Current Labor Statistics
Monthly Labor Review
July 2006

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

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

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

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Notes on Current Labor Statistics

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

General notes

The following notes apply to several tables in this section:

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

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

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

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

Sources of information

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

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

www.bls.gov/cps/

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

www.bls.gov/ces/

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

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

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

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

www.bls.gov/lpc/

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

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

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

Symbols

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

Comparative Indicators

(Tables 1–3)

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

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

Data on **changes in compensation, prices, and productivity** are presented in

table 2. Measures of rates of change of compensation and wages from the Employment Cost Index program are provided for all civilian nonfarm workers (excluding Federal and household workers) and for all private nonfarm workers. Measures of changes in consumer prices for all urban consumers; producer prices by stage of processing; overall prices by stage of processing; and overall export and import price indexes are given. Measures of productivity (output per hour of all persons) are provided for major sectors.

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

Notes on the data

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

Employment and Unemployment Data

(Tables 1; 4–29)

Household survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

Establishment survey data

Description of the series

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

Definitions

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

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

in each establishment which reports them.

Production workers in the goods-producing industries cover employees, up through the level of working supervisors, who engage directly in the manufacture or construction of the establishment's product. In private service-providing industries, data are collected for nonsupervisory workers, which include most employees except those in executive, managerial, and supervisory positions. Those workers mentioned in tables 11–16 include production workers in manufacturing and natural resources and mining; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in all private service-providing industries. Production and nonsupervisory workers account for about four-fifths of the total employment on private nonagricultural payrolls.

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unemployment data by State

Description of the series

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Description of the series

Employment, wage, and establishment data in this section are derived from the quarterly tax reports submitted to State employment security agencies by private and State and local government employers sub-

ject to State unemployment insurance (UI) laws and from Federal, agencies subject to the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program. Each quarter, State agencies edit and process the data and send the information to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Average weekly or annual wage is affected by the ratio of full-time to part-time workers as well as the number of individuals in high-paying and low-paying occupations. When average pay levels between States and industries are compared, these factors should be taken into consideration. For example, industries characterized by high proportions of part-time workers will

show average wage levels appreciably less than the weekly pay levels of regular full-time employees in these industries. The opposite effect characterizes industries with low proportions of part-time workers, or industries that typically schedule heavy weekend and overtime work. Average wage data also may be influenced by work stoppages, labor turnover rates, retroactive payments, seasonal factors, bonus payments, and so on.

Notes on the data

Beginning with the release of data for 2001, publications presenting data from the Covered Employment and Wages program have switched to the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry. NAICS is the product of a cooperative effort on the part of the statistical agencies of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Due to difference in NAICS and Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) structures, industry data for 2001 is not comparable to the SIC-based data for earlier years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

Description of the series

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

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

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

Definitions

Establishments submit **job openings** information for the last business day of the reference month. A job opening requires that (1) a specific position exists and there is work available for that position; and (2) work could start within 30 days regardless of whether a suitable candidate is found; and (3) the employer is actively recruiting from outside the establishment to fill the position. Included are full-time, part-time, permanent,

short-term, and seasonal openings. Active recruiting means that the establishment is taking steps to fill a position by advertising in newspapers or on the Internet, posting help-wanted signs, accepting applications, or using other similar methods.

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

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

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

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

Compensation and Wage Data

(Tables 1–3; 30–36)

Compensation and waged data are gathered by the Bureau from business establishments, State and local governments, labor unions, collective bargaining agreements on file with the Bureau, and secondary sources.

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 uses a fixed market basket of labor—similar in concept to the Consumer Price Index's fixed market basket of goods and services—to measure change over time in employer costs of employing labor.

Statistical series on total compensation

costs, on wages and salaries, and on benefit costs are available for private nonfarm workers excluding proprietors, the self-employed, and household workers. The total compensation costs and wages and salaries series are also available for State and local government workers and for the civilian nonfarm economy, which consists of private industry and State and local government workers combined. Federal workers are excluded.

The ECI probability sample consists of approximately 11,300 private nonfarm establishments providing about 50,000 occupational observations and 800 State and local government establishments providing 3,500 occupational observations selected to represent the total employment in each sector. Data are collected each quarter for the pay period including the 12th day of March, June, September, and December.

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

www.bls.gov/ect/

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Employment Cost Index, contact the Office of Compensation Levels and Trends: (202) 691–6199.

Employee Benefits Survey

Description of the series

Employee benefits data are obtained from the Employee Benefits Survey, an annual survey of the incidence and provisions of selected benefits provided by employers. The survey collects data from a sample of approximately 9,000 private sector and State and local government establishments. The data are presented as a percentage of employees who participate in a certain benefit, or as an average benefit provision (for example, the average number of paid holidays provided to employees per year). Selected data from the survey are presented in table 34 for medium and large private establishments and in table 35 for small private establishments and State and local government.

The survey covers paid leave benefits such as holidays and vacations, and personal, funeral, jury duty, military, family, and sick leave; short-term disability, long-term disability, and life insurance; medical, dental, and vision care plans; defined benefit and defined contribution plans; flexible benefits plans; reimbursement accounts; and unpaid family leave.

Also, data are tabulated on the incidence of several other benefits, such as severance pay, child-care assistance, wellness programs, and employee assistance programs.

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 and postretirement life insurance paid entirely by the employee are included because the guarantee of insurability and availability at group premium rates are considered a benefit.

Participants are workers who are covered by a benefit, whether or not they use that benefit. If the benefit plan is financed wholly by employers and requires employees to complete a minimum length of service for eligibility, the workers are considered participants whether or not they have met the requirement. If workers are required to contribute towards the cost of a plan, they are considered participants only if they elect the plan and agree to make the required contributions.

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

Surveys of employees in medium and large

establishments conducted over the 1979–86 period included establishments that employed at least 50, 100, or 250 workers, depending on the industry (most service industries were excluded). The survey conducted in 1987 covered only State and local governments with 50 or more employees. The surveys conducted in 1988 and 1989 included medium and large establishments with 100 workers or more in private industries. All surveys conducted over the 1979–89 period excluded establishments in Alaska and Hawaii, as well as part-time employees.

Beginning in 1990, surveys of State and local governments and small private establishments were conducted in even-numbered years, and surveys of medium and large establishments were conducted in odd-numbered years. The small establishment survey includes all private nonfarm establishments with fewer than 100 workers, while the State and local government survey includes all governments, regardless of the number of workers. All three surveys include full- and part-time workers, and workers in all 50 States and the District of Columbia.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on the Employee Benefits Survey, contact the Office of Compensation Levels and Trends on the Internet:

www.bls.gov/ebs/

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 36.

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.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION on work stoppages data, contact the Office of Compensation and Working Conditions: (202) 691–6282, or the Internet:

www.bls.gov/cba/

Price Data

(Tables 2; 37–47)

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

Consumer Price Indexes

Description of the series

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

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

Data collected from more than 23,000 retail establishments and 5,800 housing units in 87 urban areas across the country are used to develop the "U.S. city average." Separate estimates for 14 major urban centers are presented in table 38. 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; 48–51)

Business and major sectors

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

Unit nonlabor costs contain all the com-

ponents of unit nonlabor payments except unit profits.

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

The productivity and associated cost measures in tables 48–51 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 Website at: **www.bls.gov/lpc/home.htm**

International Comparisons

(Tables 52–54)

Labor force and unemployment

Description of the series

Tables 52 and 53 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 labor force statistics published by other industrial countries are not, in most cases, comparable to U.S. concepts. Therefore, the Bureau adjusts the figures for 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 BLS Web site at: **www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2000/06/art1full.pdf**).

Definitions

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

The figures for one or more recent years for France, Germany, and the Netherlands are calculated using adjustment factors based on labor force surveys for earlier years and are considered preliminary. The recent year measures for these countries are therefore subject to revision whenever more current labor force surveys become available.

There are breaks in series for the United States (1994, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2003), Australia (2001), and Germany (1999).

For the United States, beginning in 1994, data are not strictly comparable for prior years because of the introduction of a major redesign of the labor force survey questionnaire and collection methodology. The redesign effect has been estimated to increase the overall unemployment rate by 0.1 percentage point. Other breaks noted relate to changes in population controls that had virtually no effect on unemployment rates.

For a description of all the changes in the U.S. labor force survey over time and their impact, see Historical Comparability in the "Household Data" section of the BLS publication *Employment and Earnings* (available on the BLS Web site at **www.bls.gov/cps/eetech_methods.pdf**).

For Australia, the 2001 break reflects the introduction in April 2001 of a redesigned labor force survey that allowed for a closer application of International Labor Office guidelines for the definitions of labor force statistics. The Australian Bureau of Statistics revised their data so there is no break in the employment series. However, the reclassification of persons who had not actively looked for work because they were waiting to begin a new job from "not in the labor force" to "unemployed" could only be incorporated for April 2001 forward. This reclassification diverges from the U.S. definition where persons waiting to start a new job but not actively seeking work are not counted in the labor force. The impact of the reclassification was an increase in the unemployment rate by 0.1 percentage point in 2001.

For Germany, the 1999 break reflects the incorporation of an improved method of data calculation and a change in coverage to persons living in private households only.

For further qualifications and historical data, see *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, Ten Countries*, on the BLS Web site at **www.bls.gov/fls/flslforc.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 54 presents comparative indexes of manufacturing labor productivity (output per hour), output, total hours, compensation per hour, and unit labor costs for the United States, Australia, Canada, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and nine European countries. These measures are trend comparisons—that is, series that measure changes over time—rather than level comparisons. BLS does not recommend using these series for level comparisons because of technical problems.

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

Definitions

Output, in general, refers to value added in manufacturing from the national accounts of each country. However, the output series for Japan prior to 1970 is an index of industrial production, and the national accounts measures for the United Kingdom are essentially identical to their indexes of industrial production.

The output measure for manufacturing in the United States is the chain-weighted index of real gross product originating (deflated value added), estimated by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the U.S. Department of Commerce. It is based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For more information on the U.S. measure, see "Improved Estimates of Gross Product by Industry for 1947–98," Survey of Current Business, June 2000, pp. 24–38

and "Gross Domestic Product by Industry for 1947–86. New Estimates Based on the North American Industry Classification System," Survey of Current Business, December 2005, pp. 70–84. Most of the other economies now also use annual moving price weights, but earlier years were estimated using fixed price weights, with the weights typically updated every 5 or 10 years.

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

Total labor hours refers to hours worked in all economies. The measures are developed from statistics of manufacturing employment and average hours. The series used for Australia, Canada, Denmark, France (from 1970 forward), Germany, Norway, and Sweden are official series published with the national accounts. For the United Kingdom from 1992, an official annual index of total manufacturing hours is used. Where official total hours series are not available, the measures are developed by BLS using employment figures published with the national accounts, or other comprehensive employment series, and estimates of annual hours worked.

Total compensation (labor cost) 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. The measures are from the national accounts of each economy, except those for Belgium, which are developed by BLS using statistics on employment, average hours, and hourly compensation. For Australia, Canada, France, and Sweden, compensation is increased to account for other significant taxes on payroll or employment. For the United Kingdom, compensation is reduced between 1967 and 1991 to account for employment-related subsidies. Self-employed workers are included in the all-employed persons measures by assuming that their compensation is equal to the average for wage and salary employees.

Notes on the data

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

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

Official published data for Australia are in fiscal years that begin on July 1. The Australian Bureau of Statistics has furnished calendar year data for recent years for output and hours. For earlier years and for compensation, data are BLS estimates using two-year moving averages of fiscal year data.

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

Occupational Injury and Illness Data

(Tables 55–56)

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Description of the series

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes on the data

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

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

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

survey's illness measure. In contrast, the overwhelming majority of the reported new illnesses are those which are easier to directly relate to workplace activity (for example, contact dermatitis and carpal tunnel syndrome).

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

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

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

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

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

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

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

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

Definition

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

Notes on the data

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

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

1. Labor market indicators

Selected indicators	2004	2005	2004				2005				2006
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Employment data											
Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population (household survey):[1]											
Labor force participation rate	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	65.8	66.1	66.2	66.1	66.0
Employment-population ratio	62.3	62.7	62.2	62.3	62.4	62.4	62.4	62.7	62.9	62.8	62.9
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.1	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.7
Men	5.6	5.1	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.7
16 to 24 years	12.6	12.4	12.6	12.9	12.5	12.6	13.2	12.5	12.1	11.7	11.2
25 years and older	4.4	3.8	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6
Women	5.4	5.1	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.8
16 to 24 years	11.0	10.1	11.1	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.4	10.4	9.8	10.0	9.6
25 years and older	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.9
Employment, nonfarm (payroll data), in thousands:[1]											
Total nonfarm	131,435	133,463	130,572	131,277	131,602	132,244	132,694	133,230	133,750	134,161	134,730
Total private	109,814	111,660	109,017	109,683	109,981	110,533	110,960	111,454	111,907	112,291	112,858
Goods-producing	21,882	22,133	21,728	21,858	21,932	22,001	22,039	22,126	22,140	22,242	22,365
Manufacturing	14,315	14,232	14,286	14,330	14,336	14,307	14,271	14,247	14,208	14,211	14,227
Service-providing	109,553	111,330	108,844	109,419	109,670	110,243	110,655	111,104	11,610	111,920	112,365
Average hours:											
Total private	33.7	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.8
Manufacturing	40.8	40.7	40.9	40.9	40.8	40.5	40.6	40.4	40.6	40.9	41.0
Overtime	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6
Employment Cost Index[1, 2, 3]											
Total compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm[4]	3.7	3.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	.5	1.0	.6	.8	.6	.7
Private nonfarm	3.8	2.9	1.4	1.1	.8	.5	1.0	.7	.6	.5	.8
Goods-producing[5]	4.6	3.2	2.1	1.0	1.2	.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.2	.3
Service-providing[5]	3.5	2.8	1.2	1.1	.7	.5	1.0	.6	.6	.5	1.0
State and local government	3.6	4.1	.8	.4	1.6	.7	.8	.3	2.0	.9	.5
Workers by bargaining status (private nonfarm):											
Union	5.4	2.8	2.4	1.5	.8	.6	.6	.9	.8	.4	.5
Nonunion	3.5	2.9	1.2	.9	.8	.5	1.1	.6	.6	.5	.9

[1] Quarterly data seasonally adjusted.

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

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

[4] Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

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

Selected measures	2004	2005	2004				2005				2006
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Compensation data[1, 2, 3]											
Employment Cost Index—compensation:											
Civilian nonfarm	3.7	3.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7
Private nonfarm	3.8	2.9	1.4	1.1	.8	.5	1.0	.7	.6	.5	.8
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:											
Civilian nonfarm	2.5	2.6	.6	.6	.9	.3	.6	.6	.7	.6	.7
Private nonfarm	2.6	2.5	.6	.8	.8	.3	.7	.6	.6	.5	.7
Price data[1]											
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers): All Items	3.3	3.4	1.2	1.2	.2	.2	1.0	.5	2.2	–1.0	1.5
Producer Price Index:											
Finished goods	4.1	5.4	1.2	1.2	.0	1.1	2.0	.3	3.2	.0	.1
Finished consumer goods	4.6	6.8	1.5	1.4	–1.7	.9	–2.6	1.4	4.1	–.4	.1
Capital equipment	2.4	1.3	.6	.5	.4	1.6	2.1	–.2	.3	.7	.5
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	9.1	8.4	2.5	3.0	1.9	.9	3.5	.8	3.9	1.1	1.1
Crude materials	18.0	22.1	6.0	7.6	–5.1	8.3	9.7	–2.5	–1.4	2.0	–11.7
Productivity data[4]											
Output per hour of all persons:											
Business sector	3.5	2.6	3.7	3.7	1.6	2.7	3.4	1.1	4.9	.2	3.4
Nonfarm business sector	3.4	2.7	2.4	4.5	1.7	2.0	3.8	2.4	4.2	–.3	3.2
Nonfinancial corporations[5]	4.0	5.0	.8	2.9	7.4	8.5	2.8	4.6	4.1	4.6	–

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

[2] Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

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

[5] Output per hour of all employees.

3. Alternative measures of wage and compensation changes

Components	Quarterly change					Four quarters ending—				
	2005				2006	2005				2006
	I	II	III	IV	I	I	II	III	IV	I
Average hourly compensation:[1]										
All persons, business sector	4.8	0.5	6.0	3.0	5.8	6.5	5.7	5.6	3.6	3.8
All persons, nonfarm business sector	5.6	1.3	5.5	2.7	5.7	6.4	5.8	5.6	3.8	3.8
Employment Cost Index—compensation:[2]										
Civilian nonfarm[3]	1.0	.6	.8	.6	.7	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.1	2.8
Private nonfarm	1.0	.7	.6	.5	.8	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.6
Union	.6	.9	.8	.4	.5	3.6	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7
Nonunion	1.1	.6	.6	.5	.9	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.6
State and local government	.8	.3	2.0	.9	.5	3.6	3.5	3.9	4.1	3.7
Employment Cost Index—wages and salaries:[2]										
Civilian nonfarm[3]	.6	.6	.7	.6	.7	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.7
Private nonfarm	.7	.6	.6	.5	.7	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.4
Union	.3	.8	.8	.5	.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
Nonunion	.7	.6	.6	.5	.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.5
State and local government	.6	.2	1.3	.9	.3	2.3	2.3	2.6	3.1	2.8

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

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

[3] Excludes Federal and private household workers.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		2005								2006				
	2004	2005	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
TOTAL															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	223,357	226,082	225,670	225,911	226,153	226,421	226,693	226,959	227,204	227,425	227,553	227,763	227,975	228,199	228,428
Civilian labor force	147,401	149,320	149,201	149,243	149,605	149,792	150,083	150,043	150,183	150,153	150,114	150,449	150,652	150,811	150,991
Participation rate	66.0	66.0	66.1	66.1	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.1	66.1	66.0	66.0	66.1	66.1	66.1	66.1
Employed	139,252	141730.0	141,571	141,750	142,111	142,425	142,435	142,625	142,611	142,779	143,074	143,257	143,641	143,688	143,976
Employment-population ratio[2]	62.3	62.7	62.7	62.7	62.8	62.9	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.9	62.9	63.0	63.0	63.0
Unemployed	8,149	7591.0	7,629	7,493	7,494	7,367	7,648	7,418	7,572	7,375	7,040	7,193	7,011	7,123	7,015
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6
Not in the labor force	75,956	76762.0	76,469	76,668	76,548	76,629	76,610	76,916	77,021	77,271	77,439	77,314	77,323	77,388	77,437
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	99,476	100,835	100,634	100,754	100,874	101,004	101,136	101,265	101,383	101,489	101,560	101,657	101,754	101,857	101,963
Civilian labor force	75,364	76,443	76,445	76,471	76,619	76,787	76,792	76,780	76,722	76,786	76,928	77,115	77,335	77,415	77,477
Participation rate	75.8	75.8	76.0	75.9	76.0	76.0	75.9	75.8	75.7	75.7	75.7	75.9	76.0	76.0	76.0
Employed	71,572	73050.0	73,108	73,178	73,345	73,479	73,331	73,500	73,441	73,468	73,844	73,857	74,197	74,169	74,202
Employment-population ratio[2]	71.9	72.4	72.6	72.6	72.7	72.7	72.5	72.6	72.4	72.4	72.7	72.7	72.9	72.8	72.8
Unemployed	3,791	3392.0	3,337	3,294	3,274	3,307	3,461	3,281	3,282	3,318	3,084	3,258	3,137	3,246	3,275
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2
Not in the labor force	24,113	24392.0	24,190	24,282	24,255	24,218	24,344	24,485	24,660	24,703	24,631	24,542	24,419	24,442	24,486
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	107,658	108,850	108,672	108,776	108,880	108,996	109,114	109,228	109,332	109,425	109,478	109,562	109,646	109,736	109,829
Civilian labor force	64,923	65,714	65,528	65,582	65,813	65,778	66,129	66,175	66,223	66,215	66,022	66,081	66,038	66,187	66,280
Participation rate	60.3	60.4	60.3	60.3	60.4	60.3	60.6	60.6	60.6	60.5	60.3	60.3	60.2	60.3	60.3
Employed	61,773	62702.0	62,515	62,552	62,744	62,901	63,074	63,162	63,170	63,249	63,163	63,262	63,305	63,362	63,555
Employment-population ratio[2]	57.4	57.6	57.5	57.5	57.6	57.7	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.7	57.7	57.7	57.7	57.9
Unemployed	3,150	3013.0	3,013	3,030	3,070	2,877	3,055	3,013	3,053	2,966	2,859	2,819	2,733	2,825	2,725
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.1
Not in the labor force	42,735	43136.0	43,144	43,193	43,067	43,219	42,985	43,053	43,109	43,209	43,456	43,481	43,608	43,550	43,549
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	16,222	16,398	16,364	16,381	16,399	16,421	16,443	16,465	16,489	16,511	16,515	16,545	16,575	16,606	16,637
Civilian labor force	7,114	7,164	7,228	7,189	7,172	7,228	7,163	7,088	7,238	7,152	7,164	7,253	7,279	7,210	7,234
Participation rate	43.9	43.7	44.2	43.9	43.7	44.0	43.6	43.0	43.9	43.3	43.4	43.8	43.9	43.4	43.5
Employed	5,907	5978.0	5,948	6,020	6,022	6,045	6,030	5,964	6,000	6,061	6,067	6,138	6,139	6,157	6,220
Employment-population ratio[2]	36.4	36.5	36.4	36.8	36.7	36.8	36.7	36.2	36.4	36.7	36.7	37.1	37.0	37.1	37.4
Unemployed	1,208	1186.0	1,280	1,169	1,150	1,183	1,133	1,124	1,238	1,091	1,097	1,115	1,140	1,053	1,015
Unemployment rate	17.0	16.6	17.7	16.3	16.0	16.4	15.8	15.9	17.1	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.7	14.6	14.0
Not in the labor force	9,108	9234.0	9,136	9,192	9,226	9,193	9,281	9,377	9,251	9,359	9,352	9,292	9,296	9,396	9,402
White[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	182,643	184,446	184,167	184,328	184,490	184,669	184,851	185,028	185,187	185,327	185,436	185,570	185,704	185,849	186,002
Civilian labor force	121,086	122,299	122,213	122,036	122,431	122,638	122,843	122,810	122,813	122,994	123,168	123,022	123,103	123,357	123,449
Participation rate	66.3	66.3	66.4	66.2	66.4	66.4	66.5	66.4	66.3	66.4	66.4	66.3	66.3	66.4	66.4
Employed	115,239	116949.0	116,845	116,811	117,168	117,446	117,354	117,396	117,598	117,729	118,071	117,926	118,193	118,357	118,429
Employment-population ratio[2]	63.1	63.4	63.4	63.4	63.5	63.6	63.5	63.4	63.5	63.5	63.7	63.5	63.6	63.7	63.7
Unemployed	5,847	5350.0	5,368	5,224	5,263	5,193	5,489	5,415	5,215	5,264	5,097	5,096	4,910	5,001	5,020
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1
Not in the labor force	61,558	62148.0	61,954	62,292	62,059	62,031	62,008	62,218	62,374	62,333	62,268	62,548	62,601	62,492	62,552
Black or African American[3]															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	26,065	26,517	26,450	26,488	26,526	26,572	26,618	26,663	26,705	26,744	26,788	26,826	26,865	26,905	26,943
Civilian labor force	16,638	17,013	17,060	17,158	17,199	17,130	17,068	17,150	17,118	16,979	16,982	17,273	17,334	17,326	17,312
Participation rate	63.8	64.2	64.5	64.8	64.8	64.5	64.1	64.3	64.1	63.5	63.4	64.4	64.5	64.4	64.3
Employed	14,909	15313.0	15,347	15,392	15,581	15,476	15,455	15,591	15,299	15,397	15,476	15,660	15,726	15,698	15,767
Employment-population ratio[2]	57.2	57.7	58.0	58.1	58.7	58.2	58.1	58.5	57.3	57.6	57.8	58.4	58.5	58.3	58.5
Unemployed	1,729	1700.0	1,713	1,766	1,619	1,654	1,613	1,559	1,819	1,582	1,506	1,614	1,608	1,628	1,545
Unemployment rate	10.4	10.0	10.0	10.3	9.4	9.7	9.5	9.1	10.6	9.3	8.9	9.3	9.3	9.4	8.9
Not in the labor force	9,428	9504.0	9,389	9,330	9,327	9,442	9,549	9,513	9,587	9,766	9,806	9,553	9,531	9,580	9,631

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		2005								2006				
	2004	2005	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity															
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	28,109	29,133	28,989	29,079	29,168	29,264	29,361	29,456	29,552	29,645	29,622	29,707	29,793	29,880	29,966
Civilian labor force	19,272	19824.0	19,749	19,770	19,792	19,925	19,944	20,047	20,214	20,292	20,528	20,485	20,489	20,583	20,574
Participation rate	68.6	68.0	68.1	68.0	67.9	68.1	67.9	68.1	68.4	68.4	69.3	69.0	68.8	68.9	68.7
Employed	17,930	18,632	18,581	18,628	18,700	18,760	18,647	18,871	18,991	19,066	19,344	19,356	19,385	19,476	19,541
Employment-population ratio[2]	63.8	64.0	64.1	64.1	64.1	64.1	63.5	64.1	64.3	64.3	65.3	65.2	65.1	65.2	65.2
Unemployed	1,342	1191.0	1,168	1,142	1,092	1,164	1,297	1,176	1,223	1,226	1,184	1,129	1,104	1,107	1,033
Unemployment rate	7.0	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.8	6.5	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.0
Not in the labor force	8,837	9,310	9,240	9,309	9,376	9,340	9,417	9,409	9,338	9,353	9,094	9,222	9,304	9,297	9,392

[1] The population figures are not seasonally adjusted.

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

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

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

5. Selected employment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[In thousands]

Selected categories	Annual average		2005								2006				
	2004	2005	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Characteristic															
Employed, 16 years and older	139,252	141,730	141,571	141,750	142,111	142,425	142,435	142,625	142,611	142,779	143,074	143,257	143,641	143,688	143,976
Men	74,524	75,973	75,998	76,099	76,258	76,404	76,257	76,396	76,410	76,529	76,857	76,888	77,273	77,237	77,313
Women	64,728	65,757	65,573	65,652	65,853	66,022	66,178	66,229	66,200	66,250	66,217	66,369	66,368	66,451	66,663
Married men, spouse present	45,084	45,483	45,723	45,387	45,489	45,666	45,457	45,634	45,480	45,469	45,790	45,679	45,806	45,837	45,843
Married women, spouse present	34,600	34,773	34,771	34,676	34,956	34,960	34,943	34,868	34,910	34,948	35,167	35,039	35,074	35,300	35,171
Persons at work part time[1]															
All industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	4,567	4,350	4,375	4,457	4,411	4,450	4,565	4,240	4,175	4,138	4,133	4,204	3,989	3,978	4,137
Slack work or business conditions	2,841	2,684	2,740	2,670	2,716	2,752	2,893	2,643	2,595	2,541	2,649	2,655	2,494	2,474	2,703
Could only find part-time work	1,409	1,341	1,352	1,406	1,374	1,392	1,331	1,299	1,246	1,246	1,226	1,238	1,191	1,179	1,152
Part time for noneconomic noneconomic reasons	19,380	19,491	19,407	19,214	19,539	19,548	19,581	19,696	19,612	19,582	19,708	19,564	19,373	19,460	19,701
Nonagricultural industries:															
Part time for economic reasons	4,469	4,271	4,296	4,379	4,353	4,406	4,500	4,161	4,105	4,051	4,064	4,107	3,884	3,900	4,037
Slack work or business conditions	2,773	2,636	2,703	2,615	2,670	2,728	2,846	2,592	2,567	2,508	2,606	2,590	2,382	2,422	2,612
Could only find part-time work	1,399	1,330	1,333	1,405	1,371	1,394	1,335	1,284	1,230	1,230	1,198	1,225	1,177	1,169	1,150
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,026	19,134	19,057	18,915	19,110	19,168	19,207	19,255	19,235	19,214	19,368	19,199	19,044	19,112	19,292

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

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

6. Selected unemployment indicators, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual average		2005								2006				
	2004	2005	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Characteristic															
Total, 16 years and older	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	17.0	16.6	17.7	16.3	16.0	16.4	15.8	15.9	17.1	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.7	14.6	14.0
Men, 20 years and older	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2
Women, 20 years and older	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.1
White, total[1]	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	15.0	14.2	15.2	14.1	13.6	13.8	13.3	14.2	13.9	13.4	13.3	12.7	12.7	12.3	12.7
Men, 16 to 19 years	16.3	16.1	17.4	15.8	15.5	15.3	15.3	15.1	15.1	13.8	14.4	14.6	14.0	14.2	15.0
Women, 16 to 19 years	13.6	12.3	12.9	12.3	11.7	12.4	11.4	13.3	12.6	12.9	12.1	10.7	11.4	10.4	10.3
Men, 20 years and older	4.4	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.7
Women, 20 years and older	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.6
Black or African American, total[1]	10.4	10.0	10.0	10.3	9.4	9.7	9.5	9.1	10.6	9.3	8.9	9.3	9.3	9.4	8.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	31.7	33.3	35.9	32.3	32.8	35.9	33.1	32.4	38.4	24.4	31.4	30.8	33.1	29.5	25.0
Men, 16 to 19 years	35.6	36.3	36.8	37.5	38.9	39.5	33.7	35.0	44.9	23.6	30.9	31.8	32.6	31.9	29.4
Women, 16 to 19 years	28.2	30.3	35.0	26.9	27.4	32.6	32.5	30.3	31.5	25.2	31.8	29.9	33.4	27.0	20.5
Men, 20 years and older	9.9	9.2	9.1	9.7	8.3	8.6	8.7	8.5	9.4	8.6	7.5	8.5	8.3	8.9	9.0
Women, 20 years and older	8.9	8.5	8.3	8.8	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.5	9.0	8.5	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.2
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	7.0	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.8	6.5	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.0
Married men, spouse present	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5
Married women, spouse present	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.0
Full-time workers	5.6	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.5
Part-time workers	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.5	4.8	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1
Educational attainment[2]															
Less than a high school diploma	8.5	7.6	7.7	6.9	7.6	7.6	8.2	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.0	6.9
High school graduates, no college[3]	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.4
Some college or associate degree	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8
Bachelor's degree and higher[4]	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1

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

2 Data refer to persons 25 years and older.

3 Includes high school diploma or equivalent.

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

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

7. Duration of unemployment, monthly data seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	Annual average		2005								2006				
	2004	2005	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Less than 5 weeks	2,696	2,667	2,694	2,661	2,616	2,544	2,751	2,708	2,779	2,764	2,556	2,595	2,676	2,635	2,516
5 to 14 weeks	2,382	2,304	2,270	2,339	2,452	2,268	2,253	2,263	2,268	2,240	2,263	2,074	2,011	2,115	2,242
15 weeks and over	3,072	2,619	2,650	2,388	2,483	2,672	2,584	2,477	2,492	2,417	2,241	2,482	2,333	2,373	2,297
15 to 26 weeks	1,293	1,130	1,122	1,053	1,069	1,229	1,120	1,045	1,108	1,068	1,090	1,126	1,044	1,046	968
27 weeks and over	1,779	1,490	1,528	1,335	1,414	1,444	1,464	1,432	1,383	1,350	1,151	1,356	1,288	1,327	1,329
Mean duration, in weeks	19.6	18.4	18.6	17.2	17.7	18.9	18.2	18.0	17.6	17.3	16.8	17.6	16.9	16.8	17.1
Median duration, in weeks	9.8	8.9	9.1	9.1	8.9	9.4	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.9	8.5	8.5	8.5

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

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

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	Annual average		2005								2006				
	2004	2005	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Job losers[1]	4,197	3,667	3,664	3,666	3,626	3,474	3,697	3,508	3,455	3,486	3,336	3,361	3,412	3,531	3,524
On temporary layoff	998	933	898	974	954	874	970	944	899	935	873	885	918	907	949
Not on temporary layoff	3,199	2,734	2,766	2,692	2,673	2,600	2,726	2,564	2,556	2,552	2,462	2,477	2,494	2,624	2,575
Job leavers	858	872	952	838	825	839	874	889	900	841	839	849	817	846	878
Reentrants	2,408	2,386	2,365	2,240	2,411	2,455	2,423	2,349	2,538	2,430	2,314	2,313	2,158	2,180	2,119
New entrants	686	666	699	654	627	633	626	654	679	644	622	680	634	579	525
Percent of unemployed															
Job losers[1]	51.5	48.3	47.7	49.6	48.4	46.9	48.5	47.4	45.6	47.1	46.9	46.7	48.6	49.5	50.0
On temporary layoff	12.2	12.3	11.7	13.2	12.7	11.8	12.7	12.8	11.9	12.6	12.3	12.3	13.1	12.7	13.5
Not on temporary layoff	39.3	36.0	36.0	36.4	35.7	35.1	35.8	34.7	33.8	34.5	34.6	34.4	35.5	36.8	36.5
Job leavers	10.5	11.5	12.4	11.3	11.0	11.3	11.5	12.0	11.9	11.4	11.8	11.8	11.6	11.9	12.5
Reentrants	29.5	31.4	30.8	30.3	32.2	33.2	31.8	31.7	33.5	32.8	32.5	32.1	30.7	30.5	30.1
New entrants	8.4	8.8	9.1	8.8	8.4	8.6	8.2	8.8	9.0	8.7	8.7	9.4	9.0	8.1	7.4
Percent of civilian labor force															
Job losers[1]	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
Job leavers	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6
Reentrants	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
New entrants	.5	.4	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.4	.5	.4	.4	.3

[1] Includes persons who completed temporary jobs.

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

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

[Civilian workers]

Sex and age	Annual average		2005								2006				
	2004	2005	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Total, 16 years and older	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6
16 to 24 years	11.8	11.3	11.7	11.2	10.8	11.3	11.0	10.8	11.2	10.7	10.5	10.7	10.2	10.3	10.0
16 to 19 years	17.0	16.6	17.7	16.3	16.0	16.4	15.8	15.9	17.1	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.7	14.6	14.0
16 to 17 years	20.2	19.1	19.7	18.0	18.5	18.6	18.8	18.7	21.4	17.8	16.5	17.9	18.6	15.9	15.1
18 to 19 years	15.0	14.9	16.1	15.1	14.4	15.0	13.9	14.2	14.2	13.5	14.4	13.9	13.7	14.1	13.4
20 to 24 years	9.4	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.3	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.2	8.5	7.6	8.2	8.1
25 years and older	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7
25 to 54 years	4.6	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9
55 years and older	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.0
Men, 16 years and older	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.8
16 to 24 years	12.6	12.4	12.4	12.2	11.7	12.5	12.1	11.5	12.3	11.3	11.2	11.6	11.0	11.1	11.3
16 to 19 years	18.4	18.6	19.7	18.7	18.3	18.0	17.4	16.5	19.1	16.0	16.2	17.1	16.8	16.2	16.2
16 to 17 years	22.0	22.0	22.3	21.4	22.9	21.4	21.3	18.1	23.6	19.8	17.0	21.3	20.5	17.9	17.6
18 to 19 years	16.3	16.5	18.1	17.2	15.5	16.2	15.1	15.5	15.6	13.8	15.4	14.6	14.4	15.8	15.3
20 to 24 years	10.1	9.6	9.2	9.3	8.8	10.0	9.8	9.4	9.1	9.2	8.9	9.1	8.3	8.7	9.1
25 years and older	4.4	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7
25 to 54 years	4.6	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8
55 years and older	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.0
Women, 16 years and older	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5
16 to 24 years	11.0	10.1	10.8	10.0	9.7	9.9	9.7	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.4	9.4	8.6
16 to 19 years	15.5	14.5	15.7	13.8	13.8	14.7	14.3	15.2	15.0	14.4	14.4	13.6	14.5	13.0	11.7
16 to 17 years	18.5	16.5	17.3	14.9	14.5	15.9	16.6	19.1	19.5	16.1	16.1	14.7	16.7	14.0	12.5
18 t0 19 years	13.5	13.1	14.1	12.8	13.2	13.8	12.6	12.8	12.7	13.2	13.2	13.1	13.0	12.3	11.3
20 to 24 years	8.7	7.9	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.4	7.7	6.7	7.5	7.0
25 years and older	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8
25 to 54 years	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0
55 years and older[1]	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.3	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.6

[1] Data are not seasonally adjusted.

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

10. Unemployment rates by State, seasonally adjusted

State	Apr. 2005	Mar. 2006[p]	Apr. 2006[p]	State	Apr. 2005	Mar. 2006[p]	Apr. 2006[p]
Alabama	4.0	3.3	3.6	Missouri	5.5	4.5	4.6
Alaska	6.6	7.0	7.0	Montana	4.1	3.4	3.6
Arizona	4.7	4.1	4.3	Nebraska	3.8	3.2	3.4
Arkansas	4.9	4.8	5.1	Nevada	4.1	3.8	4.1
California	5.4	4.8	4.9	New Hampshire	3.6	3.4	3.4
Colorado	5.3	4.3	4.3	New Jersey	4.3	4.5	5.1
Connecticut	4.9	4.6	3.9	New Mexico	5.4	4.0	4.3
Delaware	4.0	3.6	3.7	New York	5.0	4.7	4.9
District of Columbia	6.7	5.3	5.5	North Carolina	5.2	4.5	4.3
Florida	3.9	3.1	3.0	North Dakota	3.4	3.2	3.3
Georgia	5.2	4.5	4.6	Ohio	5.9	5.0	5.5
Hawaii	2.8	2.6	2.8	Oklahoma	4.4	4.0	3.9
Idaho	4.0	3.2	3.4	Oregon	6.3	5.5	5.5
Illinois	5.9	5.1	5.1	Pennsylvania	5.0	4.5	4.7
Indiana	5.2	4.9	4.9	Rhode Island	5.0	5.1	5.4
Iowa	4.6	3.8	3.6	South Carolina	6.5	6.5	6.6
Kansas	5.1	4.7	4.6	South Dakota	3.9	3.3	3.0
Kentucky	5.9	6.0	6.1	Tennessee	5.6	5.1	5.4
Louisiana	5.2	4.8	4.8	Texas	5.3	5.0	5.1
Maine	4.8	4.1	4.2	Utah	4.4	3.4	3.5
Maryland	4.1	3.4	3.5	Vermont	3.3	3.3	3.3
Massachusetts	4.8	4.9	4.9	Virginia	3.5	3.1	3.3
Michigan	6.9	6.8	7.2	Washington	5.6	4.6	4.7
Minnesota	4.0	4.1	4.1	West Virginia	4.8	3.9	4.1
Mississippi	6.9	7.9	7.7	Wisconsin	4.6	4.7	4.8
				Wyoming	3.4	2.9	3.2

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

State	Apr. 2005	Mar. 2006[p]	Apr. 2006[p]	State	Apr. 2005	Mar. 2006[p]	Apr. 2006[p]
Alabama	2,146,310	2,170,027	2,173,549	Missouri	3,021,458	3,041,642	3,057,244
Alaska	337,747	343,132	342,261	Montana	491,131	502,738	502,820
Arizona	2,830,531	2,929,001	2,948,610	Nebraska	985,876	982,470	988,156
Arkansas	1,354,064	1,403,372	1,398,405	Nevada	1,210,546	1,254,539	1,264,900
California	17,640,292	17,721,658	17,735,331	New Hampshire	730,408	737,350	735,336
Colorado	2,544,616	2,610,349	2,636,743	New Jersey	4,408,739	4,496,740	4,501,845
Connecticut	1,814,238	1,831,595	1,830,765	New Mexico	933,381	954,356	958,045
Delaware	435,405	443,671	444,650	New York	9,397,170	9,508,754	9,516,836
District of Columbia	297,572	290,926	288,496	North Carolina	4,311,766	4,378,767	4,396,045
Florida	8,611,706	8,859,301	8,903,547	North Dakota	357,910	363,995	363,858
Georgia	4,561,511	4,665,983	4,693,861	Ohio	5,892,166	5,899,195	5,927,299
Hawaii	630,072	645,755	645,612	Oklahoma	1,735,275	1,757,040	1,757,866
Idaho	735,055	758,185	761,166	Oregon	1,857,250	1,877,914	1,877,393
Illinois	6,463,729	6,512,722	6,525,076	Pennsylvania	6,295,768	6,316,621	6,318,748
Indiana	3,196,142	3,261,053	3,252,021	Rhode Island	567,466	574,572	578,434
Iowa	1,657,325	1,666,123	1,674,232	South Carolina	2,067,355	2,110,505	2,123,788
Kansas	1,473,258	1,470,096	1,481,308	South Dakota	431,106	432,299	432,468
Kentucky	1,993,068	2,024,109	2,022,013	Tennessee	2,912,651	2,940,138	2,960,505
Louisiana	2,108,153	1,871,974	1,872,671	Texas	11,176,302	11,397,187	11,390,908
Maine	708,413	714,435	716,322	Utah	1,261,443	1,305,662	1,314,225
Maryland	2,920,934	2,974,700	2,997,726	Vermont	354,110	361,073	360,256
Massachusetts	3,362,922	3,356,017	3,338,587	Virginia	3,919,851	3,988,069	4,013,438
Michigan	5,105,881	5,130,778	5,157,583	Washington	3,275,523	3,337,513	3,346,705
Minnesota	2,962,628	2,948,168	2,946,100	West Virginia	796,499	813,562	813,702
Mississippi	1,348,079	1,319,887	1,314,286	Wisconsin	3,036,661	3,074,840	3,079,583
				Wyoming	282,849	290,053	291,957

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

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

[In thousands]

Industry	Annual average		2005								2006				
	2004	2005	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[p]	May[p]
TOTAL NONFARM	131,435	133,631	133,210	133,376	133,617	133,792	133,840	133,877	134,231	134,376	134,530	134,730	134,905	135,017	135,109
TOTAL PRIVATE	109,814	111,836	111,437	111,590	111,795	111,941	111,985	112,025	112,351	112,498	112,686	112,854	113,006	113,099	113,173
GOODS-PRODUCING	21,882	22,141	22,126	22,133	22,131	22,146	22,143	22,179	22,264	22,282	22,335	22,373	22,381	22,419	22,416
Natural resources and mining	591	629	620	623	624	627	631	636	641	644	648	653	661	670	671
Logging	67.6	65.2	64.0	63.7	63.8	63.4	62.7	62.1	62.1	62.0	62.1	62.3	63.0	63.8	63.6
Mining	523.0	563.5	556.1	559.7	559.9	563.1	567.9	573.8	579.3	582.1	585.6	590.8	597.7	606.2	607.2
Oil and gas extraction	123.4	125.8	125.2	125.3	126.1	126.2	126.5	127.4	128.9	128.7	129.9	130.9	131.9	133.5	133.7
Mining, except oil and gas[1]	205.1	219.3	211.9	213.9	212.7	212.6	212.7	214.5	215.0	214.3	214.4	216.0	217.6	218.2	218.3
Coal mining	70.6	77.7	72.7	73.5	74.1	73.7	74.5	75.1	75.1	75.4	76.0	77.2	78.3	78.7	78.3
Support activities for mining	194.6	218.4	219.0	220.5	221.1	224.3	228.7	231.9	235.4	239.1	241.3	243.9	248.2	254.5	255.2
Construction	6,976	7,233	7,255	7,277	7,283	7,306	7,325	7,347	7,409	7,416	7,460	7,494	7,495	7,505	7,509
Construction of buildings	1,630.0	1,700.9	1,686.7	1,689.1	1,691.8	1,699.8	1,697.6	1,702.4	1,722.4	1,727.2	1,742.5	1,745.1	1,749.2	1,756.0	1,752.3
Heavy and civil engineering	907.4	933.2	947.1	961.2	961.0	961.4	963.9	965.3	977.1	974.8	987.0	992.4	990.5	987.5	987.6
Specialty trade contractors	4,438.6	4,598.7	4,621.5	4,626.6	4,629.8	4,645.1	4,663.3	4,679.2	4,709.4	4,714.3	4,730.8	4,756.3	4,755.7	4,761.5	4,768.6
Manufacturing	14,315	14,279	14,251	14,233	14,224	14,213	14,187	14,196	14,214	14,222	14,227	14,226	14,225	14,244	14,236
Production workers	10,072	10,096	10,059	10,054	10,050	10,054	10,048	10,069	10,103	10,123	10,155	10,164	10,170	10,192	10,197
Durable goods	8,924	8,950	8,964	8,953	8,946	8,950	8,933	8,952	8,960	8,970	8,977	8,981	8,992	9,017	9,017
Production workers	6,139	6,212	6,205	6,208	6,204	6,222	6,218	6,249	6,274	6,299	6,323	6,331	6,347	6,370	6,383
Wood products	549.6	550.8	551.8	553.9	553.6	553.7	552.2	550.7	556.7	558.9	560.7	557.5	558.3	554.5	554.2
Nonmetallic mineral products	505.5	501.3	504.0	504.5	501.8	501.5	501.1	500.8	502.0	500.7	505.1	506.5	507.2	506.6	505.1
Primary metals	466.8	466.5	469.1	468.2	468.1	468.0	469.7	470.5	471.5	469.4	472.9	470.9	473.1	472.9	473.2
Fabricated metal products	1,497.1	1,521.4	1,519.1	1,519.5	1,521.1	1,521.9	1,521.7	1,520.8	1,524.1	1,526.7	1,527.7	1,531.8	1,534.1	1,538.0	1,539.6
Machinery	1,143.0	1,157.2	1,161.1	1,161.8	1,165.0	1,164.3	1,163.4	1,174.5	1,164.4	1,166.9	1,163.4	1,168.7	1,171.5	1,174.9	1,178.1
Computer and electronic products[1]	1,322.8	1,332.2	1,317.6	1,322.2	1,322.8	1,323.6	1,322.8	1,323.5	1,322.0	1,322.2	1,317.3	1,321.9	1,322.0	1,329.0	1,328.3
Computer and peripheral equipment	210.0	213.6	205.8	207.8	207.6	207.8	207.4	207.9	206.3	205.7	201.7	201.8	202.7	203.1	202.8
Communications equipment	148.4	154.7	147.5	147.6	147.6	147.6	147.9	148.2	148.0	149.2	147.3	148.8	149.3	149.6	150.2
Semiconductors and electronic components	454.1	447.2	450.5	451.4	451.4	451.7	451.8	450.7	450.6	451.0	451.2	453.1	453.1	457.8	457.9
Electronic instruments	431.4	439.5	436.0	438.0	439.1	440.1	440.6	441.6	442.0	441.7	443.1	445.0	444.3	446.4	445.8
Electrical equipment and appliances	445.1	440.6	438.2	435.0	434.3	434.5	431.8	431.1	434.3	434.4	436.5	437.6	439.3	441.4	443.5
Transportation equipment	1,765.7	1,764.8	1,786.8	1,772.1	1,761.3	1,765.2	1,753.7	1,765.5	1,771.8	1,776.7	1,781.6	1,771.7	1,772.6	1,785.2	1,782.5
Furniture and related products	573.3	561.3	563.7	562.6	561.3	561.3	561.3	560.5	558.4	558.0	557.4	557.5	557.6	558.5	557.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	655.5	654.0	652.1	653.6	656.9	655.9	655.0	653.6	654.7	655.8	654.1	656.5	656.7	655.5	655.2
Nondurable goods	5,391	5,329	5,287	5,280	5,278	5,263	5,254	5,244	5,254	5,252	5,250	5,245	5,233	5,227	5,219
Production workers	3,933	3,884	3,854	3,846	3,846	3,832	3,830	3,820	3,829	3,824	3,832	3,833	3,823	3,822	3,814
Food manufacturing	1,493.7	1,484.6	1,475.2	1,475.2	1,474.7	1,468.6	1,461.4	1,458.5	1,465.0	1,466.0	1,463.4	1,462.6	1,460.7	1,462.4	1,461.3
Beverages and tobacco products	194.6	190.9	191.9	191.0	190.8	189.9	191.0	192.4	193.4	192.3	194.4	194.3	194.4	195.0	194.7
Textile mills	236.9	223.1	220.2	219.3	217.5	216.2	214.7	213.2	210.9	209.0	208.6	206.3	203.7	201.7	200.2
Textile product mills	175.7	179.2	172.2	171.3	172.0	172.0	173.0	173.8	174.5	173.9	175.4	173.9	170.5	168.1	168.0
Apparel	285.5	258.3	261.4	260.1	259.4	257.1	255.1	251.8	253.7	253.5	253.7	253.1	252.8	252.3	250.0
Leather and allied products	41.8	43.3	39.0	39.1	39.5	39.7	39.5	39.6	39.5	39.7	38.9	38.4	37.5	37.7	37.7
Paper and paper products	495.5	495.2	486.8	485.1	484.6	483.2	480.5	478.5	478.5	478.1	477.7	477.3	475.2	472.8	472.7
Printing and related support activities	662.6	656.1	649.1	648.6	646.4	645.3	646.4	645.1	644.8	644.0	643.4	644.1	644.1	643.0	641.4
Petroleum and coal products	111.7	116.1	113.7	113.2	113.3	113.6	113.0	113.1	112.3	112.3	111.5	112.9	113.3	114.0	114.5
Chemicals	887.0	878.9	877.9	878.4	879.4	878.3	880.3	879.3	881.5	884.0	886.4	885.8	887.0	887.1	887.4
Plastics and rubber products	805.7	803.4	800.0	798.8	800.1	799.2	799.5	799.1	799.4	798.9	796.2	796.4	793.6	792.5	791.1
SERVICE-PROVIDING	109,553	111,490	111,084	111,243	111,486	111,646	111,697	111,698	111,967	112,094	112,195	112,357	112,524	112,598	112,693
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	87,932	89,696	89,311	89,457	89,664	89,795	89,842	89,846	90,087	90,216	90,351	90,481	90,625	90,680	90,757
Trade, transportation, and utilities	25,533	25,833	25,897	25,908	25,976	25,985	25,944	25,945	26,006	26,015	26,042	26,048	26,075	26,053	26,038
Wholesale trade	5,662.9	5,724.0	5,742.5	5,747.9	5,755.3	5,759.3	5,762.3	5,767.8	5,782.7	5,783.8	5,801.8	5,810.6	5,824.0	5,833.5	5,844.2
Durable goods	2,950.5	2,987.8	2,986.7	2,990.8	2,993.4	2,995.4	2,997.8	3,002.3	3,010.5	3,017.6	3,028.5	3,032.2	3,039.7	3,044.7	3,048.4
Nondurable goods	2,010.0	2,012.0	2,022.7	2,022.1	2,023.6	2,023.1	2,022.1	2,021.7	2,028.9	2,023.9	2,025.6	2,030.4	2,032.9	2,034.4	2,039.6
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	702.4	724.3	733.1	735.0	738.3	740.8	742.4	743.8	743.3	742.3	747.7	748.0	751.4	754.4	756.2
Retail trade	15,058.2	15,174.1	15,249.4	15,256.3	15,309.8	15,312.9	15,267.0	15,259.6	15,292.9	15,300.3	15,300.4	15,289.4	15,306.6	15,260.4	15,227.4
Motor vehicles and parts dealers[1]	1,902.3	1,915.8	1,919.9	1,918.8	1,925.9	1,927.6	1,929.4	1,921.5	1,914.3	1,914.7	1,910.2	1,911.6	1,911.8	1,911.0	1,909.1
Automobile dealers	1,257.3	1,250.8	1,264.1	1,262.0	1,266.5	1,266.2	1,268.9	1,260.5	1,254.5	1,252.4	1,248.0	1,247.6	1,244.6	1,245.6	1,244.0
Furniture and home furnishings stores	563.4	568.0	579.1	575.8	578.5	578.8	580.9	581.5	583.3	583.0	589.6	590.7	591.3	595.3	594.8
Electronics and appliance stores	516.2	527.8	527.8	531.1	534.0	537.3	539.9	540.5	541.2	540.5	534.2	536.5	535.1	534.8	534.3

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		2005								2006				
	2004	2005	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[p]	May[p]
Building material and garden supply stores	1,227.1	1,269.0	1,269.1	1,271.7	1,279.3	1,277.8	1,272.3	1,273.1	1,281.6	1,290.9	1,300.1	1,309.1	1,312.4	1,313.9	1,316.8
Food and beverage stores	2,821.6	2,829.5	2,820.2	2,822.1	2,822.6	2,810.7	2,803.0	2,809.5	2,806.6	2,805.9	2,805.9	2,807.4	2,809.6	2,808.8	2,800.6
Health and personal care stores	941.1	955.7	955.7	955.1	954.1	960.4	953.8	959.3	964.7	966.1	959.4	955.9	960.3	956.8	959.1
Gasoline stations	875.6	875.5	872.1	869.0	874.6	876.2	873.9	874.6	869.1	869.6	869.4	870.2	866.0	867.0	862.5
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,364.3	1,402.8	1,401.1	1,410.9	1,430.7	1,430.8	1,414.2	1,413.5	1,434.5	1,448.1	1,434.3	1,432.2	1,423.1	1,418.6	1,413.3
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	641.3	636.0	644.2	644.1	642.7	643.0	631.3	638.7	641.5	640.0	641.3	637.8	634.5	632.8	628.6
General merchandise stores1	2,863.1	2,853.8	2,924.4	2,920.6	2,931.1	2,931.3	2,927.4	2,910.6	2,920.4	2,906.9	2,919.1	2,907.0	2,929.4	2,892.0	2,882.0
Department stores	1,605.3	1,622.3	1,603.4	1,603.1	1,613.5	1,611.4	1,610.9	1,590.6	1,595.2	1,595.6	1,597.5	1,596.7	1,607.4	1,591.4	1,584.4
Miscellaneous store retailers	913.5	919.0	904.2	905.2	903.1	903.9	902.2	899.1	897.3	899.0	901.5	900.7	902.5	899.5	895.5
Nonstore retailers	428.8	421.3	431.6	431.9	433.2	435.1	438.7	437.7	438.4	435.6	435.4	430.3	430.6	429.9	430.8
Transportation and warehousing	4,248.6	4,358.6	4,348.4	4,347.6	4,353.0	4,353.9	4,355.4	4,358.4	4,370.2	4,371.6	4,380.0	4,387.4	4,384.4	4,398.1	4,405.7
Air transportation	514.5	502.6	506.8	505.6	503.6	501.6	495.1	493.7	488.9	486.9	489.0	489.1	487.6	489.0	485.1
Rail transportation	225.7	223.4	229.4	229.1	228.9	228.4	228.2	228.1	227.8	227.3	227.4	227.4	227.5	227.4	227.8
Water transportation	56.4	62.8	59.7	60.0	60.2	61.0	61.8	62.6	63.6	63.7	63.4	63.0	62.5	62.8	62.2
Truck transportation	1,351.7	1,392.7	1,392.2	1,396.0	1,396.3	1,394.4	1,397.4	1,402.0	1,403.7	1,404.0	1,406.0	1,407.5	1,409.2	1,417.4	1,417.0
Transit and ground passenger transportation	384.9	391.2	387.5	381.5	387.3	386.7	388.0	388.5	394.9	392.2	394.1	394.6	394.5	391.0	396.8
Pipeline transportation	38.4	39.3	37.6	37.5	37.4	37.6	37.6	37.2	37.2	37.0	37.4	37.5	37.7	37.8	37.9
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	27.2	28.0	29.7	30.6	31.4	31.7	31.8	31.5	31.4	31.1	30.3	31.5	32.4	31.8	31.9
Support activities for transportation	535.1	555.3	551.8	549.4	549.5	549.2	551.9	549.8	553.9	556.2	560.7	564.7	562.2	564.2	565.8
Couriers and messengers	556.6	583.1	571.2	571.2	571.3	574.1	573.8	576.3	576.8	579.7	576.8	576.5	575.2	577.6	578.4
Warehousing and storage	558.1	580.1	582.5	586.7	587.1	589.2	589.8	588.7	592.0	593.5	594.9	595.6	595.6	599.1	602.8
Utilities	563.8	576.0	556.2	556.2	557.7	559.1	558.9	559.4	560.1	559.7	559.3	560.4	559.5	560.5	561.1
Information	3,118	3,142.0	3,065	3,062	3,061	3,065	3,071	3,058	3,064	3,066	3,065	3,073	3,072	3,070	3,061
Publishing industries, except Internet	909.1	907.7	901.5	902.7	905.9	904.8	904.4	903.7	902.8	902.5	901.5	903.9	903.5	904.4	902.0
Motion picture and sound recording industries	385.0	393.1	379.8	376.6	375.9	381.2	390.6	379.3	383.5	387.7	391.2	389.7	389.5	384.4	376.1
Broadcasting, except Internet	325.0	331.1	325.2	327.3	328.3	329.1	326.7	327.6	325.7	325.1	323.4	325.3	325.5	327.1	327.4
Internet publishing and broadcasting	29.9	35.4	30.5	30.5	29.9	30.1	30.4	30.1	30.1	30.4	29.6	30.7	30.3	30.4	30.5
Telecommunications	1,034.6	1,032.8	1,000.2	998.6	996.8	994.2	993.4	991.2	995.1	993.3	991.3	994.6	993.2	993.5	992.8
ISPs, search portals, and data processing	383.7	391.8	377.8	376.4	373.6	375.6	376.1	376.9	376.7	377.8	377.4	378.7	380.7	380.0	381.3
Other information services	50.8	50.4	49.9	50.3	50.7	50.1	49.7	49.4	49.9	49.6	50.4	49.6	49.4	49.7	50.4
Financial activities	8,031	8,227.0	8,101	8,114	8,136	8,155	8,172	8,201	8,217	8,223	8,244	8,268	8,282	8,308	8,317
Finance and insurance	5,949.0	6,077	5,983.8	5,989.8	6,002.5	6,014.7	6,029.1	6,053.3	6,066.7	6,068.2	6,081.8	6,103.8	6,120.1	6,134.5	6,137.3
Monetary authorities—central bank	21.8	20.4	20.8	20.8	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.9	21.0	21.2	21.2	21.3	21.4	21.5
Credit intermediation and related activities[1]	2,817.0	2,920.4	2,851.8	2,856.6	2,866.1	2,871.4	2,880.9	2,892.9	2,895.8	2,894.2	2,896.7	2,906.7	2,914.7	2,921.3	2,923.7
Depository credit intermediation[1]	1,751.5	1,805.3	1,765.9	1,768.0	1,773.5	1,778.5	1,783.5	1,790.8	1,793.3	1,793.2	1,793.0	1,803.3	1,810.6	1,813.6	1,815.0
Commercial banking	1,280.8	1,313.3	1,292.8	1,295.3	1,296.9	1,300.0	1,302.8	1,306.9	1,309.0	1,306.0	1,303.3	1,311.4	1,318.3	1,320.1	1,320.7
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	766.1	790.6	780.7	778.4	779.6	783.4	786.2	790.5	790.7	790.4	792.9	795.9	798.8	800.7	802.2
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,258.6	2,260.8	2,245.1	2,247.0	2,249.3	2,252.9	2,255.1	2,262.1	2,271.8	2,274.8	2,283.5	2,292.2	2,297.1	2,302.5	2,300.6
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	85.4	85.2	85.4	87.0	86.8	86.3	86.2	87.1	87.5	87.8	87.5	87.8	88.2	88.6	89.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,081.9	2,149.3	2,116.7	2,124.6	2,133.3	2,139.8	2,143.3	2,147.5	2,150.2	2,154.5	2,161.7	2,164.2	2,162.3	2,173.8	2,179.6
Real estate	1,415.1	1,465.9	1,444.9	1,451.5	1,458.8	1,464.8	1,469.0	1,474.7	1,478.4	1,481.6	1,490.5	1,492.3	1,489.2	1,499.3	1,499.8
Rental and leasing services	641.1	657.6	644.5	646.2	647.4	647.8	646.8	645.1	643.9	645.0	643.3	643.9	644.9	646.1	651.4
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	25.7	25.9	27.3	26.9	27.1	27.2	27.5	27.7	27.9	27.9	27.9	28.0	28.2	28.4	28.4
Professional and business services	16,395	16,935	16,794	16,844	16,898	16,932	16,997	16,991	17,061	17,121	17,127	17,156	17,199	17,211	17,256
Professional and technical services[1]	6,774.0	6,965.9	6,977.0	7,000.3	7,024.7	7,043.9	7,062.2	7,074.8	7,087.2	7,118.9	7,133.8	7,147.1	7,170.3	7,192.0	7,217.7
Legal services	1,163.1	1,160.2	1,166.2	1,165.6	1,167.5	1,166.9	1,159.5	1,159.2	1,160.0	1,160.8	1,161.8	1,161.0	1,162.5	1,162.5	1,158.0
Accounting and bookkeeping services	805.9	862.0	829.8	837.3	841.3	845.5	848.9	851.0	847.5	859.0	847.0	846.2	849.9	852.7	861.3
Architectural and engineering services	1,258.2	1,315.9	1,295.6	1,302.0	1,307.8	1,314.6	1,324.3	1,326.1	1,335.3	1,335.6	1,340.5	1,348.3	1,356.5	1,360.6	1,366.9

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		2005								2006				
	2004	2005	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[p]	May[p]
Computer systems design and related services	1,148.6	1,186.2	1,182.0	1,187.1	1,189.2	1,191.7	1,195.9	1,204.4	1,204.9	1,212.1	1,226.0	1,230.5	1,235.2	1,243.1	1,255.4
Management and technical consulting services	789.9	809.3	836.2	841.4	847.6	851.0	852.9	855.5	861.4	865.4	867.8	871.7	875.4	878.0	880.1
Management of companies and enterprises	1,724.4	1,731.9	1,753.3	1,755.6	1,757.1	1,756.6	1,754.2	1,749.9	1,743.2	1,756.7	1,772.6	1,771.0	1,774.9	1,775.4	1,778.1
Administrative and waste services	7,896.0	8,237.1	8,063.2	8,087.9	8,116.0	8,131.5	8,180.5	8,165.8	8,230.5	8,245.1	8,220.1	8,237.5	8,253.7	8,244.0	8,260.6
Administrative and support services[1]	7,567.4	7,914.4	7,732.9	7,754.3	7,778.4	7,794.6	7,846.5	7,835.6	7,897.8	7,911.0	7,884.9	7,903.1	7,917.9	7,908.5	7,925.5
Employment services[1]	3,428.5	3,707.6	3,534.9	3,550.6	3,561.5	3,582.2	3,628.2	3,617.2	3,663.7	3,671.0	3,638.3	3,636.8	3,644.0	3,633.9	3,636.8
Temporary help services	2,387.2	2,555.0	2,503.0	2,512.0	2,523.9	2,538.7	2,573.7	2,576.2	2,616.2	2,628.1	2,605.6	2,602.0	2,604.6	2,596.8	2,599.9
Business support services	757.8	750.1	764.5	760.8	759.5	759.4	757.2	752.7	754.7	751.8	760.7	760.6	761.3	761.6	764.7
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,693.7	1,730.6	1,718.8	1,727.2	1,738.5	1,735.3	1,735.4	1,741.1	1,755.4	1,751.1	1,750.0	1,761.6	1,765.8	1,766.0	1,768.9
Waste management and remediation services	328.6	322.6	330.3	333.6	337.6	336.9	334.0	330.2	332.7	334.1	335.2	334.4	335.8	335.5	335.1
Educational and health services	16,953	17,344.0	17,291	17,333	17,368	17,413	17,451	17,440	17,481	17,507	17,544	17,585	17,622	17,650	17,682
Educational services	2,762.5	2,830.0	2,812.6	2,820.6	2,820.4	2,832.4	2,844.9	2,815.9	2,820.2	2,827.5	2,828.5	2,840.1	2,845.4	2,849.2	2,854.5
Health care and social assistance	14,190.2	14,515	14,478.2	14,512.8	14,547.4	14,580.3	14,605.8	14,624.5	14,661.2	14,679.6	14,715.6	14,744.9	14,776.5	14,800.4	14,827.9
Ambulatory health care services[1]	4,952.3	5,090.9	5,089.9	5,104.7	5,121.8	5,137.7	5,145.1	5,152.9	5,172.7	5,181.4	5,202.1	5,216.1	5,232.5	5,240.1	5,251.0
Offices of physicians	2,047.8	2,120.3	2,095.2	2,098.9	2,104.2	2,111.8	2,115.3	2,119.8	2,128.4	2,135.8	2,143.3	2,148.2	2,154.8	2,162.1	2,168.7
Outpatient care centers	450.5	459.7	469.5	471.2	474.7	476.5	479.3	480.6	482.4	484.1	485.9	486.9	488.6	488.8	489.5
Home health care services	776.6	803.3	809.6	815.1	817.1	819.6	820.5	820.8	824.3	822.1	829.1	831.9	835.8	835.5	839.7
Hospitals	4,284.7	4,375.5	4,333.8	4,344.6	4,353.5	4,361.0	4,366.8	4,371.7	4,379.2	4,382.5	4,387.3	4,393.0	4,402.5	4,409.6	4,418.4
Nursing and residential care facilities[1]	2,818.4	2,845.2	2,852.7	2,853.5	2,859.0	2,863.4	2,871.0	2,868.1	2,871.9	2,871.9	2,876.5	2,881.2	2,881.3	2,888.4	2,892.6
Nursing care facilities	1,576.9	1,574.3	1,577.5	1,578.8	1,579.9	1,580.9	1,582.2	1,578.9	1,582.5	1,582.5	1,583.5	1,583.4	1,582.6	1,585.4	1,588.4
Social assistance[1]	2,134.8	2,202.9	2,201.8	2,210.0	2,213.1	2,218.2	2,222.9	2,231.8	2,237.4	2,243.8	2,249.7	2,254.6	2,260.2	2,262.3	2,265.9
Child day care services	764.7	792.4	780.4	787.4	786.6	785.7	787.8	793.2	792.9	793.3	795.1	795.8	795.6	797.0	796.1
Leisure and hospitality	12,493	12,748.0	12,778	12,802	12,833	12,860	12,826	12,840	12,881	12,898	12,932	12,955	12,976	12,989	12,993
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,849.6	1,828.4	1,884.3	1,890.9	1,894.9	1,903.1	1,895.1	1,897.8	1,907.5	1,905.9	1,903.5	1,906.5	1,903.1	1,911.5	1,908.1
Performing arts and spectator sports	367.5	359.3	369.7	372.0	372.2	372.9	372.2	365.0	362.8	362.1	356.3	364.9	364.4	369.2	374.6
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	118.3	116.9	121.1	121.5	121.3	121.1	123.2	121.6	121.0	121.6	121.4	121.9	121.5	122.8	124.0
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,363.8	1,352.3	1,393.5	1,397.4	1,401.4	1,409.1	1,399.7	1,411.2	1,423.7	1,422.2	1,425.8	1,419.7	1,417.2	1,419.5	1,409.5
Accommodations and food services	10,643.2	10,919.3	10,893.4	10,911.3	10,937.9	10,956.6	10,931.2	10,942.4	10,973.9	10,992.3	11,028.0	11,048.9	11,072.8	11,077.7	11,084.7
Accommodations	1,789.5	1,830.2	1,812.1	1,812.7	1,813.2	1,817.9	1,814.5	1,812.9	1,811.1	1,809.2	1,808.0	1,804.2	1,803.1	1,795.4	1,793.4
Food services and drinking places	8,853.7	9,089.1	9,081.3	9,098.6	9,124.7	9,138.7	9,116.7	9,129.5	9,162.8	9,183.1	9,220.0	9,244.7	9,269.7	9,282.3	9,291.3
Other services	5,409	5,467.0	5,385	5,394	5,392	5,385	5,381	5,371	5,377	5,386	5,397	5,396	5,399	5,399	5,410
Repair and maintenance	1,228.8	1,239.0	1,237.1	1,240.9	1,240.9	1,235.6	1,230.8	1,227.1	1,232.0	1,241.4	1,240.7	1,242.8	1,245.8	1,249.8	1,257.4
Personal and laundry services	1,272.9	1,280.3	1,274.9	1,274.1	1,271.3	1,271.7	1,271.3	1,270.3	1,271.1	1,270.3	1,278.4	1,275.5	1,270.7	1,269.7	1,268.1
Membership associations and organizations	2,907.5	2,947.6	2,873.3	2,879.3	2,879.6	2,877.9	2,879.2	2,873.2	2,873.6	2,874.5	2,877.7	2,877.6	2,882.4	2,879.3	2,884.2
Government	21,621	21,795.0	21,773	21,786	21,822	21,851	21,855	21,852	21,880	21,878	21,844	21,876	21,899	21,918	21,936
Federal	2,730	2,719.0	2,725	2,727	2,726	2,725	2,725	2,724	2,728	2,713	2,705	2,707	2,706	2,704	2,702
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	1,947.5	1,939	1,950.6	1,951.5	1,950.7	1,950.4	1,949.9	1,949.5	1,953.1	1,941.2	1,935.6	1,938.8	1,937.0	1,937.9	1,936.1
U.S. Postal Service	782.1	780	774.7	775.7	775.5	774.6	774.7	774.1	774.9	772.1	769.1	767.9	769.3	766.2	765.9
State	4,982	5,030.0	5,017	5,016	5,023	5,024	5,026	5,022	5,032	5,036	5,007	5,024	5,024	5,032	5,043
Education	2,238.1	2,283.0	2,247.0	2,244.4	2,249.0	2,251.5	2,255.1	2,248.1	2,256.6	2,258.1	2,232.4	2,248.1	2,248.0	2,255.0	2,262.7
Other State government	2,743.9	2,747.2	2,770.0	2,771.9	2,773.8	2,772.1	2,771.1	2,773.5	2,775.8	2,777.4	2,774.9	2,775.7	2,776.2	2,777.3	2,780.2
Local	13,909	14,046	14,031	14,043	14,073	14,102	14,104	14,106	14,120	14,129	14,132	14,145	14,169	14,182	14,191
Education	7,765.2	7,856.0	7,841.5	7,851.1	7,878.0	7,900.9	7,891.9	7,894.9	7,899.3	7,906.9	7,902.6	7,911.9	7,922.1	7,927.3	7,927.6
Other local government	6,144.1	6,189.9	6,189.4	6,192.3	6,195.0	6,200.6	6,212.1	6,211.5	6,220.6	6,222.2	6,228.9	6,233.2	6,246.7	6,254.3	6,263.6

[1] Includes other industries not shown separately.

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

p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Annual average		2005								2006				
	2004	2005	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[p]	May[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.7	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8
GOODS-PRODUCING	40.0	40.1	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.9	40.0	40.3	40.4	40.2	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.6	40.3
Natural resources and mining	44.5	45.6	45.7	45.6	45.9	45.9	45.9	46.0	45.0	45.6	46.1	45.2	45.2	45.5	44.9
Construction	38.3	38.6	38.4	38.6	38.2	38.3	38.2	38.5	39.2	38.7	39.1	38.9	38.9	39.1	38.5
Manufacturing	40.8	40.7	40.4	40.4	40.5	40.6	40.7	41.0	40.8	40.8	40.9	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.2
Overtime hours	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6
Durable goods	41.3	41.1	40.8	40.9	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.6	41.3	41.2	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.6	41.5
Overtime hours	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
Wood products	40.7	40.0	39.7	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	40.8	40.5	40.1	40.1	40.3	40.4	40.4	40.2
Nonmetallic mineral products	42.3	42.0	41.9	41.9	41.7	41.6	41.9	42.6	43.5	42.7	43.1	42.9	43.0	43.3	43.0
Primary metals	43.1	43.0	42.5	42.7	43.1	43.2	43.4	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.7	43.6	43.4	43.4	43.6
Fabricated metal products	41.1	41.0	40.8	40.7	40.9	40.9	40.8	41.6	41.2	41.1	41.2	41.3	41.5	41.7	41.5
Machinery	41.9	42.1	41.9	41.9	42.0	42.0	42.1	42.2	42.0	41.9	41.8	42.1	42.1	42.6	42.5
Computer and electronic products	40.4	40.0	39.8	39.8	40.1	39.9	40.2	40.5	40.3	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.5	40.7	40.6
Electrical equipment and appliances	40.7	40.6	40.2	40.3	40.8	40.9	41.3	41.4	41.0	40.9	41.2	41.4	41.3	41.4	41.3
Transportation equipment	42.5	42.5	41.8	42.1	42.3	42.7	42.7	43.0	42.7	42.6	42.6	42.7	42.8	43.0	42.9
Furniture and related products	39.5	39.3	39.1	39.1	39.2	39.2	39.3	39.2	38.5	38.3	38.2	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.5	38.7	38.6	38.7	38.3	38.7	38.8	39.0	38.6	38.5	38.5	38.6	38.5	38.7	38.5
Nondurable goods	40.0	39.9	39.7	39.7	39.7	39.7	39.9	40.1	40.0	40.2	40.3	40.4	40.4	40.5	40.6
Overtime hours	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5
Food manufacturing	39.3	39.0	38.9	38.8	39.0	38.8	38.8	38.9	39.0	39.3	39.6	39.7	39.8	39.7	39.9
Beverage and tobacco products	39.2	40.0	38.9	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.5	40.8	40.1	40.0	39.9	39.9	40.2	40.1	40.7
Textile mills	40.1	40.3	40.3	40.4	40.2	40.1	39.9	40.2	40.6	41.0	40.6	40.5	40.3	40.3	40.4
Textile product mills	38.9	38.8	38.8	37.8	38.2	38.7	38.7	38.8	39.6	40.0	40.1	40.4	39.6	40.2	40.6
Apparel	36.0	35.8	35.1	35.4	35.5	35.8	35.8	36.1	35.9	35.6	36.0	35.8	36.0	36.5	36.7
Leather and allied products	38.4	38.3	38.4	38.7	39.0	38.6	38.5	38.7	39.5	39.4	39.4	39.3	39.5	38.8	39.3
Paper and paper products	42.1	42.5	42.3	42.3	42.3	42.4	42.8	42.9	42.5	42.6	42.4	42.5	42.4	42.9	43.2
Printing and related support activities	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.2	38.4	38.4	38.6	38.5	38.3	38.4	38.8	39.0	39.0	39.3	39.2
Petroleum and coal products	44.9	45.6	45.8	45.8	45.4	45.2	47.4	47.3	45.8	44.5	45.0	44.6	45.0	45.1	45.3
Chemicals	42.8	42.2	42.3	42.1	42.1	41.6	42.0	42.9	42.3	42.5	42.6	42.8	42.7	42.7	42.3
Plastics and rubber products	40.4	40.0	39.7	39.7	39.6	39.9	40.0	40.0	40.1	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.8	40.8	40.7
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.5	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.4	33.3
Wholesale trade	37.8	37.7	37.7	37.6	37.6	37.5	37.7	37.8	37.8	37.9	37.8	37.9	37.8	38.1	37.9
Retail trade	30.7	30.6	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.4	30.5	30.4	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.4	30.4	30.5	30.4
Transportation and warehousing	37.2	37.0	37.1	37.0	37.0	36.9	36.6	36.7	36.8	36.7	36.6	36.7	36.7	36.6	36.5
Utilities	40.9	41.1	40.9	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.3	41.2	41.4	41.0	41.1	41.0	41.2	41.3
Information	36.3	36.5	36.7	36.4	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.7	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.5
Financial activities	35.5	35.9	36.0	36.1	36.1	36.0	36.0	36.1	35.9	35.9	36.0	35.7	35.6	35.7	35.5
Professional and business services	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.1	34.3	34.1	34.3	34.3	34.3	34.3	34.6	34.5	34.4	34.7	34.4
Education and health services	32.4	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.5	32.7	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.6
Leisure and hospitality	25.7	25.7	25.8	25.8	25.8	25.7	25.8	25.7	25.7	25.6	25.7	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6
Other services	31.0	30.9	30.9	31.0	31.0	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	31.0	30.9

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

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

p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Annual average		2005								2006				
	2004	2005	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[p]	May[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE															
Current dollars	$15.67	$16.11	$16.03	$16.07	$16.14	$16.16	$16.19	$16.28	$16.28	$16.35	$16.40	$16.47	$16.51	$16.61	$16.62
Constant (1982) dollars	8.23	8.17	8.20	8.22	8.20	8.15	8.05	8.09	8.15	8.20	8.17	8.20	8.19	8.18	8.15
GOODS-PRODUCING	17.19	17.60	17.55	17.59	17.63	17.68	17.66	17.74	17.74	17.77	17.79	17.80	17.82	17.87	17.92
Natural resources and mining	18.07	18.73	18.58	18.66	18.74	18.88	19.03	19.04	18.95	19.12	19.33	19.40	19.52	19.71	19.82
Construction	19.23	19.48	19.37	19.43	19.52	19.51	19.54	19.58	19.59	19.65	19.63	19.66	19.65	19.70	19.86
Manufacturing	16.15	16.56	16.54	16.56	16.58	16.65	16.60	16.71	16.68	16.70	16.71	16.72	16.74	16.78	16.79
Excluding overtime	15.29	15.68	15.69	15.70	15.71	15.76	15.73	15.82	15.79	15.83	15.84	15.83	15.87	15.89	15.90
Durable goods	16.82	17.35	17.29	17.32	17.36	17.45	17.38	17.51	17.50	17.52	17.53	17.54	17.57	17.60	17.65
Nondurable goods	15.05	15.27	15.31	15.29	15.27	15.30	15.30	15.35	15.29	15.31	15.33	15.33	15.33	15.37	15.33
PRIVATE SERVICE-PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	15.26	15.71	15.63	15.67	15.75	15.76	15.80	15.89	15.89	15.97	16.03	16.11	16.16	16.27	16.27
Trade,transportation, and utilities	14.58	14.95	14.87	14.89	15.00	14.98	14.98	15.05	15.04	15.10	15.13	15.19	15.20	15.30	15.29
Wholesale trade	17.65	18.16	18.01	18.10	18.22	18.21	18.26	18.32	18.45	18.56	18.53	18.61	18.66	18.69	18.76
Retail trade	12.08	12.37	12.36	12.35	12.45	12.41	12.35	12.43	12.35	12.39	12.44	12.46	12.47	12.58	12.53
Transportation and warehousing	16.52	16.73	16.64	16.66	16.75	16.78	16.82	16.82	16.85	16.87	16.91	16.99	16.98	17.10	17.07
Utilities	25.61	26.67	26.47	26.39	26.98	26.84	26.95	27.17	27.15	27.34	27.48	27.54	27.53	27.44	27.26
Information	21.40	22.14	21.92	22.04	22.17	22.21	22.32	22.65	22.40	22.60	22.98	22.82	23.00	23.13	23.15
Financial activities	17.52	17.97	17.81	17.87	17.95	17.92	18.01	18.09	18.20	18.27	18.33	18.45	18.49	18.64	18.64
Professional and business services	17.48	18.02	17.98	18.03	18.11	18.14	18.15	18.30	18.29	18.42	18.54	18.66	18.80	18.98	18.94
Education and health services	16.15	16.69	16.64	16.69	16.76	16.79	16.84	16.90	16.95	17.00	17.04	17.13	17.16	17.22	17.26
Leisure and hospitality	8.91	9.13	9.10	9.12	9.13	9.16	9.22	9.22	9.24	9.27	9.27	9.36	9.42	9.49	9.54
Other services	13.98	14.25	14.30	14.31	14.35	14.39	14.40	14.46	14.46	14.47	14.48	14.50	14.48	14.49	14.52

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

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

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

Industry	Annual average		2005								2006				
	2004	2005	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[p]	May[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	$15.67	$16.11	$16.03	$15.97	$16.05	$16.06	$16.22	$16.35	$16.30	$16.37	$16.52	$16.51	$16.51	$16.68	$16.58
Seasonally adjusted	–	–	16.03	16.07	16.14	16.16	16.19	16.28	16.28	16.35	16.40	16.47	16.51	16.61	16.62
GOODS-PRODUCING	17.19	17.60	17.52	17.57	17.64	17.71	17.78	17.82	17.76	17.82	17.73	17.72	17.72	17.82	17.88
Natural resources and mining	18.07	18.73	18.56	18.57	18.70	18.76	18.93	19.01	18.90	19.23	19.47	19.41	19.61	19.82	19.82
Construction	19.23	19.46	19.29	19.36	19.56	19.59	19.69	19.75	19.61	19.68	19.50	19.57	19.53	19.61	19.77
Manufacturing	16.15	16.56	16.51	16.52	16.50	16.60	16.66	16.70	16.70	16.81	16.76	16.71	16.71	16.76	16.76
Durable goods	16.82	17.34	17.24	17.27	17.21	17.41	17.45	17.52	17.54	17.67	17.56	17.54	17.54	17.56	17.60
Wood products	13.03	13.16	13.22	13.08	13.21	13.04	13.08	13.28	13.32	13.23	13.17	13.16	13.17	13.27	13.30
Nonmetallic mineral products	16.25	16.61	16.59	16.79	16.93	16.85	16.76	16.71	16.55	16.53	16.51	16.55	16.61	16.72	16.59
Primary metals	18.57	18.94	18.82	18.76	18.93	18.99	19.07	19.08	19.21	19.16	19.37	19.22	19.18	19.34	19.12
Fabricated metal products	15.31	15.80	15.67	15.73	15.84	15.88	15.91	15.93	16.01	16.18	16.12	16.06	16.09	16.04	16.07
Machinery	16.68	17.03	16.91	17.04	17.12	17.00	17.02	17.06	17.01	17.07	17.07	17.01	16.99	16.95	17.05
Computer and electronic products	17.27	18.40	18.41	18.36	18.59	18.56	18.65	18.61	18.60	18.72	18.71	18.75	18.61	18.76	18.70
Electrical equipment and appliances	14.90	15.25	15.05	15.11	15.29	15.34	15.32	15.39	15.42	15.56	15.47	15.48	15.42	15.37	15.42
Transportation equipment	21.49	22.10	21.87	21.96	21.46	22.27	22.31	22.54	22.55	22.71	22.33	22.30	22.32	22.28	22.43
Furniture and related products	13.16	13.44	13.42	13.47	13.44	13.45	13.55	13.45	13.45	13.52	13.53	13.48	13.50	13.70	13.66
Miscellaneous manufacturing	13.84	14.08	14.04	14.02	14.22	14.11	14.06	14.08	14.12	14.20	14.08	14.08	14.30	14.37	14.40
Nondurable goods	15.05	15.27	15.29	15.28	15.33	15.25	15.34	15.31	15.28	15.35	15.39	15.31	15.29	15.38	15.30
Food manufacturing	12.98	13.04	13.03	13.03	13.01	12.98	13.08	13.00	13.06	13.13	13.08	13.01	13.02	13.08	13.11
Beverages and tobacco products	19.14	18.79	19.19	18.73	19.05	18.46	18.67	18.57	18.76	18.59	18.41	18.24	18.19	18.39	18.24
Textile mills	12.13	12.38	12.41	12.45	12.44	12.44	12.39	12.31	12.48	12.45	12.50	12.38	12.41	12.42	12.43
Textile product mills	11.39	11.66	11.54	11.65	11.75	11.75	11.70	11.71	11.78	11.89	11.75	11.74	11.74	11.90	11.93
Apparel	9.75	10.24	10.15	10.19	10.29	10.24	10.36	10.28	10.41	10.47	10.62	10.59	10.61	10.61	10.54
Leather and allied products	11.63	11.50	11.42	11.50	11.54	11.55	11.70	11.49	11.57	11.33	11.25	11.00	11.11	11.25	11.45
Paper and paper products	17.91	17.98	18.03	18.08	18.22	17.95	17.97	17.94	17.87	17.91	17.87	17.74	17.78	17.98	17.89
Printing and related support activities	15.71	15.75	15.54	15.63	15.71	15.78	15.95	15.89	15.73	15.92	15.90	15.69	15.77	15.72	15.76
Petroleum and coal products	24.39	24.54	24.58	24.50	24.59	24.13	24.39	24.59	24.64	24.62	24.74	24.78	24.81	24.74	24.36
Chemicals	19.17	19.67	19.73	19.61	19.72	19.73	19.84	19.88	19.68	19.85	19.95	19.92	19.63	19.76	19.50
Plastics and rubber products	14.59	14.82	14.88	14.88	14.92	14.92	14.87	14.80	14.78	14.84	15.00	14.89	14.90	14.93	14.90
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	15.26	15.71	15.64	15.53	15.62	15.61	15.79	15.95	15.90	15.98	16.20	16.19	16.19	16.38	16.23
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.58	14.93	14.90	14.84	14.97	14.93	15.00	15.09	15.00	14.96	15.20	15.23	15.23	15.44	15.29
Wholesale trade	17.65	18.16	18.03	17.99	18.17	18.13	18.23	18.42	18.46	18.58	18.64	18.65	18.60	18.86	18.70
Retail trade	12.08	12.36	12.40	12.33	12.43	12.37	12.37	12.42	12.28	12.25	12.47	12.47	12.50	12.70	12.57
Transportation and warehousing	16.52	16.71	16.58	16.64	16.79	16.79	16.82	16.83	16.88	16.86	16.92	16.95	16.96	17.11	16.99
Utilities	25.61	26.70	26.51	26.22	26.83	26.64	27.19	27.26	27.37	27.44	27.53	27.60	27.60	27.69	27.24
Information	21.40	22.07	21.88	21.78	21.98	22.09	22.40	22.80	22.45	22.61	23.08	22.84	22.89	23.19	23.11
Financial activities	17.52	17.94	17.93	17.78	17.90	17.90	18.02	18.22	18.17	18.23	18.45	18.45	18.46	18.76	18.58
Professional and business services	17.48	18.07	18.07	17.89	17.98	17.93	18.04	18.38	18.25	18.44	18.85	18.77	18.82	19.20	18.87
Education and health services	16.15	16.72	16.59	16.63	16.80	16.76	16.87	16.90	16.94	17.04	17.10	17.14	17.16	17.23	17.20
Leisure and hospitality	8.91	9.14	9.09	9.03	9.01	9.05	9.23	9.26	9.29	9.39	9.33	9.41	9.43	9.48	9.55
Other services	13.98	14.33	14.35	14.25	14.24	14.29	14.39	14.45	14.46	14.52	14.55	14.54	14.49	14.58	14.54

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

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

p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Annual average		2005								2006				
	2004	2005	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.[p]	May[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	$528.36	$543.65	$543.42	$539.79	$542.49	$544.43	$549.86	$557.54	$550.94	$551.67	$558.38	$553.09	$554.74	$565.45	$558.75
Seasonally adjusted	–	–	540.21	541.56	545.53	544.59	547.22	550.26	550.26	552.63	554.32	556.69	558.04	563.08	561.76
GOODS-PRODUCING	688.17	705.28	700.80	706.31	700.31	713.71	721.87	723.49	721.06	719.93	710.97	708.80	712.34	711.02	724.14
Natural resources and mining	803.82	853.89	851.90	848.65	850.85	870.46	876.46	882.06	854.28	876.89	887.83	869.57	876.57	901.81	893.88
CONSTRUCTION	735.55	750.63	750.38	758.91	758.93	769.89	775.79	772.23	768.71	749.81	744.90	747.57	749.95	753.02	769.05
Manufacturing	658.59	673.61	667.00	669.06	658.35	673.96	684.73	688.04	688.04	695.93	685.48	680.10	685.11	677.10	690.51
Durable goods	694.13	713.05	705.12	708.07	693.56	715.55	725.92	730.58	731.42	738.61	723.47	720.89	726.16	714.69	730.40
Wood products	530.15	526.91	528.80	527.12	523.12	522.90	524.51	545.81	544.79	533.17	521.53	517.19	526.80	530.80	538.65
Nonmetallic mineral products	688.20	700.62	700.10	710.22	704.29	711.07	715.65	728.56	731.51	699.22	698.37	695.10	704.26	717.29	715.03
Primary metals	799.78	815.52	799.85	801.05	802.63	812.77	829.55	828.07	839.48	843.04	854.22	839.91	834.33	823.88	831.72
Fabricated metal products	628.80	647.32	639.34	640.21	638.35	646.32	653.90	665.87	664.42	674.71	665.76	660.07	666.13	649.62	666.91
Machinery	699.59	716.48	710.22	713.98	712.19	707.20	721.65	718.23	719.52	728.89	716.94	712.72	716.98	705.12	726.33
Computer and electronic products	697.83	735.82	732.72	727.06	738.02	734.98	753.46	757.43	760.74	763.78	754.01	753.75	753.71	752.28	757.35
Electrical equipment and appliances	606.97	619.19	602.00	607.42	614.66	625.87	637.31	643.30	641.47	645.74	638.91	631.58	633.76	613.26	632.22
Transportation equipment	912.98	938.37	916.35	931.10	869.13	950.93	963.79	973.73	967.40	990.16	949.03	949.98	957.53	926.85	966.73
Furniture and related products	519.62	527.11	519.35	532.07	526.85	531.28	540.65	521.86	520.52	529.98	514.14	516.28	518.40	520.60	524.54
Miscellaneous manufacturing	533.07	545.19	543.35	543.98	534.67	546.06	546.93	550.53	547.86	552.38	542.08	544.90	554.84	547.50	554.40
Nondurable goods	602.53	609.13	605.48	606.62	602.47	605.43	618.20	616.99	617.31	624.75	620.22	613.93	616.19	613.66	619.65
Food manufacturing	509.55	508.03	505.56	506.87	504.79	507.52	516.66	510.90	515.87	522.57	515.35	507.39	511.69	506.20	523.09
Beverages and tobacco products	751.20	752.39	750.33	756.69	760.10	745.78	741.20	752.09	757.90	738.02	721.67	720.48	729.42	733.76	751.49
Textile mills	486.68	498.47	502.61	501.74	492.62	496.36	499.32	491.17	511.68	515.43	510.00	498.91	503.85	498.04	503.42
Textile product mills	443.12	455.19	444.29	445.03	444.15	452.38	458.64	456.69	470.02	483.92	473.53	473.12	466.08	468.86	480.78
Apparel	351.56	366.11	356.27	359.71	359.12	367.62	370.89	372.14	375.80	376.92	379.13	380.18	385.14	379.84	386.82
Leather and allied products	446.66	442.16	439.67	446.20	441.98	443.52	450.45	448.11	460.49	449.80	438.75	430.10	443.29	429.75	451.13
Paper and paper products	754.14	763.36	760.87	764.78	765.24	757.49	778.10	773.21	766.62	779.09	761.26	745.08	746.76	758.76	772.85
Printing and related support activities	603.97	604.80	590.52	592.38	598.55	604.37	623.65	616.53	608.75	617.70	618.51	611.91	616.61	609.94	613.06
Petroleum and coal products	1095.00	1117.94	1123.31	1117.20	1118.85	1078.61	1170.72	1170.48	1148.22	1095.59	1100.93	1087.84	1104.05	1125.67	1103.51
Chemicals	819.73	831.40	832.61	825.58	820.35	818.80	831.30	848.88	838.37	853.55	855.86	854.57	840.16	843.75	822.90
Plastics and rubber products	589.84	592.50	590.74	592.22	578.90	593.82	602.24	593.48	597.11	611.41	609.00	601.56	607.92	597.20	606.43
PRIVATE SERVICE-PROVIDING	493.30	508.66	509.86	503.17	507.65	507.33	511.60	519.97	513.57	516.15	526.50	521.32	519.70	533.99	522.61
Trade, transportation, and utilities	488.42	498.59	500.64	497.14	502.99	501.65	502.50	505.52	498.00	499.66	501.60	501.07	502.59	517.24	509.16
Wholesale trade	667.09	684.91	685.14	676.42	681.38	679.88	689.09	703.64	697.79	702.32	706.46	701.24	699.36	722.34	706.86
Retail trade	371.13	377.68	380.68	379.76	385.33	382.23	379.76	377.57	372.08	376.08	375.35	372.85	375.00	388.62	382.13
Transportation and warehousing	614.82	618.64	618.43	615.68	622.91	622.91	620.66	624.39	624.56	623.82	615.89	611.90	615.65	624.52	618.44
Utilities	1048.44	1097.16	1086.91	1082.89	1100.03	1092.24	1133.82	1134.02	1141.33	1133.27	1120.47	1128.84	1123.32	1146.37	1127.74
Information	777.05	805.89	803.00	792.79	802.27	808.49	819.84	843.60	821.67	827.53	849.34	831.38	830.91	855.71	836.58
Financial activities	622.87	644.71	652.65	638.30	642.61	642.61	643.31	665.03	648.67	650.81	673.43	654.98	651.64	680.99	655.87
Professional and business services	597.56	618.46	623.42	611.84	614.92	613.21	618.77	635.95	625.98	632.49	652.21	645.69	645.53	666.24	647.24
Education and health services	523.78	544.80	542.49	540.48	549.36	546.38	549.96	554.32	550.55	553.80	560.88	555.34	554.27	561.70	557.28
Leisure and hospitality	228.65	235.29	236.34	235.68	238.77	238.92	235.37	239.83	235.97	236.63	236.05	238.07	238.58	243.64	242.57
Other services	433.04	443.06	444.85	441.75	442.86	444.42	444.65	447.95	445.37	447.22	451.05	447.83	444.84	451.98	447.83

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

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

17. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

[In percent]

Timespan and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries											
Over 1-month span:												
2002	40.8	36.5	38.3	38.7	40.1	46.0	43.7	43.3	41.7	41.9	41.5	36.0
2003	44.1	37.9	34.9	38.3	42.8	38.8	37.6	39.7	50.7	49.8	52.0	51.3
2004	51.6	49.5	62.4	65.5	62.4	57.7	52.7	52.0	57.0	54.3	55.0	54.1
2005	50.7	57.7	56.7	54.7	54.5	56.7	59.2	54.1	51.4	53.4	61.7	58.6
2006	61.0	59.9	58.5	64.4	57.2							
Over 3-month span:												
2002	34.5	36.2	35.6	35.8	34.9	38.8	38.5	44.8	37.6	39.7	37.2	39.6
2003	40.6	34.2	34.7	32.7	35.3	41.7	38.5	33.8	42.6	47.8	49.8	50.5
2004	54.3	53.4	57.6	63.1	69.4	68.3	58.8	55.6	57.4	56.5	59.9	55.2
2005	52.9	56.7	59.2	60.4	56.8	60.8	60.4	59.7	57.9	52.2	57.0	63.7
2006	66.2	65.5	63.3	63.7	61.3							
Over 6-month span:												
2002	30.2	30.6	31.5	30.9	32.0	36.3	35.8	37.6	34.5	36.0	36.7	35.3
2003	34.4	31.8	31.8	34.0	32.7	36.2	33.3	32.4	40.5	45.3	46.4	47.7
2004	49.8	52.3	54.7	60.8	63.3	63.8	63.1	63.5	59.0	61.3	55.9	55.6
2005	55.4	57.7	57.4	58.8	55.2	58.6	60.8	59.5	60.6	57.7	58.5	60.6
2006	61.2	61.5	63.1	67.6	66.5							
Over 12-month span:												
2002	33.6	31.7	30.2	30.4	30.2	29.1	32.0	31.3	30.0	29.5	32.9	34.7
2003	34.5	31.5	32.9	33.5	34.2	35.1	32.7	33.1	37.1	36.7	37.2	39.2
2004	40.3	42.1	44.8	48.4	50.7	57.7	57.0	55.2	56.7	58.3	60.1	60.3
2005	60.1	61.0	59.5	58.6	58.6	59.4	60.8	61.0	60.8	58.3	58.8	62.1
2006	61.3	61.0	62.2	62.6	63.5							
Over 1-month span:												
2002	19.6	21.4	18.5	29.2	25.0	30.4	36.9	25.6	28.6	17.9	17.9	19.6
2003	32.7	19.6	19.6	10.7	23.2	19.0	19.6	29.2	28.6	36.3	42.3	40.5
2004	44.0	47.6	44.6	64.9	53.6	45.8	56.5	52.4	41.7	42.3	39.9	39.3
2005	39.3	38.7	38.7	42.3	44.6	34.5	47.6	35.7	45.2	43.5	50.0	52.4
2006	59.5	48.8	49.4	57.7	46.4							
Over 3-month span:												
2002	9.5	9.5	11.3	17.9	14.9	17.9	22.6	25.6	22.6	17.3	9.5	11.9
2003	18.5	11.3	12.5	8.3	7.7	11.3	14.9	15.5	16.7	27.4	32.1	35.7
2004	43.5	42.3	43.5	53.6	57.7	58.9	53.6	48.8	48.2	40.5	38.1	31.0
2005	35.7	39.9	42.9	39.9	37.5	41.1	39.3	35.7	39.9	36.3	36.9	50.0
2006	56.0	51.8	48.8	50.6	47.6							
Over 6-month span:												
2002	7.1	8.3	7.7	8.3	8.3	11.9	12.5	11.9	13.7	8.9	7.1	7.7
2003	11.3	11.3	8.3	9.5	10.7	9.5	6.0	8.9	13.7	18.5	24.4	23.8
2004	28.6	33.3	33.3	45.8	47.6	51.2	56.0	51.8	48.2	49.4	39.3	35.7
2005	36.9	36.9	35.1	33.3	33.3	32.7	36.9	36.9	41.1	41.7	39.3	42.3
2006	37.5	45.8	45.2	51.2	49.4							
Over 12-month span:												
2002	7.1	6.0	6.0	6.5	7.1	3.6	4.8	6.0	4.8	7.1	4.8	8.3
2003	10.7	6.0	6.5	6.0	8.3	7.1	7.1	8.3	10.7	10.7	9.5	10.7
2004	13.1	14.3	13.1	20.2	23.2	35.7	36.9	38.1	36.3	44.0	44.6	44.6
2005	44.6	44.6	41.7	40.5	39.9	33.3	32.7	31.0	32.1	39.3	35.7	40.5
2006	41.1	39.9	39.9	42.9	40.5							

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

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

Data for the two most recent months are preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels[1] (in thousands)							Percent						
	2005		2006					2005		2006				
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]
Total[2]	4,031	3,941	3,981	3,994	4,089	4,070	3,989	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Industry														
Total private[2]	3,604	3,509	3,533	3,531	3,633	3,603	3,542	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0
Construction	146	170	114	121	144	138	125	1.9	2.2	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.6
Manufacturing	333	313	324	318	318	323	308	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	696	661	687	660	651	672	706	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6
Professional and business services	782	750	777	716	702	748	677	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.2	3.8
Education and health services	601	618	627	640	692	674	643	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.5
Leisure and hospitality	519	522	507	587	506	485	518	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.8
Government	434	435	449	460	458	467	452	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0
Region[3]														
Northeast	704	718	740	707	732	672	663	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.5
South	1,562	1,612	1,550	1,547	1,634	1,600	1,627	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.3
Midwest	748	738	745	797	721	770	762	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.4
West	1,046	919	928	957	985	1,022	960	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.1

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

[p] = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels[1] (in thousands)							Percent						
	2005		2006					2005		2006				
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]
Total[2]	4,813	4,694	4,941	4,954	4,884	4,649	4,962	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.7
Industry														
Total private[2]	4,498	4,397	4,584	4,578	4,503	4,301	4,586	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.8	4.1
Construction	393	426	379	403	344	376	365	5.3	5.8	5.1	5.4	4.6	5.0	4.9
Manufacturing	335	307	366	333	341	328	377	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	954	1,011	1,177	1,117	1,103	1,029	1,047	3.7	3.9	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.0
Professional and business services	907	849	953	841	922	858	1,004	5.3	5.0	5.6	4.9	5.4	5.0	5.8
Education and health services	459	467	446	435	435	481	518	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.9
Leisure and hospitality	895	853	847	1,019	899	775	810	6.9	6.6	6.6	7.9	6.9	6.0	6.2
Government	314	293	352	379	397	361	380	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7
Region[3]														
Northeast	747	698	727	814	914	849	834	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.3
South	1,813	1,817	1,946	2,061	1,803	1,777	1,874	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.3	3.7	3.7	3.9
Midwest	1,031	1,038	1,043	1,045	1,117	965	1,136	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.6
West	1,188	1,127	1,176	1,083	1,127	1,152	1,115	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.7

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

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

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

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

[p] = preliminary.

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

Industry and region	Levels[1] (in thousands)							Percent						
	2005		2006					2005		2006				
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]
Total[2]	4,476	4,359	4,285	4,531	4,681	4,495	4,654	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.4
Industry														
Total private[2]	4,205	4,067	3,995	4,252	4,360	4,203	4,339	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.8
Construction	371	348	374	335	422	373	461	5.0	4.7	5.0	4.5	5.6	5.0	6.1
Manufacturing	388	355	353	380	427	346	382	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,003	1,027	880	997	989	1,022	1,005	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9
Professional and business services	753	735	780	826	798	790	854	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.6	5.0
Education and health services	418	400	353	403	399	437	440	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	834	843	848	881	769	770	742	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.8	5.9	5.9	5.7
Government	270	270	300	285	326	302	321	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5
Region[3]														
Northeast	619	685	701	736	714	711	781	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.1
South	1,711	1,759	1,653	1,694	1,810	1,710	1,744	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.6
Midwest	1,081	934	987	1,032	1,014	992	1,052	3.5	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3
West	1,004	997	970	1,054	1,188	1,116	1,075	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.5	4.0	3.7	3.6

[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.

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

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

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

Industry and region	Levels[1] (in thousands)							Percent						
	2005		2006					2005		2006				
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]
Total[2]	2,683	2,567	2,577	2,663	2,763	2,541	2,737	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0
Industry														
Total private[2]	2,540	2,428	2,435	2,526	2,606	2,383	2,579	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.3
Construction	183	189	179	153	182	167	208	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.8
Manufacturing	210	184	196	202	205	175	207	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	606	634	551	602	598	613	624	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4
Professional and business services	359	365	415	422	426	409	444	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.6
Education and health services	277	254	225	279	267	253	280	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6
Leisure and hospitality	595	558	569	607	561	535	529	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.1	4.1
Government	142	139	143	139	156	159	159	.6	.6	.7	.6	.7	.7	.7
Region[3]														
Northeast	333	390	369	368	383	370	386	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
South	1,102	1,069	1,068	1,114	1,129	1,026	1,132	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.3
Midwest	572	481	571	600	619	575	590	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9
West	657	618	569	567	642	593	620	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.1

[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 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, fourth quarter 2003.

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2003 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage[1]	
		December 2003 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2002-03[2]	Fourth quarter 2003	Percent change, fourth quarter 2002-03[2]
United States[3]	8,314.1	129,341.5	0.0	$767	3.6
Private industry	8,048.7	108,215.1	.0	769	3.9
Natural resources and mining	123.7	1,557.8	.1	703	4.9
Construction	804.9	6,689.5	1.2	837	2.3
Manufacturing	376.8	14,307.8	-4.2	943	6.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,853.6	25,957.3	-.3	665	3.4
Information	145.2	3,165.9	-4.0	1,139	3.9
Financial activities	767.0	7,874.7	1.2	1,138	5.9
Professional and business services	1,329.4	16,113.2	.6	945	3.8
Education and health services	732.2	15,974.0	2.1	731	3.8
Leisure and hospitality	669.9	12,042.8	1.7	335	3.4
Other services	1,080.6	4,274.1	-.1	494	3.1
Government	265.3	21,126.3	-.2	757	2.4
Los Angeles, CA	356.0	4,075.3	-.5	903	4.2
Private industry	352.2	3,486.3	-.2	898	4.2
Natural resources and mining	.6	11.0	.7	955	16.9
Construction	12.9	133.9	-1.1	883	1.7
Manufacturing	17.8	485.2	-7.1	900	6.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	53.9	794.6	-1.2	735	2.7
Information	9.2	194.9	-2.0	1,627	5.2
Financial activities	23.0	237.9	.9	1,258	7.0
Professional and business services	40.1	575.0	1.6	1,043	3.7
Education and health services	26.6	456.5	1.9	820	3.9
Leisure and hospitality	25.6	375.9	5.6	766	6.5
Other services	142.1	220.7	3.5	422	5.0
Government	3.8	589.0	-2.3	930	3.3
Cook, IL	126.7	2,539.8	-1.2	922	3.0
Private industry	125.5	2,221.9	-.9	929	3.2
Natural resources and mining	.1	1.3	-3.6	1,037	3.2
Construction	10.5	96.7	.0	1,169	-.8
Manufacturing	7.9	265.7	-5.1	975	6.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26.7	499.4	-.8	753	.4
Information	2.5	66.1	-4.1	1,164	.1
Financial activities	13.8	219.4	-.8	1,471	8.1
Professional and business services	26.1	405.5	-1.3	1,206	4.1
Education and health services	12.3	350.8	1.0	791	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	10.5	217.7	2.8	375	-.3
Other services	12.6	95.1	-2.0	655	3.0
Government	1.2	317.9	-3.1	871	.9
New York, NY	111.9	2,253.6	-1.0	1,480	7.2
Private industry	111.7	1,800.4	-.6	1,623	8.1
Natural resources and mining	.0	.1	.0	1,197	-6.5
Construction	2.2	30.0	-4.5	1,567	3.4
Manufacturing	3.5	46.6	-4.9	1,290	6.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.1	247.6	-1.2	1,164	5.5
Information	4.3	130.6	-5.1	1,751	7.9
Financial activities	16.7	352.0	-2.0	3,034	16.1
Professional and business services	22.6	439.7	.5	1,702	2.6
Education and health services	7.8	273.8	2.4	918	7.6
Leisure and hospitality	10.1	188.2	.4	787	6.1
Other services	16.0	82.9	-1.1	871	6.1
Government	.2	453.2	-2.2	912	.1
Harris, TX	89.4	1,841.5	-.9	906	2.1
Private industry	89.0	1,595.2	-1.2	929	2.1
Natural resources and mining	1.2	62.5	8.7	2,185	-.9
Construction	6.3	135.5	-5.0	919	2.6
Manufacturing	4.7	164.0	-4.9	1,106	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.1	403.2	-2.1	821	1.0
Information	1.4	33.8	-3.9	1,098	.4
Financial activities	9.7	113.1	1.7	1,181	4.9
Professional and business services	17.0	279.0	-1.7	1,073	3.2
Education and health services	8.8	188.3	1.5	812	1.8
Leisure and hospitality	6.5	155.2	.7	335	-.9
Other services	10.3	56.3	-3.1	539	.4
Government	.4	246.3	1.1	759	3.1
Maricopa, AZ	80.9	1,621.2	([4])	757	4.0
Private industry	80.5	1,401.8	2.2	755	3.9
Natural resources and mining	.5	9.8	-2.6	545	4.4
Construction	8.4	131.7	5.9	779	2.1
Manufacturing	3.3	128.0	-2.5	1,050	8.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	18.6	336.4	1.5	712	3.2
Information	1.6	36.6	-4.1	872	.5
Financial activities	9.5	133.3	1.5	933	3.7
Professional and business services	18.1	261.5	4.2	776	3.5
Education and health services	7.6	160.5	5.6	842	5.0
Leisure and hospitality	5.6	155.8	.8	364	2.8
Other services	5.7	44.7	-2.6	500	2.2
Government	.5	219.4	1.6	766	3.7

See footnotes at end of table.

22. Continued—Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: 10 largest counties, fourth quarter 2003.

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2003 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage[1]	
		December 2003 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2002-03[2]	Fourth quarter 2003	Percent change, fourth quarter 2002-03[2]
Dallas, TX	68.6	1,450.8	-1.4	$952	4.3
Private industry	68.2	1,294.6	-1.4	970	4.8
Natural resources and mining	.5	6.8	-20.5	2,680	22.7
Construction	4.5	73.0	-2.2	909	5.5
Manufacturing	3.5	144.9	-3.1	1,075	6.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.8	326.1	-3.3	898	5.2
Information	1.9	64.0	-5.1	1,272	8.7
Financial activities	8.6	140.0	1.2	1,215	2.9
Professional and business services	14.0	237.7	.0	1,152	4.2
Education and health services	6.3	131.4	2.4	887	2.7
Leisure and hospitality	5.2	127.5	.0	432	4.3
Other services	6.7	40.5	-3.4	587	2.8
Government	.4	156.2	-1.8	800	-.1
Orange, CA	88.8	1,436.6	1.3	874	5.3
Private industry	87.4	1,305.5	2.1	875	5.2
Natural resources and mining	.3	6.1	8.3	579	.2
Construction	6.4	85.5	4.4	969	5.9
Manufacturing	6.1	179.9	-3.0	1,036	11.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	17.3	278.8	.6	802	2.7
Information	1.5	33.8	-4.4	1,152	5.3
Financial activities	9.7	127.8	9.9	1,354	6.2
Professional and business services	17.4	261.0	1.0	942	2.8
Education and health services	9.1	126.6	6.1	849	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	6.6	159.9	2.5	358	3.8
Other services	12.9	46.0	6.3	518	3.0
Government	1.4	131.1	-5.7	859	6.0
San Diego, CA	85.3	1,278.2	1.3	815	2.6
Private industry	83.9	1,060.2	1.5	809	2.5
Natural resources and mining	.9	11.0	-5.4	491	1.0
Construction	6.4	81.1	4.7	869	.7
Manufacturing	3.6	105.4	-4.2	1,129	11.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.2	220.4	2.2	655	.9
Information	1.4	36.7	-4.5	1,582	-2.0
Financial activities	8.8	81.6	4.8	1,058	.4
Professional and business services	14.9	208.1	1.5	989	2.8
Education and health services	7.6	122.6	1.6	778	5.7
Leisure and hospitality	6.5	141.5	3.5	346	2.4
Other services	19.5	51.6	1.8	449	2.7
Government	1.3	218.0	.1	843	2.9
King, WA	81.6	1,100.6	.2	935	.2
Private industry	81.0	945.5	.1	944	-.3
Natural resources and mining	.4	2.8	-11.3	1,109	.8
Construction	6.2	53.4	-.4	921	1.4
Manufacturing	2.7	101.9	-8.2	1,176	-2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.8	225.5	1.1	804	2.6
Information	1.5	69.2	.8	1,829	-15.7
Financial activities	6.1	77.5	2.4	1,114	3.5
Professional and business services	11.7	158.3	.7	1,160	8.4
Education and health services	5.9	108.3	1.5	746	4.8
Leisure and hospitality	5.4	100.5	2.9	390	3.7
Other services	26.4	48.1	1.2	463	.4
Government	.6	155.1	1.0	882	3.6
Miami-Dade, FL	80.2	980.8	-.5	765	3.5
Private industry	79.9	827.5	-.7	742	3.6
Natural resources and mining	.5	9.9	-1.8	421	4.0
Construction	4.9	40.7	.3	788	2.7
Manufacturing	2.8	49.4	-9.8	695	5.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	23.2	247.2	-1.7	689	4.2
Information	1.7	28.5	-3.2	990	1.7
Financial activities	8.2	65.5	.7	1,062	-1.1
Professional and business services	15.9	132.0	-.2	948	5.2
Education and health services	7.8	123.4	1.4	748	2.3
Leisure and hospitality	5.3	92.8	2.1	432	9.9
Other services	7.5	34.5	-1.8	450	3.0
Government	.3	153.3	.5	886	2.8

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

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

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

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

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

23. Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: by State, fourth quarter 2003.

State	Establishments, fourth quarter 2003 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage[1]	
		December 2003 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2002-03	Fourth quarter 2003	Percent change, fourth quarter 2002-03
United States[2]	8,314.1	129,341.5	0.0	$767	3.6
Alabama	111.8	1,838.1	-.1	657	4.0
Alaska	20.0	282.7	1.1	746	1.1
Arizona	126.9	2,352.1	2.2	710	3.8
Arkansas	75.2	1,133.6	.5	587	4.1
California	1,190.8	14,922.3	.0	869	3.8
Colorado	160.0	2,134.6	-1.1	784	2.0
Connecticut	109.1	1,648.9	-.7	992	3.8
Delaware	27.1	408.4	.5	825	5.0
District of Columbia	30.0	654.8	-.4	1,238	3.9
Florida	504.1	7,424.5	.8	685	3.8
Georgia	245.6	3,845.6	.2	734	2.8
Hawaii	37.4	583.0	1.3	678	3.7
Idaho	48.5	577.5	.6	579	1.8
Illinois	325.7	5,738.7	-1.2	827	3.2
Indiana	152.1	2,852.2	-.3	675	3.5
Iowa	90.6	1,418.5	.0	626	4.7
Kansas	82.2	1,298.3	-.9	631	2.8
Kentucky	105.7	1,740.6	.3	645	3.5
Louisiana	114.0	1,870.9	.5	628	2.4
Maine	47.4	595.8	.7	631	4.6
Maryland	150.4	2,466.4	.7	831	3.6
Massachusetts	206.6	3,154.6	-1.9	954	5.2
Michigan	251.3	4,365.8	-1.1	806	3.9
Minnesota	159.0	2,591.9	-.5	777	3.2
Mississippi	65.6	1,108.1	.4	559	3.7
Missouri	165.4	2,633.6	-.7	676	2.4
Montana	42.0	396.6	1.1	549	4.0
Nebraska	55.3	884.4	.6	613	3.2
Nevada	60.3	1,111.2	4.4	721	5.1
New Hampshire	47.0	614.9	.6	788	4.0
New Jersey	268.1	3,912.8	.1	945	3.4
New Mexico	50.4	757.1	1.4	612	4.1
New York	550.3	8,379.2	-.4	959	5.2
North Carolina	227.8	3,759.6	-.1	679	4.5
North Dakota	24.0	317.6	.9	563	4.3
Ohio	294.2	5,322.4	-.7	713	3.8
Oklahoma	91.6	1,423.4	-1.3	597	4.2
Oregon	118.8	1,579.8	.2	694	3.3
Pennsylvania	326.9	5,524.5	-.2	750	4.7
Rhode Island	34.7	480.5	1.2	738	5.1
South Carolina	108.4	1,781.0	.3	623	3.1
South Dakota	28.1	365.4	.3	559	4.1
Tennessee	128.4	2,648.0	.4	689	4.2
Texas	505.3	9,300.1	-.3	754	3.1
Utah	73.9	1,066.2	1.2	630	2.3
Vermont	24.1	300.7	.3	661	5.1
Virginia	202.6	3,477.5	1.2	786	5.2
Washington	222.7	2,654.7	1.0	759	1.3
West Virginia	47.2	685.2	.1	587	2.1
Wisconsin	157.6	2,715.4	.0	683	4.1
Wyoming	22.0	241.6	1.7	616	4.1
Puerto Rico	50.2	1,074.1	3.5	450	4.7
Virgin Islands	3.2	42.5	-.2	629	2.4

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

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

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

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

Year	Average establishments	Average annual employment	Total annual wages (in thousands)	Average annual wage per employee	Average weekly wage
	Total covered (UI and UCFE)				
1993	6,679,934	109,422,571	$2,884,472,282	$26,361	$507
1994	6,826,677	112,611,287	3,033,676,678	26,939	518
1995	7,040,677	115,487,841	3,215,921,236	27,846	536
1996	7,189,168	117,963,132	3,414,514,808	28,946	557
1997	7,369,473	121,044,432	3,674,031,718	30,353	584
1998	7,634,018	124,183,549	3,967,072,423	31,945	614
1999	7,820,860	127,042,282	4,235,579,204	33,340	641
2000	7,879,116	129,877,063	4,587,708,584	35,323	679
2001	7,984,529	129,635,800	4,695,225,123	36,219	697
2002	8,101,872	128,233,919	4,714,374,741	36,764	707
	UI covered				
1993	6,632,221	106,351,431	$2,771,023,411	$26,055	$501
1994	6,778,300	109,588,189	2,918,684,128	26,633	512
1995	6,990,594	112,539,795	3,102,353,355	27,567	530
1996	7,137,644	115,081,246	3,298,045,286	28,658	551
1997	7,317,363	118,233,942	3,553,933,885	30,058	578
1998	7,586,767	121,400,660	3,845,494,089	31,676	609
1999	7,771,198	124,255,714	4,112,169,533	33,094	636
2000	7,828,861	127,005,574	4,454,966,824	35,077	675
2001	7,933,536	126,883,182	4,560,511,280	35,943	691
2002	8,051,117	125,475,293	4,570,787,218	36,428	701
	Private industry covered				
1993	6,454,381	91,202,971	$2,365,301,493	$25,934	$499
1994	6,596,158	94,146,344	2,494,458,555	26,496	510
1995	6,803,454	96,894,844	2,658,927,216	27,441	528
1996	6,946,858	99,268,446	2,837,334,217	28,582	550
1997	7,121,182	102,175,161	3,071,807,287	30,064	578
1998	7,381,518	105,082,368	3,337,621,699	31,762	611
1999	7,560,567	107,619,457	3,577,738,557	33,244	639
2000	7,622,274	110,015,333	3,887,626,769	35,337	680
2001	7,724,965	109,304,802	3,952,152,155	36,157	695
2002	7,839,903	107,577,281	3,930,767,025	36,539	703
	State government covered				
1993	59,185	4,088,075	$117,095,062	$28,643	$551
1994	60,686	4,162,944	122,879,977	29,518	568
1995	60,763	4,201,836	128,143,491	30,497	586
1996	62,146	4,191,726	131,605,800	31,397	604
1997	65,352	4,214,451	137,057,432	32,521	625
1998	67,347	4,240,779	142,512,445	33,605	646
1999	70,538	4,296,673	149,011,194	34,681	667
2000	65,096	4,370,160	158,618,365	36,296	698
2001	64,583	4,452,237	168,358,331	37,814	727
2002	64,447	4,485,071	175,866,492	39,212	754
	Local government covered				
1993	118,626	11,059,500	$288,594,697	$26,095	$502
1994	121,425	11,278,080	301,315,857	26,717	514
1995	126,342	11,442,238	315,252,346	27,552	530
1996	128,640	11,621,074	329,105,269	28,320	545
1997	130,829	11,844,330	345,069,166	29,134	560
1998	137,902	12,077,513	365,359,945	30,251	582
1999	140,093	12,339,584	385,419,781	31,234	601
2000	141,491	12,620,081	408,721,690	32,387	623
2001	143,989	13,126,143	440,000,795	33,521	645
2002	146,767	13,412,941	464,153,701	34,605	665
	Federal Government covered (UCFE)				
1993	47,714	3,071,140	$113,448,871	$36,940	$710
1994	48,377	3,023,098	114,992,550	38,038	731
1995	50,083	2,948,046	113,567,881	38,523	741
1996	51,524	2,881,887	116,469,523	40,414	777
1997	52,110	2,810,489	120,097,833	42,732	822
1998	47,252	2,782,888	121,578,334	43,688	840
1999	49,661	2,786,567	123,409,672	44,287	852
2000	50,256	2,871,489	132,741,760	46,228	889
2001	50,993	2,752,619	134,713,843	48,940	941
2002	50,755	2,758,627	143,587,523	52,050	1,001

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. Data reflect the movement of Indian Tribal Council establishments from private industry to the public sector. See Notes on Current Labor Statistics.

25. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, establishment size and employment, private ownership, by supersector, first quarter 2003

Industry, establishments, and employment	Total	Size of establishments								
		Fewer than 5 workers[1]	5 to 9 workers	10 to 19 workers	20 to 49 workers	50 to 99 workers	100 to 249 workers	250 to 499 workers	500 to 999 workers	1,000 or more workers
Total all industries[2]										
Establishments, first quarter	7,933,974	4,768,812	1,331,834	872,241	597,662	203,030	115,598	28,856	10,454	5,487
Employment, March	105,583,548	7,095,128	8,810,097	11,763,253	18,025,655	13,970,194	17,299,058	9,864,934	7,090,739	11,664,490
Natural resources and mining										
Establishments, first quarter	124,527	72,088	23,248	14,773	9,226	2,893	1,593	501	161	44
Employment, March	1,526,176	110,155	153,629	198,895	275,811	198,122	241,559	171,063	108,563	68,379
Construction										
Establishments, first quarter	795,029	523,747	129,201	76,215	46,096	12,837	5,604	1,006	262	61
Employment, March	6,285,841	746,296	846,521	1,021,722	1,371,071	872,274	823,846	338,107	172,944	93,060
Manufacturing										
Establishments, first quarter	381,159	148,469	65,027	57,354	54,261	25,927	19,813	6,506	2,565	1,237
Employment, March	14,606,928	252,443	436,028	788,581	1,685,563	1,815,385	3,043,444	2,245,183	1,732,368	2,607,933
Trade, transportation, and utilities										
Establishments, first quarter	1,851,662	992,180	378,157	239,637	149,960	51,507	31,351	6,681	1,619	570
Employment, March	24,683,356	1,646,304	2,514,548	3,204,840	4,527,709	3,564,316	4,661,898	2,277,121	1,070,141	1,216,479
Information										
Establishments, first quarter	147,062	84,906	20,744	16,130	13,539	5,920	3,773	1,223	575	252
Employment, March	3,208,667	112,409	138,076	220,618	416,670	410,513	576,674	418,113	399,366	516,228
Financial activities										
Establishments, first quarter	753,064	480,485	135,759	76,733	39,003	11,743	6,195	1,794	883	469
Employment, March	7,753,717	788,607	892,451	1,017,662	1,162,498	801,140	934,618	620,183	601,549	935,009
Professional and business services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,307,697	887,875	180,458	111,532	73,599	28,471	17,856	5,153	1,919	834
Employment, March	15,648,435	1,230,208	1,184,745	1,501,470	2,232,506	1,969,466	2,707,203	1,762,251	1,307,870	1,752,716
Education and health services										
Establishments, first quarter	720,207	338,139	164,622	103,683	65,173	24,086	17,122	3,929	1,761	1,692
Employment, March	15,680,834	629,968	1,092,329	1,392,099	1,955,861	1,679,708	2,558,300	1,337,188	1,220,921	3,814,460
Leisure and hospitality										
Establishments, first quarter	657,359	260,149	110,499	118,140	122,168	34,166	9,718	1,609	599	311
Employment, March	11,731,379	411,192	744,144	1,653,470	3,683,448	2,285,550	1,372,780	545,304	404,831	630,660
Other services										
Establishments, first quarter	1,057,236	851,231	116,940	56,238	24,235	5,451	2,561	454	109	17
Employment, March	4,243,633	1,037,360	761,518	740,752	703,957	371,774	376,832	150,421	71,453	29,566

[1] Includes establishments that reported no workers in March 2003.

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

NOTE: Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Data are only produced for first quarter. Data are preliminary.

26. Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by metropolitan area, 2001-02

Metropolitan area[1]	Average annual wage[2]		
	2001	2002	Percent change, 2001-02
Metropolitan areas[3]	$37,908	$38,423	1.4
Abilene, TX	25,141	25,517	1.5
Akron, OH	32,930	34,037	3.4
Albany, GA	28,877	29,913	3.6
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	35,355	35,994	1.8
Albuquerque, NM	31,667	32,475	2.6
Alexandria, LA	26,296	27,300	3.8
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA	33,569	34,789	3.6
Altoona, PA	26,869	27,360	1.8
Amarillo, TX	27,422	28,274	3.1
Anchorage, AK	37,998	39,112	2.9
Ann Arbor, MI	37,582	39,220	4.4
Anniston, AL	26,486	27,547	4.0
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	32,652	33,020	1.1
Asheville, NC	28,511	28,771	.9
Athens, GA	28,966	29,942	3.4
Atlanta, GA	40,559	41,123	1.4
Atlantic-Cape May, NJ	31,268	32,201	3.0
Auburn-Opelika, AL	25,753	26,405	2.5
Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC	30,626	31,743	3.6
Austin-San Marcos, TX	40,831	39,540	-3.2
Bakersfield, CA	30,106	31,192	3.6
Baltimore, MD	37,495	38,718	3.3
Bangor, ME	27,850	28,446	2.1
Barnstable-Yarmouth, MA	31,025	32,028	3.2
Baton Rouge, LA	30,321	31,366	3.4
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	31,798	32,577	2.4
Bellingham, WA	27,724	28,284	2.0
Benton Harbor, MI	31,140	32,627	4.8
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	44,701	45,185	1.1
Billings, MT	27,889	28,553	2.4
Biloxi-Gulfport-Pascagoula, MS	28,351	28,515	.6
Binghamton, NY	31,187	31,832	2.1
Birmingham, AL	34,519	35,940	4.1
Bismarck, ND	27,116	27,993	3.2
Bloomington, IN	28,013	28,855	3.0
Bloomington-Normal, IL	35,111	36,133	2.9
Boise City, ID	31,624	31,955	1.0
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence-Lowell-Brockton, MA-NH	45,766	45,685	-.2
Boulder-Longmont, CO	44,310	44,037	-.6
Brazoria, TX	35,655	36,253	1.7
Bremerton, WA	31,525	33,775	7.1
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, TX	22,142	22,892	3.4
Bryan-College Station, TX	25,755	26,051	1.1
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	32,054	32,777	2.3
Burlington, VT	34,363	35,169	2.3
Canton-Massillon, OH	29,020	29,689	2.3
Casper, WY	28,264	28,886	2.2
Cedar Rapids, IA	34,649	34,730	.2
Champaign-Urbana, IL	30,488	31,995	4.9
Charleston-North Charleston, SC	28,887	29,993	3.8
Charleston, WV	31,530	32,136	1.9
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC	37,267	38,413	3.1
Charlottesville, VA	32,427	33,328	2.8
Chattanooga, TN-GA	29,981	30,631	2.2
Cheyenne, WY	27,579	28,827	4.5
Chicago, IL	42,685	43,239	1.3
Chico-Paradise, CA	26,499	27,190	2.6
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	36,050	37,168	3.1
Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY	25,567	26,940	5.4
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, OH	35,514	36,102	1.7
Colorado Springs, CO	34,391	34,681	.8
Columbia, MO	28,490	29,135	2.3
Columbia, SC	29,904	30,721	2.7
Columbus, GA-AL	28,412	29,207	2.8
Columbus, OH	35,028	36,144	3.2
Corpus Christi, TX	29,361	30,168	2.7
Corvallis, OR	35,525	36,766	3.5
Cumberland, MD-WV	25,504	26,704	4.7
Dallas, TX	42,706	43,000	.7
Danville, VA	25,465	26,116	2.6

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued—Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by metropolitan area, 2001-02

Metropolitan area[1]	Average annual wage[2]		
	2001	2002	Percent change, 2001-02
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	$31,275	$32,118	2.7
Dayton-Springfield, OH	33,619	34,327	2.1
Daytona Beach, FL	25,953	26,898	3.6
Decatur, AL	30,891	30,370	-1.7
Decatur, IL	33,354	33,215	-.4
Denver, CO	42,351	42,133	-.5
Des Moines, IA	34,303	35,641	3.9
Detroit, MI	42,704	43,224	1.2
Dothan, AL	28,026	29,270	4.4
Dover, DE	27,754	29,818	7.4
Dubuque, IA	28,402	29,208	2.8
Duluth-Superior, MN-WI	29,415	30,581	4.0
Dutchess County, NY	38,748	38,221	-1.4
Eau Claire, WI	27,680	28,760	3.9
El Paso, TX	25,847	26,604	2.9
Elkhart-Goshen, IN	30,797	32,427	5.3
Elmira, NY	28,669	29,151	1.7
Enid, OK	24,836	25,507	2.7
Erie, PA	29,293	29,780	1.7
Eugene-Springfield, OR	28,983	29,427	1.5
Evansville-Henderson, IN-KY	31,042	31,977	3.0
Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN	27,899	29,053	4.1
Fayetteville, NC	26,981	28,298	4.9
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR	29,940	31,090	3.8
Flagstaff, AZ-UT	25,890	26,846	3.7
Flint, MI	35,995	36,507	1.4
Florence, AL	25,639	26,591	3.7
Florence, SC	28,800	29,563	2.6
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	33,248	34,215	2.9
Fort Lauderdale, FL	33,966	34,475	1.5
Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL	29,432	30,324	3.0
Fort Pierce-Port St. Lucie, FL	27,742	29,152	5.1
Fort Smith, AR-OK	26,755	27,075	1.2
Fort Walton Beach, FL	26,151	27,242	4.2
Fort Wayne, IN	31,400	32,053	2.1
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	36,379	37,195	2.2
Fresno, CA	27,647	28,814	4.2
Gadsden, AL	25,760	26,214	1.8
Gainesville, FL	26,917	27,648	2.7
Galveston-Texas City, TX	31,067	31,920	2.7
Gary, IN	31,948	32,432	1.5
Glens Falls, NY	27,885	28,931	3.8
Goldsboro, NC	25,398	25,821	1.7
Grand Forks, ND-MN	24,959	25,710	3.0
Grand Junction, CO	27,426	28,331	3.3
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland, MI	33,431	34,214	2.3
Great Falls, MT	24,211	25,035	3.4
Greeley, CO	30,066	31,104	3.5
Green Bay, WI	32,631	33,698	3.3
Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point, NC	31,730	32,369	2.0
Greenville, NC	28,289	29,055	2.7
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC	30,940	31,726	2.5
Hagerstown, MD	29,020	30,034	3.5
Hamilton-Middletown, OH	32,325	32,985	2.0
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA	33,408	34,497	3.3
Hartford, CT	43,880	44,387	1.2
Hattiesburg, MS	25,145	26,051	3.6
Hickory-Morganton-Lenoir, NC	27,305	27,996	2.5
Honolulu, HI	32,531	33,978	4.4
Houma, LA	30,343	30,758	1.4
Houston, TX	42,784	42,712	-.2
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	27,478	28,321	3.1
Huntsville, AL	36,727	38,571	5.0
Indianapolis, IN	35,989	36,608	1.7
Iowa City, IA	31,663	32,567	2.9
Jackson, MI	32,454	33,251	2.5
Jackson, MS	29,813	30,537	2.4
Jackson, TN	29,414	30,443	3.5
Jacksonville, FL	32,367	33,722	4.2
Jacksonville, NC	21,395	22,269	4.1

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued—Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by metropolitan area, 2001-02

Metropolitan area[1]	Average annual wage[2]		
	2001	2002	Percent change, 2001-02
Jamestown, NY	$25,913	$26,430	2.0
Janesville-Beloit, WI	31,482	32,837	4.3
Jersey City, NJ	47,638	49,562	4.0
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA	28,543	29,076	1.9
Johnstown, PA	25,569	26,161	2.3
Jonesboro, AR	25,337	26,165	3.3
Joplin, MO	26,011	26,594	2.2
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI	32,905	34,237	4.0
Kankakee, IL	29,104	30,015	3.1
Kansas City, MO-KS	35,794	36,731	2.6
Kenosha, WI	31,562	32,473	2.9
Killeen-Temple, TX	26,193	27,299	4.2
Knoxville, TN	30,422	31,338	3.0
Kokomo, IN	39,599	40,778	3.0
La Crosse, WI-MN	27,774	28,719	3.4
Lafayette, LA	29,693	30,104	1.4
Lafayette, IN	31,484	31,700	.7
Lake Charles, LA	29,782	30,346	1.9
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	28,890	29,505	2.1
Lancaster, PA	31,493	32,197	2.2
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	34,724	35,785	3.1
Laredo, TX	24,128	24,739	2.5
Las Cruces, NM	24,310	25,256	3.9
Las Vegas, NV-AZ	32,239	33,280	3.2
Lawrence, KS	25,923	26,621	2.7
Lawton, OK	24,812	25,392	2.3
Lewiston-Auburn, ME	27,092	28,435	5.0
Lexington, KY	31,593	32,776	3.7
Lima, OH	29,644	30,379	2.5
Lincoln, NE	29,352	30,614	4.3
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	30,858	31,634	2.5
Longview-Marshall, TX	28,029	28,172	.5
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	40,891	41,709	2.0
Louisville, KY-IN	33,058	33,901	2.6
Lubbock, TX	26,577	27,625	3.9
Lynchburg, VA	28,859	29,444	2.0
Macon, GA	30,595	31,884	4.2
Madison, WI	34,097	35,410	3.9
Mansfield, OH	28,808	30,104	4.5
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	22,313	23,179	3.9
Medford-Ashland, OR	27,224	28,098	3.2
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL	32,798	33,913	3.4
Memphis, TN-AR-MS	34,603	35,922	3.8
Merced, CA	25,479	26,771	5.1
Miami, FL	34,524	35,694	3.4
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ	49,950	50,457	1.0
Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI	35,617	36,523	2.5
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	40,868	41,722	2.1
Missoula, MT	26,181	27,249	4.1
Mobile, AL	28,129	28,742	2.2
Modesto, CA	29,591	30,769	4.0
Monmouth-Ocean, NJ	37,056	37,710	1.8
Monroe, LA	26,578	27,614	3.9
Montgomery, AL	29,150	30,525	4.7
Muncie, IN	28,374	29,017	2.3
Myrtle Beach, SC	24,029	24,672	2.7
Naples, FL	30,839	31,507	2.2
Nashville, TN	33,989	35,036	3.1
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	39,662	40,396	1.9
New Haven-Bridgeport-Stamford-Waterbury-Danbury, CT	52,198	51,170	-2.0
New London-Norwich, CT	38,505	38,650	.4
New Orleans, LA	31,089	32,407	4.2
New York, NY	59,097	57,708	-2.4
Newark, NJ	47,715	48,781	2.2
Newburgh, NY-PA	29,827	30,920	3.7
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC	29,875	30,823	3.2
Oakland, CA	45,920	46,877	2.1
Ocala, FL	26,012	26,628	2.4
Odessa-Midland, TX	31,278	31,295	.1
Oklahoma City, OK	28,915	29,850	3.2

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued—Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by metropolitan area, 2001-02

Metropolitan area[1]	Average annual wage[2]		
	2001	2002	Percent change, 2001-02
Olympia, WA	$32,772	$33,765	3.0
Omaha, NE-IA	31,856	33,107	3.9
Orange County, CA	40,252	41,219	2.4
Orlando, FL	31,276	32,461	3.8
Owensboro, KY	27,306	28,196	3.3
Panama City, FL	26,433	27,448	3.8
Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH	27,920	29,529	5.8
Pensacola, FL	28,059	28,189	.5
Peoria-Pekin, IL	33,293	34,261	2.9
Philadelphia, PA-NJ	40,231	41,121	2.2
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ	35,514	36,045	1.5
Pine Bluff, AR	27,561	28,698	4.1
Pittsburgh, PA	35,024	35,625	1.7
Pittsfield, MA	31,561	32,707	3.6
Pocatello, ID	24,621	25,219	2.4
Portland, ME	32,327	33,309	3.0
Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA	37,285	37,650	1.0
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, RI	33,403	34,610	3.6
Provo-Orem, UT	28,266	28,416	.5
Pueblo, CO	27,097	27,763	2.5
Punta Gorda, FL	25,404	26,119	2.8
Racine, WI	33,319	34,368	3.1
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	38,691	39,056	.9
Rapid City, SD	25,508	26,434	3.6
Reading, PA	32,807	33,912	3.4
Redding, CA	28,129	28,961	3.0
Reno, NV	34,231	34,744	1.5
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA	33,370	35,174	5.4
Richmond-Petersburg, VA	35,879	36,751	2.4
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	30,510	31,591	3.5
Roanoke, VA	30,330	31,775	4.8
Rochester, MN	37,753	39,036	3.4
Rochester, NY	34,327	34,827	1.5
Rockford, IL	32,104	32,827	2.3
Rocky Mount, NC	28,770	28,893	.4
Sacramento, CA	38,016	39,354	3.5
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI	35,429	35,444	.0
St. Cloud, MN	28,263	29,535	4.5
St. Joseph, MO	27,734	28,507	2.8
St. Louis, MO-IL	35,928	36,712	2.2
Salem, OR	28,336	29,210	3.1
Salinas, CA	31,735	32,463	2.3
Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT	31,965	32,600	2.0
San Angelo, TX	26,147	26,321	.7
San Antonio, TX	30,650	31,336	2.2
San Diego, CA	38,418	39,305	2.3
San Francisco, CA	59,654	56,602	-5.1
San Jose, CA	65,931	63,056	-4.4
San Luis Obispo-Atascadero-Paso Robles, CA	29,092	29,981	3.1
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA	33,626	34,382	2.2
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	35,022	35,721	2.0
Santa Fe, NM	30,671	32,269	5.2
Santa Rosa, CA	36,145	36,494	1.0
Sarasota-Bradenton, FL	27,958	28,950	3.5
Savannah, GA	30,176	30,796	2.1
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton, PA	28,642	29,336	2.4
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA	45,299	46,093	1.8
Sharon, PA	26,707	27,872	4.4
Sheboygan, WI	30,840	32,148	4.2
Sherman-Denison, TX	30,397	30,085	-1.0
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	27,856	28,769	3.3
Sioux City, IA-NE	26,755	27,543	2.9
Sioux Falls, SD	28,962	29,975	3.5
South Bend, IN	30,769	31,821	3.4
Spokane, WA	29,310	30,037	2.5
Springfield, IL	36,061	37,336	3.5
Springfield, MO	27,338	27,987	2.4
Springfield, MA	32,801	33,972	3.6
State College, PA	29,939	30,910	3.2
Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV	28,483	29,129	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.

26. Continued—Annual data: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, by metropolitan area, 2001-02

Metropolitan area[1]	Average annual wage[2]		
	2001	2002	Percent change, 2001-02
Stockton-Lodi, CA	$30,818	$31,958	3.7
Sumter, SC	24,450	24,982	2.2
Syracuse, NY	32,254	33,752	4.6
Tacoma, WA	31,261	32,507	4.0
Tallahassee, FL	29,708	30,895	4.0
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	31,678	32,458	2.5
Terre Haute, IN	27,334	28,415	4.0
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR	26,492	27,717	4.6
Toledo, OH	32,299	33,513	3.8
Topeka, KS	30,513	31,707	3.9
Trenton, NJ	46,831	47,969	2.4
Tucson, AZ	30,690	31,673	3.2
Tulsa, OK	31,904	32,241	1.1
Tuscaloosa, AL	29,972	30,745	2.6
Tyler, TX	30,551	31,050	1.6
Utica-Rome, NY	27,777	28,500	2.6
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA	33,903	34,543	1.9
Ventura, CA	37,783	38,195	1.1
Victoria, TX	29,068	29,168	.3
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	32,571	33,625	3.2
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA	24,732	25,650	3.7
Waco, TX	28,245	28,885	2.3
Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV	47,589	48,430	1.8
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	29,119	29,916	2.7
Wausau, WI	29,402	30,292	3.0
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL	35,957	36,550	1.6
Wheeling, WV-OH	26,282	26,693	1.6
Wichita, KS	32,983	33,429	1.4
Wichita Falls, TX	25,557	26,387	3.2
Williamsport, PA	27,801	27,988	.7
Wilmington-Newark, DE-MD	42,177	43,401	2.9
Wilmington, NC	29,287	29,157	-.4
Yakima, WA	24,204	24,934	3.0
Yolo, CA	35,352	35,591	.7
York, PA	31,936	32,609	2.1
Youngstown-Warren, OH	28,789	29,799	3.5
Yuba City, CA	27,781	28,967	4.3
Yuma, AZ	22,415	23,429	4.5
Aguadilla, PR	18,061	19,283	6.8
Arecibo, PR	16,600	18,063	8.8
Caguas, PR	18,655	19,706	5.6
Mayaguez, PR	17,101	17,500	2.3
Ponce, PR	17,397	18,187	4.5
San Juan-Bayamon, PR	20,948	21,930	4.7

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

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

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

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

27. Annual data: Employment status of the population

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	1995	1996	1997[1]	1998[1]	1999[1]	2000[1]	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Civilian noninstitutional population	198,584	200,591	203,133	205,220	207,753	212,577	215,092	217,570	221,168	223,357	226,082
Civilian labor force	132,304	133,943	136,297	137,673	139,368	142,583	143,734	144,863	146,510	147,401	149,320
Labor force participation rate	66.6	66.8	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.2	66.0	66.0
Employed	124,900	126,708	129,558	131,463	133,488	136,891	136,933	136,485	137,736	139,252	141,730
Employment-population ratio	62.9	63.2	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.7	62.7	62.3	62.3	62.7
Unemployed	7,404	7,236	6,739	6,210	5,880	5,692	6,801	8,378	8,774	8,149	7,591
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1
Not in the labor force	66,280	66,647	66,836	67,547	68,385	69,994	71,359	72,707	74,658	75,956	76,762

[1] Not strictly comparable with prior years.

28. Annual data: Employment levels by industry

[In thousands]

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total private employment	97,866	100,169	103,113	106,021	108,686	110,996	110,707	108,828	108,416	109,862	111,836
Total nonfarm employment	117,298	119,708	122,770	125,930	128,993	131,785	131,826	130,341	129,999	131,480	133,631
Goods-producing	23,156	23,410	23,886	24,354	24,465	24,649	23,873	22,557	21,816	21,884	22,141
Natural resources and mining	641	637	654	645	598	599	606	583	572	591	629
Construction	5,274	5,536	5,813	6,149	6,545	6,787	6,826	6,716	6,735	6,964	7,233
Manufacturing	17,241	17,237	17,419	17,560	17,322	17,263	16,441	15,259	14,510	14,329	14,279
Private service-providing	74,710	76,759	79,227	81,667	84,221	86,346	86,834	86,271	86,599	87,978	89,696
Trade, transportation, and utilities	23,834	24,239	24,700	25,186	25,771	26,225	25,983	25,497	25,287	25,510	25,833
Wholesale trade	5,433.1	5,522.0	5,663.9	5,795.2	5,892.5	5,933.2	5,772.7	5,652.3	5,607.5	5,654.9	5,724.0
Retail trade	13,896.7	14,142.5	14,388.9	14,609.3	14,970.1	15,279.8	15,238.6	15,025.1	14,917.3	15,034.7	15,174.1
Transportation and warehousing	3,837.8	3,935.3	4,026.5	4,168.0	4,300.3	4,410.3	4,372.0	4,223.6	4,185.4	4,250.0	4,358.6
Utilities	666.2	639.6	620.9	613.4	608.5	601.3	599.4	596.2	577.0	570.2	576.0
Information	2,843	2,940	3,084	3,218	3,419	3,631	3,629	3,395	3,188	3,138	3,142
Financial activities	6,827	6,969	7,178	7,462	7,648	7,687	7,807	7,847	7,977	8,052	8,227
Professional and business services	12,844	13,462	14,335	15,147	15,957	16,666	16,476	15,976	15,987	16,414	16,935
Education and health services	13,289	13,683	14,087	14,446	14,798	15,109	15,645	16,199	16,588	16,954	17,344
Leisure and hospitality	10,501	10,777	11,018	11,232	11,543	11,862	12,036	11,986	12,173	12,479	12,748
Other services	4,572	4,690	4,825	4,976	5,087	5,168	5,258	5,372	5,401	5,431	5,467
Government	19,432	19,539	19,664	19,909	20,307	20,790	21,118	21,513	21,583	21,618	21,795

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

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Private sector:											
Average weekly hours	34.3	34.3	34.5	34.5	34.3	34.3	34.0	33.9	33.7	33.7	33.8
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	11.64	12.03	12.49	13.00	13.47	14.00	14.53	14.95	15.35	15.67	16.11
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	399.53	412.74	431.25	448.04	462.49	480.41	493.20	506.07	517.30	528.56	543.86
Goods-producing:											
Average weekly hours	40.8	40.8	41.1	40.8	40.8	40.7	39.9	39.9	39.8	40.0	40.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	12.96	13.38	13.82	14.23	14.71	15.27	15.78	16.33	16.80	17.19	17.60
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	528.62	546.48	568.43	580.99	599.99	621.86	630.04	651.61	669.13	688.03	705.38
Natural resources and mining											
Average weekly hours	45.3	46.0	46.2	44.9	44.2	44.4	44.6	43.2	43.6	44.5	45.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	14.78	15.10	15.57	16.20	16.33	16.55	17.00	17.19	17.56	18.08	18.73
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	670.32	695.07	720.11	727.28	721.74	734.92	757.92	741.97	765.94	804.03	854.42
Construction:											
Average weekly hours	38.8	38.9	38.9	38.8	39.0	39.2	38.7	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	14.73	15.11	15.67	16.23	16.80	17.48	18.00	18.52	18.95	19.23	19.48
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	571.57	588.48	609.48	629.75	655.11	685.78	695.89	711.82	726.83	735.70	751.56
Manufacturing:											
Average weekly hours	41.3	41.3	41.7	41.4	41.4	41.3	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.8	40.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	12.34	12.75	13.14	13.45	13.85	14.32	14.76	15.29	15.74	16.14	16.56
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	509.26	526.55	548.22	557.12	573.17	590.65	595.19	618.75	635.99	658.53	673.20
Private service-providing:											
Average weekly hours	32.6	32.6	32.8	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.3	32.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	11.19	11.57	12.05	12.59	13.07	13.60	14.16	14.56	14.96	15.26	15.71
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	364.14	376.72	394.77	412.78	427.30	445.00	460.32	472.88	483.89	493.67	508.98
Trade, transportation, and utilities:											
Average weekly hours	34.1	34.1	34.3	34.2	33.9	33.8	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.5	33.4
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	11.10	11.46	11.90	12.39	12.82	13.31	13.70	14.02	14.34	14.59	14.95
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	378.79	390.64	407.57	423.30	434.31	449.88	459.53	471.27	481.14	488.58	499.74
Wholesale trade:											
Average weekly hours	38.6	38.6	38.8	38.6	38.6	38.8	38.4	38.0	37.9	37.8	37.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	13.34	13.80	14.41	15.07	15.62	16.28	16.77	16.98	17.36	17.66	18.16
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	515.14	533.29	559.39	582.21	602.77	631.40	643.45	644.38	657.29	666.93	685.27
Retail trade:											
Average weekly hours	30.8	30.7	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.9	30.9	30.7	30.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	8.85	9.21	9.59	10.05	10.45	10.86	11.29	11.67	11.90	12.08	12.37
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	515.14	533.29	559.39	582.21	602.77	631.40	643.45	644.38	657.29	666.93	685.27
Transportation and warehousing:											
Average weekly hours	38.9	39.1	39.4	38.7	37.6	37.4	36.7	36.8	36.8	37.2	37.0
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	13.18	13.45	13.78	14.12	14.55	15.05	15.33	15.76	16.25	16.53	16.73
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	513.37	525.60	542.55	546.86	547.97	562.31	562.70	579.75	598.41	614.90	619.84
Utilities:											
Average weekly hours	42.3	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	41.4	40.9	41.1	40.9	41.1
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	19.19	19.78	20.59	21.48	22.03	22.75	23.58	23.96	24.77	25.62	26.67
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	811.52	830.74	865.26	902.94	924.59	955.66	977.18	979.09	1,017.27	1,048.82	1,096.13
Information:											
Average weekly hours	36.0	36.4	36.3	36.6	36.7	36.8	36.9	36.5	36.2	36.3	36.5
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	15.68	16.30	17.14	17.67	18.40	19.07	19.80	20.20	21.01	21.42	22.14
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	564.98	592.68	622.40	646.52	675.32	700.89	731.11	738.17	760.81	777.42	808.63
Financial activities:											
Average weekly hours	35.5	35.5	35.7	36.0	35.8	35.9	35.8	35.6	35.5	35.5	35.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	12.28	12.71	13.22	13.93	14.47	14.98	15.59	16.17	17.14	17.53	17.97
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	436.12	451.49	472.37	500.95	517.57	537.37	558.02	575.51	609.08	622.99	645.37
Professional and business services:											
Average weekly hours	34.0	34.1	34.3	34.3	34.4	34.5	34.2	34.2	34.1	34.2	34.2
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	12.53	13.00	13.57	14.27	14.85	15.52	16.33	16.81	17.21	17.46	18.02
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	426.44	442.81	465.51	490.00	510.99	535.07	557.84	574.66	587.02	596.96	616.38
Education and health services:											
Average weekly hours	32.0	31.9	32.2	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.6
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	11.80	12.17	12.56	13.00	13.44	13.95	14.64	15.21	15.64	16.16	16.69
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	377.73	388.27	404.65	418.82	431.35	449.29	473.39	492.74	505.69	523.83	543.70
Leisure and hospitality:											
Average weekly hours	25.9	25.9	26.0	26.2	26.1	26.1	25.8	25.8	25.6	25.7	25.7
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	6.62	6.82	7.13	7.48	7.76	8.11	8.35	8.58	8.76	8.91	9.13
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	171.43	176.48	185.81	195.82	202.87	211.79	215.19	221.26	224.30	228.63	234.96
Other services:											
Average weekly hours	32.6	32.5	32.7	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.3	32.0	31.4	31.0	30.9
Average hourly earnings (in dollars)	10.51	10.85	11.29	11.79	12.26	12.73	13.27	13.72	13.84	13.98	14.25
Average weekly earnings (in dollars)	342.36	352.62	368.63	384.25	398.77	413.41	428.64	439.76	434.41	433.04	440.80

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2004				2005				2006	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2006	
Civilian workers[2]	94.6	95.5	96.5	97.0	98.0	98.6	99.4	100.0	100.7	0.7	2.8
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	94.5	95.2	96.2	96.8	98.0	98.5	99.4	100.0	100.9	.9	3.0
Management, business, and financial	95.7	96.5	97.1	97.7	99.0	99.4	99.7	100.0	101.3	1.3	2.3
Professional and related	93.9	94.4	95.7	96.3	97.5	98.1	99.3	100.0	100.7	.7	3.3
Sales and office	94.3	95.5	96.6	96.8	97.7	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.5	.5	2.9
Sales and related	94.0	95.4	96.8	96.3	97.3	97.9	99.2	100.0	99.9	-.1	2.7
Office and administrative support	94.6	95.6	96.4	97.1	98.0	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.9	.9	3.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	94.7	95.9	96.4	97.0	97.8	98.8	99.5	100.0	100.8	.8	3.1
Construction and extraction	94.6	95.7	96.3	97.1	97.6	98.5	99.4	100.0	100.7	.7	3.2
Installation, maintenance, and repair	94.8	96.1	96.6	96.9	98.0	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.9	.9	3.0
Production, transportation, and material moving	95.3	96.3	97.3	97.7	98.4	99.0	99.7	100.0	100.4	.4	2.0
Production	95.3	96.3	97.3	97.7	98.5	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.4	.4	1.9
Transportation and material moving	95.4	96.3	97.2	97.6	98.2	98.8	99.8	100.0	100.5	.5	2.3
Service occupations	94.8	95.4	96.5	97.0	97.8	98.3	99.4	100.0	100.8	.8	3.1
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	94.5	95.4	96.5	96.9	98.0	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.3	.3	2.3
Manufacturing	94.7	95.6	96.7	96.9	98.2	99.1	99.8	100.0	100.1	.1	1.9
Service-providing	94.7	95.5	96.5	97.0	97.9	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.9	.9	3.1
Education and health services	93.9	94.3	95.8	96.4	97.2	97.6	99.1	100.0	100.6	.6	3.5
Health care and social assistance	94.4	95.1	96.3	96.7	97.8	98.5	99.3	100.0	101.1	1.1	3.4
Hospitals	93.5	94.3	95.5	96.2	97.5	98.2	99.3	100.0	101.2	1.2	3.8
Nursing and residential care facilities	95.0	95.4	96.1	96.6	97.5	98.3	99.2	100.0	101.0	1.0	3.6
Education services	93.6	93.8	95.5	96.1	96.7	97.0	99.0	100.0	100.2	.2	3.6
Elementary and secondary schools	93.2	93.3	95.3	96.0	96.4	96.7	98.9	100.0	100.2	.2	3.9
Public administration[3]	93.1	93.8	95.1	95.8	97.1	97.5	99.0	100.0	100.6	.6	3.6
Private industry workers	94.9	95.9	96.7	97.2	98.2	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.8	.8	2.6
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	94.9	95.7	96.5	97.1	98.5	99.1	99.6	100.0	101.1	1.1	2.6
Management, business, and financial	95.9	96.8	97.3	97.9	99.1	99.6	99.7	100.0	101.3	1.3	2.2
Professional and related	94.1	94.8	95.8	96.5	98.0	98.8	99.5	100.0	101.0	1.0	3.1
Sales and office	94.4	95.7	96.6	96.8	97.8	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.5	.5	2.8
Sales and related	94.0	95.4	96.8	96.2	97.2	97.9	99.2	100.0	99.9	-.1	2.8
Office and administrative support	94.7	95.8	96.5	97.2	98.1	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.9	.9	2.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	94.8	96.1	96.5	97.1	97.9	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.8	.8	3.0
Construction and extraction	94.7	95.8	96.4	97.2	97.7	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.7	.7	3.1
Installation, maintenance, and repair	95.0	96.3	96.7	97.0	98.1	99.3	99.6	100.0	100.9	.9	2.9
Production, transportation, and material moving	95.5	96.5	97.4	97.8	98.5	99.0	99.7	100.0	100.4	.4	1.9
Production	95.3	96.4	97.4	97.7	98.6	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.4	.4	1.8
Transportation and material moving	95.7	96.7	97.5	97.9	98.3	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.4	.4	2.1
Service occupations	95.9	96.7	97.2	97.7	98.5	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.8	.8	2.3
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries	94.5	95.4	96.5	96.9	98.0	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.3	.3	2.3
Management, professional, and related	93.0	93.8	94.5	95.6	98.0	99.2	100.2	100.0	100.2	.2	2.2
Sales and office	93.0	94.0	97.0	95.8	96.8	98.0	99.7	100.0	99.9	-.1	3.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	94.9	96.0	96.7	97.3	97.9	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.6	.6	2.8
Production, transportation, and material moving	95.6	96.5	97.5	97.8	98.6	99.2	99.8	100.0	100.3	.3	1.7
Construction	94.5	95.4	96.5	96.7	97.4	98.5	99.7	100.0	100.7	.7	3.4
Manufacturing	94.7	95.6	96.7	96.9	98.2	99.1	99.8	100.0	100.1	.1	1.9
Management, professional, and related	93.1	94.0	94.8	95.1	97.6	98.9	99.8	100.0	100.0	.0	2.5
Sales and office	93.4	94.7	96.6	96.3	97.6	98.7	99.9	100.0	99.5	-.5	1.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	95.3	96.2	97.3	97.9	98.3	99.2	99.5	100.0	100.1	.1	1.8
Production, transportation, and material moving	95.7	96.6	97.6	97.9	98.7	99.3	99.8	100.0	100.2	.2	1.5
Service-providing industries	95.1	96.1	96.8	97.3	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	101.0	1.0	2.7
Management, professional, and related	95.2	96.0	96.8	97.4	98.6	99.1	99.5	100.0	101.3	1.3	2.7
Sales and office	94.6	95.9	96.6	96.9	97.9	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.6	.6	2.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	94.6	96.1	96.3	96.7	97.9	99.0	99.4	100.0	101.2	1.2	3.4
Production, transportation, and material moving	95.3	96.5	97.4	97.7	98.3	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.6	.6	2.3
Service occupations	95.9	96.7	97.2	97.7	98.5	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.9	.9	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	95.0	96.3	96.9	97.0	98.1	98.5	99.4	100.0	100.8	.8	2.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2004				2005				2006	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2006	
Wholesale trade	94.3	95.3	96.4	96.0	97.7	97.7	99.2	100.0	100.3	0.3	2.7
Retail trade	95.2	96.3	96.6	97.1	98.1	98.8	99.5	100.0	100.6	.6	2.5
Transportation and warehousing	96.0	97.6	98.4	98.5	98.4	98.6	99.7	100.0	100.4	.4	2.0
Utilities	92.2	94.8	95.2	95.1	98.1	99.3	99.5	100.0	107.8	7.8	9.9
Information	96.2	96.2	96.6	96.8	98.3	99.2	99.5	100.0	100.9	.9	2.6
Financial activities	94.3	95.5	96.1	96.8	98.4	99.4	99.2	100.0	101.2	1.2	2.8
Finance and insurance	95.4	96.5	96.9	97.8	98.7	100.0	99.5	100.0	101.5	1.5	2.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	88.5	89.8	91.3	91.2	96.9	96.7	98.6	100.0	99.8	-.2	3.0
Professional and business services	95.9	97.0	97.9	98.5	99.1	99.5	99.6	100.0	101.1	1.1	2.0
Education and health services	94.3	94.9	96.1	96.7	97.7	98.4	99.3	100.0	101.0	1.0	3.4
Education services	93.6	94.1	95.6	96.4	97.1	97.5	99.6	100.0	100.7	.7	3.7
Health care and social assistance	94.4	95.1	96.3	96.7	97.8	98.5	99.3	100.0	101.1	1.1	3.4
Hospitals	93.4	94.2	95.3	96.0	97.5	98.2	99.2	100.0	101.3	1.3	3.9
Leisure and hospitality	97.0	97.4	97.4	97.7	98.5	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.6	.6	2.1
Accommodation and food services	96.7	96.9	97.2	97.9	98.7	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.5	.5	1.8
Other services, except public administration	94.8	96.2	96.5	97.2	98.0	98.6	99.9	100.0	101.4	1.4	3.5
State and local government workers	93.5	93.9	95.4	96.1	96.9	97.2	99.1	100.0	100.5	.5	3.7
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	93.8	94.0	95.5	96.2	97.0	97.3	99.0	100.0	100.3	.3	3.4
Professional and related	93.6	93.9	95.5	96.1	96.8	97.1	98.9	100.0	100.2	.2	3.5
Sales and office	93.7	94.4	95.7	96.5	97.5	97.6	99.3	100.0	100.9	.9	3.5
Office and administrative support	93.5	94.2	95.6	96.4	97.4	97.5	99.2	100.0	101.0	1.0	3.7
Service occupations	92.3	92.7	94.9	95.5	96.2	96.7	99.1	100.0	100.6	.6	4.6
Workers by industry											
Education and health services	93.7	93.8	95.5	96.1	96.7	97.0	99.0	100.0	100.3	.3	3.7
Education services	93.6	93.8	95.4	96.1	96.6	96.9	98.9	100.0	100.2	.2	3.7
Schools	93.6	93.8	95.5	96.1	96.6	96.9	98.9	100.0	100.2	.2	3.7
Elementary and secondary schools	93.2	93.4	95.3	96.0	96.4	96.6	98.8	100.0	100.2	.2	3.9
Health care and social assistance	94.2	94.7	96.3	96.5	97.6	98.0	99.5	100.0	101.3	1.3	3.8
Hospitals	93.9	94.4	96.1	96.7	97.6	98.0	99.5	100.0	100.9	.9	3.4
Public administration[3]	93.1	93.8	95.1	95.8	97.1	97.5	99.0	100.0	100.6	.6	3.6

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

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2004				2005				2006	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2006	
Civilian workers[1]	95.7	96.3	97.2	97.5	98.1	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	0.7	2.7
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	95.8	96.2	97.1	97.5	98.3	98.8	99.4	100.0	100.8	.8	2.5
Management, business, and financial	96.7	97.4	97.9	98.4	99.1	99.5	99.6	100.0	101.2	1.2	2.1
Professional and related	95.3	95.6	96.6	97.1	97.8	98.3	99.3	100.0	100.6	.6	2.9
Sales and office	95.2	96.1	97.2	97.2	97.8	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.4	.4	2.7
Sales and related	94.4	95.8	97.4	96.6	97.3	97.8	99.2	100.0	99.8	-.2	2.6
Office and administrative support	95.7	96.4	97.1	97.6	98.2	98.8	99.4	100.0	100.8	.8	2.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	95.8	96.6	97.0	97.4	97.8	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	.7	3.0
Construction and extraction	95.8	96.5	96.8	97.4	97.8	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.7	.7	3.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair	95.7	96.6	97.3	97.4	97.8	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.6	.6	2.9
Production, transportation, and material moving	95.9	96.7	97.6	97.8	98.3	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.6	.6	2.3
Production	95.6	96.4	97.4	97.5	98.2	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	.7	2.5
Transportation and material moving	96.3	97.0	97.9	98.2	98.4	98.9	99.7	100.0	100.5	.5	2.1
Service occupations	96.1	96.5	97.1	97.6	98.2	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.5	.5	2.3
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	95.6	96.2	97.2	97.2	97.9	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.7	.7	2.9
Manufacturing	95.7	96.5	97.4	97.4	98.2	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.7	.7	2.5
Service-providing	95.7	96.3	97.2	97.5	98.2	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	.7	2.5
Education and health services	95.1	95.3	96.6	97.0	97.6	98.0	99.1	100.0	100.4	.4	2.9
Health care and social assistance	95.0	95.5	96.7	97.1	98.0	98.5	99.2	100.0	100.8	.8	2.9
Hospitals	94.4	94.9	96.0	96.7	97.6	98.2	99.2	100.0	100.9	.9	3.4
Nursing and residential care facilities	95.4	95.7	96.2	96.9	97.7	98.4	99.1	100.0	100.7	.7	3.1
Education services	95.1	95.2	96.5	96.9	97.4	97.6	99.0	100.0	100.2	.2	2.9
Elementary and secondary schools	95.0	95.1	96.5	96.9	97.1	97.3	98.9	100.0	100.0	.0	3.0
Public administration[2]	95.6	95.8	96.5	97.0	97.9	98.3	99.3	100.0	100.5	.5	2.7
Private industry workers	95.7	96.5	97.3	97.6	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	.7	2.4
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	96.0	96.5	97.3	97.8	98.6	99.2	99.6	100.0	101.1	1.1	2.5
Management, business, and financial	96.8	97.5	98.1	98.5	99.2	99.7	99.5	100.0	101.3	1.3	2.1
Professional and related	95.3	95.7	96.7	97.2	98.2	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.9	.9	2.7
Sales and office	95.1	96.1	97.2	97.2	97.8	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.4	.4	2.7
Sales and related	94.4	95.7	97.4	96.6	97.3	97.8	99.2	100.0	99.8	-.2	2.6
Office and administrative support	95.6	96.4	97.1	97.6	98.2	99.0	99.4	100.0	100.9	.9	2.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	95.8	96.7	97.1	97.5	97.8	98.7	99.4	100.0	100.7	.7	3.0
Construction and extraction	95.8	96.6	96.9	97.5	97.8	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.7	.7	3.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair	95.9	96.8	97.3	97.4	97.8	99.1	99.5	100.0	100.7	.7	3.0
Production, transportation, and material moving	96.0	96.7	97.6	97.8	98.3	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.6	.6	2.3
Production	95.6	96.5	97.4	97.5	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	.7	2.4
Transportation and material moving	96.4	97.1	97.9	98.2	98.5	98.9	99.7	100.0	100.4	.4	1.9
Service occupations	96.4	96.9	97.4	97.9	98.6	99.0	99.6	100.0	100.6	.6	2.0
Workers by industry and occupational group											
Goods-producing industries	95.6	96.2	97.2	97.2	97.9	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.7	.7	2.9
Management, professional, and related	95.8	96.6	97.0	97.2	98.0	98.8	99.7	100.0	101.1	1.1	3.2
Sales and office	93.7	94.6	98.3	96.2	96.8	97.9	99.7	100.0	99.8	-.2	3.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	95.9	96.5	97.0	97.4	97.9	98.6	99.4	100.0	100.7	.7	2.9
Production, transportation, and material moving	95.9	96.4	97.4	97.5	98.2	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.7	.7	2.5
Construction	95.4	95.9	97.0	96.9	97.3	98.3	99.4	100.0	100.6	.6	3.4
Manufacturing	95.7	96.5	97.4	97.4	98.2	98.9	99.6	100.0	100.7	.7	2.5
Management, professional, and related	96.0	96.9	97.4	97.5	98.2	98.9	99.0	100.0	101.1	1.1	3.0
Sales and office	94.5	95.7	97.8	97.2	97.9	98.6	100.0	100.0	99.5	-.5	1.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	95.7	96.2	96.8	97.1	97.8	98.6	99.1	100.0	100.9	.9	3.2
Production, transportation, and material moving	95.9	96.5	97.4	97.5	98.3	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.7	.7	2.4
Service-providing industries	95.8	96.6	97.3	97.7	98.4	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.8	.8	2.4
Management, professional, and related	96.0	96.5	97.4	97.9	98.7	99.2	99.6	100.0	101.1	1.1	2.4
Sales and office	95.2	96.3	97.1	97.3	97.9	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.5	.5	2.7
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	95.7	96.8	97.3	97.6	97.8	98.9	99.4	100.0	100.7	.7	3.0
Production, transportation, and material moving	96.1	97.1	97.9	98.2	98.5	98.9	99.7	100.0	100.4	.4	1.9
Service occupations	96.4	97.0	97.4	98.0	98.6	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.6	.6	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	95.8	96.7	97.3	97.3	97.9	98.4	99.5	100.0	100.4	.4	2.6

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2004				2005				2006	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2006	
Wholesale trade	95.1	96.0	97.3	96.1	97.5	97.4	99.0	100.0	100.2	0.2	2.8
Retail trade	95.8	96.7	96.9	97.4	98.0	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.5	.5	2.6
Transportation and warehousing	96.8	97.6	98.5	98.7	98.2	98.8	99.9	100.0	100.1	.1	1.9
Utilities	95.4	96.6	97.1	97.4	98.4	99.2	99.5	100.0	100.8	.8	2.4
Information	97.0	96.7	97.4	97.6	98.4	99.2	99.3	100.0	101.0	1.0	2.6
Financial activities	95.3	96.3	96.9	97.8	98.7	99.8	99.4	100.0	101.3	1.3	2.6
Finance and insurance	97.1	97.9	98.3	99.2	99.1	100.7	99.7	100.0	101.6	1.6	2.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	87.3	89.0	90.7	90.7	96.8	96.2	98.3	100.0	99.8	-.2	3.1
Professional and business services	96.6	97.7	98.5	99.0	99.5	99.7	99.7	100.0	101.0	1.0	1.5
Education and health services	94.8	95.2	96.5	97.0	97.9	98.4	99.3	100.0	100.7	.7	2.9
Education services	94.0	94.3	96.0	96.8	97.4	97.8	99.7	100.0	100.7	.7	3.4
Health care and social assistance	94.9	95.4	96.6	97.1	97.9	98.6	99.2	100.0	100.7	.7	2.9
Hospitals	94.1	94.7	95.7	96.5	97.4	98.1	99.1	100.0	100.9	.9	3.6
Leisure and hospitality	97.1	97.4	97.2	97.6	98.3	98.8	99.5	100.0	100.6	.6	2.3
Accommodation and food services	96.4	96.5	96.7	97.5	97.9	98.3	99.3	100.0	100.5	.5	2.7
Other services, except public administration	95.1	96.3	96.6	97.1	97.8	98.4	99.8	100.0	101.3	1.3	3.6
State and local government workers	95.4	95.6	96.6	97.0	97.6	97.8	99.1	100.0	100.3	.3	2.8
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	95.3	95.5	96.6	97.0	97.5	97.8	99.0	100.0	100.2	.2	2.8
Professional and related	95.3	95.4	96.6	96.9	97.4	97.7	98.9	100.0	100.2	.2	2.9
Sales and office	96.0	96.2	97.3	97.6	98.1	98.0	99.4	100.0	100.6	.6	2.5
Office and administrative support	95.9	96.1	97.1	97.5	98.0	97.9	99.3	100.0	100.7	.7	2.8
Service occupations	95.3	95.4	96.4	96.8	97.3	97.7	99.3	100.0	100.3	.3	3.1
Workers by industry											
Education and health services	95.3	95.4	96.6	97.0	97.4	97.6	99.0	100.0	100.2	.2	2.9
Education services	95.3	95.4	96.6	96.9	97.3	97.5	98.9	100.0	100.1	.1	2.9
Schools	95.3	95.4	96.6	96.9	97.3	97.5	98.9	100.0	100.1	.1	2.9
Elementary and secondary schools	95.1	95.2	96.5	96.9	97.1	97.2	98.9	100.0	100.0	.0	3.0
Health care and social assistance	95.7	96.0	97.1	97.3	98.1	98.5	99.4	100.0	101.0	1.0	3.0
Hospitals	95.6	95.9	97.1	97.7	98.3	98.6	99.4	100.0	100.9	.9	2.6
Public administration[2]	95.6	95.8	96.5	97.0	97.9	98.3	99.3	100.0	100.5	.5	2.7

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

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

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2004				2005				2006	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2006	
Civilian workers	92.2	93.6	94.8	95.7	97.6	98.3	99.5	100.0	100.9	0.9	3.4
Private industry workers	93.0	94.6	95.4	96.2	98.1	99.0	99.7	100.0	101.0	1.0	3.0
Workers by occupational group											
Management, professional, and related	92.2	93.5	94.4	95.4	98.2	99.0	99.8	100.0	101.3	1.3	3.2
Sales and office	92.6	94.4	95.2	95.8	97.6	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.8	.8	3.3
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	92.9	94.9	95.4	96.4	98.0	99.3	99.8	100.0	101.1	1.1	3.2
Production, transportation, and material moving	94.5	96.1	97.1	97.7	98.7	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.1	.1	1.4
Service occupations	94.6	95.9	96.7	97.0	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	101.5	1.5	3.3
Workers by industry											
Goods-producing	92.5	93.9	95.0	96.3	98.3	99.6	100.4	100.0	99.6	-.4	1.3
Manufacturing	92.8	94.1	95.3	96.0	98.3	99.4	100.0	100.0	99.0	-1.0	.7
Service-providing	93.2	94.9	95.5	96.1	98.1	98.7	99.4	100.0	101.5	1.5	3.5
State and local government workers	89.5	90.3	93.0	94.1	95.5	96.0	99.0	100.0	100.7	.7	5.4

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

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

[December 2005 = 100]

Series	2004				2005				2006	Percent change	
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										Mar. 2006	
COMPENSATION											
Workers by bargaining status[1]											
Union	94.5	95.9	96.7	97.3	97.9	98.8	99.6	100.0	100.5	0.5	2.7
Goods-producing	94.6	95.9	96.7	97.2	97.7	98.8	99.6	100.0	99.9	-.1	2.3
Manufacturing	95.6	96.7	97.5	97.8	98.3	99.1	99.7	100.0	99.3	-.7	1.0
Service-providing	94.4	95.8	96.6	97.3	98.1	98.8	99.6	100.0	101.0	1.0	3.0
Nonunion	95.0	95.9	96.7	97.2	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.9	.9	2.6
Goods-producing	94.5	95.2	96.4	96.8	98.1	99.0	99.9	100.0	100.5	.5	2.4
Manufacturing	94.4	95.3	96.4	96.6	98.2	99.1	99.8	100.0	100.3	.3	2.1
Service-providing	95.2	96.1	96.9	97.3	98.3	98.9	99.4	100.0	101.0	1.0	2.7
Workers by region[1]											
Northeast	94.2	95.5	96.3	96.6	97.6	98.5	99.2	100.0	100.9	.9	3.4
South	95.2	96.2	97.1	97.7	98.9	99.3	99.7	100.0	101.0	1.0	2.1
Midwest	95.0	95.9	96.6	96.9	97.8	98.4	99.5	100.0	100.7	.7	3.0
West	95.3	96.2	96.9	97.4	98.4	99.3	99.7	100.0	100.6	.6	2.2
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers by bargaining status[1]											
Union	95.6	96.4	97.1	97.6	97.9	98.7	99.5	100.0	100.3	.3	2.5
Goods-producing	95.4	96.3	96.9	97.1	97.5	98.5	99.2	100.0	100.5	.5	3.1
Manufacturing	95.5	96.2	97.0	97.1	97.6	98.3	99.0	100.0	100.6	.6	3.1
Service-providing	95.7	96.5	97.3	98.0	98.2	99.0	99.7	100.0	100.1	.1	1.9
Nonunion	95.8	96.5	97.3	97.6	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.8	.8	2.5
Goods-producing	95.6	96.2	97.3	97.3	98.0	98.7	99.6	100.0	100.7	.7	2.8
Manufacturing	95.8	96.5	97.5	97.5	98.4	99.0	99.8	100.0	100.7	.7	2.3
Service-providing	95.8	96.6	97.3	97.7	98.4	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.8	.8	2.4
Workers by region[1]											
Northeast	95.3	96.3	97.1	97.2	97.8	98.6	99.2	100.0	100.8	.8	3.1
South	95.8	96.7	97.5	98.0	98.9	99.3	99.7	100.0	101.0	1.0	2.1
Midwest	95.6	96.1	96.9	97.1	97.8	98.2	99.4	100.0	100.4	.4	2.7
West	96.4	97.0	97.7	98.0	98.4	99.3	99.6	100.0	100.7	.7	2.3

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

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

35. Percent of full-time employees participating in employer-provided benefit plans, and in selected features within plans, small private establishments and State and local governments, 1987, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996

Item	Small private establishments				State and local governments			
	1990	1992	1994	1996	1987	1990	1992	1994
Scope of survey (in 000's)	32,466	34,360	35,910	39,816	10,321	12,972	12,466	12,907
Number of employees (in 000's):								
With medical care	22,402	24,396	23,536	25,599	9,599	12,064	11,219	11,192
With life insurance	20,778	21,990	21,955	24,635	8,773	11,415	11,095	11,194
With defined benefit plan	6,493	7,559	5,480	5,883	9,599	11,675	10,845	11,708
Time-off plans								
Participants with:								
Paid lunch time	8	9	–	–	17	11	10	–
Average minutes per day	37	37	–	–	34	36	34	–
Paid rest time	48	49	–	–	58	56	53	–
Average minutes per day	27	26	–	–	29	29	29	–
Paid funeral leave	47	50	50	51	56	63	65	62
Average days per occurrence	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Paid holidays	84	82	82	80	81	74	75	73
Average days per year[1]	9.5	9.2	7.5	7.6	10.9	13.6	14.2	11.5
Paid personal leave	11	12	13	14	38	39	38	38
Average days per year	2.8	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0
Paid vacations	88	88	88	86	72	67	67	66
Paid sick leave [2]	47	53	50	50	97	95	95	94
Unpaid leave	17	18	–	–	57	51	59	–
Unpaid paternity leave	8	7	–	–	30	33	44	–
Unpaid family leave	–	–	47	48	–	–	–	93
Insurance plans								
Participants in medical care plans	69	71	66	64	93	93	90	87
Percent of participants with coverage for:								
Home health care	79	80	–	–	76	82	87	84
Extended care facilities	83	84	–	–	78	79	84	81
Physical exam	26	28	–	–	36	36	47	55
Percent of participants with employee contribution required for:								
Self coverage	42	47	52	52	35	38	43	47
Average monthly contribution	$25.13	$36.51	$40.97	$42.63	$15.74	$25.53	$28.97	$30.20
Family coverage	67	73	76	75	71	65	72	71
Average monthly contribution	$109.34	$150.54	$159.63	$181.53	$71.89	$117.59	$139.23	$149.70
Participants in life insurance plans	64	64	61	62	85	88	89	87
Percent of participants with:								
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	78	76	79	77	67	67	74	64
Survivor income benefits	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Retiree protection available	19	25	20	13	55	45	46	46
Participants in long-term disability insurance plans	19	23	20	22	31	27	28	30
Participants in sickness and accident insurance plans	6	26	26	–	14	21	22	21
Participants in short-term disability plans [2]	–	–	–	29	–	–	–	–
Retirement plans								
Participants in defined benefit pension plans	20	22	15	15	93	90	87	91
Percent of participants with:								
Normal retirement prior to age 65	54	50	–	47	92	89	92	92
Early retirement available	95	95	–	92	90	88	89	87
Ad hoc pension increase in last 5 years	7	4	–	–	33	16	10	13
Terminal earnings formula	58	54	–	53	100	100	100	99
Benefit coordinated with Social Security	49	46	–	44	18	8	10	49
Participants in defined contribution plans	31	33	34	38	9	9	9	9
Participants in plans with tax-deferred savings arrangements	17	24	23	28	28	45	45	24
Other benefits								
Employees eligible for:								
Flexible benefits plans	1	2	3	4	5	5	5	5
Reimbursement accounts [3]	8	14	19	12	5	31	50	64
Premium conversion plans	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–

[1] Methods used to calculate the average number of paid holidays were revised in 1994 to count partial days more precisely. Average holidays for 1994 are not comparable with those reported in 1990 and 1992.

[2] The definitions for paid sick leave and short-term disability (previously sickness and accident insurance) were changed for the 1996 survey. Paid sick leave now includes only plans that specify either a maximum number of days per year or unlimited days. Short-term disability now includes all insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans available on a per-disability basis, as well as the unfunded per-disability plans previously reported as sick leave. Sickness and accident insurance, reported in years prior to this survey, included only insured, self-insured, and State-mandated plans providing per-disability benefits at less than full pay.

[3] Prior to 1996, reimbursement accounts included premium conversion plans, which specifically allow medical plan participants to pay required plan premiums with pretax dollars. Also, reimbursement accounts that were part of flexible benefit plans were tabulated separately.

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

36. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more

Measure	Annual totals		2005								2006				
	2004	2005	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[p]
Number of stoppages:															
Beginning in period	17	22	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	1
In effect during period	18	24	8	9	3	3	4	4	5	4	3	4	5	6	5
Workers involved:															
Beginning in period (in thousands)	170.7	99.6	9.6	5.5	1.5	4.2	18.3	5.3	1.5	35.0	.0	3.6	4.2	3.1	5.0
In effect during period (in thousands)	316.5	160.7	13.9	12.8	3.9	6.6	25.3	12.3	13.8	41.5	6.5	10.1	12.9	14.2	13.9
Days idle:															
Number (in thousands)	3,344.1	1,736.1	115.5	84.1	64.5	98.0	513.0	145.3	181.5	241.5	130.0	124.3	261.5	176.1	179.8
Percent of estimated working time[1]	.01	.1	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	.02	.01	.01	.01	([2])	([2])	.01	.01	.01

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

[2] Less than 0.005.

NOTE: p = preliminary.

37. 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		2005								2006				
	2004	2005	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS															
All items	188.9	195.3	194.4	194.5	195.4	196.4	198.8	199.2	197.6	196.8	198.3	198.7	199.8	201.5	202.5
All items (1967 = 100)	565.8	585.0	582.4	582.6	585.2	588.2	595.4	596.7	592.0	589.4	593.9	595.2	598.6	603.5	606.5
Food and beverages	186.6	191.2	191.1	190.9	191.3	191.3	191.8	192.5	192.8	193.2	194.5	194.4	194.5	194.2	194.7
Food	186.2	190.7	190.6	190.4	190.8	190.9	191.4	192.1	192.4	192.9	194.1	194.0	194.0	193.7	194.2
Food at home	186.2	189.8	190.3	189.4	189.8	189.5	190.0	190.8	191.0	191.7	193.4	192.6	192.3	191.5	191.9
Cereals and bakery products	206.0	209.0	209.7	209.4	209.4	210.1	208.3	209.4	209.1	208.4	210.6	210.3	210.9	210.9	211.9
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	181.7	184.7	185.0	185.2	184.7	184.4	185.2	184.6	185.8	185.7	185.8	185.4	185.9	185.5	184.7
Dairy and related products[1]	180.2	182.4	183.3	181.0	181.6	182.9	181.8	182.6	183.5	183.2	183.7	183.4	183.0	181.3	181.0
Fruits and vegetables	232.7	241.4	244.7	238.4	240.3	236.6	240.8	245.7	246.4	252.3	258.5	253.4	248.5	246.6	248.0
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	140.4	144.4	144.3	144.0	144.8	144.3	145.2	145.6	145.5	145.5	147.2	147.3	148.0	146.3	146.6
Other foods at home	164.9	167.0	166.3	166.9	167.6	167.7	167.7	168.3	167.3	167.6	169.1	169.1	169.2	168.8	170.0
Sugar and sweets	163.2	165.2	163.3	165.7	167.1	164.7	165.8	166.3	166.5	167.8	169.3	167.3	170.1	171.0	171.3
Fats and oils	167.8	167.7	167.8	164.5	167.3	167.6	169.4	168.6	166.2	165.2	169.9	170.4	168.5	165.0	168.6
Other foods	179.7	182.5	182.0	182.9	183.0	183.9	183.1	184.0	183.0	183.3	184.3	184.7	184.5	184.3	185.4
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	110.4	111.3	110.8	110.2	111.5	111.8	111.5	112.1	112.7	112.4	112.6	113.4	113.0	113.2	114.3
Food away from home[1]	187.5	193.4	192.6	193.2	193.6	194.2	194.6	195.2	195.6	196.0	196.6	197.2	197.6	198.0	198.7
Other food away from home[1,2]	125.3	131.3	130.3	131.6	132.0	132.6	133.2	133.5	133.7	133.7	134.1	134.7	135.2	135.8	136.0
Alcoholic beverages	192.1	195.9	195.5	195.9	195.8	195.9	196.6	196.8	197.1	196.4	198.0	199.5	200.1	200.1	200.8
Housing	189.5	195.7	194.5	195.5	196.6	196.9	197.0	198.4	198.5	198.3	200.0	200.5	201.3	201.7	202.2
Shelter	218.8	224.4	224.0	224.5	225.6	225.6	224.4	225.7	225.4	225.6	226.8	228.3	229.9	230.7	231.2
Rent of primary residence	211.0	217.3	216.4	216.8	217.5	218.0	218.6	219.3	220.0	220.5	220.9	221.6	222.3	222.9	223.6
Lodging away from home	125.9	130.3	131.7	132.8	136.4	134.3	124.7	129.7	125.2	122.8	127.5	133.4	140.4	140.4	137.9
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	224.9	230.2	229.4	229.7	230.2	230.7	231.2	231.7	232.2	232.8	233.4	234.1	234.9	235.8	236.9
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	116.2	117.6	118.0	118.0	118.1	117.8	116.6	115.8	115.9	116.1	115.9	116.2	116.2	116.2	116.3
Fuels and utilities	161.9	179.0	171.7	177.4	180.1	181.8	188.9	192.8	194.6	191.6	198.7	194.6	192.3	190.8	192.0
Fuels	144.4	161.6	153.7	159.9	162.6	164.4	172.1	176.2	178.0	174.7	182.1	177.5	174.8	173.2	174.4
Fuel oil and other fuels	160.5	208.6	193.9	195.0	202.9	209.8	235.9	241.1	231.5	227.8	229.5	230.5	230.4	236.4	239.8
Gas (piped) and electricity	150.6	166.5	158.7	165.6	168.1	169.6	176.4	180.7	183.4	180.0	188.1	182.8	179.9	177.7	178.8
Household furnishings and operations	125.5	126.1	126.7	126.0	125.9	125.8	125.7	125.9	126.1	126.4	126.5	126.8	126.7	126.9	127.2
Apparel	120.4	119.5	122.4	118.3	113.8	115.8	120.5	122.7	121.5	117.5	114.9	116.6	122.0	123.4	122.4
Men's and boys' apparel	117.5	116.1	119.7	115.3	111.6	112.4	114.0	117.2	117.4	114.1	112.4	112.7	116.2	118.0	116.5
Women's and girls' apparel	113.0	110.8	114.2	109.1	102.8	105.1	112.3	115.1	113.9	108.9	103.0	106.3	115.0	116.3	114.4
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	118.5	116.7	119.8	116.4	112.8	113.5	115.5	116.3	115.3	115.0	113.3	116.6	118.7	118.2	118.3
Footwear	119.3	122.6	123.2	121.7	119.3	121.7	126.0	126.7	124.3	121.4	122.3	122.8	125.4	126.1	125.8
Transportation	163.1	173.9	172.1	171.8	174.4	177.7	186.5	184.0	175.6	172.7	175.9	175.8	177.4	184.1	187.6
Private transportation	159.4	170.2	168.3	167.7	170.3	173.8	183.1	180.5	171.8	168.9	172.1	171.9	173.5	180.4	183.9
New and used motor vehicles[2]	94.2	95.6	95.7	95.6	95.2	95.0	95.4	95.7	95.8	95.8	96.2	96.2	96.0	96.0	95.8
New vehicles	137.1	137.9	138.7	138.1	136.3	135.0	135.8	137.1	138.0	138.3	139.3	139.3	138.8	138.4	137.7
Used cars and trucks[1]	133.3	139.4	138.8	139.9	141.0	142.0	141.5	140.6	139.4	139.2	139.3	139.5	140.0	140.4	140.9
Motor fuel	160.4	195.7	188.2	185.5	197.5	212.7	249.5	237.1	199.7	187.3	199.2	198.1	205.8	235.4	250.9
Gasoline (all types)	159.7	194.7	187.3	184.6	196.5	211.7	248.5	235.9	198.6	186.2	198.2	197.0	204.7	234.4	249.8
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	108.7	111.9	111.0	111.2	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.0	113.6	114.0	114.4	114.9	115.4	115.8	117.0
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	200.2	206.9	205.6	206.1	206.7	207.3	208.7	209.8	210.5	210.7	211.2	212.9	213.4	213.9	214.9
Public transportation	209.1	217.3	218.0	222.4	226.1	223.3	220.7	222.7	220.8	217.6	219.9	221.3	222.6	225.3	229.2
Medical care	310.1	323.2	322.2	322.9	324.1	323.9	324.6	326.2	328.1	328.4	329.5	332.1	333.8	334.7	335.6
Medical care commodities	269.3	276.0	274.6	275.6	276.3	276.8	277.7	278.9	280.3	280.8	282.0	283.1	284.3	285.3	286.3
Medical care services	321.3	336.7	335.9	336.3	337.8	337.3	337.9	339.7	341.7	342.0	342.9	346.1	348.0	348.8	349.7
Professional services	271.5	281.7	281.6	281.9	282.6	282.4	283.0	284.0	284.5	284.9	284.7	286.5	287.8	288.5	289.0
Hospital and related services	417.9	439.9	437.3	437.9	440.9	439.6	439.8	443.6	449.6	449.7	453.6	460.4	463.3	464.6	466.1
Recreation[2]	108.6	109.4	109.5	109.1	109.1	109.3	109.7	109.9	109.8	109.7	109.9	110.2	110.6	111.1	111.2
Video and audio[1,2]	104.2	104.2	104.6	103.1	103.1	104.3	104.4	104.4	104.2	103.9	104.1	104.3	105.2	105.8	105.5
Education and communication[2]	111.6	113.7	112.7	112.8	112.9	113.7	115.3	115.1	115.3	115.3	115.7	115.7	115.6	115.8	115.7
Education[2]	143.7	152.7	149.9	150.5	151.3	153.9	157.1	157.4	157.5	157.6	158.3	158.4	158.4	158.6	158.9
Educational books and supplies	351.0	365.6	362.3	363.4	364.0	364.6	372.4	373.9	373.6	374.3	379.2	382.0	383.1	383.1	384.7
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	414.3	440.9	432.7	434.4	436.6	444.8	454.1	454.7	455.1	455.3	457.2	457.2	457.2	457.7	458.6
Communication[1,2]	86.7	84.7	84.9	84.6	84.4	84.0	84.6	84.2	84.4	84.3	84.5	84.5	84.4	84.5	84.2
Information and information processing[1,2]	84.6	82.6	82.7	82.4	82.2	81.8	82.4	82.0	82.2	82.2	82.1	82.0	81.9	82.1	81.7
Telephone services[1,2]	95.8	94.9	94.8	94.6	94.4	94.1	95.1	94.6	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.0	95.4	95.2
Information and information processing other than telephone services[1,4]	14.8	13.6	13.8	13.6	13.6	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.1	13.1	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.9	12.8
Personal computers and peripheral equipment[1,2]	15.3	12.8	13.2	13.0	12.8	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.0	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.1	10.8
Other goods and services	304.7	313.4	312.5	312.5	314.1	314.4	315.0	315.3	316.2	317.3	318.2	319.1	320.0	320.0	320.2
Tobacco and smoking products	478.0	502.8	498.0	497.8	503.4	506.5	510.1	509.4	511.2	513.1	515.1	515.9	519.0	518.1	517.5
Personal care[1]	181.7	185.6	185.5	185.5	186.1	186.1	186.1	186.4	186.9	187.6	188.1	188.6	189.1	189.1	189.4
Personal care products[1]	153.9	154.4	154.4	154.3	155.0	155.2	154.8	155.0	155.0	155.4	155.8	155.6	155.2	155.0	154.6
Personal care services[1]	197.6	203.9	202.8	203.0	203.9	204.1	204.6	204.8	205.2	206.6	206.4	207.9	208.5	208.5	208.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2005								2006				
	2004	2005	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Miscellaneous personal services	293.9	303.0	302.8	302.9	303.9	304.2	304.7	305.0	305.9	306.6	308.2	309.3	310.9	311.3	312.4
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	154.7	160.2	159.8	158.9	159.5	161.1	165.6	165.1	161.5	160.0	161.3	161.4	162.8	165.5	166.9
Food and beverages	186.6	191.2	191.1	190.9	191.3	191.3	191.8	192.5	192.8	193.2	194.5	194.4	194.5	194.2	194.7
Commodities less food and beverages	136.7	142.5	142.0	140.8	141.4	143.7	149.9	148.9	143.6	141.3	142.6	142.8	144.7	148.6	150.3
Nondurables less food and beverages	157.2	168.4	167.0	164.7	166.7	171.8	184.4	182.0	171.1	166.3	168.7	169.1	173.3	181.8	185.6
Apparel	120.4	119.5	122.4	118.3	113.8	115.8	120.5	122.7	121.5	117.5	114.9	116.6	122.0	123.4	122.4
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	183.9	202.6	198.6	197.5	203.3	210.4	228.0	222.8	205.9	200.4	206.0	205.7	209.3	222.3	229.2
Durables	114.8	115.3	115.7	115.4	114.9	114.4	114.6	114.9	114.9	114.9	115.3	115.3	115.1	115.1	114.9
Services	222.8	230.1	228.8	229.8	230.9	231.3	231.7	233.0	233.5	233.2	234.9	235.7	236.6	237.1	237.7
Rent of shelter[3]	227.9	233.7	233.2	233.8	234.9	235.0	233.8	235.1	234.9	235.0	236.2	237.8	239.6	240.4	241.0
Transporatation services	220.6	225.7	225.1	226.0	227.1	227.0	227.0	227.6	228.4	227.8	228.2	228.7	228.8	229.6	230.7
Other services	261.3	268.4	266.9	266.7	267.2	268.7	271.2	271.5	272.1	272.3	273.2	273.9	274.6	275.5	275.8
Special indexes:															
All items less food	189.4	196.0	195.1	195.2	196.1	197.3	200.0	200.4	198.5	197.4	199.0	199.5	200.8	202.8	203.9
All items less shelter	179.3	186.1	185.0	184.9	185.7	187.1	191.0	191.1	189.0	187.7	189.3	189.4	190.3	192.3	193.5
All items less medical care	182.7	188.7	187.9	187.9	188.8	189.8	192.3	192.6	190.9	190.0	191.6	191.9	193.0	194.7	195.6
Commodities less food	138.8	144.5	144.0	142.8	143.5	145.7	151.8	150.8	145.6	143.3	144.7	144.9	146.8	150.6	152.3
Nondurables less food	159.3	170.1	168.7	166.6	168.5	173.3	185.2	183.0	172.7	168.1	170.5	171.0	175.0	182.9	186.5
Nondurables less food and apparel	183.8	201.2	197.5	196.5	201.8	208.3	224.3	219.6	204.2	199.2	204.3	204.2	207.5	219.2	225.5
Nondurables	172.2	180.2	179.4	178.2	179.4	182.1	188.9	188.0	182.4	180.1	182.0	182.2	184.4	188.7	191.0
Services less rent of shelter[3]	233.5	243.2	240.7	242.4	243.6	244.5	246.8	248.2	249.5	248.8	251.2	251.0	250.9	251.0	251.8
Services less medical care services	214.5	221.2	219.9	220.9	222.0	222.5	222.8	224.1	224.4	224.2	225.9	226.5	227.3	227.8	228.4
Energy	151.4	177.1	169.4	171.4	178.5	186.6	208.0	204.3	187.6	180.0	189.5	186.4	188.6	201.4	209.3
All items less energy	194.4	198.7	198.6	198.5	198.7	198.9	199.2	200.1	200.2	200.1	200.8	201.6	202.6	203.0	203.3
All items less food and energy	196.6	200.9	200.8	200.6	200.8	201.0	201.3	202.3	202.3	202.1	202.6	203.6	204.9	205.5	205.7
Commodities less food and energy	139.6	140.3	141.1	140.0	138.9	139.0	140.2	141.0	140.8	140.1	139.9	140.3	141.5	141.7	141.5
Energy commodities	161.2	197.4	189.4	187.0	198.8	213.6	249.9	238.6	202.7	190.7	202.1	201.1	208.3	236.6	251.4
Services less energy	230.2	236.6	235.9	236.4	237.4	237.7	237.4	238.4	238.6	238.7	239.7	241.1	242.4	243.2	243.7
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items	184.5	191.0	190.0	190.1	191.0	192.1	195.0	195.2	193.4	192.5	194.0	194.2	195.3	197.2	198.2
All items (1967 = 100)	549.5	568.9	566.0	566.2	568.8	572.3	580.9	581.5	576.1	573.3	577.7	578.6	581.8	587.3	590.5
Food and beverages	186.2	190.5	190.4	190.3	190.6	190.6	191.1	191.8	192.1	192.5	193.8	193.7	193.8	193.4	193.9
Food	185.7	190.1	190.0	189.8	190.2	190.2	190.7	191.4	191.7	192.2	193.4	193.3	193.2	192.8	193.3
Food at home	185.4	188.9	189.4	188.6	188.9	188.7	189.1	189.9	190.1	190.7	192.4	191.7	191.4	190.5	190.9
Cereals and bakery products	206.0	208.9	209.7	209.5	209.2	209.9	208.1	209.2	208.9	208.4	210.8	210.5	211.1	211.2	212.2
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	181.8	184.7	184.9	185.2	184.6	184.5	185.1	184.5	185.8	185.6	185.4	185.1	185.8	185.1	184.4
Dairy and related products[1]	180.0	182.2	183.1	180.9	181.4	182.8	181.7	182.4	183.3	183.0	183.5	183.3	182.7	180.8	180.5
Fruits and vegetables	230.4	238.9	242.2	235.9	238.0	234.7	238.8	243.4	243.4	249.6	256.2	251.3	245.9	244.0	246.0
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	139.7	143.7	143.7	143.4	144.1	143.4	144.6	144.9	144.8	144.9	146.7	146.7	147.3	145.7	145.9
Other foods at home	164.5	166.5	165.8	166.3	167.0	167.1	167.1	167.7	166.9	167.1	168.5	168.7	168.7	168.2	169.4
Sugar and sweets	162.5	164.3	162.3	164.8	166.3	163.8	165.1	165.6	165.7	166.9	168.3	166.5	169.0	169.9	170.5
Fats and oils	167.8	167.8	168.0	164.5	167.4	167.6	169.4	168.6	166.3	165.6	170.4	171.2	169.4	165.7	169.1
Other foods	180.1	182.8	182.3	183.1	183.3	184.0	183.2	184.1	183.4	183.7	184.4	185.0	184.8	184.5	185.5
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	110.9	111.8	111.3	110.5	111.9	112.1	111.9	112.5	113.2	112.9	113.0	113.8	113.4	113.4	114.4
Food away from home[1]	187.4	193.3	192.4	193.0	193.4	194.0	194.4	195.1	195.5	195.8	196.4	197.0	197.4	197.8	198.4
Other food away from home[1,2]	125.1	131.1	129.6	131.5	131.8	132.4	133.0	133.3	133.5	133.6	133.7	134.4	134.8	135.6	135.8
Alcoholic beverages	192.4	195.8	195.3	195.7	195.6	195.3	196.0	196.5	197.0	196.3	198.0	199.4	200.5	200.3	200.6
Housing	185.0	191.2	189.7	190.9	191.9	192.3	192.9	194.1	194.4	194.2	195.8	196.1	196.6	196.8	197.4
Shelter	212.2	217.5	216.8	217.3	218.3	218.5	217.9	218.8	218.9	219.2	220.0	221.2	222.4	223.1	223.7
Rent of primary residence	210.2	216.5	215.5	215.9	216.6	217.1	217.7	218.4	219.1	219.7	220.1	220.8	221.4	222.0	222.7
Lodging away from home[2]	126.4	130.0	131.1	132.9	136.9	134.5	124.5	129.2	124.5	122.4	126.1	133.1	140.4	139.8	136.6
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	204.1	208.8	208.0	208.4	208.8	209.3	209.7	210.2	210.7	211.2	211.7	212.4	213.0	213.9	214.8
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	116.4	117.9	118.3	118.3	118.4	118.1	116.9	116.0	116.2	116.4	116.2	116.5	116.5	116.5	116.6
Fuels and utilities	161.2	177.9	170.7	176.7	179.2	181.0	187.7	191.0	193.0	190.2	197.3	193.2	190.8	189.4	190.4
Fuels	143.2	159.7	152.1	158.5	161.0	162.7	169.9	173.5	175.5	172.4	179.7	175.0	172.4	170.8	171.8
Fuel oil and other fuels	160.0	208.1	193.6	194.8	201.8	208.9	235.4	241.2	231.3	227.4	228.9	229.7	229.8	235.8	238.9
Gas (piped) and electricity	149.8	165.4	157.7	164.8	167.2	168.7	175.2	178.8	181.6	178.3	186.4	181.1	178.3	176.1	177.1
Household furnishings and operations	121.1	121.8	122.5	121.9	121.5	121.5	121.4	121.8	121.8	121.9	122.0	122.4	122.5	122.5	122.8
Apparel	120.0	119.1	121.9	117.9	113.8	115.5	119.6	121.9	121.0	117.2	114.3	116.1	121.6	123.1	121.9
Men's and boys' apparel	117.3	115.6	119.2	114.9	111.2	111.8	113.2	116.6	116.9	113.5	112.0	112.7	115.7	117.5	116.5
Women's and girls' apparel	112.8	110.4	113.9	108.7	102.7	104.5	111.1	114.3	113.4	108.3	102.1	105.4	114.3	115.9	114.0
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	121.3	119.3	122.5	118.9	115.2	116.0	117.6	118.7	117.8	117.6	115.8	118.1	120.8	120.3	120.2
Footwear	118.2	121.8	122.4	121.3	119.0	121.2	124.9	125.4	123.2	120.9	121.6	122.1	124.7	125.4	125.1
Transportation	161.5	173.0	171.0	170.6	173.5	177.1	186.4	183.7	174.7	171.6	174.9	174.8	176.6	183.9	187.7
Private transportation	158.8	170.3	168.2	167.7	170.5	174.4	183.9	181.1	171.9	168.8	172.2	172.0	173.8	181.2	184.9
New and used motor vehicles[2]	92.8	94.7	94.7	94.8	94.5	94.4	94.7	94.9	94.9	94.8	95.2	95.2	95.1	95.1	95.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2005								2006				
	2004	2005	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
New vehicles	138.1	138.9	139.6	139.0	137.2	136.0	136.8	138.2	139.1	139.3	140.3	140.3	139.9	139.5	138.8
Used cars and trucks[1]	134.1	140.3	139.6	140.7	141.9	142.9	142.4	141.4	140.2	140.0	140.1	140.3	140.8	141.3	141.8
Motor fuel	160.9	196.3	188.7	186.1	198.1	213.4	250.3	238.0	200.5	188.0	199.9	198.7	206.5	236.1	251.3
Gasoline (all types)	160.2	195.4	187.9	185.3	197.2	212.4	249.3	236.8	199.4	187.0	198.9	197.7	205.6	235.2	250.3
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	108.2	111.5	110.5	110.8	111.4	111.9	112.3	112.6	113.2	113.6	113.9	114.3	114.9	115.3	116.5
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	202.0	209.3	207.9	208.4	209.1	209.7	211.1	212.4	213.1	213.2	213.6	215.4	215.8	216.3	217.4
Public transportation	207.1	215.5	215.8	219.8	223.3	220.8	218.8	220.9	219.4	216.6	219.0	220.4	221.6	224.0	227.5
Medical care	309.5	322.8	321.9	322.5	323.7	323.5	324.0	325.8	327.9	328.2	329.1	331.5	333.2	334.2	335.0
Medical care commodities	263.2	269.2	267.9	268.8	269.4	269.9	270.3	271.8	273.4	273.9	275.0	276.3	277.3	278.4	279.4
Medical care services	321.5	337.3	336.5	337.0	338.4	337.9	338.4	340.4	342.6	342.8	343.6	346.4	348.3	349.2	350.0
Professional services	274.0	284.3	284.3	284.6	285.3	285.0	285.6	286.6	287.1	287.4	287.2	288.9	290.2	290.8	291.3
Hospital and related services	414.0	436.1	433.7	434.3	436.9	435.3	435.5	439.8	446.4	446.4	450.1	455.4	458.4	459.9	461.2
Recreation[2]	106.3	106.8	107.0	106.6	106.5	106.8	107.0	107.3	107.2	107.1	107.2	107.5	107.9	108.4	108.5
Video and audio[1,2]	103.4	103.4	103.9	102.5	102.4	103.6	103.7	103.7	103.5	103.2	103.3	103.6	104.4	104.9	104.7
Education and communication[2]	110.0	111.4	110.6	110.7	110.7	111.1	112.6	112.4	112.7	112.6	113.1	113.1	113.0	113.2	113.0
Education[2]	142.5	151.0	148.5	149.1	149.7	152.0	155.1	155.3	155.5	155.6	156.7	156.7	156.8	156.9	157.2
Educational books and supplies	352.2	367.1	364.0	365.1	365.6	365.9	373.6	375.1	374.8	375.5	380.6	383.5	384.9	384.7	386.2
Tuition, other school fees, and child care	402.5	427.1	419.8	421.6	423.4	430.4	439.1	439.7	440.3	440.5	443.3	443.2	443.1	443.5	444.4
Communication[1,2]	88.3	86.4	86.5	86.3	86.0	85.7	86.3	85.9	86.2	86.2	86.3	86.3	86.2	86.3	86.0
Information and information processing[1,2]	86.8	84.9	85.0	84.8	84.5	84.1	84.8	84.4	84.7	84.6	84.6	84.6	84.5	84.6	84.3
Telephone services[1,2]	96.0	95.0	94.9	94.8	94.6	94.3	95.3	94.8	95.3	95.3	95.3	95.4	95.2	95.6	95.3
Information and information processing other than telephone services[1,4]	15.3	14.2	14.3	14.2	14.1	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.6	13.5	13.3
Personal computers and peripheral equipment[1,2]	15.0	12.6	13.0	12.7	12.5	12.2	12.1	12.0	11.8	11.6	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.0	10.7
Other goods and services	312.6	322.2	320.8	320.9	323.1	323.6	324.4	324.5	325.4	326.6	327.6	328.4	329.4	329.3	329.3
Tobacco and smoking products	478.8	504.2	498.7	498.9	505.2	508.5	512.2	511.3	513.2	515.0	517.1	517.9	520.9	519.9	519.4
Personal care[1]	180.4	184.0	183.8	183.8	184.6	184.4	184.4	184.7	185.1	185.8	186.3	186.8	187.2	187.2	187.3
Personal care products[1]	154.4	154.5	154.5	154.5	155.4	155.4	155.0	155.0	154.9	155.4	155.8	155.6	155.2	155.0	154.7
Personal care services[1]	198.2	204.2	203.1	203.3	204.1	204.4	204.8	205.0	205.5	206.9	206.6	208.0	208.5	208.6	208.6
Miscellaneous personal services	294.0	303.4	303.2	303.2	304.4	304.6	305.1	305.4	306.2	307.0	308.6	309.7	311.4	311.8	312.7
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	155.4	161.4	160.9	160.1	160.8	162.7	167.4	166.8	162.8	161.2	162.6	162.7	164.3	167.3	168.9
Food and beverages	186.2	190.5	190.4	190.3	190.6	190.6	191.1	191.8	192.1	192.5	193.8	193.7	193.8	193.4	193.9
Commodities less food and beverages	138.1	144.7	144.0	142.8	143.8	146.4	153.0	151.8	145.9	143.4	144.8	145.1	147.2	151.8	153.7
Nondurables less food and beverages	160.6	173.2	171.5	169.2	171.7	177.3	191.0	188.2	176.1	170.8	173.5	174.0	178.7	188.4	192.8
Apparel	120.0	119.1	121.9	117.9	113.8	115.5	119.6	121.9	121.0	117.2	114.3	116.1	121.6	123.1	121.9
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	189.6	210.6	206.0	204.7	211.3	219.5	239.4	233.5	214.2	207.8	214.2	213.9	218.1	233.2	241.1
Durables	114.0	115.1	115.5	115.3	114.9	114.7	114.8	115.0	114.9	114.9	115.2	115.3	115.2	115.2	115.0
Services	218.6	225.7	224.2	225.3	226.3	226.8	227.5	228.6	229.3	229.2	230.7	231.2	231.8	232.2	232.8
Rent of shelter[3]	204.3	209.5	208.8	209.3	210.2	210.4	209.9	210.8	210.9	211.2	211.9	213.1	214.3	215.0	215.6
Transporatation services	220.9	225.9	225.3	226.0	226.8	226.9	226.9	227.5	228.5	228.3	228.6	229.0	229.0	229.5	230.3
Other services	254.1	260.0	258.9	258.6	258.9	260.2	262.4	262.6	263.2	263.5	264.4	265.0	265.7	266.6	266.8
Special indexes:															
All items less food	184.1	191.0	189.9	190.0	190.9	192.3	195.6	195.8	193.5	192.3	193.9	194.2	195.5	197.8	199.0
All items less shelter	176.4	183.4	182.3	182.2	183.1	184.6	188.8	188.7	186.2	184.8	186.6	186.5	187.6	189.8	191.1
All items less medical care	179.1	185.4	184.4	184.5	185.3	186.5	189.5	189.6	187.7	186.7	188.2	188.4	189.5	191.3	192.4
Commodities less food	140.0	146.5	145.9	144.7	145.7	148.2	154.6	153.5	147.8	145.3	146.8	147.0	149.1	153.6	155.5
Nondurables less food	162.6	174.6	173.0	170.8	173.2	178.5	191.5	188.9	177.4	172.4	175.1	175.6	180.1	189.3	193.4
Nondurables less food and apparel	189.0	208.4	204.2	203.0	209.0	216.5	234.6	229.3	211.8	205.9	211.9	211.7	215.6	229.4	236.6
Nondurables	173.9	182.5	181.5	180.3	181.7	184.6	191.9	190.9	184.7	182.2	184.2	184.5	186.9	191.8	194.2
Services less rent of shelter[3]	207.4	215.9	213.6	215.3	216.3	217.0	219.2	220.4	221.7	221.1	223.4	222.9	222.7	222.7	223.3
Services less medical care services	210.6	217.2	215.7	216.8	217.8	218.3	219.1	220.1	220.7	220.6	222.2	222.5	223.0	223.4	224.0
Energy	151.3	177.2	169.6	171.5	178.7	187.2	209.3	204.8	187.1	179.3	188.8	185.9	188.4	202.0	210.0
All items less energy	189.5	193.5	193.4	193.2	193.3	193.6	194.1	194.8	195.0	194.9	195.4	196.1	197.0	197.4	197.7
All items less food and energy	190.6	194.6	194.5	194.3	194.3	194.6	195.1	195.9	196.1	195.9	196.2	197.1	198.2	198.7	198.9
Commodities less food and energy	139.4	140.6	141.3	140.4	139.3	139.6	140.6	141.3	141.2	140.4	140.2	140.7	141.9	142.2	141.9
Energy commodities	161.5	197.7	189.7	187.3	199.0	214.0	250.5	239.0	202.8	190.7	202.0	200.9	208.4	236.9	251.4
Services less energy	226.2	232.3	231.5	231.9	232.8	233.1	233.1	234.0	234.4	234.6	235.4	236.5	237.5	238.2	238.8

[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.

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Series	Annual average		2005								2006				
	2004	2005	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Miscellaneous personal services	293.9	303.0	302.8	302.9	303.9	304.2	304.7	305.0	305.9	306.6	308.2	309.3	310.9	311.3	312.4
Commodity and service group:															
Commodities	154.7	160.2	159.8	158.9	159.5	161.1	165.6	165.1	161.5	160.0	161.3	161.4	162.8	165.5	166.9
Food and beverages	186.6	191.2	191.1	190.9	191.3	191.3	191.8	192.5	192.8	193.2	194.5	194.4	194.5	194.2	194.7
Commodities less food and beverages	136.7	142.5	142.0	140.8	141.4	143.7	149.9	148.9	143.6	141.3	142.6	142.8	144.7	148.6	150.3
Nondurables less food and beverages	157.2	168.4	167.0	164.7	166.7	171.8	184.4	182.0	171.1	166.3	168.7	169.1	173.3	181.8	185.6
Apparel	120.4	119.5	122.4	118.3	113.8	115.8	120.5	122.7	121.5	117.5	114.9	116.6	122.0	123.4	122.4
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	183.9	202.6	198.6	197.5	203.3	210.4	228.0	222.8	205.9	200.4	206.0	205.7	209.3	222.3	229.2
Durables	114.8	115.3	115.7	115.4	114.9	114.4	114.6	114.9	114.9	114.9	115.3	115.3	115.1	115.1	114.9
Services	222.8	230.1	228.8	229.8	230.9	231.3	231.7	233.0	233.5	233.2	234.9	235.7	236.6	237.1	237.7
Rent of shelter[3]	227.9	233.7	233.2	233.8	234.9	235.0	233.8	235.1	234.9	235.0	236.2	237.8	239.6	240.4	241.0
Transporatation services	220.6	225.7	225.1	226.0	227.1	227.0	227.0	227.6	228.4	227.8	228.2	228.7	228.8	229.6	230.7
Other services	261.3	268.4	266.9	266.7	267.2	268.7	271.2	271.5	272.1	272.3	273.2	273.9	274.6	275.5	275.8
Special indexes:															
All items less food	189.4	196.0	195.1	195.2	196.1	197.3	200.0	200.4	198.5	197.4	199.0	199.5	200.8	202.8	203.9
All items less shelter	179.3	186.1	185.0	184.9	185.7	187.1	191.0	191.1	189.0	187.7	189.3	189.4	190.3	192.3	193.5
All items less medical care	182.7	188.7	187.9	187.9	188.8	189.8	192.3	192.6	190.9	190.0	191.6	191.9	193.0	194.7	195.6
Commodities less food	138.8	144.5	144.0	142.8	143.5	145.7	151.8	150.8	145.6	143.3	144.7	144.9	146.8	150.6	152.3
Nondurables less food	159.3	170.1	168.7	166.6	168.5	173.3	185.2	183.0	172.7	168.1	170.5	171.0	175.0	182.9	186.5
Nondurables less food and apparel	183.8	201.2	197.5	196.5	201.8	208.3	224.3	219.6	204.2	199.2	204.3	204.2	207.5	219.2	225.5
Nondurables	172.2	180.2	179.4	178.2	179.4	182.1	188.9	188.0	182.4	180.1	182.0	182.2	184.4	188.7	191.0
Services less rent of shelter[3]	233.5	243.2	240.7	242.4	243.6	244.5	246.8	248.2	249.5	248.8	251.2	251.0	250.9	251.0	251.8
Services less medical care services	214.5	221.2	219.9	220.9	222.0	222.5	222.8	224.1	224.4	224.2	225.9	226.5	227.3	227.8	228.4
Energy	151.4	177.1	169.4	171.4	178.5	186.6	208.0	204.3	187.6	180.0	189.5	186.4	188.6	201.4	209.3
All items less energy	194.4	198.7	198.6	198.5	198.7	198.9	199.2	200.1	200.2	200.1	200.8	201.6	202.6	203.0	203.3
All items less food and energy	196.6	200.9	200.8	200.6	200.8	201.0	201.3	202.3	202.3	202.1	202.6	203.6	204.9	205.5	205.7
Commodities less food and energy	139.6	140.3	141.1	140.0	138.9	139.0	140.2	141.0	140.8	140.1	139.9	140.3	141.5	141.7	141.5
Energy commodities	161.2	197.4	189.4	187.0	198.8	213.6	249.9	238.6	202.7	190.7	202.1	201.1	208.3	236.6	251.4
Services less energy	230.2	236.6	235.9	236.4	237.4	237.7	237.4	238.4	238.6	238.7	239.7	241.1	242.4	243.2	243.7
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS															
All items	184.5	191.0	190.0	190.1	191.0	192.1	195.0	195.2	193.4	192.5	194.0	194.2	195.3	197.2	198.2
All items (1967 = 100)	549.5	568.9	566.0	566.2	568.8	572.3	580.9	581.5	576.1	573.3	577.7	578.6	581.8	587.3	590.5
Food and beverages	186.2	190.5	190.4	190.3	190.6	190.6	191.1	191.8	192.1	192.5	193.8	193.7	193.8	193.4	193.9
Food	185.7	190.1	190.0	189.8	190.2	190.2	190.7	191.4	191.7	192.2	193.4	193.3	193.2	192.8	193.3
Food at home	185.4	188.9	189.4	188.6	188.9	188.7	189.1	189.9	190.1	190.7	192.4	191.7	191.4	190.5	190.9
Cereals and bakery products	206.0	208.9	209.7	209.5	209.2	209.9	208.1	209.2	208.9	208.4	210.8	210.5	211.1	211.2	212.2
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	181.8	184.7	184.9	185.2	184.6	184.5	185.1	184.5	185.8	185.6	185.4	185.1	185.8	185.1	184.4
Dairy and related products[1]	180.0	182.2	183.1	180.9	181.4	182.8	181.7	182.4	183.3	183.0	183.5	183.3	182.7	180.8	180.5
Fruits and vegetables	230.4	238.9	242.2	235.9	238.0	234.7	238.8	243.4	243.4	249.6	256.2	251.3	245.9	244.0	246.0
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	139.7	143.7	143.7	143.4	144.1	143.4	144.6	144.9	144.8	144.9	146.7	146.7	147.3	145.7	145.9
Other foods at home	164.5	166.5	165.8	166.3	167.0	167.1	167.1	167.7	166.9	167.1	168.5	168.7	168.7	168.2	169.4
Sugar and sweets	162.5	164.3	162.3	164.8	166.3	163.8	165.1	165.6	165.7	166.9	168.3	166.5	169.0	169.9	170.5
Fats and oils	167.8	167.8	168.0	164.5	167.4	167.6	169.4	168.6	166.3	165.6	170.4	171.2	169.4	165.7	169.1
Other foods	180.1	182.8	182.3	183.1	183.3	184.0	183.2	184.1	183.4	183.7	184.4	185.0	184.8	184.5	185.5
Other miscellaneous foods[1,2]	110.9	111.8	111.3	110.5	111.9	112.1	111.9	112.5	113.2	112.9	113.0	113.8	113.4	113.4	114.4
Food away from home[1]	187.4	193.3	192.4	193.0	193.4	194.0	194.4	195.1	195.5	195.8	196.4	197.0	197.4	197.8	198.4
Other food away from home[1,2]	125.1	131.1	129.6	131.5	131.8	132.4	133.0	133.3	133.5	133.6	133.7	134.4	134.8	135.6	135.8
Alcoholic beverages	192.4	195.8	195.3	195.7	195.6	195.3	196.0	196.5	197.0	196.3	198.0	199.4	200.5	200.3	200.6
Housing	185.0	191.2	189.7	190.9	191.9	192.3	192.9	194.1	194.4	194.2	195.8	196.1	196.6	196.8	197.4
Shelter	212.2	217.5	216.8	217.3	218.3	218.5	217.9	218.8	218.9	219.2	220.0	221.2	222.4	223.1	223.7
Rent of primary residence	210.2	216.5	215.5	215.9	216.6	217.1	217.7	218.4	219.1	219.7	220.1	220.8	221.4	222.0	222.7
Lodging away from home[2]	126.4	130.0	131.1	132.9	136.9	134.5	124.5	129.2	124.5	122.4	126.1	133.1	140.4	139.8	136.6
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[3]	204.1	208.8	208.0	208.4	208.8	209.3	209.7	210.2	210.7	211.2	211.7	212.4	213.0	213.9	214.8
Tenants' and household insurance[1,2]	116.4	117.9	118.3	118.3	118.4	118.1	116.9	116.0	116.2	116.4	116.2	116.5	116.5	116.5	116.6
Fuels and utilities	161.2	177.9	170.7	176.7	179.2	181.0	187.7	191.0	193.0	190.2	197.3	193.2	190.8	189.4	190.4
Fuels	143.2	159.7	152.1	158.5	161.0	162.7	169.9	173.5	175.5	172.4	179.7	175.0	172.4	170.8	171.8
Fuel oil and other fuels	160.0	208.1	193.6	194.8	201.8	208.9	235.4	241.2	231.3	227.4	228.9	229.7	229.8	235.8	238.9
Gas (piped) and electricity	149.8	165.4	157.7	164.8	167.2	168.7	175.2	178.8	181.6	178.3	186.4	181.1	178.3	176.1	177.1
Household furnishings and operations	121.1	121.8	122.5	121.9	121.5	121.5	121.4	121.8	121.8	121.9	122.0	122.4	122.5	122.5	122.8
Apparel	120.0	119.1	121.9	117.9	113.8	115.5	119.6	121.9	121.0	117.2	114.3	116.1	121.6	123.1	121.9
Men's and boys' apparel	117.3	115.6	119.2	114.9	111.2	111.8	113.2	116.6	116.9	113.5	112.0	112.7	115.7	117.5	116.5
Women's and girls' apparel	112.8	110.4	113.9	108.7	102.7	104.5	111.1	114.3	113.4	108.3	102.1	105.4	114.3	115.9	114.0
Infants' and toddlers' apparel[1]	121.3	119.3	122.5	118.9	115.2	116.0	117.6	118.7	117.8	117.6	115.8	118.1	120.8	120.3	120.2
Footwear	118.2	121.8	122.4	121.3	119.0	121.2	124.9	125.4	123.2	120.9	121.6	122.1	124.7	125.4	125.1
Transportation	161.5	173.0	171.0	170.6	173.5	177.1	186.4	183.7	174.7	171.6	174.9	174.8	176.6	183.9	187.7
Private transportation	158.8	170.3	168.2	167.7	170.5	174.4	183.9	181.1	171.9	168.8	172.2	172.0	173.8	181.2	184.9
New and used motor vehicles[2]	92.8	94.7	94.7	94.8	94.5	94.4	94.7	94.9	94.9	94.8	95.2	95.2	95.1	95.1	95.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[1982–84 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

	Pricing schedule[1]	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners					
		2005	2006					2005	2006				
		Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
U.S. city average	M	196.8	198.3	198.7	199.8	201.5	202.5	192.5	194.0	194.2	195.3	197.2	198.2
Region and area size[2]													
Northeast urban	M	209.0	211.0	211.6	212.8	214.7	215.7	205.5	207.5	207.9	209.0	211.0	212.1
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	211.3	213.2	213.8	215.0	216.8	218.1	206.4	208.2	208.6	209.7	211.5	212.8
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	123.6	124.8	125.2	126.0	127.3	127.4	123.7	125.2	125.5	126.1	127.6	128.0
Midwest urban[4]	M	189.7	190.8	190.7	192.0	193.0	193.6	185.1	186.2	185.9	187.0	188.3	189.0
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	191.6	192.7	192.5	193.8	194.5	195.1	186.2	187.3	186.9	188.0	189.0	189.7
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	120.9	121.6	121.6	122.3	123.3	123.7	120.3	121.1	121.0	121.7	122.8	123.3
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	184.4	185.3	185.2	186.7	187.8	188.1	182.4	183.5	183.2	184.7	186.0	186.4
South urban	M	190.1	191.5	191.8	192.8	194.7	195.5	187.2	188.8	188.9	189.9	192.1	192.9
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	191.9	193.6	193.9	194.6	196.5	197.4	189.7	191.6	191.8	192.4	194.7	195.7
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	121.2	122.0	122.1	123.0	124.1	124.6	119.8	120.7	120.7	121.6	122.9	123.3
Size D—Nonmetropolitan (less than 50,000)	M	189.7	191.0	191.1	192.3	195.1	195.9	189.8	191.0	191.1	192.4	195.3	196.3
West urban	M	200.0	201.7	202.7	203.8	205.3	206.9	194.9	196.3	197.2	198.3	200.0	201.9
Size A—More than 1,500,000	M	203.0	204.7	205.7	206.8	208.6	210.3	196.2	197.6	198.6	199.7	201.7	203.6
Size B/C—50,000 to 1,500,000[3]	M	121.8	122.9	123.7	124.2	124.9	125.7	121.3	122.3	123.1	123.6	124.4	125.6
Size classes:													
A[5]	M	180.0	181.4	181.9	182.8	184.3	185.3	178.4	179.8	180.0	181.0	182.6	183.7
B/C[3]	M	121.6	122.5	122.7	123.5	124.5	125.0	120.7	121.7	121.9	122.6	123.8	124.4
D	M	189.3	190.1	190.2	191.6	193.5	194.4	187.9	188.7	188.7	190.2	192.2	193.3
Selected local areas[6]													
Chicago–Gary–Kenosha, IL–IN–WI	M	196.4	197.5	197.2	197.6	197.7	198.4	190.2	191.2	190.6	190.9	191.4	192.0
Los Angeles–Riverside–Orange County, CA	M	203.9	206.0	207.5	208.5	210.5	212.4	196.5	198.3	199.9	200.8	202.9	205.0
New York, NY–Northern NJ–Long Island, NY–NJ–CT–PA	M	214.2	215.9	216.4	218.2	220.2	221.6	208.7	210.2	210.6	212.0	214.0	215.5
Boston–Brockton–Nashua, MA–NH–ME–CT	1	–	220.5	–	221.3	–	222.9	–	219.5	–	220.5	–	222.9
Cleveland–Akron, OH	1	–	190.3	–	190.7	–	192.4	–	181.4	–	181.6	–	183.8
Dallas–Ft Worth, TX	1	–	188.6	–	188.4	–	191.2	–	189.9	–	189.7	–	192.9
Washington–Baltimore, DC–MD–VA–WV[7]	1	–	126.3	–	126.8	–	128.8	–	126.1	–	126.4	–	128.2
Atlanta, GA	2	188.7	–	189.8	–	193.9	–	187.2	–	188.5	–	192.0	–
Detroit–Ann Arbor–Flint, MI	2	192.4	–	194.8	–	197.2	–	187.9	–	189.6	–	192.2	–
Houston–Galveston–Brazoria, TX	2	177.2	–	178.6	–	181.2	–	175.1	–	176.7	–	180.0	–
Miami–Ft. Lauderdale, FL	2	197.4	–	202.2	–	203.8	–	195.5	–	199.9	–	202.3	–
Philadelphia–Wilmington–Atlantic City, PA–NJ–DE–MD	2	204.9	–	209.0	–	211.6	–	205.2	–	209.1	–	211.1	–
San Francisco–Oakland–San Jose, CA	2	203.4	–	207.1	–	208.9	–	199.3	–	202.5	–	204.9	–
Seattle–Tacoma–Bremerton, WA	2	200.9	–	203.6	–	207.4	–	196.1	–	198.0	–	202.5	–

[1] Foods, fuels, and several other items priced every month in all areas; most other goods and services priced as indicated:

M—Every month.

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

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

[2] Regions defined as the four Census regions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[1982–84 = 100]

Series	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers:											
All items:											
Index	152.4	156.9	160.5	163.0	166.6	172.2	177.1	179.9	184.0	188.9	195.3
Percent change	2.8	3.0	2.3	1.6	2.2	3.4	2.8	1.6	2.3	2.7	3.4
Food and beverages:											
Index	148.9	153.7	157.7	161.1	164.6	168.4	173.6	176.8	180.5	186.6	191.2
Percent change	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.1	1.8	2.1	3.3	2.5
Housing:											
Index	148.5	152.8	156.8	160.4	163.9	169.6	176.4	180.3	184.8	189.5	195.7
Percent change	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.2	3.5	4.0	2.2	2.5	2.5	3.3
Apparel:											
Index	132.0	131.7	132.9	133.0	131.3	129.6	127.3	124.0	120.9	120.4	119.5
Percent change	–1.0	–.2	.9	.1	–1.3	–1.3	–1.8	–2.6	–2.5	–.4	–.7
Transportation:											
Index	139.1	143.0	144.3	141.6	144.4	153.3	154.3	152.9	157.6	163.1	173.9
Percent change	3.6	2.8	0.9	–1.9	2.0	6.2	0.7	–.9	3.1	3.5	6.6
Medical care:											
Index	220.5	228.2	234.6	242.1	250.6	260.8	272.8	285.6	297.1	310.1	323.2
Percent change	4.5	3.5	2.8	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.6	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.2
Other goods and services:											
Index	206.9	215.4	224.8	237.7	258.3	271.1	282.6	293.2	298.7	304.7	313.4
Percent change	4.2	4.1	4.4	5.7	8.7	5.0	4.2	3.8	1.9	2.0	2.9
Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers:											
All items:											
Index	149.8	154.1	157.6	159.7	163.2	168.9	173.5	175.9	179.8	188.9	191.0
Percent change	2.9	2.9	2.3	1.3	2.2	3.5	2.7	1.4	2.2	5.1	1.1

40. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1982 = 100]

Grouping	Annual average		2005								2006				
	2004	2005	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.p	Mar.p	Apr.p	Mayp
Finished goods	148.5	155.7	154.3	154.2	155.5	156.3	158.9	160.9	158.3	158.7	159.9	157.8	159.0	160.6	161.2
Finished consumer goods	151.7	160.4	158.5	158.6	160.2	161.4	164.9	167.1	163.7	164.2	165.7	162.7	164.4	166.5	167.2
Finished consumer foods	152.7	155.7	156.7	155.5	154.4	154.0	155.8	155.8	156.3	157.5	157.1	153.4	154.1	154.3	154.3
Finished consumer goods excluding foods	150.9	161.9	158.8	159.3	162.1	163.8	168.0	171.2	166.1	166.5	168.7	166.0	168.0	170.8	171.8
Nondurable goods less food	156.6	172.0	167.4	168.7	172.6	175.4	181.5	184.9	178.0	178.7	181.7	177.6	180.5	184.7	186.2
Durable goods	135.0	136.6	136.8	135.6	135.8	135.4	135.5	138.0	137.1	136.6	137.3	137.6	137.6	137.4	137.4
Capital equipment	141.4	144.6	144.7	144.2	144.4	144.4	144.5	145.9	145.5	145.3	145.8	146.2	146.3	146.5	146.7
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	142.6	154.0	151.0	151.7	153.2	153.9	158.0	162.5	159.9	159.6	161.6	161.0	161.0	162.6	164.4
Materials and components for manufacturing	137.9	146.0	144.7	144.3	144.6	144.4	146.7	149.3	149.4	149.8	151.2	152.2	152.1	153.0	155.4
Materials for food manufacturing	145.0	146.0	147.3	145.6	145.1	144.4	145.4	146.6	146.6	146.3	146.0	144.6	143.8	143.5	144.5
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	147.8	163.2	159.8	159.4	160.8	161.2	166.5	172.9	170.9	170.8	172.2	174.6	173.6	173.7	176.1
Materials for durable manufacturing	146.6	158.3	157.0	156.2	155.3	153.8	156.8	159.9	162.2	164.4	167.6	169.1	169.7	172.7	180.2
Components for manufacturing	127.4	129.9	129.7	129.7	129.9	130.0	130.0	130.2	130.8	130.8	131.4	131.7	131.9	132.7	133.0
Materials and components for construction	166.4	176.6	175.0	175.5	175.7	175.4	177.0	179.2	180.8	181.7	184.2	184.5	185.5	186.4	188.6
Processed fuels and lubricants	124.3	150.0	139.5	142.9	149.3	153.4	166.9	180.5	166.5	162.6	167.2	161.2	160.1	165.5	166.7
Containers	159.3	167.1	167.3	167.4	166.8	166.8	166.1	166.8	168.3	169.9	170.5	171.8	173.4	173.1	173.6
Supplies	146.7	151.9	151.4	151.7	152.0	152.2	152.5	153.6	153.8	154.1	155.3	155.7	156.0	156.0	156.6
Crude materials for further processing	159.0	182.2	170.6	167.0	175.4	181.8	200.2	211.6	208.5	200.6	199.0	183.5	178.7	180.9	185.2
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	127.0	122.7	126.2	122.0	120.9	119.6	120.9	120.8	120.9	123.4	119.3	116.6	114.4	112.8	112.7
Crude nonfood materials	179.2	223.4	200.2	197.1	212.8	225.1	256.5	276.5	271.1	255.2	255.7	230.4	223.7	228.9	236.6
Special groupings:															
Finished goods, excluding foods	147.2	155.5	153.5	153.6	155.5	156.6	159.4	162.0	158.5	158.7	160.3	158.7	160.0	161.9	162.7
Finished energy goods	113.0	132.6	125.5	127.4	133.2	137.3	147.0	152.3	140.9	141.9	145.7	138.8	143.1	149.7	151.4
Finished goods less energy	152.4	155.9	156.2	155.5	155.5	155.3	155.8	156.8	156.7	156.9	157.4	156.8	157.1	157.2	157.4
Finished consumer goods less energy	157.2	160.8	161.2	160.5	160.3	160.1	160.8	161.6	161.6	162.0	162.4	161.4	161.8	161.8	162.0
Finished goods less food and energy	152.7	156.4	156.4	155.9	156.2	156.1	156.3	157.5	157.3	157.1	157.9	158.3	158.5	158.5	158.8
Finished consumer goods less food and energy	160.3	164.3	164.3	163.8	164.2	164.1	164.2	165.4	165.3	165.1	166.0	166.6	166.8	166.7	167.0
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy	180.8	187.1	186.8	187.2	187.7	187.9	188.1	187.9	188.5	188.7	189.8	190.6	191.0	191.1	191.7
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds	143.0	155.1	151.9	152.6	154.1	154.9	159.2	163.8	161.2	160.8	163.0	162.4	162.3	164.1	165.9
Intermediate foods and feeds	137.1	133.8	135.0	134.8	134.9	134.4	134.1	134.4	133.6	134.1	135.0	133.5	133.3	132.8	132.9
Intermediate energy goods	123.2	149.2	138.5	142.3	148.7	153.0	166.6	180.1	165.8	162.1	166.5	161.6	160.5	165.7	167.5
Intermediate goods less energy	145.8	153.3	152.4	152.2	152.3	152.2	153.6	155.7	156.3	156.8	158.3	158.8	159.0	159.7	161.5
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	146.5	154.6	153.5	153.3	153.5	153.3	154.9	157.1	157.7	158.3	159.7	160.4	160.6	161.4	163.2
Crude energy materials	174.6	234.0	203.1	202.1	224.0	237.5	278.2	308.6	298.0	274.0	274.5	235.2	224.7	227.7	233.4
Crude materials less energy	144.0	143.5	144.5	139.3	138.9	140.6	144.3	143.2	145.0	147.6	144.7	144.9	143.9	145.4	148.7
Crude nonfood materials less energy	193.0	202.4	196.9	188.9	190.2	200.1	210.2	206.4	212.8	215.6	216.1	224.1	226.4	236.8	249.5

p = preliminary

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

[December 2003 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

NAICS	Industry	2005								2006				
		May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.p	Mar.p	Apr.p	Mayp
	Total mining industries (December 1984=100)	177.9	178.1	193.4	203.6	233.1	254.3	247.4	234.6	234.3	207.3	201.0	205.6	212.0
211	Oil and gas extraction (December 1985=100)	224.0	222.2	248.4	265.5	316.9	352.8	336.6	312.2	308.9	259.0	246.5	251.0	259.0
212	Mining, except oil and gas	124.6	127.0	127.2	127.6	128.8	130.4	131.8	132.5	136.8	138.2	138.5	141.7	146.1
213	Mining support activities	125.7	129.1	133.5	136.4	139.5	144.7	154.8	156.9	160.2	162.5	166.2	172.7	174.5
	Total manufacturing industries (December 1984=100)	149.4	149.6	151.0	151.8	154.2	156.6	152.7	152.8	154.1	153.5	154.9	157.1	158.5
311	Food manufacturing (December 1984=100)	147.1	146.4	146.3	146.0	146.3	146.7	146.1	146.2	146.4	145.0	144.9	144.0	144.8
312	Beverage and tobacco manufacturing	104.6	104.8	104.8	105.1	105.2	105.2	105.5	105.5	106.0	106.5	106.4	106.5	106.5
313	Textile mills	103.5	103.4	103.4	103.7	104.3	104.6	104.9	105.1	105.6	106.1	106.0	106.0	106.6
315	Apparel manufacturing	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.4	99.9	99.9	99.8	100.1	100.2	100.3	100.0	100.2
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	144.4	144.5	144.8	144.6	144.6	144.7	144.8	144.7	144.9	145.2	145.8	146.5	146.7
321	Wood products manufacturing	107.5	109.5	108.3	107.4	109.6	110.7	107.7	108.4	109.6	110.2	110.3	110.5	111.4
322	Paper manufacturing	107.2	107.2	106.9	106.6	106.4	106.5	107.4	107.8	108.2	109.1	110.7	110.8	111.8
323	Printing and related support activities	102.8	102.9	103.2	103.4	103.6	103.7	103.7	103.9	104.5	105.1	105.5	105.4	105.4
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (December 1984=100)	184.0	189.7	204.7	215.6	241.5	259.5	208.2	209.2	216.1	206.3	222.6	249.3	259.9
325	Chemical manufacturing (December 1984=100)	185.8	185.3	186.3	186.4	187.7	191.2	193.6	193.9	195.7	197.1	196.0	195.9	196.7
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing (December 1984=100)	139.7	140.1	140.3	140.2	141.4	143.7	147.2	148.2	149.0	149.6	149.3	149.1	149.6
331	Primary metal manufacturing (December 1984=100)	156.1	153.6	152.5	150.5	152.4	155.8	159.2	160.7	163.9	165.0	165.4	168.6	176.9
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	149.3	149.5	149.7	149.9	150.1	150.5	150.7	151.1	152.0	152.4	152.7	153.4	154.1
333	Machinery manufacturing	105.4	105.6	105.8	105.9	106.1	106.3	106.5	106.8	107.4	107.7	108.0	108.0	108.3
334	Computer and electronic products manufacturing	97.7	97.6	97.5	97.6	97.1	97.0	96.8	96.6	96.5	96.4	96.4	96.4	96.7
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and components manufacturing	107.2	107.5	107.7	107.7	108.4	109.0	110.3	110.9	111.9	112.3	112.8	114.0	116.3
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing	102.6	101.7	102.0	101.8	101.9	103.9	102.9	102.5	103.1	103.1	103.2	103.3	103.2
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing (December 1984=100)	157.5	157.8	158.4	158.3	158.7	159.2	159.4	160.0	160.7	161.0	161.1	161.3	162.3
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	102.8	102.9	102.9	103.0	103.1	103.3	103.3	103.6	104.0	103.9	104.2	104.4	105.0
	Retail trade													
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	107.1	106.9	106.7	106.2	106.2	107.4	107.1	107.9	109.2	108.6	108.8	111.0	113.5
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	109.9	111.2	111.2	111.0	112.7	115.1	114.6	115.0	115.9	114.0	113.7	114.9	117.9
443	Electronics and appliance stores	99.7	99.4	91.8	95.8	100.7	100.2	99.9	95.3	98.7	92.1	92.7	99.1	97.8
446	Health and personal care stores	107.5	107.6	105.8	106.9	106.8	107.0	110.7	111.9	115.6	115.0	119.3	116.8	118.6
447	Gasoline stations (June 2001=100)	51.2	40.0	46.5	42.3	59.3	64.6	61.9	48.3	45.6	61.0	43.1	43.6	49.8
454	Nonstore retailers	122.6	120.2	120.0	110.8	128.4	122.0	118.3	114.0	120.5	124.8	123.3	120.3	117.8
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation (December 1992=100)	168.2	172.6	175.2	172.8	170.2	173.7	178.9	173.2	177.7	178.6	185.6	182.6	182.1
483	Water transportation	104.9	105.4	105.9	107.0	108.1	109.7	108.5	108.0	109.4	109.9	109.4	109.3	109.7
491	Postal service (June 1989=100)	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7	164.7
	Utilities													
221	Utilities	111.2	112.2	116.2	119.9	125.5	131.2	130.0	129.6	131.3	127.1	123.6	121.7	120.7
	Health care and social assistance													
6211	Office of physicians (December 1996=100)	116.3	116.5	116.6	116.5	116.6	116.7	116.7	116.7	116.9	116.7	117.7	117.5	117.3
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.3	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.1	104.4	104.2	104.6	104.6
6216	Home health care services (December 1996=100)	120.9	120.8	120.9	120.9	121.0	121.6	121.7	121.2	121.4	122.0	122.0	121.4	121.5
622	Hospitals (December 1992=100)	145.7	145.8	146.4	146.6	147.2	149.5	149.9	149.9	151.3	151.0	151.1	151.6	151.9
6231	Nursing care facilities	105.9	106.0	106.8	106.6	107.0	107.5	107.7	107.7	108.3	107.9	108.0	108.1	108.2
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities	104.4	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.7	106.0	106.3	107.3	105.6	106.7	107.9	108.0
	Other services industries													
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	103.7	103.9	104.1	104.3	104.7	104.9	105.0	105.0	105.4	105.9	105.2	105.2	105.3
515	Broadcasting, except Internet	103.7	103.0	99.3	99.8	101.2	104.6	105.2	102.9	100.6	100.3	101.0	103.5	103.9
517	Telecommunications	98.3	98.2	98.4	98.2	97.9	97.7	97.4	97.3	97.2	97.0	97.4	97.9	97.6
5182	Data processing and related services	98.7	99.0	99.0	98.8	99.0	99.0	98.9	98.9	99.0	99.4	99.2	99.1	99.8
523	Security, commodity contracts, and like activity	108.6	109.1	109.9	109.7	109.3	110.3	109.9	110.4	111.2	112.7	111.3	113.2	113.0
53112	Lessors or nonresidental buildings (except miniwarehouse)	104.2	103.9	104.6	106.4	107.7	106.5	104.9	108.4	105.6	105.4	105.3	107.9	107.2
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers	105.8	108.9	109.1	109.2	109.0	110.5	110.4	110.3	110.3	110.7	111.4	111.4	110.6
5313	Real estate support activities	102.0	102.5	101.9	102.2	103.1	101.4	100.9	102.5	103.8	104.8	105.1	105.7	104.3
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing (June 2001=100)	106.6	108.0	108.8	110.8	112.2	111.0	112.2	112.7	112.8	115.3	114.2	115.1	112.2
5411	Legal services (December 1996=100)	138.3	138.3	138.8	138.8	139.2	139.6	139.9	140.0	143.6	143.9	144.0	144.8	144.8
541211	Offices of certified public accountants	103.6	102.9	101.7	103.1	103.2	104.0	105.1	106.6	104.4	106.8	106.4	107.8	105.3
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services (December 1996=100)	128.6	128.9	129.3	129.3	129.8	130.0	130.4	130.6	131.8	132.9	132.8	133.0	134.5
54181	Advertising agencies	101.3	101.5	101.5	101.7	101.8	101.8	101.8	102.0	103.2	104.6	105.0	104.5	103.7
5613	Employment services (December 1996=100)	115.9	115.6	116.2	116.5	116.4	117.3	117.7	118.4	117.8	118.3	119.2	119.1	118.4
56151	Travel agencies	96.3	95.5	95.6	96.8	95.8	96.7	96.4	98.0	98.3	98.7	98.6	98.0	97.7
56172	Janitorial services	101.9	101.9	101.6	101.8	101.9	101.8	102.0	102.1	102.4	102.7	102.6	103.3	103.5
5621	Waste collection	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.7	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	104.6	104.2	104.1	104.0
721	Accommodation (December 1996=100)	131.5	132.9	134.4	135.1	134.9	133.1	133.1	131.7	133.8	131.5	133.7	135.5	137.1

p = preliminary.

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

[1982 = 100]

Index	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Finished goods											
Total	127.9	131.3	131.8	130.7	133.0	138.0	140.7	138.9	143.3	148.5	155.7
Foods	129.0	133.6	134.5	134.3	135.1	137.2	141.3	140.1	145.9	152.6	155.6
Energy	78.1	83.2	83.4	75.1	78.8	94.1	96.8	88.8	102.0	113.0	132.7
Other	140.0	142.0	142.4	143.7	146.1	148.0	150.0	150.2	150.5	152.7	156.4
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components											
Total	124.9	125.7	125.6	123.0	123.2	129.2	129.7	127.8	133.7	142.5	153.9
Foods	119.5	125.3	123.2	123.2	120.8	119.2	124.3	123.3	134.4	145.0	146.0
Energy	84.1	89.8	89.0	80.8	84.3	101.7	104.1	95.9	111.9	123.1	149.1
Other	135.2	134.0	134.2	133.5	133.1	136.6	136.4	135.8	138.5	146.5	154.5
Crude materials for further processing											
Total	102.7	113.8	111.1	96.8	98.2	120.6	121.3	108.1	135.3	159.0	182.1
Foods	105.8	121.5	112.2	103.9	98.7	100.2	106.2	99.5	113.5	126.9	122.6
Energy	69.4	85.0	87.3	68.6	78.5	122.1	122.8	102.0	147.5	174.7	233.8
Other	105.8	105.7	103.5	84.5	91.1	118.0	101.8	101.0	116.8	149.0	176.8

43. U.S. export price indexes by Standard International Trade Classification

[2000 = 100]

SITC Rev. 3	Industry	2005								2006				
		May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
0	**Food and live animals**	123.9	124.3	124.3	124.2	123.8	125.2	123.7	122.8	123.7	123.2	122.8	122.5	123.2
01	Meat and meat preparations	140.1	140.2	137.8	139.2	142.7	142.8	141.6	136.9	131.4	130.6	127.0	121.2	125.9
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	116.1	118.7	120.5	118.4	117.0	121.7	119.9	121.1	124.6	126.7	129.3	129.1	129.7
05	Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry	137.4	133.6	132.1	131.5	129.2	130.0	126.0	123.9	124.4	119.2	117.5	121.4	121.1
2	**Crude materials, inedible, except fuels**	128.5	130.3	129.5	129.0	126.4	127.4	128.5	131.3	135.2	136.9	137.5	142.3	147.1
22	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	127.7	136.5	137.1	135.7	121.7	116.8	119.7	119.7	124.9	120.0	120.8	113.3	120.1
24	Cork and wood	97.8	97.6	97.2	97.0	96.9	96.9	97.2	97.3	98.1	98.7	99.5	99.4	100.1
25	Pulp and waste paper	101.8	101.5	99.9	99.0	99.3	98.7	97.6	97.5	96.9	97.6	98.1	99.3	99.4
26	Textile fibers and their waste	105.0	103.1	104.3	103.3	104.8	107.7	108.4	109.2	112.9	112.0	109.1	109.8	107.7
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	212.3	212.9	209.1	206.8	206.2	214.2	214.0	227.8	242.7	259.1	261.1	295.8	321.0
3	**Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products**	174.1	181.0	193.5	192.3	231.9	244.6	203.5	205.5	216.7	210.7	211.0	226.8	233.2
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	178.3	188.7	200.3	197.0	239.3	245.0	206.0	206.3	217.1	215.0	223.0	240.4	251.9
5	**Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.**	116.8	115.7	116.3	117.1	118.8	120.9	120.8	119.6	120.1	120.8	120.7	120.4	121.7
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	107.9	107.6	107.2	107.1	107.3	107.4	107.2	107.1	108.2	108.6	108.3	108.4	108.7
55	Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations	112.4	112.4	112.2	112.2	112.6	112.2	112.0	111.8	111.7	112.0	112.9	113.6	113.9
57	Plastics in primary forms	124.8	122.1	121.8	123.3	126.9	136.5	139.0	135.3	134.1	134.5	132.2	128.9	131.6
58	Plastics in nonprimary forms	103.3	103.3	103.8	104.2	104.9	105.7	107.3	108.0	109.1	109.4	109.3	110.0	109.8
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	106.6	106.1	106.2	106.2	106.3	107.4	107.6	107.7	109.7	110.4	110.4	109.9	110.2
6	**Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials**	114.3	113.9	113.5	113.5	113.9	114.5	115.0	116.0	117.7	118.7	119.6	120.5	122.0
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	115.4	115.5	116.5	116.2	116.9	116.9	117.1	117.8	119.1	119.3	120.0	120.8	122.1
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp, and paperboard	103.6	103.9	103.4	103.4	103.7	103.0	102.7	102.8	104.3	104.7	105.0	107.6	107.8
66	Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	102.5	103.5	103.7	103.9	104.2	105.2	105.5	105.5	105.8	105.8	105.3	105.2	105.2
68	Nonferrous metals	108.5	106.1	106.6	107.5	108.5	110.5	113.2	118.2	122.5	126.3	130.9	134.7	144.0
7	**Machinery and transport equipment**	98.6	98.7	98.3	98.0	98.0	98.1	98.0	98.1	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.5	98.6
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	111.3	111.3	111.1	111.1	111.2	111.8	112.4	112.4	113.2	113.4	113.5	114.2	114.3
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	110.7	110.7	111.3	111.6	112.1	112.6	112.8	114.1	115.0	115.2	115.3	116.3	116.5
74	General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s., and machine parts	109.1	109.3	109.3	109.3	109.4	109.7	109.8	109.9	110.4	110.8	111.0	111.7	111.8
75	Computer equipment and office machines	81.2	80.9	79.5	79.5	79.1	78.3	77.5	77.1	77.9	77.7	77.7	77.1	77.2
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	89.8	89.7	89.5	89.5	89.4	89.4	89.4	89.5	88.6	87.9	87.1	87.1	87.0
77	Electrical machinery and equipment	87.3	87.4	86.7	85.2	84.9	84.9	84.6	84.6	84.3	83.8	83.9	83.9	84.0
78	Road vehicles	103.1	103.0	103.2	103.3	103.5	103.8	103.9	103.8	104.1	104.2	104.2	104.3	104.3
87	**Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments and apparatus**	103.1	103.1	103.6	103.6	103.8	103.6	103.5	103.7	104.0	104.2	104.2	104.3	104.6

44. U.S. import price indexes by Standard International Trade Classification

[2000 = 100]

SITC Rev. 3	Industry	2005								2006				
		May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
0	**Food and live animals**	116.0	113.9	113.3	113.9	113.5	114.8	115.4	117.4	119.5	115.9	116.6	115.1	117.3
01	Meat and meat preparations	138.6	138.5	139.6	139.5	140.8	140.5	141.2	140.4	139.1	140.5	138.6	138.3	138.5
03	Fish and crustaceans, mollusks, and other aquatic invertebrates	87.8	87.8	90.0	90.9	91.4	92.4	91.1	91.7	91.4	93.2	94.7	93.9	95.1
05	Vegetables, fruit, and nuts, prepared fresh or dry	117.2	109.0	106.6	109.0	106.2	110.4	112.3	120.6	124.4	109.4	111.3	108.2	111.9
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	126.2	127.8	120.5	118.7	119.1	117.4	122.1	120.3	128.7	127.7	124.7	124.9	125.9
1	**Beverages and tobacco**	108.3	108.5	108.7	108.8	108.9	108.8	108.6	108.5	108.5	109.0	109.4	109.5	109.7
11	Beverages	108.8	109.1	109.3	109.3	109.5	109.6	109.4	109.3	109.3	109.4	109.9	110.0	110.1
2	**Crude materials, inedible, except fuels**	131.9	130.5	128.7	127.9	132.0	131.8	129.8	133.7	136.4	137.4	134.6	135.3	138.4
24	Cork and wood	122.6	127.0	122.4	120.9	124.5	126.2	119.6	123.6	126.9	126.6	125.4	123.8	128.3
25	Pulp and waste paper	107.8	103.6	104.2	102.8	102.2	105.9	105.6	106.0	105.7	107.9	108.5	111.4	115.5
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	181.3	176.0	180.1	185.7	193.3	187.5	190.8	195.2	196.3	199.6	203.8	207.3	210.7
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	122.8	111.7	103.5	95.6	106.0	102.7	101.9	111.3	113.7	112.7	91.0	92.7	93.0
3	**Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related products**	166.3	179.0	192.6	206.4	223.5	222.1	204.0	202.3	212.2	203.5	201.8	222.0	232.3
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	167.0	182.4	197.1	211.7	225.1	216.9	195.9	195.7	208.1	206.0	207.5	231.7	243.4
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	158.0	148.5	157.8	164.4	209.1	257.1	259.3	245.5	241.0	187.3	165.6	162.1	164.0
5	**Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.**	113.2	112.4	113.2	113.5	114.6	115.7	115.1	115.0	115.9	115.9	115.9	115.3	115.7
52	Inorganic chemicals	135.1	138.2	140.4	144.0	151.7	164.4	163.7	162.0	160.8	159.7	161.4	163.9	165.9
53	Dying, tanning, and coloring materials													
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	110.4	110.3	110.8	110.6	111.0	110.6	110.4	110.2	109.0	108.0	108.1	106.4	106.5
55	Essential oils; polishing and cleaning preparations	94.5	94.5	94.5	95.3	95.2	95.1	95.0	94.7	94.7	94.3	94.3	94.2	94.4
57	Plastics in primary forms	126.9	125.1	125.5	123.4	125.5	130.7	135.9	138.0	135.7	134.6	132.7	130.3	129.7
58	Plastics in nonprimary forms	106.9	107.2	106.7	106.4	106.6	106.5	107.0	106.9	107.8	108.0	107.7	108.3	108.1
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	102.7	102.4	101.7	101.8	101.8	103.4	103.2	103.1	102.8	102.2	102.0	101.9	102.0
6	**Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials**	112.8	112.8	112.4	112.1	112.8	114.1	114.2	114.4	115.9	117.4	118.2	119.7	123.2
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	104.2	104.5	104.3	104.3	104.4	104.5	104.5	104.6	104.8	104.9	105.5	106.1	106.2
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper, pulp, and paperboard	101.7	102.1	103.9	103.7	103.7	104.0	104.4	104.4	105.2	105.6	105.8	106.7	107.0
66	Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	101.1	101.4	101.4	101.7	101.9	102.1	101.9	101.8	101.9	102.0	102.1	102.7	102.8
68	Nonferrous metals	118.8	117.7	118.8	118.4	121.1	125.1	128.6	133.3	140.4	148.2	152.9	158.6	180.3
69	Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	108.8	108.6	108.7	108.4	109.0	108.8	108.9	108.4	110.0	110.8	110.8	110.8	111.1
7	**Machinery and transport equipment**	95.1	95.0	94.6	94.6	94.4	94.3	94.2	94.1	94.0	94.0	94.0	93.9	94.0
72	Machinery specialized for particular industries	111.3	110.9	110.8	110.8	111.0	111.0	111.1	111.1	111.9	112.3	112.3	112.3	112.6
74	General industrial machines and parts, n.e.s., and machine parts	107.2	107.2	107.4	107.1	107.3	107.4	107.3	107.3	108.3	108.8	108.9	109.3	110.1
75	Computer equipment and office machines	70.7	70.5	69.2	69.1	68.3	68.0	67.6	67.3	66.8	66.4	66.2	65.7	65.4
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	82.1	82.1	81.4	80.9	80.5	80.3	80.0	79.8	79.5	79.3	79.2	78.9	78.7
77	Electrical machinery and equipment	94.5	94.4	93.9	94.1	94.0	93.7	93.7	94.0	94.0	94.3	94.3	94.2	94.3
78	Road vehicles	103.8	103.8	103.9	104.0	104.1	104.2	104.2	104.1	103.9	104.0	103.9	104.1	104.1
85	Footwear	100.4	100.5	100.8	100.7	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.8	100.9	100.9
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment, and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.	99.1	99.0	98.3	97.9	98.1	98.2	98.3	98.0	97.5	97.7	97.4	97.7	98.0

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2005								2006				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
ALL COMMODITIES	106.7	106.7	106.8	106.6	107.5	108.3	107.6	107.7	108.5	108.6	108.8	109.5	110.3
Foods, feeds, and beverages	123.6	125.2	125.4	124.9	122.8	123.0	122.5	121.9	122.8	121.9	121.6	120.7	122.1
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	123.8	125.6	125.6	124.9	122.6	122.9	122.4	121.7	122.8	121.6	121.4	120.5	122.0
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	120.8	120.1	122.4	124.6	123.6	123.8	123.2	123.6	122.7	124.2	123.0	122.1	122.7
Industrial supplies and materials	122.7	122.3	123.3	123.4	127.4	130.1	127.4	127.9	129.9	130.6	131.3	133.9	136.1
Agricultural industrial supplies and materials	117.1	115.8	116.0	115.1	116.4	117.3	117.7	117.4	116.9	117.2	116.9	117.2	116.2
Fuels and lubricants	145.0	148.8	158.0	156.7	184.8	191.5	163.1	163.4	172.0	169.7	173.5	187.0	190.9
Nonagricultural supplies and materials, excluding fuel and building materials	121.6	120.6	120.7	121.0	122.2	124.7	125.0	125.7	127.0	128.1	128.5	129.8	132.1
Selected building materials	105.8	106.2	106.0	105.8	105.7	105.8	106.1	106.5	107.2	108.4	108.5	108.7	109.1
Capital goods	98.4	98.4	98.0	97.6	97.6	97.7	97.6	97.7	98.1	98.1	98.3	98.5	98.6
Electric and electrical generating equipment	103.6	103.4	102.9	102.5	102.6	103.3	103.4	103.6	103.7	104.0	104.6	104.8	105.1
Nonelectrical machinery	93.7	93.7	93.3	92.7	92.7	92.6	92.4	92.5	92.8	92.7	92.7	92.8	92.9
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	103.4	103.4	103.5	103.6	103.7	104.0	104.0	103.9	104.1	104.2	104.3	104.4	104.5
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	101.7	101.5	101.5	101.6	101.9	102.0	102.0	101.9	102.3	102.4	102.2	102.2	102.7
Nondurables, manufactured	101.6	101.2	101.1	101.2	101.5	101.7	101.6	101.6	102.3	102.5	102.5	102.8	103.0
Durables, manufactured	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.8	101.4	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.4	101.0	100.7	101.5
Agricultural commodities	122.7	123.9	123.9	123.2	121.5	121.9	121.6	121.0	121.7	120.8	120.7	120.0	121.0
Nonagricultural commodities	105.5	105.4	105.5	105.4	106.5	107.3	106.6	106.8	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.8	109.5

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

[2000 = 100]

Category	2005								2006				
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
ALL COMMODITIES	107.9	109.2	110.5	112.1	114.4	114.5	112.3	112.3	113.7	112.8	112.7	115.1	116.9
Foods, feeds, and beverages	115.5	114.1	113.7	114.1	114.2	115.1	115.6	117.5	119.2	116.7	117.0	116.2	117.7
Agricultural foods, feeds, and beverages	125.5	123.5	122.1	122.4	122.6	123.4	124.6	127.2	129.7	125.4	125.4	124.7	126.6
Nonagricultural (fish, beverages) food products	93.2	93.1	94.8	95.6	95.6	96.5	95.3	95.9	95.8	97.2	98.2	97.5	97.9
Industrial supplies and materials	139.8	145.5	151.7	158.0	167.2	167.6	159.1	158.6	163.8	160.8	160.4	170.3	177.0
Fuels and lubricants	165.9	178.0	191.2	204.6	222.1	221.5	204.1	202.4	211.7	203.3	201.4	221.3	231.7
Petroleum and petroleum products	166.7	181.5	195.5	209.9	224.4	217.5	197.1	196.6	208.1	206.0	207.1	231.0	242.9
Paper and paper base stocks	104.5	103.8	104.8	104.3	104.3	105.4	105.8	106.1	106.7	107.5	107.8	109.6	110.7
Materials associated with nondurable supplies and materials	113.8	113.5	114.4	115.1	117.3	118.3	117.6	117.8	118.3	118.8	119.3	119.0	119.8
Selected building materials	115.8	118.1	114.9	114.6	117.6	120.0	116.0	116.9	118.5	118.5	118.1	118.2	120.1
Unfinished metals associated with durable goods	141.3	139.9	138.8	137.1	138.2	140.4	143.5	145.8	150.8	157.4	161.1	165.5	178.4
Nonmetals associated with durable goods	101.0	100.9	100.6	100.6	100.7	100.9	100.9	100.5	100.9	101.0	100.8	100.9	100.9
Capital goods	92.4	92.3	91.7	91.7	91.5	91.3	91.1	91.0	91.1	91.1	91.0	90.9	90.9
Electric and electrical generating equipment	98.8	98.8	98.4	98.5	99.0	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.4
Nonelectrical machinery	89.9	89.8	89.1	89.0	88.7	88.4	88.3	88.1	88.1	88.0	88.0	87.8	87.7
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	103.3	103.4	103.4	103.5	103.6	103.7	103.7	103.6	103.4	103.5	103.5	103.6	103.7
Consumer goods, excluding automotive	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.5	99.6	99.8	99.9	99.6	99.5	99.8
Nondurables, manufactured	102.8	102.8	103.0	102.9	103.1	102.9	102.8	102.7	103.1	102.9	102.9	102.7	102.7
Durables, manufactured	96.6	96.6	96.2	96.0	96.2	96.2	95.9	96.2	96.3	96.5	96.4	96.4	96.9
Nonmanufactured consumer goods	103.0	101.8	100.1	98.9	100.6	100.4	100.0	101.2	101.6	101.4	98.2	98.4	98.4

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

[2000 = 100, unless indicated otherwise]

Category	2004				2005				2006
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.
Air freight (inbound)	116.2	116.6	118.7	125.1	126.3	125.6	127.5	124.6	124.3
Air freight (outbound)	96.1	99.0	100.7	104.7	103.8	107.2	112.4	112.0	112.8
Inbound air passenger fares (Dec. 2003 = 100)	105.1	106.1	110.1	112.5	114.5	116.1	118.3	108.5	110.5
Outbound air passenger fares (Dec. 2003 = 100))	99.3	114.2	114.2	105.4	105.0	120.5	120.1	110.8	110.6
Ocean liner freight (inbound)	119.1	121.1	120.3	122.7	121.3	128.5	127.9	126.8	125.4

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	2003				2004				2005				2006
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	125.6	127.9	130.5	130.5	131.7	132.9	133.4	134.3	135.4	135.8	137.5	137.5	138.7
Compensation per hour	147.8	150.3	151.9	152.8	154.4	155.8	158.3	162.5	164.5	164.7	167.1	168.3	170.7
Real compensation per hour	115.5	117.4	117.9	118.3	118.5	118.4	119.6	121.8	122.5	121.5	121.7	121.6	122.7
Unit labor costs	117.7	117.5	116.4	117.1	117.2	117.3	118.6	121.0	121.4	121.2	121.6	122.4	123.1
Unit nonlabor payments	116.5	117.2	120.4	120.5	123.2	126.1	124.3	122.2	123.7	126.2	128.3	129.8	130.9
Implicit price deflator	117.2	117.4	117.9	118.3	119.4	120.5	120.7	121.5	122.3	123.1	124.1	125.1	126.0
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	125.0	126.9	129.9	130.1	130.8	132.3	132.8	133.5	134.7	135.5	136.9	136.8	137.9
Compensation per hour	147.0	149.2	151.1	152.1	153.4	154.9	157.3	161.1	163.3	163.8	166.0	167.2	169.5
Real compensation per hour	114.9	116.6	117.3	117.8	117.7	117.7	118.9	120.7	121.7	120.9	120.9	120.8	121.8
Unit labor costs	117.6	117.6	116.3	117.0	117.3	117.1	118.4	120.7	121.2	120.9	121.3	122.2	122.9
Unit nonlabor payments	118.3	118.7	121.7	121.3	123.6	126.4	125.4	123.6	125.1	127.9	130.1	131.6	132.7
Implicit price deflator	117.9	118.0	118.3	118.6	119.6	120.6	121.0	121.8	122.7	123.5	124.5	125.6	126.5
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	130.5	132.9	135.2	136.1	136.4	137.3	139.8	142.7	143.7	145.3	146.8	148.4	–
Compensation per hour	144.6	147.1	148.9	149.8	150.3	151.8	154.2	158.0	160.3	160.8	163.2	164.2	–
Real compensation per hour	113.0	114.9	115.6	116.0	115.4	115.4	116.5	118.4	119.4	118.7	118.9	118.6	–
Total unit costs	111.0	110.6	110.3	110.2	110.5	110.7	110.2	110.1	110.6	109.7	110.7	109.6	–
Unit labor costs	110.8	110.7	110.1	110.1	110.2	110.6	110.2	110.7	111.6	110.6	111.2	110.6	–
Unit nonlabor costs	111.4	110.4	110.8	110.7	111.2	111.2	110.0	108.5	107.9	107.0	109.2	106.9	–
Unit profits	107.7	113.6	119.8	124.6	130.0	138.3	139.4	142.7	145.2	159.1	155.5	171.2	–
Unit nonlabor payments	110.4	111.3	113.2	114.4	116.2	118.5	117.9	117.7	117.8	120.9	121.5	124.1	–
Implicit price deflator	110.7	110.9	111.1	111.5	112.2	113.2	112.8	113.1	113.7	114.1	114.7	115.1	–
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	151.1	152.6	156.5	157.6	159.0	162.2	164.0	166.7	168.7	170.3	171.8	173.8	175.6
Compensation per hour	156.6	159.1	161.5	163.2	159.2	161.2	165.0	169.9	172.8	174.3	176.7	177.3	178.3
Real compensation per hour	122.4	124.3	125.4	126.4	122.1	122.5	124.7	127.3	128.7	128.7	128.7	128.0	128.1
Unit labor costs	103.7	104.3	103.2	103.6	100.1	99.4	100.6	101.9	102.4	102.4	102.8	102.0	101.5

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[2000 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Private business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	86.0	86.4	87.3	87.5	90.1	91.8	94.4	97.2	100.0	102.8	107.0	111.2	115.0
Output per unit of capital services	102.6	102.9	104.4	103.3	103.5	103.7	103.0	102.0	100.0	96.3	95.2	96.4	98.6
Multifactor productivity	92.7	93.0	93.7	93.5	95.1	96.0	97.5	98.7	100.0	100.2	101.8	104.7	107.7
Output	70.9	73.2	76.8	79.2	82.8	87.2	91.5	96.2	100.0	100.5	102.0	105.5	110.6
Inputs:													
Labor input	80.2	82.5	86.2	88.7	90.5	94.1	96.3	98.9	100.0	98.6	97.3	97.2	98.7
Capital services	69.1	71.2	73.6	76.6	80.0	84.1	88.8	94.3	100.0	104.4	107.1	109.4	112.1
Combined units of labor and capital input	76.5	78.7	82.0	84.7	87.1	90.8	93.9	97.5	100.0	100.3	100.2	100.8	102.7
Capital per hour of all persons	83.9	84.0	83.6	84.7	87.1	88.5	91.6	95.3	100.0	106.8	112.3	115.3	116.6
Private nonfarm business													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	86.4	86.8	87.8	88.3	90.7	92.1	94.7	97.3	100.0	102.7	106.9	111.1	114.9
Output per unit of capital services	103.5	103.9	105.2	104.3	104.2	104.1	103.4	102.3	100.0	96.3	95.1	96.3	98.6
Multifactor productivity	93.2	93.5	94.3	94.3	95.6	96.3	97.7	98.8	100.0	100.1	101.8	104.6	107.7
Output	70.8	73.2	76.7	79.3	82.8	87.2	91.5	96.3	100.0	100.5	102.1	105.5	110.6
Inputs:													
Labor input	79.7	82.2	85.6	88.1	90.1	93.7	96.0	98.9	100.0	98.7	97.3	97.3	98.9
Capital services	68.4	70.5	72.9	76.0	79.5	83.7	88.5	94.2	100.0	104.5	107.3	109.6	112.3
Combined units of labor and capital input	76.0	78.3	81.4	84.1	86.6	90.5	93.7	97.5	100.0	100.4	100.2	100.9	102.8
Capital per hour of all persons	83.5	83.6	83.5	84.7	87.0	88.5	91.5	95.2	100.0	106.7	112.4	115.4	116.6
Manufacturing [1996 = 100]													
Productivity:													
Output per hour of all persons	88.6	90.2	93.0	96.5	100.0	103.8	108.9	114.0	118.3	119.7	–	–	–
Output per unit of capital services	95.9	96.9	99.7	100.6	100.0	101.4	101.7	101.7	101.0	95.1	–	–	–
Multifactor productivity	94.0	95.1	97.3	99.2	100.0	103.1	105.7	108.7	111.3	110.3	–	–	–
Output	85.5	88.3	92.9	96.9	100.0	105.6	110.5	114.7	117.4	112.1	–	–	–
Inputs:											–	–	–
Hours of all persons	96.5	97.8	99.9	100.4	100.0	101.7	101.5	100.7	99.2	93.6	–	–	–
Capital services	89.1	91.1	93.2	96.4	100.0	104.1	108.7	112.8	116.2	117.9	–	–	–
Energy	93.1	96.6	99.9	102.3	100.0	97.5	100.6	102.9	104.3	98.9	–	–	–
Nonenergy materials	83.5	86.5	90.3	93.1	100.0	101.9	107.5	107.9	106.9	105.5	–	–	–
Purchased business services	92.0	92.9	96.0	100.4	100.0	103.9	103.1	105.4	106.5	97.7	–	–	–
Combined units of all factor inputs	90.9	92.8	95.5	97.7	100.0	102.4	104.6	105.5	105.5	101.6	–	–	–

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available.

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

[1992 = 100]

Item	1960	1970	1980	1990	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Business													
Output per hour of all persons	48.9	66.3	79.2	94.4	106.5	109.4	112.7	115.9	118.8	123.6	128.6	133.1	136.6
Compensation per hour	13.9	23.6	54.1	90.6	113.0	119.8	125.6	134.4	140.0	144.9	150.7	157.8	165.8
Real compensation per hour	60.8	78.8	89.1	96.2	100.5	105.1	107.9	111.8	113.3	115.4	117.3	119.6	121.6
Unit labor costs	28.4	35.6	68.4	96.0	106.1	109.5	111.5	116.0	117.8	117.2	117.1	118.5	121.4
Unit nonlabor payments	24.9	31.5	61.3	93.7	113.8	110.0	109.4	107.3	110.0	114.2	118.7	123.9	127.5
Implicit price deflator	27.1	34.1	65.8	95.1	109.0	109.7	110.7	112.7	114.9	116.1	117.7	120.6	123.7
Nonfarm business													
Output per hour of all persons	51.9	68.0	80.6	94.5	106.4	109.3	112.4	115.5	118.3	123.1	128.0	132.4	136.0
Compensation per hour	14.5	23.7	54.4	90.4	112.8	119.5	125.1	133.9	139.2	144.2	149.9	156.7	164.7
Real compensation per hour	63.3	79.2	89.5	96.1	100.3	104.8	107.4	111.3	112.6	114.8	116.6	118.8	120.8
Unit labor costs	27.9	34.9	67.5	95.7	106.0	109.3	111.3	115.9	117.6	117.1	117.1	118.4	121.1
Unit nonlabor payments	24.3	31.2	60.4	93.5	114.5	111.0	111.0	108.8	111.6	116.1	120.0	124.8	129.2
Implicit price deflator	26.6	33.5	64.9	94.9	109.1	109.9	111.1	113.3	115.4	116.7	118.2	120.7	124.1
Nonfinancial corporations													
Output per hour of all employees	56.2	69.8	80.8	95.4	109.9	113.5	117.3	121.5	123.5	128.2	133.7	139.1	145.9
Compensation per hour	16.2	25.7	57.2	91.1	111.7	118.1	123.5	131.9	137.3	142.0	147.6	153.6	161.8
Real compensation per hour	70.8	85.9	94.1	96.8	99.4	103.6	106.1	109.7	111.0	113.0	114.9	116.4	118.7
Total unit costs	27.3	35.6	69.2	96.0	101.1	102.9	104.0	107.4	111.6	110.7	110.5	110.4	110.1
Unit labor costs	28.8	36.9	70.8	95.5	101.7	104.1	105.3	108.6	111.2	110.7	110.4	110.4	110.9
Unit nonlabor costs	23.3	32.2	64.9	97.3	99.7	99.5	100.4	104.2	112.6	110.8	110.8	110.2	107.9
Unit profits	50.2	44.4	66.9	96.9	154.3	137.0	129.1	108.7	82.2	98.0	116.5	137.7	158.1
Unit nonlabor payments	30.5	35.4	65.5	97.2	114.3	109.5	108.0	105.4	104.5	107.4	112.3	117.6	121.3
Implicit price deflator	29.4	36.4	69.0	96.1	105.9	105.9	106.2	107.5	108.9	109.6	111.0	112.8	114.4
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	–	–	–	92.9	118.0	123.8	128.3	134.4	137.1	146.2	154.4	163.0	171.2
Compensation per hour	–	–	–	90.5	112.2	118.8	123.4	134.7	137.9	147.8	160.1	163.8	174.6
Real compensation per hour	–	–	–	96.1	99.8	104.2	106.0	112.0	111.5	117.7	124.6	124.1	128.2
Unit labor costs	–	–	–	97.4	95.1	95.9	96.2	100.3	100.6	101.1	103.7	100.5	102.2
Unit nonlabor payments	–	–	–	100.4	109.7	103.9	104.7	106.1	104.8	103.0	–	–	–
Implicit price deflator	–	–	–	99.2	104.2	100.8	101.5	103.9	103.2	102.3	–	–	–

Dash indicates data not available.

51. Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries, 1987–2004

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1990	1992	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	Mining													
21	Mining	85.5	85.1	95.0	101.7	101.3	100.0	103.6	111.4	111.2	109.1	113.9	116.2	107.2
211	Oil and gas extraction	80.1	75.7	81.6	95.3	98.1	100.0	101.2	107.9	119.4	121.6	124.0	130.3	112.4
212	Mining, except oil and gas	69.8	79.3	86.8	94.0	96.0	100.0	104.6	105.9	106.8	109.0	111.4	114.0	115.4
2121	Coal mining	58.4	68.1	75.3	88.2	94.9	100.0	106.5	110.3	115.8	114.4	112.2	113.1	112.8
2122	Metal ore mining	71.2	79.9	91.7	98.5	95.3	100.0	109.5	112.7	124.4	131.8	142.4	146.3	139.4
2123	Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying	88.5	92.3	96.1	97.3	97.1	100.0	101.3	101.2	96.2	99.3	103.6	108.1	112.5
	Utilities													
2211	Power generation and supply	65.6	71.1	74.5	88.5	95.2	100.0	103.7	103.5	107.0	106.4	102.9	105.1	107.5
2212	Natural gas distribution	67.8	71.4	76.1	89.0	96.0	100.0	99.0	102.7	113.2	110.1	115.4	114.1	118.6
	Manufacturing													
3111	Animal food	83.6	91.5	90.5	93.8	86.1	100.0	109.0	110.9	109.7	131.4	142.7	137.0	149.4
3112	Grain and oilseed milling	81.1	88.6	91.1	98.7	90.0	100.0	107.5	116.1	113.1	119.5	122.4	123.9	129.9
3113	Sugar and confectionery products	87.6	89.5	89.2	93.2	97.8	100.0	103.5	106.5	109.9	108.6	108.0	112.5	116.3
3114	Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty	92.4	87.6	91.9	98.3	98.8	100.0	107.1	109.5	111.8	121.4	126.6	122.6	126.0
3115	Dairy products	82.7	91.1	95.2	97.6	97.8	100.0	100.0	93.6	95.9	97.1	104.9	110.6	106.8
3116	Animal slaughtering and processing	97.4	94.3	101.8	99.0	94.2	100.0	100.0	101.2	102.6	103.7	107.3	106.8	108.9
3117	Seafood product preparation and packaging	123.1	119.7	117.8	110.3	118.0	100.0	120.2	131.6	140.5	153.0	169.8	173.3	158.7
3118	Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	100.9	94.5	97.1	100.7	97.3	100.0	103.8	108.6	108.3	109.9	110.7	111.1	114.3
3119	Other food products	97.5	92.5	97.6	104.1	105.1	100.0	107.8	111.4	112.6	106.2	112.0	118.7	118.5
3121	Beverages	77.1	87.6	94.9	103.2	102.0	100.0	99.0	90.7	90.8	92.7	99.8	107.9	111.5
3122	Tobacco and tobacco products	71.9	79.1	77.8	97.3	98.4	100.0	98.5	91.0	95.9	98.2	67.0	78.7	82.3
3131	Fiber, yarn, and thread mills	66.5	74.4	80.2	91.9	98.9	100.0	102.1	103.9	101.3	109.1	133.3	148.8	150.8
3132	Fabric mills	68.0	75.3	81.4	95.5	98.1	100.0	104.2	110.0	110.1	110.3	125.4	136.8	139.1
3133	Textile and fabric finishing mills	91.3	82.0	83.5	84.3	85.0	100.0	101.2	102.2	104.4	108.5	119.8	125.2	121.0
3141	Textile furnishings mills	91.2	88.0	92.7	92.3	93.8	100.0	99.3	99.1	104.5	103.1	105.5	114.4	120.7
3149	Other textile product mills	92.2	91.4	91.8	95.9	97.2	100.0	96.7	107.6	108.9	103.1	105.3	104.5	117.7
3151	Apparel knitting mills	76.2	86.2	93.3	109.3	122.1	100.0	96.1	101.4	108.9	105.6	112.0	106.4	92.7
3152	Cut and sew apparel	69.8	70.1	72.9	85.2	90.6	100.0	102.3	114.6	119.8	119.5	104.0	117.3	110.9
3159	Accessories and other apparel	97.8	101.3	98.6	112.1	112.6	100.0	109.0	99.2	98.3	105.2	76.1	78.9	73.3
3161	Leather and hide tanning and finishing	79.8	64.6	84.9	79.7	91.2	100.0	100.0	104.8	115.1	114.9	83.2	80.9	83.8
3162	Footwear	76.7	78.1	83.9	96.5	103.7	100.0	102.1	117.3	122.3	130.7	102.7	103.2	101.1
3169	Other leather products	99.4	102.9	94.6	74.4	80.3	100.0	113.2	105.8	113.4	109.1	95.1	101.3	129.0
3211	Sawmills and wood preservation	77.6	79.4	85.7	90.4	95.9	100.0	100.3	104.7	105.4	108.8	114.5	121.3	117.3
3212	Plywood and engineered wood products	99.8	102.9	114.3	101.5	101.1	100.0	105.2	98.8	98.9	105.3	110.5	107.3	101.8
3219	Other wood products	103.2	105.5	103.2	99.8	100.5	100.0	101.1	104.6	103.1	104.9	114.4	114.4	119.4
3221	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	81.7	84.0	87.9	98.4	95.4	100.0	102.5	111.1	116.3	119.9	133.1	141.4	145.4
3222	Converted paper products	89.0	90.1	94.0	97.2	97.7	100.0	102.5	100.1	101.1	100.5	105.7	109.6	112.5
3231	Printing and related support activities	97.7	97.6	101.7	98.8	99.9	100.0	100.6	102.8	104.6	105.3	110.2	111.2	114.0
3241	Petroleum and coal products	72.1	76.1	79.0	89.9	93.5	100.0	102.2	107.1	113.5	112.1	118.0	119.3	123.2
3251	Basic chemicals	94.6	93.4	90.2	91.3	89.4	100.0	102.7	115.7	117.5	108.8	123.7	136.1	148.7
3252	Resin, rubber, and artificial fibers	77.4	76.4	80.4	95.4	93.1	100.0	106.0	109.8	109.8	106.2	123.1	122.2	123.3
3253	Agricultural chemicals	80.4	85.8	82.1	89.9	91.7	100.0	98.8	87.4	92.1	90.0	99.2	108.2	115.6
3254	Pharmaceuticals and medicines	87.3	91.3	87.5	95.9	100.0	100.0	93.8	95.7	95.6	99.5	96.7	100.6	104.2
3255	Paints, coatings, and adhesives	89.3	87.1	89.6	92.3	99.1	100.0	100.1	100.3	100.8	105.6	108.9	115.3	119.4
3256	Soap, cleaning compounds, and toiletries	84.4	84.8	85.0	96.1	97.3	100.0	98.0	93.0	102.8	106.0	124.0	118.0	127.7
3259	Other chemical products and preparations	75.4	77.8	85.8	93.5	94.0	100.0	99.2	109.3	119.7	110.4	120.9	123.1	118.8
3261	Plastics products	83.1	85.2	90.8	94.5	96.6	100.0	104.2	109.9	112.3	114.6	123.8	129.4	130.6
3262	Rubber products	75.5	83.5	84.7	92.9	94.2	100.0	99.4	100.2	101.7	102.3	107.1	110.9	112.0
3271	Clay products and refractories	86.9	89.4	92.0	97.4	102.4	100.0	101.2	102.7	102.9	98.4	99.7	103.5	109.3
3272	Glass and glass products	82.3	79.1	83.8	87.5	94.7	100.0	101.4	106.7	108.2	102.8	107.4	114.9	113.7
3273	Cement and concrete products	93.6	96.6	96.2	99.7	102.0	100.0	105.1	105.9	101.6	98.0	102.4	108.2	102.0
3274	Lime and gypsum products	88.2	85.4	89.3	90.0	93.7	100.0	114.9	104.4	98.5	101.8	98.5	106.7	103.4
3279	Other nonmetallic mineral products	83.0	79.5	90.3	91.4	96.0	100.0	99.0	95.6	96.6	98.6	106.0	112.6	107.8
3311	Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy production	64.8	70.2	74.7	90.0	94.1	100.0	101.3	104.8	106.0	104.4	124.9	130.3	157.7
3312	Steel products from purchased steel	79.7	84.4	90.1	100.6	100.5	100.0	100.6	93.8	96.4	97.9	96.8	93.9	94.1
3313	Alumina and aluminum production	90.5	90.7	95.8	95.9	95.4	100.0	101.5	103.5	96.6	96.2	124.4	126.7	136.8
3314	Other nonferrous metal production	96.8	96.3	99.7	102.7	105.9	100.0	111.3	108.4	102.3	99.5	107.7	120.2	120.9
3315	Foundries	81.8	86.6	86.4	93.1	96.0	100.0	101.2	104.5	103.6	107.4	116.7	116.3	123.7
3321	Forging and stamping	85.4	89.0	92.2	93.9	97.4	100.0	103.5	110.9	121.1	120.7	125.0	133.2	140.1
3322	Cutlery and hand tools	86.3	85.4	87.4	97.2	103.8	100.0	99.9	108.0	105.9	110.3	113.6	113.4	111.8
3323	Architectural and structural metals	88.7	87.9	92.7	93.3	93.9	100.0	101.0	102.0	100.7	101.7	106.2	109.0	103.7
3324	Boilers, tanks, and shipping containers	86.0	90.1	95.4	97.3	100.7	100.0	100.0	96.5	94.2	94.4	105.7	108.5	99.9
3325	Hardware	88.7	84.8	87.3	97.2	102.2	100.0	100.5	105.2	114.3	113.5	115.4	125.3	123.6
3326	Spring and wire products	82.2	85.2	90.8	99.0	102.4	100.0	110.6	111.4	112.6	111.9	129.3	139.4	134.4
3327	Machine shops and threaded products	76.9	79.2	87.4	98.3	99.8	100.0	99.6	104.2	108.2	108.8	115.1	115.9	113.0

51. Continued—Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries, 1987–2004

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1990	1992	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
3328	Coating, engraving, and heat treating metals	75.5	81.3	86.6	102.2	101.7	100.0	100.9	101.0	105.5	107.3	116.3	118.5	125.5
3329	Other fabricated metal products	91.0	86.5	90.4	96.3	98.2	100.0	101.9	99.6	99.9	96.7	106.5	111.6	111.4
3331	Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery	74.6	83.3	79.0	95.4	95.7	100.0	103.3	94.3	100.3	100.3	103.6	116.1	126.7
3332	Industrial machinery	75.1	81.6	79.9	97.1	98.5	100.0	95.1	105.8	130.0	105.8	117.6	117.0	125.0
3333	Commercial and service industry machinery	86.9	95.6	100.1	103.6	107.2	100.0	105.9	109.8	100.9	94.3	97.6	104.5	106.1
3334	HVAC and commercial refrigeration equipment	84.0	90.6	91.5	96.4	97.2	100.0	106.2	110.2	107.9	110.8	118.6	130.0	130.4
3335	Metalworking machinery	85.1	86.5	89.2	99.2	97.5	100.0	99.1	100.3	106.1	103.3	112.9	115.4	117.1
3336	Turbine and power transmission equipment	80.2	85.9	80.9	91.3	98.0	100.0	105.0	110.8	114.9	126.9	130.8	143.0	124.0
3339	Other general purpose machinery	83.5	86.8	85.4	94.0	94.9	100.0	103.7	106.0	113.7	110.5	118.1	128.3	124.0
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment	11.0	14.7	21.4	49.9	72.6	100.0	140.4	195.8	234.9	252.0	298.9	375.4	431.7
3342	Communications equipment	39.8	48.4	60.6	74.4	84.5	100.0	107.1	135.4	164.1	152.9	128.3	143.2	143.5
3343	Audio and video equipment	61.7	77.0	93.6	141.6	106.1	100.0	105.4	119.6	126.3	128.4	149.9	170.7	242.8
3344	Semiconductors and electronic components	17.0	21.9	29.8	63.8	83.1	100.0	125.8	173.9	232.4	230.4	263.9	324.4	362.4
3345	Electronic instruments	70.2	78.5	85.9	97.9	97.6	100.0	102.3	106.7	116.7	119.3	118.4	125.7	141.7
3346	Magnetic media manufacturing and reproduction	85.7	83.7	90.9	105.0	103.1	100.0	106.4	108.9	105.8	99.8	110.4	126.1	140.3
3351	Electric lighting equipment	91.1	88.2	94.1	91.9	95.8	100.0	104.4	102.7	102.0	106.7	112.3	111.6	120.4
3352	Household appliances	73.3	76.5	82.3	91.8	91.9	100.0	105.3	103.9	117.2	124.7	133.0	147.5	157.6
3353	Electrical equipment	68.7	73.6	79.0	98.0	100.4	100.0	100.2	98.7	99.4	101.0	101.8	103.2	110.2
3359	Other electrical equipment and components	78.7	76.0	82.2	92.0	96.3	100.0	105.2	113.8	119.1	112.7	114.4	116.5	116.2
3361	Motor vehicles	75.4	85.6	90.8	88.5	91.0	100.0	113.4	122.6	109.7	110.0	126.0	140.7	142.0
3362	Motor vehicle bodies and trailers	85.0	75.9	88.4	97.4	98.5	100.0	102.9	103.1	98.8	88.7	105.4	109.8	108.2
3363	Motor vehicle parts	78.7	76.0	82.3	92.3	93.0	100.0	105.0	110.0	112.3	114.8	130.4	136.9	138.3
3364	Aerospace products and parts	86.5	89.1	96.8	94.9	98.9	100.0	120.2	120.0	103.2	116.7	118.1	124.3	116.8
3365	Railroad rolling stock	55.6	77.6	81.7	81.8	80.8	100.0	103.3	116.5	118.5	126.1	145.9	139.8	126.1
3366	Ship and boat building	95.5	99.6	99.4	93.1	93.5	100.0	99.3	112.0	121.9	121.5	131.0	133.9	136.8
3369	Other transportation equipment	73.7	62.9	89.5	94.1	101.5	100.0	111.5	113.8	132.4	140.2	150.9	163.7	168.7
3371	Household and institutional furniture	85.2	88.2	92.5	97.2	99.8	100.0	102.2	103.1	101.9	105.5	112.1	115.1	118.2
3372	Office furniture and fixtures	85.8	82.2	86.4	84.9	86.3	100.0	100.0	98.2	100.2	98.0	115.8	126.6	129.5
3379	Other furniture-related products	86.3	88.9	87.6	94.8	97.6	100.0	106.9	102.0	99.5	105.0	110.2	110.0	121.1
3391	Medical equipment and supplies	76.3	82.9	89.2	96.6	100.5	100.0	108.7	110.4	114.6	119.3	131.2	141.1	143.4
3399	Other miscellaneous manufacturing	85.4	90.5	90.3	95.9	99.7	100.0	102.0	105.0	113.6	111.7	118.1	124.6	125.8
	Wholesale trade													
42	Wholesale trade	73.0	79.6	86.3	93.5	96.9	100.0	103.6	111.4	116.8	119.8	126.5	130.7	140.8
423	Durable goods	62.2	67.4	75.5	89.7	94.6	100.0	106.6	118.1	123.5	127.1	137.3	143.2	161.6
4231	Motor vehicles and parts	74.6	79.0	84.1	94.0	96.3	100.0	107.0	124.1	120.5	126.7	142.0	145.0	154.6
4232	Furniture and furnishings	84.8	93.6	98.2	104.7	104.7	100.0	97.9	100.3	105.7	107.9	107.9	116.9	128.7
4233	Lumber and construction supplies	114.7	113.4	114.7	101.8	102.9	100.0	103.0	103.5	99.6	105.9	112.5	119.8	139.6
4234	Commercial equipment	27.3	33.1	47.5	74.5	88.1	100.0	121.0	151.7	164.7	191.6	226.0	253.5	288.9
4235	Metals and minerals	101.7	102.8	107.2	103.5	103.2	100.0	102.1	93.6	97.1	99.3	100.5	103.5	119.6
4236	Electric goods	41.7	49.4	54.4	82.2	88.7	100.0	106.2	128.6	154.0	152.4	163.3	169.0	206.0
4237	Hardware and plumbing	82.5	88.0	96.2	98.7	99.5	100.0	102.2	106.6	107.7	98.6	101.9	106.3	111.3
4238	Machinery and supplies	75.4	83.0	80.2	89.8	93.9	100.0	104.2	101.8	104.9	103.9	101.9	104.6	120.2
4239	Miscellaneous durable goods	86.9	88.6	107.6	99.2	101.8	100.0	99.6	109.7	111.0	108.6	112.4	109.7	123.8
424	Nondurable goods	90.9	98.6	101.1	97.9	98.8	100.0	100.0	103.1	107.6	110.5	114.3	119.5	124.8
4241	Paper and paper products	85.6	81.7	96.0	96.1	94.6	100.0	98.5	102.0	102.8	108.8	118.2	123.0	131.6
4242	Druggists' goods	70.7	79.9	88.4	94.1	98.6	100.0	101.0	107.6	110.5	119.1	138.4	155.4	168.7
4243	Apparel and piece goods	89.0	102.8	100.3	91.9	98.9	100.0	106.3	107.9	109.8	117.0	125.7	123.4	129.3
4244	Grocery and related products	88.1	95.8	103.9	103.4	99.9	100.0	100.9	101.2	101.8	102.3	100.7	103.1	103.6
4245	Farm product raw materials	80.9	77.8	81.8	85.5	88.2	100.0	98.2	110.3	112.5	111.7	122.2	120.6	134.3
4246	Chemicals	90.3	100.2	104.9	98.1	97.9	100.0	98.0	94.8	90.0	87.4	91.1	93.8	89.2
4247	Petroleum	85.2	109.4	113.6	100.2	106.6	100.0	86.7	98.4	122.9	124.9	136.1	139.8	159.6
4248	Alcoholic beverages	100.3	110.1	106.4	103.6	104.8	100.0	110.3	108.8	113.1	112.0	113.7	112.6	108.3
4249	Miscellaneous nondurable goods	107.6	107.1	93.5	96.9	99.0	100.0	102.3	102.5	108.3	106.0	98.8	104.8	113.4
425	Electronic markets and agents and brokers	64.3	74.3	84.5	95.4	100.4	100.0	103.5	111.3	119.9	118.6	119.3	112.7	112.1
	Retail trade													
44-45	Retail trade	79.1	81.3	85.2	94.1	97.7	100.0	105.6	112.4	116.4	120.2	125.6	132.6	140.7
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	78.1	82.2	87.6	95.7	98.2	100.0	106.7	115.5	114.4	116.2	119.7	124.2	129.2
4411	Automobile dealers	79.1	83.7	89.7	96.1	98.2	100.0	106.9	116.6	113.9	115.4	116.6	119.6	127.4
4412	Other motor vehicle dealers	73.5	73.3	81.6	90.9	98.8	100.0	109.5	117.2	116.7	124.9	130.2	131.1	138.8
4413	Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores	67.0	73.8	77.4	92.6	96.0	100.0	106.2	109.2	110.2	104.9	113.1	119.3	113.7
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	71.9	75.4	83.4	92.5	99.1	100.0	103.7	112.3	120.1	125.9	132.6	141.6	153.5
4421	Furniture stores	73.5	80.2	87.1	92.1	97.2	100.0	104.1	109.6	116.5	124.2	129.3	135.9	149.3
4422	Home furnishings stores	69.4	68.8	78.4	92.7	101.3	100.0	103.4	115.9	124.7	128.2	137.0	149.2	159.2
443	Electronics and appliance stores	38.6	47.3	57.8	89.7	94.9	100.0	121.3	149.0	174.2	195.0	230.0	287.2	320.5
444	Building material and garden supply stores	76.2	80.2	81.4	92.6	97.3	100.0	108.1	114.2	115.0	117.7	121.9	129.8	142.6

51. Continued—Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries, 1987–2004

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1990	1992	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
4441	Building material and supplies dealers	77.1	81.8	82.1	93.7	97.3	100.0	109.0	115.3	115.5	116.5	121.3	130.0	142.9
4442	Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	71.7	72.3	77.7	86.2	96.8	100.0	102.9	107.3	112.0	126.5	127.1	128.7	140.7
445	Food and beverage stores	109.7	106.6	106.1	101.9	100.5	100.0	99.5	101.6	101.5	103.9	104.6	107.9	114.1
4451	Grocery stores	110.6	106.5	106.7	102.8	101.0	100.0	99.5	102.6	101.5	103.8	105.2	107.4	113.6
4452	Specialty food stores	127.5	120.1	106.4	97.6	94.4	100.0	96.4	92.7	97.9	103.1	100.6	111.2	121.7
4453	Beer, wine and liquor stores	95.6	98.7	97.2	95.1	103.8	100.0	106.3	100.6	109.9	110.9	109.6	121.0	129.0
446	Health and personal care stores	85.2	92.1	89.7	91.2	96.2	100.0	104.3	105.5	110.4	113.7	120.7	130.9	139.1
447	Gasoline stations	83.0	83.7	87.7	99.7	99.8	100.0	107.0	111.4	108.3	114.6	124.8	120.0	121.6
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores	65.8	69.2	74.8	92.9	99.5	100.0	106.1	113.6	123.3	126.6	130.9	139.1	138.9
4481	Clothing stores	66.6	69.1	77.8	91.5	98.6	100.0	108.4	113.9	125.0	130.5	136.1	142.5	142.5
4482	Shoe stores	65.1	71.1	75.2	96.8	104.7	100.0	94.3	105.3	111.9	112.5	125.0	132.0	120.7
4483	Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores	63.6	67.8	61.9	95.7	98.6	100.0	108.0	120.7	127.3	123.2	115.9	131.5	139.9
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	73.7	81.1	85.0	94.3	94.6	100.0	108.8	114.0	119.7	126.3	126.3	127.7	147.5
4511	Sporting goods and musical instrument stores	69.5	78.3	81.7	94.0	93.2	100.0	113.0	119.8	126.4	131.9	130.9	133.2	157.3
4512	Book, periodical, and music stores	84.4	87.2	92.2	95.0	97.4	100.0	100.9	103.2	107.4	115.6	117.8	118.0	129.7
452	General merchandise stores	73.7	75.3	82.9	92.0	96.9	100.0	104.9	112.9	119.6	123.8	127.9	134.9	140.5
4521	Department stores	87.7	84.2	91.7	94.7	98.7	100.0	100.5	104.5	106.3	104.0	102.5	107.0	108.6
4529	Other general merchandise stores	54.8	61.4	69.5	87.2	93.9	100.0	113.1	129.3	145.0	160.9	173.9	182.3	192.0
453	Miscellaneous store retailers	65.9	69.5	74.0	88.7	94.7	100.0	107.7	109.4	110.4	109.2	114.7	119.1	124.0
4531	Florists	77.9	73.3	83.2	82.5	92.0	100.0	101.9	117.1	112.5	104.9	113.3	107.4	101.2
4532	Office supplies, stationery and gift stores	56.6	61.0	74.9	91.5	93.1	100.0	111.3	119.4	124.6	127.3	134.9	144.4	153.4
4533	Used merchandise stores	78.5	82.2	81.8	86.2	95.7	100.0	115.0	107.8	115.5	116.2	123.3	116.3	116.3
4539	Other miscellaneous store retailers	75.2	81.9	71.7	88.8	97.3	100.0	104.4	99.1	97.3	93.8	95.9	102.9	105.6
454	Nonstore retailers	53.9	58.2	64.8	81.5	92.9	100.0	114.5	128.2	159.8	171.0	199.4	233.0	267.0
4541	Electronic shopping and mail-order houses	44.0	48.3	55.6	74.1	86.4	100.0	122.0	149.3	172.9	200.7	241.7	288.9	338.7
4542	Vending machine operators	98.7	97.2	95.0	88.5	97.6	100.0	110.0	109.2	113.2	93.9	95.1	100.9	100.0
4543	Direct selling establishments	71.2	74.7	79.0	92.9	102.1	100.0	100.3	98.1	123.6	122.4	136.4	149.2	164.0
	Transportation and warehousing													
481	Air transportation	81.1	77.5	81.4	95.3	98.8	100.0	97.6	98.2	98.2	91.9	102.2	112.7	125.6
482111	Line-haul railroads	58.9	69.8	82.3	92.0	98.4	100.0	102.1	105.5	114.3	121.9	131.9	142.0	146.4
48412	General freight trucking, long-distance	85.7	89.2	97.8	95.8	95.3	100.0	99.4	99.1	101.9	103.2	107.0	110.7	109.8
48421	Used household and office goods moving	106.7	112.6	112.5	101.4	97.7	100.0	91.0	96.1	94.8	84.0	81.6	86.2	88.7
491	U.S. Postal service	90.9	94.2	95.2	97.7	96.7	100.0	101.6	102.8	105.5	106.3	106.4	107.8	110.1
492	Couriers and messengers	148.3	138.5	155.8	101.5	100.2	100.0	112.6	117.6	121.9	123.4	131.1	134.1	126.5
	Information													
5111	Newspaper, book, and directory publishers	105.9	96.3	96.9	92.7	92.5	100.0	103.9	104.1	107.7	105.8	104.7	109.6	107.0
5112	Software publishers	10.2	28.4	43.0	73.2	88.3	100.0	134.8	129.2	119.2	117.4	122.1	138.1	161.6
51213	Motion picture and video exhibition	90.7	109.2	104.0	99.4	98.9	100.0	99.8	101.8	106.5	101.6	99.8	100.6	103.9
515	Broadcasting, except internet	99.5	98.2	102.9	102.5	101.3	100.0	100.8	102.9	103.6	99.2	104.0	106.7	108.2
5151	Radio and television broadcasting	98.1	97.7	104.3	104.8	103.4	100.0	91.5	92.6	92.1	89.6	95.1	94.4	91.4
5152	Cable and other subscription programming	105.6	100.3	96.4	92.8	93.0	100.0	136.2	139.1	141.2	128.1	129.8	145.9	158.4
5171	Wired telecommunications carriers	56.9	66.0	72.1	87.6	96.5	100.0	107.7	116.7	122.7	116.7	124.1	130.2	131.3
5172	Wireless telecommunications carriers	75.6	70.4	74.4	90.0	101.7	100.0	110.5	145.2	152.8	191.9	217.9	242.5	288.7
5175	Cable and other program distribution	105.2	100.0	96.1	92.6	92.6	100.0	97.1	95.8	91.6	87.7	95.0	101.2	113.7
	Finance and insurance													
52211	Commercial banking	72.8	80.7	83.3	95.6	100.0	100.0	96.9	99.1	101.7	97.5	100.3	102.6	108.1
	Real estate and rental and leasing													
532111	Passenger car rental	90.5	88.5	103.3	100.2	109.0	100.0	100.0	112.2	111.9	112.2	114.1	120.4	118.3
53212	Truck, trailer and RV rental and leasing	60.6	68.8	67.1	88.7	96.9	100.0	115.1	120.4	119.9	114.4	112.6	113.7	134.5
53223	Video tape and disc rental	77.0	97.1	102.2	119.5	102.4	100.0	113.2	129.4	134.9	133.3	130.3	148.5	154.7
	Professional, scientific, and technical services													
541213	Tax preparation	82.9	76.2	87.5	90.6	96.2	100.0	107.6	105.8	100.9	94.4	111.4	110.0	101.3
54181	Advertising agencies	95.9	107.9	112.7	102.5	103.4	100.0	89.2	97.9	107.5	106.9	112.9	120.7	133.0
541921	Photography studios, portrait	98.1	95.9	96.3	107.3	100.6	100.0	124.8	109.8	108.9	102.2	97.6	104.2	92.1
	Administrative and Waste Management													
56151	Travel agencies	89.3	94.6	92.4	93.0	100.1	100.0	111.4	115.5	119.4	115.2	127.6	147.3	167.7
56172	Janitorial services	70.1	87.0	92.1	90.4	96.4	100.0	95.6	99.0	101.4	102.5	106.0	119.2	117.5
	Assistance													
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories	-	-	-	90.8	94.5	100.0	118.8	124.8	131.9	135.4	137.6	141.0	141.1
621511	Medical laboratories	-	-	-	91.3	94.7	100.0	117.1	121.5	127.4	127.7	123.1	128.7	130.8
621512	Diagnostic imaging centers	-	-	-	89.8	94.1	100.0	121.4	129.7	139.9	148.6	163.3	160.3	154.3
	Accommodation and Food Services													
7211	Traveler accommodations	82.9	80.0	90.5	97.7	99.6	100.0	100.3	106.4	112.9	109.3	113.3	115.6	122.2
722	Food services and drinking places	96.5	102.7	101.4	100.4	99.2	100.0	101.0	101.0	103.6	104.1	104.6	106.0	108.6

51. Continued—Annual indexes of output per hour for selected NAICS industries, 1987–2004

[1997=100]

NAICS	Industry	1987	1990	1992	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
7221	Full-service restaurants	91.9	99.1	97.4	96.3	96.3	100.0	100.2	99.8	102.0	102.9	103.7	102.5	104.8
7222	Limited-service eating places	96.0	103.1	102.4	104.4	102.1	100.0	101.5	100.9	102.8	103.7	103.9	106.0	109.5
7223	Special food services	100.0	108.1	106.8	98.8	97.4	100.0	103.4	108.8	117.8	115.4	115.1	121.7	121.5
7224	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages	136.2	123.0	119.0	104.8	102.6	100.0	100.0	99.5	100.8	100.2	104.0	121.8	122.5
	Other services (except public administration)													
8111	Automotive repair and maintenance	85.9	89.9	90.1	103.2	99.8	100.0	103.6	106.0	109.4	108.9	103.6	104.0	112.1
81211	Hair, nail and skin care services	83.4	82.1	86.5	93.3	96.4	100.0	108.5	108.5	108.1	114.4	110.2	119.4	126.2
81221	Funeral homes and funeral services	103.7	98.4	106.1	102.4	98.6	100.0	106.8	103.3	94.8	91.8	94.6	95.7	93.3
8123	Drycleaning and laundry services	97.1	94.8	95.8	99.2	100.9	100.0	100.1	105.1	107.6	110.9	112.5	103.8	111.5
81292	Photofinishing	95.8	107.7	111.8	108.0	106.6	100.0	69.2	76.3	73.8	81.2	100.5	100.4	102.9

NOTE: Dash indicates data are not available.

52. Unemployment rates, approximating U.S. concepts, nine countries, quarterly data seasonally adjusted

Country	Annual average		2004				2005				2006
	2004	2005	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
United States	5.5	5.1	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.7
Canada	6.4	6.0	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.7
Australia	5.5	5.1	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.2
Japan	4.8	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3
France	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.5	9.3
Germany	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.4	9.5	-
Italy	8.1	7.8	8.3	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	-
Sweden	6.6	-	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.3	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	5.1	-

NOTE: Dash indicates data not available. Quarterly figures for Japan, France, Germany, Italy, and Sweden 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. See "Notes on the data" for information on breaks in series. For further qualifications and historical data, see *Comparative Civilian Labor Force Statistics, Ten Countries, 1960-2005* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, April 6, 2006), on the Internet at **http://www.bls.gov/fls/home.htm**.

Monthly and quarterly unemployment rates, updated monthly, are also on this site.

54. Annual indexes of manufacturing productivity and related measures, 15 economies

[1992 = 100]

Measure and economy	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Output per hour																
United States	68.4	93.5	96.3	100.0	102.7	108.1	112.1	116.8	121.7	130.2	136.7	147.7	149.2	165.1	176.8	186.0
Canada	74.2	93.4	95.3	100.0	105.8	110.8	112.4	109.7	113.5	117.7	124.2	131.4	129.2	134.1	137.2	141.2
Australia	69.4	91.7	96.4	100.0	106.1	105.0	105.6	113.0	114.6	117.6	119.1	127.3	130.3	135.4	140.7	139.8
Japan	63.6	94.4	99.0	100.0	101.7	103.3	111.0	116.1	121.0	121.2	126.7	135.9	135.9	139.2	154.5	165.1
Korea	–	81.5	91.7	100.0	108.5	117.7	128.8	141.6	159.7	178.0	198.0	214.9	213.4	234.2	250.5	280.7
Taiwan	48.3	89.0	96.6	100.0	102.7	106.3	114.6	122.3	127.9	134.3	141.5	149.5	158.1	170.0	176.1	184.3
Belgium	65.4	96.8	99.1	100.0	102.5	108.4	113.2	116.0	125.7	126.9	124.6	129.3	130.7	136.9	141.0	145.5
Denmark	83.2	98.5	99.7	100.0	100.3	112.7	112.7	109.0	117.7	117.1	119.0	123.2	123.4	125.7	132.1	133.2
France	60.5	92.7	96.4	100.0	101.2	109.4	116.0	116.7	125.8	132.7	138.8	148.7	151.0	158.4	158.8	164.4
Germany	77.2	99.0	98.3	100.0	101.0	108.5	110.2	113.3	120.0	120.4	123.4	132.0	135.4	137.0	142.4	149.0
Italy	78.6	96.6	96.1	100.0	101.2	104.8	107.9	108.3	110.3	110.8	110.5	113.5	114.0	112.2	111.2	110.6
Netherlands	69.1	98.7	99.0	100.0	102.0	113.1	117.3	119.3	121.4	124.1	127.0	132.7	132.5	136.5	138.0	145.4
Norway	77.9	98.1	98.2	100.0	99.6	99.6	100.7	102.5	102.0	99.9	103.6	106.6	109.8	112.8	122.6	125.4
Sweden	73.1	94.6	95.5	100.0	107.3	118.2	125.1	130.2	142.0	150.7	164.1	176.8	172.6	190.7	204.5	224.6
United Kingdom	57.3	90.1	94.2	100.0	103.9	108.0	106.2	105.4	106.8	108.4	113.6	120.8	124.8	127.6	132.8	140.3
Output																
United States	73.6	98.2	96.8	100.0	104.2	112.2	117.3	121.6	129.0	137.7	143.7	152.7	144.2	148.2	151.0	158.2
Canada	85.0	106.0	99.0	100.0	105.9	114.1	119.6	119.6	127.7	134.0	145.0	159.3	152.7	155.9	156.5	162.4
Australia	89.8	104.2	100.7	100.0	103.8	109.1	108.5	111.9	114.5	117.8	117.5	123.1	121.9	127.9	130.2	130.1
Japan	60.8	97.1	102.0	100.0	96.3	94.9	98.9	103.0	106.5	100.2	101.9	109.2	105.5	102.8	112.6	118.8
Korea	29.9	86.7	95.0	100.0	105.4	116.8	129.9	138.3	145.0	133.5	162.6	190.2	194.3	209.1	220.6	245.8
Taiwan	44.6	90.2	96.2	100.0	102.3	108.1	114.4	119.5	126.9	131.1	139.6	150.3	140.8	151.2	159.9	174.9
Belgium	78.2	101.0	100.7	100.0	97.0	101.4	104.2	105.6	112.5	114.1	113.3	118.3	118.3	119.1	118.1	120.8
Denmark	94.3	101.7	100.3	100.0	97.0	107.5	112.7	107.5	116.3	117.2	118.2	122.5	122.5	120.8	120.4	117.0
France	80.0	97.7	99.2	100.0	95.9	100.6	106.2	106.3	113.3	119.0	123.1	128.8	130.1	129.9	129.2	130.5
Germany	85.3	99.1	102.4	100.0	92.0	94.9	94.0	92.0	96.1	97.2	98.2	104.8	106.6	104.6	105.7	110.6
Italy	84.4	99.4	99.3	100.0	96.5	102.4	107.2	105.4	108.8	110.7	110.3	113.6	113.0	111.7	110.2	110.2
Netherlands	76.9	99.0	99.8	100.0	97.7	104.5	108.2	108.9	111.6	114.9	117.6	122.8	121.9	122.0	120.0	121.4
Norway	104.9	101.4	99.0	100.0	101.7	104.6	107.3	110.3	114.2	113.7	113.6	112.8	112.3	112.2	115.6	117.9
Sweden	90.7	110.1	104.1	100.0	101.9	117.5	132.5	137.1	147.6	159.5	173.9	189.7	185.6	196.4	203.6	223.6
United Kingdom	87.3	105.4	100.1	100.0	101.4	106.2	107.8	108.7	110.7	111.3	112.2	114.9	113.4	109.9	110.0	112.1
Total hours																
United States	107.5	105.0	100.5	100.0	101.4	103.8	104.6	104.2	106.0	105.7	105.1	103.4	96.6	89.8	85.4	85.0
Canada	114.6	113.5	103.9	100.0	100.1	103.0	106.4	109.0	112.4	113.8	116.8	121.3	118.2	116.2	114.1	115.0
Australia	129.3	113.6	104.4	100.0	97.8	103.9	102.8	99.1	100.0	100.1	98.7	96.7	93.5	94.5	92.5	93.0
Japan	95.5	102.9	103.1	100.0	94.7	91.9	89.1	88.7	88.0	82.7	80.4	80.3	77.7	73.9	72.9	72.0
Korea	–	106.4	103.6	100.0	97.1	99.2	100.9	97.6	90.8	75.0	82.1	88.5	91.1	89.3	88.1	87.6
Taiwan	92.4	101.4	99.6	100.0	99.6	101.7	99.8	97.7	99.2	97.6	98.7	100.5	89.0	89.0	90.8	94.9
Belgium	119.7	104.3	101.5	100.0	94.7	93.6	92.0	91.1	89.6	89.9	90.9	91.4	90.5	87.0	83.8	83.0
Denmark	113.3	103.3	100.6	100.0	96.8	95.4	100.0	98.6	98.8	100.1	99.4	99.4	99.3	96.1	91.1	87.8
France	132.3	105.5	102.9	100.0	94.8	91.9	91.6	91.1	90.0	89.7	88.7	86.6	86.1	82.0	81.3	79.4
Germany	110.5	100.1	104.1	100.0	91.1	87.5	85.3	81.2	80.1	80.7	79.6	79.4	78.7	76.4	74.3	74.2
Italy	107.4	102.9	103.3	100.0	95.4	97.7	99.4	97.3	98.6	99.9	99.8	100.1	99.1	99.6	99.1	99.6
Netherlands	111.2	100.3	100.8	100.0	95.8	92.4	92.3	91.2	91.9	92.6	92.6	92.5	92.0	89.4	86.9	83.5
Norway	134.7	103.4	100.8	100.0	102.1	105.0	106.6	107.6	112.0	113.7	109.6	105.9	102.3	99.4	94.3	94.0
Sweden	124.0	116.4	109.0	100.0	94.9	99.4	105.9	105.3	103.9	105.9	106.0	107.3	107.5	103.0	99.6	99.6
United Kingdom	152.3	117.0	106.2	100.0	97.6	98.3	101.5	103.1	103.6	102.7	98.8	95.1	90.8	86.1	82.8	79.9
Hourly compensation (national currency basis)																
United States	55.9	90.5	95.6	100.0	102.0	105.3	107.3	109.3	112.2	118.7	123.4	134.7	137.8	147.9	160.1	163.6
Canada	47.9	88.5	95.0	100.0	102.0	103.9	106.5	107.4	108.4	112.9	116.7	120.5	124.8	128.8	133.2	133.1
Australia	–	86.3	94.0	100.0	105.9	103.9	112.7	122.3	124.0	127.7	132.2	138.9	147.7	154.7	164.5	167.8
Japan	58.6	90.6	96.5	100.0	102.7	104.7	108.3	109.1	112.6	115.4	114.8	113.7	114.6	114.7	115.5	116.1
Korea	–	68.0	85.5	100.0	115.9	133.1	161.6	188.1	204.5	222.7	223.9	239.1	246.7	271.6	285.0	316.6
Taiwan	29.6	85.2	93.5	100.0	105.9	111.1	120.2	128.2	132.1	137.1	139.6	142.3	151.4	145.0	147.3	149.3
Belgium	52.5	90.1	97.3	100.0	104.8	106.1	109.2	111.1	115.5	117.3	118.8	120.9	127.3	132.8	136.7	138.9
Denmark	45.2	93.6	97.8	100.0	102.4	106.0	108.2	112.6	116.5	119.6	122.6	125.0	130.9	136.8	143.7	149.9
France	41.3	91.0	96.4	100.0	102.9	106.8	110.6	112.3	112.0	113.0	117.2	123.3	126.7	134.0	139.3	142.7
Germany	53.6	89.4	91.4	100.0	106.2	111.0	117.0	122.5	124.9	126.7	129.6	136.3	140.6	144.1	147.2	148.0
Italy	30.4	87.6	94.2	100.0	105.7	106.8	111.3	119.0	123.0	122.2	124.1	127.8	132.5	135.8	140.1	143.8
Netherlands	60.5	89.8	94.8	100.0	104.5	109.0	112.1	114.4	117.2	122.0	126.0	132.0	138.2	146.2	151.1	156.9
Norway	39.0	92.3	97.5	100.0	101.5	104.4	109.2	113.6	118.7	125.7	133.0	140.5	148.9	156.7	163.3	167.6
Sweden	37.3	87.8	95.5	100.0	97.4	99.8	106.8	115.2	121.0	125.6	130.3	136.8	143.8	151.7	159.2	162.6
United Kingdom	33.7	83.7	94.2	100.0	104.6	107.3	108.8	109.6	113.4	122.2	129.6	137.0	142.7	151.1	157.4	163.7

See notes at end of table.

54. Annual indexes of manufacturing productivity and related measures, 15 economies

[1992 = 100]

Measure and economy	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Output per hour																
United States	68.4	93.5	96.3	100.0	102.7	108.1	112.1	116.8	121.7	130.2	136.7	147.7	149.2	165.1	176.8	186.0
Canada	74.2	93.4	95.3	100.0	105.8	110.8	112.4	109.7	113.5	117.7	124.2	131.4	129.2	134.1	137.2	141.2
Australia	69.4	91.7	96.4	100.0	106.1	105.0	105.6	113.0	114.6	117.6	119.1	127.3	130.3	135.4	140.7	139.8
Japan	63.6	94.4	99.0	100.0	101.7	103.3	111.0	116.1	121.0	121.2	126.7	135.9	135.9	139.2	154.5	165.1
Korea	–	81.5	91.7	100.0	108.5	117.7	128.8	141.6	159.7	178.0	198.0	214.9	213.4	234.2	250.5	280.7
Taiwan	48.3	89.0	96.6	100.0	102.7	106.3	114.6	122.3	127.9	134.3	141.5	149.5	158.1	170.0	176.1	184.3
Belgium	65.4	96.8	99.1	100.0	102.5	108.4	113.2	116.0	125.7	126.9	124.6	129.3	130.7	136.9	141.0	145.5
Denmark	83.2	98.5	99.7	100.0	100.3	112.7	112.7	109.0	117.7	117.1	119.0	123.2	123.4	125.7	132.1	133.2
France	60.5	92.7	96.4	100.0	101.2	109.4	116.0	116.7	125.8	132.7	138.8	148.7	151.0	158.4	158.8	164.4
Germany	77.2	99.0	98.3	100.0	101.0	108.5	110.2	113.3	120.0	120.4	123.4	132.0	135.4	137.0	142.4	149.0
Italy	78.6	96.6	96.1	100.0	101.2	104.8	107.9	108.3	110.3	110.8	110.5	113.5	114.0	112.2	111.2	110.6
Netherlands	69.1	98.7	99.0	100.0	102.0	113.1	117.3	119.3	121.4	124.1	127.0	132.7	132.5	136.5	138.0	145.4
Norway	77.9	98.1	98.2	100.0	99.6	99.6	100.7	102.5	102.0	99.9	103.6	106.6	109.8	112.8	122.6	125.4
Sweden	73.1	94.6	95.5	100.0	107.3	118.2	125.1	130.2	142.0	150.7	164.1	176.8	172.6	190.7	204.5	224.6
United Kingdom	57.3	90.1	94.2	100.0	103.9	108.0	106.2	105.4	106.8	108.4	113.6	120.8	124.8	127.6	132.8	140.3
Output																
United States	73.6	98.2	96.8	100.0	104.2	112.2	117.3	121.6	129.0	137.7	143.7	152.7	144.2	148.2	151.0	158.2
Canada	85.0	106.0	99.0	100.0	105.9	114.1	119.6	119.6	127.7	134.0	145.0	159.3	152.7	155.9	156.5	162.4
Australia	89.8	104.2	100.7	100.0	103.8	109.1	108.5	111.9	114.5	117.8	117.5	123.1	121.9	127.9	130.2	130.1
Japan	60.8	97.1	102.0	100.0	96.3	94.9	98.9	103.0	106.5	100.2	101.9	109.2	105.5	102.8	112.6	118.8
Korea	29.9	86.7	95.0	100.0	105.4	116.8	129.9	138.3	145.0	133.5	162.6	190.2	194.3	209.1	220.6	245.8
Taiwan	44.6	90.2	96.2	100.0	102.3	108.1	114.4	119.5	126.9	131.1	139.6	150.3	140.8	151.2	159.9	174.9
Belgium	78.2	101.0	100.7	100.0	97.0	101.4	104.2	105.6	112.5	114.1	113.3	118.3	118.3	119.1	118.1	120.8
Denmark	94.3	101.7	100.3	100.0	97.0	107.5	112.7	107.5	116.3	117.2	118.2	122.5	122.5	120.8	120.4	117.0
France	80.0	97.7	99.2	100.0	95.9	100.6	106.2	106.3	113.3	119.0	123.1	128.8	130.1	129.9	129.2	130.5
Germany	85.3	99.1	102.4	100.0	92.0	94.9	94.0	92.0	96.1	97.2	98.2	104.8	106.6	104.6	105.7	110.6
Italy	84.4	99.4	99.3	100.0	96.5	102.4	107.2	105.4	108.8	110.7	110.3	113.6	113.0	111.7	110.2	110.2
Netherlands	76.9	99.0	99.8	100.0	97.7	104.5	108.2	108.9	111.6	114.9	117.6	122.8	121.9	122.0	120.0	121.4
Norway	104.9	101.4	99.0	100.0	101.7	104.6	107.3	110.3	114.2	113.7	113.6	112.8	112.3	112.2	115.6	117.9
Sweden	90.7	110.1	104.1	100.0	101.9	117.5	132.5	137.1	147.6	159.5	173.9	189.7	185.6	196.4	203.6	223.6
United Kingdom	87.3	105.4	100.1	100.0	101.4	106.2	107.8	108.7	110.7	111.3	112.2	114.9	113.4	109.9	110.0	112.1
Total hours																
United States	107.5	105.0	100.5	100.0	101.4	103.8	104.6	104.2	106.0	105.7	105.1	103.4	96.6	89.8	85.4	85.0
Canada	114.6	113.5	103.9	100.0	100.1	103.0	106.4	109.0	112.4	113.8	116.8	121.3	118.2	116.2	114.1	115.0
Australia	129.3	113.6	104.4	100.0	97.8	103.9	102.8	99.1	100.0	100.1	98.7	96.7	93.5	94.5	92.5	93.0
Japan	95.5	102.9	103.1	100.0	94.7	91.9	89.1	88.7	88.0	82.7	80.4	80.3	77.7	73.9	72.9	72.0
Korea	–	106.4	103.6	100.0	97.1	99.2	100.9	97.6	90.8	75.0	82.1	88.5	91.1	89.3	88.1	87.6
Taiwan	92.4	101.4	99.6	100.0	99.6	101.7	99.8	97.7	99.2	97.6	98.7	100.5	89.0	89.0	90.8	94.9
Belgium	119.7	104.3	101.5	100.0	94.7	93.6	92.0	91.1	89.6	89.9	90.9	91.4	90.5	87.0	83.8	83.0
Denmark	113.3	103.3	100.6	100.0	96.8	95.4	100.0	98.6	98.8	100.1	99.4	99.4	99.3	96.1	91.1	87.8
France	132.3	105.5	102.9	100.0	94.8	91.9	91.6	91.1	90.0	89.7	88.7	86.6	86.1	82.0	81.3	79.4
Germany	110.5	100.1	104.1	100.0	91.1	87.5	85.3	81.2	80.1	80.7	79.6	79.4	78.7	76.4	74.3	74.2
Italy	107.4	102.9	103.3	100.0	95.4	97.7	99.4	97.3	98.6	99.9	99.8	100.1	99.1	99.6	99.1	99.6
Netherlands	111.2	100.3	100.8	100.0	95.8	92.4	92.3	91.2	91.9	92.6	92.6	92.5	92.0	89.4	86.9	83.5
Norway	134.7	103.4	100.8	100.0	102.1	105.0	106.6	107.6	112.0	113.7	109.6	105.9	102.3	99.4	94.3	94.0
Sweden	124.0	116.4	109.0	100.0	94.9	99.4	105.9	105.3	103.9	105.9	106.0	107.3	107.5	103.0	99.6	99.6
United Kingdom	152.3	117.0	106.2	100.0	97.6	98.3	101.5	103.1	103.6	102.7	98.8	95.1	90.8	86.1	82.8	79.9
Hourly compensation (national currency basis)																
United States	55.9	90.5	95.6	100.0	102.0	105.3	107.3	109.3	112.2	118.7	123.4	134.7	137.8	147.9	160.1	163.6
Canada	47.9	88.5	95.0	100.0	102.0	103.9	106.5	107.4	108.4	112.9	116.7	120.5	124.8	128.8	133.2	133.1
Australia	–	86.3	94.0	100.0	105.9	103.9	112.7	122.3	124.0	127.7	132.2	138.9	147.7	154.7	164.5	167.8
Japan	58.6	90.6	96.5	100.0	102.7	104.7	108.3	109.1	112.6	115.4	114.8	113.7	114.6	114.7	115.5	116.1
Korea	–	68.0	85.5	100.0	115.9	133.1	161.6	188.1	204.5	222.7	223.9	239.1	246.7	271.6	285.0	316.6
Taiwan	29.6	85.2	93.5	100.0	105.9	111.1	120.2	128.2	132.1	137.1	139.6	142.3	151.4	145.0	147.3	149.3
Belgium	52.5	90.1	97.3	100.0	104.8	106.1	109.2	111.1	115.5	117.3	118.8	120.9	127.3	132.8	136.7	138.9
Denmark	45.2	93.6	97.8	100.0	102.4	106.0	108.2	112.6	116.5	119.6	122.6	125.0	130.9	136.8	143.7	149.9
France	41.3	91.0	96.4	100.0	102.9	106.8	110.6	112.3	112.0	113.0	117.2	123.3	126.7	134.0	139.3	142.7
Germany	53.6	89.4	91.4	100.0	106.2	111.0	117.0	122.5	124.9	126.7	129.6	136.3	140.6	144.1	147.2	148.0
Italy	30.4	87.6	94.2	100.0	105.7	106.8	111.3	119.0	123.0	122.2	124.1	127.8	132.5	135.8	140.1	143.8
Netherlands	60.5	89.8	94.8	100.0	104.5	109.0	112.1	114.4	117.2	122.0	126.0	132.0	138.2	146.2	151.1	156.9
Norway	39.0	92.3	97.5	100.0	101.5	104.4	109.2	113.6	118.7	125.7	133.0	140.5	148.9	156.7	163.3	167.6
Sweden	37.3	87.8	95.5	100.0	97.4	99.8	106.8	115.2	121.0	125.6	130.3	136.8	143.8	151.7	159.2	162.6
United Kingdom	33.7	83.7	94.2	100.0	104.6	107.3	108.8	109.6	113.4	122.2	129.6	137.0	142.7	151.1	157.4	163.7

See notes at end of table.

54. Continued— Annual indexes of manufacturing productivity and related measures, 15 economies

Measure and economy	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Unit labor costs (national currency basis)																
United States	81.8	96.8	99.2	100.0	99.3	97.4	95.7	93.6	92.2	91.2	90.3	91.2	92.4	89.6	90.5	87.9
Canada	64.6	94.8	99.7	100.0	96.5	93.8	94.7	97.9	95.5	95.9	94.0	91.7	96.6	96.1	97.1	94.2
Australia	–	94.1	97.5	100.0	99.8	99.0	106.7	108.2	108.2	108.5	110.9	109.1	113.3	114.2	116.9	120.0
Japan	92.1	95.9	97.5	100.0	101.0	101.4	97.5	94.0	93.0	95.2	90.6	83.6	84.4	82.4	74.8	70.3
Korea	42.4	83.4	93.3	100.0	106.8	113.1	125.5	132.8	128.0	125.1	113.1	111.2	115.6	116.0	113.8	112.8
Taiwan	61.3	95.7	96.7	100.0	103.2	104.5	104.9	104.8	103.3	102.1	98.7	95.2	95.7	85.3	83.7	81.0
Belgium	80.3	93.0	98.1	100.0	102.3	97.9	96.4	95.8	91.9	92.4	95.4	93.5	97.4	97.0	97.0	95.4
Denmark	54.2	95.0	98.1	100.0	102.2	94.1	96.0	103.3	98.9	102.1	103.0	101.4	106.1	108.8	108.8	112.5
France	68.2	98.2	100.0	100.0	101.7	97.6	95.3	96.2	89.0	85.2	84.5	83.0	83.9	84.6	87.7	86.8
Germany	69.4	90.3	93.0	100.0	105.2	102.4	106.2	108.2	104.1	105.2	105.1	103.3	103.8	105.1	103.4	99.3
Italy	38.7	90.7	98.0	100.0	104.5	101.9	103.2	109.8	111.4	110.3	112.3	112.6	116.2	121.1	126.0	130.1
Netherlands	87.6	91.1	95.7	100.0	102.4	96.4	95.6	95.9	96.5	98.3	99.1	99.5	104.3	107.1	109.5	108.0
Norway	50.0	94.1	99.2	100.0	101.9	104.8	108.4	110.8	116.4	125.7	128.3	131.9	135.6	138.8	133.3	133.7
Sweden	51.0	92.9	100.0	100.0	90.8	84.4	85.3	88.5	85.2	83.3	79.4	77.4	83.3	79.5	77.9	72.4
United Kingdom	58.9	92.9	100.0	100.0	100.7	99.4	102.5	104.0	106.1	112.8	114.1	113.4	114.3	118.4	118.5	116.7
Unit labor costs (U.S. dollar basis)																
United States	81.8	96.8	99.2	100.0	99.3	97.4	95.7	93.6	92.2	91.2	90.3	91.2	92.4	89.6	90.5	87.9
Canada	66.7	98.1	105.2	100.0	90.4	83.0	83.4	86.7	83.3	78.1	76.5	74.6	75.4	74.0	83.8	87.5
Australia	–	100.0	103.3	100.0	92.3	98.5	107.5	115.2	109.5	92.9	97.4	86.3	79.7	84.5	103.7	120.2
Japan	51.5	83.9	91.8	100.0	115.3	125.8	131.6	109.5	97.4	92.2	101.0	98.4	88.0	83.5	81.7	82.4
Korea	54.8	92.1	99.3	100.0	104.0	110.0	127.4	129.5	106.0	70.1	74.6	77.2	70.2	72.8	74.9	77.3
Taiwan	42.8	89.4	91.0	100.0	98.3	99.3	99.7	96.0	90.3	76.6	76.8	76.6	71.2	62.1	61.2	61.1
Belgium	88.3	89.5	92.3	100.0	95.1	94.2	105.2	99.4	82.5	81.8	81.0	68.8	69.5	73.1	87.5	94.6
Denmark	58.1	92.7	92.5	100.0	95.1	89.4	103.5	107.6	90.4	92.0	89.0	75.6	76.9	83.3	99.9	113.4
France	85.5	95.4	93.8	100.0	95.0	93.2	101.2	99.6	80.7	76.4	72.6	61.8	60.6	64.5	80.1	87.1
Germany	59.6	87.3	87.5	100.0	99.3	98.6	115.8	112.2	93.8	93.4	89.4	76.2	74.2	79.4	93.5	98.6
Italy	55.7	93.3	97.3	100.0	81.8	77.9	78.0	87.7	80.6	78.2	76.2	66.2	66.2	72.8	90.8	103.0
Netherlands	77.5	87.9	90.0	100.0	96.9	93.2	104.8	100.0	87.0	87.2	84.3	73.3	74.5	80.8	98.9	107.2
Norway	62.9	93.5	95.0	100.0	89.1	92.3	106.4	106.6	102.1	103.5	102.2	93.0	93.7	108.1	117.0	123.3
Sweden	70.2	91.3	96.3	100.0	67.8	63.7	69.6	76.9	64.9	61.1	55.9	49.1	46.9	47.6	56.2	57.4
United Kingdom	77.6	93.9	100.0	100.0	85.6	86.2	91.6	91.9	98.4	105.8	104.5	97.3	93.2	100.7	109.7	121.1

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

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

56. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 1998-2003

Event or exposure[1]	Fatalities			
	1998-2002	2002[3]	2003	
	average[2]	Number	Number	Percent
Total	6,896	5,534	5,559	100
Transportation incidents	2,549	2,385	2,367	42
Highway incident	1,417	1,373	1,350	24
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	696	636	648	12
Moving in same direction	136	155	135	2
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	249	202	269	5
Moving in intersection	148	146	123	2
Vehicle struck stationary object or equipment in roadway	27	33	17	([4])
Vehicle struck stationary object, or equipment on side of road	281	293	324	6
Noncollision incident	367	373	321	6
Jackknifed or overturned—no collision	303	312	252	5
Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises) incident	358	323	347	6
Overturned	192	164	186	3
Worker struck by a vehicle	380	356	336	6
Rail vehicle	63	64	43	1
Water vehicle	92	71	68	1
Aircraft	235	194	208	4
Assaults and violent acts	910	840	901	16
Homicides	659	609	631	11
Shooting	519	469	487	9
Stabbing	61	58	58	1
Self-inflicted injuries	218	199	218	4
Contact with objects and equipment	963	872	911	16
Struck by object	547	505	530	10
Struck by falling object	336	302	322	6
Struck by flying object	55	38	58	1
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	272	231	237	4
Caught in running equipment or machinery	141	110	121	2
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials	126	116	126	2
Falls	738	719	691	12
Fall to lower level	651	638	601	11
Fall from ladder	113	126	113	2
Fall from roof	152	143	127	2
Fall from scaffold, staging	91	88	85	2
Fall on same level	65	64	69	1
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	526	539	485	9
Contact with electric current	289	289	246	4
Contact with overhead power lines	130	122	107	2
Contact with temperature extremes	45	60	42	1
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	102	99	121	2
Inhalation of substances	50	49	65	1
Oxygen deficiency	89	90	73	1
Drowning, submersion	69	60	52	1
Fires and explosions	190	165	198	4

[1] Based on the 1992 BLS *Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual*. Includes other events and exposures, such as bodily reaction, in addition to those shown separately.

[2] Excludes fatalities from the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacts.

[3] The BLS news release of September 17, 2003, reported a total of 5,524 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2003. Since then, an additional 10 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2002 to 5,534.

[4] Equal to or greater than 0.5 percent.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include sub-categories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.