

Employment and Wages



Annual Averages, 2005

U.S. Department of Labor
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

March 2007

Bulletin 2586





Employment and Wages Annual Averages, 2005

U.S. Department of Labor
Elaine L. Chao, *Secretary*


U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Philip L. Rones, *Deputy Commissioner*

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Preface





This publication, *Employment and Wages Annual Averages, 2005*, is a product of the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). This year's edition of the annual bulletin contains several new elements. Most notably, data tables and the text describing the characteristics and uses of the data are published exclusively in digital format and included in this bulletin on a CD. Formerly, the data and its description were printed as a book with nearly 700 pages. This bulletin, on the other hand, contains new charts, graphs, and maps that show the different types of data available from the QCEW program.

All data, at each level of geography, can be found at www.bls.gov/cew. Questions regarding these data can be addressed to the QCEW program by calling (202) 691-6567 or by using any of the channels


provided on the QCEW contact page on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewcont.htm>.

BLS news releases present employment and wages by county and are released approximately 7 months after the reference quarter. The Business Employment Dynamics (BED) news release presents gross job gains and losses and is released approximately 8 months after the reference quarter. These BED data were first released in September 2003. Questions about BED data can be directed to the information line at (202) 691-6467 or sent to BDMinfo@bls.gov.

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Acknowledgments





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and layout were furnished by Bruce Boyd, and editorial services were provided by Monica Gabor of the Office of Publications and Special Studies.

BLS wishes to express its appreciation to U.S. employers for their continued cooperation in providing data on the Multiple Worksite Report (MWR) form. This information for each business location is critical to the accurate distribution of employment and wage data to the appropriate geographical area and specific industry. If businesses did not provide this level of detail, the quality of the data would be adversely affected.

State workforce agencies that collect data from employers also play a major role in this ongoing program. Their efforts in verifying, editing, and supplying high-quality data to BLS are essential to the accuracy of this bulletin and are appreciated. We also would like to express our gratitude for the dedicated work of BLS staff in the Electronic Data Interchange Center and in the regional offices for their ongoing efforts to improve the quality of data provided in this bulletin.

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Trade, transportation, and utilities, with more than 25 million employees, remained the industry with the largest share of private-sector employment.

🔧 Total private-sector employment grew by 2.1 million jobs to 110.6 million in 2005.

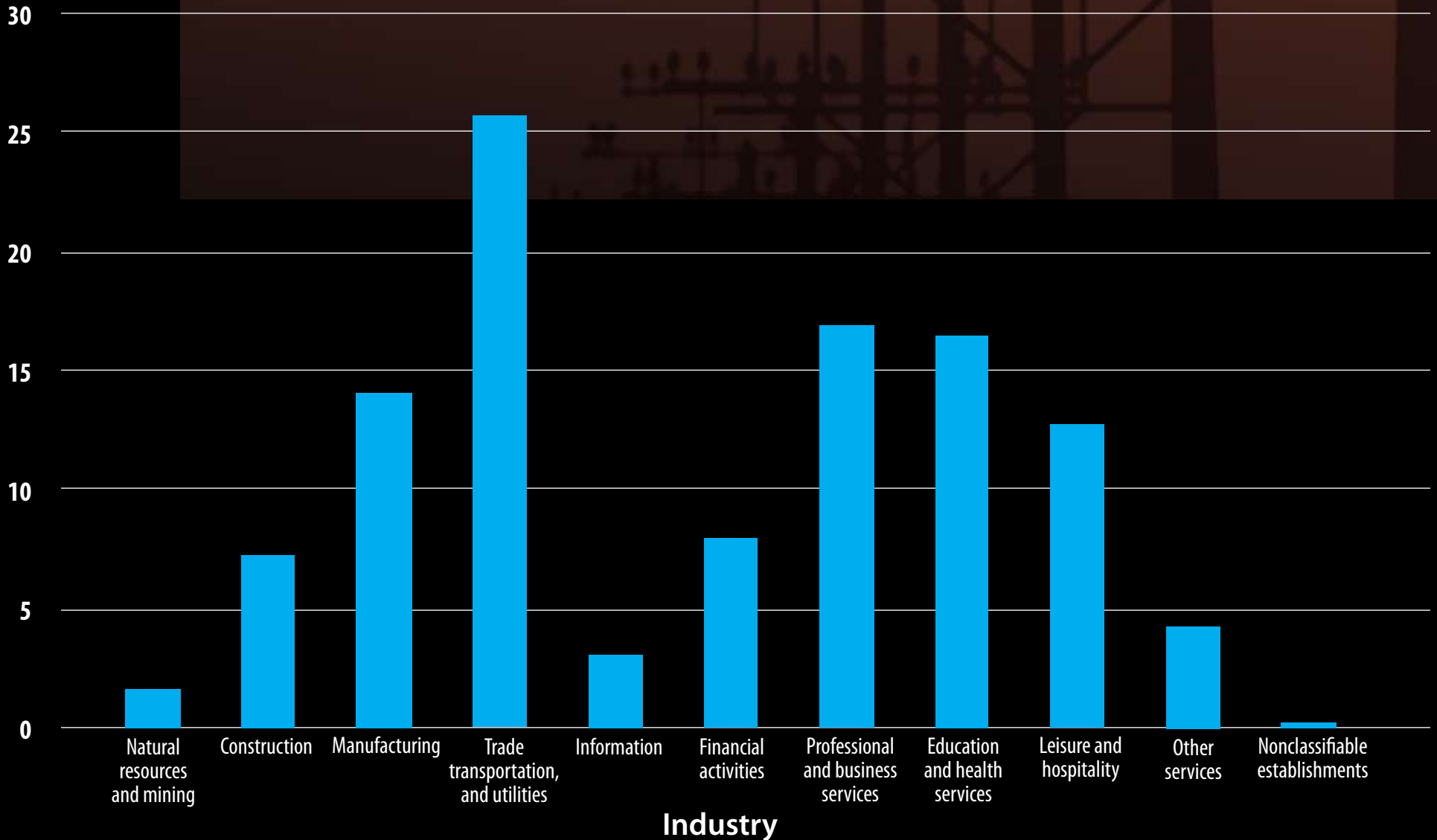
🔧 When ranked by 2005 employment levels, industries maintained the same ranking order displayed in 2004.



CHART **1**

Private-sector employment by industry, 2005

Millions of Workers



Establishments with fewer than 5 workers constituted the majority of private-sector establishments.

👉 Establishments with 20-49

workers, with 17.3 percent

of all private-sector workers,

maintained the largest

share of private-sector

employment.

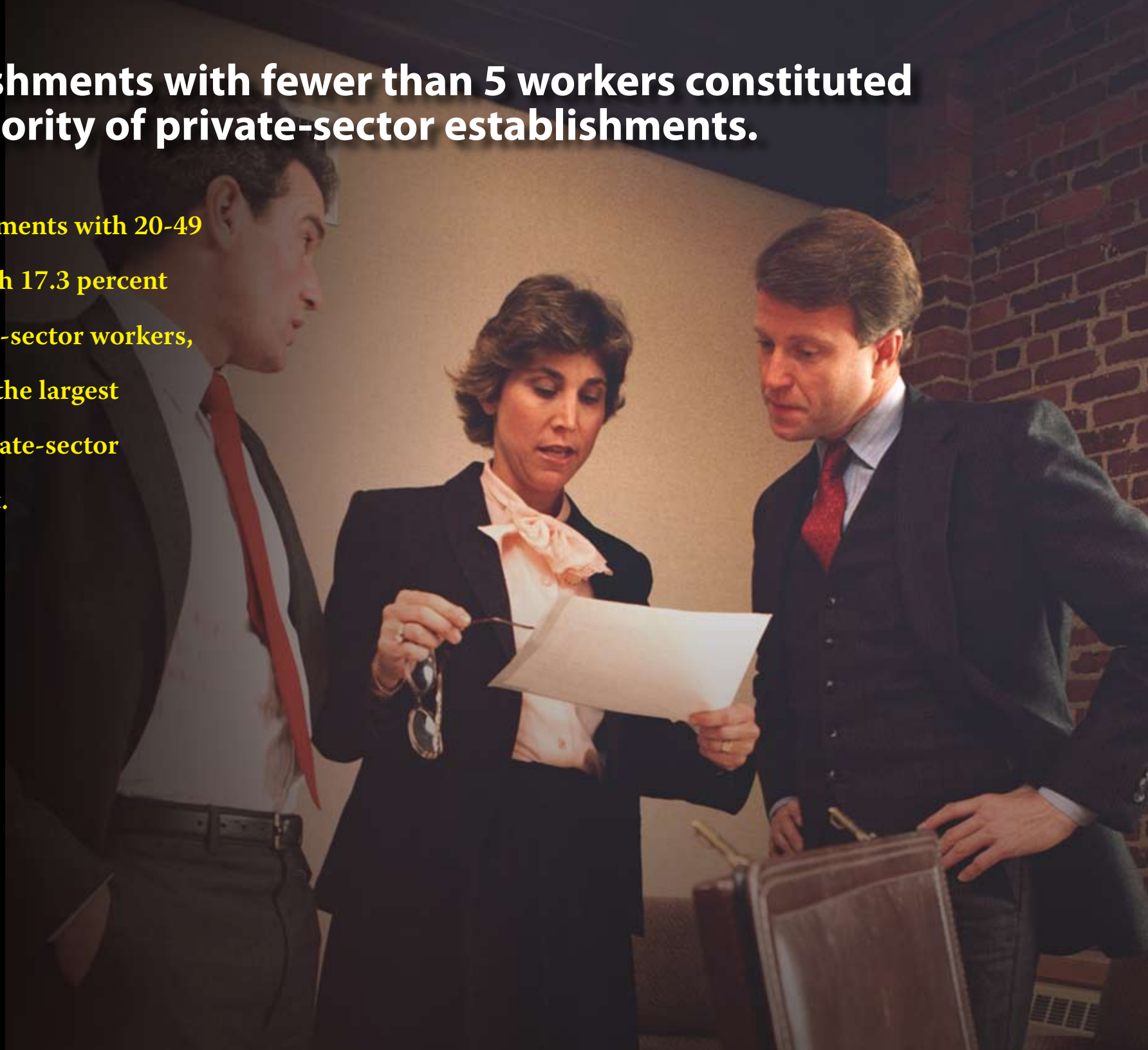
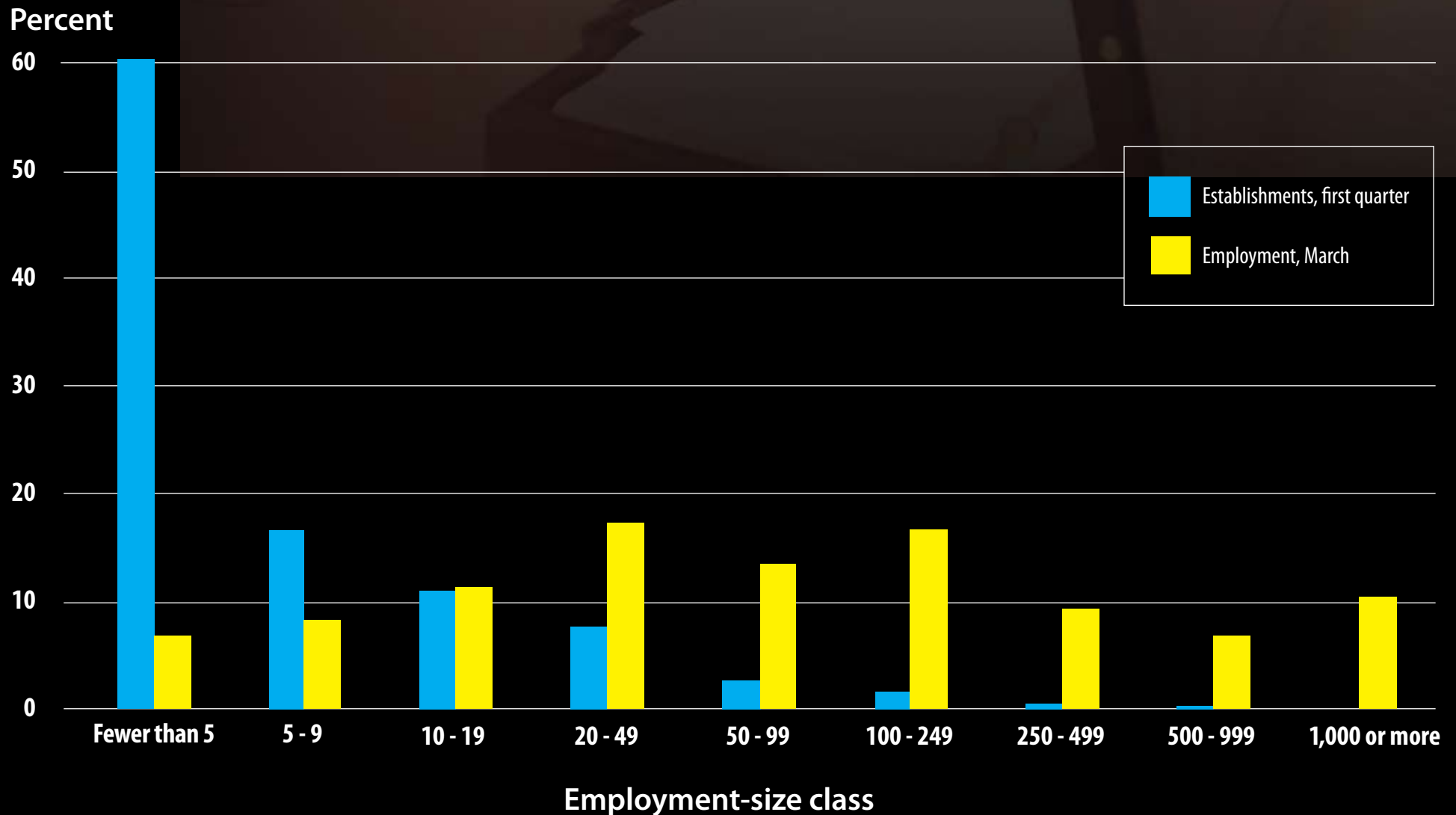


CHART **2**

Percent distribution of private-sector establishments and employment by size class

First quarter 2005 (establishments) and March 2005 (employment)



Annual average employment grew the most rapidly in construction, which gained 5.1 percent in employment in 2005.

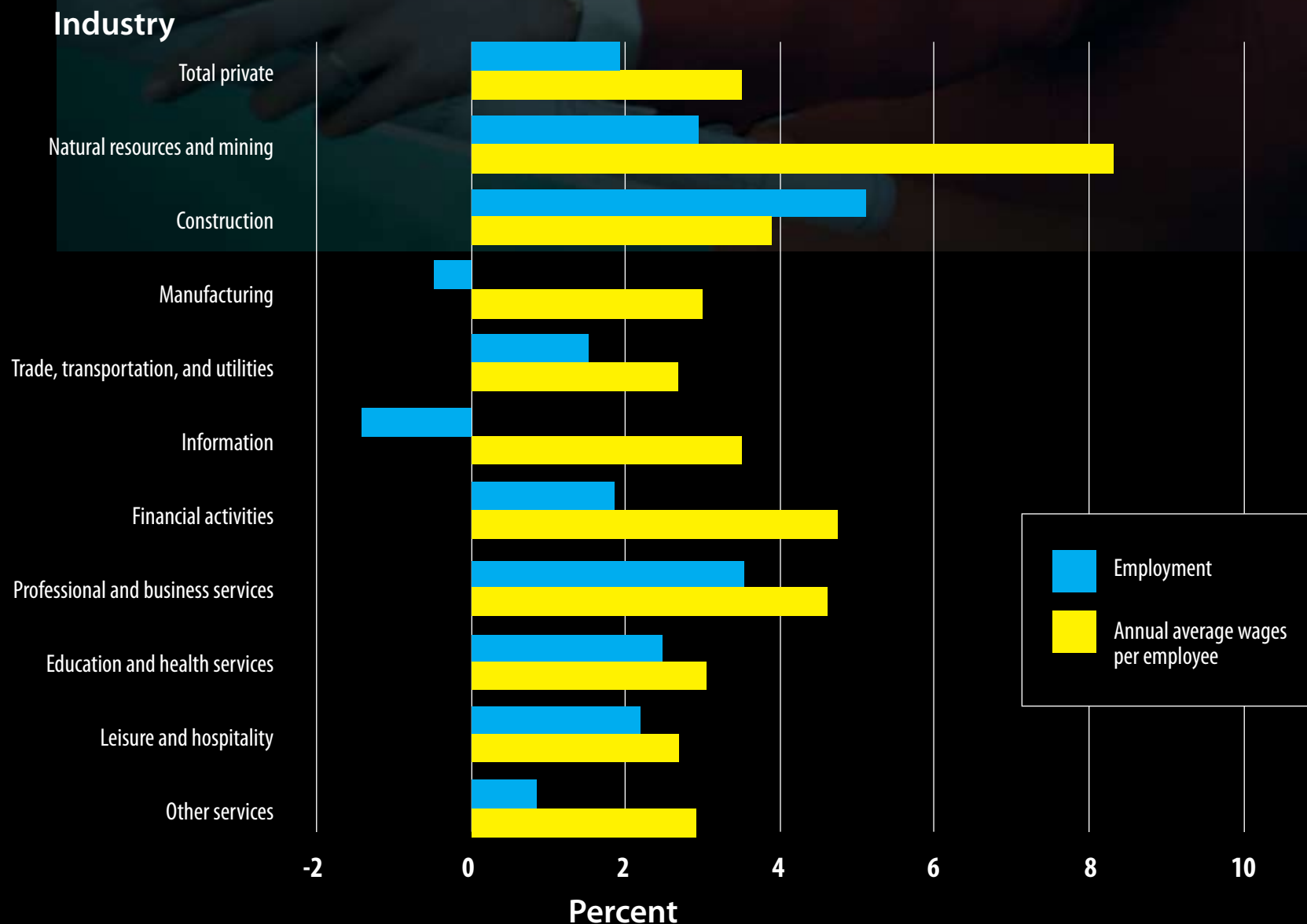
🔧 Within the private sector in 2005, annual average employment grew 2 percent, while annual average wages grew by 3.5 percent.

🔧 Annual average wages grew the most in natural resources and mining, where average wages grew 8.4 percent.



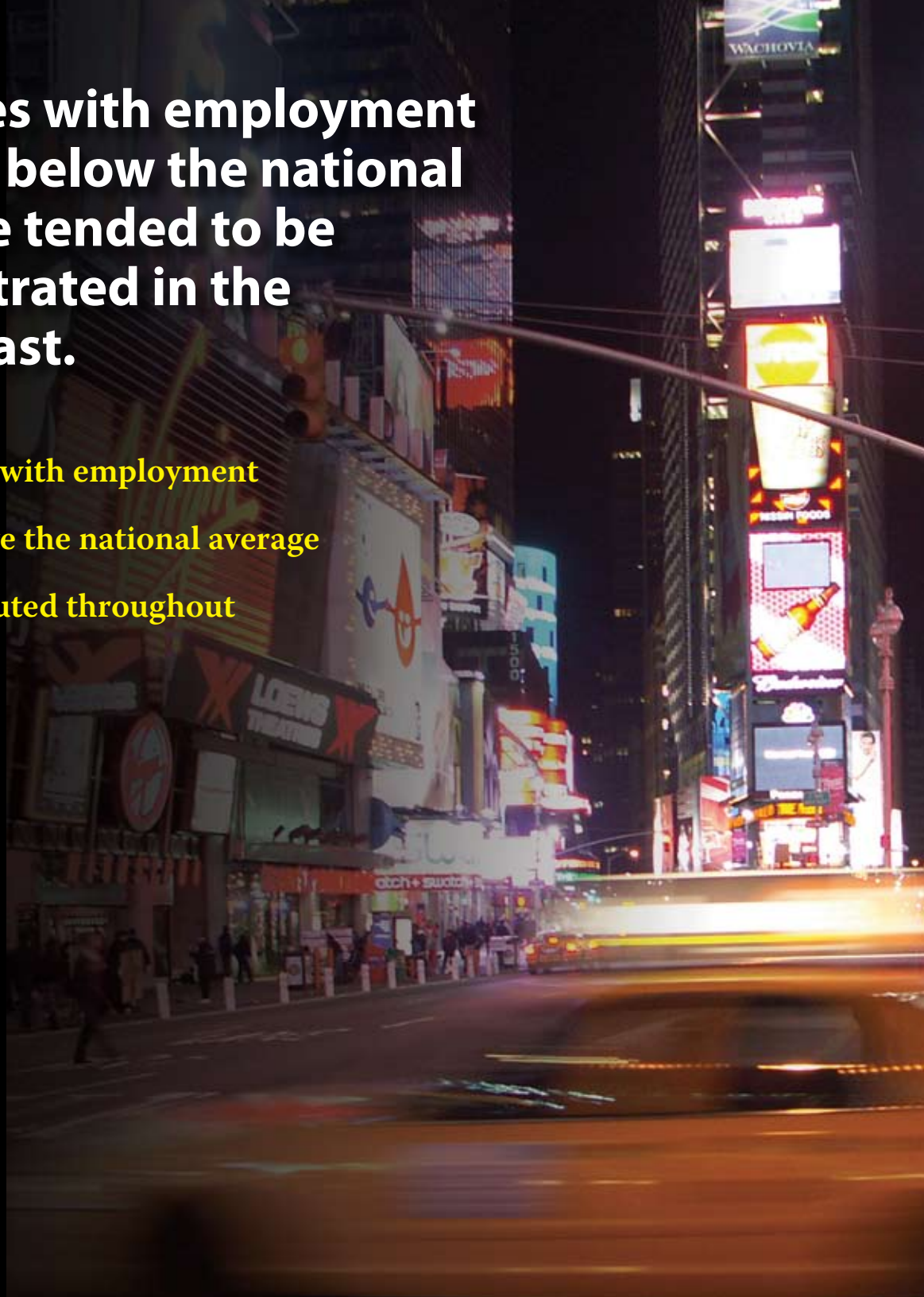
CHART **3**

Percent change in annual average private-sector employment and wages by industry, 2004–2005



Counties with employment growth below the national average tended to be concentrated in the Northeast.

📍 Counties with employment growth above the national average were distributed throughout the country.

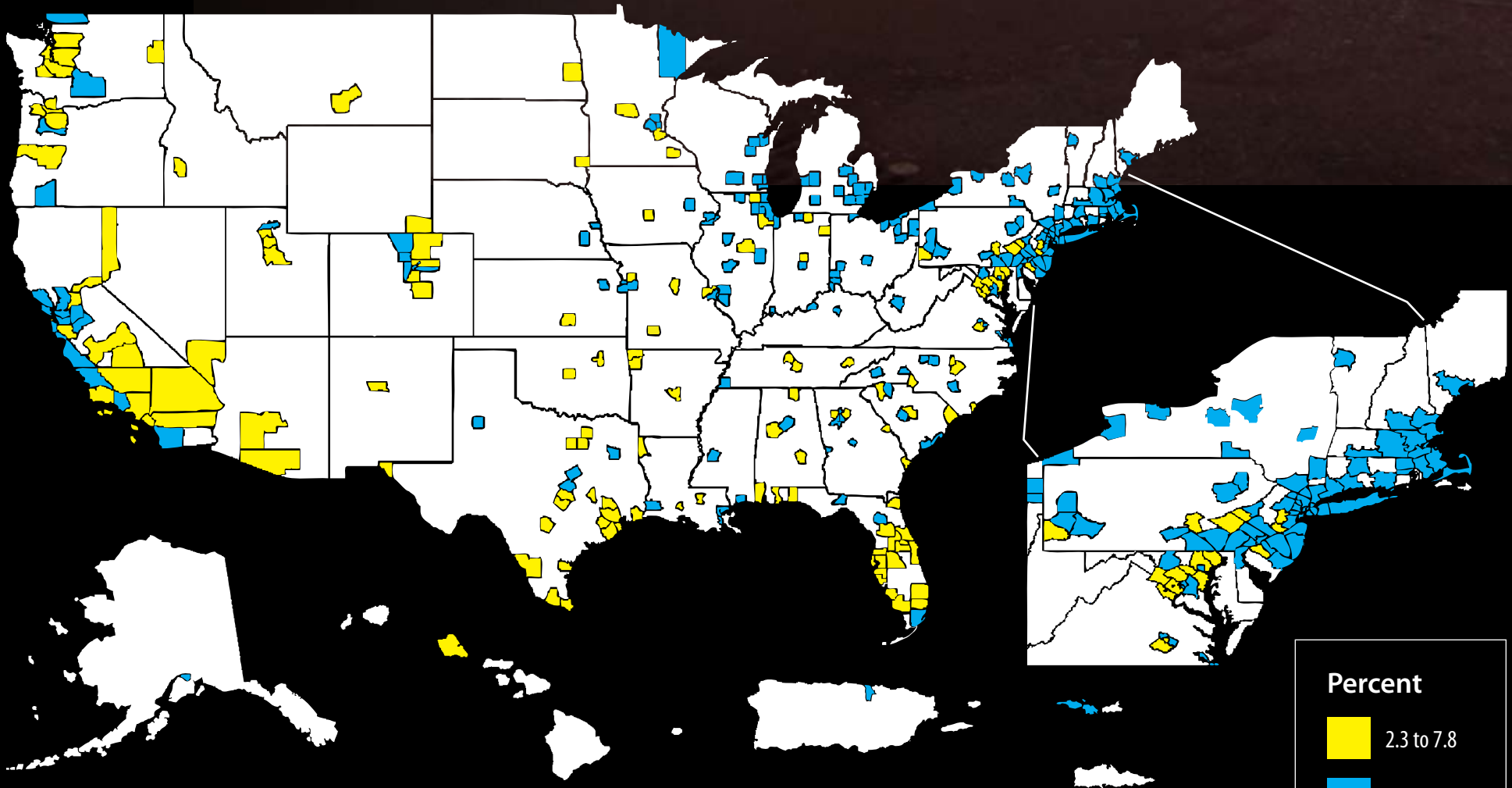


Counties with fewer than 75,000 employees were not ranked, because relatively minor changes in employment levels in these counties can cause relatively large percentage changes in employment.

CHART **4**

Percent change in employment in counties with 75,000 or more employees

March 2005–2006 (U.S. Average = 2.2 percent)



NOTE: The following counties have fewer than 75,000 employees, but are included because they are the largest county in their State or territory: Laramie, Wyo., Yellowstone, Mont., and St. Thomas, V.I.

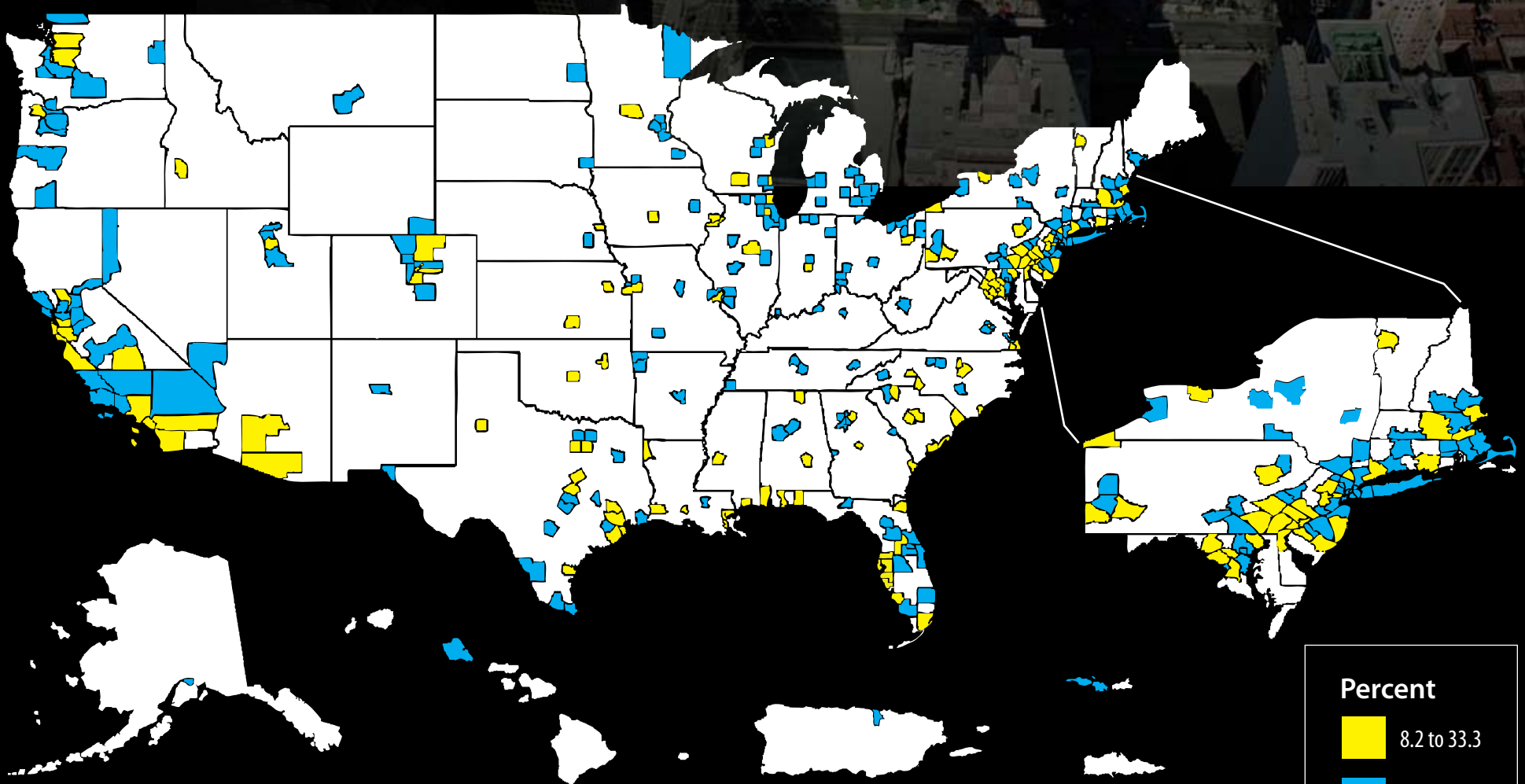
Among large counties, percentage changes in average weekly wages, both above and below the national average, were distributed throughout the country.



CHART **5**

Percent change in average weekly wage in counties with 75,000 or more employees

First quarter 2005–2006 (U.S. Average = 8.1 percent)



NOTE: The following counties have fewer than 75,000 employees, but are included because they are the largest county in their State or territory: Laramie, Wyo., Yellowstone, Mont., and St. Thomas, V.I.

Nevada experienced employment growth of 6.1 percent, the largest increase in annual average employment.

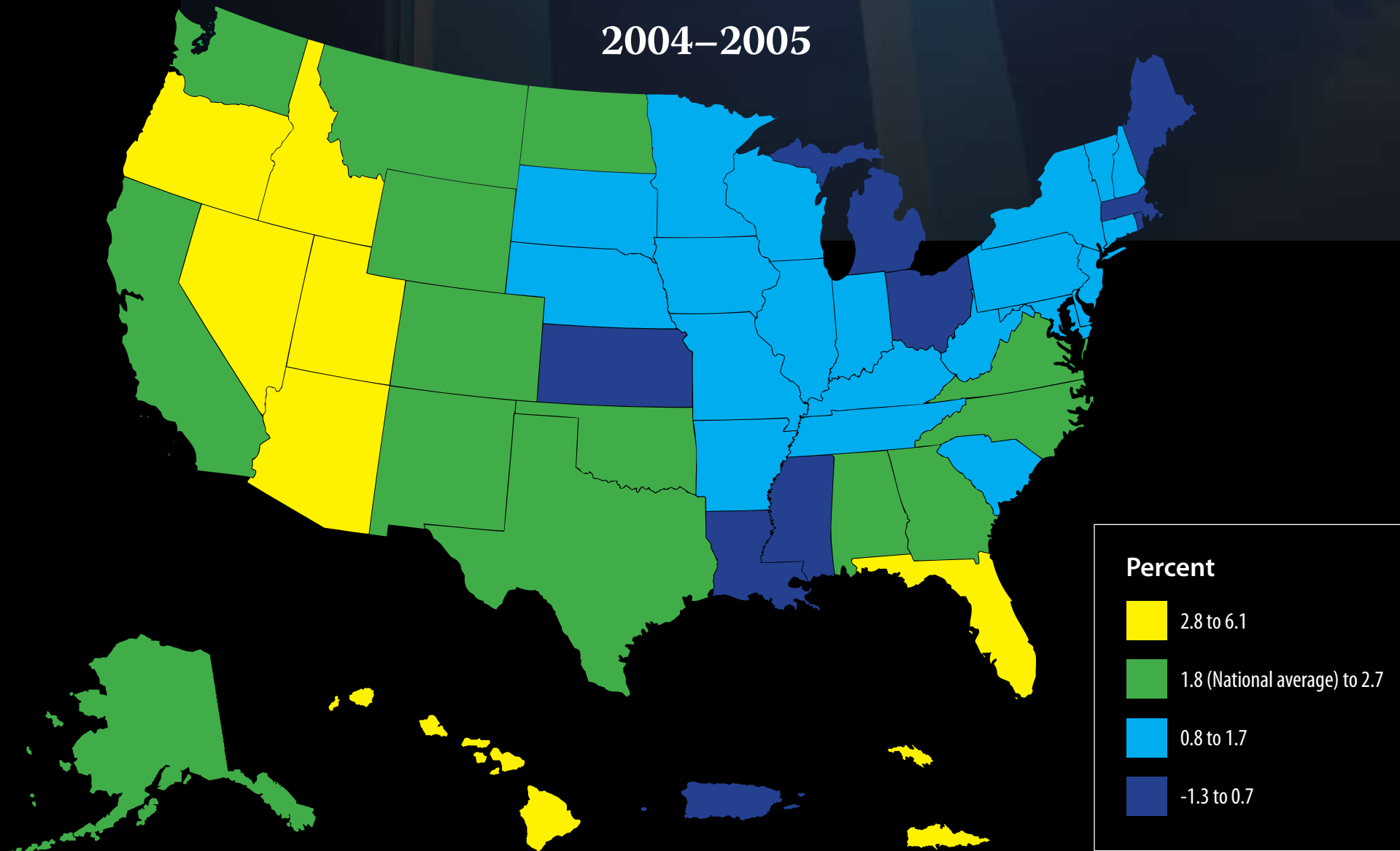
🐦 **At the national level, annual average employment grew by 1.8 percent from 2004 to 2005.**

🐦 **Louisiana, Maine, and Michigan lost jobs in 2005.**



CHART **6**

Percent change in annual employment by State



Wyoming experienced the fastest growth in average weekly wages at 6.5 percent.

🐾 At the national level, the average weekly wage increased by 3.3 percent from 2004 to 2005.

🐾 The slowest growth in average weekly wages occurred in the Great Lakes region.

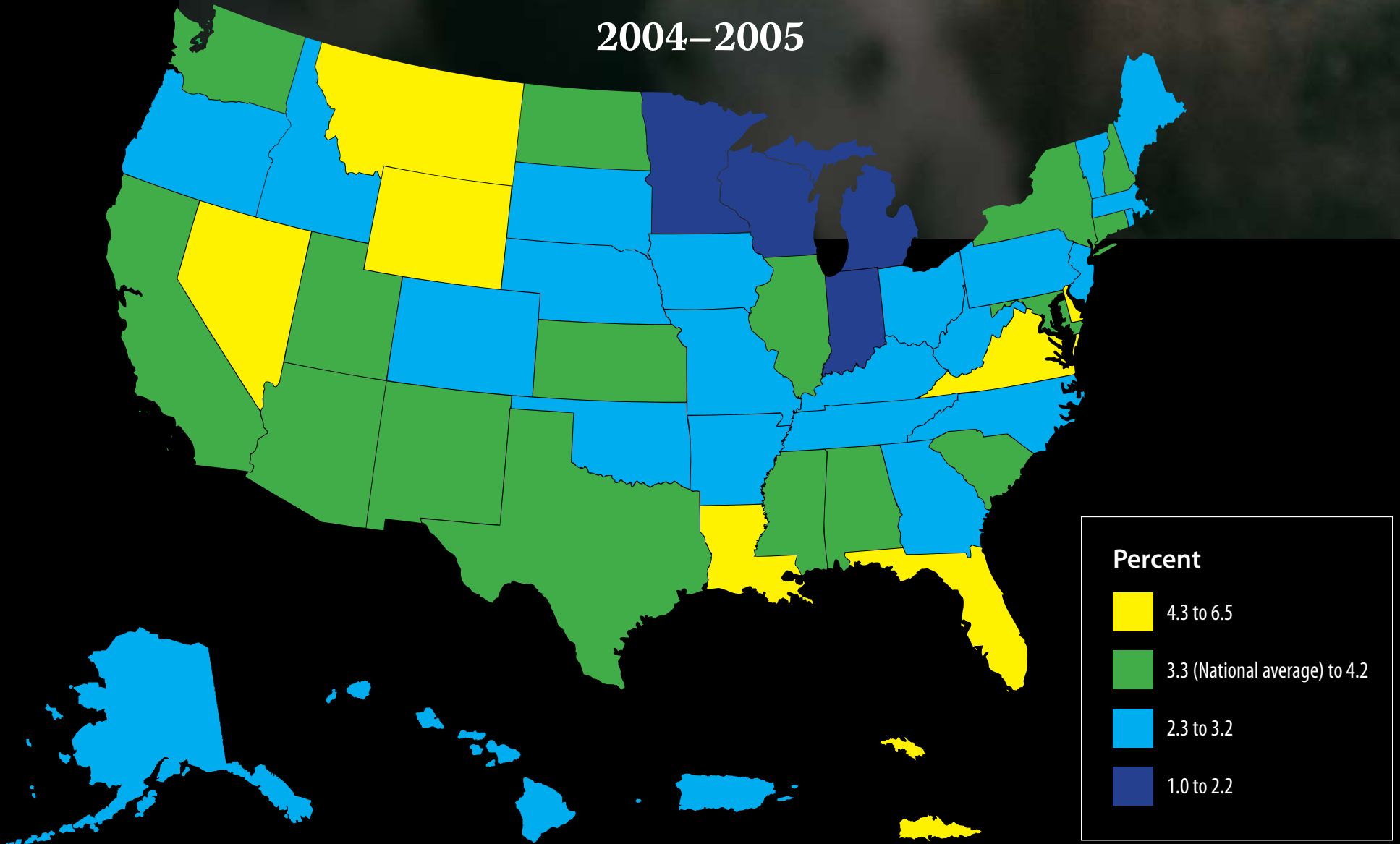
🐾 Minnesota experienced the slowest growth in average weekly wages at 1.0 percent.



CHART **7**

Percent change in average weekly wage by State

2004–2005



A man with short, dark hair, wearing glasses, a white shirt, a patterned tie, and a grey suit jacket, is smiling and looking towards the camera. He is seated in a dark leather office chair. The background is a blurred office setting with bookshelves.

Gross job gains continued to exceed gross job losses throughout 2005.

🐦 From the third quarter of 2001 to the third quarter of 2005, gross job losses per quarter decreased by over 1.7 million.

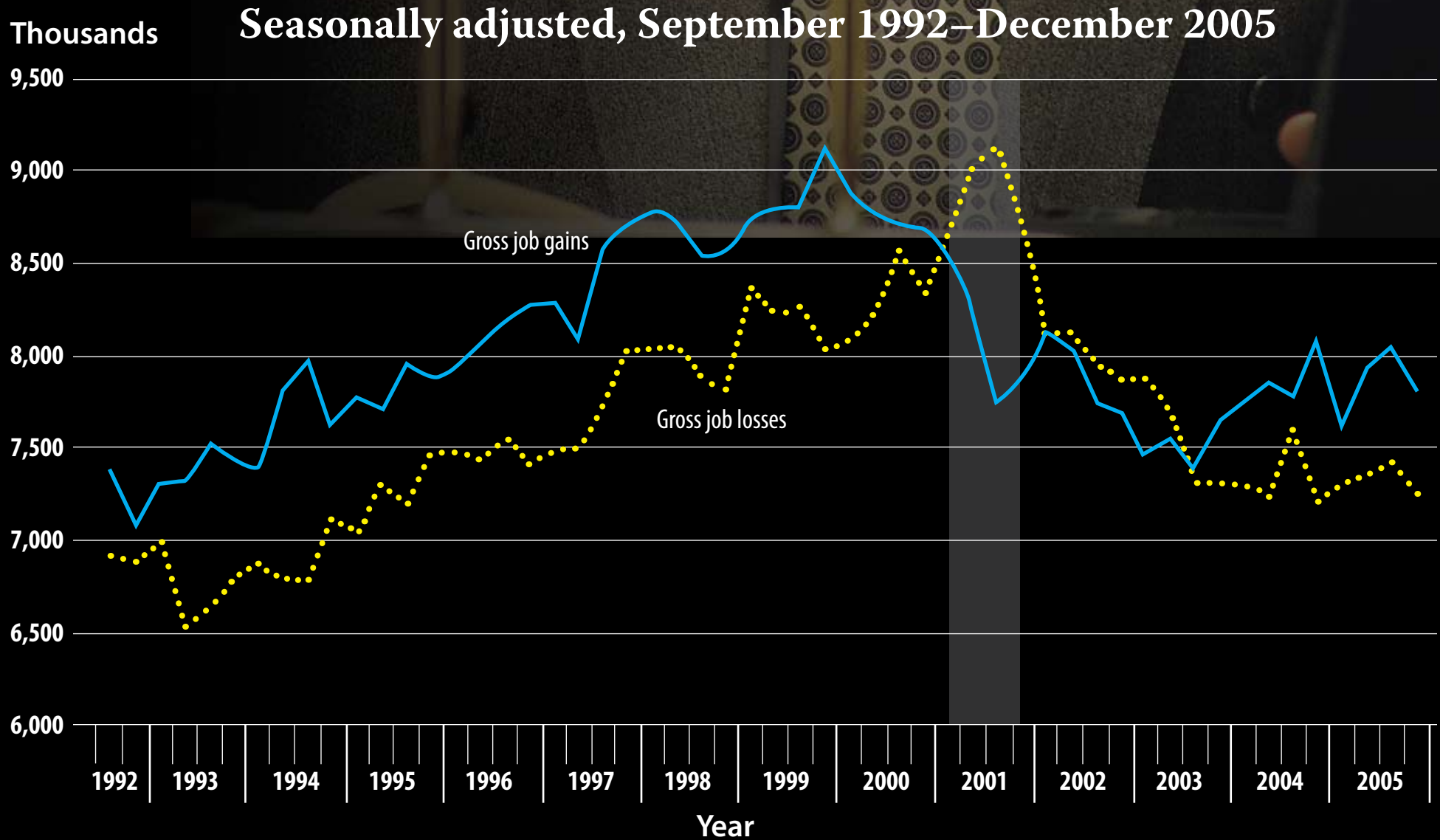
Gross job gains comprise employment gains related to both business expansions and business openings.

Gross job losses comprise employment losses related to both business contractions and business closings.

These data series were provided by the Business Employment Dynamics (BED) program.

CHART **8**

Private-sector gross job gains and gross job losses



NOTE: Shaded area represents recession from March 2001–November 2001. Data presented are for the third month of each quarter (March, June, September, and December).

In 2005, the level of job gains due to business openings exceeded the level of job losses due to business closings.

🔔 Throughout 2005, gross job gains due to business expansions remained above 6 million and in third quarter nearly reached 6.5 million.

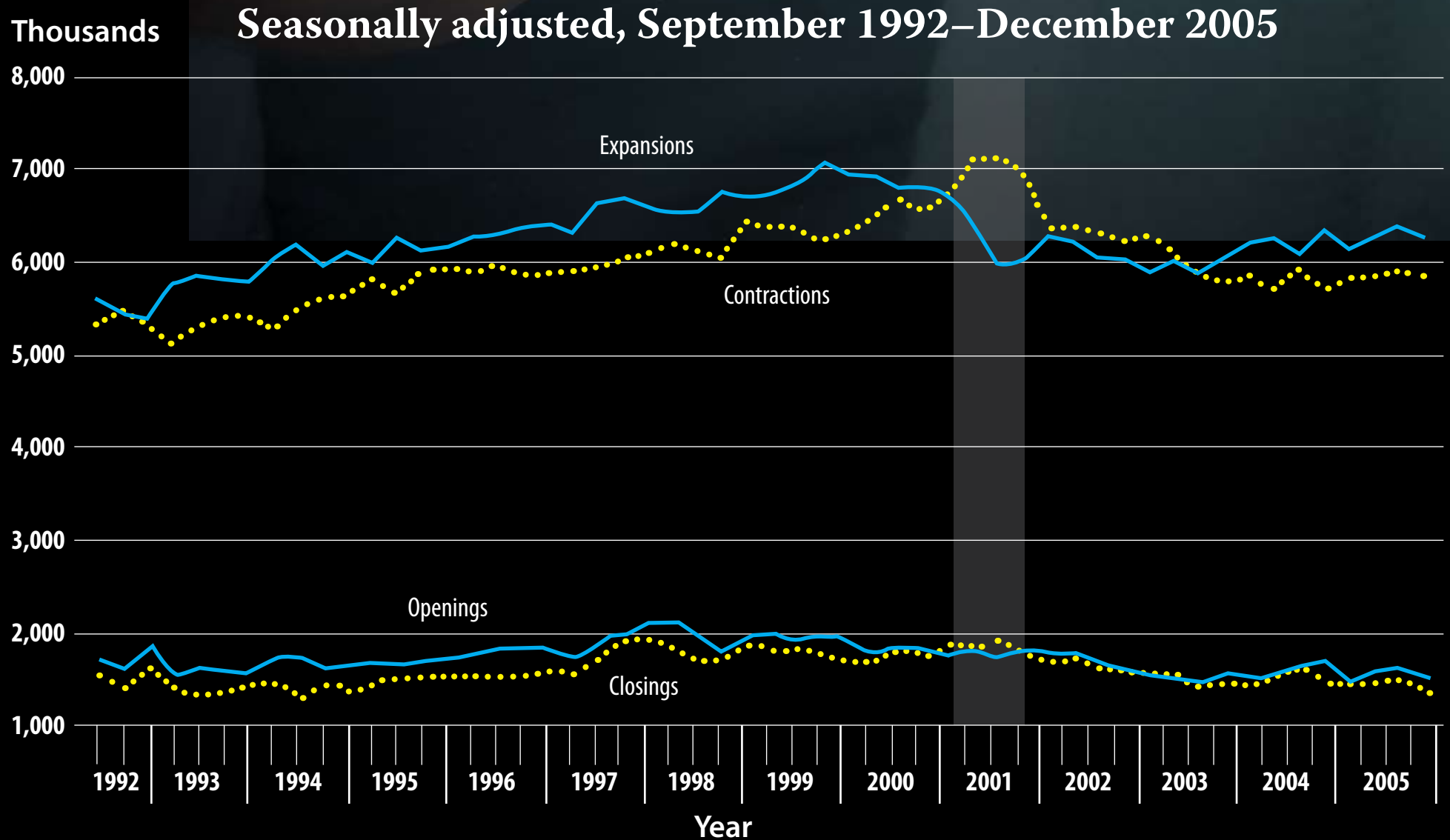
🔔 Throughout 2005, gross job losses due to business contractions remained below 6 million per quarter.

Gross job gains comprise employment gains related to both business expansions and business openings.

Gross job losses comprise employment losses related to both business contractions and business closings.

CHART **9**

Components of private-sector gross job gains and gross job losses



NOTE: Shaded area represents recession from March 2001–November 2001. Data presented are for the third month of each quarter (March, June, September, and December).

The effects of Hurricane Katrina on many Gulf Coast counties in September 2005 were devastating.

🔹 Seven Louisiana parishes and four Mississippi counties were designated by FEMA as having areas with extensive or catastrophic damage and/or flooding.

🔹 Ten of these areas experienced employment declines in September.

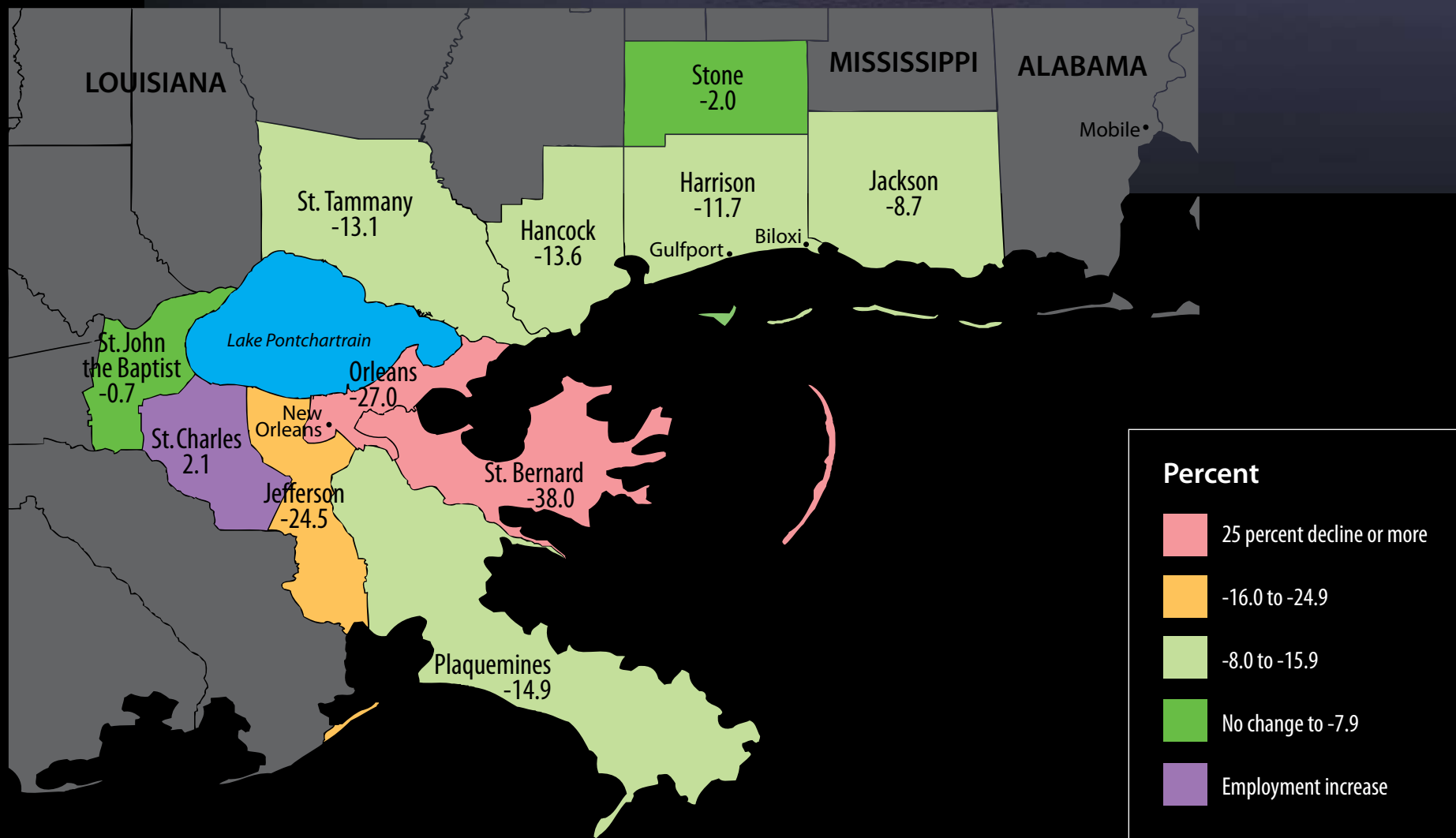
Hardest hit was St. Bernard Parish, Louisiana, which lost 38 percent of its jobs over the year ended in September 2005.



CHART **10**

Hurricane Katrina-affected Gulf Coast counties, over-the-year percent change in employment

September 2004–2005



NOTE: This map was produced for the August 2006 issue of *Monthly Labor Review* and contains preliminary data.



By December 2005, several of the counties affected by Hurricane Katrina had recovered some of their employment losses.

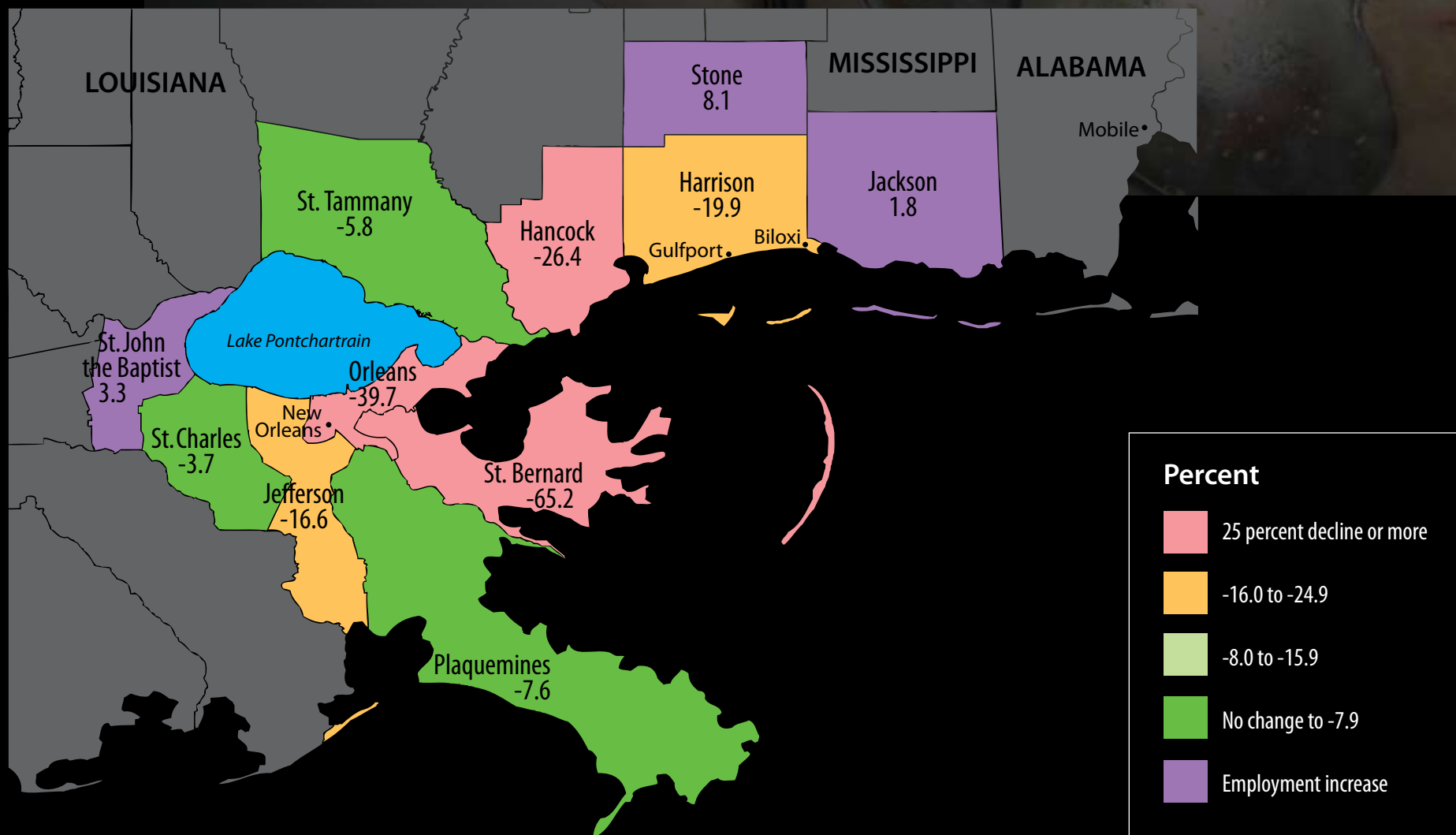
👉 Two counties in Mississippi and four parishes in Louisiana showed recoveries in over-the-year employment changes from September to December. Most notably, the over-the-year employment change in Jackson County, Mississippi, improved from -8.7 percent in September 2005 to 1.8 percent in December 2005.

👉 In contrast, two counties in Mississippi and three parishes in Louisiana showed deteriorations in employment over the same time span. Most notably, the over-the-year employment loss in St. Bernard, Louisiana, jumped from -38.0 percent in September 2005 to -65.2 percent in December 2005.

CHART **11**

Hurricane Katrina-affected Gulf Coast counties, over-the-year percent change in employment

December 2004–2005



NOTE: This map was produced for the August 2006 issue of *Monthly Labor Review* and contains preliminary data.

Hillsborough County, Florida — with between 100-150 establishments per square mile — showed the highest establishment density in the Southeast.

👉 **The Atlanta metropolitan area included the only contiguous cluster of counties (five counties in this case) in the Southeast coastal States in which each county contained 50-99 establishments per square mile.**

👉 **Mississippi was the only State within the Southeast coastal States with fewer than seven counties showing 5-19 establishments per square mile.**

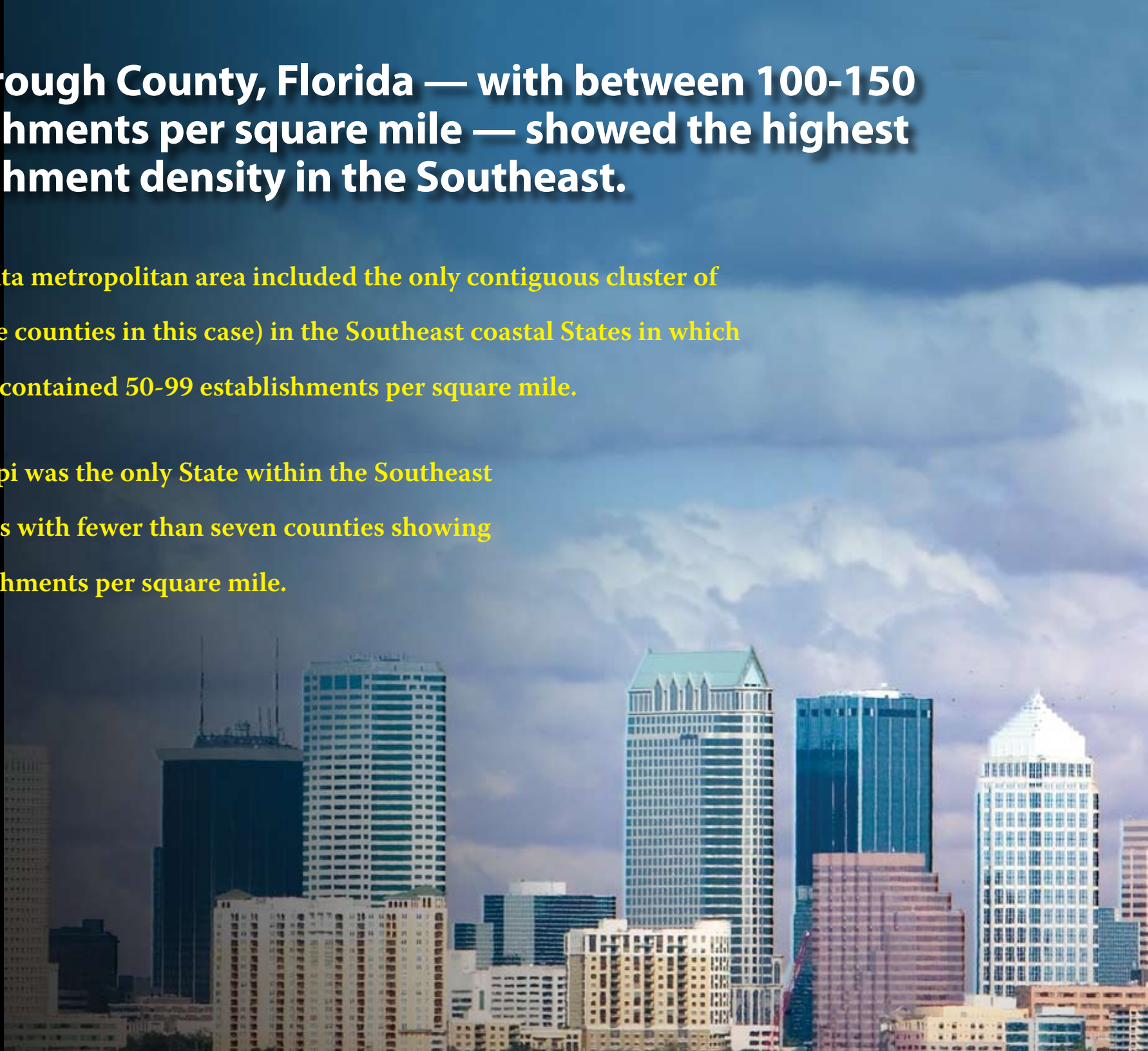
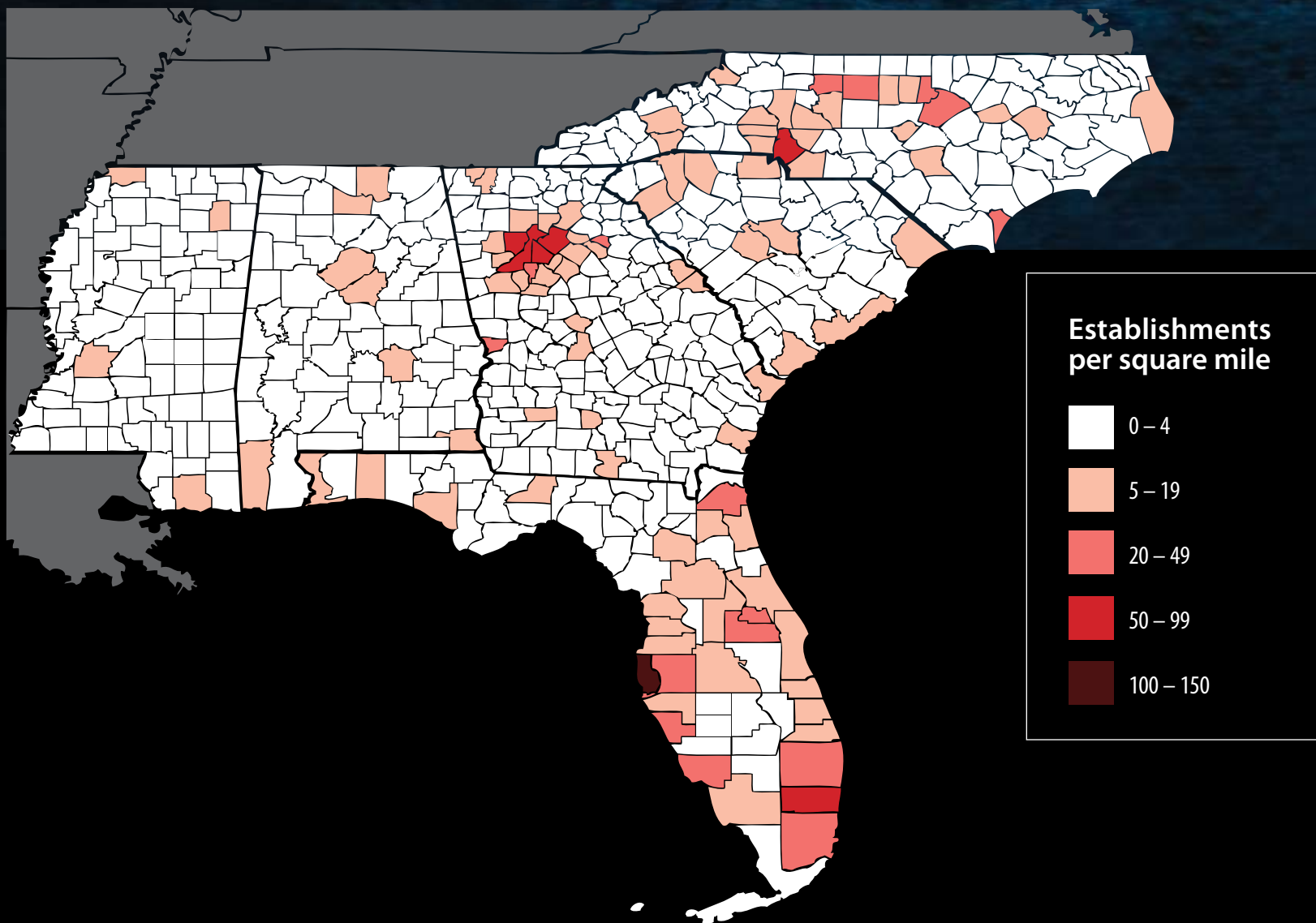


CHART **12**

Establishment density by county for Southeast coastal States

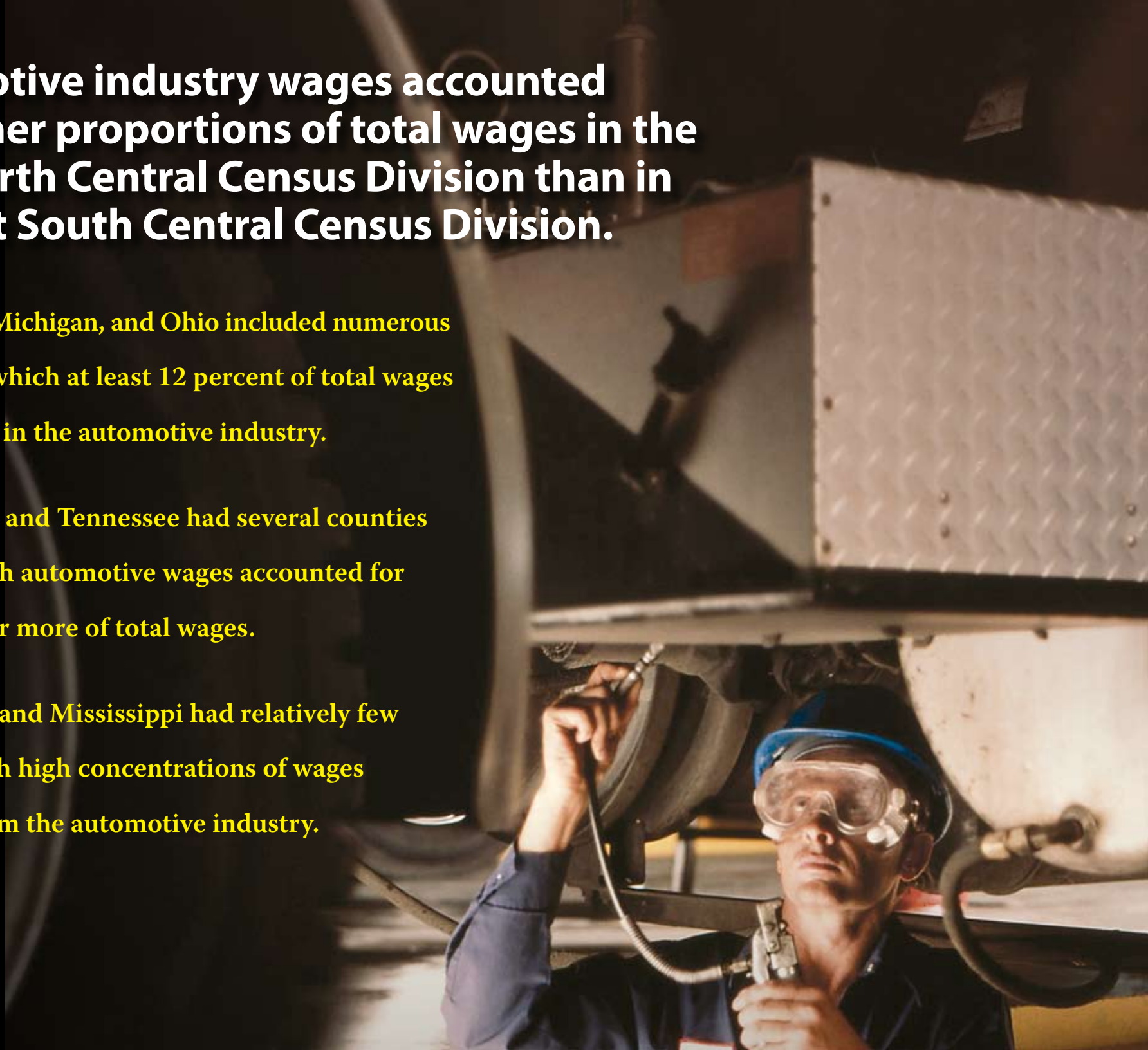


Automotive industry wages accounted for higher proportions of total wages in the East North Central Census Division than in the East South Central Census Division.

👉 Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio included numerous counties in which at least 12 percent of total wages were earned in the automotive industry.

👉 Kentucky and Tennessee had several counties each in which automotive wages accounted for 12 percent or more of total wages.

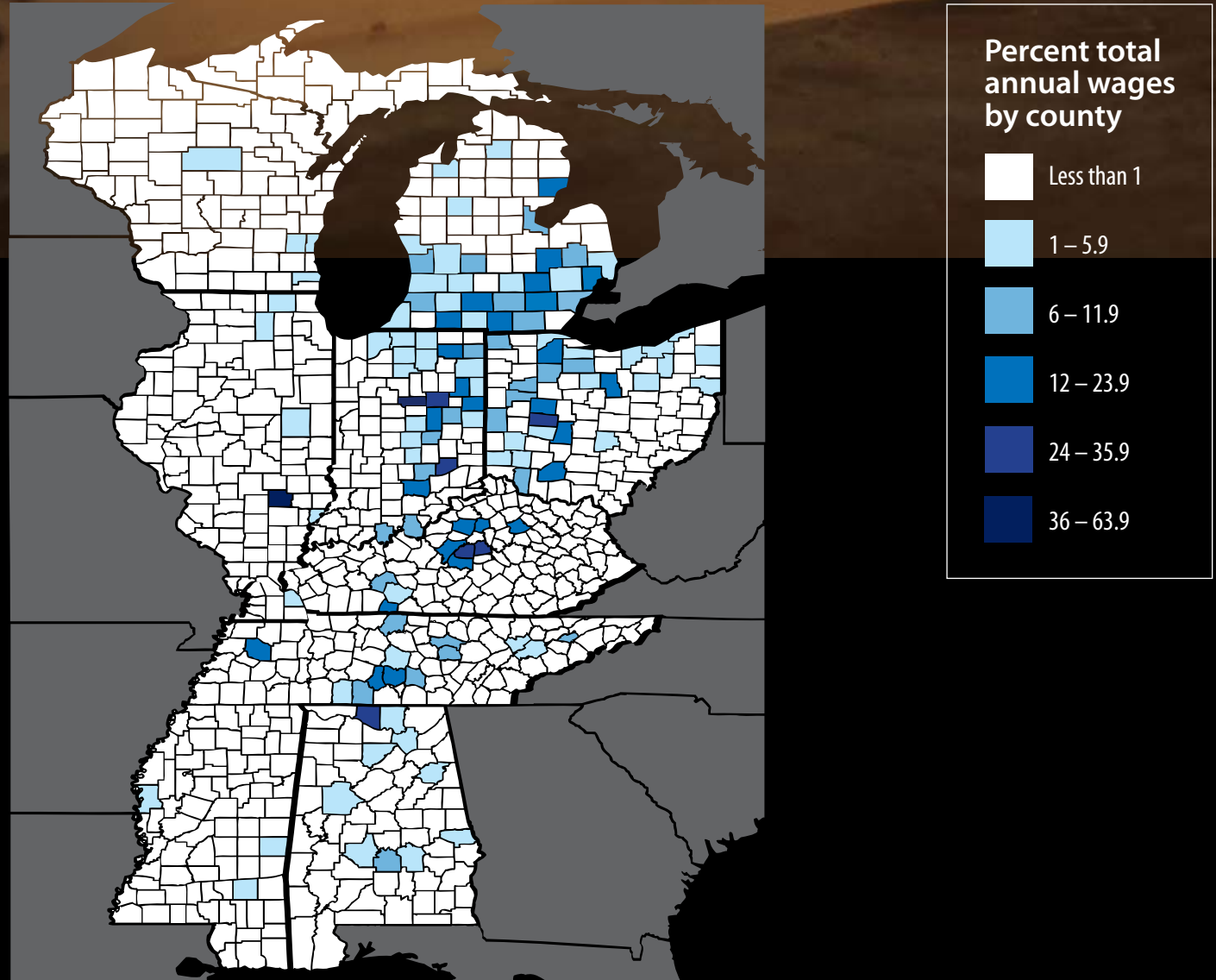
👉 Alabama and Mississippi had relatively few counties with high concentrations of wages accruing from the automotive industry.



CHART

13

Motor vehicle parts manufacturing wages in the East North Central and East South Central Census Divisions, 2005

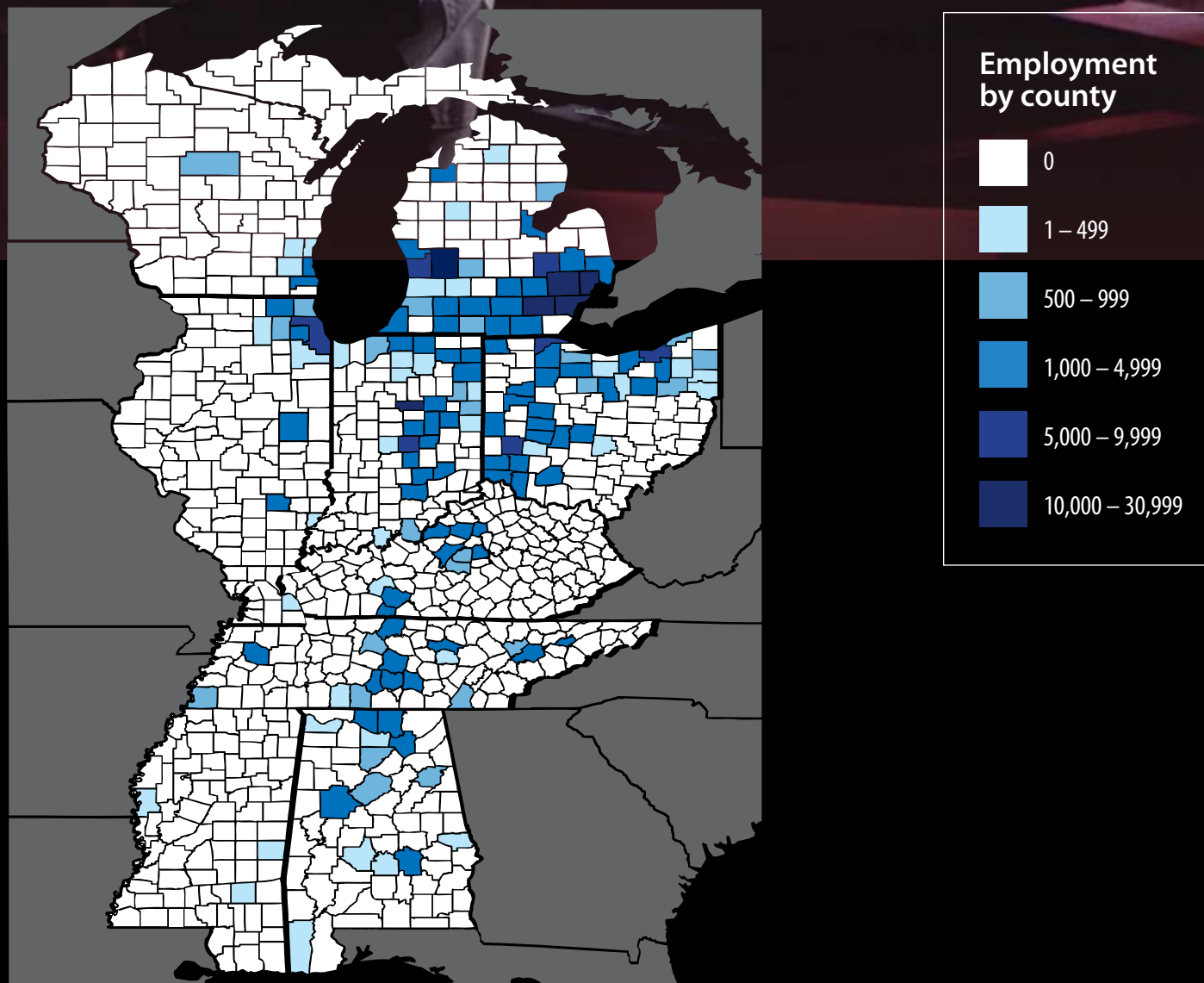


Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio had the heaviest concentrations of employment in the automotive industry.




CHART **14**


Motor vehicle parts manufacturing employment in the East North Central and East South Central Census Divisions, 2005



A photograph of the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco, California, illuminated at night. The bridge's towers and suspension cables are lit up, and the city lights are visible in the background under a dark blue sky.

Although Napa County, California had a small manufacturing workforce, it had a location quotient of 1.58 in 2005, and was the only county in the Bay Area to have registered a gain in factory jobs.

 **Santa Clara County, which had a relatively large base of employment in manufacturing and a location quotient of 1.71, nevertheless experienced a decline of employment from 2001–2005.**

 **San Francisco County had more than four times the manufacturing employment of neighboring Marin County; both had low location quotients and declining employment.**

This chart depicts manufacturing employment in the San Francisco Bay Area in three dimensions.

The size of each county's *bubble* indicates its employment level in the manufacturing industry.

The horizontal axis displays the rate of growth or decline in manufacturing employment from 2001–2005 for each county indicated.

A location quotient is a statistic used to compare the percentage of employment in any given industry in one geographic area, or analysis area, with that of another geographic area, or base area. The formula used to compute a location quotient follows:

Number of employees in Industry A in analysis area / Total number of employees in analysis area

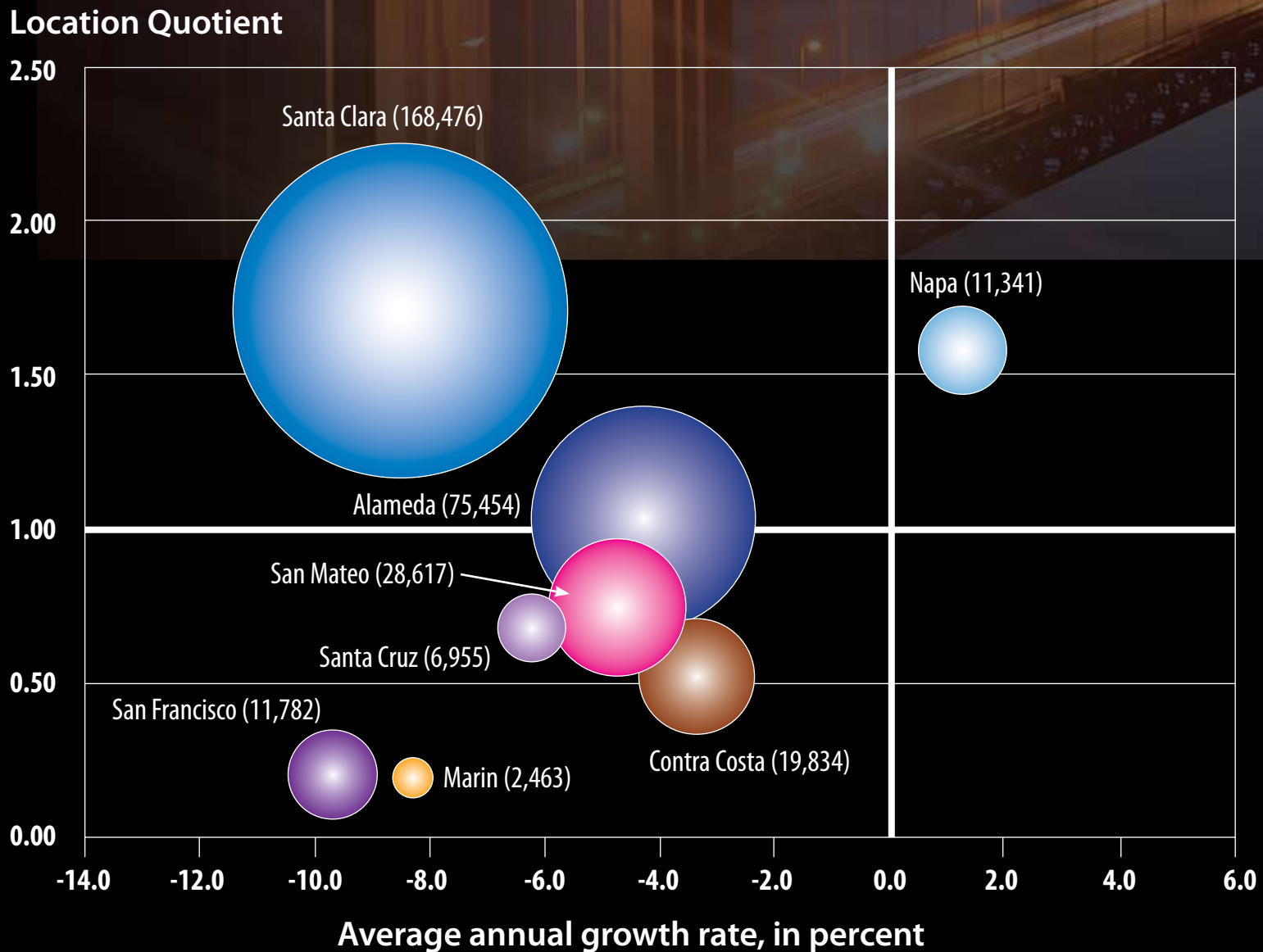
divided by

Number of employees in Industry A in base area / Total number of employees in base area

A ratio greater than 1 indicates the concentration of employment in this industry is higher in the county than in the Nation as a whole.

CHART **15**

San Francisco Bay Area manufacturing employment from 2001–2005, in percent



California contains several counties with high concentrations of employment in computer and electronic products manufacturing.

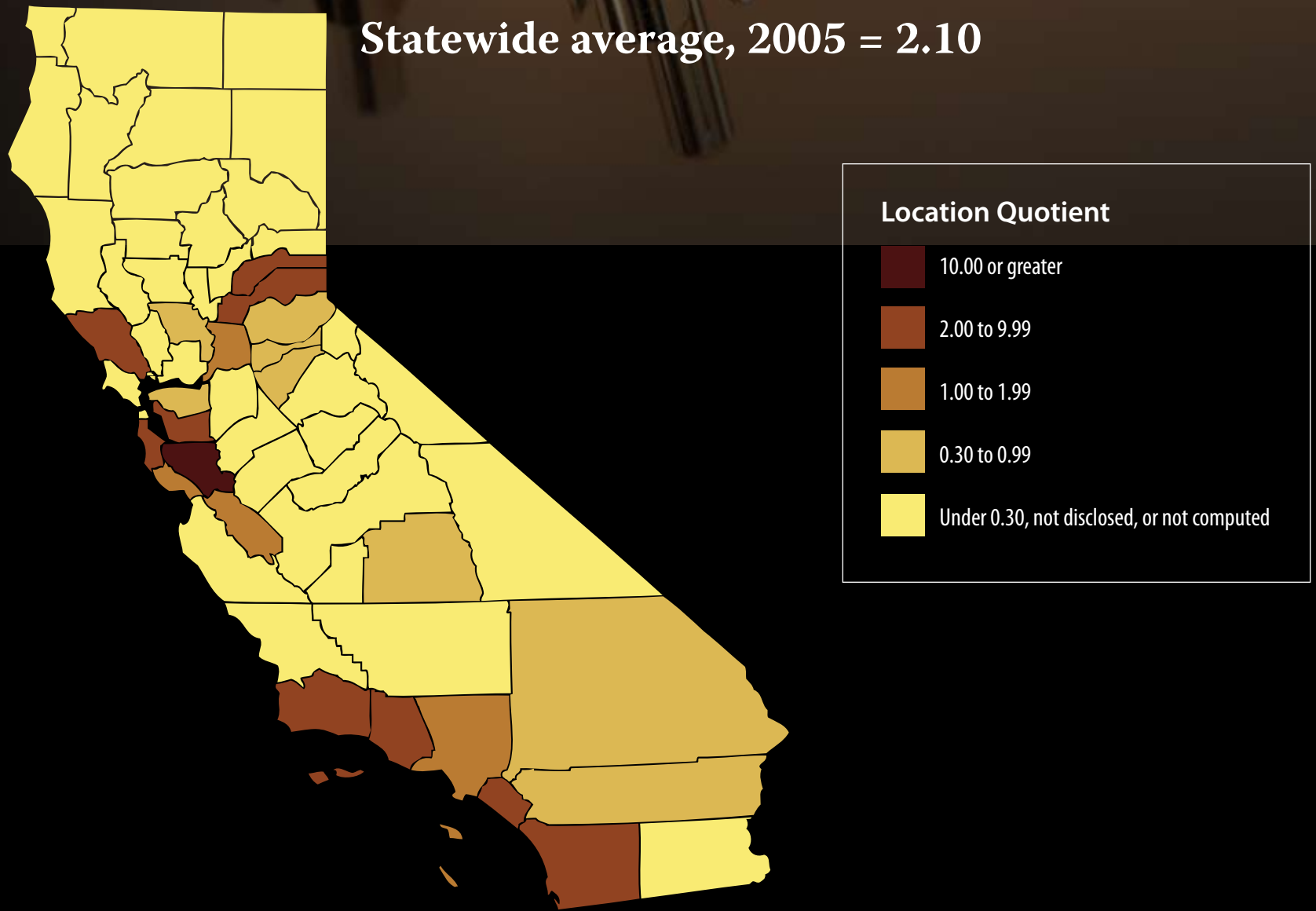
👉 **Santa Clara, the heart of Silicon Valley, has the highest location quotient at 12.70.**

👉 **Other counties with relatively high location quotients are Placer and Nevada Counties north and east of the San Francisco Bay Area, Alameda County just north of Santa Clara, and Ventura and Orange Counties in the southern part of the State.**



CHART **16**

Location quotients for computer and electronic products manufacturing in California counties



Total wages in the United States were \$5.352 trillion in 2005. The chart below shows the distribution of total wages across the nine geographical divisions.

👉 The division with the largest share of total wages was the South Atlantic whose \$984.3 billion in total wages accounted for 18.4 percent of total U.S. wages in 2005.

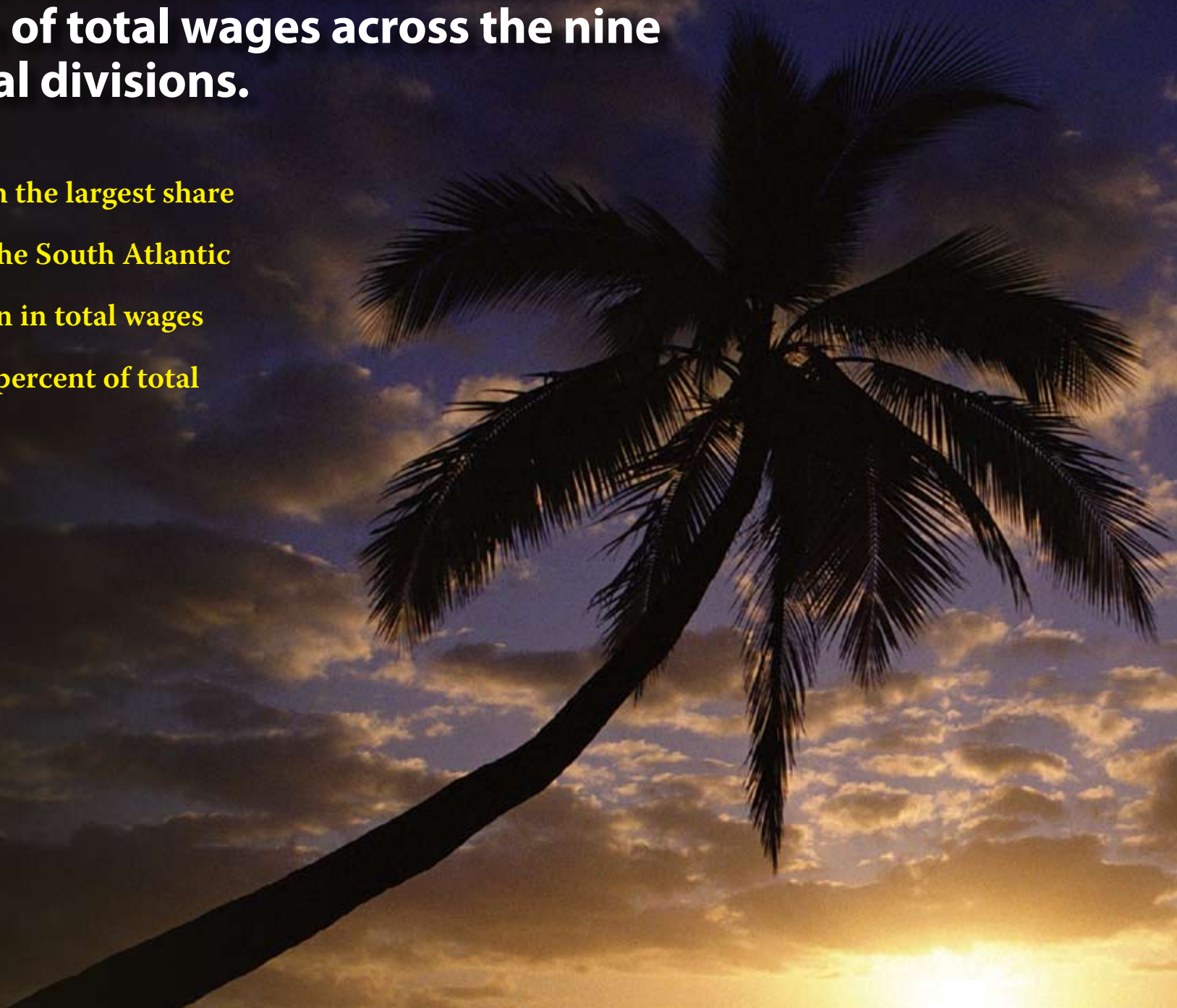
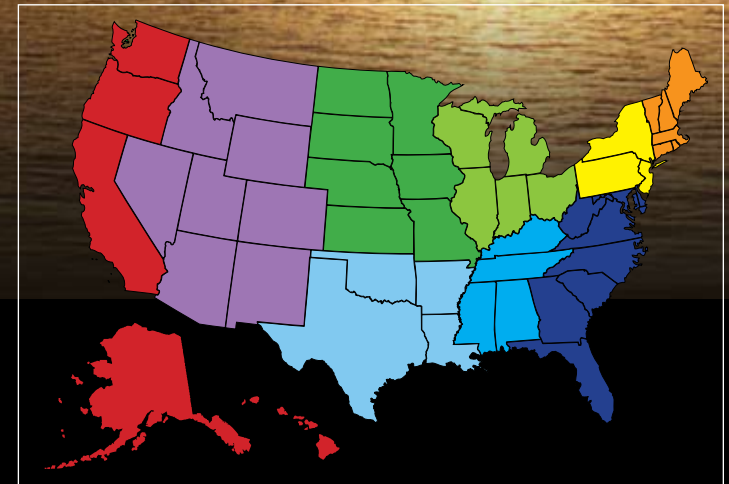
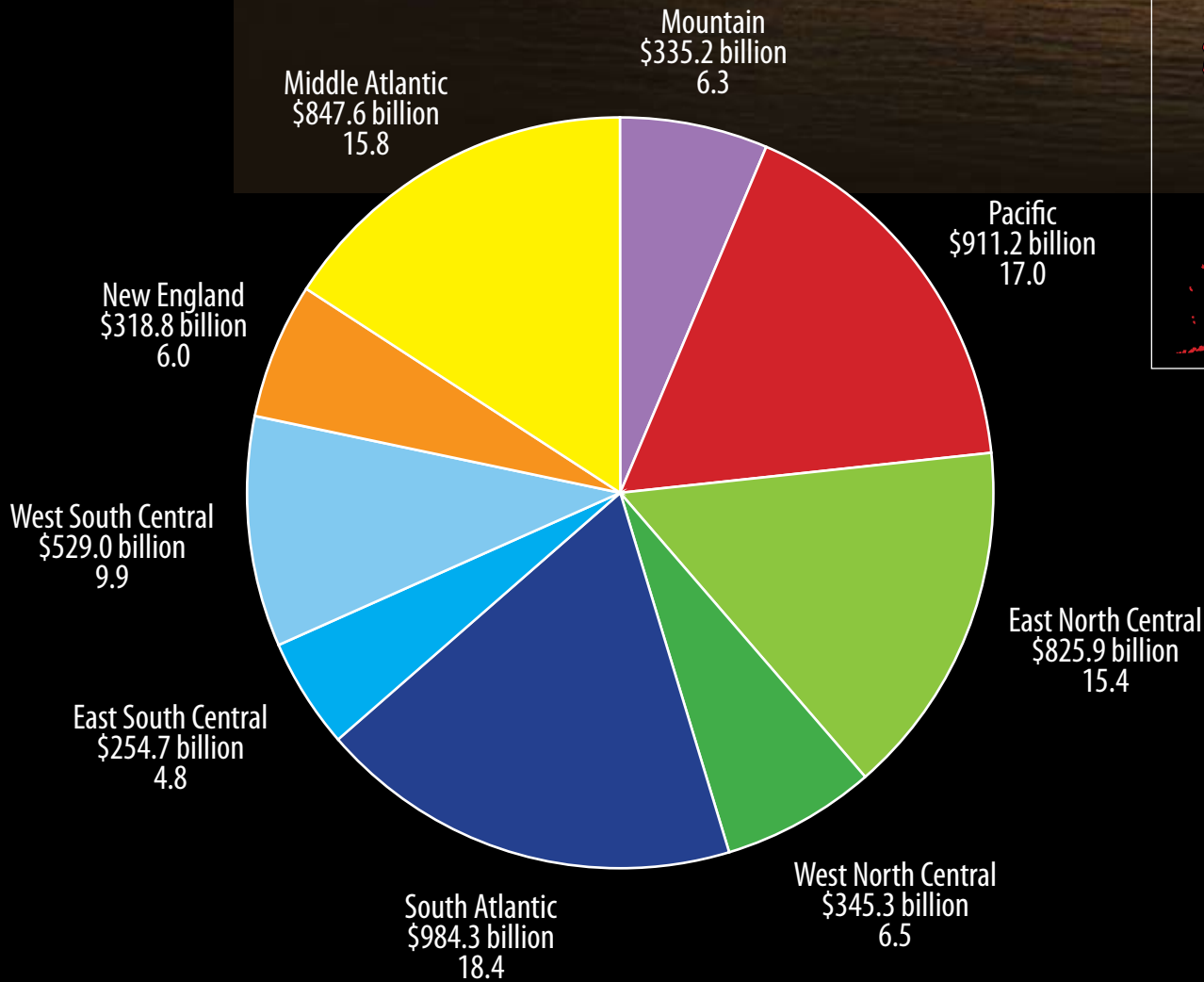


CHART **17**

Total wages in the United States by Census Division in dollars and percent, 2005



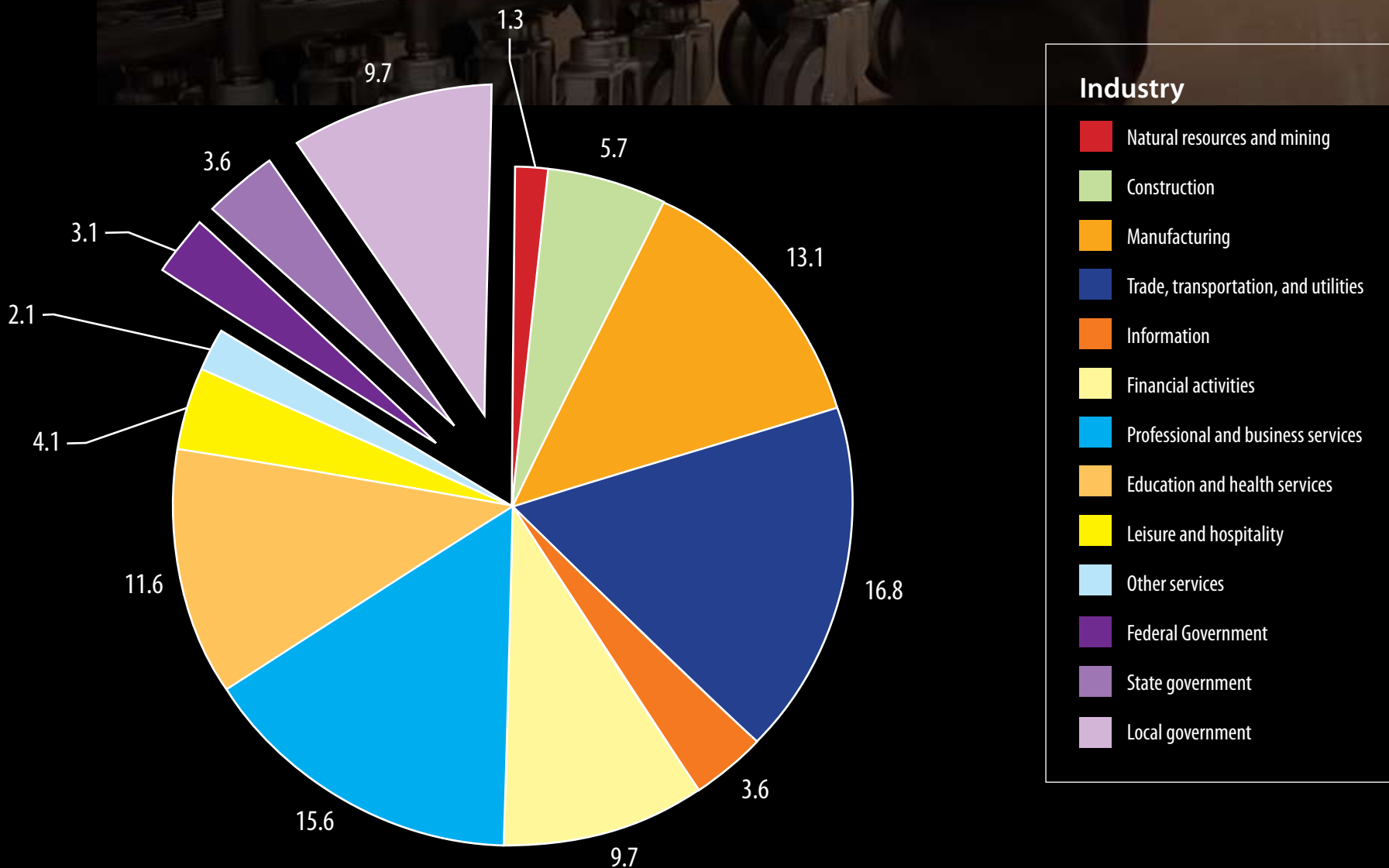
Trade, transportation, and utilities was the industry with the largest share of U.S. total wages, with 16.8 percent.

🛠️ Natural resources and mining was the industry with the smallest share of U.S. total wages, with 1.3 percent.

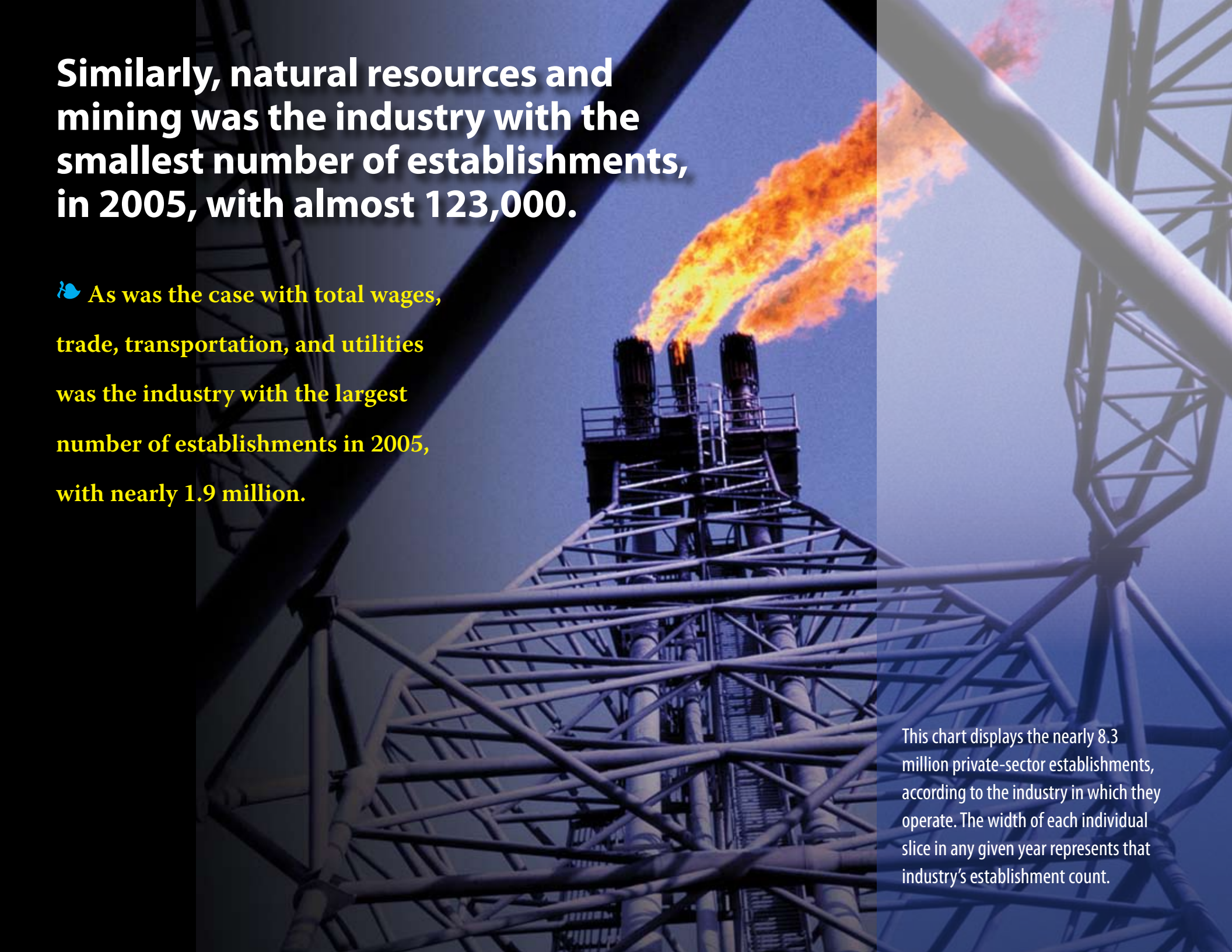


CHART 18

U.S. total wages by industry, in percent, 2005



NOTE: This chart distributes total wages, according to the private-sector industry or government level (Federal, State, or local) in which wages were earned.



Similarly, natural resources and mining was the industry with the smallest number of establishments, in 2005, with almost 123,000.

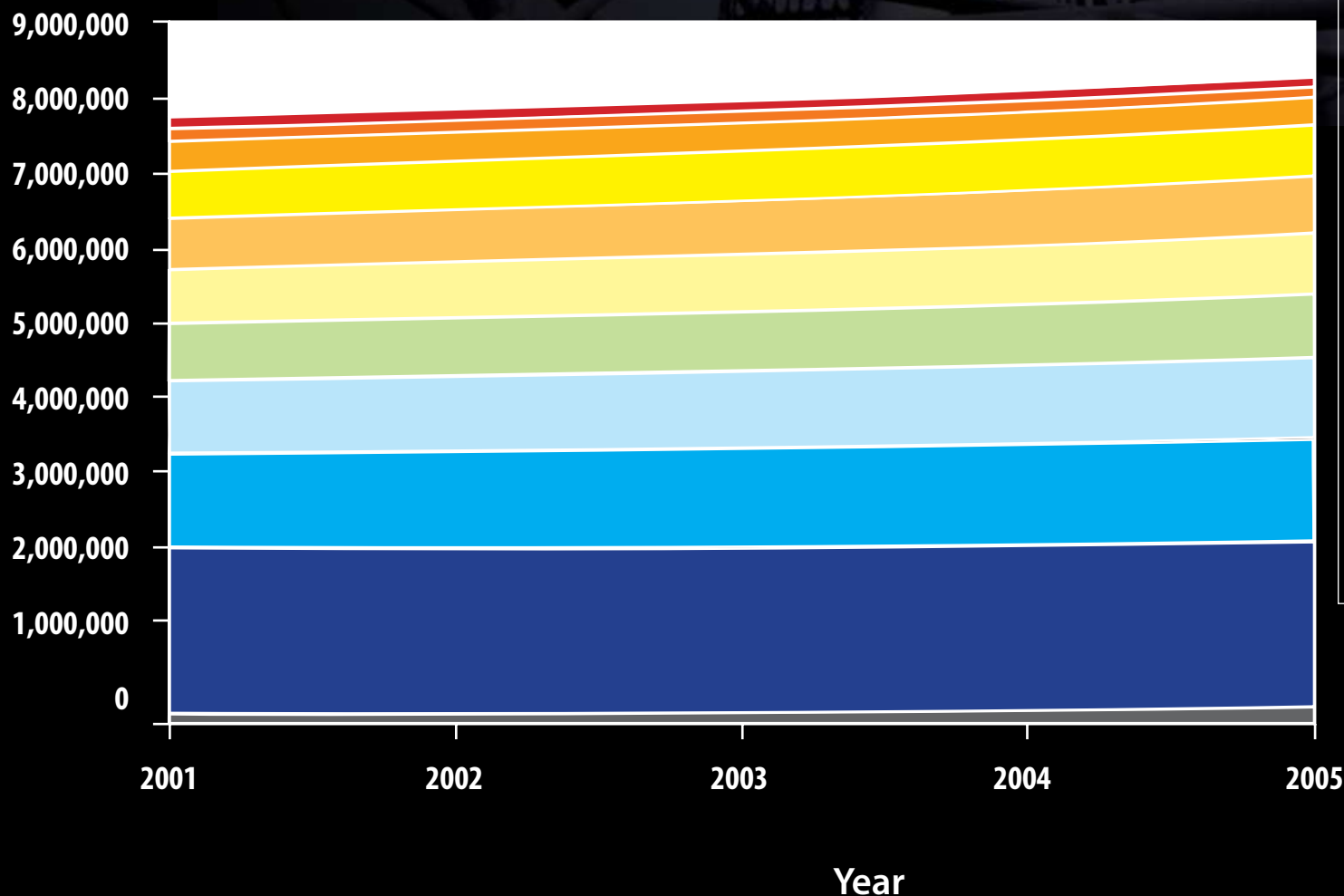
As was the case with total wages, trade, transportation, and utilities was the industry with the largest number of establishments in 2005, with nearly 1.9 million.

This chart displays the nearly 8.3 million private-sector establishments, according to the industry in which they operate. The width of each individual slice in any given year represents that industry's establishment count.

CHART **19**


Number of establishments by industry, 2001–2005

Number of establishments





Electronic version



The CD included with this bulletin contains tables of QCEW data, a description of the characteristics and uses of the data, and a PDF version of this bulletin. The thirteen data tables on this CD are available as PDF files; in addition, tables 1-10 are available as fixed-width text files that can be imported into spreadsheets and databases.

PDF (Portable Document Format) files are created by Adobe Acrobat software and can be viewed with Adobe Acrobat Reader. If you do not already have this viewer configured on a local drive, you may download it at no cost from Adobe's Web site (<http://www.adobe.com/products/acrobat/readermain.html>).

To import the text files into spreadsheet or database software, please follow the instructions included with that software for importing text files.

To view the data tables on a Windows PC, do the following:

1. Insert the CD into your CD-ROM drive.
2. Open "My Computer" from either the Start Menu or the Desktop.
3. Double-click on the CD-ROM drive to view its contents.
4. To view the bulletin as a PDF, open the file named "cewbultn05.pdf."
5. To view the bulletin in your Web browser, open the file named "cewbultn05.htm."
6. The bulletin contains a description of the characteristics and uses of the data and includes links to the data files contained on the CD.



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