

Employment and Wages



Annual Averages, 2007

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

March 2009

Bulletin 2718





125 YEARS
BLS





Employment and Wages Annual Averages, 2007

U.S. Department of Labor
Hilda Solis, *Secretary*

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Keith Hall, *Commissioner*

March 2009

Bulletin 2718

Preface



125 YEARS
BLS



This edition continues the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS or the Bureau) efforts to make the bulletin on employment and wages more user-friendly. Most notably, data tables and the text describing the characteristics and uses of the data are published exclusively in digital formats and included on the enclosed CD. (Formerly, the data and its description were printed as a book with nearly 700 pages.) All tables on this CD are available as PDF files. Also, all data for 2007, at each level of geography, are provided as sequential (flat) files on the enclosed CD. Alternatively, all data and tables provided on the enclosed CD can be found at www.bls.gov/cew. Questions regarding these data can be addressed to the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (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>.

Included on the CD for the 2007 bulletin are PDFs of the quarterly County Employment and Wages news releases produced by the QCEW program as well as PDFs of all 2007 QCEW news releases published

by regional offices of the BLS. County Employment and Wages news releases present employment and wages by county and are released approximately 7 months after the reference quarter. Business Employment Dynamics (BED) news releases present gross job gains and losses and are 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 and the program's Web site is <http://www.bls.gov/bdm/>.

Material in this publication is in the public domain and, with appropriate credit, may be reproduced without permission. This information is available to sensory-impaired individuals on request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: 1 (800) 877-8339.

FEEDBACK ← Users' feedback on this publication is strongly encouraged. Suggestions, comments, and questions about any aspect of this publication format may be submitted to <http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewcont.htm>. We sincerely appreciate your feedback.

Acknowledgments





The following members of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics prepared this bulletin: Anne Lise Almira, Michael B. Buso, John Dickson, Paul E. Ferree, David R. H. Hiles, David A. Ivory, Spencer A. Jobe, Keith G. Keel, Mike McCall, Jay Miller, Akbar Sadeghi, Masanori Shirako, Eric Simants, Peter Smith, Robert Viégas, Sally Williams, and Linda Wohlford of the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover, Richard L. Clayton, Chief. Data were prepared and processed by Zipora Abzug, Barbara Athey, David Baggett, Noel Cox, Patricia Felder, John Kennedy, Stephen Kim, Stephen Lashick, Ali Latif, Larry Lie, Sandra Logan, Reuel Paredes, William Plaskie, Carolyn Raines-Fein, Ana Reyes, Repala Srinivas, Kimberly Stephens, Leonard Stockmann, Jerry Trach, Natasha Tsyryulnikova, and Pat Walker of the Division of Business Establishment Systems, Arthur Yao, Chief. Cover art, typesetting, 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 establishment-level 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. The efforts of staff at these agencies 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 the 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.

Contents



125 YEARS
BLS



Page

iii. **Preface**

v. **Acknowledgments**

1. **FIGURE 1** Private-sector employment by industry, 2007
3. **FIGURE 2** Percent distribution of private-sector establishments and employment by size class, first quarter 2007 (establishments) and March 2007 (employment)
5. **FIGURE 3** Percent change in annual average private-sector employment and wages by industry, 2006–2007
7. **FIGURE 4** Percent change in employment in counties with 75,000 or more employees, March 2007–2008
9. **FIGURE 5** Percent change in average weekly wage in counties with 75,000 or more employees, first quarter 2007–2008
11. **FIGURE 6** Percent change in annual employment by State, 2006–2007
13. **FIGURE 7** Percent change in average weekly wage by State, 2006–2007
15. **FIGURE 8** Private-sector gross job gains and gross job losses, seasonally adjusted, September 1992–December 2007
17. **FIGURE 9** Private-sector gross job gains and gross job losses, seasonally adjusted, September 1992–December 2007, construction
19. **FIGURE 10** Louisiana private-sector gross job gains and gross job losses, seasonally adjusted, September 1992–December 2007
21. **FIGURE 11** Age of firms: share of total employment in percent, December 2007
23. **FIGURE 12** Quarterly number of births and deaths as a percent of total establishments
25. **FIGURE 13** Counties with the highest adjusted over-the-year percent growth in average weekly wages in 2007, by quarter
27. **FIGURE 14** Largest over-the-year changes in private-sector annual average employment (AAE) by industry, 2006–2007
29. **FIGURE 15** Private-sector gross job gains and gross job losses, seasonally adjusted, September 1992–December 2007, manufacturing
31. **FIGURE 16** Change in employment within select private-sector manufacturing industries, 2006–2007
33. **FIGURE 17** 2006–2007 over-the-year changes in transportation equipment manufacturing industry groups
35. **FIGURE 18** 2006–2007 over-the-year changes in aerospace and ship and boat manufacturing industries
37. **FIGURE 19** Percent of private-sector manufacturing establishments, employment, and total wages by selected industries, 2007
39. **FIGURE 20** Employment density within manufacturing by county, 2007
41. **FIGURE 21** Top ten States by percentage of private-sector employment in manufacturing, 2007
43. **FIGURE 22** Percent of U.S. establishments, employment, and wages, all ownerships, by Census Division, 2007
45. **FIGURE 23** Average weekly wages by county on the Delmarva Peninsula, fourth quarter 2007
47. **FIGURE 24** Hurricane Ike: damage to businesses in the Galveston, Texas area
49. **FIGURE 25** Residential framing contractors employment, United States and selected counties, 2002–2007
51. **FIGURE 26** U.S. total wage location quotient by county, construction sector, private industry, 2007
53. **FIGURE 27** Skiing facilities, January employment
55. **FIGURE 28** Uses of Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) data

57. **Electronic version**

More than 23 percent of private-sector jobs in the United States were in the trade, transportation, and utilities industry.

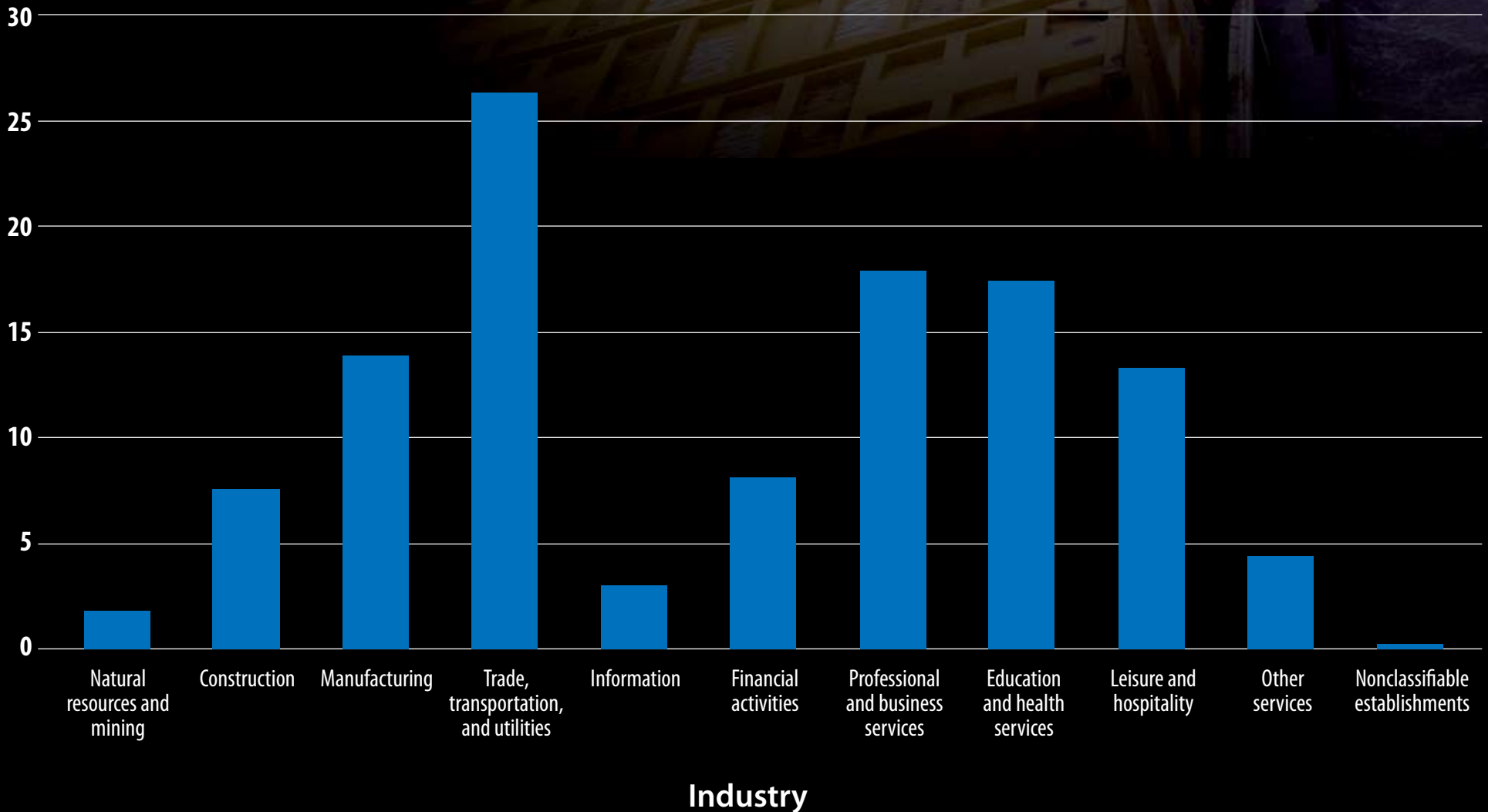
👤 In 2007, there were 114,012,221 jobs in the private sector.


👤 Five of the 11 industry groupings had 10 million workers or more in 2007.

👤 Eighty percent of private-sector employment was in service-providing industries.

FIGURE 1 Private-sector employment by industry, 2007

Millions of workers





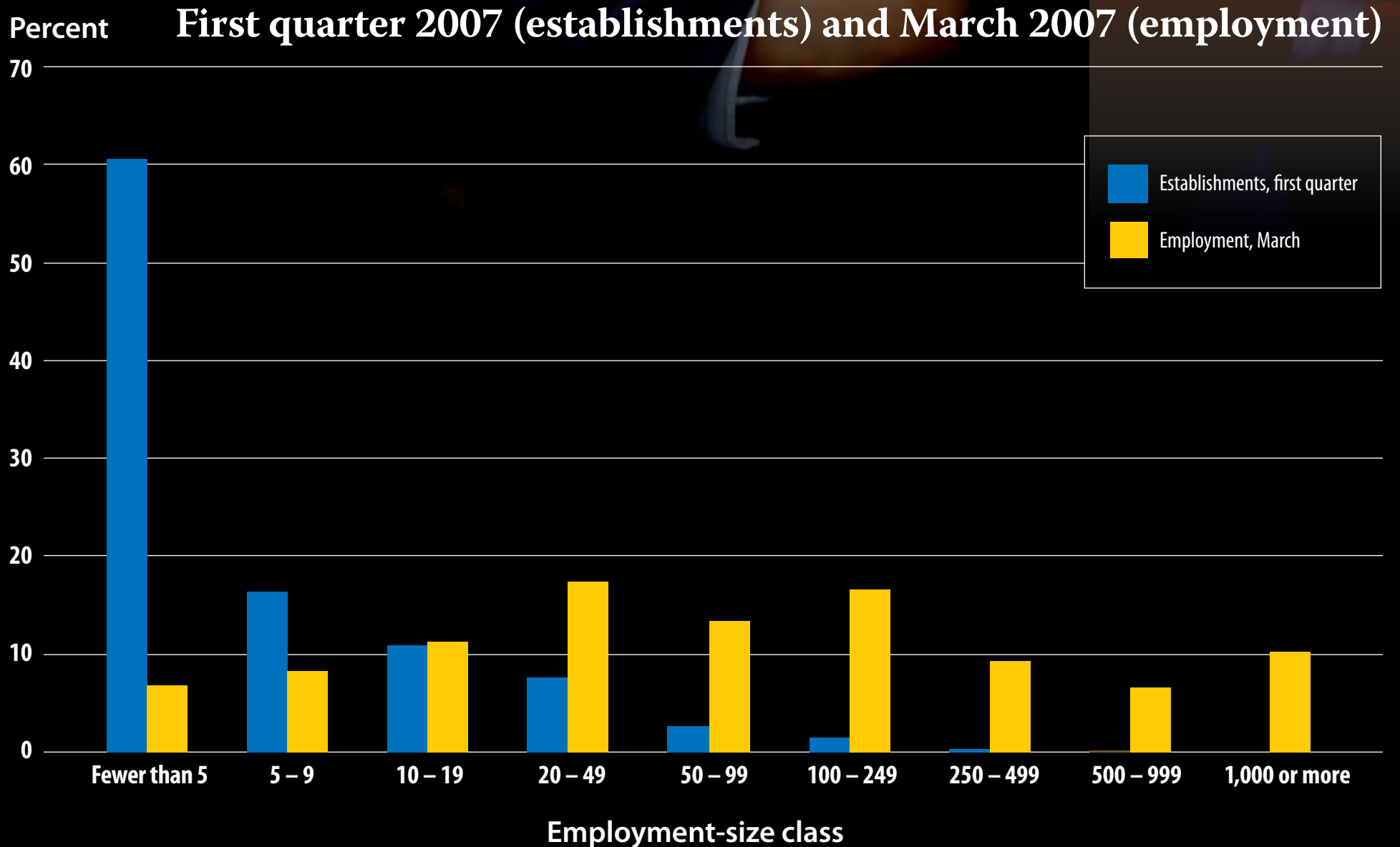
In the first quarter of 2007, there were 8.6 million business establishments employing 112.5 million workers in the U.S. private sector.

👉 Nearly 77 percent of these establishments employed fewer than 10 workers.

👉 Establishments employing 1,000 or more workers constituted more than 10 percent of all private-sector jobs in the first quarter of 2007, despite comprising less than 0.1 percent of all private-sector establishments.

An *establishment* is defined as an economic unit that produces goods or services, usually at a single physical location, and engages in one or predominantly one activity. A firm may consist of several establishments under common ownership by a corporate parent.

FIGURE 2 Percent distribution of private-sector establishments and employment by size class



Education and health services experienced the largest increase in employment with a gain of 3.1 percent.

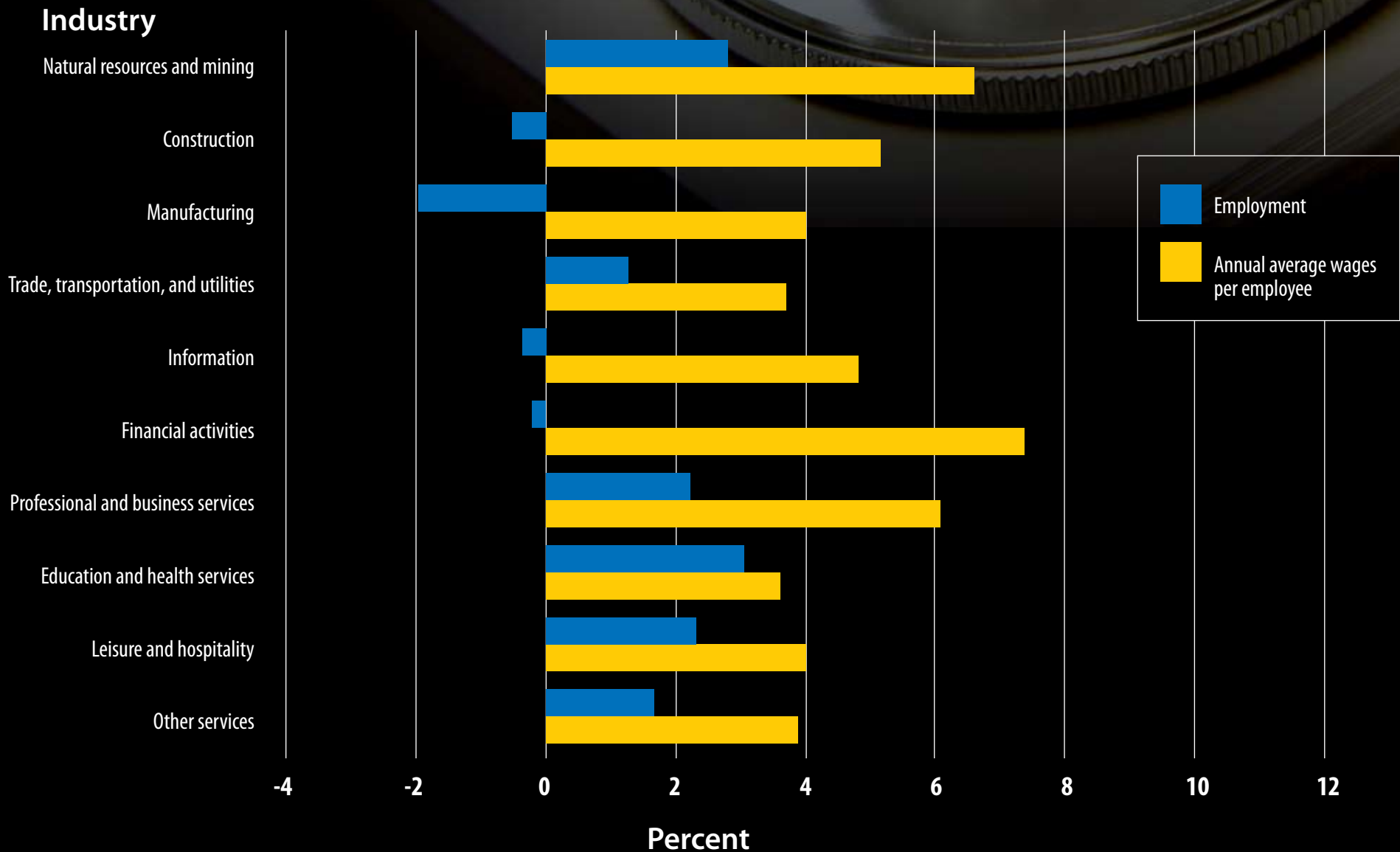
📈 Financial activities experienced the largest wage growth (7.4 percent), despite having the fourth largest decline in employment.

📈 In 2007, national private-sector employment grew by 1.1 percent, and average annual pay grew by 4.6 percent.


📈 Manufacturing employment declined 2.0 percent from 2006–2007, the largest decline of all industry groups.



FIGURE 3 Percent change in annual average private-sector employment and wages by industry, 2006–2007



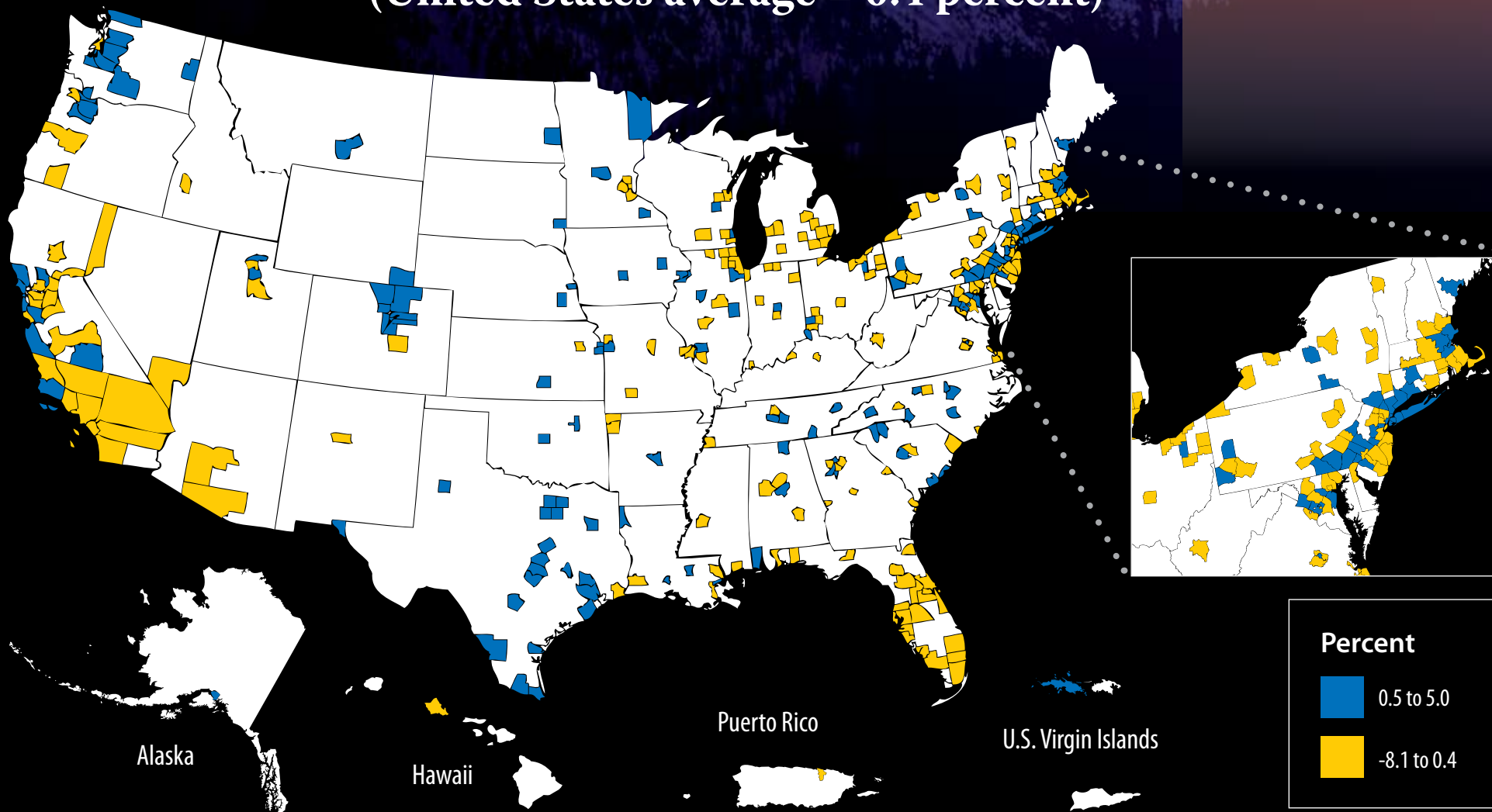
Colorado, Texas, and Washington had high concentrations of large counties with over-the-year employment growth above the national average.

 As in March 2007, California, Florida, and several States in the Midwest and Northeast showed high concentrations of large counties with over-the-year employment changes below the national average in March 2008.

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.

FIGURE 4 Percent change in employment in counties with 75,000 or more employees, March 2007–2008

(United States average = 0.4 percent)



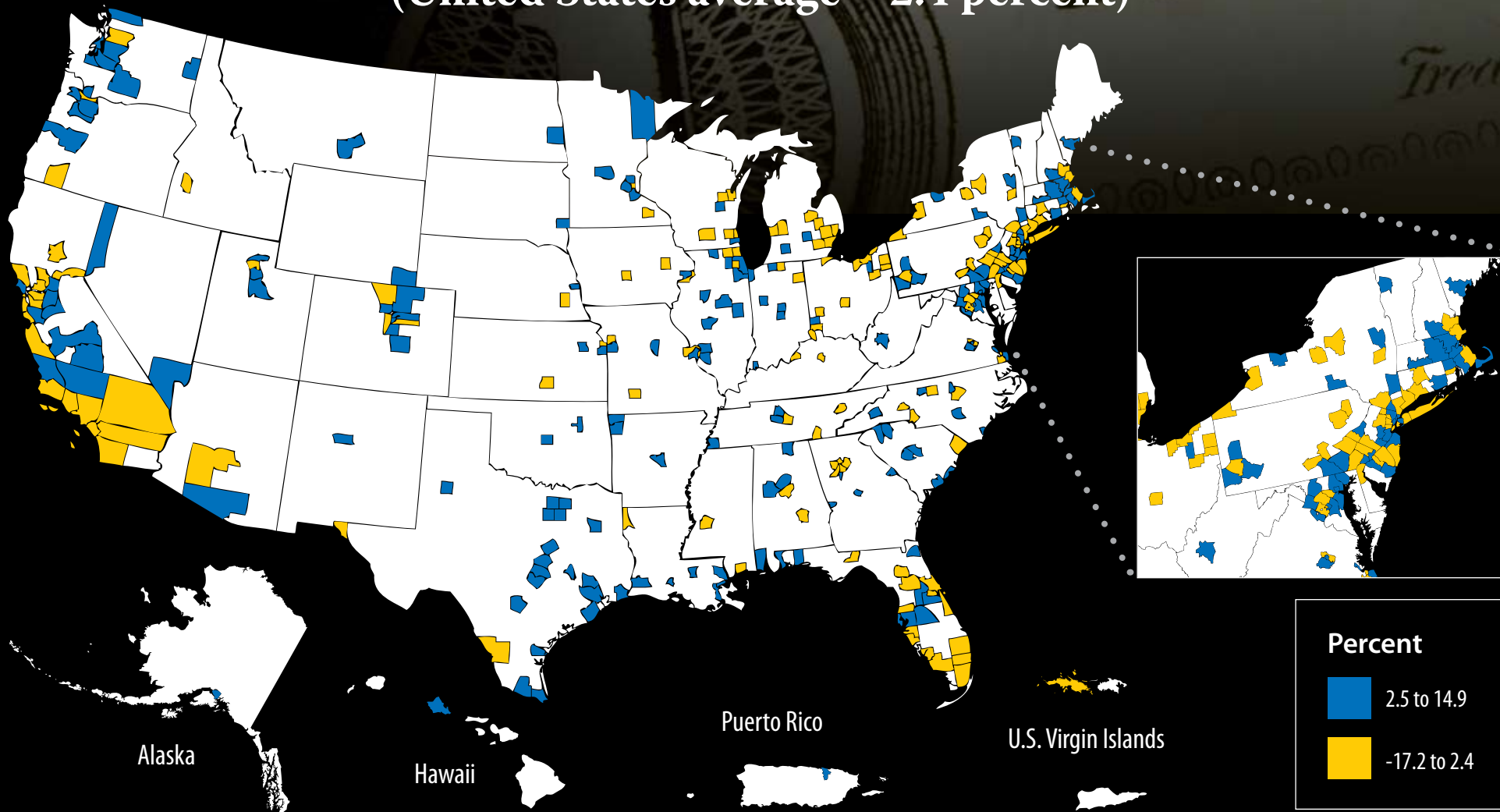
NOTE: The following counties had fewer than 75,000 employees in 2007, but are included because they are the largest county in their State or territory: Laramie, Wyoming and St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands.

Counties with changes in average weekly wages above and below the national average in first quarter 2008 were distributed widely across the Nation.

🔗 Over-the-year percent changes in average weekly wages at the county level are often significantly affected by bonuses, severance payments, and other unique events.

FIGURE 5 Percent change in average weekly wage in counties with 75,000 or more employees, first quarter 2007-2008

(United States average = 2.4 percent)



NOTE: The following counties had fewer than 75,000 employees in 2007, but are included because they are the largest county in their State or territory: Laramie, Wyoming and St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands.

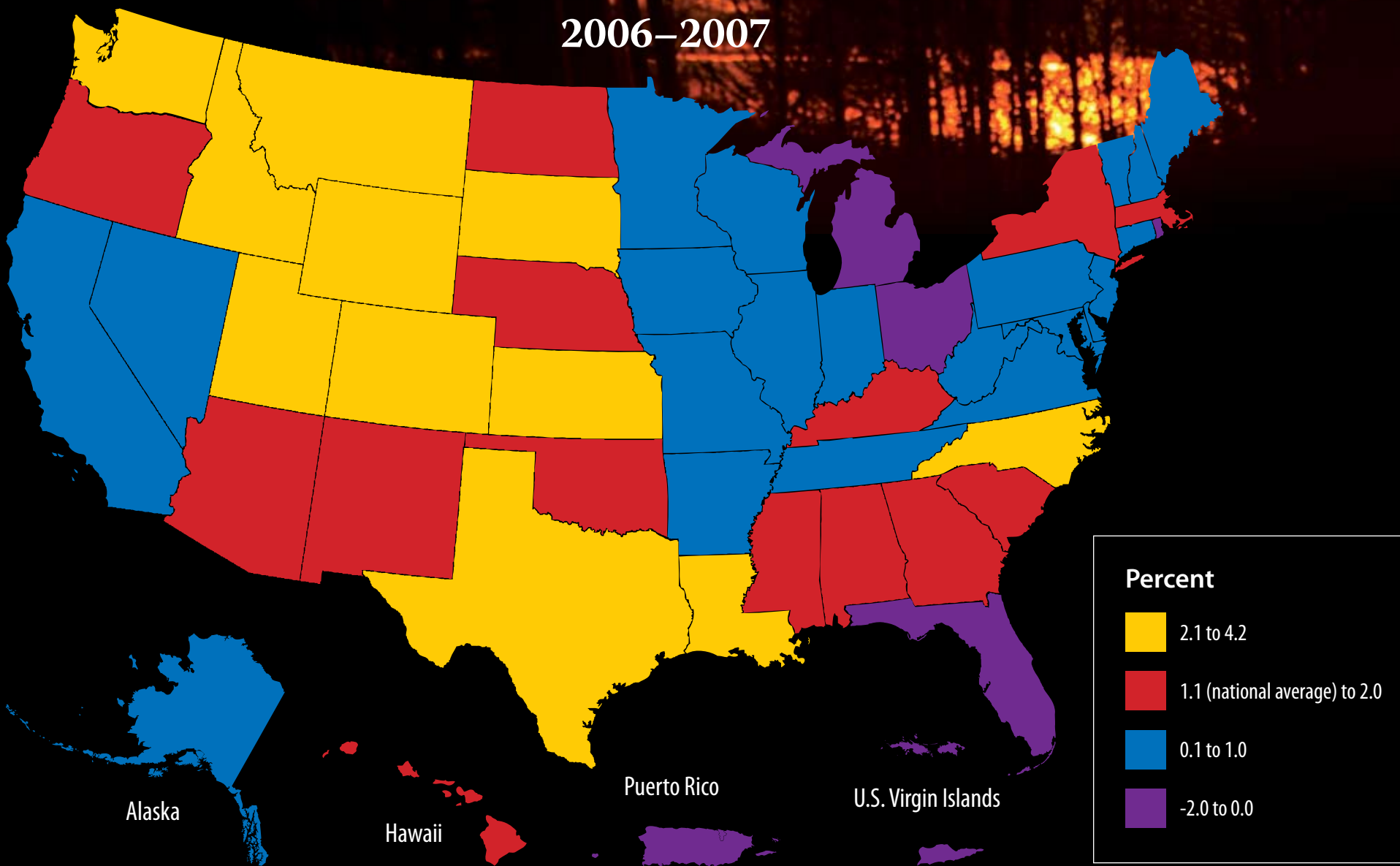
As in 2006, States showing employment growth above the national average were heavily concentrated in the West and, to a lesser extent, in the Southeast in 2007.

📍 The Northeast and Midwest contained the majority of States with employment changes marginally below the national average in 2007.

📍 The States showing employment change significantly below the national average were affected by, among other factors, ongoing economic changes within the manufacturing and construction sectors.

FIGURE 6 Percent change in annual employment by State

2006–2007



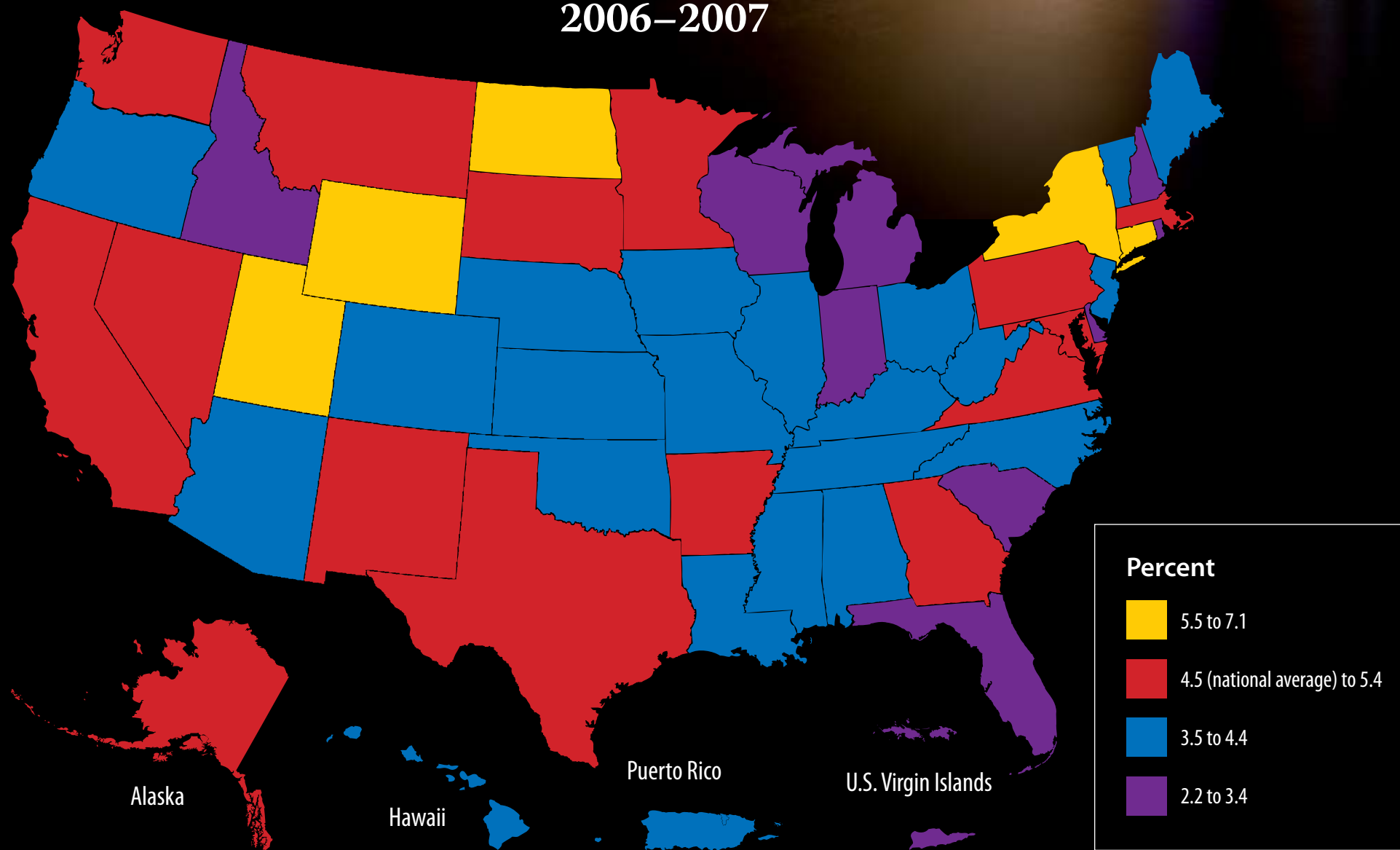
The majority of States showing over-the-year growth in average weekly wages equal to or exceeding the national average in 2007 were situated west of the Mississippi River.

📍 States showing wage growth marginally below the national average were concentrated in the South and in the midsection of the country.

📍 States showing wage growth more significantly below the national average were located throughout the United States.

FIGURE 7 Percent change in average weekly wage by State

2006–2007



Gross job gains exceeded gross job losses for three of the four quarters of 2007.

👉 In September 2007, gross job losses exceeded gross job gains by 235,000.

Gross job gains for that month were at their lowest level since March 1993.

👉 From September 2007 to December 2007, gross job gains had expanded by 401,000—while gross job losses declined by 151,000.

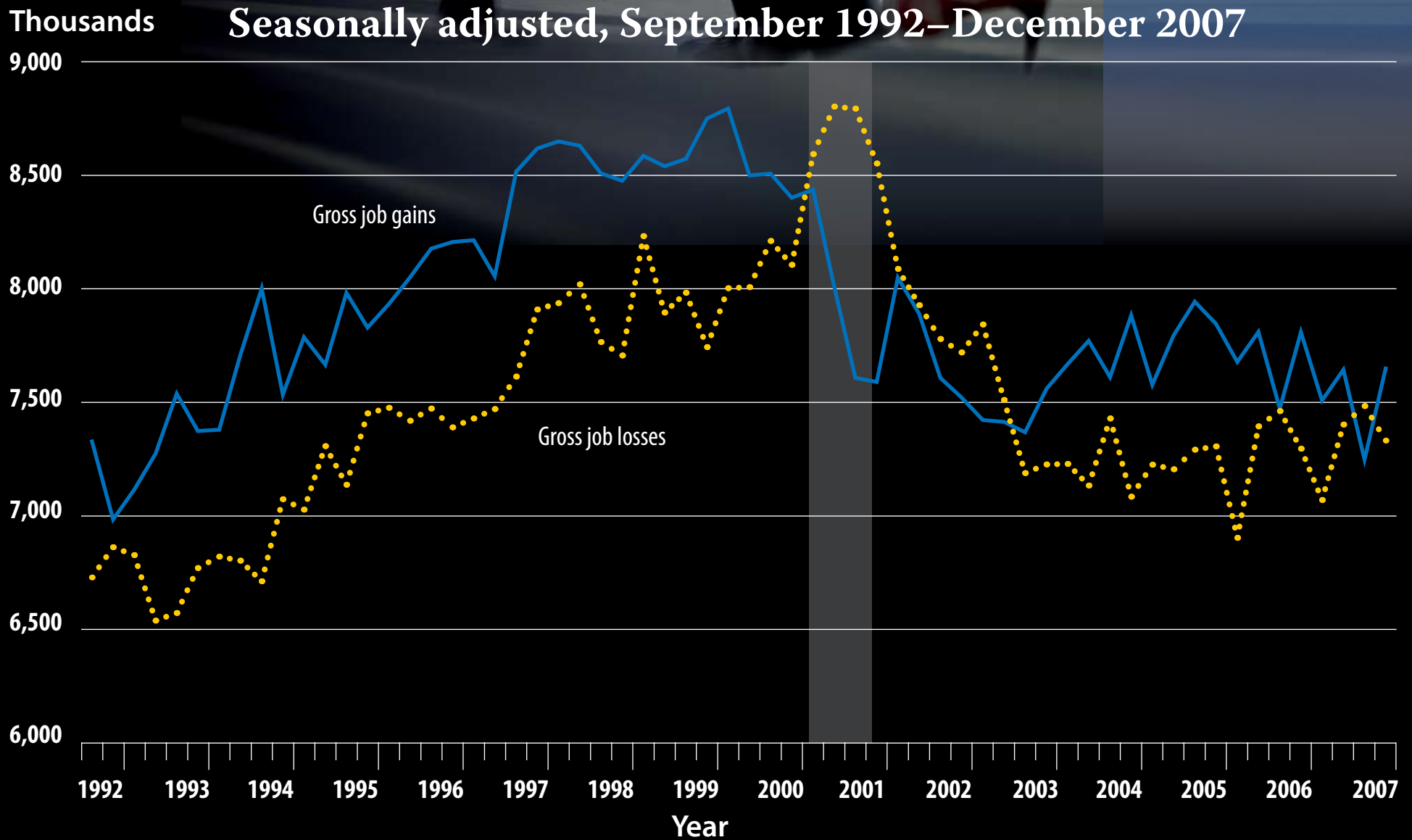
Gross job gains comprise employment gains related to both business expansions and business openings.

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.



FIGURE 8 Private-sector gross job gains and gross job losses



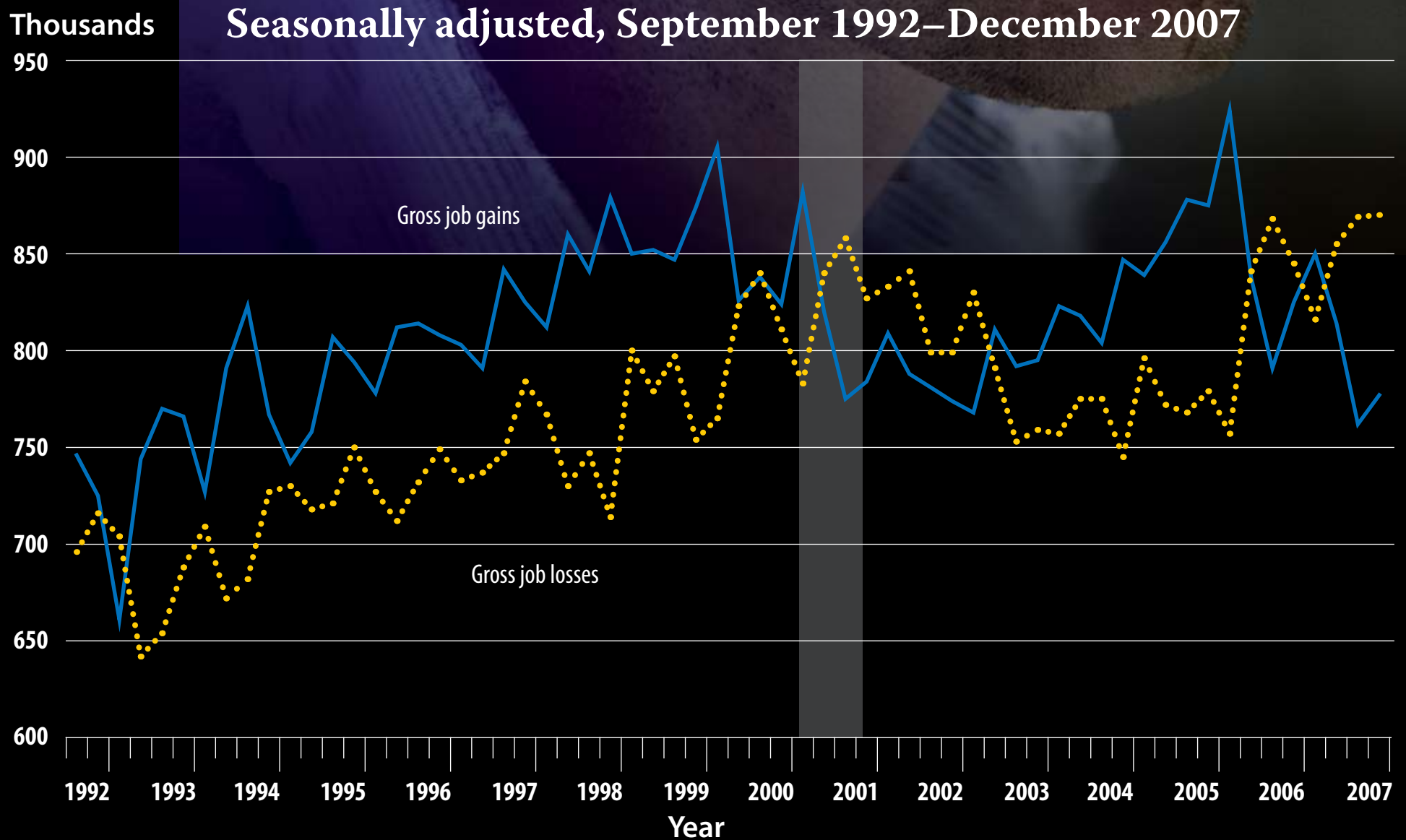
NOTE: Shaded area represents recession from March 2001–November 2001 as defined by National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). Data presented are for the third month of each quarter.

Gross job gains in the construction industry reached a maximum of 924,000 in March 2006, but had declined to 777,000 by December 2007.

🔧 **Gross job losses within construction reached 870,000 in December 2007, the highest level on record (starting with September 1992). This level even exceeded gross job losses observed during the 2001 recession.**

🔧 **Gross job losses exceeded gross job gains by 93,000 in December 2007.**

FIGURE 9 Private-sector gross job gains and gross job losses in construction



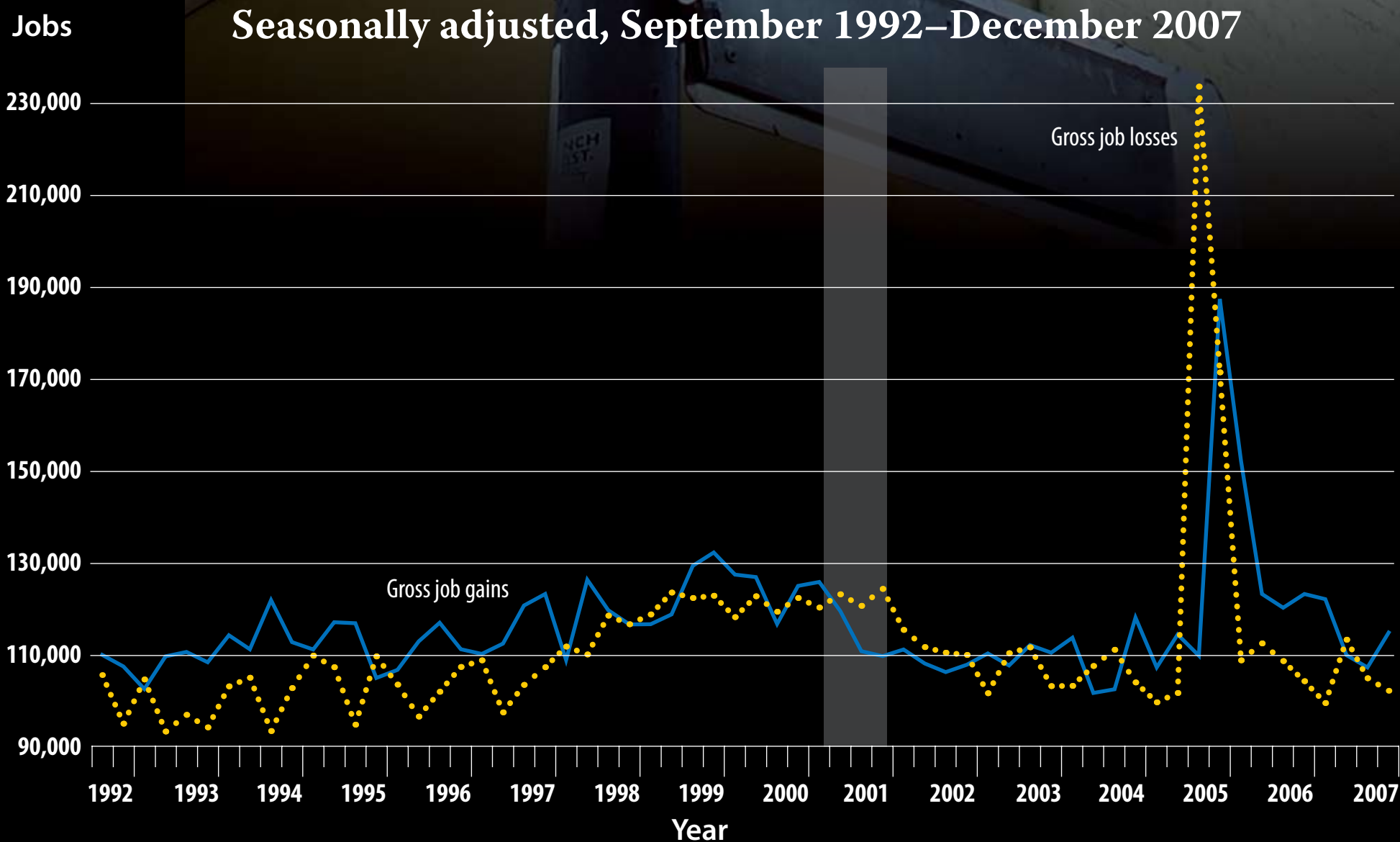
NOTE: Shaded area represents recession from March 2001–November 2001 as defined by National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). Data presented are for the third month of each quarter.

Since September 2005, when Louisiana showed a net loss of more than 123,600 jobs, the State has experienced net job gains in eight of the nine subsequent quarters.

🔔 **The overall net job gain of more than 134,600 from December 2005–December 2007 exceeds the net job loss experienced in September 2005.**

🔔 **In December 2007, gross job gains exceeded gross job losses by more than 12,600 jobs.**

FIGURE 10 Louisiana private-sector gross job gains and gross job losses



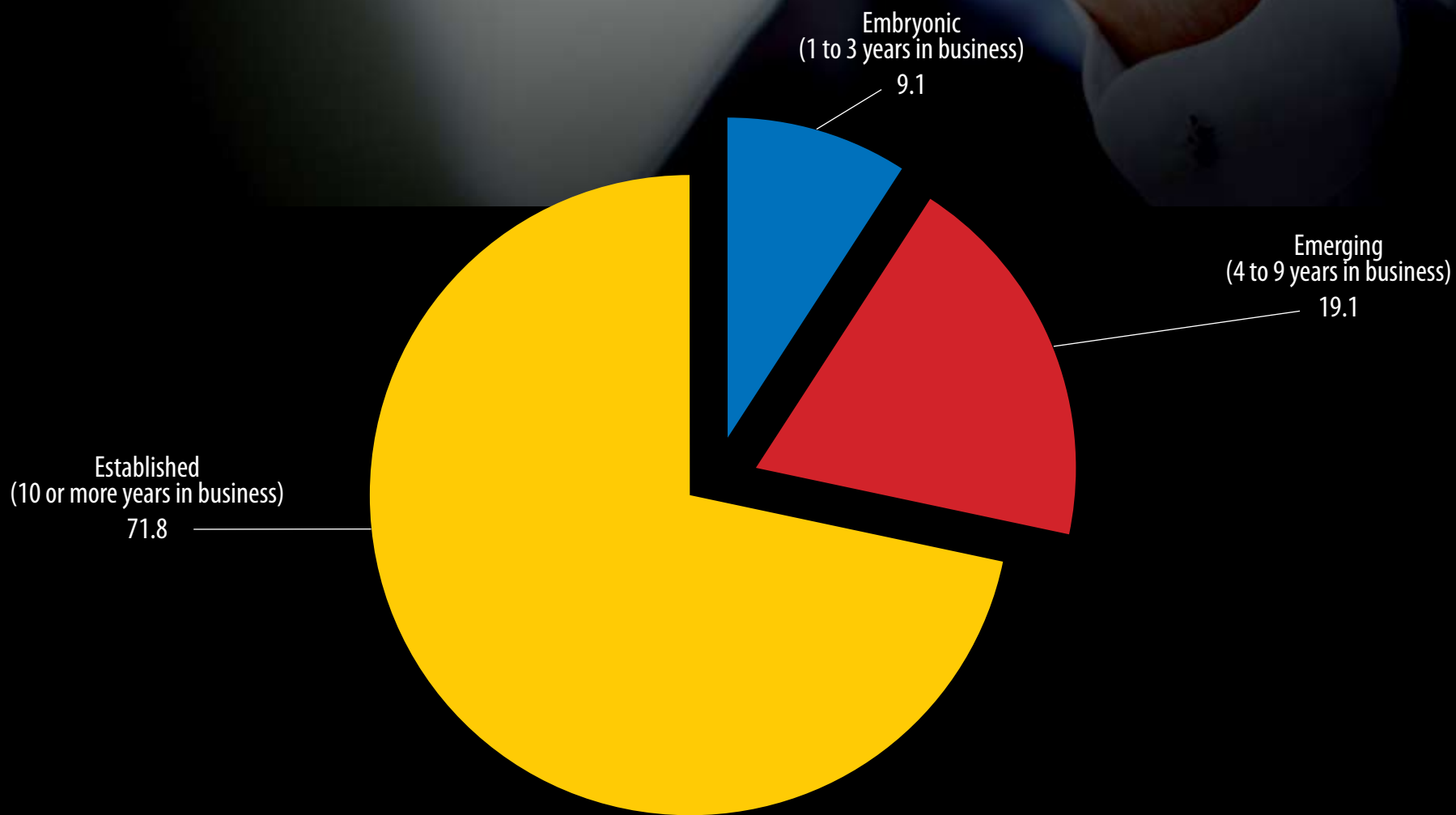
NOTE: Shaded area represents recession from March 2001–November 2001 as defined by National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). Data presented are for the third month of each quarter.

Firms in business 10 years or more in 2007 employed nearly 72 percent of all workers.

🐞 Roughly 50 percent of all firms in the United States were at least 10 years old in 2007. This is a decline of nearly 2 percentage points from 2006.

🐞 Firms in business 1 to 3 years accounted for 23 percent of all firms in the United States but about 9 percent of all employment.

FIGURE 11 Age of firms: share of total employment in percent, December 2007



NOTE: Based on preliminary research data.

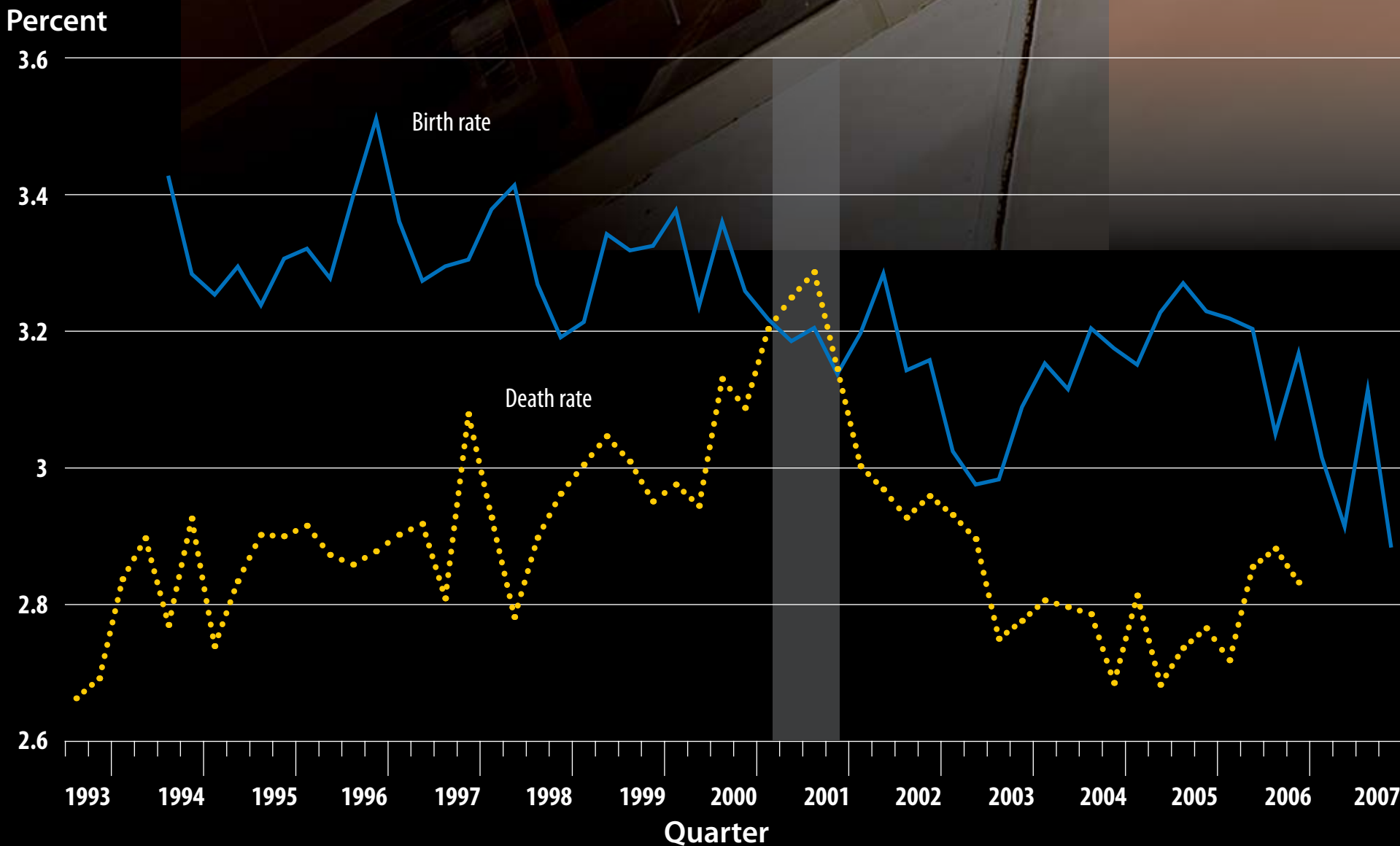
As a percent of total establishments, *births* have exceeded *deaths* in each quarter from the first quarter of 2002 through the fourth quarter of 2006.

📈 The birth rate has declined from representing 3.27 percent of all establishments in third quarter 2005 to 2.89 percent in December 2007.

Coming Soon!

Births are new businesses that report employment for the first time or that report positive employment after four consecutive quarters of zero employment. *Deaths* are businesses that disappear by reporting no employment for four consecutive quarters.

FIGURE 12 Quarterly number of births and deaths as a percent of total establishments



NOTE: Based on preliminary research data. Shaded area represents recession from March 2001–November 2001 as defined by National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

Clayton County, Georgia, experienced the largest gain in average weekly wages in any quarter of 2007 with a gain of 87.3 percent in the second quarter.

In each quarter of 2007, the county with the largest gain in average weekly wages experienced growth of at least 22 percent.

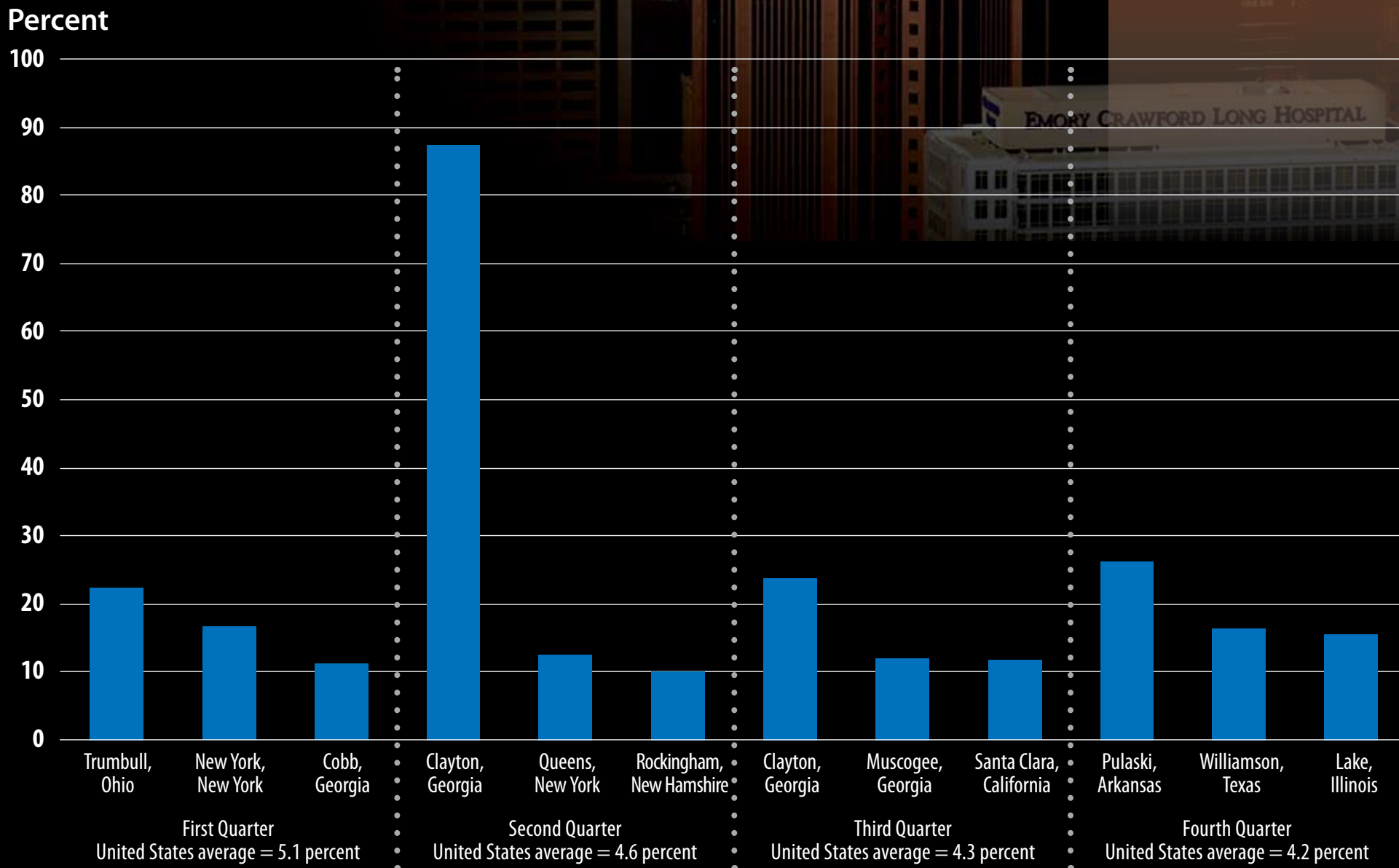
National average weekly wage growth ranged from 4.2 to 5.1 percent for the four quarters of 2007.



Large counties are defined as those with average annual employment of 75,000 or more in the preceding year.

Adjusted growth rates are from the quarterly County Employment and Wages news releases from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages program.

FIGURE 13 Counties with the highest adjusted over-the-year percent growth in average weekly wages in 2007, by quarter

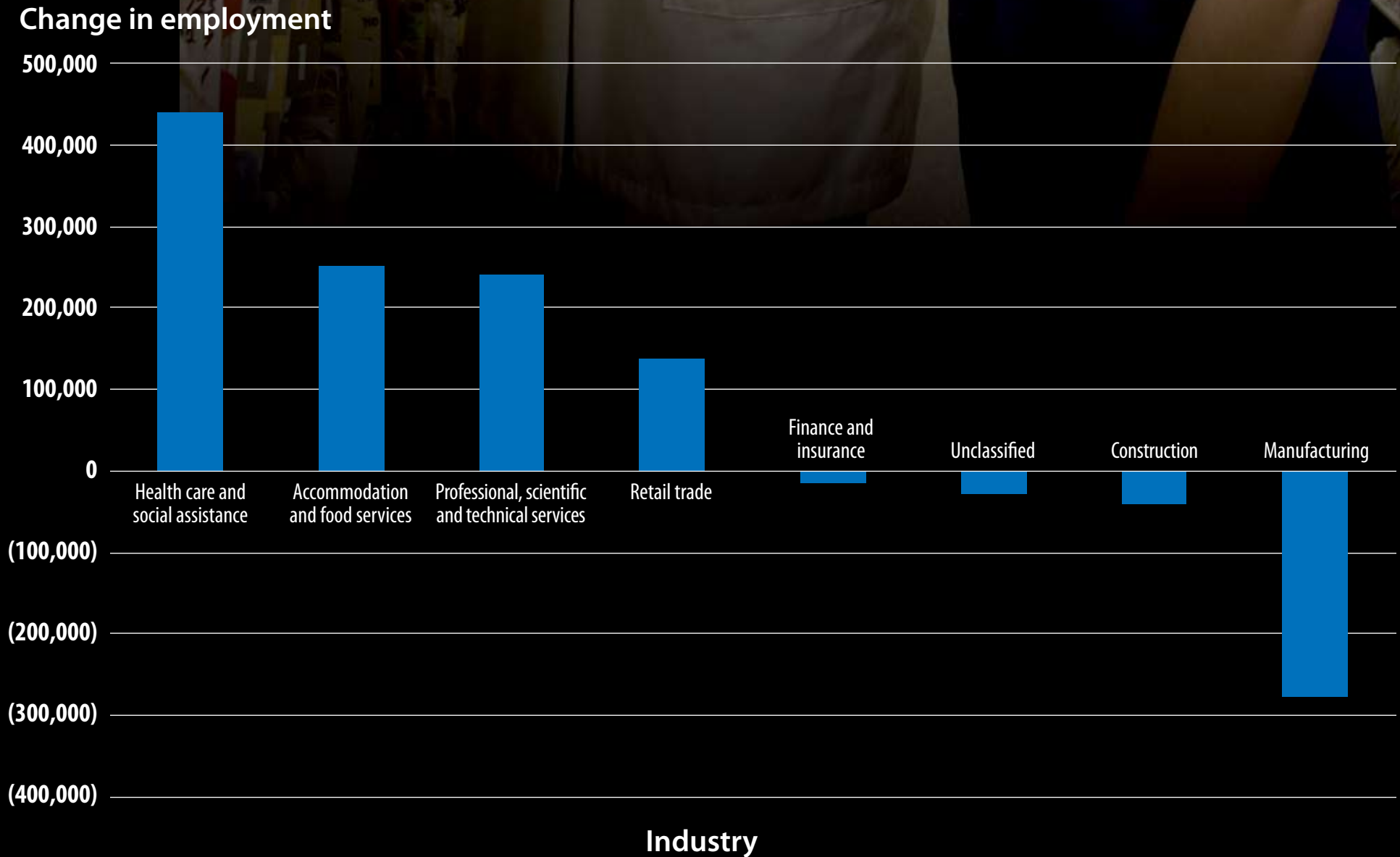


Health care and social assistance experienced the largest gain in employment in 2007 with 439,600 jobs added.

🏭 Manufacturing experienced the largest employment reduction with 277,600 jobs lost over the year.



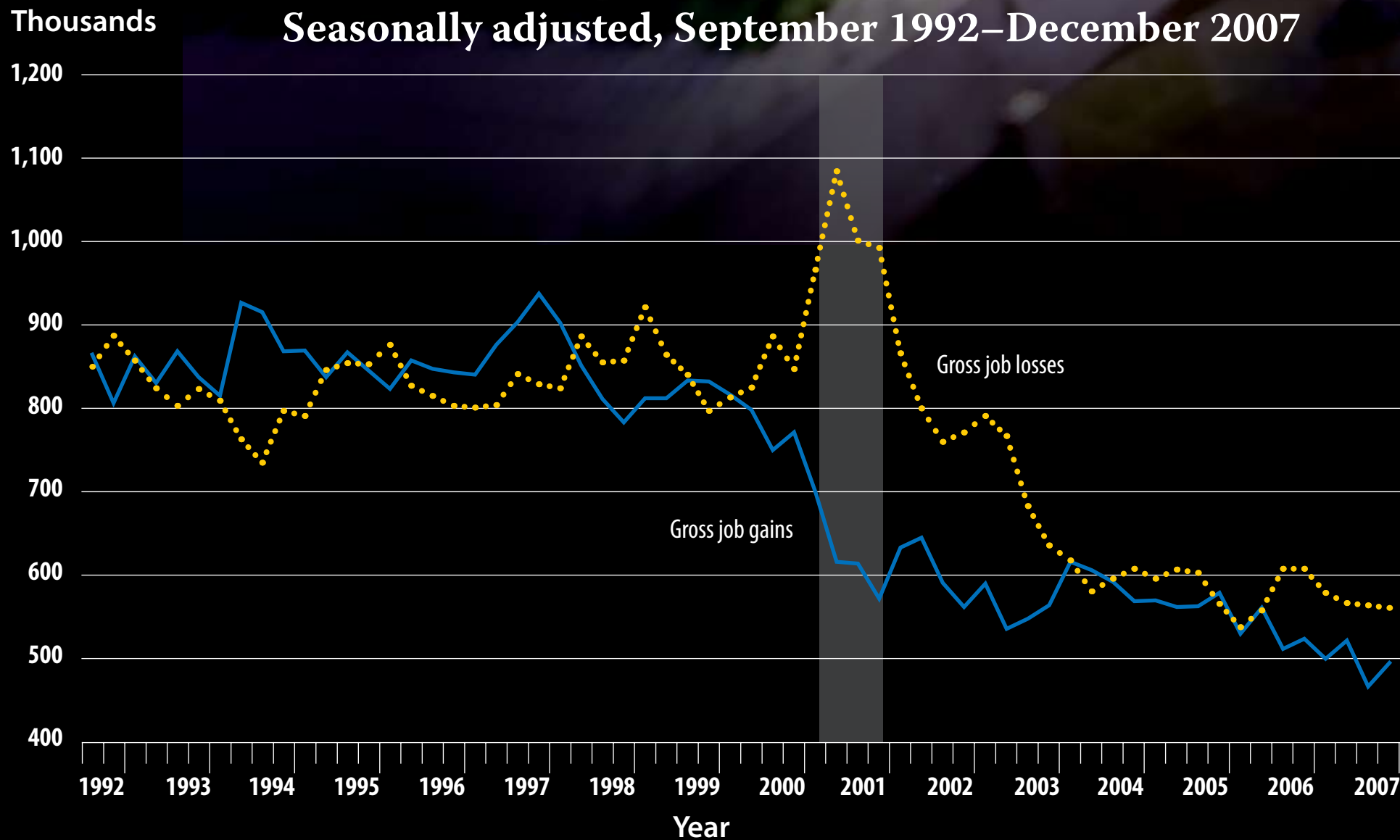
FIGURE 14 Largest over-the-year changes in private-sector Annual Average Employment (AAE) by industry, 2006–2007



Manufacturing gross job losses exceeded gross job gains by the largest amount—468,000 jobs—during the recession in June 2001.

🔔 **Gross job losses in manufacturing have exceeded gross job gains in 34 of the last 40 quarters. The net loss in jobs over that 10-year timeframe, which spans March 1998 through December 2007, was 3.98 million.**

FIGURE 15 Private-sector gross job gains and gross job losses in manufacturing



NOTE: Shaded area represents recession from March 2001–November 2001 as defined by National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). Data presented are for the third month of each quarter.

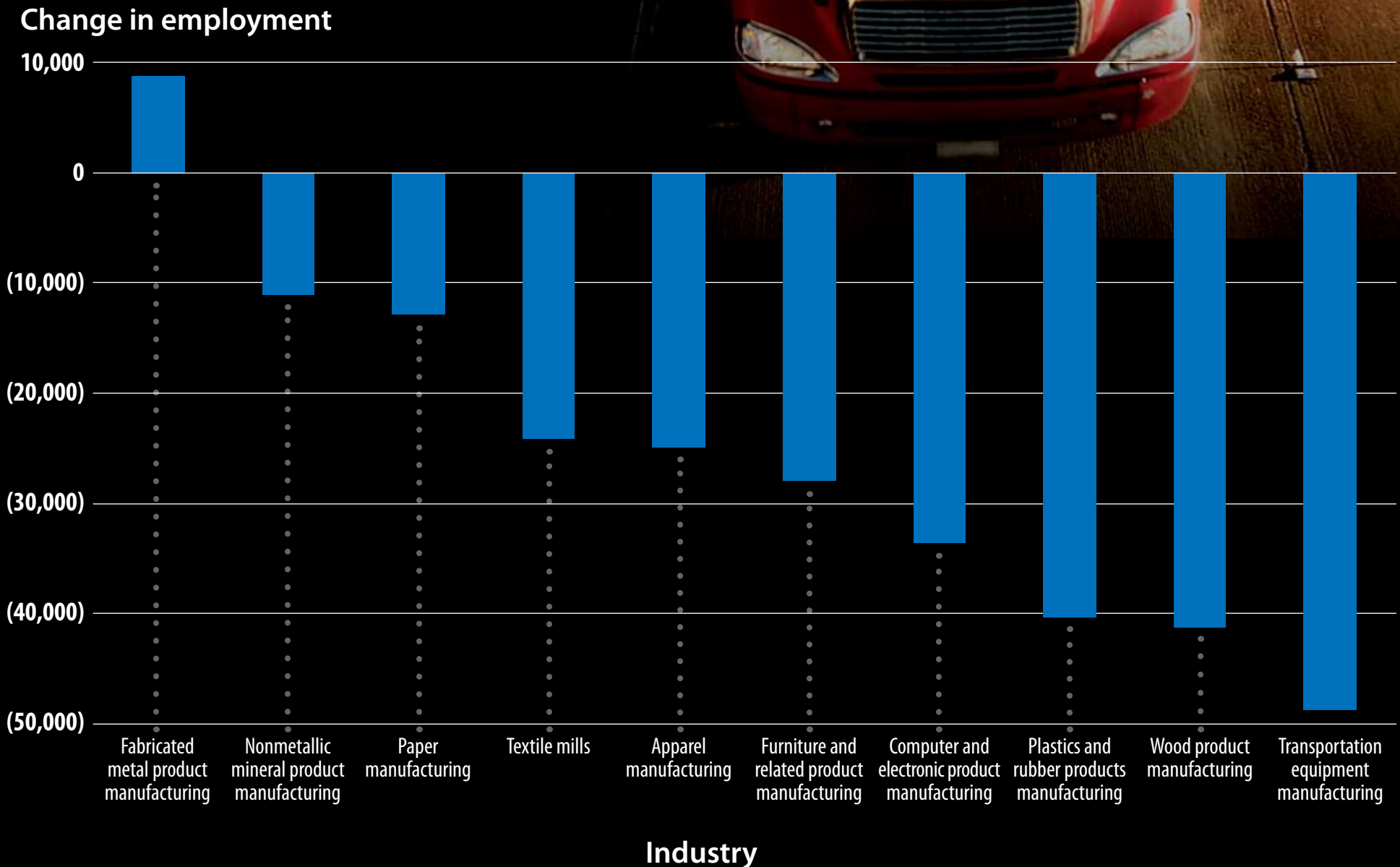


Transportation equipment manufacturing had the largest over-the-year decline in workers among all manufacturing industries with 48,700 jobs lost.

🔧 **Both wood product manufacturing and plastics and rubber products manufacturing lost more than 40,000 jobs in 2007.**

🔧 **Fabricated metal product manufacturing showed the largest gain among all manufacturing industries with 8,800 jobs added over the year.**

FIGURE 16 Change in employment within select private-sector manufacturing industries, 2006-2007



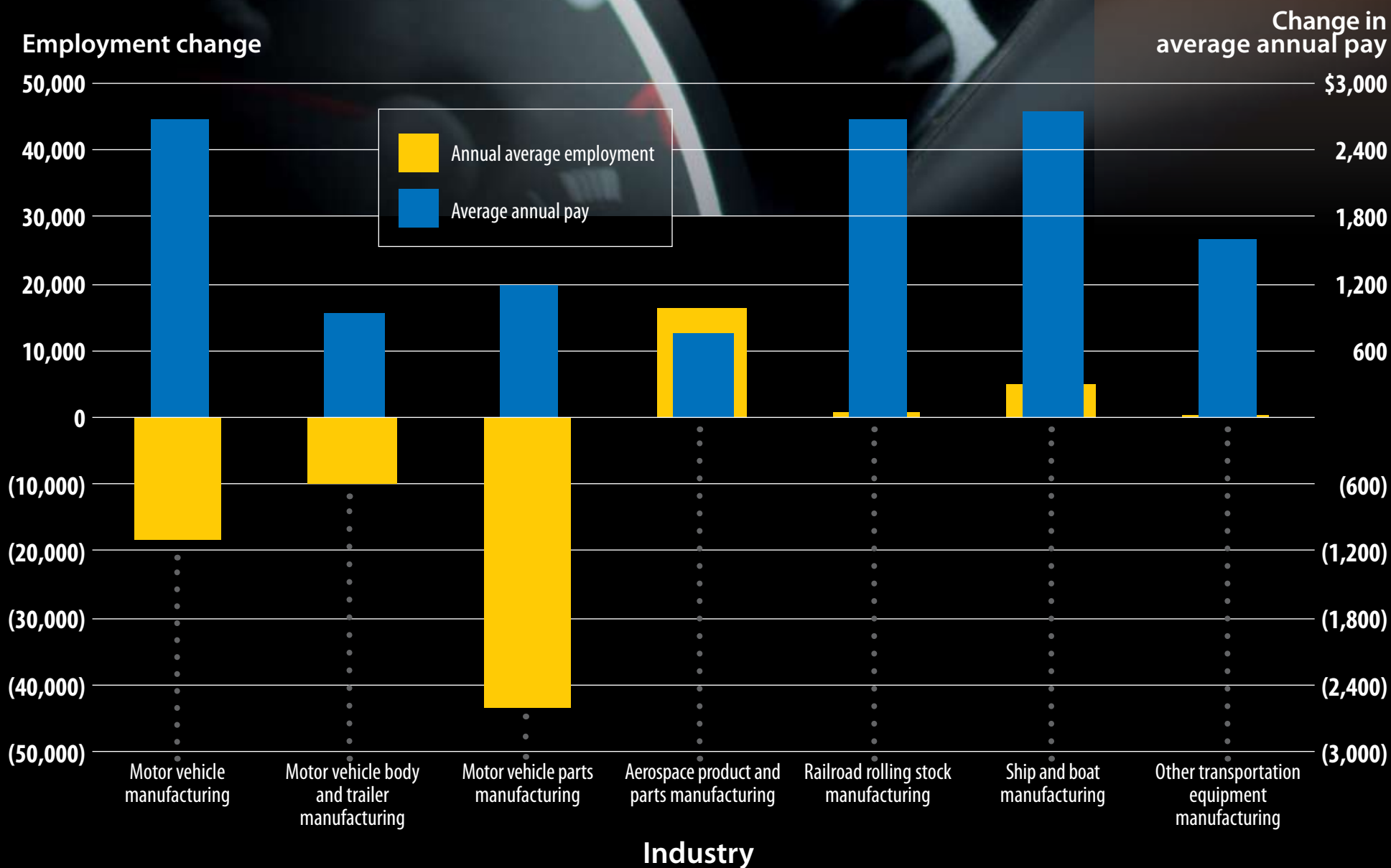
Employment in the motor vehicle industry groups (NAICS* 3361, 3362, and 3363) declined by 71,500 jobs over the year, offsetting the growth in the other industry groups, which increased by 22,800 jobs combined.

🔊 All industry groups in transportation equipment manufacturing experienced average annual pay increases. However, these wage gains in motor vehicle industry groups were affected by large severance payouts.



*NAICS – North American Industry Classification System

FIGURE 17 2006–2007 over-the-year changes in transportation equipment manufacturing industry groups

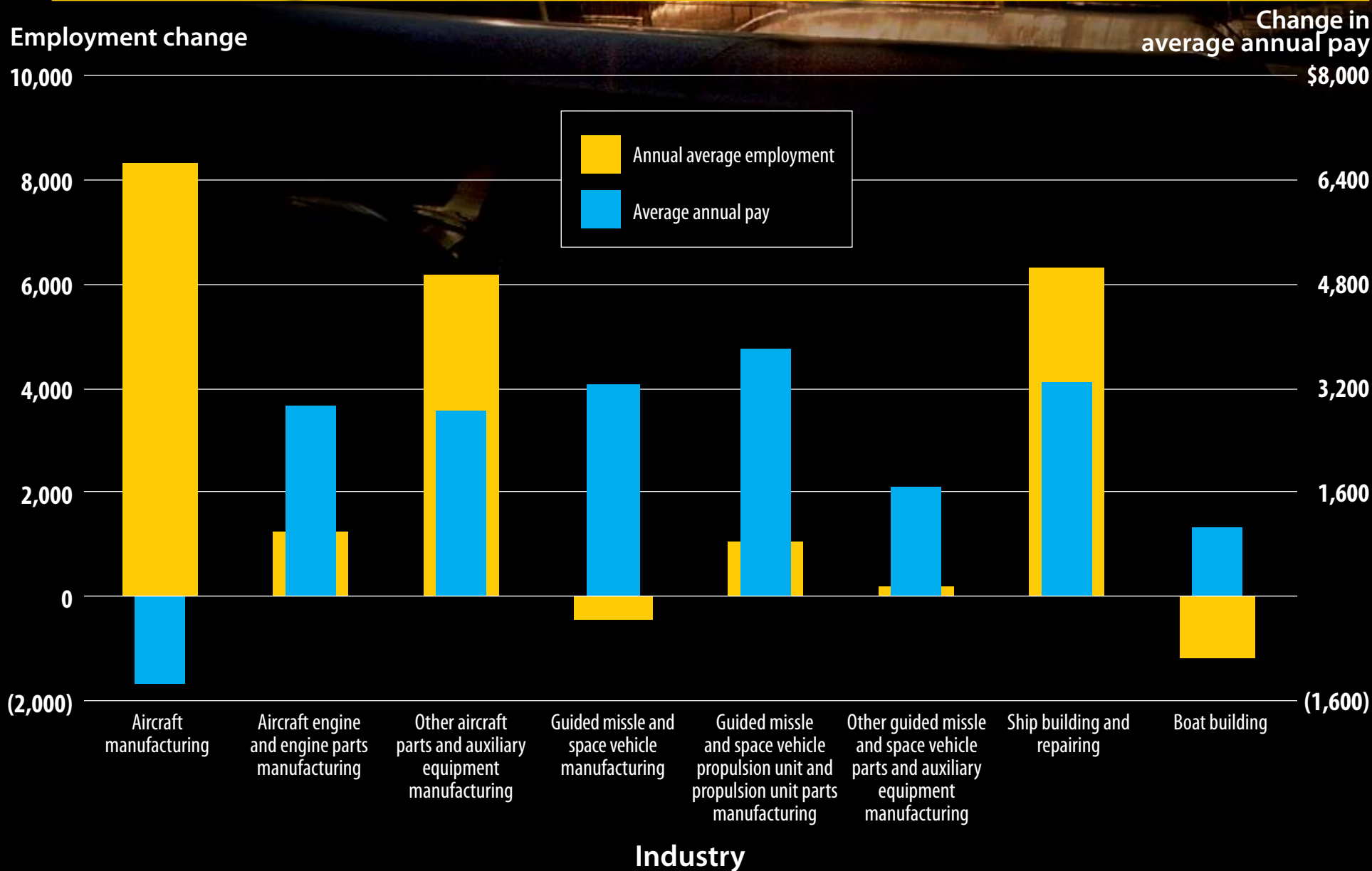


The three aircraft manufacturing industries gained a total of 15,700 jobs over the year.

🔧 All manufacturing industries related to aerospace and ships, except for aircraft manufacturing, had significant gains in annual average pay.



FIGURE 18 2006–2007 over-the-year changes in aerospace and ship and boat manufacturing industries



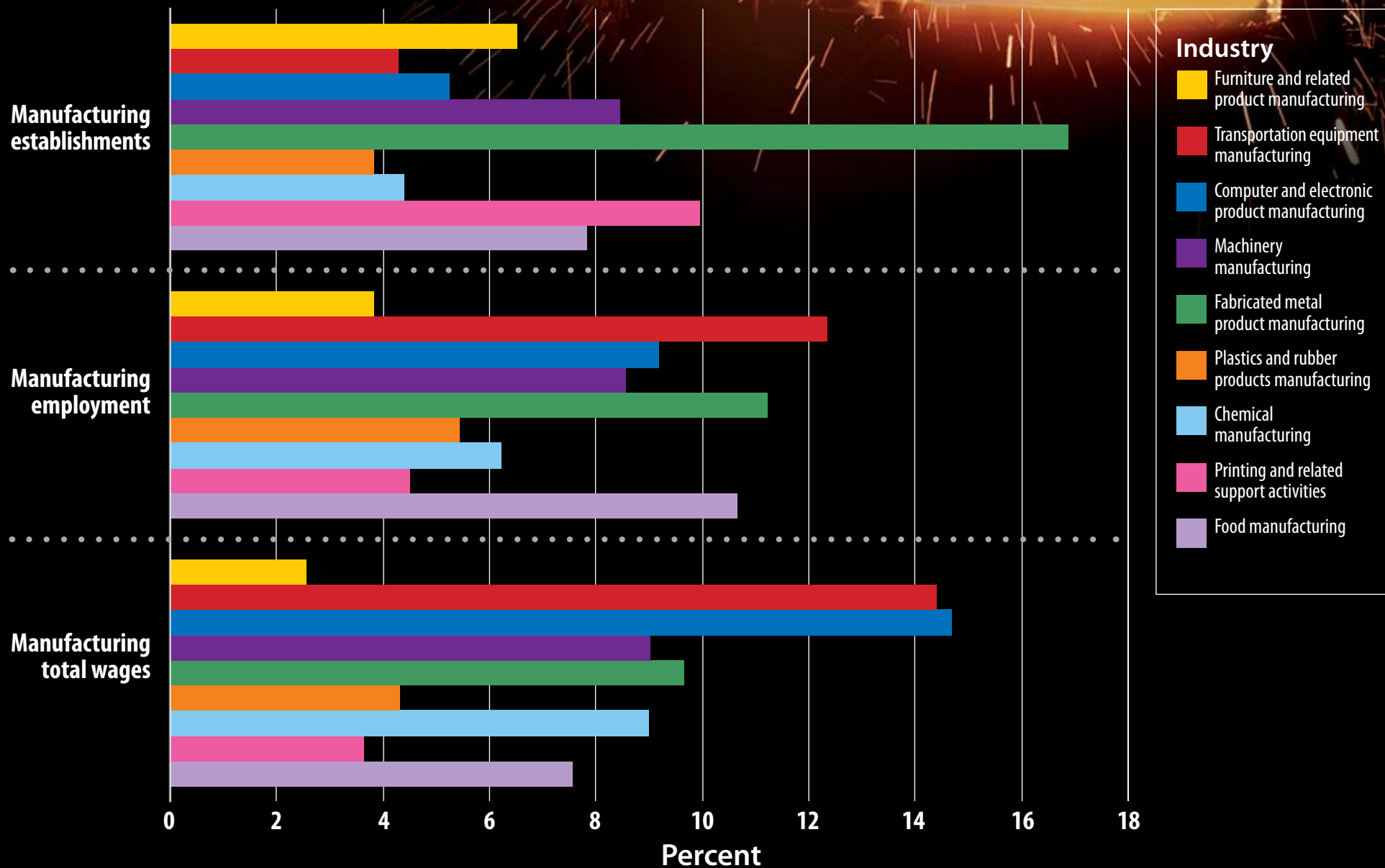
Fabricated metal product manufacturing had the largest share of establishments within manufacturing in 2007 with 16.9 percent.

🔧 Transportation equipment manufacturing workers constituted 12.3 percent of manufacturing workers in 2007 and earned 14.4 percent of manufacturing wages; this was the largest share of employment and the second largest share of wages. Worksites employing these workers comprised 4.3 percent of manufacturing establishments, indicating a higher ratio of jobs-to-worksite within this industry than was found in the rest of manufacturing.

🔧 Workers within computer and electronic product manufacturing earned 14.7 percent of manufacturing wages in 2007 despite constituting 9.2 percent of manufacturing employment.

FIGURE **19**

Percent of private-sector manufacturing establishments, employment, and total wages by selected industries, 2007



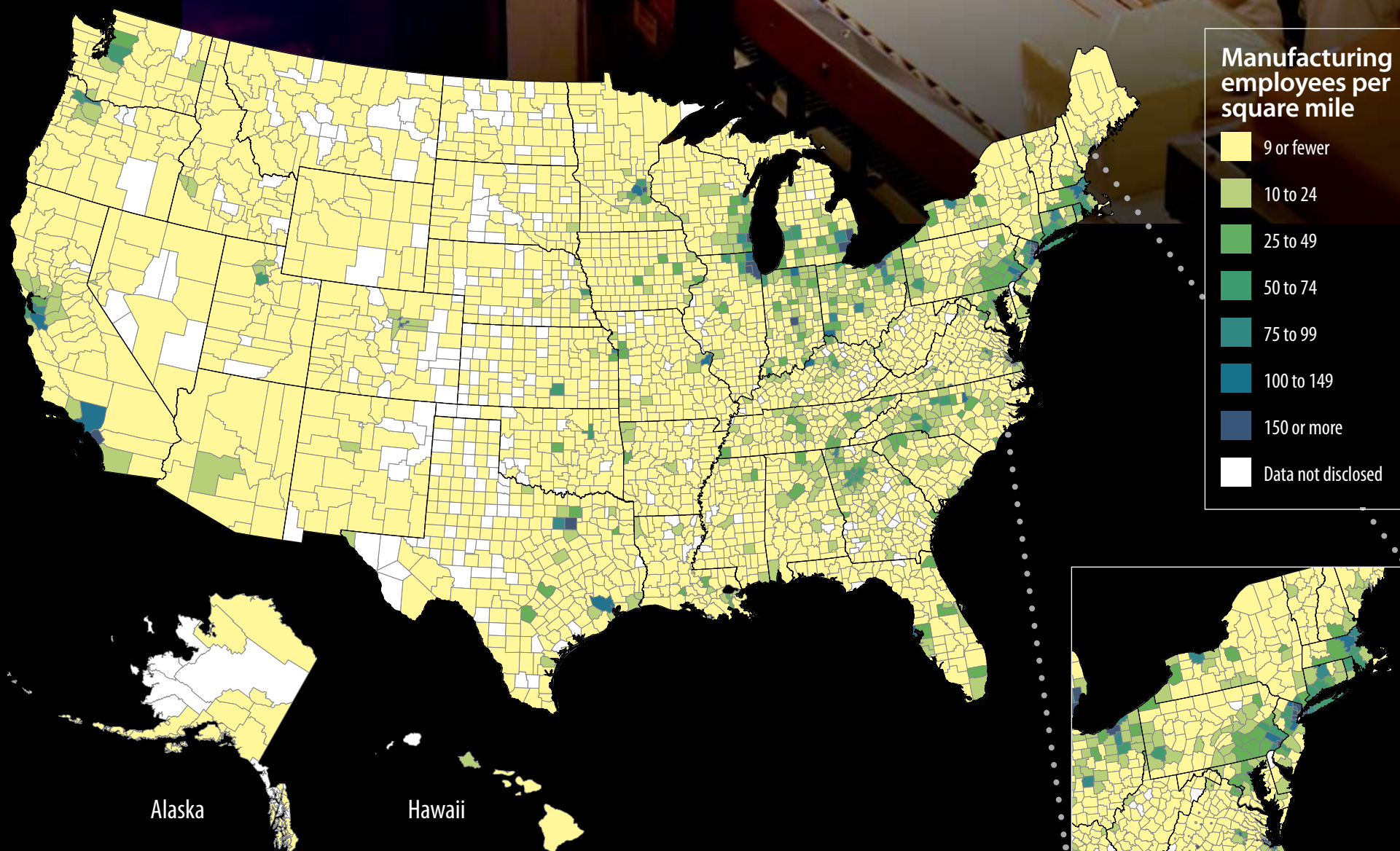
The Midwest, Northeast, and upper Southern States tended to have the highest concentration of manufacturing employment in 2007.

🔧 Western States tended to have very low manufacturing employment densities.



FIGURE **20**

Employment density within manufacturing by county, 2007 (employees per square mile)

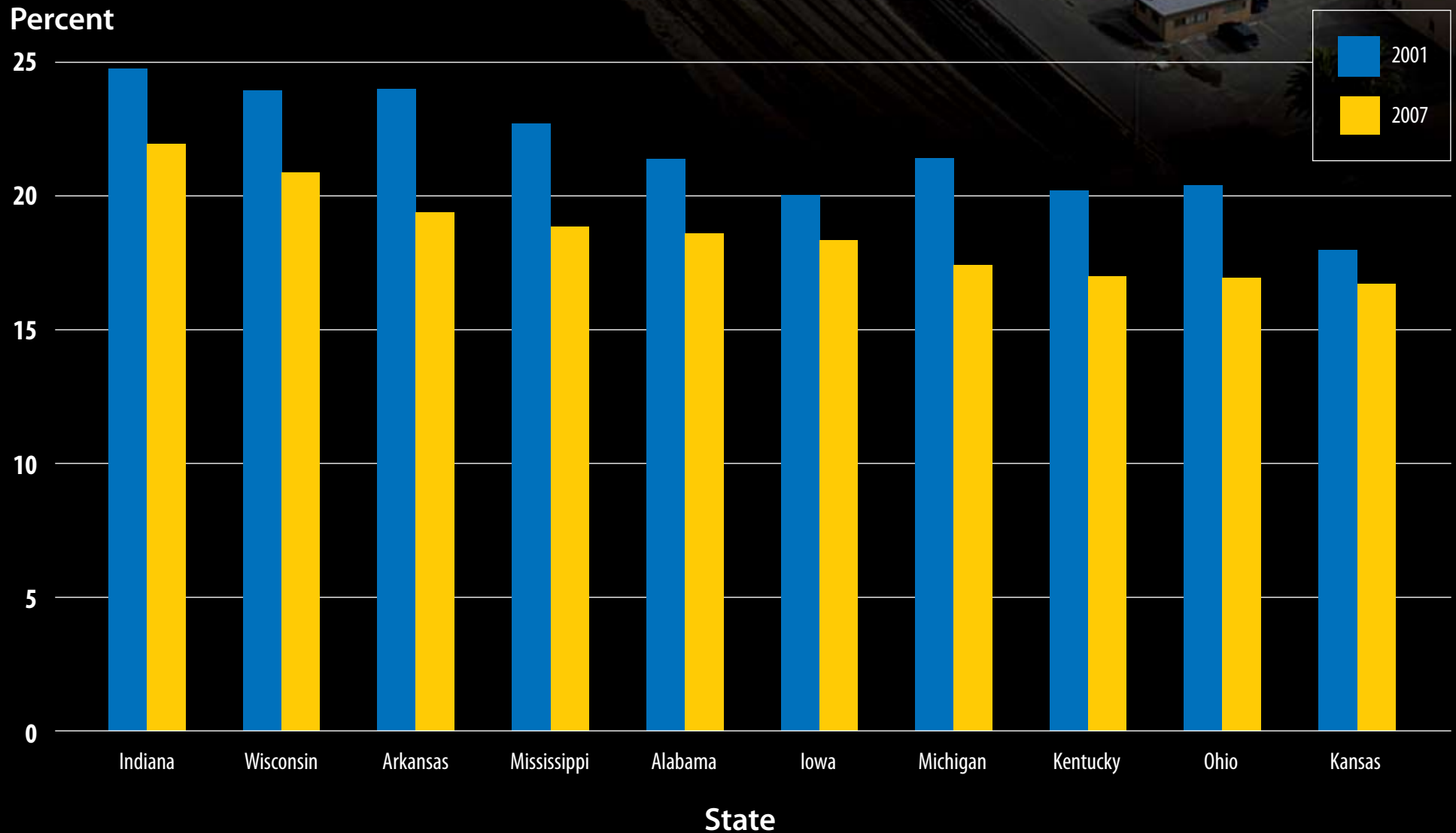


States with the largest percentage of employment within the manufacturing sector were primarily concentrated in the Midwest and Southeast.

🔔 As a proportion of total employment across all industries, the percentage of manufacturing employment decreased in every State between 2001 and 2007.

FIGURE 21 Top 10 States by percentage of private-sector employment in manufacturing, 2007

(United States average = 12.1 percent)



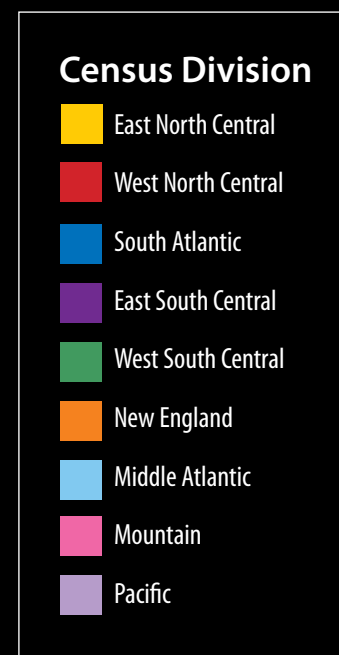
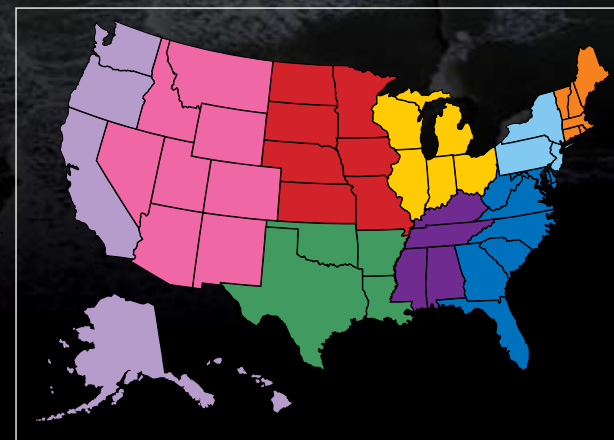
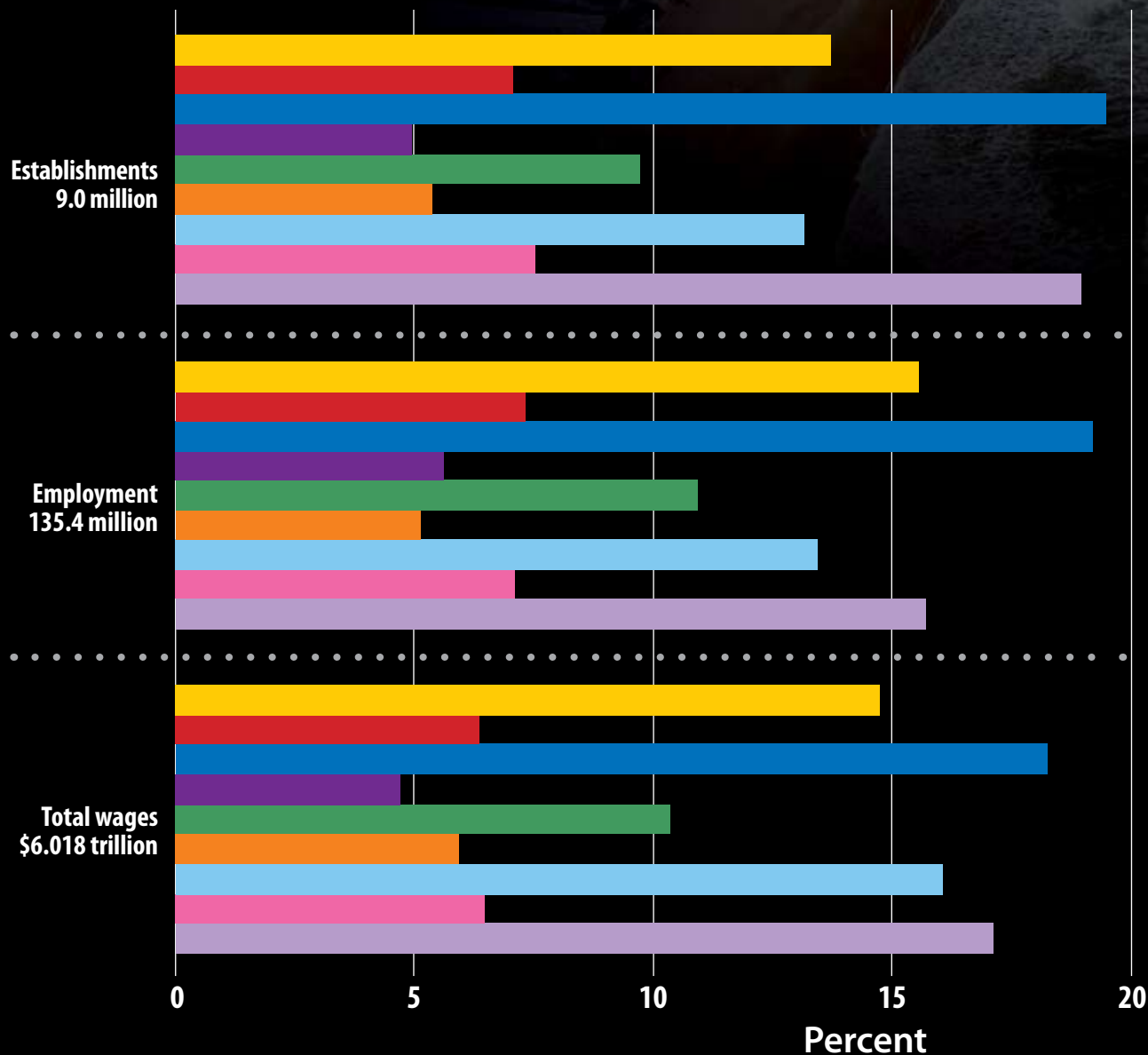
The South Atlantic region (9 States) comprised more than 18 percent of national establishments, employment, and total wages in 2007, the largest shares of any region.

👉 The Pacific region, whose 5 states constituted nearly 19 percent of all establishments in 2007, made up less than 16 percent of all jobs, indicating this region has a smaller worker-to-establishment ratio than the rest of the Nation.

👉 The East South Central region (4 States) comprised less than 5 percent of total wages across the U.S., the smallest share of any region.

👉 The New England region (6 States) comprised less than 6 percent of employment across the Nation, the smallest share of any region in this category.

FIGURE 22 Percent of U.S. establishments, employment, and wages, all ownerships, by Census Division, 2007



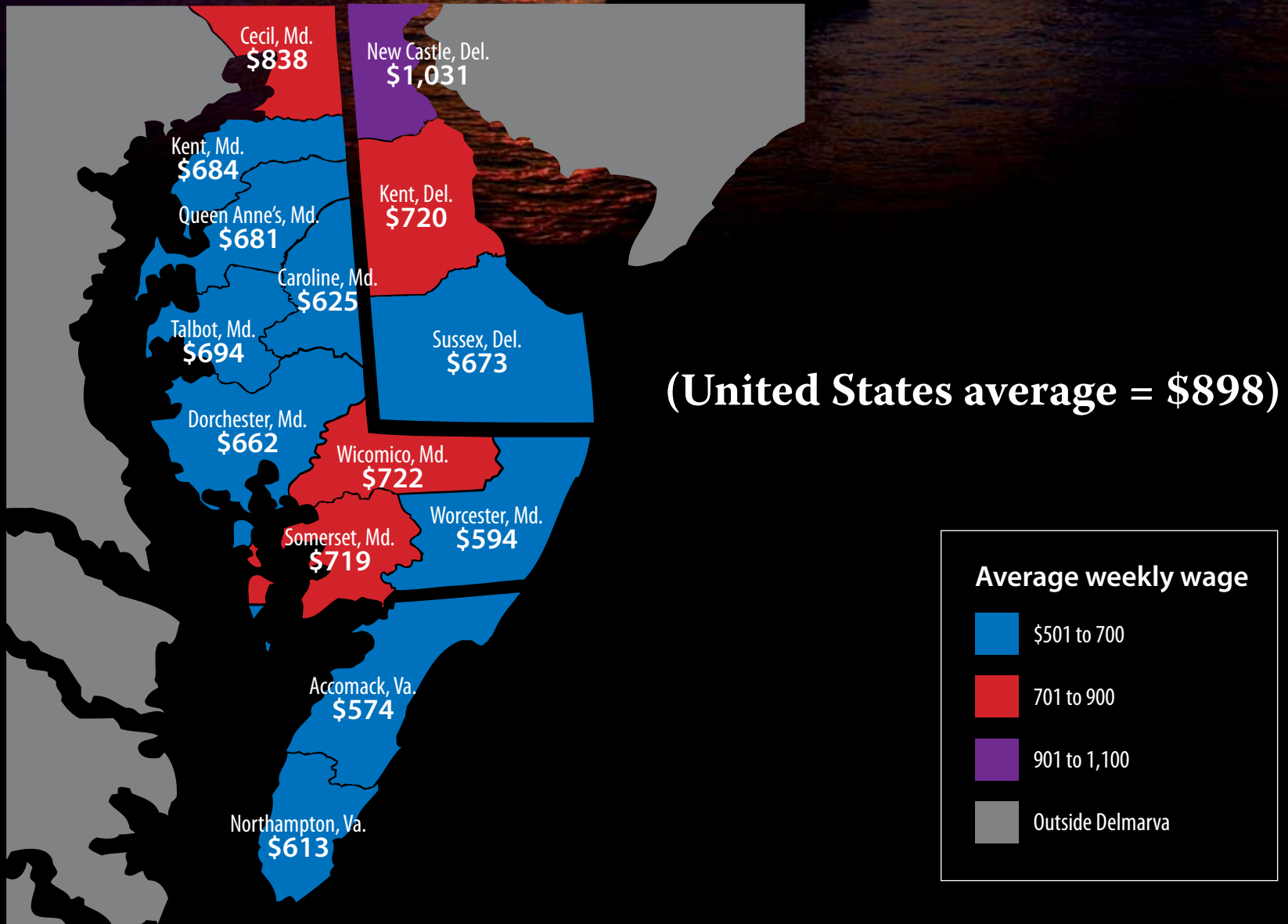
The Delmarva Peninsula, located on the East Coast of the United States, comprises portions of three States—Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. Delmarva's fourth quarter 2007 average weekly wage was \$43 below the national average.

📍 On the Delmarva Peninsula, wages were highest in the two counties that are part of the Wilmington, Delaware-New Jersey-Maryland Metropolitan Division—New Castle, Delaware (\$1,031) and Cecil, Maryland (\$838); only New Castle's average weekly wage was higher than the national average of \$898 in fourth quarter of 2007.



FIGURE **23**

Average weekly wages by county on the Delmarva Peninsula, fourth quarter 2007



571 businesses with 11,400 workers were located in flood areas.

👉 222 businesses employing 2,000 workers were identified as being in FEMA moderate damage areas, while 19 businesses with 80 workers were identified as being in FEMA limited damage areas. These businesses were generally further inland, although several were located further southwest along the Texas Coast from Galveston.

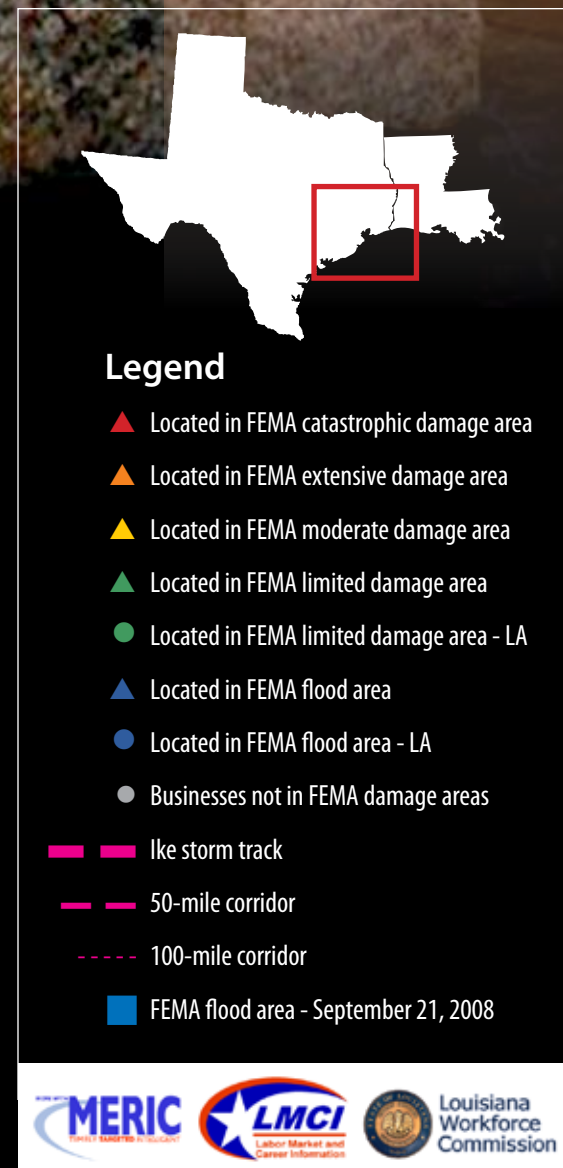
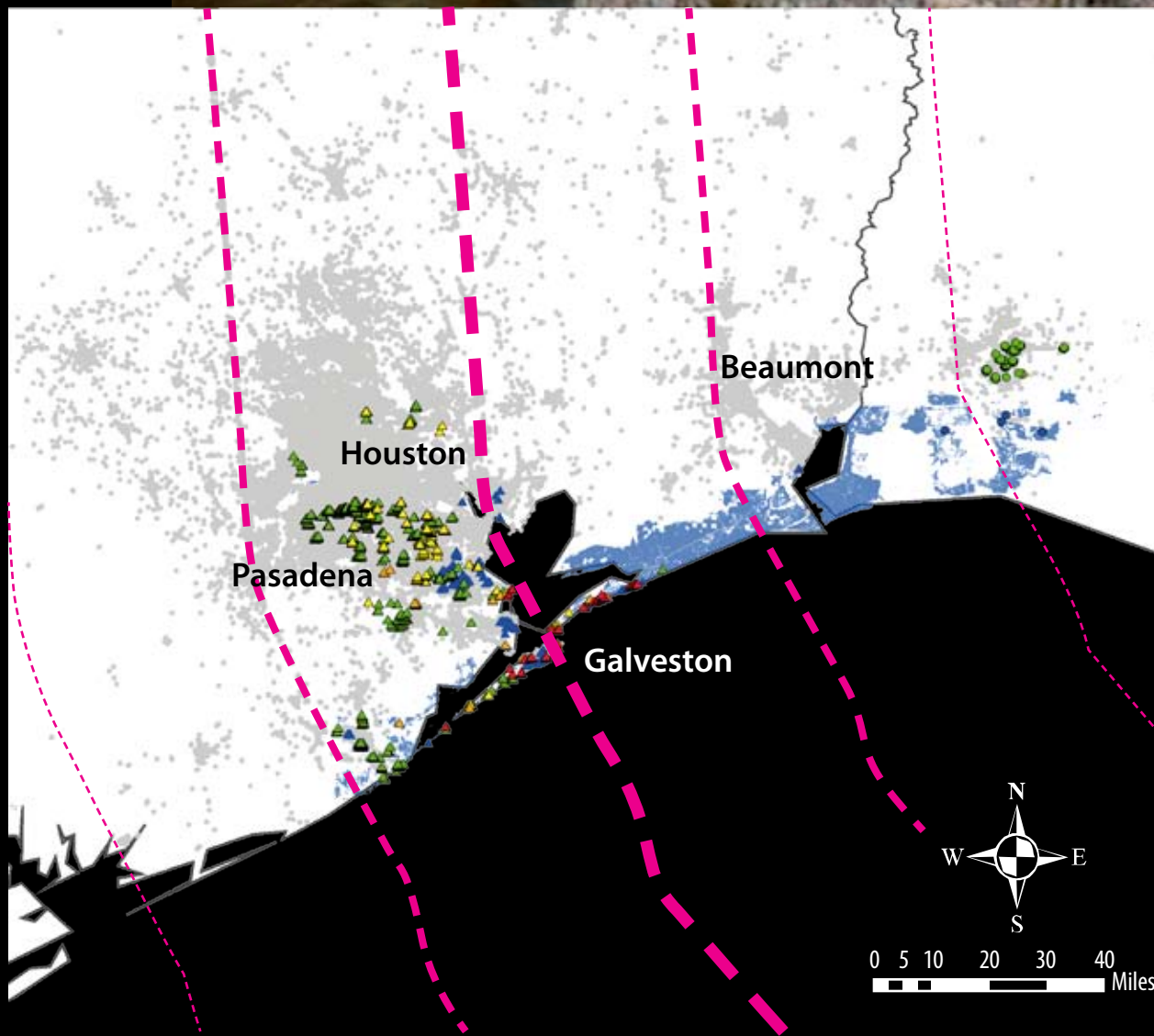
👉 The 46 businesses identified as being in FEMA catastrophic damage areas employed 500 workers, while the 21 businesses identified as being in FEMA extensive damage areas employed 300 workers. These businesses were primarily situated along coastal stretches of Texas.

Information for Hurricane Ike damages was provided by the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, developed through a cooperative program between the States of Texas and Louisiana, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. QCEW data are from 2008, first quarter, and do not include businesses for which accurate address information was not available.



FIGURE **24**

Hurricane Ike: damage to businesses in the Galveston, Texas area



NOTE: Storm track, floodwaters, and damage levels downloaded from FEMA on October 1, 2008.

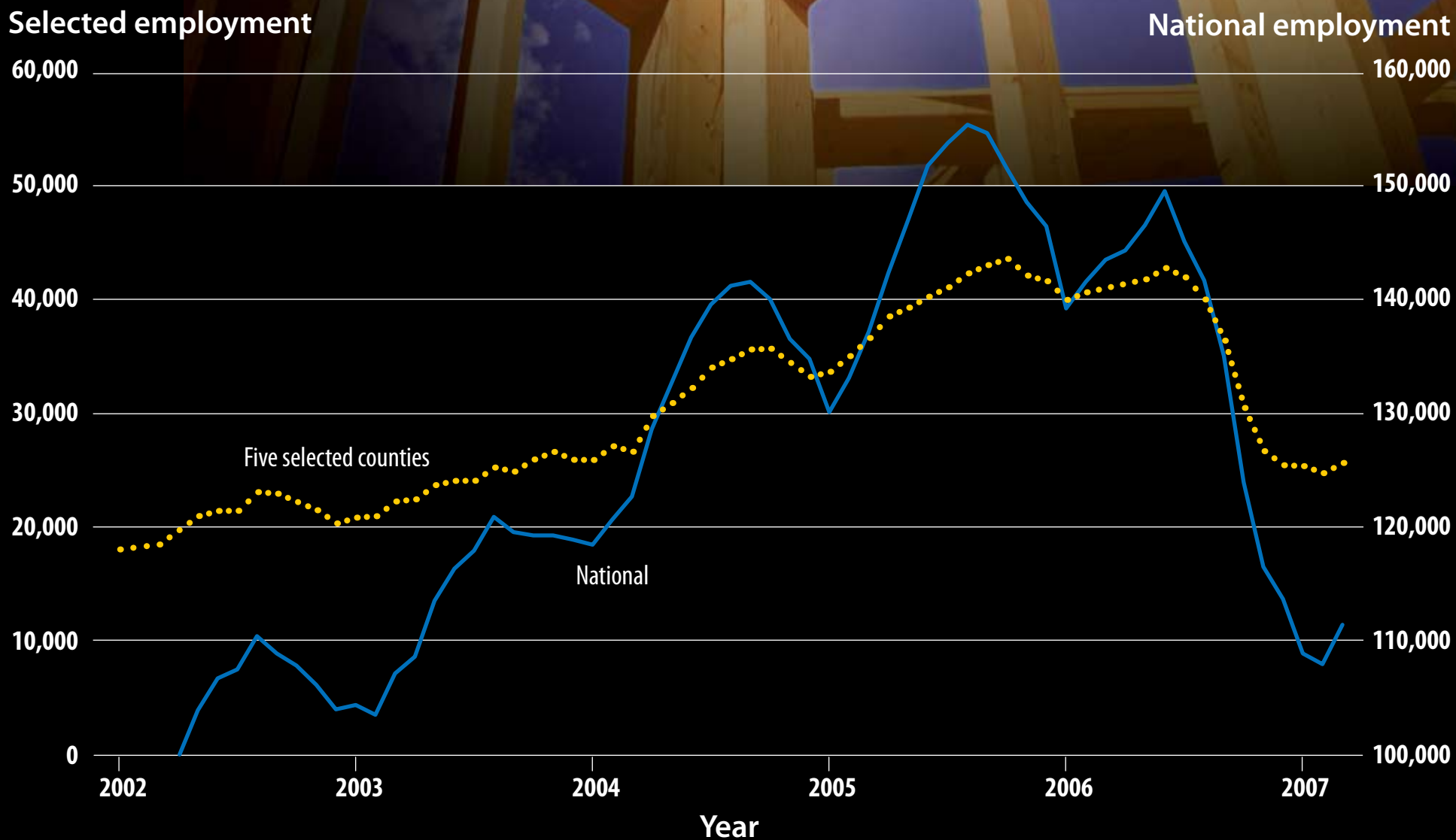
The residential framing industry is heavily affected by fluctuations in the housing market.

🔨 Nationwide, a total of 32,143 jobs were lost between March 2006 and March 2007.

Almost half of these losses were from five counties in the West and South.

🔨 Maricopa County, Ariz., Clark County, Nev., Riverside County and San Bernardino County, Calif., and Broward County, Fla., lost a total of 15,300 jobs between March 2006 and March 2007.

FIGURE 25 Residential framing contractors employment, United States and selected counties, 2002–2007



NOTE: This graphic is based on preliminary 2007 data.

Construction-sector total wages as a percent of total private-sector wages were highest in the West, along the Gulf Coast, and in some South Atlantic States.

👉 Much of the Northeast and numerous central interior States had location quotients equal to or less than 1.0, indicating the proportion of private-sector total wages paid to workers in the construction sector in these counties was less than the national average.

A *location quotient* is a statistic used to compare the percentage of wages 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:

*Total wages in Industry A
in analysis area/ Total wages
in analysis area*

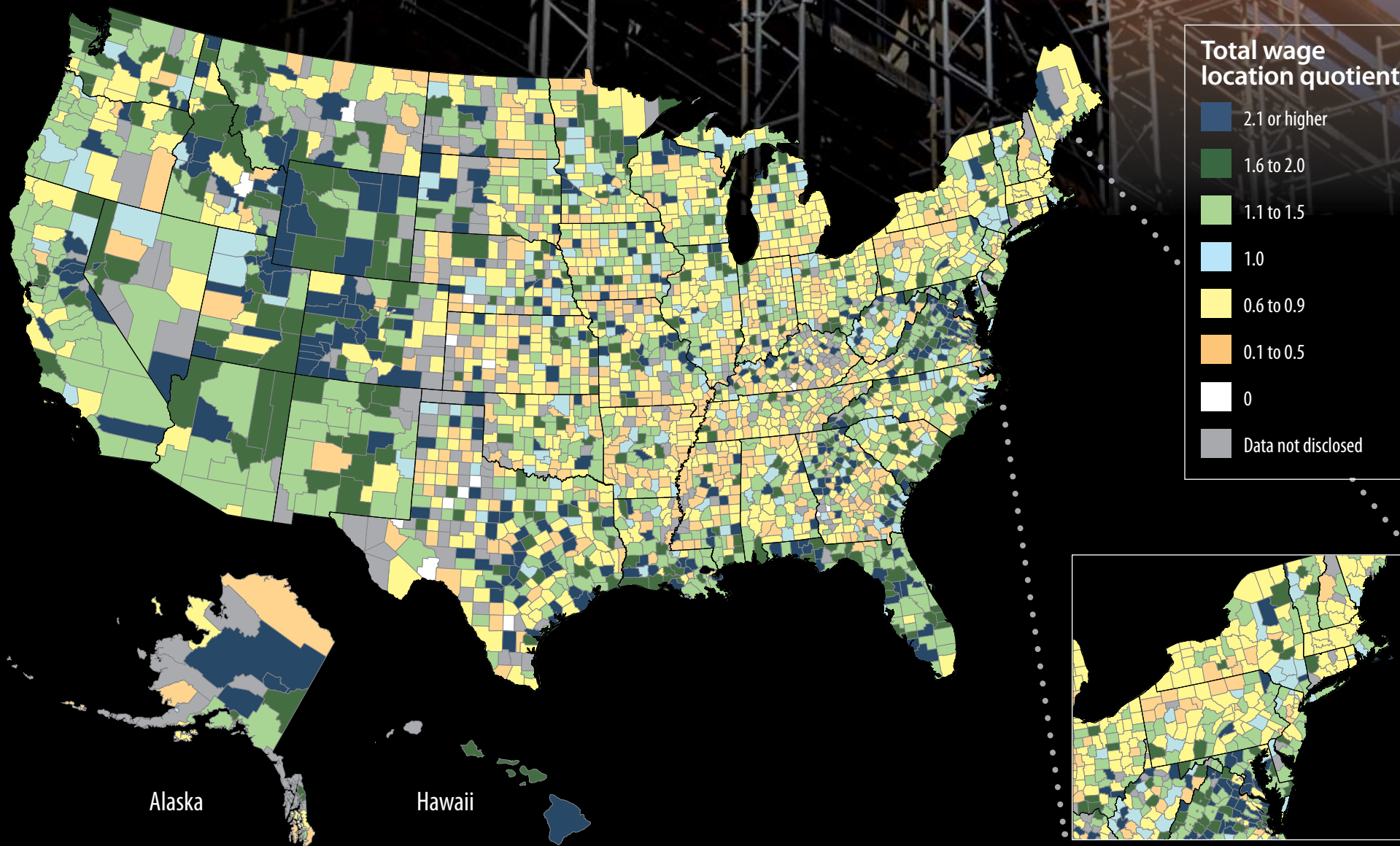
Divided by

*Total wages in Industry A
in base area/ Total wages
in base area*

A location quotient of 1.0 indicates a local industry total wage concentration that is identical to the national average.

FIGURE **26**

U.S. total wage location quotient by county, construction sector, private industry, 2007



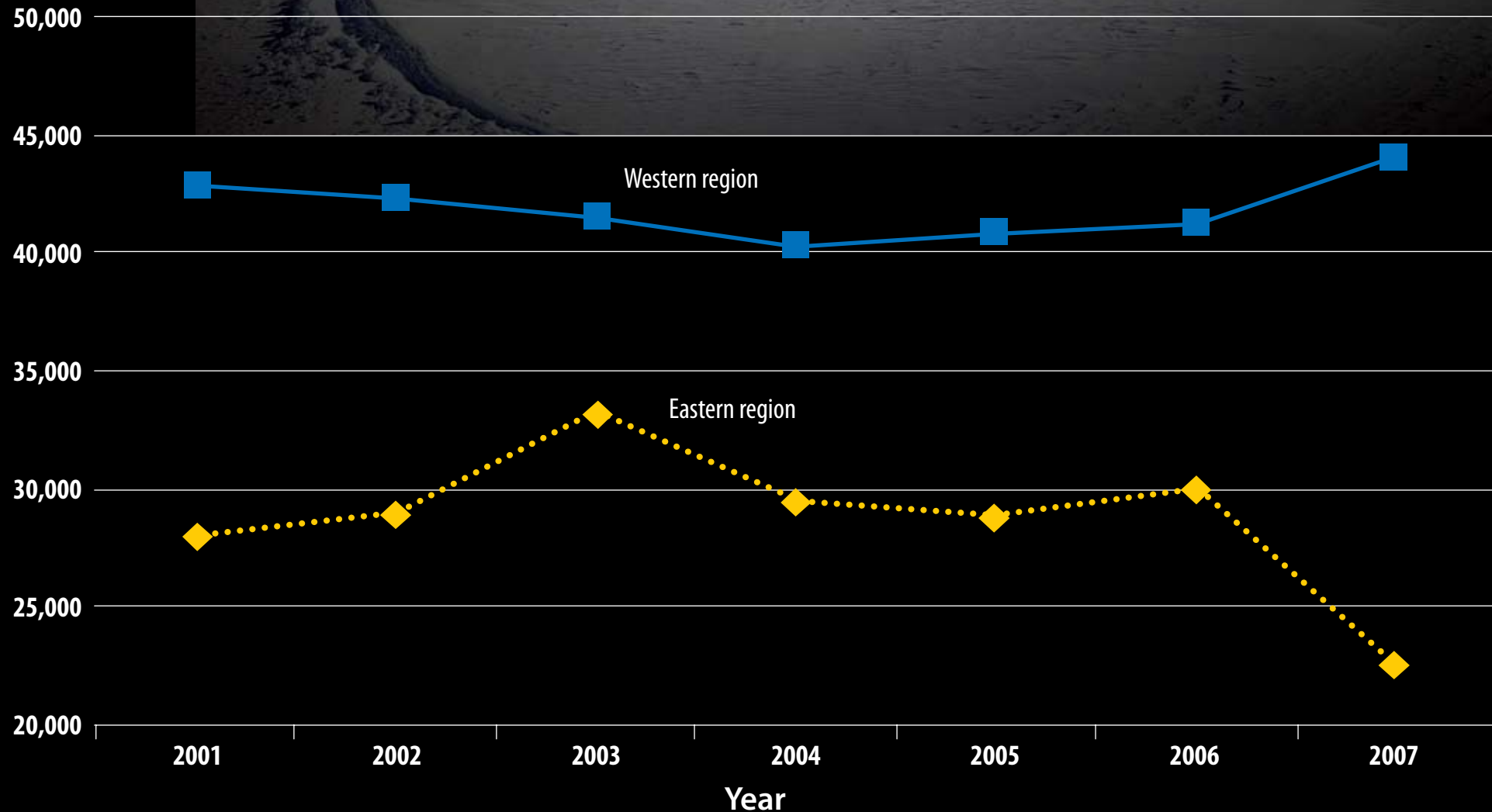
In January 2007, Colorado had the largest number of jobs in skiing facilities with 14,900. California was second with 7,100.

🏂 In the Western region of the country, employment within skiing facilities declined by 2,500 jobs from January 2001–January 2004 but by January 2007 had rebounded by 4,100 workers.



FIGURE 27 Skiing facilities, January employment

Employment



NOTE: This graphic is based on preliminary 2007 data.

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) is known as the universe file for establishments, employment, and wages.

🔊 QCEW data is comprised of employment and wages from unemployment insurance (UI) tax reports augmented by both BLS worksite reports and the Annual Refiling Survey (ARS), which surveys one quarter of all private-sector establishments each year.

🔊 QCEW data is available for nearly 1,200 industries across more than 3,100 U.S. counties and county equivalents.

🔊 QCEW data is used as the sample frame by BLS business surveys.

FIGURE 28 Uses of Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) data

QCEW data are used to generate outputs including:

- Employment and Wages Bulletin
- County employment and wages news releases
- Datafiles on BLS Web sites
- Location quotients

BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

- Job creation/destruction trends
- Business survival rates
- Size class dynamics
- Geocoded establishments

BLS Business Employment Dynamics

- State and local employment and wages
- Top employer lists
- Datafiles on State Web sites
- Shift share analysis

State workforce agencies

QCEW data are used as a sampling frame or to improve:

- Current Employment Statistics (CES)
- Occupational Employment Statistics (OES)
- Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS)
- Injuries, Illnesses, and Fatalities (IIF)

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

- Personal income—U.S., State, and county
- State revenue forecasts
- Gross Domestic Product

Bureau of Economic Analysis

- Economic Census
- Current Population Survey (CPS)
- County business patterns
- Local employment dynamics
- Industry code sharing

Census Bureau



125 YEARS
BLS

Electronic version

Table 10. Private industry by State and six-digit NAICS industry: Establishments, employment, and wages

State	Average establishments	Annual average employment	Total annual wages (in thousands)	Annual wages per employee	Average weekly wage	Average establishments
238122 Nonresidential structural steel contractors						
Total U.S.	4,377	85,149	\$4,295,982	\$50,452	\$970	18,080
Alabama	98	1,130	35,266	31,198	600	233
Alaska	19	171	11,903	69,504	1,337	106
Arizona	117	2,835	126,283	44,542	857	406
Arkansas	44	697	34,802	49,925	960	102
California	292	10,878	610,473	56,121	1,079	1,032
Colorado	94	2,094	99,225	47,380	911	651
Connecticut	65	580	34,927	60,219	1,158	151
Delaware	24	341	24,916	73,121	1,406	83
District of Columbia	15	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	5
Florida	223	5,169	206,808	40,010	769	1,753
Georgia	160	2,687	106,361	39,588	761	391
Hawaii	34	612	39,726	64,929	1,249	43
Idaho	31	516	18,545	35,975	692	392
Illinois	181	3,348	226,193	67,566	1,299	857
Indiana	106	2,454	118,532	48,297	929	377
Iowa	48	716	27,437	38,324	737	250
Kansas	44	454	16,120	35,475	682	284
Kentucky	124	1,569	65,932	42,021	808	249
Louisiana	81	1,378	58,346	42,339	814	143
Maine	30	122	4,875	39,852	766	60

Massachusetts	80	992	64,616	65,137	1,253	264
Michigan	111	1,534	76,626	49,963	961	588
Minnesota	59	1,585	97,981	61,821	1,189	459
Mississippi	59	705	23,612	33,511	644	68
Missouri	105	1,793	80,800	45,068	867	579
Montana	20	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	167
Nebraska	46	612	25,272	41,322	795	199
Nevada	77	3,644	234,965	64,478	1,240	162

The CD included with this bulletin contains PDF tables of QCEW data, a description of the characteristics and uses of the data, a PDF version of this bulletin, and flat files for 2007 QCEW data.

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/reader/>).

To view the contents of the CD 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 "cewbultn07.pdf."

5. To view the bulletin in your Web browser, open the file named "cewbultn07.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.

7. To access the flat files, open the file named "readme.txt" and follow the instructions contained in the file.

continued ←

Electronic version

continued



125 YEARS
BLS

Using the Explore option on Start Menu, this is what is available:

EwBultn07

Flat Files

2007 Data

- County contains a zipped file for each State.
- County_high_level contains four quarterly and one annual zipped file for each State.
- CSA contains one zipped file called allcsa07.zip.
- microsa contains one zipped file called allmic07.zip.
- msa contains a zipped file called allmsa07.zip as well as a zipped file for each State.
- National contains one zipped file called nt00us07.zip.
- Size contains one zipped file called sz000007.zip.
- State contains a zipped file called allsta07.zip as well as a zipped file for each State

Definitions contains explanatory files regarding industry, area, size, and other data characteristics.

Formatting contains zipped files used to import flat files into Access, Excel, or SAS.

Tables

Tables 1-15 as PDFs

CD Table of Contents

PDF of figures in bulletin ([ew07figures.pdf](#))

National and Regional Office QCEW 2007 news releases (by quarter)

Clicking on **EwBultn07** retrieves:

Flat Files (Contents are identical to those of 2007 Data above.)

Tables (Contents are identical to those of Tables above.)

Cewbultn07.htm

Preface

Acknowledgements

Introduction

Characteristics and uses of the data

Characteristics

Uses of the data

How to obtain publications and data

Unemployment insurance laws and coverage

Industrial classification

Employment

Establishments and employment size

Wages

Business Employment Dynamics

Disclosure restrictions

Imputed data

Comparison of QCEW employment data with other series

QCEW-Related *Monthly Labor Review* abstracts

Figures

Tables

Cewbultn07.pdf (identical to content of .htm version)

Readme.txt (on accessing the 2007 QCEW flat files on this CD)

National and Regional Office QCEW 2007 news releases (by quarter)



Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics
Postal Square Building, Room 4840
2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE., Washington, DC 20212