

A State's occupational employment distribution is influenced by its demographics and its economic base.

FIGURE 35

- States with the highest concentration of carpenters generally had increasing populations.
- States with the highest concentrations of accountants and auditors had business and financial centers.

States with the highest and lowest concentrations of accountants and auditors and carpenters, May 2007

Accountants and auditors			
Highest concentration	Employment	Mean annual wage	Employment per 1,000
District of Columbia	11,450	\$71,170	18.44
Colorado	26,760	65,820	11.85
Delaware	5,020	62,450	11.79
New York	96,830	75,860	11.37
Connecticut	18,490	68,780	10.99
Lowest concentration	Employment	Mean annual wage	Employment per 1,000
Mississippi	4,150	\$51,740	3.68
Idaho	2,860	53,680	4.46
Arkansas	5,450	48,720	4.65
Maine	3,250	53,860	5.42
Kentucky	9,790	53,870	5.43

Carpenters			
Highest concentration	Employment	Mean annual wage	Employment per 1,000
Montana	7,790	\$33,260	17.89
Nevada	19,260	45,090	14.98
Arizona	37,610	34,730	14.2
Idaho	9,100	32,930	14.18
Wyoming	3,140	37,240	11.49
Lowest concentration	Employment	Mean annual wage	Employment per 1,000
District of Columbia	1,900	\$49,950	3.06
Texas	35,790	31,040	3.56
Tennessee	11,770	31,110	4.3
Georgia	18,030	32,430	4.44
Oklahoma	6,970	29,470	4.56