24.98	25.01	25.14	24.96
Financial activities	19.64	20.28	19.97	19.96	20.07	20.18	20.22	20.20	20.27	20.20	20.30	20.43	20.42	20.54	20.51
Professional and business															
services	20.13	21.15	20.67	20.65	20.77	20.93	20.84	20.81	21.03	20.99	21.06	21.25	21.39	22.00	22.09
Education and health															
services	18.11	18.78	18.51	18.61	18.58	18.62	18.63	18.64	18.68	18.85	18.84	18.96	18.92	18.96	19.08
Leisure and hospitality	10.41	10.83	10.77	10.73	10.82	10.76	10.80	10.82	10.77	10.72	10.79	10.88	10.92	10.93	11.04
Other services	15.42	15.86	15.75	15.74	15.78	15.84	15.82	15.84	15.85	15.80	15.84	15.95	15.91	15.97	16.02

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 or	on private nonfarm payrolls	, by industry
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	Annual	average	2007	•			· ·		20	07					
Industry	2007	2009	Dee	lan	Eab	Mor	Anr	Mov	Luno	U.I.I.V	Aug	Sont	Oct	Nev	Dec
	2007	2000	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	war.	Арг.	way	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	001.	NOV.	Dec.
TOTAL PRIVATE Seasonally adjusted	. \$589.72 -	\$606.84 -	\$605.28 598.26	\$592.74 598.18	\$596.19 600.20	\$605.70 604.01	\$599.99 604.68	\$601.44 604.92	\$612.44 606.60	\$605.93 608.62	\$611.90 611.32	\$611.86 610.51	\$612.53 610.71	\$619.41 613.39	\$611.72 611.39
GOODS-PRODUCING	757.06	775.28	771.67	756.00	751.92	766.91	766.21	769.03	783.07	780.61	791.70	790.28	787.52	781.67	777.76
Natural resources	061 79	1 009 07	002.04	088.00	096 34	1 017 09	070.04	050 74	097.00	1 006 01	1 050 47	1 040 65	1 027 70	1 026 20	1 011 56
CONSTRUCTION	961.78	1,008.27	992.94	988.20	986.34	905.06	970.94	950.74	987.00	1,006.21	1,052.47	1,042.65	1,037.79	1,036.29	1,011.50
Manufacturing	711.36	723.51	728.42	716.98	714.29	723.36	624.63 722.83	721.07	729.65	050.40 719.03	726.93	729.25	726.09	726.57	726.61
Durable goods	754 12	766 33	771.63	750 32	758 50	767 14	766 53	765.08	774.81	760 10	771 00	769 57	766 22	767 34	760.01
Wood products	539.10	547.62	546.87	530.02	523 78	531.00	538.86	553 34	564.80	558.85	560.27	559.26	550.46	553.44	546 75
Nonmetallic mineral products	716 79	711.86	696 23	696 59	686.20	715.68	722 46	718 25	726 74	726 73	726.67	725.46	719 53	693.04	679 78
Primary metals	. 843.28	849.25	844.44	851.70	847.58	869.03	852.44	853.71	868.73	859.68	865.53	860.81	832.00	818.04	807.22
Fabricated metal products	687.13	700.25	708.12	695.96	693.01	702.65	699.30	697.18	698.80	691.15	706.70	707.88	706.10	702.58	702.15
Machinery	. 753.99	759.98	780.83	763.73	762.27	763.98	761.69	756.96	754.11	749.47	762.45	763.52	761.59	761.18	759.04
Computer and electronic															
products	809 19	863.56	841 66	822 45	826.06	852 80	854 81	862 69	873 99	862.92	871 25	876.32	877 71	893 91	891 25
Electrical equipment and	000.10	000.00	011100	022.10	020.00	002.00	001.01	002.00	0,0.00	002.02	07.1.20	070.02	0	000.01	001120
appliances	656.58	647.33	671.67	649.98	638.64	645.19	646.16	640.15	648.90	641.15	650.76	659.61	646.68	645.86	655.18
Transportation equipment	985.57	996.18	1,006.43	994.28	1,002.60	994.70	999.60	985.91	1,013.45	975.62	1,000.02	985.58	998.82	992.23	1,011.36
Furniture and related															
products	561.03	553.19	578.55	545.00	541.75	555.17	553.44	557.48	571.54	557.57	566.09	551.07	542.72	542.38	553.01
Miscellaneous															
manufacturing	569.98	592.69	589.50	580.00	575.58	594.15	586.82	583.83	595.40	594.05	607.07	595.17	593.27	599.07	608.40
Nondurable goods	639.99	652.57	656.67	646.00	638.79	648.41	647.61	646.41	652.85	652.46	653.67	663.00	658.92	663.80	659.24
Food manufacturing	550.65	566.39	561.70	556.19	546.85	555.97	559.94	565.32	566.37	567.41	569.80	580.74	574.87	581.19	570.40
Beverages and tobacco															
products	753.80	746.99	793.51	778.09	769.89	785.56	768.47	763.91	733.52	737.43	711.40	714.78	723.42	757.25	733.69
Textile mills	524.47	526.33	539.64	514.32	512.64	521.86	515.14	523.80	529.62	535.65	543.10	544.68	525.48	531.60	520.88
Textile product mills	467.96	453.54	478.23	449.68	454.34	464.13	450.00	454.24	468.46	462.56	460.60	452.32	438.07	440.78	445.99
Apparel	. 411.52	416.89	423.00	416.05	420.58	418.82	423.57	412.62	415.78	416.55	410.59	409.84	411.96	423.68	423.34
Leather and allied products	459.43	489.20	484.80	484.36	480.57	499.59	491.31	502.32	501.03	485.73	481.37	486.75	484.87	477.36	494.76
Paper and paper products	795.20	805.97	834.47	826.32	805.81	807.98	802.66	788.95	804.71	806.66	804.80	816.57	810.05	795.48	801.55
Printing and related															
support activities	632.08	644.70	654.35	630.68	629.92	644.36	640.64	638.08	634.28	630.75	646.66	656.11	661.30	659.99	666.20
Petroleum and coal															
products	1,115.24	1,231.21	1,099.91	1,157.58	1,134.63	1,165.02	1,163.45	1,188.44	1,228.08	1,276.97	1,264.84	1,310.16	1,330.45	1,289.56	1,251.79
Chemicals	. 819.99	812.21	818.03	809.54	801.22	810.77	800.81	/94.1/	811.86	811.48	812.57	822.12	815.99	832.83	824.19
Plastics and rubber															
products	635.15	647.38	657.30	639.52	637.22	644.86	646.57	644.11	649.57	644.69	649.44	654.31	651.61	652.42	655.27
PRIVATE SERVICE-															
PROVIDING	554.78	572.96	570.62	558.89	564.32	573.63	567.36	566.40	578.59	5/1.21	574.93	576.88	576.06	587.28	579.73
Trade, transportation,															
and utilities	526.38	537.00	535.49	525.46	529.03	538.13	534.90	534.23	545.94	541.41	542.42	544.42	536.58	537.90	533.61
Wholesale trade	748.90	769.74	779.88	758.38	759.14	775.09	764.38	761.33	779.95	770.60	774.81	767.60	772.02	785.40	768.23
Retail trade	. 385.20	387.22	385.52	379.57	380.75	387.00	385.71	387.30	394.06	391.78	392.39	396.11	384.72	383.72	383.62
Transportation and															
warehousing	. 654.83	669.44	678.30	650.88	654.85	667.57	663.56	665.38	680.44	674.49	678.95	675.62	670.79	673.73	677.08
Utilities	. 1,182.17	1,230.08	1,221.65	1,222.07	1,218.79	1,241.84	1,225.06	1,219.51	1,247.43	1,204.70	1,202.88	1,244.42	1,235.40	1,250.54	1,248.12
Information	. 873.63	907.02	893.28	877.40	879.84	902.09	887.62	890.52	917.48	908.96	915.49	924.26	922.87	940.24	918.53
Financial activities	705.29	727.38	726.91	708.58	716.50	730.52	721.85	721.14	739.86	719.12	728.77	729.35	728.99	751.76	732.21
Professional and	700 1-	700 55	707 55	70.1.1-	74.4.40	704.04	705.00	704.45	7/1 10	700.07	707 10	707.00	740.0-	770.00	704.07
DUSINESS SERVICES	/00.15	/36.55	/2/.58	/04.17	/14.49	/34.64	/25.23	/24.19	/44.46	/28.35	/3/.10	/3/.38	/48.65	//6.60	/64.31
Education and Education and															
health services	. 590.18	611.03	607.13	604.83	603.85	608.87	603.61	605.80	610.84	614.51	614.18	616.20	613.01	619.99	616.28
Leisure and hospitality	265.45	272.97	272.48	262.89	269.42	272.23	272.16	273.75	278.94	276.58	278.38	272.00	273.00	273.25	271.58
Other services	476.80	488.22	488.25	480.07	482.87	489.46	485.67	486.29	492.94	488.22	492.62	489.67	488.44	493.47	488.61

1 Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, NOTE: See "Notes on the data" for a description of the most recent benchmark revision.

construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries.

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.	
				Priva	te nonfa	arm pav	rolls. 2	78 indu	stries				
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	38.3	46.2	35.9	34.1	27.2	25.4	
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	36.3	37.4	34.1	33.0	28.3	24.1	
Over 6-month span:													
2004	50.0	51.6	55.3	60.0	63.7	65.1	65.1	63.0	60.4	617	58.2	56.0	
2004	54.6	57.3	56.8	57.5	57.5	58.2	64.4	62.8	62.0	50.3	61.5	62.0	
2005	04.0 62.1	57.5	50.0 67.0	57.5	57.5	50.2	61.5	61.7	60.4	59.5	60.9	02.0 56.0	
2008	50.1	04.4 56.4	67.Z	67.0 56.9	04.4 50 0	50.4	56.2	59.0	50.4	59.7	54.6	50.0	
2007	59.1	20.4	57.5	00.0 46.5	00.0	20.1	27.6	20.0	22.6	21.6	04.0 20.2	23.0	
2008	51.5	49.0	44.7	40.5	43.0	39.1	37.0	39.1	33.0	31.0	20.3	20.0	
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	44.7	42.5	41.4	38.0	31.8	30.5	
	53.8 54.6 52.6 50.4 49.3 45.8 44.7 42.5 41.4 38.0 31.8 30.5												
				Mar	ufactur	ing pay	rolls, 84	4 indus	tries				
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	26.8	37.5	25.0	18.5	18.5	11.3	
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	24.4	22.6	21.4	22.6	18.5	14.3	
Over 6 month span:													
2004	20.2	21 F	207	116	10 1	51.9	50 F	56.0	51 2	51.9	110	38 7	
2004	29.2	20.1	3Z.7 25.1	26.0	49.4	22.1	09.0 41.7	25.7	26.2	26.0	27.5	10.7	
2005	42.0	30.1	50.1	30.9	32.1	32.1	41.7	40.0	30.3	30.9	37.5	42.3	
2000	42.9	45.2	0.00	47.0	40.Z	41.0	40.4	40.0	43.5	41./	30.7	∠9.0 22.7	
2007	34.3 24.5	21.4	∠3.0 20.4	21.4	31.0	34.5	33.3	24.4	29.2	35.1	34.3 15 F	32.1 15 5	
2008	34.5	33.9	32.1	28.0	20.8	20.8	19.6	24.4	17.3	17.9	15.5	15.5	
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	23.8	21.4	22.6	20.2	17.9	17.9	

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

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

Data for the two most recent months are preliminary.

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

			Levels	(in thou	ısands)						Percent			
Industry and region				2008							2008			
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^p	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^p
Total ²	3,497	3,492	3,375	3,214	3,001	2,855	2,692	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.9
Industry														
Total private ²	3,073	3,046	2,952	2,778	2,585	2,481	2,325	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0
Construction	100	94	85	110	64	57	44	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.6
Manufacturing	241	229	245	213	213	145	136	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	539	569	572	458	507	562	474	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.8
Professional and business services	670	696	634	567	498	489	499	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.8
Education and health services	682	687	643	617	606	604	553	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	452	432	383	443	404	260	255	3.2	3.1	2.7	3.2	2.9	1.9	1.9
Government	417	412	423	440	429	370	362	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.6
Region ³														
Northeast	608	615	617	590	541	495	545	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.1
South	1,440	1,384	1,317	1,240	1,191	1,128	1,071	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1
Midwest	676	638	664	664	629	560	544	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.7
West	789	847	777	710	639	674	594	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.2	1.9

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

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.

			Levels ¹	(in thou	ısands)						Percent			
Industry and region				2008							2008			
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^p	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^p
Total ²	4,438	4,026	4,063	4,362	4,155	3,738	3,918	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.9
Industry														
Total private ²	4,136	3,751	3,822	4,090	3,852	3,360	3,399	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.0	3.0
Construction	354	242	322	288	334	243	248	4.9	3.4	4.5	4.0	4.7	3.5	3.6
Manufacturing	285	249	251	281	257	213	199	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	906	858	878	875	837	800	800	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1
Professional and business services	889	748	701	741	748	735	748	5.0	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3
Education and health services	485	474	509	514	512	458	456	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	741	798	728	830	734	621	584	5.4	5.8	5.3	6.1	5.4	4.6	4.3
Government	340	321	315	313	322	292	297	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Region ³														
Northeast	761	657	679	688	629	530	609	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.4
South	1,666	1,512	1,549	1,570	1,516	1,396	1,328	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.7
Midwest	966	934	926	1,020	973	842	875	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.8
West	1,084	979	1,004	1,057	975	887	865	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.8

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

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

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.

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;

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.

2.9

3.0 3.6 1.5 31 4.3 2.4 4.3 1.3

2.4 2.7 2.8 2.8

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

			Levels ¹	(in thou	sands)						Percent			
Industry and region				2008							2008			
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^p	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^p
Total ²	4,368	4,359	4,398	4,042	4,299	4,422	4,991	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.7
Industry														
Total private ²	4,115	4,128	4,149	3,792	4,034	4,159	4,730	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.7	4.2
Construction	409	473	400	403	418	466	511	5.7	6.6	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.7	7.5
Manufacturing	353	324	325	335	424	382	518	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.5	3.2	2.9	4.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,003	1,013	933	916	945	948	951	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7
Professional and business services	799	694	851	696	771	801	969	4.5	3.9	4.8	3.9	4.4	4.6	5.6
Education and health services	417	464	424	378	427	417	458	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	749	741	754	714	671	688	732	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.4
Government	259	244	257	251	264	254	246	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
Region ³														
Northeast	658	745	705	600	607	677	842	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.7	3.3
South	1,681	1,629	1,633	1,456	1,564	1,670	1,741	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.6
Midwest	954	912	893	956	1,003	981	1,052	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.4
West	1,089	1,099	1,142	1,017	1,123	1,131	1,237	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.7	3.7	4.1

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

			Levels ¹	(in thou	isands)						Percent			
Industry and region				2008							2008			
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^p	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^p
Total ²	2,365	2,314	2,252	2,144	2,135	1,965	2,000	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5
Industry														
Total private ²	2,242	2,209	2,134	2,032	2,020	1,868	1,883	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7
Construction	139	157	150	118	108	97	105	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5
Manufacturing	154	134	143	141	156	128	107	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	545	545	485	494	488	457	473	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
Professional and business services	413	363	352	317	373	319	314	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.8
Education and health services	246	268	234	234	259	227	237	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2
Leisure and hospitality	525	499	482	485	450	421	410	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.0
Government	123	111	121	120	116	108	119	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Region ³														
Northeast	344	341	306	279	286	267	289	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
South	969	930	912	821	837	805	769	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
Midwest	515	504	513	531	524	443	439	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.4
West	539	541	518	492	493	449	487	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6

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

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

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;

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, second quarter 2008.

	Establishments,	Empl	oyment	Average	weekly wage ¹
County by NAICS supersector	second quarter 2008 (thousands)	June 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2007-08 ²	Second quarter 2008	Percent change, second quarter 2007-08 ²
United States ³ Private industry Natural resources and mining Construction Manufacturing Trade, transportation, and utilities Information	9,107.3 8,815.2 125.6 889.7 360.7 1,925.1 145.7	136,631.8 114,859.8 1,994.2 7,388.5 13,565.7 26,212.9 3,029.2	-0.3 6 1.6 -5.8 -2.8 7 -1.0	\$841 828 903 902 1,009 718 1,282	2.6 2.2 8.0 4.6 1.5 .4 2.2
Financial activities Professional and business services Education and health services Leisure and hospitality Other services Government	868.4 1,516.8 844.4 735.4 1,180.4 292.1	8,041.1 17,924.3 17,877.9 13,987.8 4,558.5 21,772.0	-2.2 6 2.8 .6 .7 1.2	1,207 1,045 787 351 543 911	.1 4.6 3.6 2.6 3.0 4.2
Los Angeles, CA Private industry Natural resources and mining Construction Manufacturing Trade, transportation, and utilities Information Financial activities Professional and business services Education and health services Leisure and hospitality Other services Government	421.0 417.0 5 13.9 8.7 24.2 42.4 27.9 26.8 188.6 4.0	4,229.7 3,613.1 11.4 148.0 438.4 799.9 220.3 237.1 589.7 483.1 408.9 254.6 616.6	-2 -6 -7.7 -7.9 -3.4 7 5.0 -5.1 (⁴) 2.7 1.0 .1 2.5	946 922 1,321 992 1,025 776 1,551 1,402 1,126 863 522 446 1,091	2.6 2.9 16.2 5.4 3.5 .3 1.6 8 7.5 3.7 3.6 4.2 .9
Cook, IL Private industry Natural resources and mining Construction Manufacturing Trade, transportation, and utilities Information Financial activities Professional and business services Education and health services Leisure and hospitality Other services Government	139.3 137.9 .1 12.3 7.0 27.5 2.5 15.8 28.7 13.8 11.6 14.4 1.4	2,533.4 2,220.2 1.2 93.9 230.0 468.8 57.4 210.1 437.8 373.4 246.0 98.2 313.2	8 9 -10.7 -5.5 -3.3 -1.4 .0 -3.3 -1.2 2.2 1.3 1.2 6	999 989 911 1,236 1,000 1,450 1,682 1,241 846 436 720 1,067	1.9 1.6 -7.5 5.1 1.9 5 1.6 3.8 8 2.2 3.8 3.4 3.9
New York, NY Private industry Natural resources and mining Construction	118.6 118.3 0 2.4 3.0 21.7 4.4 18.9 25.0 8.7 11.5 17.8 .3	2,392.5 1,940.6 2 37.3 36.0 249.2 136.1 379.0 498.4 288.1 219.6 89.3 451.9	1.0 1.2 .0 4.2 -5.3 2 .6 7 1.6 1.5 3.3 1.9 .3	1,569 1,691 3,487 1,525 1,286 1,166 1,997 3,047 1,832 1,027 744 951 1,052	2.0 2.1 45.4 6.1 1.5 2.2 5.2 1 4.3 4.1 2.3 6.6 1.5
Harris, TX Private industry Natural resources and mining Construction Manufacturing Trade, transportation, and utilities Information Financial activities Professional and business services Education and health services Leisure and hospitality Other services Government	97.0 96.5 1.5 6.7 4.7 22.3 1.4 10.6 19.4 10.3 7.5 11.5 .5	2,073.4 1,821.8 83.6 160.5 187.4 431.2 32.5 119.6 342.4 218.8 183.7 60.5 251.6	2.8 2.7 6.0 4.9 3.1 2.5 -1.1 8 1.9 3.8 2.6 2.5 3.1	1,070 1,089 3,077 1,048 1,299 930 1,248 1,303 1,223 867 380 622 935	$\begin{array}{c} 3.9\\ 3.8\\ (^4)\\ 7.0\\ 2.4\\ 1.6\\ -1.0\\ 4.6\\ 2.8\\ .5\\ 4.4\\ 4.6\end{array}$
Maricopa, AZ Private industry Natural resources and mining Construction Manufacturing Trade, transportation, and utilities Information Financial activities Professional and business services Education and health services Leisure and hospitality Other services Government	102.2 101.6 .5 11.0 3.6 22.7 1.7 13.0 22.7 10.0 7.3 7.3 7.3 .7	$\begin{array}{c} 1,741.0\\ 1,558.3\\ 9.4\\ 138.8\\ 126.9\\ 368.7\\ 30.9\\ 144.2\\ 298.7\\ 208.5\\ 180.5\\ 50.9\\ 182.7\end{array}$	-3.1 -3.4 -3.8 -18.8 -4.8 -1.3 -2 -4.5 -4.9 5.9 5.9 5.1 -1.4 .0	845 826 761 875 1,146 779 1,013 1,041 862 893 395 577 988	2.1 1.6 8.4 -3.0 .2 -9 6.7 3.8 .5 3.2 4.4

See footnotes at end of table.

22. Continued—Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: 10 largest counties, second quarter 2008.

	Establishments.	Empl	oyment	Average	weekly wage ¹
County by NAICS supersector	second quarter 2008 (thousands)	June 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2007-08 ²	Second quarter 2008	Percent change, second quarter 2007-08 ²
Orange, CA	101.2	1.502.4	-1.7	\$954	0.2
Private industry	99.8	1,343.7	-2.1	937	2
Natural resources and mining	.2	5.6	-6.9	570	-6.3
Construction	7.0	91.1	-13.0	1,076	3.9
Manufacturing	5.3	173.5	-3.0	1,121	-2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	17.4	273.6	-1.7	900	1.7
Information	1.3	29.8	.1	1,358	3.1
Financial activities	10.9	114.6	-10.5	1,347	-5.7
Professional and business services	18.9	269.3	-3.4	1,059	4.0
Education and health services	9.9	147.4	4.6	861	4.0
Leisure and hospitality	7.1	180.9	2.8	415	1.2
Other services	16.5	50.3	3.2	550	4
Government	1.4	156.7	1.4	1,099	3.5
Dallas, TX	68.1	1,498.9	1.2	1,010	2
Private industry	67.6	1,332.6	1.0	1,016	7
Natural resources and mining	.6	8.3	16.6	3,143	8.6
Construction	4.4	86.0	2.7	924	-1.2
Manufacturing	3.1	134.1	-4.0	1,149	-3.4
I rade, transportation, and utilities	15.2	304.7	.3	943	-2.7
Information	1.7	49.1	9	1,394	2.4
Financial activities	8.8	145.7	1.1	1,318	9
Protessional and business services	14.8	282.4	2.7	1,121	.0
Loisure and beapitality	0.0	140.3	2.0	903	-1.1
Other services	5.5	132.0	- 9	627	3.9
Government	.5	166.3	2.4	962	4.5
San Diego, CA	98.3	1 336 7	- 4	926	42
Private industry	97.0	1,107.0	8	898	3.6
Natural resources and mining	.8	11.6	.6	556	2.2
Construction	7.0	78.2	-13.0	971	5.1
Manufacturing	3.2	103.0	.2	1,207	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.2	215.3	-2.4	737	.8
Information	1.3	38.8	2.9	2,311	22.9
Financial activities	9.6	76.5	-5.9	1,085	-2.5
Professional and business services	16.1	217.0	8	1,112	3.2
Education and health services	8.1	134.1	3.6	847	5.1
Leisure and hospitality	6.8	166.7	1.1	405	4.4
Other services	25.1	58.7	1.9	474	4
Government	1.3	229.7	1.6	1,059	6.4
King, WA	76.6	1,201.4	1.7	1,056	2.8
Private industry	76.1	1,043.7	1.7	1,059	2.5
Natural resources and mining	.4	3.1	-3.9	1,320	8.2
Construction	0.8	/2.1	9	1,071	6.9
Trade transportation and utilities	2.4	112.2	.2	1,330	-4.0
Information	10.0	70 /	.7	1 003	1.0
Financial activities	1.0	79.4	4.0	1,903	3.9
Professional and business services	13.6	193.4	28	1,231	5.1
Education and health services	6.5	126.1	4.6	849	4 7
Leisure and hospitality	6.1	115.1	1.0	434	1.6
Other services	16.6	46.3	2.0	618	8.2
Government	.5	157.7	2.0	1,034	4.3
Miami-Dade El	88.2	992 7	-21	838	31
Private industry	87.9	859.4	-2.4	804	22
Natural resources and mining	.5	8.3	-10.8	479	-4.0
Construction	6.6	47.3	-16.4	838	1.0
Manufacturing	2.6	44.5	-8.5	738	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	23.4	251.9	-1.4	757	1.9
Information	1.5	19.9	-4.0	1,381	17.4
Financial activities	10.5	69.7	-4.1	1,149	.0
Professional and business services	18.0	132.9	-3.9	988	3.9
Education and health services	9.3	141.8	3.5	811	1.6
Leisure and hospitality	5.9	103.2	8	475	3.3
Other services	7.6	36.4	.0	531	.8
Government	.4	133.3	5	1,039	6.7

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

Virgin Islands.

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

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

³ Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the

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

23. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: by State, second quarter 2008.

State second quarter 2008 (thousands) June 2007-08 (thousands) Percent change, second quarter 2007-08 Second quarter 2007-08 Percent change, second quarter 2007-08 United States ² 9,107.3 136,631.8 -0.3 \$841 2.6 Abbarna 121.7 1.955.4 -5 700 3.3 Aabara 163.2 2.543.9 -2.6 806 2.4 Arcona 163.2 2.543.9 -2.6 806 3.4 Coliradio 179.3 2.246.3 8 858 3.1 Arcona 2.36 671.4 1.2 1.433 5.9 Elevit of Coloradio 179.3 2.246.3 8 858 3.1 Connecticut 2.13 1.302.4 1.576.0 -3.4 762 2.6 Georgia 39.1 622.9 -3.3 764 3.9 1.6 Illinok 39.1 1.521.2 -9 766 2.9 1.2 1.4 3.0 2.9 Idaho 3.751	State	Establishments, second quarter 2008 (thousands)	Empl	oyment	Average weekly wage ¹		
United States ² 9,107.3 136,631.8 -0.3 \$841 2.6 Alabara 21.7 1,955.4 5 720 3.3 Alaska 21.3 330.6 1.4 860 3.1 Alaxon 165.2 21.9 330.6 1.4 860 3.1 Alaxon 1.322.4 1.955.4 5 955 2.2 601 2.4 Colorado 1.322.4 1.957.6 5 1.036 3. 3 Delavare 29.1 427.3 5 1.036 3			June 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2007-08	Second quarter 2008	Percent change, second quarter 2007-08	
Abbana 1117 19654 -5 720 33 Abbana 133 330.6 14 660 31 Arkonas 1332 26.6 800 2.4 Arkanass 85.6 1.183.5 -2.6 800 2.4 Arkanass 1.322.4 15.760.3 -5 955 2.2 Colorado 179.3 2.246.3 .8 858 3.1 Connecticut 113.4 1.722.3 .5 1.036 .3 Delaware 29.1 427.3 .9 862 -8 Delaware 29.1 427.3 .9 862 -8 Delaware 29.1 623.9 -1.3 .762 16 Georgia 276.6 4.059.7 -6 767 -7 16 Hawai .93.1 15.21.2 .1 635 16 110 Illiolas .95.5 .9 .715 19 10 10 16	United States ²	9,107.3	136,631.8	-0.3	\$841	2.6	
Alaska 21.3 330.6 1.4 860 3.1 Arkanas 163.2 2,543.9 -2.6 806 2.4 Arkanas 132.24 15,760.3 -5 955 2.2 Colorado 113.4 1,722.3 .5 1,036 .3 Delavare 23.1 427.3 .9 862 8 Delavare 23.1 427.3 .9 862 8 Florida 627.5 7,020.1 -3.4 764 3.9 Florida 39.1 621.5 7,020.1 -3.4 764 3.9 Idabo 57.5 671.9 -9 636 1.6 1.6 Illinois 387.1 539.0 -4 893 2.3 1.1 Iowa 93.9 1,521.2 .1 663 2.9 715 1.9 Iowa 93.9 1,521.2 .1 663 2.9 718 2.6 Lousiane 130.4	Alabama	121.7	1.955.4	5	720	3.3	
Arizona 163.2 2.243.9 -2.6 806 2.4 California 1,322.4 15,760.3 -5 995 2.2 Colorado 179.3 2,246.3 .8 888.3,1 3.1 Connecticut 113.4 1,722.3 .5 1,036 .3 District Of Columbia 32.6 691.4 1.2 1,433 5.9 Elorida 627.5 7,620.1 -3.4 762 2.6 Gaorgia 276.6 4,059.7 -6 777 -6 Hawan 57.5 671.9 -3 764 4.83 2.9 Kansas 86.6 1,389.1 1.2 700 2.4 Kansas 86.6 1,389.1 1.2 700 2.4 Kansas 86.6 1,389.1 1.2 700 2.4 Kansas 28.6 2.577.7 -3 920 2.8 Maryland 165.6 2.577.7 -3 920 2.8 Mascalcusetts 213.4 3,310.4 .1 10.44 3.6 <	Alaska	21.3	330.6	1.4	860	3.1	
Arkansas 85.6 1,183.5 2 661 3.4 Colorado 179.3 2,246.3 .8 985 3.1 Colorado 113.4 1,722.3 .5 1,036 .3 Delavare 23.1 427.3 .9 982 .8 Delavare 23.1 427.3 .9 982 .8 Fiorida 627.5 7,202.1 -3.4 1762 2.6 Georgia 276.6 4059.7 -6 767 -6 Hawaii 39.1 623.9 -1.3 764 3.9 Ilinois 367.1 5390.0 -4 893 2.3 Iova 367.1 5390.0 -4 893 2.3 Iova 367.1 5390.0 -4 803 2.9 Kentucky 113.5 1,181.9 -5 718 2.6 Lousiana 122.1 1,900.3 12 700 5.5 Markandousetts 213.4 3,10.4 1 1,044 3.6 Moradousetts 21	Arizona	163.2	2,543.9	-2.6	806	2.4	
California 1,322.4 15,760.3 5 955 2.2 Colorado 179.3 2,346.3 .8 888 3.1 Connecticut 113.4 1,722.3 .5 1,036 .3 District of Columbia 32.6 691.4 1.2 1,433 5.9 Florida 627.5 7,620.1 -3.4 762 2.6 Georgia 276.6 4,059.7 -6 767 -6 Hawai 37.6 633.0 -1.3 766 3.9 Indiana 160.4 2,006.5 -9 715 1.9 Iowa 93.9 1,521.2 1 663 2.9 Kansas 86.6 1,389.1 1.2 720 2.4 Louisiana 122.1 1,000.3 1.2 760 5.5 Maryland 165.6 2,577.7 -3 920 2.8 Monseota 213.4 3,310.4 1 1,044 3.6 <	Arkansas	85.6	1,183.5	2	661	3.4	
Colorado 179.3 2,346.3 .8 858 3.1 Delaware .91 427.3 .9 862 .8 Delaware .92.6 .691.4 1.2 1.433 5.9 Florida .627.5 7,620.1 .3.4 762 2.6 Georgia .627.5 7,780.1 .9 638 1.6 Hawaii .33.1 623.9 .1.3 764 3.9 Idaho .57.5 671.9 .9 638 1.6 Indiane .90.63 .1.2 .70 2.4 Kendory .115.5 1.386.9 1.2 .70 2.4 Kendory .115.5 .77.7 .3 920 2.8 Maryland .165.6	California	1,322.4	15,760.3	5	955	2.2	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Colorado	179.3	2,346.3	.8	858	3.1	
Delaware 29.1 427.3 -9 862 8 District of Columbia 32.6 691.4 1.2 1.433 5.9 Florida 32.6 691.4 1.2 1.433 5.9 Georgia 39.1 622.5 7.60.1 3 764 3.9 Idaho 57.5 671.9 9 638 1.6 1.6 Illinois 367.1 538.0.0 4 898 2.3 1.3 764 3.9 Indiana 160.4 2.906.5 1 1.63 2.3 1.1 1.9 2.4 Kentady 115.5 1.18.9 1.2 7.70 2.4 2.4 Kentady 115.5 677.7 3 920 2.8 Michigan 2.6 2.4 4 1.04 3.6 Michigan 256.4 4.163.3 -2.2 825 2.4 4 4.63.3 1.5 676 3.4 Missesippi 77.0	Connecticut	113.4	1,722.3	.5	1,036	.3	
District of Columbia 32.6 691.4 1.2 1.433 5.9 Georgia 627.5 7.820.1 -3.4 762 2.6 Georgia 39.1 623.9 -1.3 764 3.9 Illinois 367.1 5.39.0.0 -4 893 2.3 Illinois 367.1 5.39.0.0 -4 893 2.3 Iowa 33.9 1.52.1.2 .1 683 2.9 Kentucky 113.5 1.818.9 5 718 2.6 Maryland 165.6 2.577.7 3 920 2.8 Minescato 173.6 2.13.4 3.10.4 .1 1.044 3.6 Minineoto 173.6 2.77.7 3 920 2.8 1.8 Minescato 173.6 2.77.7 3 820 2.4 Minissaspip .710 1.71.8 .1 1.044 3.6 Minescato 173.6 2.73.5 .644 1.4<	Delaware	29.1	427.3	9	862	8	
Fiorida 627.5 7,620.1 -3.4 762 2.6 Georgia 276.6 4,059.7 6 787 6 Hawaii 39.1 623.9 -1.3 764 3.9 Idaho 57.5 671.9 9 636 1.6 Illinois 367.1 5.930.0 4 893.2.3 1.13 Indiana 160.4 2,906.5 9 715 1.9 Kansas 86.6 1,389.1 1.2 720 2.4 Konsus 93.9 1,521.2 .1 683 2.2.9 Kansas 86.6 2,577.7 3 920 2.8 Maire 258.4 4,163.3 -2.2 825 2.4 Minesota 173.6 2,733.9 5 849 1.8 Mississippi 71.0 1,133.1 .1 6635 4.4 Mississippi 71.10 1.133 1.1 629 2.9 Nebraska<	District of Columbia	32.6	691.4	1.2	1,433	5.9	
	Florida	627.5	7,620.1	-3.4	762	2.6	
Hawaii 39.1 623.9 -1.3 764 3.9 Idaho 57.5 671.9 -9 636 1.6 Illinois 367.1 5,930.0 -4 893 2.3 Iowa 93.9 1,521.2 .1 663 2.9 Kanasa 86.6 1,389.1 1.2 720 2.4 Kentucky 113.5 1,818.9 -5 718 2.6 Louisiana 122.1 1,900.3 1.2 750 5.5 Maine 50.8 620.3 1 676 2.7 Massachustis 213.4 3,310.4 1 1,044 3.6 Minnesota 173.6 2,73.9 -5 849 1.8 Mississipi 71.0 1,139.1 1 645 3.4 Missisipi 71.6 1,139.1 1 629 2.9 Nevada 76.9 1,271.8 -1.9 797 2.7 New Hampshire	Georgia	276.6	4,059.7	6	787	6	
idaho 57.5 671.9 9 636 1.6 lindian 367.1 5,930.0 4 893 2.3 Indiana 160.4 2,906.5 9 715 1.9 Kansas 86.6 1,389.1 1.2 720 2.4 Kansas 86.6 1,389.1 1.2 720 2.4 Louisiana 113.5 1,818.9 5 718 2.6 Maine 500.8 620.3 .1 676 2.7 Massachusetts 213.4 3,310.4 .1 1,044 3.6 Minnesota 173.6 2,733.9 5 849 1.8 Minssispi 71.0 1,139.1 1 635 4.4 Missouri 175.2 2,761.6 0 752 3.4 Montana 43.1 450.3 1 629 2.9 Nevbraska 59.5 936.1 .5 676 3.4 New Jarsey	Hawaii	39.1	623.9	-1.3	764	3.9	
Illinois 367.1 5,930.0 4 893 2.3 Iowa 93.9 1,521.2 .1 663 2.9 Kansas 86.6 1,389.1 1.2 720 2.4 Kentucky 113.5 1,818.9 5 718 2.6 Louisiana 122.1 1,900.3 1.2 750 5.5 Maine .23 1,000.3 1.2 750 5.5 Maine .213.4 3,310.4 .1 1,044 3.6 Michigan .258.4 4,163.3 2.2 82.5 2.4 Minesota .71.0 1,139.1 .1 635 4.4 Mississipi .71.0 1,139.1 .1 635 4.4 Mississipi .71.0 1,139.1 .1 635 4.4 Mosachusetts .95.5 936.1 .5 676 3.4 Nevaka .59.5 936.1 .5 676 3.4 Nevada </td <td>Idaho</td> <td>57.5</td> <td>671.9</td> <td>9</td> <td>636</td> <td>1.6</td>	Idaho	57.5	671.9	9	636	1.6	
Indiana 160.4 2,906.5 9 715 1.9 Kaneas 86.6 1,389.1 1.2 720 2.4 Kenucky 113.5 1,818.9 5 718 2.6 Louisiana 122.1 1,900.3 1.2 750 5.5 Maine 50.8 620.3 .1 676 2.7 Massachusetts 213.4 3,310.4 .1 10.44 3.6 Michigan 258.4 4,163.3 2 825 2.4 Minesota 173.6 2,73.9 5 849 1.8 Mississipi 71.0 1,139.1 1 635 4.4 Mississipi 71.0 1,139.1 1 635 4.4 Mississipi 71.0 1,139.1 1 629 2.9 Nebraska 59.5 936.1 5 676 3.4 Netraska 59.5 936.1 5 676 3.4 New Aarpshire 43.3 641.9 4 835 1.5 New Hampshire <td>Illinois</td> <td>367.1</td> <td>5,930.0</td> <td>4</td> <td>893</td> <td>2.3</td>	Illinois	367.1	5,930.0	4	893	2.3	
lowa 93.9 1,521.2 .1 683 2.9 Kanasa 86.6 1,389.1 1.2 720 2.4 Kentucky 113.5 1,818.9 5 718 2.6 Louisiana 122.1 1,900.3 1.2 750 5.5 Maine 50.8 620.3 .1 676 2.7 Maryland 165.6 2,577.7 3 920 2.8 Massachusetts 213.4 3,310.4 .1 1.044 3.6 Michigan 216.4 4,163.3 -2.2 825 2.4 Minesota 17.6 2,73.9 5 849 1.8 Mississipi 71.0 1,138.1 .1 635 4.4 Mosasaka 59.5 936.1 .5 676 3.4 Nevada 76.9 1,271.8 -1.9 797 2.7 New Hampshire 49.3 641.9 4 835 1.5 Nevada <td>Indiana</td> <td>160.4</td> <td>2,906.5</td> <td>9</td> <td>715</td> <td>1.9</td>	Indiana	160.4	2,906.5	9	715	1.9	
Kansas B6.6 1,389.1 1.2 720 2.4 Kentucky 113.5 1,818.9 5 718 2.6 Louisiana 122.1 1,900.3 1.2 750 5.5 Maine 50.8 620.3 .1 676 2.7 Mayland 165.6 2.677.7 3 920 2.8 Massachusetts 213.4 3,310.4 .1 1,044 3.6 Minnesota 173.6 2,733.9 5 849 1.8 Missouri 175.2 2,761.6 0 752 3.4 Montana 43.1 450.3 .1 629 2.9 Nevada 76.9 1,271.8 -1.9 797 2.7 New Hampshire 49.3 641.9 4 835 1.5 New Jersey 278.7 4,054.4 4 1.004 1.6 New Maxico 58.5 8,758.2 .6 1.040 2.3 <td< td=""><td>lowa</td><td>93.9</td><td>1,521.2</td><td>.1</td><td>683</td><td>2.9</td></td<>	lowa	93.9	1,521.2	.1	683	2.9	
Kentucky 113.5 1,818.9 5 718 2.6 Jouisiana 122.1 1,900.3 1.2 750 5.5 Maine 50.8 620.3 .1 676 2.7 Maryland 165.6 2,577.7 3 920 2.8 Massachusetts 213.4 3,310.4 .1 1,044 3.6 Minnesota 173.6 2,733.9 5 849 1.8 Mississippi 71.0 1,139.1 1 635 4.4 Mosouri 175.2 2,761.6 0 752 3.4 Montana 45.1 450.3 1 629 2.9 Nebraska 59.5 936.1 .5 676 3.4 Nevada 76.9 1,271.8 1.9 797 2.7 New Hampshire 49.3 641.9 4 835 1.5 New Yersey 278.7 4,054.4 4 1,004 1.6 New York 583.5 8,782.2 .6 1,040 2.3 North C	Kansas	86.6	1,389.1	1.2	720	2.4	
Louisiana 122.1 1,900.3 1.2 750 5.5 Marine 50.8 620.3 1 676 2.7 Maryland 165.6 2,577.7 3 920 2.8 Massachusetts 213.4 3,310.4 1 1,044 3.6 Michigan 256.4 4,163.3 -22 825 2.4 Minesota 173.6 2,739.9 -5 849 1.8 Mississipi 71.0 1,139.1 .1 635 4.4 Mostana 43.1 450.3 .1 629 2.9 Nebraska 59.5 936.1 .5 676 3.4 New dampshire 49.3 641.9 -4 835 1.5 New Hampshire 49.3 641.9 -4 835 2.4 North Carolina 258.9 4,063.6 -1 735 2.4 North Dakota 256.6 356.0 1.0 761 5.3 Orio 259 481.6 -2.2 796 2.8 Okidoma<	Kentucky	113.5	1,818.9	5	718	2.6	
Maine 50.8 620.3 .1 676 2.7 Maryland 165.6 2,577.7 3 920 2.8 Massachusetts 213.4 3,310.4 1 1,044 3.6 Minesota 173.6 2,733.9 5 849 1.8 Mississippi 71.0 1,139.1 1 635 4.4 Missouri 175.2 2,761.6 0 752 3.4 Montana 43.1 450.3 .1 629 2.9 Nebraska 59.5 936.1 .5 676 3.4 Nevada 76.9 1,271.8 -1.9 797 2.7 New Hampshire 49.3 641.9 4 835 1.5 New York 583.5 8,78.2 .6 1,004 1.6 New York 258.9 4,083.6 1 735 2.4 North Carolina 256.6 356.4 2.5 654 5.8 Ohio	Louisiana	122.1	1,900.3	1.2	750	5.5	
Maryland 165.6 2.57.7 -3 920 2.8 Massachusetts 213.4 3,310.4 .1 1,044 3.6 Michigan 258.4 4,163.3 -2.2 825 2.4 Minnesota 173.6 2,733.9 -5 849 1.8 Mississippi 71.0 1,139.1 .1 635 4.4 Mississippi 71.0 1,139.1 .1 629 2.9 Nebraska 59.5 936.1 .5 676 3.4 Nevda 76.9 1,271.8 -1.9 797 2.7 New Hampshire 49.3 641.9 4 835 1.5 New Jersey 278.7 4,054.4 4 1,004 1.6 New Markoo 54.4 837.2 .6 1,040 2.3 North Dakota 256.9 4,083.6 1 735 2.4 North Dakota 256.6 356.4 2.5 654 5.8 Ohio 294.6 5,315.0 -1.3 757 2.3 O	Maine	50.8	620.3	.1	676	2.7	
Massachusetts213.43,310.4.11,0443,6Michigan258.44,163.3-2.28252.4Minnesota173.62,733.958491.8Missouri175.22,761.607523.4Montana43.1450.3.16292.9Nebraska59.5936.1.56763.4Nevada76.91,271.8-1.97972.7New Hampshire49.3641.948351.5New Jersey278.74,054.441,0041.6New Varkoo583.58,758.261,0402.3North Carolina258.94,083.617352.4North Dakota25.6366.42.56545.8Ohio294.65,315.0-1.37572.3Okaloma101.01,556.01.07015.3Oregon131.31,747.487643.0Pennsylvania335.9481.6-2.27962.8South Carolina118.31,907.566812.4South Carolina250305.6971.83.0Ush Akota25.0305.6971.83.0Vermont25.0305.6971.83.0Ush25.0305.6971.83.0Verginia21.13,720.438853.0V	Maryland	165.6	2,577.7	3	920	2.8	
Michigan 258.4 4,163.3 -2.2 825 2.4 Minesota 173.6 2,733.9 5 849 1.8 Mississippi 11.0 1,139.1 .1 635 4.4 Mississippi 175.2 2,761.6 .0 752 3.4 Montana 43.1 450.3 .1 629 2.9 Nebraska 59.5 936.1 .5 676 3.4 Nevada 76.9 1,271.8 .19 797 2.7 New Hampshire 49.3 641.9 4 835 1.5 New Verk 583.5 8,758.2 .6 1,040 2.3 North Carolina 258.9 4,083.6 1 735 2.4 North Dakota 256.6 356.4 2.5 654 5.8 Ohio 294.6 5,315.0 -1.3 757 2.3 Okio 101.0 1,556.0 1.0 701 5.3 Oregon 131.3 1,747.4 8 764 3.0 Penns	Massachusetts	213.4	3,310.4	.1	1,044	3.6	
Minnesola 173.6 2,733.9 -5 849 1.8 Mississippi 71.0 1,139.1 1 635 4.4 Missour 175.2 2,761.6 .0 752 3.4 Montana 43.1 450.3 .1 629 2.9 Nevada 59.5 936.1 .5 676 3.4 Nevada 76.9 1,271.8 -1.9 797 2.7 New Hampshire 49.3 641.9 4 835 1.5 New Jersey 278.7 4,054.4 4 1,004 1.6 New Mexico 54.4 8372 .6 1,040 2.3 North Carolina 258.9 4,083.6 1 735 2.4 North Dakota 25.6 356.6 2.5 654 5.8 Ohio 294.6 5,315.0 1 757 2.3 Oregon 131.3 1,747.4 8 764 3.0 Penn	Michigan	258.4	4,163.3	-2.2	825	2.4	
Mississippi 71.0 1,139.1 1 635 4.4 Missouri 175.2 2,761.6 0 752 3.4 Montana 43.1 450.3 .1 629 2.9 Nebraska 59.5 936.1 .5 676 3.4 Nevada 76.9 1.271.8 -1.9 797 2.7 New Hampshire 49.3 641.9 4 835 1.5 New Vark 583.5 8,758.2 .6 1/104 1.6 New York 583.5 8,758.2 .6 1/04 2.3 North Carolina 256.6 356.4 2.5 654 5.8 Ohio 294.6 5,315.0 -1.3 757 2.3 Okadoma 101.0 1,556.0 1.0 701 5.3 Oregon 131.3 1,747.4 8 764 3.0 Pennsylvania 35.9 481.6 -2.2 796 2.8 South Carolina 118.3 1,907.5 6 681 2.4 Sou	Minnesota	173.6	2,733.9	5	849	1.8	
Missouri 175.2 2,761.6 0 752 3.4 Montana 43.1 450.3 .1 629 2.9 Nebraska 59.5 936.1 .5 676 3.4 New Aampshire 49.3 641.9 4 835 1.5 New Jersey 278.7 4,054.4 4 1,004 1.6 New Mexico 54.4 837.2 .6 1,040 2.3 North Carolina 258.9 408.6 1 735 2.4 North Dakota 25.6 356.4 2.5 654 5.8 Ohio 29.46 5,315.0 -1.3 757 2.3 North Dakota 25.6 356.4 2.5 654 5.8 Orio 101.0 1,556.0 1.0 701 5.3 Oregon 131.3 1,747.4 8 764 3.0 Pennsylvania 343.2 5,743.3 .1 827 3.1 Rhode Island 30.5 499.0 1.2 606 2.9 Ten	Mississippi	71.0	1,139.1	.1	635	4.4	
Montana 43.1 450.3 .1 629 2.9 Nebraska 59.5 936.1 .5 676 3.4 Nevada 76.9 1,271.8 -1.9 797 2.7 New Hampshire 49.3 641.9 4 835 1.5 New Jersey 278.7 4,054.4 4 1,004 1.6 New York 583.5 8,758.2 .6 1,040 2.3 North Carolina 258.9 4,083.6 1 735 2.4 North Dakota 25.6 356.4 2.5 654 5.8 Ohio 294.6 5315.0 -1.3 757 2.3 Okahoma 101.0 1,556.0 1.0 701 5.3 Oregon 131.3 1,747.4 8 764 3.0 Pennsylvania 343.2 2,752.7 4 745 1.9 Texas 561.4 10,510.3 2.2 849 2.5 South Carolina 118.3 1,907.5 6 681 2.4	Missouri	175.2	2,761.6	.0	752	3.4	
Nebraska 59.5 936.1 .5 676 3.4 Newada 76.9 1,271.8 -1.9 797 2.7 New Hampshire 49.3 641.9 4 835 1.5 New Jersey 278.7 4,054.4 4 1,004 1.6 New Mexico 54.4 837.2 .6 7,15 4.2 North Carolina 258.9 4,083.6 1 735 2.4 North Dakota 25.6 356.4 2.5 664 5.8 Ohio 294.6 5,315.0 -1.3 757 2.3 Oklahoma 101.0 1,556.0 1.0 701 5.3 Oregon 131.3 1,747.4 8 764 3.0 Pennsylvania 343.2 5,743.3 .1 827 3.1 Rhode Island 30.5 409.0 1.2 606 2.9 Tennessee 143.2 2,752.7 4 745 1.9	Montana	43.1	450.3	.1	629	2.9	
New Ada 76.9 1,271.8 -1.9 797 2.7 New Hampshire 49.3 641.9 4 835 1.5 New Jersey 278.7 4,054.4 4 1,004 1.6 New Verk 583.5 8,758.2 .6 715 4.2 New York 258.9 4,083.6 1 735 2.4 North Carolina 256.9 4,083.6 1 735 2.4 North Dakota 25.6 356.4 2.5 6644 5.8 Ohio 294.6 5,315.0 -1.3 757 2.3 Oklahoma 101.0 1,556.0 1.0 701 5.3 Oregon 131.3 1,747.4 8 764 3.0 Pennsylvania 343.2 5,743.3 .1 827 3.1 Rhode Island 30.5 409.0 1.2 606 2.9 Tennessee 143.2 2,752.7 4 745 1.9 Texas 561.4 10,510.3 2.2 849 2.5	Nebraska	59.5	936.1	.5	676	3.4	
New Iranipsinie 43.3 041.9 -4 003 1.3 New Jersey 278.7 4,054.4 4 1,004 1.6 New Vex (2000) 583.5 8,758.2 .6 715 4.2 New York 583.5 8,758.2 .6 1,004 2.3 North Carolina 256.9 4,083.6 1 735 2.4 Ohio 294.6 5,315.0 -1.3 757 2.3 Oklahoma 101.0 1,556.0 1.0 701 5.3 Oregon 131.3 1,747.4 8 764 3.0 Pennsylvania 343.2 5,743.3 .1 827 3.1 Rhode Island 35.9 481.6 -2.2 796 2.8 South Carolina 118.3 1,907.5 6 681 2.4 South Carolina 118.3 1,907.5 6 681 2.4 South Carolina 118.3 1,907.5 6 681 2.4 South Carolina 118.3 1,907.5 6 681	Nevada	/6.9	1,271.8	-1.9	/9/	2.7	
New Jersey 278.7 4,054.4 4 1,004 1.6 New Mexico 54.4 837.2 .6 715 4.2 New York 583.5 8,758.2 .6 1,040 2.3 North Carolina 258.9 4,083.6 1 735 2.4 North Dakota 25.6 356.4 2.5 654 5.8 Ohio 294.6 5,315.0 -1.3 757 2.3 Oklahoma 101.0 1,556.0 1.0 701 5.3 Oregon 131.3 1,747.4 8 764 3.0 Pennsylvania 343.2 5,743.3 .1 827 3.1 Rhode Island 30.5 409.0 1.2 606 2.9 Tennessee 143.2 2,752.7 4 745 1.9 Texas 561.4 10,510.3 2.2 849 2.5 Utah 86.9 1,234.3 .1 716 2.6		49.5	041.9	4	000	1.5	
New Mexico 54.4 837.2 6 715 4.2 New York 583.5 8,758.2 .6 1,040 2.3 North Carolina 258.9 4,083.6 1 735 2.4 North Dakota 25.6 356.4 2.5 654 5.8 Ohio 294.6 5,315.0 -1.3 757 2.3 Oklahoma 101.0 1,556.0 1.0 701 5.3 Oregon 131.3 1,747.4 8 764 3.0 Pennsylvania 343.2 5,743.3 .1 827 3.1 Rhode Island 35.9 481.6 -2.2 796 2.8 South Carolina 118.3 1,907.5 6 681 2.4 South Carolina 143.2 2,752.7 4 745 1.9 Texas 561.4 10,510.3 2.2 849 2.5 Utah 86.9 1,234.3 .1 716 2.6 <tr< td=""><td>New Jersey</td><td>278.7</td><td>4,054.4</td><td>4</td><td>1,004</td><td>1.6</td></tr<>	New Jersey	278.7	4,054.4	4	1,004	1.6	
New York 583.5 8,758.2 .6 1,040 2.3 North Carolina 256.9 4,083.6 1 735 2.4 North Dakota 25.6 356.4 2.5 654 5.8 Ohio 294.6 5,315.0 -1.3 757 2.3 Oregon 101.0 1,556.0 1.0 701 5.3 Oregon 131.3 1,747.4 8 764 3.0 Pennsylvania 343.2 5,743.3 .1 827 3.1 Rhode Island 35.9 481.6 -2.2 796 2.8 South Carolina 118.3 1,907.5 6 681 2.4 South Dakota 30.5 409.0 1.2 606 2.9 Tennessee 143.2 2,752.7 4 745 1.9 Texas 561.4 10,510.3 2.2 849 2.5 Utah 86.9 1,234.3 .1 716 2.6	New Mexico	54.4	837.2	.6	715	4.2	
North Carolina 258.9 4,083.6 1 735 2.4 North Dakota 25.6 356.4 2.5 654 5.8 Okio 294.6 5,315.0 -1.3 757 2.3 Oklahoma 101.0 1,556.0 1.0 701 5.3 Oregon 131.3 1,747.4 8 764 3.0 Pennsylvania 343.2 5,743.3 .1 827 3.1 Rhode Island 35.9 481.6 -2.2 796 2.8 South Carolina 118.3 1,907.5 6 681 2.4 South Dakota 30.5 409.0 1.2 606 2.9 Tennessee 143.2 2,752.7 4 745 1.9 Texas 561.4 10,510.3 2.2 849 2.5 Utah 86.9 1,234.3 .1 716 2.6 Vermont 25.0 305.6 9 718 3.0	New York	583.5	8,758.2	.6	1,040	2.3	
North Dakota 25.6 356.4 2.5 654 5.8 Ohio 294.6 5,315.0 -1.3 757 2.3 Oklahoma 101.0 1,556.0 1.0 701 5.3 Oregon 131.3 1,747.4 8 764 3.0 Pennsylvania 343.2 5,743.3 1 827 3.1 Rhode Island 35.9 481.6 -2.2 796 2.8 South Carolina 118.3 1,907.5 6 681 2.4 South Dakota 30.5 409.0 1.2 606 2.9 Tennessee 143.2 2,752.7 4 745 1.9 Texas 561.4 10,510.3 2.2 849 2.5 Utah 86.9 1,234.3 .1 716 2.6 Vermont 25.0 305.6 9 718 3.0 Virginia 231.1 3,700.9 .3 862 3.4	North Carolina	258.9	4,083.6	1	735	2.4	
Onio 294.6 5,315.0 -1.3 757 2.3 Oregon 101.0 1,556.0 1.0 701 5.3 Oregon 131.3 1,747.4 8 764 3.0 Pensylvania 343.2 5,743.3 .1 827 3.1 Rhode Island 35.9 481.6 -2.2 796 2.8 South Carolina 118.3 1,907.5 6 681 2.4 South Dakota 30.5 409.0 1.2 606 2.9 Tennessee 143.2 2,752.7 4 745 1.9 Texas 561.4 10,510.3 2.2 849 2.5 Utah 86.9 1,234.3 .1 716 2.6 Vermont 25.0 305.6 9 718 3.0 Virginia 231.1 3,720.4 3 885 3.0 West Virginia 48.9 715.3 .0 695 5.1 W	North Dakota	25.6	356.4	2.5	654	5.8	
Origon 101.0 1,300.0 1.00 701 5.3 Oregon 131.3 1,747.4 8 764 3.0 Pennsylvania 343.2 5,743.3 .1 827 3.1 Rhode Island 35.9 481.6 -2.2 796 2.8 South Carolina 118.3 1,907.5 6 681 2.4 South Dakota 30.5 409.0 1.2 606 2.9 Tennessee 143.2 2,752.7 4 745 1.9 Texas 561.4 10,510.3 2.2 849 2.5 Utah 86.9 1,234.3 .1 716 2.6 Vermont 25.0 305.6 9 718 3.0 Virginia 231.1 3,720.4 3 885 3.0 Washington 219.3 3,000.9 .3 862 3.4 West Virginia 48.9 715.3 .0 695 5.1	Olio	294.6	5,315.0	-1.3	/5/	2.3	
Oregon 13.1.3 1,141,4 -5.6 764 3.0 Pennsylvania 343.2 5,743.3 .1 827 3.1 Rhode Island 35.9 481.6 -2.2 796 2.8 South Carolina 118.3 1.907.5 6 681 2.4 South Dakota 30.5 409.0 1.2 606 2.9 Tennessee 143.2 2,752.7 4 745 1.9 Texas 561.4 10,510.3 2.2 849 2.5 Utah 86.9 1,234.3 .1 716 2.6 Vermont 25.0 305.6 9 718 3.0 Virginia 231.1 3,700.9 .3 862 3.4 West Virginia 48.9 715.3 .0 695 5.1 Wisconsin 160.9 2,836.8 5 730 3.1 Wyoming 25.0 296.7 2.7 780 5.4 <	Oragon	101.0	1,330.0	1.0	701	0.0	
Permayuana 34.0.2 3,143.3 1.1 027 3.1 Rhode Island 35.9 481.6 -2.2 796 2.8 South Carolina 118.3 1,907.5 6 681 2.4 South Dakota 30.5 409.0 1.2 606 2.9 Tennessee 143.2 2,752.7 4 745 1.9 Texas 561.4 10,510.3 2.2 849 2.5 Utah 86.9 1,234.3 .1 716 2.6 Vermont 25.0 305.6 9 718 3.0 Virginia 231.1 3,720.4 3 885 3.0 Washington 219.3 3,000.9 .3 862 3.4 West Virginia 48.9 715.3 .0 695 5.1 Wisconsin 160.9 2,836.8 5 730 3.1 Wyoming 25.0 296.7 2.7 780 5.4 Puerto Rico 56.9 997.8 -2.0 475 3.5 <t< td=""><td>Poppsylvania</td><td>343.2</td><td>57433</td><td>0</td><td>704 827</td><td>3.0</td></t<>	Poppsylvania	343.2	57433	0	704 827	3.0	
South Carolina 118.3 1,907.5 6 681 2.4 South Dakota 30.5 409.0 1.2 606 2.9 Tennessee 143.2 2,752.7 4 745 1.9 Texas 561.4 10,510.3 2.2 849 2.5 Utah 86.9 1,234.3 .1 716 2.6 Vermont 25.0 305.6 9 718 3.0 Virginia 231.1 3,720.4 3 885 3.0 Washington 219.3 3,000.9 .3 862 3.4 West Virginia 48.9 715.3 .0 695 5.1 Wisconsin 160.9 2,836.8 5 730 3.1 Wyoming 25.0 296.7 2.7 780 5.4 Puerto Rico 56.9 997.8 -2.0 475 3.5 Virgin Islands 3.5 45.9 -2.2 703 6	Rhode Island	35.9	481.6	-2.2	796	2.8	
South Dakota 30.5 409.0 1.2 606 2.9 Tennessee 143.2 2,752.7 4 745 1.9 Texas 561.4 10,510.3 2.2 849 2.5 Utah 86.9 1,234.3 .1 716 2.6 Vermont 25.0 305.6 9 718 3.0 Virginia 231.1 3,700.9 .3 862 3.4 Washington 219.3 3,000.9 .3 862 3.4 West Virginia 48.9 715.3 .0 695 5.1 Wisconsin 160.9 2,836.8 5 730 3.1 Wyoming 25.0 296.7 2.7 780 5.4 Puerto Rico 56.9 997.8 -2.0 475 3.5 Virgin Islands 3.5 45.9 -2.2 703 6	South Carolina	118.3	1,907.5	6	681	2.4	
Tennessee 143.2 2,752.7 4 745 1.9 Texas 561.4 10,510.3 2.2 849 2.5 Utah 86.9 1,234.3 .1 716 2.6 Vermont 25.0 305.6 9 718 3.0 Virginia 231.1 3,720.4 3 885 3.0 Washington 219.3 3,000.9 .3 862 3.4 West Virginia 48.9 715.3 .0 695 5.1 Wisconsin 160.9 2,836.8 5 730 3.1 Wyoming 25.0 296.7 2.7 780 5.4 Puerto Rico 56.9 997.8 -2.0 475 3.5 Virgin Islands 3.5 45.9 -2.2 703 6	South Dakota	30.5	409.0	1.2	606	2.9	
Texas 561.4 10,510.3 2.2 849 2.5 Utah 86.9 1,234.3 .1 716 2.6 Vermont 25.0 305.6 9 718 3.0 Virginia 231.1 3,720.4 3 885 3.0 Washington 219.3 3,000.9 .3 862 3.4 West Virginia 48.9 715.3 .0 695 5.1 Wisconsin 160.9 2,836.8 5 730 3.1 Wyoming 25.0 296.7 2.7 780 5.4 Puerto Rico 56.9 997.8 -2.0 475 3.5 Virgin Islands 3.5 45.9 -2.2 703 6	Tennessee	143.2	2,752.7	4	745	1.9	
Utah 86.9 1,234.3 .1 716 2.6 Vermont 25.0 305.6 9 718 3.0 Virginia 231.1 3,720.4 3 885 3.0 Washington 219.3 3,000.9 .3 862 3.4 West Virginia 48.9 715.3 .0 695 5.1 Wisconsin 160.9 2,836.8 5 730 3.1 Wyoming 25.0 296.7 2.7 780 5.4 Puerto Rico 56.9 997.8 -2.0 475 3.5 Virgin Islands 3.5 45.9 -2.2 703 6	Texas	561.4	10,510.3	2.2	849	2.5	
Vermont 25.0 305.6 9 718 3.0 Virginia 231.1 3,720.4 3 885 3.0 Washington 219.3 3,000.9 .3 862 3.4 West Virginia 48.9 715.3 .0 695 5.1 Wisconsin 160.9 2,836.8 5 730 3.1 Wyoming 25.0 296.7 2.7 780 5.4 Puerto Rico 56.9 997.8 -2.0 475 3.5 Virgin Islands 3.5 45.9 -2.2 703 6	Utah	86.9	1,234.3	.1	716	2.6	
Virginia 231.1 3,720.4 3 885 3.0 Washington 219.3 3,000.9 .3 862 3.4 West Virginia 48.9 715.3 .0 695 5.1 Wisconsin 160.9 2,836.8 5 730 3.1 Wyoming 25.0 296.7 2.7 780 5.4 Puerto Rico 56.9 997.8 -2.0 475 3.5 Virgin Islands 3.5 45.9 -2.2 703 6	Vermont	25.0	305.6	9	718	3.0	
Washington 219.3 3,000.9 .3 862 3.4 West Virginia 48.9 715.3 .0 695 5.1 Wisconsin 160.9 2,836.8 5 730 3.1 Wyoming 25.0 296.7 2.7 780 5.4 Puerto Rico 56.9 997.8 -2.0 475 3.5 Virgin Islands 3.5 45.9 -2.2 703 6	Virginia	231.1	3,720.4	3	885	3.0	
West Virginia 48.9 715.3 0 695 5.1 Wisconsin 160.9 2,836.8 5 730 3.1 Wyoming 25.0 296.7 2.7 780 5.4 Puerto Rico 56.9 997.8 -2.0 475 3.5 Virgin Islands 3.5 45.9 -2.2 703 6	Washington	219.3	3,000.9	.3	862	3.4	
Wisconsin 160.9 2,836.8 5 730 3.1 Wyoming 25.0 296.7 2.7 780 5.4 Puerto Rico 56.9 997.8 -2.0 475 3.5 Virgin Islands 3.5 45.9 -2.2 703 6	West Virginia	48.9	715.3	.0	695	5.1	
Wyoming 25.0 296.7 2.7 780 5.4 Puerto Rico 56.9 997.8 -2.0 475 3.5 Virgin Islands 3.5 45.9 -2.2 703 6	Wisconsin	160.9	2,836.8	5	730	3.1	
Puerto Rico 56.9 997.8 -2.0 475 3.5 Virgin Islands 3.5 45.9 -2.2 703 6	Wyoming	25.0	296.7	2.7	780	5.4	
Virgin Islands 3.5 45.9 -2.2 703 6	Puerto Rico	56.9	997.8	-2.0	475	3.5	
	Virgin Islands	3.5	45.9	-2.2	703	6	

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

 $^{2}\,$ Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

Year	Average establishments	Average annual employment	Total annual wages (in thousands)	Average annual wage per employee	Average weekly wage				
	Total covered (UI and UCFE)								
1998 1999	7,634,018 7,820,860	124,183,549 127,042,282	\$3,967,072,423 4,235,579,204	\$31,945 33,340	\$614 641				
2000 2001 2002	7,879,116 7,984,529 8,101,872	129,877,063 129,635,800 128,233,919	4,587,708,584 4,695,225,123 4,714,374,741	35,323 36,219 36,764	679 697 707				
2003 2004 2005	8,228,840 8,364,795 8,571,144	127,795,827 129,278,176 131,571,623	4,826,251,547 5,087,561,796 5,351,949,496	37,765 39,354 40,677	726 757 782				
2006 2007	8,784,027 133,833,834 5,692,569,465 42,535 818 8,971,897 135,366,106 6,018,089,108 44,458 855								
	UI COVERED								
1998 1999 2000	7,586,767 7,771,198 7,828,861	121,400,660 124,255,714 127,005,574	\$3,845,494,089 4,112,169,533 4,454,966,824	\$31,676 33,094 35,077	\$609 636 675				
2001	7,933,536 8,051,117 8,177,087 8,312,720	126,883,182 125,475,293 125,031,551 126,538,570	4,560,511,280 4,570,787,218 4,676,319,378 4,929,262,269	35,943 36,428 37,401 38,955	691 701 719 749				
2005 2006 2007	8,518,249 8,731,111 8,908,198	128,837,948 131,104,860 132,639,806	5,188,301,929 5,522,624,197 5,841,231,314	40,270 42,124 44,038	774 810 847				
	Private industry covered								
1000	7 001 510	105 000 000	¢0.007.001.000	¢01 700	¢011				
1998 1999 2000	7,381,518 7,560,567 7,622,274	105,082,368 107,619,457 110,015,333	\$3,337,621,699 3,577,738,557 3,887,626,769	\$31,762 33,244 35,337	639 680				
2001 2002	7,724,965 7,839,903	109,304,802 107,577,281	3,952,152,155 3,930,767,025	36,157 36,539	695 703				
2003 2004	7,963,340 8.093.142	107,065,553 108,490,066	4,015,823,311 4,245,640,890	37,508 39,134	721 753				
2005	8,294,662 8,505,496	110,611,016 112 718 858	4,480,311,193 4 780 833 389	40,505 42 414	779 816				
2007	8,681,001	114,012,221	5,057,840,759	44,362	853				
	State government covered								
1998	67,347	4,240,779	\$142,512,445	\$33,605	\$646				
1999 2000	70,538 65.096	4,296,673 4,370,160	149,011,194 158,618,365	34,681 36,296	667 698				
2001	64,583	4,452,237	168,358,331	37,814	727				
2002	64,447 64 467	4,485,071 4 481 845	175,866,492	39,212	754				
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 67,381	4,565,908 4,611,395	200,329,294 211,677,002	43,875 45,903	844 883				
		Local government covered							
1009	127.000	10.077.510	\$265 250 045	\$20.251	¢500				
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	140,707	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 2007	158,695 159,816	13,820,093 14,016,190	541,461,514 571,713,553	39,179 40,790	753 784				
	Federal government covered (IJCFF)								
1000									
1998	47,252	2,782,888	\$121,578,334 123,409,672	\$43,688 44 287	\$840 852				
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	52,000 52,895	2,739,590	163 647 568	59 864	1 151				
2006	52,916	2,728,974	169,945,269	62,274	1,198				
2007	63,699	2,726,300	176,857,794	64,871	1,248				

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

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 2007

					Size	of establishn	nents			
Industry, establishments, and employment	Total	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 Employment, March	8,572,894 112,536,714	5,189,837 7,670,620	1,407,987 9,326,775	933,910 12,610,385	648,489 19,566,806	220,564 15,156,364	124,980 18,718,813	30,568 10,438,705	11,049 7,479,948	5,510 11,568,298
Natural resources and mining Establishments, first quarter Employment, March	124,002 1,686,694	69,260 111,702	23,451 155,044	15,289 205,780	10,137 304,936	3,250 222,684	1,842 278,952	519 179,598	190 126,338	64 101,660
Construction Establishments, first quarter Employment, March	883,409 7,321,288	580,647 835,748	141,835 929,707	84,679 1,137,104	52,336 1,564,722	15,341 1,046,790	6,807 1,004,689	1,326 443,761	350 232,556	88 126,211
Manufacturing Establishments, first quarter Employment, March	361,070 13,850,738	136,649 238,848	61,845 415,276	54,940 755,931	53,090 1,657,463	25,481 1,785,569	19,333 2,971,836	6,260 2,140,531	2,379 1,613,357	1,093 2,271,927
Trade, transportation, and utilities Establishments, first quarter Employment, March	1,905,750 25,983,275	1,017,012 1,683,738	381,434 2,539,291	248,880 3,335,327	160,549 4,845,527	53,721 3,709,371	34,536 5,140,740	7,315 2,510,273	1,792 1,167,986	511 1,051,022
Information Establishments, first quarter Employment, March	143,094 3,016,454	81,414 113,901	20,986 139,730	16,338 222,710	13,384 411,218	5,609 387,996	3,503 533,877	1,134 392,350	489 335,998	237 478,674
Financial activities Establishments, first quarter Employment, March	863,784 8,146,274	563,670 890,816	155,984 1,029,911	81,849 1,080,148	40,668 1,210,332	12,037 822,627	6,313 945,396	1,863 645,988	939 648,691	461 872,365
Professional and business services Establishments, first quarter Employment, March	1,456,681 17,612,073	989,991 1,375,429	196,645 1,292,744	125,014 1,685,085	83,127 2,520,739	32,388 2,243,595	20,412 3,102,005	5,902 2,012,609	2,263 1,535,591	939 1,844,276
Education and health services Establishments, first quarter Employment, March	812,914 17,331,231	388,773 700,195	179,011 1,189,566	116,031 1,559,689	75,040 2,258,922	27,393 1,908,595	18,815 2,828,678	4,153 1,409,073	1,906 1,319,128	1,792 4,157,385
Leisure and hospitality Establishments, first quarter Employment, March	716,126 12,949,319	275,121 439,080	120,795 815,688	132,408 1,858,394	134,766 4,054,666	39,766 2,648,733	10,681 1,510,212	1,639 551,528	646 438,008	304 633,010
Other services Establishments, first quarter Employment, March	1,119,209 4,402,263	908,792 1,109,065	118,963 776,354	57,419 756,783	25,169 732,313	5,562 379,320	2,731 401,371	457 152,994	95 62,295	21 31,768

¹ Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2007.

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

² Includes data for unclassified establishments, not shown separately.

	Avera	age annual w	ages ³
Metropolitan area ²	2006	2007	Percent change, 2006-07
Metropolitan areas4	\$44,165	\$46,139	4.5
Abilene, TX Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastian, PR Akron, OH Albany, GA Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY Albayuerque, NM Alexandria, LA Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ Altoona, PA Amarillo, TX	29,842 19,277 38,088 32,335 41,027 36,934 31,329 39,787 30,394 33,574	31,567 20,295 39,499 33,378 42,191 38,191 32,757 41,784 31,988 35,574	5.8 5.3 3.7 2.8 3.4 4.6 5.0 5.2 6.0
Ames, IA Anchrorage, AK Anderson, IN Anderson, SC Ann Arbor, MI Anniston-Oxford, AL Appleton, WI Asheville, NC Athens-Clarke County, GA Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	35,331 42,955 32,184 30,373 47,186 32,724 35,308 32,268 33,485 45,889	37,041 45,237 32,850 31,086 49,427 34,593 36,575 33,406 34,256 48,111	4.8 5.3 2.1 2.3 4.7 5.7 3.6 3.5 2.3 4.8
Atlantic City, NJ Auburn-Opelika, AL Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC Austin-Round Rock, TX Bakersfield, CA Baltimore-Towson, MD Bangor, ME Barnstable Town, MA Baton Rouge, LA Battle Creek, MI	38,018 30,468 35,638 45,737 36,020 45,177 31,746 36,437 37,245 39,362	39,276 31,554 36,915 46,458 38,254 47,177 32,829 37,691 39,339 40,628	3.3 3.6 1.6 6.2 4.4 3.4 3.4 5.6 3.2
Bay City, MI Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX Bellingham, WA Bend, OR Billings, MT Binghamton, NY Birmingham-Hoover, AL Bismarck, ND Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA Bloomington, IN	35,094 39,026 32,618 33,319 33,270 35,048 40,798 32,550 34,024 30,913	35,680 40,682 34,239 34,318 35,372 36,322 42,570 34,118 35,248 32,028	1.7 4.2 5.0 3.0 6.3 3.6 4.3 4.8 3.6 3.6
Bloomington-Normal, IL Boise City-Nampa, ID Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH Boulder, CO Bowling Green, KY Bremerton-Silverdale, WA Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT Brownsville-Harlingen, TX Brunswick, GA Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	41,359 36,734 56,809 50,944 32,529 37,694 74,890 25,795 32,717 36,950	42,082 37,553 59,817 52,745 33,308 39,506 79,973 27,126 32,705 38,218	1.7 2.2 5.3 3.5 2.4 4.8 6.8 5.2 0.0 3.4
Burlington, NC Burlington-South Burlington, VT Canton-Massillon, OH Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL Carson City, NV Casper, WY Cedar Rapids, IA Champaign-Urbana, IL Charleston, WV Charleston-North Charleston, SC	32,835 40,548 33,132 37,065 40,115 38,307 38,976 34,422 36,887 35,267	33,132 41,907 34,091 37,658 42,030 41,105 41,059 35,788 38,687 36,954	0.9 3.4 2.9 1.6 4.8 7.3 5.3 4.0 4.9 4.8
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC Charlottesville, VA Chattanooga, TN-GA Cheyenne, WY Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI Chico, CA Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN Clarksville, TN-KY Cleveland, TN Cleveland, TN Cleveland, TN	45,732 39,051 35,358 35,306 48,631 31,557 41,447 30,949 33,075 41,325	46,975 40,819 36,522 36,191 50,823 33,207 42,969 32,216 34,666 42,783	2.7 4.5 3.3 2.5 4.5 5.2 3.7 4.1 4.8 3.5
Coeur d'Alene, ID College Station-Bryan, TX Colorado Springs, CO Columbia, MO Columbia, SC Columbus, GA-AL Columbus, IN Columbus, IN Columbus, OH Corpus Christi, TX Corvallis, OR	29,797 30,239 38,325 32,207 35,209 32,334 40,107 41,168 35,399 40,586	31,035 32,630 39,745 33,266 36,293 34,511 41,078 42,655 37,186 41,981	4.2 7.9 3.7 3.3 3.1 6.7 2.4 3.6 5.0 3.4

26. Average annual wages for 2006 and 2007 for all covered workers' by metropolitan area

	Avera	age annual w	ages ³
Metropolitan area ²	2006	2007	Percent change, 2006-07
Cumberland, MD-WV Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Dalton, GA Danville, IL Danville, IL Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL Dayton, OH Decatur, AL Decatur, IL Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL	\$29,859 47,525 33,266 33,141 28,870 37,559 39,387 34,883 39,375 31,197	\$31,373 49,627 34,433 34,086 30,212 39,385 40,223 35,931 41,039 32,196	5.1 4.4 3.5 4.6 4.9 2.1 3.0 4.2 3.2
Denver-Aurora, CO Des Moines, IA Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI Dothan, AL Dover, DE Dubugue, IA Dubut, MN-WI Durham, NC Eau Claire, WI El Centro, CA	48,232 41,358 47,455 31,473 34,571 33,044 33,677 49,314 31,718 30,035	50,180 42,895 49,019 32,367 35,978 34,240 35,202 52,420 32,792 32,419	4.0 3.7 3.3 4.1 3.6 4.5 6.3 3.4 7.9
Elizabethtown, KY Elkhart-Goshen, IN Elmira, NY El Paso, TX Erie, PA Eugene-Springfield, OR Evansville, IN-KY Fairbanks, AK Fajardo, PR Fago, ND-MN	32,072 35,878 33,968 29,903 33,213 33,257 36,858 41,296 21,002 33,542	32,701 36,566 34,879 31,354 34,788 34,329 37,182 42,345 22,075 35,264	2.0 1.9 2.7 4.9 4.7 3.2 0.9 2.5 5.1 5.1
Farmington, NM	36,220 31,281 35,734 32,231 39,409 33,610 29,518 33,376 37,940 30,932	38,572 33,216 37,325 34,473 39,310 34,305 30,699 34,664 39,335 31,236	6.5 6.2 4.5 7.0 -0.3 2.1 4.0 3.9 3.7 1.0
Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL Fort Wayne, IN	34,409 35,641 33,504 29,499 34,573 34,765 32,780 29,331 29,234 33,729	35,613 36,542 35,111 30,979 36,243 36,994 33,564 30,177 30,745 36,221	3.5 2.5 4.8 6.4 2.9 5.2 7.4
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI Great Falls, MT Greeley, CO Green Bay, WI Greensboro-High Point, NC Greenville, NC Greenville, NC Guayama, PR Gulfport-Biloxi, MS Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	38,056 29,542 35,144 36,677 35,898 32,432 35,471 24,551 34,688 34,621	38,953 31,009 37,066 37,788 37,213 33,703 36,536 26,094 34,971 35,468	2.4 5.0 5.5 3.0 3.7 3.9 3.0 6.3 0.8 2.4
Hanford-Corcoran, CA Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA Harrisonburg, VA Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT Hattiesburg, MS Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA Holland-Grand Haven, MI Honolulu, HI Honolulu, HI	31,148 39,807 31,522 51,282 30,059 31,323 31,416 36,895 39,009 27,684	32,504 41,424 32,718 54,188 30,729 32,364 33,210 37,470 40,748 28,448	4.4 4.1 3.8 5.7 2.2 3.3 5.7 1.6 4.5 2.8
Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH Huntsville, AL Idaho Falls, ID Indianapolis, IN Iowa City, IA Ithaca, NY Jackson, MI Jackson, MS	38,417 50,177 32,648 44,659 31,632 41,307 35,913 38,337 36,836 34,605	41,604 53,494 33,973 45,763 29,878 42,227 37,457 39,387 39,387 38,267 35,771	8.3 6.6 4.1 2.5 -5.5 2.2 4.3 2.7 3.9 3.4

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2006 and 2007 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area

	Avera	age annual w	ages₃
Metropolitan area ²	2006	2007	Percent change, 2006-07
Jackson, TN	\$34,477	\$35,059	1.7
	40,192	41,437	3.1
	25,854	27,005	4.5
	36,732	36,790	0.2
	31,771	32,903	3.6
	31,058	31,985	3.0
	29,972	31,384	4.7
	28,972	30,378	4.9
	30,111	31,068	3.2
	37,099	38,402	3.5
Kankakee-Bradley, IL	32,389	33,340	2.9
Kansas City, MO-KS	41,320	42,921	3.9
Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA	38,750	40,439	4.4
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX	31,511	32,915	4.5
Kingston-Britstol-Britstol, TN-VA	35,100	36,399	3.7
Kingston, NY	33,697	35,018	3.9
Knoxville, TN	37,216	38,386	3.1
Kokomo, IN	45,808	47,269	3.2
La Crosse, WI-MN	31,819	32,949	3.6
Lafayette, IN	35,380	36,419	2.9
Lafayette, LA Lake Charles, LA Lakeland, FL Lancaster, PA Lansing-East Lansing, MI Laredo, TX Las Cruces, NM Las Vegas-Paradise, NV Lawrence, KS Lawron, OK	38,170 35,883 33,530 36,171 39,890 28,051 29,969 40,139 29,896 29,830	40,684 37,447 34,394 37,043 40,866 29,009 31,422 42,336 30,830 30,617	6.6 4.4 2.6 2.4 3.4 4.8 5.5 3.1 2.6
Lebanon, PA	31,790	32,876	3.4
Lewiston, ID-WA	30,776	31,961	3.9
Lewiston, Auburn, ME	32,231	33,118	2.8
Lexington-Fayette, KY	37,926	39,290	3.6
Lima, OH	33,790	35,177	4.1
Lincoln, NE	33,703	34,750	3.1
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	36,169	39,305	8.7
Logan, UT-ID	26,766	27,810	3.9
Longview, TX	35,055	36,956	5.4
Longview, WA	35,140	37,101	5.6
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	48,680	50,480	3.7
Louisville, KY-IN	38,673	40,125	3.8
Lubbock, TX	31,977	32,761	2.5
Lynchburg, VA	33,242	34,412	3.5
Macon, GA	34,126	34,243	0.3
Madera, CA	31,213	33,266	6.6
Madison, WI	40,007	41,201	3.0
Manchester-Nashua, NH	46,659	49,235	5.5
Mansfield, OH	33,171	33,109	-0.2
Mayaguez, PR	20,619	21,326	3.4
McAllen-Edinburg-Pharr, TX Medford, OR	26,712 31,697 40,580 31,147 42,175 31,383 42,625 42,049 46,931 30,652	27,651 32,877 42,339 32,351 43,428 32,570 45,574 43,261 49,542 32,233	3.5 3.7 4.3 3.9 3.0 3.8 6.9 2.9 5.6 5.2
Mobile, AL	36,126	36,890	2.1
Modesto, CA	35,468	36,739	3.6
Monroe, LA	30,618	31,992	4.5
Monroe, MI	40,938	41,636	1.7
Mortgomery, AL	35,383	36,223	2.4
Morgantown, WV	32,608	35,241	8.1
Morristown, TN	31,914	32,806	2.8
Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	32,851	34,620	5.4
Muncie, IN	30,691	31,326	2.1
Muskegon-Norton Shores, MI	33,949	34,982	3.0
Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach, SC Naples-Marco Island, FL Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro, TN New Haven-Milford, CT New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA Niles-Benton Harbor, MI Norwich-New London, CT Ocala, FL	27,905 41,788 39,320 41,003 44,892 42,434 61,388 36,967 43,184 31,330	28,576 44,171 41,300 42,728 47,039 43,255 65,685 38,140 45,463 31,623	2.4 5.7 5.0 4.2 4.8 1.9 7.0 3.2 5.3 0.9

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2006 and 2007 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area

	Avera	age annual w	ages ³
Metropolitan area ²	2006	2007	Percent change, 2006-07
Ocean City, NJ Odessa, TX Ogden-Clearfield, UT Oklahoma City, OK Olympia, WA Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA Orlando, FL Oshkosh-Neenah, WI Owensboro, KY Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	\$31,801 37,144 32,890 35,846 37,787 38,139 37,776 39,538 32,491 45,467	\$32,452 41,758 34,067 37,192 39,678 39,273 38,633 41,014 33,593 47,669	2.0 12.4 3.6 3.8 5.0 2.3 3.7 3.4 4.8
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL Panama City-Lynn Haven, FL Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH Pascagoula, MS Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL Peoria, IL Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD Phenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ Pine Bluff, AR Pittsburgh, PA	39,778 33,341 32,213 36,287 33,530 42,283 48,647 42,220 32,115 40,759	40,975 33,950 33,547 39,131 34,165 43,470 50,611 43,697 33,094 42,910	3.0 1.8 4.1 7.8 1.9 2.8 4.0 3.5 3.0 5.3
Pittsfield, MA Pocce, PR Porte, PR Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME Portland-Vancouver-Beaverlon, OR-WA Port St. Lucie-Fort Pierce, FL Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY Prescott, AZ Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA Provo-Orem, UT	36,707 28,418 20,266 36,979 42,607 34,408 39,528 30,625 39,428 32,308	38,075 29,268 21,019 38,497 44,335 36,375 40,793 32,048 40,674 34,141	3.7 3.0 3.7 4.1 4.1 5.7 3.2 4.6 3.2 5.7
Pueblo, CO Punta Gorda, FL Racine, WI Raleigh-Cary, NC Reading, PA Reading, PA Redding, CA Reno-Sparks, NV Richmond, VA Richrond, VA	30,941 32,370 39,002 41,205 29,920 38,048 33,307 39,537 42,495 36,668	32,552 32,833 40,746 42,801 31,119 39,945 34,953 41,365 44,530 37,846	5.2 1.4 4.5 3.9 4.0 5.0 4.9 4.6 4.8 3.2
Roanoke, VA Rochester, MN Rocktord, IL Rocktord, IL Rocktord, IL Rocky Mount, NC Rome, GA SacramentoArden-ArcadeRoseville, CA Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI St. Cloud, MN St. George, UT	33,912 42,941 39,481 37,424 31,556 34,850 44,552 37,747 33,018 28,034	35,419 44,786 40,752 38,304 32,527 33,041 46,385 37,507 33,996 29,052	4.4 4.3 3.2 2.4 3.1 -5.2 4.1 -0.6 3.0 3.6
St. Joseph, MO-KS St. Louis, MO-IL Salem, OR Salinas, CA Salisbury, MD Salt Lake City, UT San Angelo, TX San Antonio, TX San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA Sandusky, OH	31,253 41,354 32,764 37,974 33,223 38,630 30,168 36,763 45,784 33,526	31,828 42,873 33,986 39,419 34,833 40,935 30,920 38,274 47,657 33,471	1.8 3.7 3.8 4.8 6.0 2.5 4.1 4.1 -0.2
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA San German-Cabo Rojo, PR San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR San Luis Obispo-Paso Rolobles, CA Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta, CA Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice, FL	61,343 19,498 76,608 24,812 35,146 40,326 40,776 35,320 41,533 35,751	64,559 19,777 82,038 25,939 36,740 41,967 41,540 37,395 42,824 36,424	5.2 1.4 7.1 4.5 4.5 4.1 1.9 5.9 3.1 1.9
Savannah, GA Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA Sheboygan, WI Sherwan-Denison, TX Shreveport-Bossier City, LA Sioux City, IA-NE-SD Sioux Falls, SD South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI Spartanburg, SC	35,684 32,813 49,455 35,908 34,166 33,678 31,826 34,542 35,089 37,077	36,695 34,205 51,924 37,049 35,672 34,892 33,025 36,056 36,266 37,967	2.8 4.2 5.0 3.2 4.4 3.6 3.8 4.4 3.4 2.4

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2006 and 2007 for all covered workers $^{\rm t}$ by metropolitan area

	Avera	age annual w	ages ³
Metropolitan area ²	2006	2007	Percent change, 2006-07
Spokane, WA Springfield, IL	\$34,016 40,679 37,962 30,786 31,844 35,392 36,426 29,294 38,081 35,018	\$35,539 42,420 39,487 31,868 32,017 36,797 37,906 30,267 39,620 36,543	4.5 4.3 4.0 3.5 0.5 4.0 4.1 3.3 4.0 4.4
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL Terre Haute, IN Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR Toledo, OH Topeka, KS Trenton-Ewing, NJ Tucson, AZ Tulsa, OK Tulsa, OK Tulsa, OK Tyler, TX	38,016 31,341 32,545 37,039 34,806 54,274 37,119 37,637 35,613 36,173	39,215 32,349 34,079 38,538 36,109 56,645 38,524 38,942 36,737 37,184	3.2 3.2 4.7 4.0 3.7 4.4 3.8 3.5 3.2 2.8
Utica-Rome, NY Valdosta, GA Vallejo-Fairfield, CA Vero Beach, FL Victoria, TX Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC Visalia-Porterville, CA Waco, TX Waco, TX Warner Robins, GA	32,457 26,794 40,225 33,823 36,642 37,749 36,071 29,772 33,450 38,087	33,916 27,842 42,932 35,901 38,317 39,408 37,734 30,968 34,679 39,220	4.5 3.9 6.7 4.6 4.4 4.6 4.0 3.7 3.0
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA Wausau, WI Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH Wenatchee, WA Wheeling, WV-OH Wichita, KS Wichita Falls, TX Wichita Falls, TX Williamsport, PA Williamsport, PA	58,057 34,329 34,438 31,416 28,340 30,620 38,763 30,785 31,431 32,948	60,711 35,899 35,710 32,893 29,475 31,169 39,662 32,320 32,506 34,239	4.6 4.6 3.7 4.0 1.8 2.3 5.0 3.4 3.9
Winchester, VA-WV Winston-Salem, NC Worcester, MA Yakima, WA Yauco, PR York-Hanover, PA Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA Yuba City, CA Yuma, AZ	34,895 37,712 42,726 28,401 19,001 37,226 33,852 33,642 28,369	36,016 38,921 44,652 29,743 19,380 38,469 34,698 35,058 30,147	3.2 3.2 4.5 4.7 2.0 3.3 2.5 4.2 6.3

26. Continued — Average annual wages for 2006 and 2007 for all covered workers' by metropolitan area

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	1998 ¹	1999 ¹	2000 ¹	2001 ¹	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Civilian noninstitutional population	205,220	207,753	212,577	215,092	217,570	221,168	223,357	226,082	228,815	231,867	233,788
Civilian labor force	137,673	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320	151,428	153,124	154,287
Labor force participation rate	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.0	66.0
Employed	131,463	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730	144,427	146,047	145,362
Employment-population ratio	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7	63.1	63.0	62.2
Unemployed	6,210	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591	7,001	7,078	8,924
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8
Not in the labor force	67,547	68,385	69,994	71,359	72,707	74,658	75,956	76,762	77,387	78,743	79,501

¹ Not strictly comparable with prior years.

28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands] Industry 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 Total private employment .. 106,021 108,686 110,995 110,708 108,828 108,416 109,814 111,899 114,113 115,420 114,792 Total nonfarm employment..... 125,930 128,993 131,785 131,826 130,341 129,999 131,435 133,703 136,086 137,623 137,248 24,465 24.649 23.873 22.557 21.882 22,531 22.221 21.404 24.354 21.816 22.190 Goods-producing...... 598 599 606 572 723 774 Natural resources and mining..... 645 583 591 628 684 6.545 6.976 7.336 7.175 Construction..... 6,149 6.787 6.826 6.716 6.735 7.691 7.614 Manufacturing..... 17,560 17,322 17,263 16,441 15,259 14,510 14,315 14,226 14,155 13,884 13,455 86,346 86,834 86,271 86,600 87,932 91,582 93,199 93,387 Private service-providing..... 81,667 84,221 89,709 Trade, transportation, and utilities...... 25,771 26,225 25,983 25,287 25,533 25,959 26,276 26,608 26,332 25.186 25.497 Wholesale trade..... 5.795 5.893 5.933 5.773 5.652 5.608 5.663 5.764 5.905 6.028 6.012 Retail trade 14,609 14.970 15 280 15 239 15 025 14.917 15,058 15,280 15.353 15,491 15 265 Transportation and warehousing... 4,168 4,300 4,410 4,372 4,224 4,185 4,249 4,361 4,470 4,536 4,495 Utilities..... 613 609 601 599 596 577 564 554 549 553 560 Information..... 3,218 3,419 3,630 3,629 3,395 3,188 3,118 3,061 3,038 3,029 2,987 Financial activities..... 7,462 7,648 7,687 7,808 7,847 7,977 8,031 8,153 8,328 8,308 8,192 Professional and business services.... 15,147 15,957 16,666 16,476 15,976 15,987 16,394 16,954 17,566 17,962 17,863 Education and health services...... 14,446 14,798 15,109 15,645 16,199 16,588 16,953 17,372 17,826 18,327 18,878 11,543 11,862 12,036 13,474 13,615 Leisure and hospitality..... 11,232 11,986 12,173 12,493 12,816 13,110 Other services..... 4.976 5,087 5.168 5,258 5,372 5.401 5.409 5.395 5.438 5,491 5,520 Government..... 19,909 20,307 20,790 21,118 21,513 21,583 21,621 21,804 21,974 22,203 22,457

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

Industry	1008	1000	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
nicustry	1990	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2003	2000	2007	2000
Private sector:											
Average weekly hours	34.5	34.3	34.3	34.0	33.9	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	13.01	13.49	14.02	14.54	14.97	15.37	15.69	16.13	16.76	17.42	18.05
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	448.56	463.15	481.01	493.79	506.75	518.06	529.09	544.33	567.87	589.72	606.84
Goods-producing:											
Average weekly hours	40.8	40.8	40.7	39.9	39.9	39.8	40.0	40.1	40.5	40.6	40.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	14 23	14 71	15 27	15 78	16.33	16 80	17 19	17 60	18.02	18 67	19.31
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	580.99	500.00	621.86	630.01	651 61	669 13	688 13	705 31	730 16	757.06	775.28
	500.55	333.33	021.00	030.01	051.01	003.13	000.15	105.51	730.10	151.00	115.20
Natural resources and mining											
Average weekly hours	44.9	44.2	44.4	44.6	43.2	43.6	44.5	45.6	45.6	45.9	45.0
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	16.20	16.33	16.55	17.00	17.19	17.56	18.07	18.72	19.90	20.96	22.42
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	727.28	721.74	734.92	757.92	741.97	765.94	803.82	853.71	907.95	961.78	1008.27
Construction:											
Average weekly hours	38.8	39.0	39.2	38.7	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.6	39.0	39.0	38.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).	16.23	16.80	17.48	18.00	18.52	18.95	19.23	19.46	20.02	20.95	21.86
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	629 75	655 11	685 78	695.89	711.82	726.83	735 55	750 22	781 21	816.06	841.46
Manufacturing:	023.75	000.11	005.70	000.00	711.02	720.00	100.00	100.22	101.21	010.00	041.40
Average weekly hours	41.4	41.4	41.3	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.8	40.7	41.1	41.2	40.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	13.45	13.85	14.32	14.76	15.29	15.74	16.14	16.56	16.81	17.26	17.72
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	557.09	573.25	590.77	595.19	618.75	635.99	658.49	673.33	691.02	711.36	723.51
Private service-providing:											
Average weekly hours	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.3
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	12 61	13 09	13 62	14 18	14 59	14 99	15 29	15 74	16 42	17 10	17 73
Avorago wookly carnings (in dollars)	113 50	127.08	145 74	461.08	473.80	184 68	101 22	500 58	532.78	554 78	572.06
Trade transportation and utilities:	413.30	427.30	443.74	401.00	475.00	404.00	434.22	505.50	552.70	554.70	572.50
Trade, transportation, and utilities:											
Average weekly hours	34.2	33.9	33.8	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.5	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	12.39	12.82	13.31	13.70	14.02	14.34	14.58	14.92	15.39	15.79	16.19
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	423.30	434.31	449.88	459.53	471.27	481.14	488.42	498.43	514.34	526.38	537.00
Wholesale trade:											
Average weekly hours	38.6	38.6	38.8	38.4	38.0	37.9	37.8	37.7	38.0	38.2	38.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars).	15.07	15.62	16.28	16.77	16.98	17.36	17.65	18.16	18.91	19.59	20.13
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	582 21	602 77	631.40	643 45	644 38	657 29	667.09	685.00	718.63	748 90	769 74
Retail trade:	002.21	002.11	001.40	010.10	011.00	001.20	007.00	000.00	110.00	140.00	100.14
	20.0	20.0	00.7	00.7	20.0	20.0	00.7	20.0	00 F	00.0	20.0
Average weekly nours	30.9	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.9	30.9	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.2	30.0
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	10.05	10.45	10.86	11.29	11.67	11.90	12.08	12.36	12.57	12.76	12.90
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	582.21	602.77	631.40	643.45	644.38	657.29	667.09	685.00	718.63	748.90	769.74
Transportation and warehousing:											
Average weekly hours	38.7	37.6	37.4	36.7	36.8	36.8	37.2	37.0	36.9	36.9	36.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	14.12	14.55	15.05	15.33	15.76	16.25	16.52	16.70	17.28	17.73	18.39
Average weekly earnings (in dollars).	546.86	547.97	562.31	562.70	579.75	598.41	614.82	618.58	636.97	654.83	669.44
litilities:											
Average weekly hours	42.0	42.0	42.0	41.4	40.0	41.1	40.0	41.1	41.4	10.1	126
Average weekly nours	42.0	42.0	42.0	41.4	40.9	41.1	40.9	41.1	41.4	42.4	42.0
Average nourly earnings (in dollars)	21.48	22.03	22.75	23.58	23.96	24.77	25.61	20.08	27.40	27.87	28.84
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	902.94	924.59	955.66	977.18	979.09	1017.27	1048.44	1095.90	1135.34	1182.17	1230.08
Information:											
Average weekly hours	36.6	36.7	36.8	36.9	36.5	36.2	36.3	36.5	36.6	36.5	36.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	17.67	18.40	19.07	19.80	20.20	21.01	21.40	22.06	23.23	23.94	24.74
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	646.34	675.47	700.86	730.88	737.77	760.45	777.25	805.08	850.42	873.63	907.02
Financial activities:											
Average weekly hours	36.0	35.8	35.9	35.8	35.6	35.5	35.5	35.9	35.7	35.9	35.9
Average bourly compined (in dellars)	12 02	14 47	14.09	15 50	16 17	17 14	17 52	17.05	10 00	10.64	20.0
Average moulty earnings (in dollars)	500.00	E47.57	F07.07	FF7 00	E7E E4	600.09	600.07	644.00	670.04	705.00	20.20
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	500.96	517.57	537.37	557.92	575.54	609.06	022.07	044.99	0/2.21	705.29	121.30
Professional and business services:											
Average weekly hours	34.3	34.4	34.5	34.2	34.2	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.6	34.8	34.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	14.27	14.85	15.52	16.33	16.81	17.21	17.48	18.08	19.13	20.13	21.15
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	490.00	510.99	535.07	557.84	574.66	587.02	597.56	618.87	662.27	700.15	736.55
Education and health services:											
Average weekly hours	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.6	32.5	32.6	32.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	13.00	13 //	13 05	14 64	15 21	15.6/	16 15	16 71	17 38	18 11	18 79
	110 00	131 25	140.00	170 20	102 74	505 60	522 70	544 50	564.04	500.10	611.00
	410.0Z	401.00	443.23	413.39	452.14	505.09	JZJ.10	544.59	504.94	530.10	011.03
Leisure and hospitality:											
Average weekly hours	26.2	26.1	26.1	25.8	25.8	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.5	25.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	7.67	7.96	8.32	8.57	8.81	9.00	9.15	9.38	9.75	10.41	10.83
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	200.82	208.05	217.20	220.73	227.17	230.42	234.86	241.36	250.34	265.45	272.97
Other services:											
Average weekly hours	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.3	32.0	31.4	31.0	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	11.79	12.26	12.73	13.27	13.72	13.84	13.98	14.34	14.77	15.42	15.86
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	384.25	398.77	413.41	428.64	439.76	434.41	433.04	443.37	456.50	476.80	488.22
5 , <u>5</u> ,											

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]

	2006		20	07			20	08		Percent change		
Series	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended	
										Dec	. 2008	
Civilian workers ²	103.3	104.2	105.0	106.1	106.7	107.6	108.3	109.2	109.5	0.3	2.6	
Workers by occupational group												
Management, professional, and related	103.7	104.7	105.5	106.7	107.2	108.3	109.0	110.1	110.4	.3	3.0	
Management, business, and financial	103.2	104.4	105.2	106.2	106.6	108.2	108.9	109.7	109.8	.1	3.0	
Professional and related	104.0	104.9	105.7	107.0	107.6	108.4	109.0	110.4	110.7	.3	2.9	
Sales and office	103.0	103.8	104.8	105.5	106.4	106.8	107.7	108.2	108.3	.1	1.8	
Sales and related	102.3	102.4	103.6	104.1	105.2	105.0	106.1	106.0	105.5	5	.3	
Office and administrative support	103.5	104.7	105.5	106.4	107.1	108.0	108.6	109.5	110.0	.5	2.7	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	103.6	104.1	105.1	106.1	106.8	107.7	108.4	109.3	109.8	.5	2.8	
Construction and extraction	103.7	104.3	105.7	106.5	107.4	108.5	109.6	110.3	110.8	.5	3.2	
Installation, maintenance, and repair	103.6	103.7	104.4	105.6	106.2	106.7	107.0	108.0	108.6	.6	2.3	
Production, transportation, and material moving	102.4	102.7	103.5	104.2	104.7	103.0	105.2	105.9	107.2		2.4	
Transportation and material moving.	102.8	102.1	102.0	105.3	105.6	104.0	103.3	108.1	108.4	.3	2.0	
Service occupations	103.5	104.8	105.5	106.9	107.7	108.4	109.1	110.2	110.6	.4	2.7	
Workers by industry	102 5	102.0	102.0	104.4	105.0	106 4	106.0	107.0	107 5		2.4	
Manufacturing	102.5	102.9	103.9	104.4	105.0	100.1	100.8	107.3	107.5	.2	2.4	
Service-providing	101.0	102.0	102.9	105.2	103.0	104.7	103.1	109.5	109.8	.5	2.0	
Education and health services	100.0	104.9	105.5	107.2	107.9	107.0	109.2	110.8	111.1	.3	3.0	
Health care and social assistance	104.3	105.4	106.1	107.1	107.9	108.9	109.6	110.4	110.8	.4	2.7	
Hospitals	104.0	105.1	105.7	106.7	107.5	108.4	109.2	110.2	110.8	.5	3.1	
Nursing and residential care facilities	103.7	104.5	105.0	105.6	106.3	107.3	108.2	109.0	109.6	.6	3.1	
Education services	104.1	104.5	104.9	107.3	107.9	108.3	108.9	111.1	111.3	.2	3.2	
Elementary and secondary schools	104.2	104.6	105.0	107.4	107.9	108.2	108.8	111.1	111.4	.3	3.2	
Public administration ³	103.8	105.6	106.6	108.0	109.1	109.7	110.1	111.6	112.0	.4	2.7	
Private industry workers	103.2	104.0	104.9	105.7	106.3	107.3	108.0	108.7	108.9	.2	2.4	
Workers by occupational group												
Management, professional, and related	103.5	104.6	105.5	106.4	106.8	108.1	108.9	109.6	109.9	.3	2.9	
Management, business, and financial	103.1	104.3	105.1	106.0	106.3	108.0	108.7	109.3	109.5	.2	3.0	
Professional and related	103.9	104.9	105.9	106.7	107.3	108.3	109.0	109.9	110.3	.4	2.8	
Sales and office	102.9	103.7	104.7	105.3	106.1	106.6	107.5	107.9	107.9	.0	1.7	
Sales and related	102.3	102.4	103.6	104.2	105.2	105.0	106.2	106.0	105.5	5	.3	
Office and administrative support	103.4	104.5	105.4	105.0	106.7	107.8	108.5	109.2	109.6	.4	2.7	
Construction and extraction	103.0	104.0	105.0	105.9	100.7	107.0	100.3	110 3	110.8	.0	2.7	
Installation maintenance and repair	103.4	103.5	103.7	105.2	107.4	106.0	106.6	107.4	108.1	.5	22	
Production, transportation, and material moving	102.3	102.5	103.3	103.9	104.5	105.5	106.0	106.6	106.9	.3	2.3	
Production	102.0	102.1	102.8	103.2	104.0	104.8	105.2	105.8	106.1	.3	2.0	
Transportation and material moving	102.6	103.1	104.1	104.9	105.3	106.4	107.2	107.7	107.9	.2	2.5	
Service occupations	103.1	104.5	105.2	106.4	107.0	107.8	108.7	109.4	109.8	.4	2.6	
Workers by industry and occupational group												
Goods-producing industries	102.5	102.9	103.9	104.4	105.0	106.1	106.8	107.2	107.5	.3	2.4	
Management, professional, and related	102.0	102.7	103.8	104.3	104.4	106.1	106.6	106.7	106.6	1	2.1	
Sales and office	102.8	103.0	103.7	104.1	104.8	105.1	106.3	106.7	107.1	.4	2.2	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	103.3	104.0	105.3	106.1	107.0	108.1	109.0	109.8	110.4	.5	3.2	
Production, transportation, and material moving	102.0	102.1	102.9	103.3	104.0	104.8	105.3	105.8	106.2	.4	2.1	
Construction	103.6	104.7	105.9	106.9	107.6	108.9	110.1	110.6	110.9	.3	3.1	
Manufacturing	101.8	102.0	102.9	103.2	103.8	104.7	105.1	105.6	105.9	.3	2.0	
Management, professional, and related	101.4	102.0	103.3	103.3	103.5	104.9	105.2	105.4	105.4	.0	1.8	
Sales and onice	102.1	102.4	103.2	103.5	104.3	105.0	100.1	106.7	107.0	.3	2.0	
Production, transportation, and material moving	102.1	101.9	102.4	102.0	103.8	104.5	104.0	105.5	105.8	.3	1.9	
	400	404.0	405 -	400.1	400-	407 -	400 -	400 1	400 -		0.5	
Service-providing industries	103.4	104.3	105.2	106.1	106.7	107.7	108.5	109.1	109.4	.3	2.5	
Nanagement, protessional, and related	103.8	105.0	105.9	106.8	107.3	108.5	109.3	10.2	10.6	.4	3.1	
Natural resources construction and maintenance	102.9	103.7	104.0	105.4	100.3	100.0	107.7	100.0	108.0	0.	1.0	
Production, transportation, and material moving	102.6	104.0	104.5	103.7	105.2	106.7	107.3	107.6	107.8	2	2.1	
Service occupations	103.1	104.5	105.3	106.4	107.1	107.9	108.7	109.5	109.8	.3	2.5	
Trade, transportation, and utilities	103.0	103.1	104.2	104.7	105.5	106.1	107.3	107.6	107.5	1	1.9	
			=									

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

[December 2005 = 100]

	2006		20	07		2008				Percent change			
Series	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended		
										Dec.	2008		
Wholesale trade	102.9	103.7	104.6	104.2	105.3	105.7	107.2	107.1	106.8	-0.3	1.4		
Retail trade	102.7	102.9	103.9	105.1	106.1	106.6	107.6	108.2	108.1	1	1.9		
Transportation and warehousing	102.2	102.8	104.0	104.5	104.5	105.6	106.4	106.8	106.9	.1	2.3		
Utilities	110.4	102.8	104.7	105.0	105.6	106.5	108.1	108.1	108.9	.7	3.1		
Information	103.2	104.3	105.6	105.8	106.1	106.1	106.2	107.2	107.4	.2	1.2		
Financial activities	102.5	104.2	104.6	105.4	105.6	106.8	107.3	107.4	107.1	3	1.4		
Finance and insurance	102.9	104.6	104.9	105.7	106.1	107.0	107.7	107.6	107.2	4	1.0		
Real estate and rental and leasing	100.8	102.2	103.0	104.1	103.7	105.5	105.7	106.4	106.6	.2	2.8		
Professional and business services	103.5	104.7	105.9	106.9	107.5	109.0	109.9	110.8	111.6	.7	3.8		
Education and health services	104.1	105.1	105.7	106.9	107.7	108.6	109.4	110.3	110.6	.3	2.7		
Education services	104.2	104.5	104.9	106.7	107.5	108.1	109.1	111.4	111.3	1	3.5		
Health care and social assistance	104.1	105.2	105.9	106.9	107.8	108.8	109.4	110.1	110.5	.4	2.5		
Hospitals	103.9	105.0	105.6	106.5	107.3	108.2	109.1	110.1	110.7	.5	3.2		
Leisure and hospitality	103.7	105.3	106.0	107.5	108.1	109.0	109.3	110.6	111.4	.7	3.1		
Accommodation and food services	104.0	105.8	106.4	108.1	108.6	109.5	110.0	111.4	112.1	.6	3.2		
Other services, except public administration	104.0	105.7	106.1	107.1	107.6	108.7	109.4	109.9	109.9	.0	2.1		
State and local government workers	104.1	105.1	105.7	107.6	108.4	108.9	109.4	111.3	111.6	.3	3.0		
Workers by occupational group													
Management, professional, and related	104.0	104.9	105.4	107.5	108.3	108.8	109.3	111.3	111.6	.3	3.0		
Professional and related	104.0	104.8	105.3	107.5	108.2	108.6	109.1	111.1	111.4	.3	3.0		
Sales and office	104.1	105.6	106.2	107.9	108.6	108.8	109.3	111.0	111.3	.3	2.5		
Office and administrative support	104.2	105.7	106.4	108.2	108.9	109.3	109.8	111.4	111.8	.4	2.7		
Service occupations	104.5	105.4	106.3	108.0	109.1	109.7	110.0	111.9	112.4	.4	3.0		
Workers by industry													
Education and health services	104.3	104.8	105.3	107.5	108.2	108.6	109.1	111.2	111.5	.3	3.0		
Education services	104.1	104.6	105.0	107.4	108.0	108.4	108.8	111.0	111.2	.2	3.0		
Schools	104.1	104.6	104.9	107.4	108.0	108.4	108.8	111.0	111.2	.2	3.0		
Elementary and secondary schools	104.2	104.7	105.0	107.4	108.0	108.3	108.8	111.1	111.4	.3	3.1		
Health care and social assistance	105.7	107.1	107.6	108.6	109.3	110.1	111.1	112.7	113.2	.4	3.6		
Hospitals	104.3	105.6	106.3	107.5	108.2	109.2	109.7	110.8	111.3	.5	2.9		
Public administration ³	103.8	105.6	106.6	108.0	109.1	109.7	110.1	111.6	112.0	.4	2.7		

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]

<u>.</u>	2006 2007			20	08	Percent change					
Series	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Dec.	2008
Civilian workers ¹	103.2	104.3	105.0	106.0	106.7	107.6	108.4	109.3	109.6	0.3	2.7
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	103.6	104.7	105.4	106.6	107.1	108.2	109.0	110.1	110.5	.4	3.2
Management, business, and financial	103.1	104.7	105.4	106.4	106.7	108.2	109.0	109.8	110.1	.3	3.2
Protessional and related	103.8	104.7	105.3	106.7	107.4	108.3	109.0	110.3	110.7	.4	3.1
Sales and once	103.0	103.8	104.0	105.4	105.2	105.7	107.7	106.1	105.1	.0	1.0
Office and administrative support	103.3	104.5	105.3	106.1	106.8	107.8	108.5	109.3	109.8	.5	2.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	103.4	104.3	105.1	106.3	107.1	108.1	109.0	109.9	110.6	.6	3.3
Construction and extraction	103.7	104.6	105.7	106.6	107.7	109.0	109.9	110.7	111.3	.5	3.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair	103.1	103.8	104.4	105.8	106.4	107.0	107.8	108.8	109.6	.7	3.0
Production, transportation, and material moving	102.5	103.2	103.9	104.7	105.1	106.1	106.9	107.7	108.0	.3	2.8
Transportation and material moving	102.3	103.3	103.0	104.0	104.7	106.6	100.3	107.2	107.5	.3	2.8
Service occupations	103.2	104.6	105.3	106.5	107.3	108.0	108.7	109.9	110.3	.4	2.8
Workers by industry	400.0	400.0	404.7	405.4	400.0	407.4	100.0	400.0	100.0		
Goods-producing	102.9	103.9	104.7	105.4	106.0	107.1	108.0	108.6	109.0	.4	2.8
Service-providing.	102.3	103.3	105.1	104.0	104.3	103.5	108.5	107.4	107.7	.3	2.7
Education and health services	103.8	104.4	104.9	106.6	107.4	108.0	108.7	110.2	110.5	.3	2.9
Health care and social assistance	104.1	105.1	105.9	107.1	107.9	108.9	109.6	110.4	110.9	.5	2.8
Hospitals	103.8	104.8	105.6	106.7	107.4	108.4	109.4	110.5	111.3	.7	3.6
Nursing and residential care facilities	103.3	104.1	104.7	105.8	106.4	107.4	108.1	109.1	109.7	.5	3.1
Education services	103.5	103.7	104.0	106.2	106.9	107.3	107.9	110.0	110.2	.2	3.1
Public administration ²	103.4	104.5	105.0	106.0	100.0	107.0	107.5	100.0	110.1	.2	0.0
	103.5	104.5	105.2	106.4	107.4	100.2	100.0	109.9	110.4	.5	2.0
Private industry workers	103.2	104.3	105.1	106.0	106.6	107.6	108.4	109.1	109.4	.3	2.6
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	103.6	104.9	105.8	106.7	107.2	108.5	109.3	110.1	110.5	.4	3.1
Management, business, and financial	103.1	104.7	105.5	106.3	106.6	108.2	109.0	109.7	110.0	.3	3.2
Professional and related	104.0	105.1	106.0	107.0	107.6	108.7	109.5	110.4	110.9	.5	3.1
Sales and office	103.0	103.8	104.8	105.3	106.2	106.7	107.7	108.0	108.0	.0	1.7
Sales and related	102.6	102.8	104.0	104.4	105.5	105.3	106.6	106.4	105.7	/	.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	103.4	104.3	105.1	106.2	100.7	107.7	100.0	109.8	110.5	.6	3.2
Construction and extraction	103.7	104.7	105.8	106.7	107.8	109.2	110.1	110.8	111.5	.6	3.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair	103.0	103.7	104.2	105.6	106.1	106.8	107.6	108.5	109.3	.7	3.0
Production, transportation, and material moving	102.4	103.1	103.8	104.5	105.0	106.0	106.8	107.5	107.8	.3	2.7
Production	102.2	103.1	103.6	104.2	104.6	105.6	106.4	107.2	107.4	.2	2.7
Service occupations	102.0	103.2	104.1	105.0	105.4	106.5	107.4	100.0	100.3	.3	2.0
	102.0	104.0	100.0	100.0	107.1	107.0	100.0	100.1	110.1		2.0
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries	102.9	103.9	104.7	105.4	106.0	107.1	108.0	108.6	109.0	.4	2.8
Management, professional, and related	102.8	104.4	105.3	105.9	106.0	107.7	108.4	108.7	108.8	.1	2.6
Natural resources construction and maintenance	103.1	103.4	104.1	104.7	105.5	105.8	107.2	1107.0	107.9	.3	2.3
Production, transportation, and material moving	102.4	103.2	103.7	104.4	104.8	105.7	106.6	107.3	107.6	.3	2.7
Construction	103 7	104.9	106.0	107.0	107.8	109.0	110.0	110.6	111 1	5	31
Manufacturing	102.3	103.3	103.9	104.5	104.9	105.9	106.7	107.4	107.7	.3	2.7
Management, professional, and related	102.3	103.8	104.6	105.0	105.3	106.7	107.2	107.6	107.8	.2	2.4
Sales and office	102.0	102.4	103.2	103.9	104.7	105.5	106.9	107.6	108.1	.5	3.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	103.0	103.8	104.3	105.0	105.9	106.8	107.1	108.1	109.0	.8	2.9
Froduction, transportation, and material moving	102.3	103.1	103.6	104.2	104.5	105.4	106.3	107.1	107.3	.2	2.7
Service-providing industries	103.3	104.4	105.3	106.1	106.8	107.7	108.6	109.3	109.6	.3	2.6
Management, protessional, and related	103.7	105.0	105.9	106.8	107.4	108.6	109.4	110.3	110.8	.5	3.2
Natural resources construction and maintenance	102.9	103.8	104.9	105.4	100.3	106.0	107.7	108.0	100.0	0.	1.0 2 Q
Production, transportation, and material moving	102.4	103.9	104.0	103.7	105.2	106.3	107.1	107.8	108.1	.0	2.8
Service occupations	102.9	104.6	105.3	106.6	107.2	108.0	108.8	109.7	110.1	.4	2.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	102.7	103.2	104.3	104.6	105.5	105.9	107.2	107.5	107.4	1	1.8

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

[December 2005 = 100]

	2006		20	07		2008				Percent change				
Series	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended			
										Dec.	2008			
Wholesale trade	103.0	103.8	104.8	104.0	105.2	105.2	107.2	106.8	106.4	-0.4	1.1			
Retail trade	102.8	103.1	104.2	105.1	106.1	106.4	107.6	108.1	108.1	.0	1.9			
Transportation and warehousing	101.9	102.5	103.7	104.1	104.2	105.0	106.0	106.7	106.9	.2	2.6			
Utilities	103.5	104.3	105.5	106.1	106.8	108.0	109.3	109.3	109.6	.3	2.6			
Information	102.4	103.8	104.9	105.2	105.3	105.3	106.3	107.3	107.5	.2	2.1			
Financial activities	102.8	104.7	104.9	106.0	105.9	107.2	107.7	107.7	107.2	5	1.2			
Finance and insurance	103.2	105.4	105.5	106.5	106.6	107.9	108.4	108.2	107.6	6	.9			
Real estate and rental and leasing	101.4	101.6	102.4	103.6	103.1	104.5	104.7	105.3	105.7	.4	2.5			
Professional and business services	103.5	104.8	105.9	106.7	107.5	109.1	110.0	111.0	111.9	.8	4.1			
Education and health services	104.0	104.8	105.6	106.9	107.7	108.6	109.2	110.2	110.6	.4	2.7			
Education services	104.1	104.2	104.6	106.4	107.4	107.9	108.6	110.8	110.8	.0	3.2			
Health care and social assistance	103.9	104.9	105.8	107.0	107.8	108.7	109.4	110.1	110.6	.5	2.6			
Hospitals	103.7	104.6	105.4	106.5	107.2	108.2	109.2	110.3	111.1	.7	3.6			
Leisure and hospitality	103.7	105.7	106.4	108.1	108.8	109.7	109.9	111.4	112.3	.8	3.2			
Accommodation and food services	103.8	106.0	106.5	108.4	109.0	110.0	110.4	111.9	112.8	.8	3.5			
Other services, except public administration	103.8	105.7	106.1	107.3	107.9	109.2	109.9	110.4	110.4	.0	2.3			
State and local government workers	103.5	104.1	104.6	106.4	107.1	107.7	108.2	110.1	110.4	.3	3.1			
Workers by occupational group														
Management, professional, and related	103.5	104.0	104.3	106.3	107.0	107.6	108.2	110.1	110.4	.3	3.2			
Professional and related	103.6	103.9	104.2	106.3	107.0	107.5	108.1	110.1	110.3	.2	3.1			
Sales and office	103.2	104.5	104.8	106.3	107.0	107.4	107.9	109.3	109.7	.4	2.5			
Office and administrative support	103.4	104.7	105.0	106.5	107.3	107.8	108.3	109.7	110.1	.4	2.6			
Service occupations	103.9	104.5	105.2	106.5	107.7	108.3	108.6	110.4	110.9	.5	3.0			
Workers by industry														
Education and health services	103.6	104.0	104.2	106.3	107.1	107.5	108.1	110.2	110.5	.3	3.2			
Education services	103.4	103.7	103.9	106.1	106.8	107.2	107.7	109.9	110.1	.2	3.1			
Schools	103.4	103.6	103.9	106.1	106.8	107.2	107.7	109.9	110.1	.2	3.1			
Elementary and secondary schools	103.4	103.6	103.8	106.0	106.6	106.9	107.5	109.8	110.1	.3	3.3			
Health care and social assistance	105.5	106.6	107.2	108.2	109.2	110.1	111.0	112.8	113.4	.5	3.8			
Hospitals	104.4	105.7	106.5	107.6	108.6	109.8	110.3	111.4	112.1	.6	3.2			
Public administration ²	103.5	104.5	105.2	106.4	107.4	108.2	108.6	109.9	110.4	.5	2.8			

¹ Consists of private industry workers (excluding farm and household workers) and State and local government (excluding Federal Government) workers. American Classification System (NAICS) and the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The NAICS and SOC data shown prior to 2006 are for

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]

	2006		20	07			20	08		Percent change		
Series		Mar.	June Sept. Dec. Mar. June S		Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended				
										Dec.	2008	
Civilian workers	103.6	104.0	105.1	106.1	106.8	107.6	108.1	108.9	109.1	0.2	2.2	
Private industry workers	103.1	103.2	104.3	105.0	105.6	106.5	107.0	107.5	107.7	.2	2.0	
Workers by occupational group												
Management, professional, and related	103.4	103.8	104.9	105.6	106.0	107.3	107.9	108.5	108.5	.0	2.4	
Sales and office	102.9	103.4	104.3	105.2	106.0	106.5	107.0	107.6	107.8	.2	1.7	
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	104.0	103.4	104.8	105.3	105.9	106.5	107.0	107.5	107.7	.2	1.7	
Production, transportation, and material moving	102.0	101.2	102.4	102.7	103.7	104.4	104.5	104.8	105.1	.3	1.4	
Service occupations	103.6	104.2	105.1	106.0	106.7	107.6	108.5	108.7	108.8	.1	2.0	
Workers by industry												
Goods-producing	101.7	100.9	102.2	102.4	103.2	104.0	104.4	104.6	104.7	.1	1.5	
Manufacturing	100.8	99.6	101.0	100.7	101.7	102.3	102.2	102.3	102.5	.2	.8	
Service-providing	103.7	104.1	105.2	106.0	106.6	107.6	108.1	108.7	108.9	.2	2.2	
State and local government workers	105.2	107.0	108.0	110.3	111.0	111.4	111.8	113.9	114.2	.3	2.9	

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]

	2006		20	07			20	08		Percent change		
Series	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	3 months ended	12 months ended	
										Dec.	2008	
COMPENSATION												
Workers by bargaining status ¹												
Union	103.0	102.7	103.9	104.4	105.1	105.9	106.7	107.4	108.0	0.6	2.8	
Goods-producing	102.2	101.5	102.8	103.1	104.0	104.6	105.6	106.2	106.9	.7	2.8	
Manufacturing	100.8	99.2	100.0	100.0	101.0	101.4	101.7	102.1	102.8	.7	1.8	
Service-providing	103.6	103.7	104.7	105.4	106.0	107.0	107.5	108.3	108.8	.5	2.6	
Nonunion	103.2	104.2	105.1	105.9	106.5	107.5	108.3	108.9	109.1	.2	2.4	
Goods-producing	102.5	103.3	104.2	104.8	105.4	106.5	107.1	107.6	107.7	.1	2.2	
Manufacturing	102.1	102.8	103.7	104.1	104.6	105.6	106.2	106.6	106.8	.2	2.1	
Service-providing	103.4	104.4	105.3	106.2	106.8	107.7	108.6	109.2	109.4	.2	2.4	
Workers by region ¹												
Northeast	103.3	104 0	105 1	106.2	106.8	107 4	108 1	108 7	109.5	7	25	
South	103.5	104.3	105.1	106.2	106.0	107.4	108.5	109.1	109.3	2	2.0	
Midwest	102.8	103.3	104.2	104.6	105.3	106.0	107.0	107.4	107.6	2	22	
West	103.0	104.2	104.9	105.7	106.5	107.8	108.4	109.3	109.4	.1	2.7	
WAGES AND SALARIES												
Workers by bargaining status ¹												
Union	102.3	102.8	103.7	104.4	104.7	105.5	106.7	107.4	108.1	.7	3.2	
Goods-producing	102.3	102.7	103.6	104.3	104.3	105.2	106.4	107.1	107.7	.6	3.3	
Manufacturing	101.7	102.0	102.5	102.9	102.6	103.4	104.4	104.9	105.5	.6	2.8	
Service-providing	102.2	102.9	103.8	104.6	104.9	105.8	106.9	107.7	108.3	.6	3.2	
Nonunion	103.3	104.5	105.3	106.2	106.9	107.9	108.7	109.4	109.6	.2	2.5	
Goods-producing	103.0	104.2	105.0	105.8	106.4	107.7	108.4	109.0	109.3	.3	2.7	
Manufacturing	102.5	103.6	104.2	104.9	105.5	106.6	107.3	108.0	108.2	.2	2.6	
Service-providing	103.4	104.6	105.4	106.3	107.0	107.9	108.8	109.4	109.7	.3	2.5	
Workers by region ¹												
Northeast	103.1	104.0	105.0	106.1	106.6	107.5	108.2	108.7	109.6	.8	2.8	
South	103.6	104.6	105.6	106.5	107.0	108.1	109.1	109.8	110.0	.2	2.8	
Midwest	102.6	103.6	104.4	105.0	105.6	106.3	107.5	107.9	108.0	.1	2.3	
West	103.2	104.8	105.4	106.2	107.0	108.3	108.9	109.9	110.1	.2	2.9	

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.

	Year											
Series	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							
	54	56	56	57	58							
Average wage less than \$15 per nour	45	46	46	47	47							
Average wage \$15 per nour or nigner	76	77	78	77	76							
Goods-producing industries	70	70	71	73	70							
Service-providing industries	53	55	50	00 44	58							
Establishments with 100 or more workers	42	44	44	44	40							
Establishments with 100 of more workers	75		70	70	70							
Percentage of workers participating												
All workers	49	50	50	51	51							
White-collar occupations	59	61	61	60	-							
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	69							
Sales and office	-	-	-	-	54							
Blue-collar occupations ⁻	50	50	51	52	-							
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	-	-	-	-	51							
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	-	-	-	54							
Service occupations	21	22	22	24	25							
Full-ume	10	80	60 10	60	60							
	01	20	19	21	23							
Non-union	45	47	46	47	47							
Average wage less than \$15 per hour	45	36		36	36							
Average wage \$15 per hour or higher	70	71	71	70	69							
Goode-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							

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							
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 onice	- 24	- 25	26	- 25	17							
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	- 24	- 25	- 20	25	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							
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	40	48	49	50	49							
Non-union	51	53	54	55	00							
Average wage less than \$15 per hour	40	41	41	43	44							
Average wage \$15 per nour of higher	60	60	61	63	63							
Service-providing industries	48	50	51	52	53							
Establishments with 1-99 workers	-10	40	40	41	42							
Establishments with 100 or more workers	65	68	69	70	70							
	00	00	09	/0	/0							
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	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							
	39	42	43	44	41							
	40	42	41	43	43							
Average wage less than \$15 per hour	29	30	29	31	30							
Average wage \$15 per nour or nigher	57	59	59	58	57							
Goods-producing industries	49	49	50	51	49							
Service-providing industries	37	40	39	40	41							
Establishments with 100 or more workers.	31	32	32	33	33							
	51	53	53	54	53							
Take-up rate (all workers) ³	-		78	79	77							

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

Take up fale (an workers) ...

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

Sorios	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.

Sorios					
Selles	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ¹
Medical insurance					
Percentage of workers with access				=4	
All workers	60	69	70	71	71
white-collar occupations	65	76	//	//	-
Management, professional, and related	-	-	-	-	85
Sales and onice	-	-	-	-	71
Blue-collar occupations	64	76	//	//	-
Natural resources, construction, and material mexima	-	-	-	-	76
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	-	-	-	78
Service occupations	38	42	44	45	46
Full-ume	73	84	65	65	80
	17	20	22	22	24
Union	67	89	92	89	88
	59	67	58	68	69
Average wage less than \$15 per hour	51	57	56	57	57
Average wage \$15 per hour of higher	74	00	87	88	87
Goods-producing industries	08	83	66	06	65
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					
	45	50	50	50	50
All workers.	45	53	53	52	52
Management professional and related	50	59	56	57	-
Selee and effice	-	-	-	-	67
Sales and onice	-	-	-	-	48
Netwol recourses construction and maintenance	51	60	01	60	-
Natural resources, construction, and material mexima	-	-	-	-	61
Production, transportation, and material moving	-	-	-	-	60
Service occupations	22	24	27	27	28
Full-ume	50	00	00	64	10
	9	11	12	13	12
Union	60	51	83	80	78
Average wage loss than \$15 per beur	44	50	49	49	49
Average wage less than \$15 per hour	35	40	39		37
Coode producing industriae	57	71	72	71	70
Service providing industries	57	49	70	70	47
Service-providing industries	42	40	40	47	47
Establishments with 100 or more workers	55	43	43	43	42
	55	04	00	00	02
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

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

Order	Year										
Series	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						

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

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.

 $^{\rm 2}$ 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

Ponofit	Year											
Benefit	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

Maaaura	Annual	average	2007	07 2008													
measure	2007	2008	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. ^p	Dec. ^p		
Number of stoppages:																	
Beginning in period	21	15	2	0	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	0	0		
In effect during period	23	16	4	1	3	4	2	4	2	1	2	2	2	1	0		
Workers involved:																	
Beginning in period (in thousands)	189.2	72.2	6.5	0.0	6.1	5.7	2.3	4.2	4.2	8.5	7.0	28.2	6.0	0.0	0.0		
In effect during period (in thousands).	220.9	136.8	20.7	10.5	16.6	11.8	5.9	10.1	4.2	8.5	7.0	28.2	33.0	0.0	0.0		
Days idle:																	
Number (in thousands)	1264.8	1954.1	254.8	220.5	148.4	128.8	102.2	129.0	12.3	42.5	100.6	469.8	600.0	0.0	0.0		
Percent of estimated working time ¹	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.02	0.02	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 2									2008				
Series	2007	2008	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX															
FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															1
All items	207.342	215.303	210.036	211.080	211.693	213.528	214.823	216.632	218.815	219.964	219.086	218.783	216.573	212.425	210.228
All items (1967 = 100)	203 300	214 225	206 936	208 837	209 462	209.636	211 365	212 251	213 383	215 326	216 419	217 672	218 705	218 752	218 839
Food	202.916	214.106	206.704	208.618	209.166	209.385	211.102	212.054	213.243	215.299	216.422	217.696	218.738	218.749	218.805
Food at home	201.245	214.125	205.208	207.983	208.329	208.203	210.851	211.863	213.171	215.785	217.259	218.629	219.660	219.086	218.683
Cereals and bakery products	222.107	244.853	226.461	228.661	233.389	236.261	240.034	244.192	245.758	250.321	250.080	250.924	252.832	252.723	253.063
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	195.616	204.653	198.755	200.035	199.688	199.775	200.770	200.960	202.914	205.075	207.488	209.937	210.706	209.602	208.890
Dairy and related products ¹	194.770	210.396	205.299	206.905	208.166	206.171	207.680	207.778	209.117	213.981	214.748	213.533	212.733	213.102	210.838
Fruits and vegetables	262.628	278.932	272.482	279.072	272.129	268.446	272.746	276.481	277.957	280.209	283.296	285.986	285.484	283.677	281.706
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage															ĺ
materials	153.432	160.045	153.648	157.863	157.805	158.089	159.730	158.336	158.320	159.346	160.055	161.499	163.727	163.015	162.750
Other foods at home	173.275	184.166	174.057	176.085	177.863	178.238	181.806	182.680	183.804	185.725	186.991	187.944	189.348	189.301	190.203
Sugar and sweets	176.772	186.577	178.631	180.193	180.588	182.214	184.878	185.097	185.558	187.067	187.813	189.929	190.515	191.756	193.312
Fats and oils	172.921	196.751	176.068	181.813	184.878	182.808	190.640	193.364	196.150	201.205	203.059	206.274	208.300	205.806	206.710
Other toods.	188.244	198.103	188.325	190.037	192.064	192.597	195.993	196.787	197.888	199.566	200.961	201.388	202.993	203.058	203.902
Other miscellaneous foods	115.105	119.924	115.267	115.162	118.182	117.321	118.500	118.744	118.453	120.510	121.033	121.144	122.699	123.543	123.791
Food away from home	206.659	215.769	210.233	211.070	211.878	212.537	213.083	213.967	215.015	216.376	217.063	218.225	219.290	220.043	220.684
Other food away from home '	207 026	214 484	208 704	210 425	148.385	212 407	213 503	213 532	149.873	214 394	215 094	216 055	216 972	153.978	154.062
Housing	209.586	216.264	210.933	212.244	213.026	214.389	214.890	215.809	217.941	219.610	219.148	218.184	217.383	216.467	216.073
Shelter	240.611	246.666	242.372	243.871	244.786	245.995	246.004	246.069	247.083	248.075	247.985	247.737	247.844	247.463	247.085
Rent of primary residence	234.679	243.271	239.102	239.850	240.325	240.874	241.474	241.803	242.640	243.367	244.181	244.926	245.855	246.681	247.278
Lodging away from home	142.813	143.664	133.545	140.176	144.092	149.434	146.378	145.634	148.621	153.032	149.146	143.597	141.140	133.555	129.157
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ³	246.235	252.426	249.532	250.106	250.481	250.966	251.418	251.576	252.170	252.504	252.957	253.493	253.902	254.669	254.875
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1,2}	117.004	118.843	117.003	117.435	117.622	117.701	118.422	118.411	119.092	118.764	118.562	119.944	119.916	120.232	120.019
Fuels and utilities	200.632	220.018	203.006	204.796	205.795	209.221	213.302	219.881	231.412	239.039	235.650	228.450	221.199	216.285	215.184
Fuels	181.744	200.808	183.516	185.107	185.994	189.693	194.121	201.212	213.762	221.742	217.455	209.501	201.176	195.599	194.335
Fuel oil and other fuels	251.453	334.405	299.296	306.937	308.269	332.139	342.811	363.872	389.423	395.706	367.794	349.164	318.667	281.869	256.209
Gas (piped) and electricity	186.262	202.212	185.155	186.475	187.376	190.105	194.379	200.999	213.375	221.805	218.656	210.950	203.503	199.435	199.487
Household turnishings and operations	120.875	127.800	120.000	120.515	120.753	127.423	127.332	127.598	127.625	127.884	128.013	128.584	128.789	128.554	128.535
Men's and boys' apparel	112 368	113 032	112 026	110.691	112 917	114 994	116 653	116 479	112 011	109 669	110.370	112 720	115 067	114 239	110 767
Women's and girls' apparel	110.296	107.460	109.418	104.367	106.340	110.645	111.221	108.722	104.312	100.049	104.211	111.774	111.833	110.588	105.456
Infants' and toddlers' annare ¹	112 049	112 762	112 770	112 961	115 750	116 027	116 259	114 592	111 555	100 219	100 559	112 404	116 159	116 010	112 569
Footwear	122 374	124 157	122 258	121 148	122 377	124 407	126 212	125 537	123 568	122 421	121 982	124 907	126 442	126 788	124 093
Transportation	184.682	195.549	189.984	190.839	190.520	195.189	198.608	205.262	211.787	212.806	206.739	203.861	192.709	173.644	164.628
Private transportation	180.778	191.039	186.134	186.978	186.571	191.067	194.574	201.133	207.257	208.038	201.779	199.153	187.976	168.527	159.411
New and used motor vehicles ²	94.303	93.291	94.754	94.834	94.581	94.318	93.973	93.705	93.598	93.650	93.260	92.480	92.071	91.618	91.408
New vehicles	136.254	134.194	136.664	136.827	136.279	135.727	135.175	134.669	134.516	134.397	133.404	132.399	132.264	132.359	132.308
Used cars and trucks ¹	135.747	133.951	136.943	137.203	137.248	137.225	136.787	136.325	135.980	135.840	135.405	132.916	129.733	126.869	125.883
Motor fuel	239.070	279.652	258.132	260.523	259.242	278.739	294.291	322.124	347.418	349.731	323.822	315.078	268.537	187.189	149.132
Gasoline (all types)	237.959	277.457	256.790	259.338	257.845	276.497	291.910	319.787	344.981	347.357	321.511	313.535	266.382	184.235	146.102
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	121.000	120.747	123.920	124.202	228 731	220 765	120.049	231 730	127.024	234 788	236 125	237 121	238 227	132.947	230 356
Public transportation	230.002	250.549	233.408	234.334	235.724	242,929	244.164	251.600	264.681	270.002	268.487	261.318	252.323	243.385	237.638
Medical care	351.054	364.065	357.661	360.459	362.155	363.000	363.184	363.396	363.616	363.963	364.477	365.036	365.746	366.613	367.133
Medical care commodities	289.999	296.045	293.610	295.355	296.130	297.308	296.951	294.896	295.194	294.777	295.003	295.461	295.791	297.317	298.361
Medical care services	369.302	384.943	376.940	380.135	382.196	382.872	383.292	384.505	384.685	385.361	385.990	386.579	387.440	387.992	388.267
Professional services	300.792	310.968	304.784	306.529	307.928	308.726	309.227	310.917	311.317	311.926	312.396	312.527	312.914	313.328	313.886
Hospital and related services	498.922	533.953	515.677	523.313	527.971	528.968	530.144	531.022	531.606	533.558	535.501	537.728	540.853	543.183	543.585
Recreation ²	111.443	113.254	111.705	112.083	112.365	112.731	112.874	112.987	112.991	113.277	113.786	114.032	114.169	114.078	113.674
Video and audio ^{1,2}	102.949	102.032	102.691	102.980	103.171	103.548	103.477	102.988	102.306	102.203	102.546	102.706	102.193	101.831	101.629
Education and communication ⁻	171 200	101 277	176 027	121.702	177 460	177 407	177 754	177 004	170 205	123.445	102 104	106 140	125.000	125.750	120.921
Education Education Education Education	420.418	450.187	434.352	437.822	439.052	439.906	442.160	442.770	443.309	444.382	458.989	462.787	463.825	462.694	464.544
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	494.079	522.098	510.016	511.301	511.253	511.013	511.887	512.579	513.743	516.264	527.230	536.082	537.606	537.906	538.309
Communication ^{1,2}	83.367	84.185	83.282	83.396	83.391	83.502	83.670	83.929	84.394	84.840	84.701	84.524	84.535	84.601	84.737
Information and information processing ^{1,2}	80.720	81.352	80.546	80.642	80.638	80.752	80.921	81.080	81.513	81.965	81.815	81.635	81.652	81.723	81.886
Telephone services ^{1,2}	98.247	100.451	98.792	98.906	98.837	99.031	99.494	99.879	100.677	101.339	101.301	101.311	101.407	101.538	101.688
Information and information processing															ĺ
other than telephone services ^{1,4}	10.597	10.061	10.215	10.229	10.253	10.246	10.170	10.118	10.071	10.087	10.012	9.901	9.874	9.867	9.906
Personal computers and peripheral															1
environe -1.2	109 444	04.044	100.000	100.000	100 545	100 050	00.050	07.000	OF COS	04 744	02.024	00 707	00.045	00.004	00 500
equipment Other goods and services	333 328	94.944 345 381	337 633	339 052	340 101	341 827	98.853	97.028 344 700	95.663	94.711 346.810	92.921 346 qqn	348 166	89.945 349 276	88.984 349 040	349 220
Tobacco and smoking products	554.184	588.682	566.696	572.684	575.227	574.890	576.359	581.185	589.904	596.782	597.361	597.581	599.744	599.820	602.644
Personal care ¹	195.622	201.279	197.643	198.112	198.716	199.982	201.028	201.523	201.537	201.545	201.623	202.486	203.107	202.921	202.774
Personal care products ¹	158.285	159.290	158.236	158.201	157.677	158.440	159.398	158.790	158.868	158.989	159.252	159.643	159.826	161.000	161.397
Personal care services ¹	216.559	223.669	219.656	219.932	220.848	222.752	222.799	223.649	223.520	223.719	224.151	224.614	225.564	226.197	226.281

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]

	Annual	average	2007							2008						
Series	2007	2008	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Miscellaneous personal services	324 984	338 921	329 908	332 183	333 826	335 427	337 685	339 824	340 547	340 077	341 053	343 431	343 131	340 174	339 698	
	024.004	000.021	020.000	002.100	000.020	000.427		000.024	040.047	040.077	041.000	040.401	040.101	040.174	000.000	
Commodity and service group:																
Commodities	167.509	174.764	170.511	171.179	171.530	173.884	175.838	178.341	180.534	181.087	179.148	179.117	175.257	167.673	163.582	
Food and beverages	203 300	214 225	206 936	208 837	209 462	209 692	211 365	212 251	213 383	215 326	216 419	217 672	218 705	218 752	218 839	
Commodities less food and beverages	147 515	153 034	150 162	150 303	150 530	153 682	155 690	158 778	161 337	161 301	158 179	157 621	151 874	141 397	135 720	
Nondurables less food and beverages	182 526	196 192	188 635	188 692	189 420	196 185	200 926	207 875	213 489	213 363	207 284	206 919	195 127	173 346	161 681	
Annarel	118 998	118 907	118 257	115 795	117 839	120 881	122 113	120 752	117 019	114 357	116 376	121 168	122 243	121 262	117 078	
	110.330	110.307	110.237	113.735	117.005	120.001	122.115	120.752	117.013	114.007	110.570	121.100	122.240	121.202	117.070	
and apparel	226.224	248.809	236.735	238.389	238.297	247.546	254.599	266.943	278.584	280.062	268.740	265.100	244.935	209.569	192.948	
Desta	110 170	110.077	110 000	110 000		110.050				111 075	110 770	110 077	100 077	100 101	100.011	
Durables	112.4/3	110.8//	112.093	112.300	112.094	112.059	1111.6/1	111.362	1111.232	111.275	110.779	110.077	109.677	109.191	108.811	
Services	246.848	255.498	249.225	250.648	251.527	252.817	253.420	254.509	250.008	258.422	258.638	258.059	257.559	250.967	250.731	
Rent of shelter	250.813	257.152	252.009	254.239	255.199	256.470	256.463	250.532	257.585	258.637	258.547	258.255	258.368	257.961	257.567	
Transportation services	233.731	244.074	230.504	237.347	237.929	239.550	240.150	242.343	245.759	247.009	240.000	240.047	247.702	247.030	240.207	
Other services	285.559	295.780	289.945	290.905	291.406	292.218	293.016	293.959	294.668	295.677	297.923	299.598	299.923	299.996	300.067	
Special indexes:																
All items less food	208.098	215.528	210.610	211.512	212.136	214.236	215.462	217.411	219.757	220.758	219.552	218.991	216.250	211.421	208.855	
All items less shelter	196.639	205.453	199.734	200.609	201.110	203.217	205.040	207.566	210.242	211.468	210.264	209.936	206.776	201.075	198.127	
All items less medical care	200.080	207.777	202.600	203.569	204.136	205.992	207.317	209.170	211.408	212.576	211.653	211.321	209.021	204.721	202.442	
Commodities less food	149.720	155.310	152.344	152.531	152.799	155.881	157.870	160.880	163.385	163.364	160.341	159.825	154.250	144.055	138.536	
Nondurables less food	184.012	197.297	189.844	190.000	190.781	197.167	201.693	208.233	213.538	213.447	207.769	207.483	196.442	175.979	165.032	
Nondurables less food and apparel	223.411	244.443	233.014	234.667	234.736	243.109	249.571	260.703	271.235	272.612	262.470	259.278	241.183	209.344	194.403	
Nondurables	193.468	205.901	198.422	199.346	200.030	203.767	207.096	211.240	214.783	215.628	212.882	213.274	207.435	195.773	189.557	
Services less rent of shelter ³	260.764	273.000	263.966	265.311	266.154	267.567	269.007	271.467	275.200	277.982	278.606	277.615	276.297	275.425	275.370	
Services less medical care services	236.847	244.987	238.894	240.201	241.004	242.310	242.921	243.982	246.219	248.007	248.198	247.563	246.997	246.351	246.090	
Energy	207.723	236.666	217.506	219.465	219.311	230.505	240.194	257.106	275.621	280.833	266.283	258.020	231.561	189.938	171.158	
All items less energy	208.925	214.751	210.890	211.846	212.545	213.420	213.851	214.101	214.600	215.335	215.873	216.397	216.695	216.417	215.930	
All items less food and energy	210.729	215.572	212.356	213.138	213.866	214.866	215.059	215.180	215.553	216.045	216.476	216.862	217.023	216.690	216.100	
Commodities less food and energy	. 140.053	140.246	140.014	139.845	140.324	141.056	141.156	140.677	139.925	139.535	139.785	140.528	140.659	140.236	139.228	
Energy commodities	241.018	284.352	261.976	264.660	263.508	283.362	298.757	326.414	351.886	354.423	328.240	318.918	272.921	193.395	155.745	
Services less energy	253.058	261.017	255.785	257.220	258.098	259.249	259.503	260.049	261.216	262.323	262.867	262.980	263.156	262.901	262.636	
CONCLIMED DRICE INDEX FOR LIDRAN																
CONSOMER FRICE INDEX FOR ORBAN																
WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS																
A11-11	000 707	011 050	005 333	000 744	007.054	000 4 47	040.000	040 700	045 000		045 047	044.005	010 100	007 000		
All items	202.767	211.053	205.777	206.744	207.254	209.147	210.698	212.788	215.223	216.304	215.247	214.935	212.182	207.296	204.813	
All items (1967 = 100)	603,982	628.661	612,948	615.828	617.345	622,985	627.606	633.830	641.082	644.303	641.155	640.226	632.025	617,472	610.075	
Food and beverages	202.531	213.546	206.141	208.055	208.674	208.927	210.559	211.438	212,700	214.662	215.850	217.098	218.141	218,178	218.269	
Food	202.134	213.376	205.855	207.794	208.317	208.571	210.252	211.200	212.514	214.577	215.812	217.090	218,120	218.114	218,155	
Food at home	200.273	213.017	204.141	206.870	207.242	207.196	209.657	210.624	212.079	214.679	216.214	217.594	218.600	217.956	217.498	
Coroals and bakery products	222,409	245.472	226.696	229,105	233.915	236.764	240.663	244.648	246.493	250.972	250.842	251,448	253.561	253,498	253,759	
Moste poultry fish and age	195,193	204.255	198,489	199.686	199.141	199.484	200.285	200.501	202.424	204.557	207.211	209.515	210.314	209.297	208.639	
Deine and valated availate 1	194.474	209.773	205.149	206.652	207.750	205.660	207.135	207.088	208.510	213.582	214.139	212.841	211.808	212,184	209.922	
Eruite and vegetables	260.484	276.759	269.533	275.843	268.954	266.030	270.169	274.136	276.641	278.885	282.171	284.612	283.549	281.279	278.835	
Nonalopholic hoverages and hoverage		2/0./00	200.000	2.0.0.0	200.001	200.000	270.100			27 0.000			200.010	201.270	27 0.000	
Nonaiconolic beverages and beverage																
materials	152.786	159.324	152.883	157.130	157.456	157.488	158.799	157.285	157.309	158.527	159.024	160.850	163.265	162.472	162.280	
Other foods at home	170 600	102 627	170 511	175 570	177 440	177 710	101 015	100 041	102 240	105 174	100 450	107 467	100 000	100 005	100 507	
	175.000	105.037	173.511	179.000	170 740	101 000	101.215	102.241	103.342	100.174	100.450	107.407	100.000	100.000	109.527	
Sugar and sweets	175.525	105.494	170.700	100.902	179.740	101.033	103.725	104.127	104.370	100.054	100.000	100.914	109.574	190.501	192.120	
Fats and oils	100 405	1097.012	100.730	102.307	100.292	103.700	106 106	194.220	100 150	100 700	203.721	207.009	200.973	200.070	207.439	
Uther toods	115 250	120.303	115 650	115 650	118 000	117 754	118 751	110 240	118 070	121 015	121 449	121 500	123 026	123 027	12/ 1/4	
Other miscellaneous foods ',	206 410	215 612	200 024	210 770	211 517	212 102	212 704	213 700	21/ 051	216 177	217 000	218 147	210 210	220 107	220 047	
Food away from home	140.402	140 70	203.931	145 005	140.00	147 100	1 47 00-	140 5	140.000	150.000	150.002	151 001	150.010	150.107	150 047	
Other food away from home ',	143.462	149.731	144.454	145.625	140.924	147.188	147.335	148.51/	149.306	150.232	150.301	151.321	152.910	153.464	153.646	
Alcoholic beverages	207.097	214.579	208.934	210.473	212.507	212.748	213.633	213.486	213.976	214.440	214.931	215.728	216.953	217.626	218.445	
Housing	204.795	211.839	206.638	207.692	208.268	209.388	210.161	211.191	213.441	215.026	214.743	213.954	213.156	212.591	212.452	
Shelter	232.998	239.128	235.480	236.550	237.158	237.965	238.261	238.353	239.198	239.845	240.038	240.163	240.517	240.740	240.752	
Rent of primary residence	233.806	242.196	238.216	238.955	239.419	239.932	240.507	240.818	241.623	242.276	243.010	243.741	244.624	245.425	246.026	
Lodging away from home ²	142.339	143.164	133.179	139.825	143.046	148.110	145.936	144.979	148.378	152.248	148.368	142.591	140.763	133.747	129.982	
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence 3	223.175	228.758	226.151	226.703	227.057	227.488	227.893	228.007	228.536	228.824	229.219	229.670	230.028	230.743	230.926	
Tenants' and household insurance 1,2	117.366	119.136	117.396	117.740	117.921	117.999	118.683	118.615	119.293	119.006	118.894	120.279	120.258	120.589	120.360	
Fuels and utilities	100 962	017 000	200 921	202 662	202 594	206 961	210 012	217 200	220 042	226 201	222 272	226 700	210 225	214 700	212 961	
Fuels	170.003	107 507	100.001	102.003	100.004	196 215	100 657	107 554	200 043	230.301	200.013	220.709	100 101	102 000	102 050	
Fuels	251 101	331 704	208 650	306 007	307 500	320 274	190.05/	358 047	209.843	388 200	213.80/	200.544	317 010	283 747	260 105	
Fuel oil and other fuels.	18/ 257	200 265	183 060	184 522	185 224	188 140	102 424	100 045	211 200	210 610	216 557	200 440	201 651	107 507	107 545	
Gas (pipea) and electricity	104.007	123 625	121 000	122 222	122 547	123 104	123 100	103.045	123 424	123 700	123 044	124 500	124 710	12/ /60	12/ 21/	
Household turnishings and operations	112 510	119 725	118 100	115 060	117 000	120.104	123.108	120.207	116 700	113 070	116 01 4	129.000	124./19	124.400	117 000	
Apparel	110.018	112 400	110.120	111 404	112 500	115 900	117 100	116 601	112 205	100.000	110.214	1120.990	115 405	114 654	111.000	
Wemon's and girls' apparel	110.000	107 490	100 275	104 450	106 510	110 710	110.074	109 504	104 060	09.909	104 594	112.9/3	111 000	110 610	105 410	
women's and gins apparei	116.070	116 060	116 410	116 200	110.512	110./12	110.9/1	117 010	114.062	39.//2	111 500	115 764	110 400	110.012	115 000	
Infants' and toddlers' apparel	100.000	104.100	100.419	101 107	100.442	104.040	119.200	105.005	102.001	100.002	100.000	104 070	106.050	106.000	104 100	
⊢ootwear	122.062	124.102	122.029	121.13/	122.408	124.343	120.150	125.335	123.381	122.380	122.026	124.8/3	120.352	120.689	124.152	
Transportation	184.344	195.692	189.967	190.918	190.639	195.710	199.556	206.757	213.633	214.533	207.796	204.785	192.198	170.870	160.914	
Private transportation	181.496	192.492	187.159	188.093	187.762	192.740	196.641	203.781	210.423	211.201	204.348	201.476	188.871	167.301	157.272	
New and used motor vehicles ²	93.300	92.146	93.733	93.842	93.664	93.455	93.158	92.850	92.714	92.686	92.287	91.305	90.530	89.783	89.482	
	-															

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]

Sarias	Annual average 2007				7 2008										
Series	2007	2008	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
New vehicles	137.415	135.338	137.736	137.931	137.445	136.910	136.456	135.933	135.728	135.556	134.540	133.504	133.351	133.380	133.317
Used cars and trucks ¹	136.586	134.731	137.791	138.052	138.094	138.070	137.616	137.145	136.790	136.639	136.186	133.669	130.444	127.540	126.526
Motor fuel	239.900	280.817	259.032	261.531	260.402	279.975	295.618	323.495	348.762	351.124	325.116	316.717	269.639	187.770	149.650
Gasoline (all types)	238.879	278.728	257.792	260.457	259.112	277.842	293.349	321.291	346.459	348.888	322.930	315.324	267.580	184.855	146.644
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	121.356	128.776	123.786	124.416	125.238	126.330	126.032	126.742	127.750	128.997	130.228	131.072	132.088	133.125	133.295
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	225.535	236.353	228.692	230.255	231.349	232.344	232.983	234.221	235.550	237.324	238.583	239.571	240.688	241.509	241.855
Public transportation	220.001	247.000	231.303	232.594	233.979	240.729	241.900	249.310	201.779	200.259	204.755	200.142	249.100	240.490	235.199
Medical care commoditios	282 558	287 070	307.740	287 703	302.329	280 254	288 706	286 825	287 033	286 562	286 880	305.250	287 725	280.000	200 080
Medical care services	370 111	386 317	378 119	381 507	383 510	384 149	384 753	385 769	385 911	386 560	387 420	388 036	388 947	389 493	389 744
Professional services	303.169	313.446	307.333	309.169	310.426	311.259	311.757	313.294	313.618	314.235	314.893	314.977	315.458	315.825	316.435
Hospital and related services	493.740	530.193	510.961	518.853	523.654	524.534	526.495	527.230	527.948	529.798	532.065	534.394	537.382	539.864	540.101
Recreation ²	108.572	110.143	108.702	109.046	109.315	109.742	109.775	109.876	109.905	110.198	110.698	110.904	110.947	110.826	110.487
Video and audio ^{1,2}	102.559	102.654	102.523	102.839	103.028	103.525	103.414	102.958	102.306	102.267	102.643	102.819	102.267	101.974	101.810
Education and communication ²	116.301	119.827	117.782	118.097	118.079	118.155	118.462	118.737	119.264	119.852	120.809	121.439	121.569	121.636	121.819
Education ²	169.280	178.892	174.276	175.134	175.118	175.101	175.545	175.791	176.148	176.879	180.819	183.613	184.091	184.115	184.352
Educational books and supplies	423.730	452.880	437.391	441.207	441.927	442.639	444.594	445.394	445.740	446.741	461.104	465.570	466.885	465.576	467.179
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	477.589	504.163	491.554	493.797	493.672	493.546	494.711	495.384	496.449	498.598	509.241	517.389	518.726	518.938	519.500
Communication ^{1,2}	85.782	86.807	85.834	85.935	85.919	86.016	86.244	86.496	87.017	87.490	87.369	87.224	87.226	87.300	87.444
Information and information processing ^{1,2} .	83.928	84.828	83.917	84.008	83.992	84.091	84.320	84.511	85.007	85.484	85.355	85.208	85.214	85.292	85.454
Telephone services ^{1,2}	98.373	100.502	98.887	98.988	98.931	99.090	99.566	99.939	100.723	101.375	101.339	101.350	101.436	101.564	101.720
Information and information processing															
other than telephone services ^{1,4}	11.062	10.567	10.722	10.737	10.754	10.745	10.671	10.621	10.585	10.600	10.525	10.414	10.375	10.367	10.406
Personal computers and peripheral															
equipment ^{1,2}	108 164	94 863	100 000	101 067	100 582	100 265	98 820	97 010	95 766	94 691	92 931	90 722	89 690	88 631	88 176
Other goods and services	344.004	357.906	348.830	350.630	351.979	353.351	354.887	356.523	358.419	359.961	360.102	361.125	362.354	362.550	362.986
Tobacco and smoking products	555.502	591.100	568.410	574.724	577.359	576.910	578.296	583.296	592.248	599.180	599.823	600.293	602.533	602.881	605.662
Personal care ¹	193.590	199.170	195.467	195.885	196.564	197.803	198.859	199.367	199.404	199.495	199.501	200.284	200.930	201.036	200.918
Personal care products ¹	158.268	159.410	158.407	158.167	157.877	158.730	159.585	158.993	159.052	159.237	159.345	159.730	159.914	160.994	161.295
Personal care services ¹	216.823	223.978	219.945	220.324	221.338	223.043	223.088	223.922	223.838	223.994	224.464	224.910	225.800	226.433	226.578
Miscellaneous personal services	326.100	340.533	330.850	333.154	334.868	336.476	338.851	341.212	341.921	341.763	342.974	345.175	344.622	342.853	342.530
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	169.554	177.618	172.952	173.711	174.083	176.727	178.900	181.837	184.495	185.105	182.846	182.647	177.906	168.926	164.233
Food and beverages	202.531	213.546	206.141	208.055	208.674	208.927	210.559	211.438	212.700	214.662	215.850	217.098	218.141	218.178	218.269
Commodities less food and beverages	150.865	157.481	154.086	154.345	154.603	158.156	160.488	164.188	167.344	167.376	163.761	162.971	155.982	143.544	137.015
Apparel	189.507	205.279	196.636	196.910	197.606	205.166	210.558	218.794	225.585	225.595	218.454	120 000	203.762	178.209	164.879
	110.510	110.735	110.120	113.000	117.005	120.005	121.000	120.407	110.700	113.570	110.214	120.990	121.557	121.145	117.000
Nondurables less food, beverages,	007.050	000 750	240.962	054 754	251 621	262.252	270 406	205 024	200 502	200 244	207 124	202.050	250 204	217 500	100 100
Durables	237.000	203.700	249.003	251.751	201.021	202.202	270.490	200.024	290.593	111 820	207.124	203.050	209.204	217.500	196.106
Services	241 696	250 272	244 275	245 484	246 154	247 197	248 045	249 175	251 365	252 991	253 304	252 861	252 369	252 144	252 176
Rent of shelter ³	224 617	230 555	227 035	228 071	228 660	229 443	229 719	229 810	230 620	231 255	231 445	231 541	231 885	232 096	232 112
Transporatation services	233.420	242.563	236.020	236.883	237.426	238.496	239.044	240.728	243.395	245.005	246.041	245.722	246.003	246.126	245.881
Other services	275.218	284.319	278.783	279.780	280.199	281.017	281.829	282.720	283.449	284.449	286.389	287.792	287.898	288.082	288.227
Special indexes:															
All items less food	202.698	210.452	205.575	206.371	206.877	209.055	210.583	212.870	215.498	216.407	214.950	214.361	210.949	205.214	202.292
All items less shelter	193.940	203.102	197.174	198.113	198.592	200.904	202.931	205.774	208.817	210.069	208.544	208.068	204.149	197.342	193.918
All items less medical care	196.564	204.626	199.431	200.329	200.800	202.713	204.290	206.423	208.906	210.002	208.900	208.563	205.726	200.707	198.153
Commodities less food	152.875	159.538	156.073	156.365	156.670	160.152	162.455	166.070	169.169	169.213	165.689	164.937	158.132	145.985	139.620
Nondurables less food	190.698	206.047	197.551	197.892	198.660	205.843	211.005	218.809	225.276	225.309	218.562	218.010	204.734	180.533	167.933
Nondurables less food and apparel	234.201	258.423	245.286	247.136	247.188	256.899	264.488	2/1./1/	290.127	291.760	2/9./53	2/6.112	254.473	216.516	198.909
	190.772	210.333	202.222	203.200	203.933	200.101	211.757	210.302	220.013	221.740	210.473	210.725	211.000	190.009	190.910
Services less rent of shelter	230.070	241.007	233.314	235 557	235.250	230.403	237.922	240.101	243.700	240.411	240.034	245.767	244.331	243.599	243.040
Energy	208.066	237.414	218.104	220.163	219.983	231.533	241.518	258.903	277.597	282.579	267.624	259.864	232.106	188.375	168.726
All items less energy	203.002	208.719	205.155	205.991	206.588	207.296	207.812	208.021	208.458	209.062	209.718	210.325	210.649	210.541	210.168
All items less food and energy	203.554	208.147	205.377	205.992	206.605	207.406	207.687	207.747	208.007	208.317	208.857	209.329	209.511	209.383	208.925
Commodities less food and energy	140.612	141.084	140.815	140.696	141.238	141.973	142.040	141.558	140.878	140.492	140.802	141.428	141.375	140.793	139.731
Energy commodities	241.257	284.270	261.928	264.633	263.601	283.359	298.852	326.565	351.873	354.402	328.310	319.507	272.894	192.494	154.744
Services less energy	247.888	255.598	250.925	252.103	252.756	253.589	254.031	254.517	255.513	256.365	257.072	257.411	251.114	258.008	258.039

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		All	Urban	Consum	ners			Ur	ban Wa	ge Earn	ers	
	sched-			20	08					20	800		
	ule ¹	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
U.S. city average	М	219.964	219.086	218.783	216.573	212.425	210.228	216.304	215.247	214.935	212.182	207.296	204.813
Region and area size ²													
Northeast urban	М	234.545	233.788	232.841	230.837	227.236	225.091	231.488	230.790	229.949	227.762	223.741	221.446
Size A—More than 1,500,000	М	236.460	236.107	235.314	233.165	229.625	227.681	231.808	231.465	230.579	228.437	224.621	222.628
Size B/C—50.000 to 1.500.000 ³	М	139.623	138.537	137.723	136.730	134.445	132.830	140.253	139.329	138.881	137.489	134.757	132.938
Midwest urban ⁴	М	210.071	209.351	209.252	206.019	201.737	199.582	206.038	205.121	205.023	201.236	196.346	193.987
Size A—More than 1,500,000	М	211.003	210.341	210.283	207.049	202.922	200.465	205.761	204.989	205.002	201.323	196.770	194.120
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	М	134.595	133.969	133.982	131.946	129.018	128.018	135.037	134.236	134.215	131.699	128.186	127.005
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	М	206.435	206.251	205.522	202.086	197.883	195.383	205.452	204.812	204.064	200.017	195.114	192.391
South urban	М	213.304	212.387	212.650	210.108	205.559	203.501	211.438	210.362	210.572	207.312	201.821	199.399
Size A—More than 1,500,000	М	215.373	214.496	214.854	212.617	208.644	206.414	214.379	213.439	213.579	210.663	205.753	203.121
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	Μ	135.643	135.004	135.093	133.285	130.324	129.099	134.952	134.179	134.285	132.017	128.504	127.055
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	Μ	215.274	214.655	215.258	213.103	206.659	204.428	216.901	216.031	216.762	213.696	205.777	203.054
West urban	Μ	223.867	222.823	222.132	221.034	217.113	214.685	219.248	217.854	217.028	215.499	210.870	208.088
Size A—More than 1,500,000	Μ	227.562	226.541	225.910	224.967	220.925	218.698	221.232	219.827	219.169	217.714	213.143	210.637
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000 ³	М	136.021	135.207	134.834	133.795	131.440	129.725	136.478	135.464	134.873	133.694	130.684	128.641
Size classes:													
A ⁵	М	200.941	200.278	199.982	198.148	194.628	192.646	200.009	199.187	198.842	196.590	192.508	190.272
B/C ³	М	136.055	135.315	135.160	133.587	130.857	129.519	135.986	135.138	135.003	133.026	129.723	128.157
D	М	212.555	212.138	211.740	209.755	204.856	202.359	211.929	211.233	210.844	208.028	202.041	199.228
Selected local areas ⁶													
Chicago–Gary–Kenosha, IL–IN–WI	М	217.459	215.971	215.465	213.363	209.053	205.959	211.020	209.435	209.084	206.772	202.022	198.434
Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA	М	229.886	228.484	227.449	226.159	222.229	219.620	223.245	221.230	220.285	218.726	214.083	211.007
New York, NY–Northern NJ–Long Island, NY–NJ–CT–PA	М	240.273	240.550	240.089	238.403	234.498	233.012	235.446	235.510	234.703	232.778	228.727	227.223
Boston-Brockton-Nashua, MA-NH-ME-CT	1	241.258	-	238.519	-	232.354	-	240.511	-	238.133	-	231.854	-
Cleveland–Akron, OH	1	206.941	-	206.219	-	198.187	-	198.063	-	197.260	-	188.860	-
Dallas–Ft Worth, TX	1	206.413	-	205.883	-	200.051	-	210.830	-	209.666	-	201.479	-
Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV 7	1	142.065	-	142.036	-	138.547	-	141.622	-	141.679	-	137.700	-
Atlanta, GA	2	-	211.404	-	206.388	-	196.961	-	211.113	-	205.236	-	195.310
Detroit–Ann Arbor–Flint, MI	2	-	209.484	-	205.238	-	197.991	-	205.492	-	200.570	-	192.808
Houston–Galveston–Brazoria, TX	2	-	192.723	-	191.140	-	185.930	-	193.206	-	190.600	-	183.088
Miami-Ft. Lauderdale, FL	2	-	225.473	-	223.699		218.324	-	224.597		222.038	-	215.867
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD	2	-	228.337	-	225.113		218.186	-	228.212		225.069	-	217.610
San Francisco–Oakland–San Jose, CA	2	-	225.411	-	225.824		218.528	-	221.385		221.192	-	213.685
Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA	2	-	227.745	-	225.915	-	222.580	-	223.273	-	220.687	-	216.424

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.

 $^{\rm 2}\,$ Regions defined as the four Census regions.

³ Indexes on a December 1996 = 100 base.

 $^{\rm 4}\,$ 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	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers:											
All items:											
Index	163.0	166.6	172.2	177.1	179.9	184.0	188.9	195.3	201.6	207.342	215.303
Percent change	1.6	2.2	3.4	2.8	1.6	2.3	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.8
Food and beverages:											
Index	161.1	164.6	168.4	173.6	176.8	180.5	186.6	191.2	195.7	203.300	214.225
Percent change	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.1	1.8	2.1	3.3	2.5	2.4	3.9	5.4
Housing:											
Index	160.4	163.9	169.6	176.4	180.3	184.8	189.5	195.7	203.2	209.586	216.264
Percent change	2.3	2.2	3.5	4.0	2.2	2.5	2.5	3.3	3.8	3.1	3.2
Apparel:											
Index	133.0	131.3	129.6	127.3	124.0	120.9	120.4	119.5	119.5	118.998	118.907
Percent change	.1	-1.3	-1.3	-1.8	-2.6	-2.5	4	7	.0	-0.4	-0.1
Transportation:											
Index	141.6	144.4	153.3	154.3	152.9	157.6	163.1	173.9	180.9	184.682	195.549
Percent change	-1.9	2.0	6.2	0.7	9	3.1	3.5	6.6	4.0	2.1	5.9
Medical care:											
Index	242.1	250.6	260.8	272.8	285.6	297.1	310.1	323.2	336.2	351.054	364.065
Percent change	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.6	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.4	3.7
Other goods and services:											
Index	237.7	258.3	271.1	282.6	293.2	298.7	304.7	313.4	321.7	333.328	345.381
Percent change	5.7	8.7	5.0	4.2	3.8	1.9	2.0	2.9	2.6	3.6	3.6
Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners											
and Clerical Workers:											
All items:											
Index	159.7	163.2	168.9	173.5	175.9	179.8	184.5	191.0	197.1	202.767	211.053
Percent change	1.3	2.2	3.5	2.7	1.4	2.2	5.1	1.1	3.2	2.9	4.1

41. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Crouping	Annual	average	2007						20	08					
Grouping	2007	2008	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^p	Oct. ^p	Nov. ^p	Dec. ^p
Finished goods	166.6	177.1	170.4	172.0	172.3	175.1	176.5	179.8	182.4	185.1	182.2	182.0	177.3	172.1	168.8
Finished consumer goods	173.5	186.3	178.2	180.1	180.4	184.2	185.8	190.3	193.8	197.2	193.2	192.7	185.4	178.4	173.8
Finished consumer foods	167.0	178.4	172.2	174.5	173.6	176.0	175.5	177.6	180.0	181.0	181.3	182.0	180.7	180.8	178.5
Finished consumer goods															
excluding foods	175.6	189.0	180.1	181.9	182.7	187.1	189.6	195.0	199.0	203.4	197.5	196.7	186.8	176.9	171.4
Nondurable goods less food	191.7	210.5	197.9	200.3	201.4	208.2	211.7	220.0	226.4	233.1	223.9	222.6	205.5	190.6	182.3
Durable goods	138.3	141.1	139.5	140.1	140.2	139.9	140.5	140.3	139.7	139.6	140.2	140.1	144.1	143.7	143.9
Capital equipment	149.5	153.7	150.7	151.4	151.8	151.8	152.4	152.7	152.7	153.3	153.9	154.3	156.8	156.7	156.7
Intermediate materials,															
supplies, and components	170.7	188.6	175.7	177.8	179.1	184.5	187.3	192.8	197.2	203.1	199.4	198.7	189.8	180.7	172.7
Materials and components															
for manufacturing	162.4	177.6	166.3	168.4	170.1	173.1	175.5	179.1	182.4	187.4	188.7	187.1	181.8	173.5	164.6
Materials for food manufacturing	161.4	180.6	169.8	173.6	176.7	180.0	180.3	182.7	185.4	187.6	187.5	185.2	179.2	177.5	171.9
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	184.0	215.5	195.1	199.3	201.5	206.0	209.5	215.9	222.8	234.8	238.6	236.9	226.0	206.9	188.1
Materials for durable manufacturing	189.8	203.4	188.1	189.5	193.1	200.3	205.6	211.9	215.4	219.2	218.9	213.0	204.3	191.7	177.7
Components for manufacturing	136.3	140.3	136.8	137.4	137.8	137.9	138.6	139.4	140.1	141.3	141.9	142.5	142.6	142.4	142.0
Materials and components															
for construction	192.5	205.4	193.4	194.4	195.7	197.3	200.2	203.3	206.5	209.8	212.9	214.4	212.8	210.3	207.6
Processed fuels and lubricants	173.9	206.4	186.3	188.6	189.0	206.1	211.8	227.3	238.4	250.1	225.2	223.2	193.2	170.3	154.1
Containers	180.3	191.9	183.4	185.1	185.7	185.9	187.0	187.6	189.2	191.9	195.0	198.1	199.4	199.3	198.1
Supplies	161.7	174.1	164.6	166.8	168.1	170.0	171.3	173.1	174.6	178.3	178.9	179.9	177.9	176.0	174.0
Crude materials for further															
processing	207.1	251.7	229.0	235.5	245.5	262.1	274.6	293.1	301.2	313.3	274.6	257.8	208.8	181.8	171.7
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	146.7	163.5	158.5	162.6	165.4	169.2	168.1	173.2	178.1	178.9	170.6	168.0	147.9	144.6	135.9
Crude nonfood materials	246.3	313.5	275.4	283.8	299.9	327.7	352.4	382.4	393.0	414.9	350.0	320.8	248.2	200.0	189.5
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods	166.2	176.5	169.6	171.0	171.7	174.6	176.4	180.1	182.8	185.9	182.2	181.7	176.0	169.4	165.8
Finished energy goods	156.3	178.6	163.8	166.6	167.2	177.5	182.4	194.8	204.6	214.0	198.6	195.5	167.8	144.1	130.6
Finished goods less energy	162.8	169.8	165.5	166.7	167.0	167.6	168.0	168.8	169.4	170.2	170.8	171.3	172.8	172.8	172.3
Finished consumer goods less energy	168.7	176.9	172.0	173.5	173.7	174.7	174.9	175.9	176.8	177.7	178.3	178.9	179.9	180.0	179.2
Finished goods less food and energy	161.7	167.2	163.5	164.4	165.0	165.1	165.7	166.1	166.0	166.7	167.4	167.9	170.4	170.4	170.5
Finished consumer goods less food															
and energy Consumer nondurable goods less food	170.0	176.3	172.2	173.2	174.0	174.1	174.8	175.2	175.2	175.9	176.6	177.2	179.8	179.7	180.0
and energy	197.0	206.9	200.0	201.4	203.0	203.6	204.3	205.4	206.0	207.6	208.5	209.8	210.5	211.0	211.2
Intermediate materials less foods															
and feeds	171.5	189.0	176.3	178.2	179.4	184.7	187.7	193.3	197.8	203.6	199.7	199.1	190.3	181.0	172.8
Intermediate foods and feeds	154.4	182.2	164.6	170.6	175.0	180.3	180.5	184.5	186.6	195.5	194.3	192.2	181.1	176.3	170.2
Intermediate energy goods	174.6	208.3	187.8	190.5	191.5	208.6	213.4	228.7	240.3	253.5	231.3	226.2	196.7	168.8	150.6
Intermediate goods less energy	167.6	181.2	170.4	172.3	173.7	176.0	178.4	181.4	183.9	187.9	188.9	189.4	185.7	181.4	176.0
Intermediate materials less foods															
and energy	168.4	181.2	170.9	172.5	173.7	175.8	178.3	181.2	183.8	187.5	188.7	189.3	186.0	181.8	176.4
Crude energy materials	232.8	308.5	268.3	273.6	291.7	325.4	346.1	386.1	400.4	426.5	339.1	311.4	233.7	189.9	178.4
Crude materials less energy	182.6	205.7	194.1	200.9	205.9	211.7	218.5	223.9	228.2	231.7	222.3	213.3	183.6	168.1	159.9
Crude nonfood materials less energy	282.6	325.4	291.7	307.3	319.7	332.1	366.7	372.4	373.8	386.1	374.2	342.6	283.6	225.7	220.7

p = preliminary.

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICE	Inductor	2007						20	08					
NAICS	industry	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^p	Oct. ^p	Nov. ^p	Dec. ^p
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100)	249.5	254.2	263.8	287.2	301.6	329.0	341.4	363.8	299.2	276.2	218.8	183.4	171.5
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100)	315.9	321.9	335.0	371.6	390.8	436.2	456.0	490.4	383.6	345.1	250.3	194.9	177.9
212	Mining, except oil and gas	161.2	164.9	170.3	174.8	186.1	184.7	185.8	191.8	190.4	189.4	188.7	179.6	175.2
213	Mining support activities	164.9	167.2	168.8	169.8	170.1	172.2	173.1	175.9	177.1	178.3	180.2	180.9	177.1
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)	166.9	168.5	169.6	173.4	175.3	179.4	182.0	185.6	182.6	183.1	176.8	169.5	164.2
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100)	162.8	165.8	167.5	169.8	171.2	174.0	176.1	180.3	180.5	180.2	176.9	174.6	172.2
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing	111.2	112.1	112.7	112.7	112.9	114.2	114.1	115.0	114.8	115.2	115.8	115.7	115.8
315	Apparel manufacturing	109.3	101.8	101.8	102.0	102.2	102.2	102.1	102.3	102.5	102.6	102.7	102.8	102.8
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	151.1	152.0	152.4	152.6	152.7	152.4	153.4	153.8	154.1	154.2	154.1	155.1	154.7
321	Wood products manufacturing	106.1	105.7	105.5	105.9	106.2	108.2	109.2	108.9	109.1	109.6	107.7	106.6	105.9
322	Paper manufacturing	118.0	118.5	119.2	119.6	120.2	120.5	120.9	121.8	124.5	126.5	127.2	127.4	127.1
323	Printing and related support activities	107.4	107.8	108.1	108.2	109.0	109.2	109.5	109.8	110.0	110.5	110.4	110.0	110.2
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100)	288.4	294.9	298.4	337.1	347.7	384.1	406.0	429.6	382.2	381.6	300.4	222.3	169.1
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100).	210.4	213.6	215.8	218.4	221.1	224.5	228.5	234.5	238.2	241.2	239.2	235.4	230.1
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984–100)	153.2	154.8	155.6	156.4	156.8	158.3	159.4	162.9	165.2	166.4	168.3	167.9	165.1
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984–100)	188.6	190.4	194.2	202.4	211 5	221.1	227.8	232.7	233.5	227 4	217.8	201.8	184 7
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100).	164.3	165.6	166.8	168.3	171.1	173.0	174.7	177.2	178.8	180.3	180.1	179.4	178.4
333	Machinery manufacturing	113.1	113.8	114.3	114.6	115.1	115.8	116.4	117.9	118.3	119.0	119.3	119.4	119.5
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing	92.6	92.6	92.8	92.7	92.7	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.7	92.9	92.8	92.8	92.7
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing	124.4	125.2	125.9	127.1	127.3	127.8	128.2	129.1	129.3	129.9	129.4	126.8	126.5
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing	106.0	106.6	106.6	106.1	106.7	106.6	105.9	105.9	106.5	106.5	109.8	109.4	109.5
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	166.4	167.1	167.8	168.3	169.5	170.2	171.3	172.3	1/3.5	173.6	174.3	1/5.6	175.2
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	107.7	108.5	108.7	109.2	109.3	109.4	109.9	110.8	110.5	110.7	110.8	110.7	110.7
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	118.0	118.3	118.4	117.9	118.9	118.3	118.1	118.4	117.5	118.7	118.4	118.9	117.7
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	119.0	119.6	118.8	120.1	119.4	120.2	119.6	120.3	122.0	122.0	122.5	122.4	121.8
443	Electronics and appliance stores	89.3	109.0	110.2	113.4	119.7	118.7	105.8	106.5	111.0	109.5	111.8	114.1	112.8
446	Health and personal care stores	123.8	124.8	124.5	125.5	127.2	127.3	127.8	133.8	133.3	134.2	135.8	136.5	136.8
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100)	134.7	136.0	133.8	133.1	136.4	59.3 136.5	07.0 141.8	140.6	162.4	85.3	169.1	67.9 149.8	150.0
-5-	Transportation and warehousing	104.7	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.4	100.0	141.0	140.0	102.4	100.0	100.1	140.0	100.4
481	Air transportation (December 1992–100)	187.1	192.0	191.8	198.6	199.5	203.7	213.5	213.6	213.0	208.8	212.0	206.7	198.0
483	Water transportation	116.4	119.0	119.2	120.6	121.1	124.7	127.0	130.4	133.7	134.6	136.0	132.7	129.5
491	Postal service (June 1989=100)	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	175.5	180.5	180.5	180.5	180.5	180.5	180.5	180.5	180.5
	Utilities													
221	Utilities	127.4	127.8	129.7	131.1	134.5	137.0	141.7	146.8	145.7	140.7	137.6	134.8	134.4
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100)	122.7	123.3	123.3	123.3	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.5	123.6	123.4	123.7	123.9	124.2
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories	125.3	107.3	107.3	107.3	107.3	125.4	125.4	106.9	106.9	106.9	108.0	107.8	107.9
622	Home nealth care services (December 1996=100)	161.9	162.4	162.6	162.9	162.7	162.7	162.6	163.2	163.2	163.4	164.4	164.3	164.3
6231	Nursing care facilities	117.0	117.9	118.0	118.3	118.5	118.6	118.6	119.4	119.7	119.4	120.2	120.4	120.7
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities	114.6	115.4	117.2	117.7	118.2	118.5	118.5	118.6	118.7	118.3	118.7	118.7	118.9
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	108.5	109.7	109.8	110.4	110.9	110.7	110.4	111.0	111.1	110.3	110.8	111.0	110.7
515	Broadcasting, except Internet	103.6	104.4	104.6	105.2	106.4	105.5	104.4	103.9	105.5	104.3	110.0	110.6	109.1
517	I elecommunications	100.7	100.6	100.9	100.6	101.0	101.3	101.1	101.0	101.5	101.4	100.6	100.5	100.9
523	Security commodity contracts and like activity	123.0	122.5	122.9	121.0	119.6	119.6	120.2	119.1	120.2	119.0	117.2	115.1	112.3
53112	Lessors or nonresidental buildings (except miniwarehouse)	110.0	108.1	108.2	109.7	109.5	110.5	110.4	110.9	112.7	111.9	113.0	110.7	111.6
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers	109.9	110.3	109.8	110.0	110.2	106.9	106.9	106.8	104.4	105.5	104.0	103.8	103.2
5313	Real estate support activities	105.6	106.6	106.0	106.8	107.3	108.3	108.2	109.2	109.3	108.7	108.7	109.4	108.7
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100)	119.1	121.3	121.3	125.1	120.3	122.0	125.4	136.7	135.0	128.8	131.8	130.1	124.1
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100)	155.1	159.9	160.3	160.7	161.1	160.9	161.1	161.5	161.5	161.5	163.1	163.2	163.1
541211	Offices of certified public accountants	113.0	115.6	114.1	113.8	112.7	114.0	112.7	115.3	115.5	115.9	115.8	114.9	115.7
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services													
	(December 1996=100)	140.8	139.2	140.3	140.3	140.5	140.5	141.3	141.6	141.6	141.6	142.4	142.1	142.1
54181	Advertising agencies	105.1	105.2	105.3	105.3	105.7	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100)	122.2	122.3	123.0	123.0	122.9	122.7	122.8	123.0	123.4	123.2	123.6	124.1	124.2
56172	I ravel agencies	100.2	98.8 108.0	98.8 100 1	98.8 108 0	98.8 108 0	98.8 100 0	98.8 100 1	98.8 109 0	98.8 100 0	99.9 100 F	101.4	101.4	101.4
5621	Waste collection	108.4	110.7	112.1	112.0	112.2	111.9	112.6	112.3	113.3	113.9	112.5	113.3	110.2
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100)	143.7	145.4	145.2	145.3	145.6	144.9	147.0	149.9	150.9	144.7	148.5	146.5	144.3

p = preliminary.

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

[1982 = 100]

Index	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Finished goods											
Total	130.7	133.0	138.0	140.7	138.9	143.3	148.5	155.7	160.4	166.6	177.1
Foods	134.3	135.1	137.2	141.3	140.1	145.9	152.7	155.7	156.7	167.0	178.4
Energy	75.1	78.8	94.1	96.7	88.8	102.0	113.0	132.6	145.9	156.3	178.6
Other	143.7	146.1	148.0	150.0	150.2	150.5	152.7	156.4	158.7	161.7	167.2
Intermediate materials, supplies, and											
components											
Total	123.0	123.2	129.2	129.7	127.8	133.7	142.6	154.0	164.0	170.7	188.6
Foods	123.2	120.8	119.2	124.3	123.2	134.4	145.0	146.0	146.2	161.4	180.6
Energy	80.8	84.3	101.7	104.1	95.9	111.9	123.2	149.2	162.8	174.6	208.3
Other	133.5	133.1	136.6	136.4	135.8	138.5	146.5	154.6	163.8	168.4	181.2
Crude materials for further processing											
Total	96.8	98.2	120.6	121.0	108.1	135.3	159.0	182.2	184.8	207.1	251.7
Foods	103.9	98.7	100.2	106.1	99.5	113.5	127.0	122.7	119.3	146.7	163.5
Energy	68.6	78.5	122.1	122.3	102.0	147.2	174.6	234.0	226.9	232.8	308.5
Other	84.5	91.1	118.0	101.5	101.0	116.9	149.2	176.7	210.0	238.7	309.0

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

[2000 = 100]

Catogony	2007						20	08					
Calegory	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
ALL COMMODITIES	119.3	120.7	121.8	123.8	124.4	124.8	126.1	128.0	125.9	124.9	122.3	118.2	115.5
Foods, feeds, and beverages	171.1	180.5	188.7	196.9	192.8	193.3	198.0	211.5	189.6	190.4	175.0	164.7	154.7
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	175.2 136.1	185.0 142.0	193.8 144.7	202.6 148.3	198.2 146.4	198.9 145.5	204.0 146.1	218.9 147.0	194.7 145.7	195.6 145.5	178.3 147.9	166.8 148.5	156.1 144.2
Industrial supplies and materials	154.1	157.1	159.1	165.5	167.9	169.6	173.2	177.8	174.0	169.4	161.7	147.7	138.9
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials	144.7	146.0	150.6	159.3	157.9	156.9	158.0	162.8	160.9	157.4	148.5	131.6	122.4
Fuels and lubricants	222.8	232.1	225.6	249.5	259.3	275.8	297.2	312.3	275.8	267.2	239.0	196.3	171.7
Nonagricultural supplies and materials,													
excluding fuel and building materials Selected building materials	148.5 113.7	150.9 113.3	154.1 113.8	158.2 114.2	160.1 114.1	160.1 113.9	161.6 113.8	165.1 114.5	165.3 115.2	160.8 115.4	155.4 116.6	144.8 115.4	137.6 114.5
Capital goods	100.6	100.9	101.3	101.2	101.5	101.6	102.0	101.9	101.9	101.8	101.7	101.5	101.3
Electric and electrical generating equipment	107.5	107.7	108.3 93.9	108.6	108.7	108.6	108.9	109.3	109.2 94 1	109.5 03.0	109.6	109.1	108.8
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	106.7	106.9	107.0	107.1	107.5	107.5	107.4	107.7	107.8	107.9	108.3	108.2	108.0
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	107.3	107.3	107.4	108.0	108.1	108.1	108.2	108.5	109.0	109.3	109.8	108.8	108.5
Nondurables, manufactured	108.2	108.1	108.2	109.3	109.8	110.0	110.1	109.8	109.6	109.0	108.8	106.7	106.1
	105.2	105.2	105.5	105.4	105.1	105.1	105.2	106.0	107.2	108.7	109.9	109.9	109.9
Agricultural commodities Nonagricultural commodities	169.3 115.7	177.5 116.6	185.6 117.3	194.3 118.8	190.5 119.6	190.8 120.1	195.2 121.2	208.2 122.3	188.2 121.5	188.3 120.4	172.6 118.7	160.0 115.2	149.6 113.0

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

[2000 = 100]

Catagory	2007						20	08					
Calegory	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
ALL COMMODITIES	127.3	129.2	129.5	133.5	137.3	141.2	145.5	147.5	143.0	137.8	129.7	120.6	115.5
Foods, feeds, and beverages Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	134.4 148.3 103.0	138.1 153.1 104.3	137.8 152.6 104.4	141.8 157.3 106.8	143.7 159.8 107.2	145.0 162.2 105.9	147.7 165.1 108.4	149.7 167.6 109.1	150.4 167.9 110.9	147.9 165.1 109.1	145.8 162.5 107.9	138.9 153.6 105.7	142.1 159.0 103.8
Industrial supplies and materials	211.3	218.2	219.0	234.5	248.7	265.0	283.0	290.7	270.7	248.9	213.8	176.9	154.8
Fuels and lubricants Petroleum and petroleum products	290.3 306.7	301.9 319.6	300.0 315.6	329.0 347.5	354.6 375.8	388.3 412.2	423.7 450.3	437.6 465.0	392.0 419.5	346.3 371.5	274.7 289.6	202.8 207.0	164.4 162.6
Paper and paper base stocks	109.2	112.5	113.4	114.1	116.2	117.1	117.3	118.9	119.7	119.9	116.4	115.1	113.4
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials Selected building materials Unfinished metals associated with durable goods Nonmetals associated with durable goods	135.3 116.0 217.2 103.8	143.6 115.9 215.3 105.4	146.6 113.8 224.5 105.9	147.8 114.1 241.5 105.2	148.7 114.3 259.2 106.2	149.6 116.2 263.6 107.3	152.9 119.2 273.2 107.6	157.4 121.3 273.4 110.7	159.6 122.1 270.3 111.8	162.4 122.7 255.4 111.4	160.4 120.5 236.8 110.7	155.7 119.0 208.4 110.5	148.2 118.2 183.2 109.5
Capital goods Electric and electrical generating equipment Nonelectrical machinery	92.2 107.9 87.7	91.9 107.7 87.4	92.0 108.7 87.4	92.2 109.3 87.5	93.0 111.5 88.0	93.3 111.7 88.4	93.2 112.0 88.2	93.4 112.7 88.4	93.4 113.0 88.3	93.3 112.9 88.2	93.3 112.1 88.1	92.8 111.4 87.6	92.5 111.0 87.3
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	106.8	107.1	107.2	107.4	107.8	107.8	107.9	108.1	108.3	108.1	108.2	107.7	107.5
Consumer goods, excluding automotive Nondurables, manufactured Durables, manufactured	102.6 105.5 99.3	103.1 106.5 99.6	103.5 106.8 100.0	104.0 107.5 100.4	104.6 107.9 101.1	104.8 108.0 101.3	104.9 107.9 101.5	105.1 108.2 101.7	105.2 108.4 101.7	105.1 108.2 101.8	105.2 108.2 102.0	104.8 108.1 101.6	104.9 108.2 101.6
Nonmanufactured consumer goods	103.8	104.0	104.1	104.3	105.6	105.8	106.6	106.7	106.6	106.6	105.9	103.2	103.5

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2006		20	07			20	08	
Calegory	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.
Import air freight	131.2	130.7	132.3	134.2	141.8	144.4	158.7	157.1	143.0
Export air freight	116.7	117.0	117.0	119.8	127.1	132.0	140.8	144.3	135.7
Import air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100)	125.4	122.9	144.6	140.2	135.3	131.3	171.6	161.3	157.2
Export air passenger fares (Dec. 2006 = 100)	137.3	140.2	147.3	154.6	155.7	156.4	171.4	171.9	159.9

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	2005	2006				20	07			20	08		
	IV	I	II	Ш	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	Ш	IV
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	135.3	136.1	136.6	135.9	135.9	135.9	137.6	139.7	139.7	140.5	141.8	142.4	143.5
Compensation per hour	165.8	168.0	168.1	169.0	172.6	174.7	175.5	177.0	178.9	180.6	181.1	183.0	185.1
Real compensation per hour	119.6	120.7	119.7	119.1	122.1	122.4	121.6	121.9	121.7	121.5	120.4	119.7	124.0
Unit labor costs	122.6	123.5	123.1	124.3	127.0	128.5	127.5	126.7	128.1	128.5	127.7	128.5	129.0
Unit nonlabor payments	132.4	133.4	136.2	136.2	133.4	134.3	137.4	139.7	139.2	140.2	142.3	144.7	142.9
Implicit price deflator	126.3	127.2	128.0	128.8	129.4	130.7	131.2	131.6	132.2	132.9	133.2	134.6	134.2
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	134.2	135.1	135.7	135.0	135.0	135.0	136.4	138.3	138.6	139.5	140.8	141.3	142.4
Compensation per hour	164.7	166.8	167.1	167.9	171.7	173.7	174.1	175.5	177.8	179.5	179.9	181.8	184.0
Real compensation per hour	118.8	119.8	118.9	118.3	121.4	121.8	120.7	120.8	120.9	120.8	119.6	118.9	123.3
Unit labor costs	122.7	123.5	123.2	124.4	127.1	128.7	127.7	126.9	128.3	128.7	127.8	128.6	129.2
Unit nonlabor payments	134.2	135.5	138.6	138.3	134.8	135.2	138.2	140.3	139.8	141.0	143.3	146.0	144.6
Implicit price deflator	126.9	127.9	128.8	129.5	130.0	131.1	131.5	131.8	132.5	133.2	133.5	135.0	134.9
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	144.9	146.3	145.8	146.7	145.6	145.7	146.9	147.6	148.4	148.3	151.1	153.1	-
Compensation per hour	161.2	164.5	164.5	165.1	167.8	170.3	171.3	172.5	175.0	176.2	177.2	179.5	-
Real compensation per hour	116.3	118.1	117.0	116.3	118.7	119.4	118.7	118.7	119.0	118.6	117.8	117.4	-
Total unit costs	111.7	112.6	113.3	113.1	115.6	117.1	116.9	117.2	118.3	119.0	118.0	118.3	-
Unit labor costs	111.3	112.5	112.8	112.5	115.3	116.9	116.6	116.9	117.9	118.9	117.3	117.2	-
Unit nonlabor costs	113.0	113.0	114.6	114.5	116.5	117.6	117.9	118.2	119.3	119.4	119.8	121.4	-
Unit profits	177.2	182.6	183.4	193.4	174.4	172.4	173.1	167.4	156.4	150.8	147.8	156.8	-
Unit nonlabor payments	130.1	131.6	133.0	135.6	132.0	132.2	132.6	131.4	129.2	127.8	127.2	130.9	-
Implicit price deflator	117.6	118.8	119.5	120.3	120.8	122.1	122.0	121.7	121.7	121.8	120.6	121.8	-
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	172.8	172.6	172.7	174.5	175.4	177.0	178.7	180.6	182.5	184.0	182.9	181.4	180.0
Compensation per hour	165.3	170.9	169.5	170.3	174.6	176.9	176.4	176.4	179.7	181.4	182.4	184.6	189.0
Real compensation per hour	119.2	122.7	120.7	120.0	123.5	124.0	122.3	121.4	122.2	122.1	121.3	120.7	126.6
Unit labor costs	95.6	99.0	98.2	97.6	99.5	100.0	98.7	97.6	98.5	98.6	99.7	101.7	105.0

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2000 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Item	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Private business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	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	104.7	104.9	103.5	102.3	100.0	96.0	94.8	95.6	97.5	98.6	99.1	98.1	-
Multifactor productivity	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	105.5	105.3	103.9	102.5	100.0	96.0	94.7	95.4	97.3	98.3	98.7	97.9	-
Multifactor productivity	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	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	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	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	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	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	82.7	87.3	02.0	06.1	100.0	101.6	108.6	115 3	117.0	123.5	125.0		
Output per unit of canital services	98.0	100.6	100.7	100 /	100.0	93.5	92.3	93.2	95.4	98.9	120.0		
Multifactor productivity	91.2	93.8	95.9	96.7	100.0	98.7	102.0	105.2	108.0	108.4	110.2	_	_
Output	83.1	89.2	93.8	97.4	100.0	94.9	94.3	95.2	96.9	100.4	102.3	-	-
Innuts												_	_
Hours of all persons	100.4	102.2	101.9	101.3	100.0	93.5	86.8	82.6	82.2	81.3	81.8	_	_
Capital services	84.8	88.7	93.2	97.0	100.0	101.5	102.1	102.0	101.6	101.5	102.0	_	_
Energy	110.4	108.2	105.4	105.5	100.0	90.6	89.3	84.4	84.0	91.6	86.6	_	_
Nonenergy materials.	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.	88.5	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	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	1963	1973	1983	1993	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	55.0	73.4	83.0	100.4	116.1	119.1	123.9	128.7	132.4	134.8	136.1	138.2	142.0
Compensation per hour	15.6	28.9	66.3	102.2	134.7	140.3	145.3	151.2	156.9	163.2	169.5	176.5	182.4
Real compensation per hour	66.6	85.1	90.6	99.8	112.0	113.5	115.7	117.7	119.0	119.7	120.4	121.9	121.3
Unit labor costs	28.4	39.4	79.8	101.8	116.0	117.9	117.3	117.5	118.5	121.0	124.5	127.7	128.4
Unit nonlabor payments	26.6	37.5	76.3	102.6	107.2	110.0	114.2	118.3	124.7	130.5	134.8	137.7	142.5
Implicit price deflator	27.7	38.7	78.5	102.1	112.7	114.9	116.1	117.8	120.8	124.6	128.3	131.4	133.7
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	57.8	75.3	84.5	100.4	115.7	118.6	123.5	128.0	131.6	133.9	135.2	137.1	141.0
Compensation per hour	16.1	29.1	66.6	102.0	134.2	139.5	144.6	150.4	155.9	162.2	168.4	175.3	181.3
Real compensation per hour	68.7	85.5	91.1	99.5	111.6	112.8	115.1	117.1	118.2	119.0	119.6	121.1	120.6
Unit labor costs	27.8	38.6	78.9	101.6	116.0	117.7	117.1	117.5	118.5	121.1	124.6	127.9	128.6
Unit nonlabor payments	26.3	35.3	76.1	103.1	108.7	111.6	116.0	119.6	125.5	132.0	136.8	138.4	143.7
Implicit price deflator	27.3	37.4	77.9	102.1	113.3	115.4	116.7	118.3	121.1	125.1	129.1	131.7	134.2
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	62.6	74.8	85.7	100.3	122.5	124.7	129.7	134.6	139.6	143.5	146.1	147.1	-
Compensation per hour	17.9	31.0	68.9	101.8	133.0	138.6	143.6	149.5	153.9	159.7	165.5	172.3	-
Real compensation per hour	76.4	91.2	94.3	99.3	110.6	112.1	114.3	116.4	116.7	117.1	117.5	119.0	-
Total unit costs	27.2	39.9	80.7	101.0	107.4	111.6	110.7	111.0	110.0	111.7	113.6	117.4	-
Unit labor costs	28.6	41.4	80.4	101.4	108.6	111.2	110.7	111.0	110.3	111.3	113.3	117.1	-
Unit nonlabor costs	23.4	35.7	81.6	99.9	104.2	112.6	110.8	111.1	109.3	112.7	114.6	118.3	-
Unit profits	57.3	54.9	91.2	114.1	108.7	82.2	98.0	109.9	144.8	163.0	183.5	167.3	-
Unit nonlabor payments	32.5	40.8	84.2	103.7	105.4	104.5	107.4	110.7	118.8	126.2	133.0	131.4	-
Implicit price deflator	29.9	41.2	81.7	102.2	107.5	108.9	109.6	110.9	113.1	116.3	119.9	121.9	-
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	-	-	-	102.6	139.1	141.2	151.0	160.4	163.9	171.9	173.8	179.7	182.1
Compensation per hour	-	-	-	102.0	134.7	137.8	147.8	158.2	161.5	164.5	171.3	177.3	184.2
Real compensation per hour	-	-	-	99.6	112.0	111.5	117.7	123.2	122.4	120.7	121.7	122.5	122.6
Unit labor costs	-	-	-	99.5	96.9	97.6	97.9	98.7	98.5	95.7	98.6	98.7	101.2
Unit nonlabor payments	-	-	-	101.1	103.5	102.0	100.3	102.9	110.2	122.2	126.6	-	-
Implicit price deflator	-	-	-	100.6	101.4	100.6	99.5	101.5	106.4	113.5	117.4	-	-

Dash indicates data not available.

50. Anr	nual indexes	of output	per hour	for selected	NAICS	industries

[1997=100]

NAICS	S Industry		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	Mining	05.5	400.0	100.0			400.4			100.0		07.0	
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	00.1	100.0	101.2	107.9	119.4	121.0	123.0	120.1	111.7	107.0	100.3	-
2111	Mining except oil and gas	60.8	100.0	101.2	107.9	106.3	121.0	123.0	113.6	115.0	11/.0	110.5	-
212	Cool mining	09.0 58.5	100.0	104.5	100.0	115.8	109.0	112.9	113.0	112.9	107.6	100.0	-
2121	Motal oro mining	50.5 71.2	100.0	100.5	110.3	110.0	114.0	138.6	1/2.2	137 /	130.0	100.0	-
2122	Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying	88.5	100.0	103.3	101.2	96.2	90.3	103.6	108.1	11/ 2	118.2	123.4	
2125	Normetalle mineral mining and quarrying	00.5	100.0	101.5	101.2	50.2	55.5	105.0	100.1	117.2	110.2	110.7	_
	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	9/1	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	103.9	110.9	107.1	131 /	1/2 7	165.8	1/0.5	165.5	121.1	
3112	Grain and oilseed milling	81.1	100.0	107.5	116.1	113.1	110.5	122.7	123.0	130.3	133.0	130.7	
3112	Sugar and confectionery products	87.6	100.0	107.5	106.5	109.9	108.6	108.0	112.5	118.2	130.7	129.2	
311/	Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty	92.4	100.0	103.5	100.5	111.8	121 /	126.0	12.0	126.2	132.0	126.0	
0114	That and vegetable precerving and specially	02.4	100.0	107.1	100.0	111.0	121.4	120.0	120.0	120.2	102.0	120.0	
3115	Dairy products	827	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	-
0110		01.0					100.2						
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, varn, 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	-
	F												
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	Puip, paper, and paperboard mills	81.7	100.0	102.5	111.1	110.3	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	110.0	
202	Printing and related support activities	07.0	100.0	100.6	102.0	104.6	105.0	110.0	111 4	1145	110 5	101.1	1
3∠3 2021	Printing and related support activities	97.0	100.0	100.0	102.0	104.0	105.3	110.2	111.1	114.0	119.0	121.1	-
3231	Potroloum and coal products	97.0 71.1	100.0	102.0	102.0	104.0	110.3	110.2	110.0	100 /	102.0	121.1	-
224	Petroleum and coal products	71.1	100.0	102.2	107.1	113.0	112.1	110.0	119.2	123.4	123.0	122.0	-
3241	Chemicale	05.0	100.0	102.2	107.1	106.6	105.2	114.0	119.2	125.4	123.0	122.0	-
525	Chemicals	05.5	100.0	55.5	105.5	100.0	105.5	114.2	110.4	120.0	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	101.4	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]
5255		55.4	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	110.2	113.1	120.0	110.4	-
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	-
													1
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	-
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50.	Continued	- Annual i	ndexes of	^r output per	hour f	or se	lected	NAICS	industries
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[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	-
2222	Cutlon, and handtoolo	06.2	100.0	00.0	109.0	105.0	110.2	112 /	112.2	107.6	111.1	116.6	
3322	Architectural and structural metals	00.3 88.7	100.0	99.9 100 9	108.0	105.9	101.5	113.4	108.8	107.6	109.2	113.5	-
3324	Boilers, tanks, and shipping containers.	86.0	100.0	100.0	96.5	94.2	94.4	98.9	100.0	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 neat treating metals	75.5 01.0	100.0	100.9	101.0	105.5	107.3	116.1	118.3	125.3	130.5	135.5	-
333	Machinery	82.3	100.0	101.9	99.0 104 7	99.9 111.5	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	-
3330		00.2	100.0	105.0	110.0	114.9	120.9	130.7	143.0	120.4	132.5	120.0	-
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		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	-
2252	Household appliances	72.2	100.0	105.2	104.0	117.0	124.6	122.2	146 7	150.6	164 5	172.2	
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	-
	•••	05.0	100.0	100.0	100.1			405.4	100.0	110 7			
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	-
3364	Aerospace products and parts	87.2	100.0	104.9	120.8	103.4	114.0	130.5	137.0	130.0	144.1	143.7	-
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	Office furpiture and fixtures	85.Z	100.0	102.2	103.1	101.9	105.5	111.8	114.7	113.0	120.8	124.0	-
3379	Other furniture related products.	86.3	100.0	106.9	102.0	99.5	105.0	110.2	120.2	121.3	128.3	134.4	
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	Lumber and construction supplies	100.0	100.0	99.9 105 /	102.3	107.7	116.6	123.0	123.9	130.0	1/1.1	130.0	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
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	_0.0		0.0				_55		- 52.5			
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
4230 1220	Miscellaneous durable goods	/4.1 80.9	100.0	104.3 100 P	102.9	105.5	102.9	100.3	103.4	135.0	117.0	127.2	121.5 119.4
4239	Nondurable goods	91 0	100.0	99.1	100.8	105.1	105.0	105.8	110.5	113.0	114.3	113.1	115.0
.27		51.5		50.1					. 10.0	. 10.0	. 14.5	0.1	

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
4241	Paper and paper products	95.6	100.0	09.4	100.1	100.0	104.6	116.6	110.7	120.0	141 7	126.0	146 5
4241	Pringrists' goods	70.7	100.0	90.4 0/ 2	03.1	85.9	8/ 9	89.8	100.2	105.8	141.7	100.9	10/1 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
440	Europhine and have functioning stars	75.4	100.0	101.1	110.0	445.0	400.4	400.0	404.0	110 7	450.5	450.0	400 7
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	Home furnichings stores	71.0	100.0	104.3	115.0	12.0	106.1	120.2	142.0	159.2	142.3	101.1	101.0
4422	Floctropics and appliance stores	38.0	100.0	104.1	150.6	173 7	120.1	233.5	202.7	334.1	367.5	100.3	104.0
443	Electronics and appliance stores	38.0	100.0	122.0	150.0	173.7	196.7	233.5	292.7	334.1	367.5	412.0	471.1
1101		50.0	100.0	122.0	150.0	175.7	130.7	200.0	252.1	554.1	507.5	412.0	4/1.1
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	Gasolino stations	83.0	100.0	106.7	110.7	107.7	112.0	125.1	110.0	122.2	124 7	124.0	120.3
4471	Clothing and clothing accessories stores	66.3	100.0	100.7	114.0	123.5	12.5	123.1	138.0	122.2	147.6	162 /	176.6
4481	Clothing stores	67.1	100.0	108.7	114.0	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
4500		- 4 0	100.0		101.0	4.17.0	1017	170.0	400.0	100.0	100.0		
4529	Other general merchandise stores	54.8	100.0	114.7	131.0	147.3	164.7	1/9.3	188.8	192.9	199.8	204.8	219.3
400	Florioto	00.1 77.6	100.0	100.9	116.0	114.1	102.7	119.1	120.1	102.4	109.2	100.0	100.0
4532	Office supplies stationery and diff stores	61.4	100.0	102.5	110.2	127.3	132.7	1/1 5	153.9	172.8	123.7	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
1000		00	100.0							102.0			102.0
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	Reingerated 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	-

S industries
;

[1997=100]

5111 Newspaper, book, and directory publishers. 100.0 100.0 103.8 104.1 107.7 105.8 106.5 107.6 103.8 104.7 102.9 103.6 107.6 103.8 106.5 107.6 103.8 106.5 107.6 103.8 106.5 107.6 103.8 102.4 105.7 107.5 100.5 100.1 100.8 102.9 103.6 102.4 103.6 102.4 103.6 102.4 103.6 102.4 103.6 102.4 103.6 102.4 103.6 102.4 103.6 102.4 103.6 102.4 103.6 102.4 103.6 102.4 103.6 102.4 103.6 102.4 103.6 102.4 103.6 103.4 103.6 103.4 103.5 103.6 103.6 103.6 103.7 103.6 103.4 103.5 103.6 103.6 103.7 103.6 103.6 103.4 103.5 103.6 103.6 103.6 103.6 103.6 103.6 103.6 103.6 103.6 103.6 103.6 103.6 103.6 103.6 103.6 103.6	NAICS	Industry	1987	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
5112 Software publishers. 10.2 100.0 19.4.8 129.2 112.1 113.1 100.6 173.7 177.0 5113 Micho latture and video exhibition. 99.5 100.0 103.8 101.8 106.5 104.0 103.6 102.9 103.6 99.2 100.0 105.8 99.2 100.0 105.8 100.0 105.8 100.0 105.8 100.0 105.2 100.0 105.2 100.0 105.2 100.0 105.2 100.0 105.2 100.0 105.2 100.0 105.2 100.0 105.2 100.0 105.2 100.0 107.7 165.7 114.2 122.8 114.8 108.5 114.2 108.6 114.2 108.2 114.2 102.2 102.1 103.6 108.1 108.5 108.6 108.1 108.5 108.6 108.1 108.5 114.2 114	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	-	
51213 Motion picture and video exhibition	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	-	
515 Bradcasting, except internet. 99.5 100.0 100.8 102.9 103.6 99.2.5 117.7 125.5 117.7 125.5 117.7 125.5 117.7 125.5 117.7 125.5 117.7 125.5 117.7 125.5 117.5 <t< td=""><td>51213</td><td colspan="2">Motion picture and video exhibition</td><td>100.0</td><td>99.8</td><td>101.8</td><td>106.5</td><td>101.6</td><td>99.8</td><td>100.4</td><td>103.6</td><td>102.4</td><td>105.7</td><td>-</td></t<>	51213	Motion picture and video exhibition		100.0	99.8	101.8	106.5	101.6	99.8	100.4	103.6	102.4	105.7	-	
5151 Radio and television broadcasting	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	-	
5152 Cable and other subscription programming. 105.6 100.0 136.2 129.1 141.2 128.1 128.0 146.0 158.7 164.6 169.9 - 5171 Wired telecommunications carriers. 75.6 100.0 107.7 116.7 122.7 119.9 217.9 22.2 22.2 23.9 435.9 - 5172 Wired telecommunications carriers. 75.6 100.0 97.0 99.8 91.8 87.7 95.0 101.3 113.8 110.6 110.6 - 52211 Commercial banking	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	-	
5172 Wirel blecommunications surfiers. 56.9 100.0 107.7 116.7 122.7 116.7 21.4 100.5 131.7 132.2 146.2 132.7 5175 Cable and other program distibution. 105.2 100.0 97.1 95.8 101.7 103.6 101.6 101.5 110.6 101.5 110.6 101.5 110.6 101.5 110.6 101.5 110.6 101.5 110.6 101.5 110.6 101.5 110.6 101.5 110.6 101.5 110.6 101.5 110.6 101.5 110.6 101.5 110.6 101.5 110.6 101.5 110.6 101.5 110.6	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	-	
5172 Wireless telecommunications carriers. 75.6 100.0 110.5 145.2 152.8 191.9 217.9 242.6 282.2 381.9 435.9 5175 Cable and other program distribution. 105.2 100.0 97.1 95.8 91.6 87.7 95.0 101.3 113.8 110.6 110.5 110.5 110.2 110.3 113.8 110.6 110.5 110.2 112.7 113.5 110.6 102.1 113.5 110.2 111.8 110.2 111.8 110.2 111.8 110.2 111.8 110.2 111.8 110.2 111.6 110.2 112.2 112.1 113.5 114.0 115.8 130.3 148.5 154.5 144.2 176.4 176.2 177.7 170.0 100.1 111.2 112.1 113.5 110.0 154.5 144.2 176.4 174.2 176.2 177.7 170.0 170.0 170.6 105.8 100.0 111.4 115.8 110.0 124.8 103.8 103.0 144.5 145.4 145.4 145.4 145.4 145.4 144.2 <td>5171</td> <td>Wired telecommunications carriers</td> <td>56.9</td> <td>100.0</td> <td>107.7</td> <td>116.7</td> <td>122.7</td> <td>116.7</td> <td>124.1</td> <td>130.5</td> <td>131.7</td> <td>138.2</td> <td>146.2</td> <td>-</td>	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	-	
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 1 52211 Commercial banking. 72.8 100.0 97.0 99.8 102.7 99.6 102.1 103.6 108.4 118.2 1	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	-	
S2211 Commercial banking. 72.8 100.0 97.0 99.8 102.7 99.6 102.1 103.6 108.4 108.5 114.2 1 52211 Passenger car rental. 92.7 100.0 100.1 112.2 112.3 111.1 114.6 121.7 113.5 136.6 145.1 162.2 162.5 53223 Video tape and disc rental. 77.0 100.0 113.2 129.4 134.9 133.3 130.3 148.5 154.5 144.2 176.4 162.5 54121 Tax preparation services. 90.0 100.7 105.8 102.0 101.1 107.6 105.8 107.6 105.8 107.6 105.8 102.0 100.1 107.6 105.8 102.0 100.1 100.6 100.5 100.5 107.6 107.8 108.8 102.0 100.1 107.6 105.8 102.1 105.5 107.8 107.5 107.5 105.9 113.1 121.5 135.5 135.5 135.5	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	-	
52211 Commercial banking		Finance and insurance													
Real estate and rental and leasing 92.7 100. 112.2 112.2 111.4 114.6 121.1 114.5 114.0 115.8 136.6 145.1 162.2 111.4 53212 Truck, trailer, and RV rental and leasing 60.3 100.0 115.4 122.9 121.7 113.5 114.0 115.8 136.6 145.1 162.2 176.4 53222 Video tape and disc rental. 77.0 100.0 107.6 105.8 100.9 94.4 111.4 110.0 99.9 103.6 99.7 - 54131 Engineering services 90.0 100.0 107.6 105.8 100.9 94.4 111.4 110.0 199.9 103.6 99.7 - 54132 Professional and technical services 90.0 100.0 89.2 97.9 107.5 106.9 113.1 121.1 113.5 131.5 132.8 - 54192 Prolography studios, portrait 98.1 100.0 88.4 91.6 115.4 115.9<	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	-	
53211 Prock, tailer, and RV rental and leasing. 92.7 100.0 100.1 112.2 111.1 114.6 121.1 114.6 121.1 114.6 121.1 114.6 121.1 114.6 121.1 114.6 121.1 114.6 121.1 115.8 136.6 145.1 162.2 141.8 152.2 170.0 100.0 113.2 129.9 121.7 113.3 130.3 148.5 154.5 144.2 176.4 - Professional and technical services 90.0 100.0 117.6 105.6 100.9 94.4 111.4 110.0 99.9 103.6 99.7 - Statist is preparation services. 90.0 100.0 102.6 100.7.6 110.1 100.7 100.5 107.6 113.1 121.1 133.3 133.3 133.3 133.3 133.3 133.3 133.3 133.3 133.3 133.5 132.8 - - - - - - - 111.1 113.5 134.1 152.1 135.1 132.6 132.5 132.6 132.6 132.5		Real estate and rental and leasing													
53212 Frick, frailer, and RV 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	-	
53223 Video tape and disc rental	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	-	
Professional and technical services 82.9 100.0 107.6 105.8 100.9 94.4 111.4 110.0 99.9 103.6 99.7 54123 Architectural services 90.0 100.0 111.4 106.8 107.6 111.0 107.6 112.6 118.3 120.8 119.1 - 54131 Architectural services 90.2 100.0 98.2 97.9 107.5 100.1 100.5 100.5 107.8 115.4 116.2 - 541921 Photography studies, portrait. 98.1 100.0 124.8 109.8 108.9 102.2 97.6 104.1 93.0 93.5 95.3 - 56131 Employment placement agencies. 89.3 100.0 86.8 93.2 89.8 99.6 116.8 115.4 119.8 122.5 156.2 118.8 116.4 147.2 167.2 182.4 189.9 - 166.1 115.4 119.8 124.7 137.9 135.3 137.6 140	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	-	
34 123 Fax programmer placement agencies. 90.0 100.0 111.4 106.8 107.6 110.0 107.6 112.0 112.1 112.0 112.0 112.0 112.1 112.0 112.0 112.0 112.1 112.1 112.0	E41010	Professional and technical services	00.0	100.0	107.6	105.0	100.0	04.4	111.4	110.0	00.0	102.6	00.7		
64131 Architectural services 90.0 100.0 91.4 100.2 100.1 11.4 100.5<	541213	Architectural econices	02.9	100.0	107.0	105.0	100.9	94.4	107.6	110.0	99.9	103.0	99.7	-	
54181 Advertising agencies 95.2 100.0 89.2 97.9 100.1 102.1 133.5 133.5 132.8 - 541921 Photography studios, portrait. 98.1 100.0 124.8 109.8 100.5 100.5 100.4 193.0 93.5 95.3 - 56131 Employment placement agencies 89.3 100.0 86.8 93.2 89.8 96.6 116.8 115.4 119.4 115.9 122.9 - 56131 Employment placement agencies 75.1 100.0 86.8 93.2 89.8 96.6 116.8 115.4 119.8 115.9 122.9 - 56151 Travel agencies 75.1 100.0 95.3 98.6 101.0 102.1 105.6 118.8 116.6 115.4 119.9 135.3 137.6 140.8 140.8 137.9 140.1 - 62151 Medical and diagnostic laboratories - 100.0 117.2 121.4 127.4 127.7 123.1 126.6 130.7 126.0 128.2 - -	5/133	Engineering services	90.0	100.0	08.2	0.001	107.0	100.1	107.6	100.5	107.8	120.0	119.1	-	
541921 Photography studios, portrait	54181	Advertising agencies	95.9	100.0	89.2	97.9	102.0	106.1	113.1	121.1	133.5	131.5	132.8	_	
Administrative and waste services - 100.0 86.8 93.2 89.8 99.6 116.8 115.4 119.9 122.9 - 56131 Travel agencies 89.3 100.0 111.4 115.5 119.4 115.2 127.6 147.2 167.2 182.4 189.9 - 56171 Janitorial services 75.1 100.0 95.3 98.6 101.0 102.1 105.6 118.8 116.4 121.5 115.6 - 6215 Medical and diagnostic laboratories - 100.0 118.8 124.7 131.9 135.3 137.6 140.8 140.3 137.9 140.1 - 6215111 Medical and diagnostic laboratories - 100.0 121.4 122.7 123.1 128.6 130.7 126.0 128.2 - 621511 Medical and diagnostic imaging centers 100.0 100.5 105.2 106.0 93.0 106.5 113.2 101.4 109.9 97.7 -	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	-	
56131 Employment placement agencies - 100.0 86.8 93.2 89.8 99.6 116.8 115.4 115.9 122.9 - 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 - 56171 Janitorial services 75.1 100.0 95.3 98.6 101.0 102.1 105.6 118.8 116.6 125.5 115.6 - 6215 Medical and diagnostic laboratories - 100.0 117.2 121.4 127.7 123.1 128.6 130.7 126.0 128.2 - 62151 Medical and theme parks - 100.0 117.2 121.4 129.7 139.9 148.3 163.3 160.0 153.5 154.0 156.3 71311 Arts, entertainment, and recreation - 100.0 100.1 105.5 103.0 106.5 113.2 101.4 109.9 97.7 - <td></td> <td>Administrative and waste services</td> <td></td>		Administrative and waste services													
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 - Wedical and diagnostic laboratories. - 100.0 118.8 124.7 131.9 135.3 137.6 140.8 140.8 140.1 - 62151 Medical aldoratories. - 100.0 117.2 121.4 127.7 123.1 128.6 130.7 126.0 128.2 - 621512 Diagnostic imaging centers. - 100.0 110.5 105.2 106.0 93.0 106.5 113.2 101.4 109.9 97.7 - 71317 Traveler accommodation and food services 92.1 100.0 100.9 103.5 103.6 104.4 102.4 107.9 106.1 110.6 - - - - - - - - - - <td< td=""><td>56131</td><td>Employment placement agencies</td><td>-</td><td>100.0</td><td>86.8</td><td>93.2</td><td>89.8</td><td>99.6</td><td>116.8</td><td>115.4</td><td>119.8</td><td>115.9</td><td>122.9</td><td>-</td></td<>	56131	Employment placement agencies	-	100.0	86.8	93.2	89.8	99.6	116.8	115.4	119.8	115.9	122.9	-	
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 - 62151 Medical and diagnostic laboratories - 100.0 118.8 124.7 131.9 135.3 137.6 140.8 140.8 137.9 140.1 - 62151 Diagnostic imaging centers - 100.0 117.2 121.4 127.7 123.1 128.6 130.7 126.0 128.2 - Arts, entertainment, and recreation - 100.0 110.5 105.2 106.0 93.0 106.5 113.2 101.4 109.9 97.7 - 7211 Traveler accommodation 100.0 100.0 100.5 111.8 107.6 112.1 114.4 109.9 97.7 - 7221 Food services and drinking places	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	-	
Health care and social assistance - 100.0 118.8 124.7 131.9 135.3 137.6 140.8 140.8 137.9 140.1 62151 Medical and diagnostic laboratories. - 100.0 118.8 124.7 127.7 123.1 128.6 130.7 126.0 128.2 - 621512 Diagnostic imaging centers. - 100.0 121.4 127.4 127.7 123.1 128.6 130.7 126.0 128.2 - 71311 Arts, entertainment, and recreation - 100.0 110.5 105.2 106.0 93.0 106.5 113.2 101.4 109.9 97.7 - 71311 Arxs, entertainment, and food services - 100.0 100.0 100.0 89.9 89.4 93.4 96.4 102.4 107.9 106.1 110.6 7221 Traveler accommodation 85.1 100.0 100.1 100.9 103.5 103.8 104.4 106.2 107.9 109.7 109.7	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	-	
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 - 62151 Medical laboratories - 100.0 117.2 121.4 127.7 123.1 128.6 130.7 126.0 128.2 - 621512 Diagnostic imaging centers - 100.0 121.4 127.7 123.1 128.6 130.7 126.0 128.2 - 71311 Arts, entertainment, and recreation - 100.0 110.5 105.2 106.0 93.0 106.5 113.2 101.4 109.9 97.7 - 71311 Traveler accommodation and food services - 100.0 100.1 105.6 111.8 107.6 112.1 114.4 120.4 107.9 106.1 110.6 7221 Traveler accommodation. 85.1 100.0 100.1 105.6 111.8 107.6 112.1 114.4 104.4 105.2 106.0 105.1 7221 Ful-service restaurants. 92.1 100.0		Health care and social assistance													
621511 Medical laboratories	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	-	
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. 112.0 100.0 185.5 105.2 106.0 93.0 106.5 113.2 101.4 109.9 97.7 - 71315 Bowling centers. 106.0 100.0 89.9 89.4 93.4 94.3 96.4 102.4 107.9 106.1 110.6 -	621511	Medical laboratories	-	100.0	117.2	121.4	127.4	127.7	123.1	128.6	130.7	126.0	128.2	-	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation -	621512	Diagnostic imaging centers	-	100.0	121.4	129.7	139.9	148.3	163.3	160.0	153.5	154.0	156.3	-	
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 - 71391 Bowling centers. 106.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 93.4 93.4 93.4 96.4 102.4 107.9 106.1 110.6 - Accommodation and food services 7211 Traveler accommodation 85.1 100.0 100.1 105.6 111.8 107.6 112.1 114.4 120.4 107.9 109.7 109.7 7221 Food services and drinking places 96.0 100.0 100.1 100.9 103.5 103.8 104.4 106.3 107.0 107.9 109.7 109.7 109.2 7221 Full-service restaurants 92.1 100.0 100.9 100.8 103.0 103.6 104.4 104.2 104.2 105.2 106.0 105.1 105.4 106.8 107.5 109.8 107.6 102.8 118.6 112.2 121.6 135.7 145.2 <td co<="" td=""><td></td><td>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td>	<td></td> <td>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</td> <td></td>		Arts, entertainment, and recreation												
7/395 Bowling centers	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	-	
Accommodation and food services 85.1 100.0 100.1 105.6 111.8 107.6 112.1 114.4 120.4 115.0 111.8 - 7221 Food services and drinking places	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	-	
7211 Traveler accommodation. 85.1 100.0 100.1 105.6 111.8 107.6 112.1 114.4 120.4 115.0 111.8 109.2 722 Food services and drinking places. 96.0 100.0 100.9 103.5 103.8 104.4 106.3 107.0 107.9 109.7 109.2 7221 Full-service restaurants. 92.1 100.0 100.9 103.8 103.6 104.4 104.2 104.8 105.2 106.0 105.1 7222 Limited-service eating places. 96.5 100.0 101.2 100.4 102.0 102.5 102.7 105.4 106.8 107.5 198.8 108.6 7224 Drinking places, alcoholic beverages. 136.7 100.0 105.2 115.0 115.3 114.9 112.2 118.7 120.2 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 0ther services. 85.9 100.0 103.		Accommodation and food services													
722 Food services and drinking places	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	-	
7221 Full-service restaurants	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	
T222 Entities ervices 96.5 100.0 102.1 102.4 102.5 102.7 103.4 106.8 107.8 118.7 120.0 120.8 121.1 118.6 112.2 118.7 120.8 145.2 8111 Automotive repair and maintenance 85.9 100.0 108.6 108.6 108.2 114.4 119.7 125.0 129.9 122.3 - <td>7221</td> <td>Full-service restaurants</td> <td>92.1</td> <td>100.0</td> <td>100.9</td> <td>100.8</td> <td>103.0</td> <td>103.6</td> <td>104.4</td> <td>104.2</td> <td>104.8</td> <td>105.2</td> <td>106.0</td> <td>105.1</td>	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	
7223 Special fold Services 69.9 100.0 100.1 100.2 110.3 114.9 117.0 116.0 119.2 116.7 120.2 7224 Drinking places, alcoholic beverages. 136.7 100.0 99.7 98.8 100.6 107.6 102.9 118.6 112.2 121.6 135.7 145.2 Other services 8111 Automotive repair and maintenance 85.9 100.0 103.6 106.6 108.9 103.7 104.1 112.0 111.9 112.8 - 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 - 81292 Proteining and laundry services 97.1 100.0 106.1 107.6 110.9 112.5 103.8 110.6 120.5 110.6 120.5 110.6 120.5	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	108.0	
Other services 85.9 100.0 103.6 106.1 109.4 108.9 103.7 104.1 112.0 111.9 112.8 - 8111 Automotive repair and maintenance	7223	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages,	136.7	100.0	99.7	98.8	100.6	97.6	102.9	117.0	112.2	121.6	135.7	145.2	
Bit11 Automotive repair and maintenance		Other services													
81211 Hair, nail, and skin care services. 83.5 100.0 108.6 108.2 114.6 110.4 119.7 122.0 122.3 - 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 - 81221 Funeral homes and funeral services. 97.1 100.0 106.8 103.3 94.8 91.8 94.6 95.7 92.9 93.2 99.7 - 81220 Procleaning and laundry services. 97.1 100.0 106.1 107.6 110.9 112.5 103.8 110.6 120.5 119.6 - 81292 Protofinishing. 95.8 100.0 69.3 76.3 73.8 81.2 100.5 100.5 112.0 112.4 -	8111	Automotive repair and maintenance	85 9	100.0	103.6	106 1	109.4	108 9	103 7	104 1	112.0	111 0	112.8	-	
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. 97.1 100.0 100.1 105.6 110.9 112.5 103.8 110.6 120.5 119.6 - 81292 Photofinishing. 95.8 100.0 69.3 76.3 73.8 81.2 100.5 </td <td>81211</td> <td>Hair, nail, and skin care services</td> <td>83.5</td> <td>100.0</td> <td>108.6</td> <td>108.6</td> <td>108.2</td> <td>114.6</td> <td>110.4</td> <td>119.7</td> <td>125.0</td> <td>129.9</td> <td>122.3</td> <td></td>	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		
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 81.2 100.5 102.0 112.4 114.4 -	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	-	
81292 Photofinishing	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.

				20	06			20	07	2008			
Country	2006	2007	I	Ш	ш	IV	I	П	Ш	IV	I	Ш	Ш
United States	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.3	6.0
Canada	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3
Australia	4.8	4.4	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.2
Japan	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1
France	9.5	8.6	9.9	9.5	9.5	9.2	9.1	8.7	8.5	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.3
Germany	10.4	8.7	11.1	10.6	10.1	9.6	9.3	8.9	8.5	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.5
Italy	6.9	6.2	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.8	-
Netherlands	3.9	3.2	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.5
Sweden	7.0	6.1	7.3	7.3	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9
United Kingdom	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.4	-

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

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 International comparisons of annual labor force statistics, 10 countries (on the internet at http://www.bis.gov/fls/flscomparel/.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 annually, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.
52. Annual	data: employment s	tatus of the working-ag	e population,	approximating U.S.	concepts,	10 countries
[Numbers in the	leandel					

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	10,949
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	27,535
Germany	39,415	39,752	39,375	39,302	39,459	39,413	39,276	39,711	40,760	41,250	41,416
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	28,403	28,474	28,786	28,962	29,092	29,343	29,564	29,802	30,138	30,600	30,790
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	58.4
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	64.9	65.3
United Kingdom	62.5	62.4	62.8	62.8	62.7	62.9	62.9	63.0	63.1	63.5	63.4
Employed											
	100 550	101 460	100 400	100 001	106 000	106 495	107 706	100.050	141 720	144 407	146 047
Canada	129,000	12 072	14 221	14 691	14 966	15 222	15 596	159,252	141,730	16 202	140,047
Australia	9 4 4 4	9 619	9 760	0 000	0.096	0.264	0.490	0.669	0.075	10,393	10,707
lanan	64 000	64 450	62 020	62 700	9,000 62,460	9,204 62,650	9,400 62 510	9,000 62,640	62 010	62 210	62 510
France	22 176	22 507	23.080	23 714	24 167	24 312	24 373	24 354	24 493	24 717	25 162
Germany	35 508	36.059	36 042	36 236	36,350	36.018	35 615	35 604	36 185	36 978	37 815
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 4 16	4 530
United Kingdom	26 413	26 684	27 058	27 375	27 603	27 815	28 077	28,379	28 674	28,930	29 138
Employment nonulation ratio ²	20,110	20,001	27,000	21,010	27,000	27,010	20,077	20,070	20,07 1	20,000	20,100
Employment-population ratio	<u></u>	64.4	64.0		00.7	00.7	<u> </u>	60 0	co 7	co. 4	c2 0
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	50.3	60.0 50.4	60.2	60.7	61.1	62.0	62.5 57.5	63.1
Japan	40.1	60.2	59.4	59.0	58.4	57.5	57.1	57.1	57.3	57.5	57.0
Gormany	49.1 51.6	49.7	50.4	52.2	50.0	51.0	50.9	50.6	51.1	50.2	52.2
Itoly	41.0	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.2	44.2	44.0	45.1	44.0	JZ.Z	45.6
Nothorlande	57.7	42.2	42.0	40.2	40.0	62.0	44.9 62.2	40.1	61.6	40.0	40.0
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	58.1	58.5	59.0	59.4	59.5	59.6	59.8	60.0	60.0	60.1	60.0
	50.1	50.5	55.0	55.4	55.5	55.0	55.0	00.0	00.0	00.1	00.0
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	/21	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	3,601
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	2//	239	180	231	310	387	402	330	2/8
Sweden	445	1 700	1 700	1 5 9 7	1 400	1 500	1 400	300	1 462	332	1 650
United Kingdom	1,991	1,790	1,728	1,587	1,488	1,528	1,488	1,422	1,403	1,670	1,652
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	70	6.3	6.0	5.5	51	52	5.0	4 8	49	5.5	54

 $^{1}\,\mbox{Labor force as a percent of the working-age population.}$

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

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 annually, whereas the latter is updated monthly and reflects the most recent revisions in source data.

NOTE: There are breaks in series for the United States (1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2003, 2004), Australia (2001), Germany (1999, 2005), the Netherlands (2000, 2003), and Sweden (2005). For further qualifications and historical annual data, see the BLS report *International comparisons of annual labor force statistics, 10 countries* (on the

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	07.1 90.2	00.4	02.4	07.0	90.0	107.0	102.4	127.0	105.0	104.9	143.4	101.0	104.2	1/1.0	100.0	105.2
United Kingdom	00.5	90.9	93.4	97.0	99.5	101.0	102.4	103.4	105.6	104.5	101.7	101.9	104.0	102.0	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	07.0	02.0	01.4	00.0	79.0	01.0	01.4
	- 04.5	109.0	101.0	101.0	103.3	93.0	0.0	101.0	90.7 102.0	93.3	91.5	90.2 02.0	09.9	09.0	00.2	00.4
Belgium	130 Q	11/1 1	101.5	104.0	102.2	98.6	99.9	101.0	102.9	91.1	95.7	92.9	97.1 Q1 /	88.5	88 Q	80.5
Denmark	113.7	104.8	98.1	96.7	101.0	100.2	101 5	100.0	100.0	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
Palaium	23.1 47 5	00.0 91.4	02.0	00.0	93.0	103.1	107.0	106.9	109.6	110.1	114.4	110.3	125.4	122.0	120.2	127.2
Denmark	47.0 30.5	01.4 83.1	94.0 90.0	90.5	90.2	103.0	105.3	100.7	110.0	114.0	121.0	122.0	120.4	1/3.6	1/2.0	150.0
France	34.5	03.1 78.0	90.9 Q1 Q	94.1	90.0	103.4	100.1	100.0	110.9	115.2	121.2	129.4	104.4	13/ /	140.0	100.5
Germany	122 122	722	86.7	90.0 QN A	90.1	102.9	103.7	107.0	111.0	11/1.7	117 5	120.7	129.7	104.4	190.9	190.7
Italy	40.0 22.6	70.5	85.1	80.0 80.6	93.5	102.0	103.4	105.0	108.1	114.7 111 R	115.0	110.2	120.9	122.4	120.0	132.7
Netherlands	52 /	79.0	91 7	95.7	98.3	1073	102.0	110.5	116 1	121 /	128 /	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.

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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

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

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

	Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers ³												
Industry and type of case ²	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	/8./	84.0	80.5	93.8	_	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	10.0	11.6	10.9	11.6	11.0	10.0	0.7	07	01	7.0	7 2	7 1	72
Lost workday cases	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.7	9.7 4.3	8.7 3.9	0.4 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
	137.2	119.5	129.0	204.7	-	_	_	_	_	-	_	-	_
Construction Total cases	14.3	14.2	13.0	13.1	12.2	11.8	10.6	99	95	88	86	83	79
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 workdays	137.3	137.6	132.0	142.7	- 5.1	- 5.1	4.4	4.0	- 3.7	- 3.5	- 5.7	- 3.5	- 3.5
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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		10.0	10 7	40.5	10.1	10.0		10.0	10.0				
l otal 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 workdays	113.0	120.7	121.5	124.6	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.0			-	4.0	4.0	-
Durable goods:	1		.2										
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	165.9	7.6	7.7	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.5
Eusi workdays	. 177.5	172.5	172.0	103.0	-	_	_	_	_	-	_	-	_
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:	18.7	19.0	177	17 5	17.0	16.8	16.5	15.0	15.0	14.0	12.0	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:	10.5	10 7		40.0	10.0	10.1	45.0			10.0	40.0		
l otal cases L ost workday cases	18.5	18.7 7.9	17.4	16.8	16.2	16.4 6.7	15.8	14.4	14.2	13.9	12.6	11.9	11.1
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	91	91	86	84	83	83	7.6	6.8	66	59	57	57	50
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:													
l otal 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 workdays	138.6	153.7	166.1	186.6		0. v -	- 1.9	- 1.0	- 0.0	- 0.0	- 0.4	0.3	- 0.0
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
Lusi 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
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	55.4	57.6	04.4	00.3	_	_	_	_		-	_		-
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.

	Incidence rates per 100 workers ³												
Industry and type of case ²	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	107.8	5.6 116.9	5.5 119.7	121.8	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.0
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:	87	77	64	6.0	5.8	5.3	5.6	67	59	64	5.5	62	67
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:	100					0.7		7.0		- 4			
l otal cases	10.3	9.6	10.1	9.9	9.7	8.7	8.2	7.8	0./	7.4	6.4 3.2	6.0 3.2	5.2
Lost workdays	81.4	85.1	88.3	87.1	-	4.0	-	- 0.0			- 5.2	- 5.2	
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	127	12 1	11.2	11.0	99	9.6	85	79	73	71	7.0	6.5	60
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 workdays	63.8	3.3 69.8	3.2 74 5	3.Z 74.8	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.0	2.0	2.4
Chemicals and allied products:		00.0	74.0	14.0									
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:	66	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.2	47	18	16	13	30	11	37	20
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 workdays	1/7 2	7.8 151.3	150.9	0.0	0.5	6.7	0.5	6.3	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.8	4.8
Leather and leather products:		101.0	100.0	100.0									
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													
l otal cases	9.2	9.6	9.3	9.1	9.5	9.3	9.1	8.7	8.2	1.3	1.3	6.9 4.2	0.9
Lost workdays	121.5	134.1	140.0	144.0	- 5.4	- 5.5	5.2	- 5.1	4.0	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5
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:	77	7 4	7.0	7.6	70	77	75	6.6	65	6.5	63	5.9	5.2
Lost workday cases	4.0	7.4	3.7	7.0	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.4	32	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8
Lost workdays	71.9	71.5	79.2	82.4	-	-	-	-	- 0.2	-	-	-	
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
	. 60.0	63.2	69.1	79.2	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate						0.7		0.4		~	10	10	1 1 0
Lost workday cases	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.9	2./	2.6	2.4	2.2	./	1.8	1.9	1.0
Lost workdays	. 17.6	27.3	24.1	32.9	- 1	-		.5	-		.0		./
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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.

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).

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.

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.

 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:

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

1	1996-2000	2001-2005	2005 ³			
Event or exposure '	(average)	(average) ²	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 overturnedno collision	298	274	273	5		
Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises)	378	335	340	6		
Noncollision accident	321	277	281	5		
Overturned	212	1/5	182	3		
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	376	369	391			
vvorker struck by venicle, mobile equipment in	100	126	140			
Nation struck by vehicle mehile subinment in	129	130	140			
worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in	171	166	176	2		
Water vehicle	105	82	170			
Aircraft	263	206	1/0	2		
All Crait	205	200	145	5		
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	052	1 005	19		
Struck by object	567	560	607	10		
Struck by falling object	364	345	385	7		
Struck by rolling sliding objects on floor or ground	004	040	000	'		
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	120	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		
Firesunintended or uncontrolled	103	95	93	2		
Explosion	92	78	65	1		

 Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.
Excludes fatalities from the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks.
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.