

A Profile Of Older Workers In Missouri

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Local Employment Dynamics

LED/OW-MO

Executive Summary

A new information source, the Local Employment Dynamics (LED) program for Missouri, shows:

- The workforce is aging. From 1995 through 2002, an increasing percentage of the workforce was 45 years and older. The proportion of people 65 years and older who continue working has also increased, but slightly.
- Industries in which more than 1-in-5 workers were 55 years and older in 2002 include: local/suburban transit and real estate. Of these, the real estate industry employed more than 5,000 older workers.
- An example of an industry with a high turnover rate for workers 55 years and older is business services.
- An example of an industry with a low turnover rate for older workers is health services.
- Industries where workers 65 years and over are most likely to be employed include health services, business services, and eating and drinking places.
- On average, in 2002, for workers 65 years and over, 4,310 jobs were created and 6,326 were lost.
- Of the industries that employed more than 500 workers 65 years and older, the highest paying was legal services (\$4,122 a month). The industry with the highest average monthly earnings in 2002 for workers 65 years and older was security/commodity brokers

(\$6,430), but the number of such workers was only 388.

Introduction

A large wave of workers born during the Baby Boom of 1946 to 1964 will be leaving the workforce over the next few decades. A larger share than in past generations may "retire" to collect the pensions they earned over their work life and then continue working part-time or in more flexible working arrangements.¹

Decision makers are looking at the economic and policy implications for a wide range of programs and institutions, including Social Security and Medicare; financial markets; the housing market; and recreation, transportation, and health-care systems.

What the workforce of the future looks like will depend on many factors. This report focuses on one possible scenario that some scholars consider to be reasonable. It assumes that Baby Boomers replicate the retirement behavior of previous generations and that immigrant workers do not fill all of the jobs left vacant by these retirements. If these assumptions prove accurate:

The United States will lose the services of millions of highly skilled, experienced workers. Because of the baby

¹ The term "retirees" refers to workers who collect pensions - who may have varied labor market experiences. Some may completely leave the labor force and others may continue to work. Of those who continue to work while they receive pensions, some may work fewer than 35 hours a week, some may work only part of the year, and others may continue in the labor force year-round and full-time.

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dearth that followed the Baby Boom, there will not be many new workers to replace them, even as the senior adult population grows significantly. Labor force growth is expected to fall from 1.1 percent per year in the 1990s to 0.36 percent per year in the period 2010 to 2020.²

Regardless of how the future unfolds, information about the workforce decisions made by the Baby Boomers can be useful to a number of groups. Decision makers in Missouri need to know which industries and regions of the state are likely to be most affected by changes in the size and composition of the labor force in coming decades. Similarly, businesses need such information both to make more informed plans for transitions and to pinpoint potential problem areas and new opportunities. Older workers who want to continue working need to know in what industries and in what areas of Missouri jobs are available, how flexible businesses are about their working arrangements, and the level of earnings they can expect.

The Census Bureau, together with state partners, is developing several new sources of information to support these needs. The Local Employment Dynamics (LED) program, one of the newest resources, produces workforce indicators that are updated every quarter for each partner state and its metropolitan areas, counties, and Workforce Investment Areas.³ Statistics are available without cost on the program's Web site

² Penner, Rudolph, Pamela Perun, and Eugene Steuerle. "Legal and Institutional Impediments to Partial Retirement and Part-Time Work by Older Workers," The Urban Institute, 2002.

³ Other related information sources from the Census Bureau include the American Community Survey www.census.gov/acs/www/ and the economic census www.census.gov/epcd/www/econ2002.html.

<http://lehd.dsd.census.gov/> and additional indicators are available from partner states. The statistics are historical and come from multiple, high-quality information sources that include most of the working population (see "Sources and Accuracy of the Data" at the end of this report for additional information about coverage).

The LED program is a partnership between the Census Bureau and participating states. As of February 2004, 29 states are partners with the Census Bureau in creating this information.⁴ Those 29 states cover about 65 percent of America's workers. Additional states are planning to join the partnership.

This report uses Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWIs) from the LED program for the state of Missouri to focus on two groups of older workers: those who are likely to be receiving pension income (65 and older), and the preretirement group (55-64 years old). People in the preretirement group may collect pensions within the next ten years, but may or may not continue to participate in the labor force.

With the LED, we can respond to questions such as:

What changes are occurring in the age composition of the workforce in a geographic area?

Which industries will be most affected by the departure of older workers from the workforce?

In what industries do older people tend to continue working and under what circumstances?

⁴ As of February 2004, the partner states whose data were being processed were: CA, CO, FL, IA, ID, IL, KS, MD, MN, MO, MT, NC, NJ, NM, OK, OR, PA, TX, VA, WA, WI, and WV. Additional partner states include: AR, DE, GA, KY, ME, MI, and ND. This is an ongoing project and additional states are expected to join.

Which industries create jobs for older workers? Suffer the most job losses?

Which industries have the lowest job turnover rates for older workers?

How much do older workers earn in various industry groups and geographic areas?

As the LED statistics in this report show, older workers in Missouri have been an increasing proportion of the labor force. We learn from the LED information that older workers tend to be employed in the same industries that employ large numbers of younger workers, but the best-paid are those who work in security and commodity brokers and food and kindred products firms. We do not know yet whether Missouri will undergo rapid and massive changes, or gradual changes due to the retirement of experienced workers of the Baby Boom generation along with the movement of workers into and out of Missouri. We do know that both have the potential to affect the age distribution of the workforce significantly. Planners in Missouri will be able to keep an eye on the impact of such factors and emerging trends by using the LED statistics.

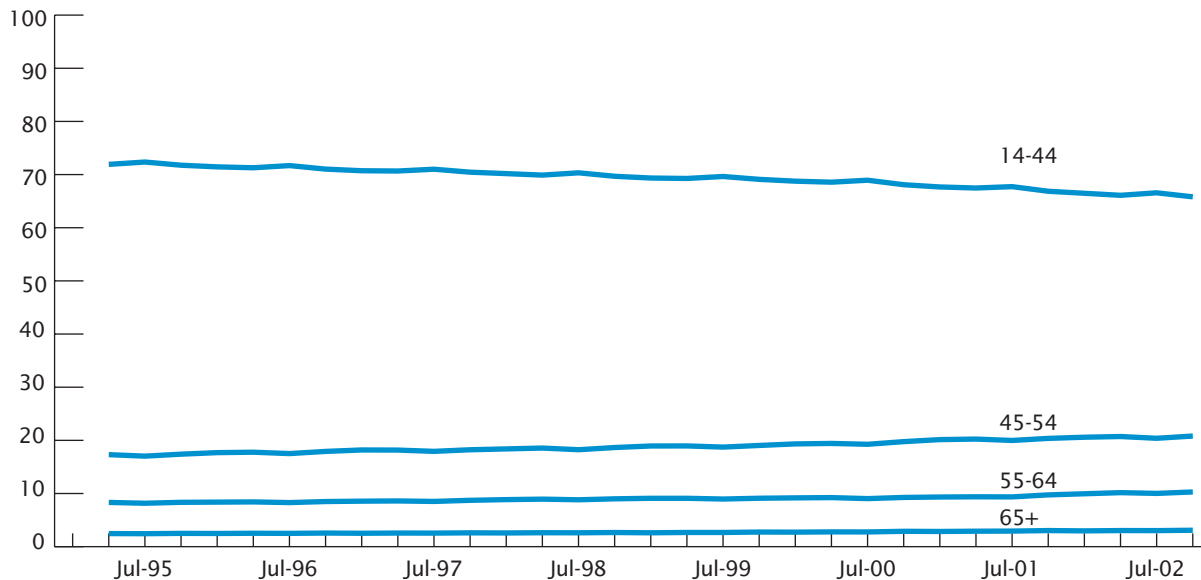
How is the age composition of the workforce in Missouri changing?

The aging of Baby Boom workers led to an increase in the proportion of the workforce 45 years and older from 1995 to 2002 in

Quarterly Workforce Indicators for partner states and detailed information about the LED program are available at:
<http://lehd.dsd.census.gov/>.

Figure 1.
Missouri Workforce by Age Group: 1995 to 2002

(Percent of beginning-of-quarter employment)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the Missouri Economic Research and Information Center, Local Employment Dynamics program's Web site: <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>.

Missouri. Many planners anticipate this proportion will grow even more rapidly over the next two decades unless a large influx of younger workers comes into Missouri. In 1995, about 72 percent of Missouri workers were 14-to-44 years old (Figure 1). By 2002, that figure had dropped to about 66 percent of workers. Seventeen percent of Missouri workers were 45-to-54 years old in 1995 and 21 percent were in that age group in 2002.

The falling share of younger workers occurred across the economy of Missouri. The share of workers

in Missouri who are 65 and older, the traditional age when most workers leave the labor force permanently, increased from about 2.5 percent to 3.0 percent from 1995 to 2002.

Which industries will be most affected by the aging workforce?

Unless there is an infusion of new workers from outside Missouri, or from other Missouri industries, the industries identified in Figure 2 are those likely to be most affected by the aging of the workforce.⁵ If

⁵ Because the QWIs come from a mixture of sources, they are not directly comparable with statistics from worker-based surveys such as the decennial census, the American Community Survey, and the Current Population Survey. Industries are based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The LED program will convert from the SIC system to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) in early 2004. Some classification titles appear to be similar but the detailed industry groups that compose the categories may differ between the SIC and NAICS systems.

Skill Level

Quarters of work experience

older workers seek either more flexibility in hours or leave these industries completely, companies may suffer a considerable loss of skills and knowledge. Thus, industries with a high proportion of workers near retirement might need, for example, to plan for increased training to respond to the loss of older workers and their institutional knowledge.

Figure 2 shows that the local/suburban transit industry in Missouri had a high proportion of older workers — 16.6 percent were 55-64 years old and 11.0 percent were 65 years and older. Other industries with a relatively high proportion of workers 55 years and

Beginning-of-Quarter Employment

Total number of workers who were employed by the same employer in the *reference and previous* quarters.

older included transportation by air (19.0 percent), measuring/analyzing instruments (17.7 percent), and apparel from fabrics (18.8 percent). Of these three industries, transportation by air has a relatively large number of older workers, employing more than 5,000 workers 55 years and older (Appendix Table A1).

The demand for older workers and job stability

An indicator of the degree to which businesses need older workers is the turnover rate of older workers within an industry. Industries with a history of relatively high turnover rates may have little need for specific skills and may find it easy to replace employees. As a result, firms in such industries may be likely to pay relatively low wages. A relatively low turnover rate for a specific age group, such as older workers, may indicate that workers in that age group are relatively skilled or not readily replaced. The LED data enable us,

Turnover Rate — A measure of workforce stability, the turnover rate reflects the movement of workers into and out of jobs.

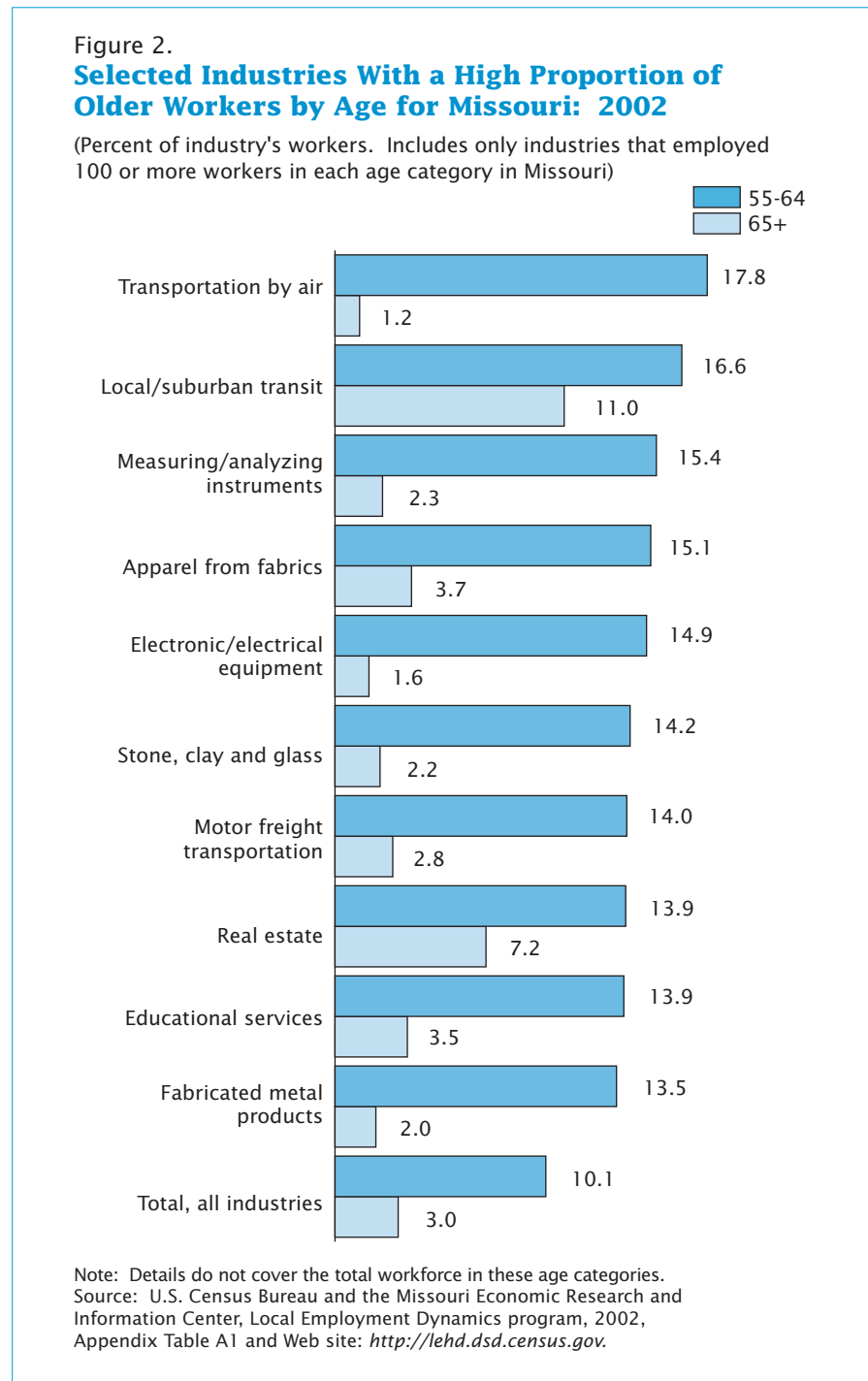
Turnover rate =

$$\frac{1}{2} * \left(\frac{\text{accessions}_t + \text{separations}_t}{\text{average employment}_{t,t-1}} \right)$$

(A worker who retires is included in the turnover rate.)

for the first time, to identify the nature of demand for older workers in particular industries.

The job turnover rate is also a measure of job stability. Older workers who work in low turnover industries may spend less time looking for work and retraining for



new jobs. The average quarterly turnover rate for all workers in Missouri was 11.4 percent in 2002 (although this includes the relatively high turnover rates of teenagers and young adults).⁶ For workers 65 years and older, it was 8.9 per-

⁶ This is a simple average of four quarters in a calendar year.

cent; for those 55 years and older, 8.2 percent.

The industries in Figure 2 with the highest average quarterly turnover rates for workers 55-64 years old in 2002 were local/suburban transit (average quarterly turnover rate of 10.5 percent) and motor freight transportation (9.1 percent).

Table 1. **Job Stability in Missouri by Industry: 2002**

(Top 10 industries statewide employing workers 65 and older)

Industry	Number of workers 65 and older	Average quarterly turnover rate for workers 65 and older	Average quarterly turnover rate for workers 14 and older	Number of workers 14 and older
Total	66,647	8.9	11.4	2,199,765
Health services	6,208	6.6	8.8	224,586
Business services	4,312	13.4	17.8	150,499
Eating and drinking places	3,740	12.5	20.1	186,010
Car dealers and gas stations	3,291	9.5	12.5	65,855
Miscellaneous retail	2,864	7.4	12.2	58,059
Wholesale trade—durables	2,844	6.8	8.2	85,301
Social services	2,765	8.6	12.8	60,454
Real estate	2,243	8.0	12.1	30,974
Food stores	2,224	7.4	12.2	60,066
Wholesale trade—nondurables	1,934	7.0	8.6	59,560

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the Missouri Economic Research and Information Center, Local Employment Dynamics program, 2002, Appendix Tables A1 and A2. See Web site: <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>.

Industries from Figure 2 with lower average quarterly turnover rates for this age group include apparel from fabrics (4.4 percent) and electronic/electrical equipment (5.7 percent). Average quarterly turnover rates for 2002 for these and other industries are shown in Appendix Table A2.

Of the top ten industries in Missouri employing workers 65 years and older in 2002 (Table 1 and Figure 3), the business services (13.4 percent) and eating and drinking places (12.5 percent) industries had the highest average quarterly turnover rates; the lowest was the health services (6.6 percent) industry.

Where do older workers work?

This section asks where older workers are most concentrated because the types of work performed by today's older workers may indicate the work that older people will perform in the future. Planners might also examine the type of work done by younger age groups, such as those 35-44 years old, for the changes they might expect among older workers, given differences in the type of education different age

groups received and changes in the needs of industries.

As shown in Figure 3, the industries where workers 65 years and over were most likely to be employed in Missouri in 2002 were health services (9.3 percent), business services (6.5 percent), eating and drinking places (5.6 percent), and car dealers/gas stations (4.9 percent). Nine of the top ten industries employed over 2,000 workers aged 65 years or older. Over half of workers 65 years and older in Missouri were employed in the ten industries shown in Figure 3, compared with 44.6 percent of all workers. Older and younger workers may be employed in distinctly different types of firms within these industries, however, and may be assigned different tasks.

Between 1995 and 2002, there were few changes in the top ten industries that employed the largest number of workers 65 and older (Table 2).⁷ Despite the shuffling in rank, service industries have long been the major employers of the oldest workers in Missouri.

⁷ Historical statistics are consistent in the LED program, so it is possible to make comparisons of statistics over time.

Employment dynamics and older workers

The employment numbers in the preceding section show only one part of the employment picture. Even when *levels* of employment in an industry change little, enormous *change* can occur in the underlying numbers. Economists refer to the underlying changes as “job creation” and “job destruction.” Even if employment levels in an industry stay the same, some firms add jobs and others eliminate jobs. So, while Figure 3 identifies the industries that employed a high proportion of workers 65 years and older in Missouri in 2002, LED program data reveal more detail. LED indicators also tally the number of jobs gained and lost by older workers in the Missouri economy.⁸

The LED statistics reveal that, on average in Missouri in 2002, for workers 65 years and older, 4,310 jobs were created a quarter (Appendix Table A4) and 6,326 were lost (Appendix Table A5) - on average, a net decrease of 2,016 such workers employed a quarter. The industries that created the most jobs for workers 65 years and older (Table 3) were eating and drinking places, with 394 jobs created on average a quarter, followed by business services (334 jobs). The industries that destroyed the most jobs for the oldest workers were business services (524 jobs a quarter destroyed on average), eating and drinking places (468 jobs), and health services (448 jobs). These changes represented, in Missouri in 2002, an average net loss of 190 jobs in business services, 74 jobs in eating and drinking places, and 227 jobs in health services.

⁸ Job losses for older workers can happen in two ways - a firm can actually reduce employment, or it can substitute a younger worker for an older worker who may have taken another job, retired or left involuntarily.

What do older workers earn?

On average, full-quarter workers 65 years and older in 2002 earned \$1,970 a month in Missouri, and workers of all ages averaged \$2,886 a month (Table 4 and Appendix Table A6).

As is the case for all workers, the average earnings levels of older workers vary greatly among industries. For example, in the health services industry, which employed about 9 percent of all workers 65 years and older in Missouri in 2002, the average monthly earnings were \$2,291. Workers 14 and older in that industry had average monthly earnings of \$3,093. About 6 percent of the oldest workers in Missouri were employed by the business services industry, and they had average monthly earnings of \$1,461. Of the top ten industries of older workers in Missouri in 2002, the industry with the highest average monthly earnings was wholesale trade - durables, with an average of \$2,659 a month; the lowest was eating and drinking places, with an average \$1,032 a month.

Among all industry groups, security/commodity brokers had the highest average monthly earnings in 2002 for workers 65 years and older - \$6,430 - compared with

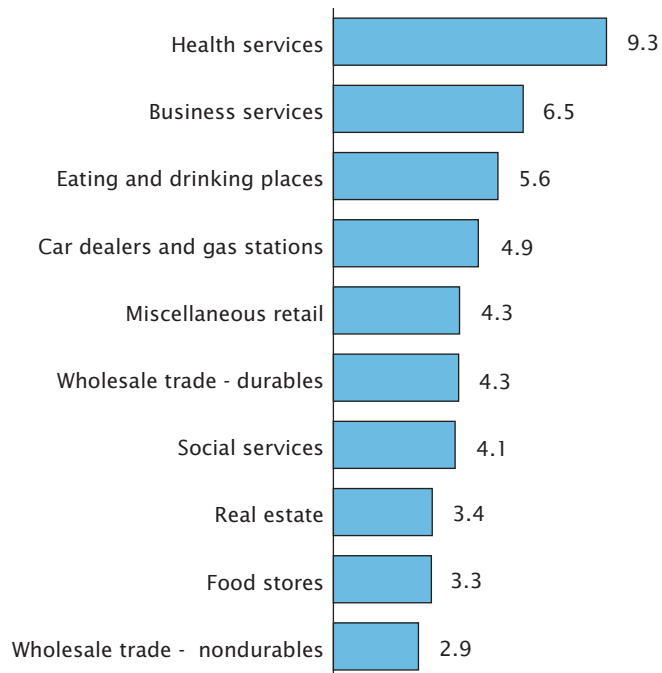
Job Creation — New jobs are created either by new businesses opening or by existing firms adding new jobs.

Job Destruction — Jobs are lost to the economy when businesses close or reduce employment.

Net Job Flow — The difference between current and previous beginning-of-quarter employment across all businesses.

Figure 3.
Workers 65 Years and Older in Selected Industries for Missouri: 2002

(Percent of workers aged 65+ years)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the Missouri Economic Research and Information Center, Local Employment Dynamics program, 2002, Appendix Table A3. See Web site: <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>.

\$6,006 for all workers in this industry (Table 5). The number of workers 65 years and older in this industry is relatively small - 388 workers. Other high paying industries include nondepository institutions, holding/other investment offices, and paper/allied products. Only one of the industries that employed 500 or more workers 65 years and older - legal services - is relatively high paying, with average earnings of \$4,122 a month.

Summary

This report provides answers to several key questions related to the aging of Missouri's workforce:

- What is the age composition of the workforce and what are the changes over time?
- Which industries are likely to be affected by the aging of the workforce?
- Which industries have the lowest turnover rates of older workers?
- In which industries are older workers most likely to be employed?
- How much do older workers earn?

In Missouri in 2002, the industries that employed the highest proportions of workers 55-64 years old,

Table 2.
Top Ten Employers in Missouri Employing Workers 65 and Older by Rank: 1995 and 2002

1995 rank	2002 rank	Industry	Number of workers 65 and older		Percent change, 1995 - 2002	Number of workers 14 and older, 2002
			1995	2002		
		Total	51,368	66,647	29.7	2,199,765
1	1	Health services	4,707	6,208	31.9	224,586
2	2	Business services	3,419	4,312	26.1	150,499
3	3	Eating and drinking places	2,663	3,740	40.4	186,010
7	4	Car dealers and gas stations	2,103	3,291	56.5	65,855
5	5	Miscellaneous retail	2,230	2,864	28.4	58,059
4	6	Wholesale trade—durables	2,381	2,844	19.4	85,301
8	7	Social services	1,979	2,765	39.7	60,454
9	8	Real estate	1,807	2,243	24.1	30,974
12	9	Food stores	1,508	2,224	47.5	60,066
10	10	Wholesale trade—nondurables	1,783	1,934	8.5	59,560

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the Missouri Economic Research and Information Center, Local Employment Dynamics program, 1995 and 2002, Appendix Tables A1 and A3. See Web site: <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>.

Table 3.
Job Gains and Losses Among Industry Groups in Missouri by Industry: 2002

(Average number of jobs a quarter)

Top ten industries that created jobs for workers 65 and over	Jobs created ¹	Jobs destroyed ¹	Net change	Total employment	
				65 and older	Workers 14 and older
Total	4,310	6,326	-2,016	66,647	2,199,765
Eating and drinking places	394	468	-74	3,740	186,010
Business services	334	524	-190	4,312	150,499
Amusement and recreation	257	242	15	1,790	41,261
Car dealers and gas stations	236	289	-53	3,291	65,855
Health services	221	448	-227	6,208	224,586
Miscellaneous retail	188	235	-47	2,864	58,059
Personal services	183	234	-51	1,906	27,501
Construction—special trade	173	200	-27	1,617	91,811
Social services	173	249	-76	2,765	60,454
Real estate	149	187	-38	2,243	30,974

¹ Averages are rounded to whole numbers.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the Missouri Economic Research and Information Center, Local Employment Dynamics program, 2002, Appendix Tables A1, A4, and A5. See Web site: <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>.

Full-Quarter Employment

Total number of workers who were employed by the same employer in the reference, previous, and subsequent quarters.

Average Earnings for Full-Quarter Employees

Total earnings of all workers employed the full quarter divided by the number of such workers.

and hence were likely to be affected by retirements in the coming decade were: transportation by air, local/suburban transit, measuring/analyzing instruments, and apparel from fabrics.

The local/suburban transit and real estate industries had high proportions of workers 65 years and older. In terms of pay, older workers tended to fare best in industries with relatively few older workers and, as for all workers, in industries with many highly trained, professional employees, such as in financial firms.

SOURCES AND ACCURACY OF THE DATA

Background

The U.S. Census Bureau and partner states produce Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWIs) for each state, metropolitan area, county, and Workforce Investment Board area. QWIs for other geographic areas are available through the state partners.

The QWIs are updated each quarter and annual averages are available at <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>.

Overview

The QWIs are key economic measures selected jointly by the Census Bureau and its partner states. Each QWI provides a critical indicator of an area's economy and is a tool to understand changes in the core performance of local economies.

The QWIs are updated 7 months after the end of a quarter, which makes them a current and a historical time series to monitor economic change. They serve as early indicators to states and local areas of emerging trends and help to identify turning points in the

dynamics of the workforce and specific industries.

The database covers about 98 percent of the labor force.⁹ The QWIs are derived from state administrative records and basic demographic information from other existing sources. Some information about the workforce is not now available in this database, including hours and weeks worked, educational attainment, occupation, and whether workers worked for an entire quarter or a part of the quarter. The Census Bureau is working on long-term plans to include information of this type, particularly educational and occupational information. There are other types of errors in administrative data, including coding errors in personal identifiers, coding errors in business identifiers, and errors in wage records (see the technical documentation on <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>).

Because the QWIs come from a mixture of sources, they are not directly comparable with statistics from worker-based surveys, such as the decennial census, the American Community Survey, and the Current Population Survey. Industries are based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The LED program will convert from the SIC system to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) in early 2004. Some classification titles appear to be similar

⁹ The database for each state covers about 98 percent of nonagricultural, private wage and salaried employment. Most state, and local government employees are included, but many federal workers are not (depending on the state). The remaining 2 percent are railroad workers and workers for some non-profit organizations. Self-employed workers and independent contractors are not in the covered universe. See: U.S. Census Bureau, David W. Stevens and Julia Lane, "Employment That Is Not Covered By State Unemployment," Technical Paper No. TP-2002-16, January 2002, available on <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>.

Table 4.
Average Monthly Earnings Among Top Ten Industries in Missouri by Age: 2002

(Full-quarter earnings)

Industry	Average monthly earnings (\$) for workers 65 and older	Average monthly earnings (\$) for workers 14 and older	Number of workers 65 and older	Number of workers 14 and older
Total	1,970	2,886	66,647	2,199,765
Health services	2,291	3,093	6,208	224,586
Business services	1,461	2,752	4,312	150,499
Eating and drinking places	1,032	1,075	3,740	186,010
Car dealers and gas stations	1,408	2,472	3,291	65,855
Miscellaneous retail	1,253	1,908	2,864	58,059
Wholesale trade—durables	2,659	3,834	2,844	85,301
Social services	1,064	1,596	2,765	60,454
Real estate	1,573	2,419	2,243	30,974
Food stores	1,038	1,573	2,224	60,066
Wholesale trade—nondurables	2,518	3,466	1,934	59,560

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the Missouri Economic Research and Information Center, Local Employment Dynamics program, 2002, Appendix Tables A6. See Web site: <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>.

Table 5.
Average Monthly Earnings of Workers in Missouri by Age: 2002

(Full-quarter earnings. Includes only industries that employed 100 or more workers 65 and older in Missouri.)

Industry	Average monthly earnings (\$) for workers 65 and older	Average monthly earnings (\$) for workers 14 and older	Number of workers 65 and older	Number of workers 14 and older
Total	1,970	2,886	66,647	2,199,765
Security and commodity brokers	6,430	6,006	388	21,467
Nondepository institutions	5,832	4,552	150	17,805
Holding and other investment offices ..	5,567	5,509	167	4,510
Paper and allied products	5,053	3,463	197	11,270
Chemicals	4,728	4,901	394	24,833
Measuring and analyzing instruments ..	4,131	4,256	179	7,833
Legal services	4,122	4,652	543	18,886
Transportation equipment	3,853	3,796	461	36,025
Electrical, gas and sanitary services ..	3,771	5,522	158	18,280
Construction other than building	3,723	3,821	330	17,191

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the Missouri Economic Research and Information Center, Local Employment Dynamics program, 2002, Appendix Tables A1 and A6. See Web site: <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>.

but the detailed industry groups that compose the categories may differ between the SIC and NAICS systems.

Enhanced Unemployment Insurance (UI) wage records are the basic data source for the QWIs. Administrative

records and the surveys differ in coverage, the timing of data collection, and concept definitions. The QWIs are not exactly comparable with establishment surveys either, such as those from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

program, which capture employment at an establishment on the 12th of the month.

The LED database can respond to a wide variety of questions about the workforce because it allows multiple definitions of “employment.” That is because the QWIs are job-based statistics and different from the worker-based statistics familiar to many researchers.¹⁰ The LED database includes all jobs held:

1. In a quarter, regardless of length of time the job is held.
- 2. At the beginning of a quarter (the measure used in this report).**
3. At the end of a quarter.
4. For a full quarter.

The measure that is closest to the QCEW definition of employment is the second one, jobs held at the beginning of a quarter. This second measure has the additional advantage that the trends are similar to those shown by worker-based surveys such as the decennial census, although the levels differ.

Another difference among datasets is measurement of earnings. According to the BLS Handbook of Methods (1997), UI wage records measure “gross wages and salaries, bonuses, stock options, tips, and other gratuities, and the value of meals and lodging, where supplied.” They do not include Old Age Survivor and Disability Insurance (OASDI), health insurance, workers’ compensation, unemployment insurance, private pensions, and welfare funds. The LED database does not include the number of hours or weeks an employee worked. Thus, what appears for an

¹⁰ For the QWIs, a “job” is defined as equivalent records for an employer and employee.

industry such as retail trade to be low average earnings in a given year or quarter may be the result of relatively low hourly wages, not working many hours in the time period, or both. In retail trade, much of the work is part-time and this affects the LED measure of average earnings.

The confidentiality of the statistics is protected

The Census Bureau and the state partners are committed to protecting the confidentiality of the data in the LED files. Technically, the approach to avoid disclosure of individual information is to combine cell suppression methodology with the addition of statistical noise, controlling key measures to county employment levels as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In plainer English, the statistical techniques the Census Bureau uses mean that the actual statistics are not shown if the numbers in a cell are small. Rather, the statistics that are shown are “fuzzy,” that is, close to the actual information but not exact.

Only Census Bureau employees or individuals who have Special Sworn Status are permitted to work with the data. Everyone who has access to Title 13 data must have an official security clearance based on a background check, including fingerprinting. Additionally, they are subject to a fine of up to \$250,000, up to five years in jail, or both, if confidential information is disclosed. The Census Bureau and state data custodians review all projects before release to avoid disclosure of confidential information.

More detailed information about the confidentiality protection system is available under the “Confidentiality” menu at: <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov/>.

Why the Census Bureau produces the LED statistics

The Census Bureau and the state partners are committed to protecting the integrity of information and producing the highest quality statistics. We accomplish this by ensuring that the LED program is consistent with the Census Bureau’s legal authority and mission, that the methodologies used are the best alternatives, and that the LED program produces demonstrated benefits.

The state partners and the Census Bureau both benefit from the LED program. The state partners fulfill their mandate to provide high quality regional labor market information and the Census Bureau improves the economic and demographic survey estimates and intercensal population estimates. Specifically, the LED program supports Census Bureau research on improving the quality, use, and analysis of its census, survey, and estimation-based data products.

Estimates of the employed population by demographic, geographic, and industrial detail enhance the Census Bureau’s existing agency-wide programs. In particular, estimates of workers in each county and industry, in conjunction with statistical information about employers, will provide long-needed and critical but previously unavailable information for key programs such as the demographic survey estimates and the intercensal population estimates program. Census Bureau programs will benefit from new information on turnover, job creation, and job destruction by age and sex, and information on the employment of individuals in each county.

More information about the benefits of the LED program may be found on the LED Web site at: <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov/>.

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APPENDIX TABLES

Table A1.
Missouri Employment by Industry and Age: 2002

(Beginning-of-quarter employment)

Industry	14-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and older	14 years and older
Total	1,457,046	453,770	222,302	66,647	2,199,765
Agriculture					
Agricultural production—crops	2,363	790	467	274	3,893
Agricultural production—livestock	3,101	766	373	136	4,375
Agricultural services	13,471	2,613	1,127	403	17,614
Forestry	39	*7	6	-	55
Fishing, hunting and trapping	5	-	-	-	11
Mining					
Metal mining	*498	*356	*179	*3	*1,036
Coal mining	244	*199	*63	3	508
Oil and gas extraction	21	17	10	3	52
Mining and quarrying—nonmetallic	1,842	793	429	113	3,176
Construction					
Building construction—general contractors	22,513	7,181	2,936	720	33,351
Construction other than building	11,282	3,876	1,704	330	17,191
Construction—special trade	65,751	17,311	7,133	1,617	91,811
Manufacturing					
Food and kindred products	29,665	11,728	5,133	754	47,279
Tobacco products	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	277	98	57	21	453
Apparel from fabrics	5,290	2,432	1,440	349	9,511
Lumber and wood products	8,978	2,362	1,077	331	12,747
Furniture and fixtures	9,772	3,443	1,503	221	14,938
Paper and allied products	6,683	3,003	1,387	197	11,270
Printing and publishing	22,584	9,797	4,724	1,128	38,233
Chemicals	14,061	7,440	2,938	394	24,833
Petroleum refining	1,208	488	212	29	1,936
Rubber and plastics	12,048	4,921	2,292	302	19,562
Leather and leather products	1,418	810	468	85	2,781
Stone, clay and glass	5,676	2,917	1,453	222	10,268
Primary metal industries	6,213	3,150	1,403	131	10,896
Fabricated metal products	17,163	7,618	3,958	573	29,312
Industrial and commercial machinery	22,434	9,210	4,749	638	37,032
Electronic and electrical equipment	13,033	7,198	3,623	396	24,249
Transportation equipment	21,188	9,952	4,424	461	36,025
Measuring and analyzing instruments	4,158	2,289	1,207	179	7,833
Miscellaneous manufacturing	4,636	1,721	888	248	7,493
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities					
Railroad transportation	28	8	*4	-	39
Local and suburban transit	5,589	2,213	1,792	1,184	10,778
Motor freight transportation	28,854	13,290	7,081	1,401	50,624
Water transportation	1,029	340	166	52	1,586
Transportation by air	14,265	7,139	4,718	313	26,435
Pipelines, except natural gas	42	*23	*9	-	75
Transportation services	4,213	1,514	800	246	6,772
Communications	29,018	10,076	2,775	282	42,151
Electrical, gas and sanitary services	9,949	5,796	2,377	158	18,280
Wholesale Trade					
Wholesale trade—durables	51,640	20,943	9,875	2,844	85,301
Wholesale trade—nondurables	37,266	13,784	6,576	1,934	59,560
Retail Trade					
Building materials and hardware dealers	14,647	4,323	2,353	1,020	22,343
General merchandise stores	46,782	12,215	7,703	3,530	70,230
Food stores	42,885	9,535	5,423	2,224	60,066
Car dealers and gas stations	43,875	12,240	6,449	3,291	65,855
Apparel and accessory stores	14,593	1,797	1,116	623	18,129
Home furniture stores	15,498	3,099	1,718	628	20,944
Eating and drinking places	160,074	15,379	6,819	3,740	186,010
Miscellaneous retail	38,999	10,380	5,816	2,864	58,059

Table A1.
Missouri Employment by Industry and Age: 2002 — Con.

(Beginning-of-quarter employment)

Industry	14-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and older	14 years and older
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate					
Depository institutions	26,501	9,199	4,894	1,132	41,726
Nondepository institutions	13,440	3,035	1,180	150	17,805
Security and commodity brokers	15,624	*3,868	1,587	388	21,467
Insurance carriers	19,763	7,976	3,379	444	31,561
Insurance agents and brokers	9,728	4,145	2,229	607	16,709
Real estate	17,676	6,738	4,318	2,243	30,974
Holding and other investment offices	2,692	1,068	584	167	4,510
Services					
Hotels and other lodging places	19,528	5,119	2,836	1,295	28,778
Personal services	17,614	4,831	3,150	1,906	27,501
Business services	107,489	26,660	12,039	4,312	150,499
Car repair, services and parking	19,815	4,714	2,242	1,087	27,858
Miscellaneous repair services	4,068	1,462	682	218	6,430
Motion pictures	6,547	687	256	82	7,573
Amusement and recreation	29,499	6,212	3,760	1,790	41,261
Health services	138,091	55,433	24,854	6,208	224,586
Legal services	12,275	4,134	1,935	543	18,886
Educational services	20,095	9,203	4,906	1,230	35,434
Social services	38,669	12,201	6,820	2,765	60,454
Museums, galleries and gardens	*1,279	*475	*266	106	2,127
Membership organizations	11,364	4,812	2,667	1,104	19,947
Engineering, accounting, and research	33,789	11,446	5,578	1,427	52,240
Private households	3,729	1,507	1,098	825	7,159
Services, not classified	890	264	114	32	1,299

- Represents zero.

* The value has been significantly distorted to protect confidentiality. A description of the confidentiality protection system is available at <http://www.lehd-test.net/factsheets/index.php>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the Missouri Economic Research and Information Center, Local Employment Dynamics program, 2002, Web site: <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>.

Table A2.
Average Quarterly Turnover Rates in Missouri by Industry and Age: 2002

(In percent)

Industry	14-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and older	14 years and older
Total	19.9	7.7	7.4	8.9	11.4
Agriculture					
Agricultural production—crops	22.1	11.2	11.0	13.4	14.8
Agricultural production—livestock	*19.0	*6.8	*6.6	*8.8	*11.2
Agricultural services	20.6	10.7	9.9	13.4	15.0
Forestry	22.3	-	-	-	16.5
Fishing, hunting and trapping	-	-	-	-	-
Mining					
Metal mining	2.9	*1.4	*5.1	*4.4	2.5
Coal mining	4.6	*3.6	*7.8	-	4.3
Oil and gas extraction	3.3	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying—nonmetallic	18.3	*4.1	4.1	*7.5	6.3
Construction					
Building construction—general contractors	22.2	9.4	9.6	9.8	12.6
Construction other than building	21.3	10.1	10.9	11.0	12.9
Construction—special trade	20.2	9.5	9.2	9.6	12.3
Manufacturing					
Food and kindred products	21.2	*6.6	*7.1	*8.4	9.8
Tobacco products	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	14.9	8.0	*15.8	8.5	9.9
Apparel from fabrics	20.2	5.3	4.4	*6.4	7.9
Lumber and wood products	19.7	7.0	5.3	7.6	10.7
Furniture and fixtures	20.1	3.8	3.7	*6.6	5.5
Paper and allied products	14.0	*6.0	*6.5	*6.9	7.0
Printing and publishing	18.3	4.3	5.0	6.8	6.2
Chemicals	22.3	*5.5	*6.1	8.0	6.7
Petroleum refining	*18.5	*4.7	*5.8	*6.1	*6.8
Rubber and plastics	23.1	4.7	*4.8	*6.2	6.8
Leather and leather products	15.5	3.6	*3.7	*8.4	5.5
Stone, clay and glass	17.5	*5.4	6.0	7.8	7.5
Primary metal industries	17.8	4.0	4.4	*7.5	5.7
Fabricated metal products	18.0	*6.4	*6.7	*7.9	8.1
Industrial and commercial machinery	19.6	*4.4	4.6	7.2	5.9
Electronic and electrical equipment	18.4	4.8	5.7	8.6	6.5
Transportation equipment	19.2	3.5	4.0	8.2	5.4
Measuring and analyzing instruments	17.1	*10.7	*8.3	*6.1	10.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	17.4	6.8	5.2	6.7	8.5
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities					
Railroad transportation	-	-	-	-	12.1
Local and suburban transit	22.6	10.0	10.5	11.4	12.4
Motor freight transportation	21.0	9.9	9.1	10.5	12.3
Water transportation	27.5	*6.9	*11.2	*11.8	12.4
Transportation by air	*20.8	*10.8	*14.4	*17.4	*11.6
Pipelines, except natural gas	6.0	*31.3	*46.4	-	43.5
Transportation services	20.7	*10.3	*9.1	*11.1	12.0
Communications	*21.8	*8.5	*8.6	*7.6	*10.4
Electrical, gas and sanitary services	19.4	*7.1	*7.1	*8.9	8.9
Wholesale Trade					
Wholesale trade—durables	18.2	5.8	5.9	6.8	8.2
Wholesale trade—nondurables	17.3	6.1	5.7	7.0	8.6
Retail Trade					
Building materials and hardware dealers	17.4	7.5	6.3	6.5	10.9
General merchandise stores	18.0	6.4	5.2	*5.4	11.2
Food stores	16.7	6.7	6.2	7.4	12.2
Car dealers and gas stations	21.0	7.9	7.5	9.5	12.5
Apparel and accessory stores	22.9	9.9	8.5	9.1	18.6
Home furniture stores	19.6	8.6	7.4	7.5	14.1
Eating and drinking places	22.4	12.3	10.9	12.5	20.1
Miscellaneous retail	18.6	8.0	7.4	7.4	12.2

Table A2.
Average Quarterly Turnover Rates in Missouri by Industry and Age: 2002 — Con.

(In percent)

Industry	14-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and older	14 years and older
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate					
Depository institutions	15.2	3.5	3.2	*4.4	6.1
Nondepository institutions	25.2	12.3	11.3	10.9	14.7
Security and commodity brokers	*13.4	*3.9	*4.4	*5.3	*4.4
Insurance carriers	19.1	5.4	6.3	*9.1	7.0
Insurance agents and brokers	18.5	7.9	6.8	7.2	10.1
Real estate	21.4	9.5	8.1	8.0	12.1
Holding and other investment offices	32.	6.6	6.5	*6.4	9.1
Services					
Hotels and other lodging places	23.2	11.9	10.5	12.9	16.0
Personal services	21.2	10.3	*10.1	*10.5	14.0
Business services	27.2	14.3	12.4	13.4	17.8
Car repair, services and parking	19.3	7.5	7.3	8.3	11.6
Miscellaneous repair services	18.6	6.6	6.9	*7.3	9.6
Motion pictures	20.5	9.7	9.1	*11.3	18.4
Amusement and recreation	22.5	10.0	9.9	13.7	15.1
Health services	18.4	6.1	5.4	6.6	8.8
Legal services	19.7	5.4	4.9	6.0	7.9
Educational services	28.2	*14.2	*12.3	*13.2	17.6
Social services	22.6	9.3	8.0	8.6	12.8
Museums, galleries and gardens	*17.9	*6.3	*5.3	*9.4	*9.6
Membership organizations	20.3	7.4	6.7	8.9	10.8
Engineering, accounting, and research	19.6	7.3	7.5	9.8	9.0
Private households	21.6	13.2	11.5	11.1	15.4
Services, not elsewhere classified	*18.8	*6.4	*5.6	—	8.7

- Represents zero.

* The value has been significantly distorted to protect confidentiality. A description of the confidentiality protection system is available at <http://www.lehd-test.net/factsheets/index.php>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the Missouri Economic Research and Information Center, Local Employment Dynamics program, 2002, Web site: <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>.

Table A3.
Missouri Employment by Industry and Age: 1995 and 2002

(Beginning-of-quarter employment)

Industry	Under 65		65 and older	
	1995	2002	1995	2002
Total	2,030,738	2,133,119	51,368	66,647
Agriculture				
Agricultural production—crops	4,503	3,619	230	274
Agricultural production—livestock	3,609	4,239	113	136
Agricultural services	13,148	17,211	231	403
Forestry	29	52	3	-
Fishing, hunting and trapping	-	5	-	-
Mining				
Metal mining	*1,243	*1,032	*2	*3
Coal mining	541	505	4	3
Oil and gas extraction	58	48	*3	3
Mining and quarrying—nonmetallic	3,256	3,063	88	113
Construction				
Building construction—general contractors	28,771	32,631	496	720
Construction other than building	14,485	16,862	276	330
Construction—special trade	72,753	90,194	1,069	1,617
Manufacturing				
Food and kindred products	54,274	46,526	550	754
Tobacco products	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	500	432	*20	21
Apparel from fabrics	20,978	9,163	562	349
Lumber and wood products	12,861	12,416	243	331
Furniture and fixtures	15,154	14,718	166	221
Paper and allied products	13,091	11,073	160	197
Printing and publishing	41,902	37,105	1,052	1,128
Chemicals	23,128	24,439	322	394
Petroleum refining	1,582	1,908	23	29
Rubber and plastics	20,193	19,261	212	302
Leather and leather products	7,037	2,696	168	85
Stone, clay and glass	11,319	10,047	181	222
Primary metal industries	12,601	10,765	105	131
Fabricated metal products	34,080	28,739	492	573
Industrial and commercial machinery	38,275	36,393	565	638
Electronic and electrical equipment	30,303	23,853	327	396
Transportation equipment	36,369	35,564	315	461
Measuring and analyzing instruments	9,767	7,654	171	179
Miscellaneous manufacturing	8,451	7,245	232	248
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities				
Railroad transportation	22	39	-	-
Local and suburban transit	9,397	9,595	711	1,184
Motor freight transportation	53,815	49,224	871	1,401
Water transportation	2,032	1,534	61	52
Transportation by air	19,533	26,121	*115	313
Pipelines, except natural gas	151	74	-	-
Transportation services	6,897	6,527	233	246
Communications	39,529	41,869	263	282
Electrical, gas and sanitary services	20,077	18,122	140	158
Wholesale Trade				
Wholesale trade—durables	81,073	82,458	2,381	2,844
Wholesale trade—nondurables	63,460	57,626	1,783	1,934
Retail Trade				
Building materials and hardware dealers	19,109	21,323	909	1,020
General merchandise stores	60,044	66,700	2,173	3,530
Food stores	59,076	57,842	1,508	2,224
Car dealers and gas stations	60,119	62,565	2,103	3,291
Apparel and accessory stores	20,437	17,507	746	623
Home furniture stores	16,709	20,315	525	628
Eating and drinking places	170,001	182,272	2,663	3,740
Miscellaneous retail	45,685	55,194	2,230	2,864

Table A3.
Missouri Employment by Industry and Age: 1995 and 2002 — Con.

(Beginning-of-quarter employment)

Industry	Under 65		65 and older	
	1995	2002	1995	2002
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate				
Depository institutions	39,579	40,594	996	1,132
Nondepository institutions	10,797	17,655	104	150
Security and commodity brokers	16,020	21,079	313	388
Insurance carriers	27,838	31,117	350	444
Insurance agents and brokers	13,566	16,102	502	607
Real estate	24,565	28,732	1,807	2,243
Holding and other investment offices	3,582	4,344	171	167
Services				
Hotels and other lodging places	31,698	27,483	973	1,295
Personal services	25,451	25,595	1,565	1,906
Business services	123,884	146,188	3,419	4,312
Car repair, services and parking	21,906	26,771	747	1,087
Miscellaneous repair services	6,839	6,212	205	218
Motion pictures	6,949	7,490	111	82
Amusement and recreation	36,437	39,471	1,278	1,790
Health services	199,476	218,378	4,707	6,208
Legal services	15,528	18,343	378	543
Educational services	30,384	34,204	932	1,230
Social services	44,627	57,689	1,979	2,765
Museums, galleries and gardens	1,393	*2,020	*109	106
Membership organizations	17,078	18,843	969	1,104
Engineering, accounting, and research	46,762	50,813	1,152	1,427
Private households	4,104	6,333	790	825
Services, not classified	838	1,267	16	32

- Represents zero.

* The value has been significantly distorted to protect confidentiality. A description of the confidentiality protection system is available at <http://www.lehd-test.net/factsheets/index.php>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the Missouri Economic Research and Information Center, Local Employment Dynamics program, 2002, Web site: <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>.

Table A4.

Composition of Job Creation in Missouri by Industry and Age: 2002

Industry	14-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and older
Total	133,425	23,042	10,655	4,310
Agriculture				
Agricultural production—crops	554	113	72	48
Agricultural production—livestock	292	42	18	9
Agricultural services	2,327	265	122	61
Forestry	14	*1	1	-
Fishing, hunting and trapping	2	*1	-	-
Mining				
Metal mining	*5	-	*1	-
Coal mining	12	*4	*2	-
Oil and gas extraction	1	1	-	-
Mining and quarrying—nonmetallic	137	28	14	7
Construction				
Building construction—general contractors	3,113	576	231	68
Construction other than building	1,322	281	132	33
Construction—special trade	8,963	1,557	588	173
Manufacturing				
Food and kindred products	1,465	342	128	38
Tobacco products	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	20	6	3	-
Apparel from fabrics	427	89	38	17
Lumber and wood products	920	121	49	23
Furniture and fixtures	353	70	26	6
Paper and allied products	234	40	15	4
Printing and publishing	1,146	227	114	50
Chemicals	509	96	37	13
Petroleum refining	83	20	5	2
Rubber and plastics	616	96	47	12
Leather and leather products	65	16	9	5
Stone, clay and glass	431	88	32	13
Primary metal industries	235	42	12	3
Fabricated metal products	975	189	71	19
Industrial and commercial machinery	962	186	70	25
Electronic and electrical equipment	446	96	36	10
Transportation equipment	814	139	63	17
Measuring and analyzing instruments	171	26	12	5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	307	57	25	9
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities				
Railroad transportation	2	1	-	-
Local and suburban transit	362	108	97	48
Motor freight transportation	2,862	838	397	108
Water transportation	159	26	18	8
Transportation by air	776	185	59	14
Pipelines, except natural gas	7	2	*1	-
Transportation services	587	165	87	20
Communications	2,060	831	160	11
Electrical, gas and sanitary services	643	219	58	9
Wholesale Trade				
Wholesale trade—durables	3,812	822	366	122
Wholesale trade—nondurables	2,786	543	248	105
Retail Trade				
Building materials and hardware dealers	1,261	226	120	55
General merchandise stores	2,471	311	150	52
Food stores	3,319	403	211	106
Car dealers and gas stations	4,381	643	367	236
Apparel and accessory stores	2,129	167	90	48
Home furniture stores	1,912	255	110	45
Eating and drinking places	18,830	1,522	625	394
Miscellaneous retail	4,407	672	399	188

Table A4.
Composition of Job Creation in Missouri by Industry and Age: 2002 — Con.

Industry	14-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and older
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate				
Depository institutions	1,251	202	89	25
Nondepository institutions	1,335	211	80	12
Security and commodity brokers	387	*73	33	12
Insurance carriers	831	176	79	19
Insurance agents and brokers	877	207	125	34
Real estate	2,173	520	310	149
Holding and other investment offices	208	50	30	10
Services				
Hotels and other lodging places	2,794	437	256	131
Personal services	2,715	533	347	183
Business services	10,349	1,830	856	334
Car repair, services and parking	2,189	307	133	62
Miscellaneous repair services	450	104	47	19
Motion pictures	672	62	21	10
Amusement and recreation	5,476	582	368	257
Health services	8,207	1,630	687	221
Legal services	1,090	201	86	30
Educational services	3,350	1,106	520	131
Social services	4,205	781	405	173
Museums, galleries, and gardens	120	*22	*11	8
Membership organizations	1,383	309	150	67
Engineering, accounting, and research	2,803	715	370	123
Private households	877	239	133	78
Services, not classified	50	12	4	2

- Represents zero.

* The value has been significantly distorted to protect confidentiality. A description of the confidentiality protection system is available at <http://www.lehd-test.net/factsheets/index.php>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the Missouri Economic Research and Information Center, Local Employment Dynamics program, 2002, Web site: <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>.

Table A5.

Composition of Job Destruction in Missouri by Industry and Age: 2002

Industry	14-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and older
Total	127,130	26,073	14,541	6,326
Agriculture				
Agricultural production—crops	532	117	72	52
Agricultural production—livestock	247	40	24	15
Agricultural services	2,028	266	121	66
Forestry	9	*2	-	-
Fishing, hunting and trapping	2	-	-	-
Mining				
Metal mining	*17	*8	*13	-
Coal mining	8	*3	3	-
Oil and gas extraction	1	1	-	-
Mining and quarrying—nonmetallic	113	23	19	10
Construction				
Building construction—general contractors	2,921	611	294	91
Construction other than building	1,315	354	197	45
Construction—special trade	8,295	1,693	785	200
Manufacturing				
Food and kindred products	1,324	421	274	63
Tobacco products	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	33	10	6	1
Apparel from fabrics	407	124	80	29
Lumber and wood products	820	139	58	32
Furniture and fixtures	399	85	54	17
Paper and allied products	329	149	86	19
Printing and publishing	1,256	385	258	94
Chemicals	828	405	201	39
Petroleum refining	74	21	14	3
Rubber and plastics	676	170	104	24
Leather and leather products	84	29	21	8
Stone, clay and glass	462	157	109	26
Primary metal industries	327	127	71	15
Fabricated metal products	1,142	312	216	52
Industrial and commercial machinery	1,085	294	209	58
Electronic and electrical equipment	654	239	185	43
Transportation equipment	669	197	142	34
Measuring and analyzing instruments	181	61	48	15
Miscellaneous manufacturing	334	81	46	24
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities				
Railroad transportation	3	1	-	-
Local and suburban transit	591	192	170	136
Motor freight transportation	2,632	893	543	166
Water transportation	156	27	17	9
Transportation by air	794	219	159	32
Pipelines, except natural gas	5	2	*2	-
Transportation services	419	119	65	36
Communications	1,904	522	222	27
Electrical, gas and sanitary services	709	250	152	15
Wholesale Trade				
Wholesale trade—durables	3,766	1,014	570	215
Wholesale trade—nondurables	2,750	707	391	168
Retail Trade				
Building materials and hardware dealers	1,133	210	110	69
General merchandise stores	2,070	284	179	137
Food stores	3,402	474	290	163
Car dealers and gas stations	4,202	752	431	289
Apparel and accessory stores	1,691	149	92	67
Home furniture stores	1,756	230	126	59
Eating and drinking places	18,368	1,703	738	468
Miscellaneous retail	3,986	682	421	235

Table A5.

Composition of Job Destruction in Missouri by Industry and Age: 2002 — Con.

Industry	14-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and older
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate				
Depository institutions	1,108	222	156	68
Nondepository institutions	901	170	90	15
Security and commodity brokers	525	*154	80	23
Insurance carriers	1,059	359	219	46
Insurance agents and brokers	847	245	137	53
Real estate	1,835	468	294	187
Holding and other investment offices	160	51	38	10
Services				
Hotels and other lodging places	2,386	435	279	172
Personal services	2,488	522	349	234
Business services	11,260	2,292	1,110	524
Car repair, services and parking	2,073	324	152	90
Miscellaneous repair services	454	108	51	21
Motion pictures	790	83	28	11
Amusement and recreation	4,653	538	338	242
Health services	6,885	1,819	1,014	448
Legal services	876	200	100	39
Educational services	3,452	1,076	545	159
Social services	3,918	822	459	249
Museums, galleries, and gardens	107	*17	*10	9
Membership organizations	1,157	296	183	109
Engineering, accounting, and research	2,618	742	423	165
Private households	675	194	131	103
Services, not classified	75	20	6	4

- Represents zero.

* The value has been significantly distorted to protect confidentiality. A description of the confidentiality protection system is available at <http://www.lehd-test.net/factsheets/index.php>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the Missouri Economic Research and Information Center, Local Employment Dynamics program, 2002, Web site: <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>.

Table A6.
Average Monthly Earnings in Missouri by Industry and Age: 2002

(Full-quarter earnings, in dollars)

Industry	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and older	14 years and older
Total	3,665	3,450	1,970	2,886
Agriculture				
Agricultural production—crops	2,221	2,413	1,504	1,968
Agricultural production—livestock	*2,326	*1,971	1,605	1,957
Agricultural services	2,873	*3,100	1,774	2,221
Forestry	*2,512	2,587	*3,034	2,188
Fishing, hunting and trapping	*2,147	*1,607	-	1,465
Mining				
Metal mining	*3,669	*4,400	*3,313	*3,502
Coal mining	*12,132	*13,986	*2,405	*10,233
Oil and gas extraction	6,124	*2,576	*4,273	4,041
Mining and quarrying—nonmetallic	3,607	3,299	2,645	3,157
Construction				
Building construction—general contractors	4,239	3,865	2,614	3,364
Construction other than building	4,426	4,441	3,723	3,821
Construction—special trade	4,161	4,389	2,930	3,449
Manufacturing				
Food and kindred products	4,728	5,219	*6,104	3,840
Tobacco products	*7,174	*7,174	-	4,616
Textile mill products	3,463	2,997	1,268	3,342
Apparel from fabrics	2,225	2,657	2,043	2,097
Lumber and wood products	2,512	2,658	2,188	2,171
Furniture and fixtures	3,296	3,274	3,160	2,949
Paper and allied products	3,919	4,220	5,053	3,463
Printing and publishing	3,699	3,407	2,180	3,227
Chemicals	5,525	5,828	4,728	4,901
Petroleum refining	*5,067	*4,291	6,766	4,014
Rubber and plastics	3,402	3,517	3,286	3,057
Leather and leather products	3,634	2,990	1,516	2,869
Stone, clay and glass	3,286	3,362	2,710	3,048
Primary metal industries	3,662	3,677	2,426	3,275
Fabricated metal products	3,627	3,851	3,649	3,180
Industrial and commercial machinery	3,570	3,575	3,303	3,188
Electronic and electrical equipment	3,280	3,320	3,277	3,055
Transportation equipment	4,288	4,489	3,853	3,796
Measuring and analyzing instruments	4,827	*4,785	4,131	4,256
Miscellaneous manufacturing	2,686	2,465	1,964	2,339
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities				
Railroad transportation	*2,044	*3,740	-	2,328
Local and suburban transit	1,731	1,492	1,013	1,544
Motor freight transportation	3,188	3,174	2,287	2,875
Water transportation	3,782	3,270	2,803	2,934
Transportation by air	4,567	*5,062	2,903	4,000
Pipelines, except natural gas	6,502	*9,997	-	6,270
Transportation services	3,476	3,174	1,826	2,951
Communications	*5,141	4,635	2,636	4,384
Electrical, gas and sanitary services	5,597	5,386	3,771	5,522
Wholesale Trade				
Wholesale trade—durables	4,575	4,267	2,659	3,834
Wholesale trade—nondurables	4,146	4,135	2,518	3,466
Retail Trade				
Building materials and hardware dealers	2,573	2,274	1,505	2,136
General merchandise stores	2,027	1,757	*1,021	1,570
Food stores	2,317	1,967	1,038	1,573
Car dealers and gas stations	3,155	2,807	1,408	2,472
Apparel and accessory stores	1,923	1,618	1,042	1,253
Home furniture stores	2,837	2,380	1,472	2,146
Eating and drinking places	1,614	1,474	1,032	1,075
Miscellaneous retail	2,502	2,160	1,253	1,908

Table A6.
Average Monthly Earnings in Missouri by Industry and Age: 2002 — Con.

(Full-quarter earnings, in dollars)

Industry	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and older	14 years and older
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate				
Depository institutions	3,585	3,420	2,687	2,890
Nondepository institutions	5,566	5,156	5,832	4,552
Security and commodity brokers	*7,643	9,619	6,430	6,006
Insurance carriers	4,965	4,927	2,390	4,075
Insurance agents and brokers	4,530	4,246	2,540	3,723
Real estate	2,901	2,616	1,573	2,419
Holding and other investment offices	6,330	8,599	5,567	5,509
Services				
Hotels and other lodging places	1,939	1,630	1,296	1,608
Personal services	2,224	2,049	1,138	1,813
Business services	3,196	2,992	1,461	2,752
Car repair, services and parking	3,177	2,772	1,627	2,703
Miscellaneous repair services	3,098	2,704	1,648	2,707
Motion pictures	3,794	3,411	*2,424	1,685
Amusement and recreation	2,423	2,128	1,214	2,240
Health services	3,936	3,555	2,291	3,093
Legal services	5,673	6,072	4,122	4,652
Educational services	3,607	3,842	3,277	3,101
Social services	1,883	1,794	1,064	1,596
Museums, galleries, and gardens	*3,057	*2,658	*1,447	2,313
Membership organizations	2,367	2,565	1,047	1,892
Engineering, accounting, and research	5,368	5,216	3,073	4,329
Private households	1,251	1,202	897	1,156
Services, not classified	*10,271	4,549	2,857	5,855

- Represents zero.

* The value has been significantly distorted to protect confidentiality. A description of the confidentiality protection system is available at <http://www.lehd-test.net/factsheets/index.php>.

Note: Earnings for workers 65 and older may reflect lump sum distributions.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the Missouri Economic Research and Information Center, Local Employment Dynamics program, 2002, Web site: <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>.

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