

# News

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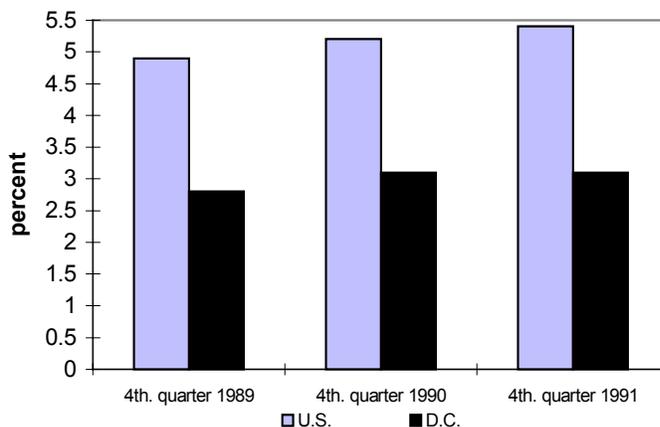
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## WAGES LOWER THAN AVERAGE IN FOREIGN-OWNED BUSINESSES IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

Employment in business establishments with at least 10 percent foreign ownership (hereafter referred to as foreign-owned) in the District of Columbia averaged nearly 12,000 in the fourth quarter of 1991, or 3.1 percent of total private employment, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor announced today. (See chart 1.) The District of Columbia ranked 45th in share of total employment in foreign-owned firms out of the 50 states and the District of Columbia and was the only area to pay lower wages on average in foreign-owned firms than in total private firms. Workers in foreign-owned establishments earned \$2,474 per month on average, 17 percent less than workers in all private District of Columbia establishments. (See table A.)

Chart 1. Percentage of total private employment in foreign-owned firms, United States and District of Columbia, fourth quarter 1989 to fourth quarter 1991



In the United States as a whole, foreign-owned establishments employed over 4.8 million workers, or 5.4 percent of total employment. These workers earned \$2,672 per month, 23.0 percent more than the average in all private U.S. establishments. In addition to salaries, wages include bonuses, the cash values of lodging and meals when supplied, and tips and other gratuities. At least half of the employment in foreign-owned establishments was in businesses owned by British, Japanese, or Canadian investors.

Table A. Private industry: employment and wages, United States and District of Columbia, all private and foreign-owned establishments, fourth quarter 1991

	Average monthly employment			Average monthly wage		
	Level	Percent change from 1990	Share of total	Level	Percent change from 1990	Wage ratio
<b>United States</b>						
Total private establishments	89,539,583	-1.9	--	\$2,172	4.2	--
Foreign-owned establishments	4,824,461	1.9	5.4	2,672	5.1	123.0
<b>District of Columbia</b>						
Total private establishments	375,146	-4.1	--	2,979	5.2	--
Foreign-owned establishments	11,772	-3.8	3.1	2,474	10.4	83.0

-- not calculated

This news release is based on data derived by matching information from the Covered Employment and Wages (ES-202) program of BLS and the Annual Survey of Foreign Direct Investment of the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the U.S. Department of Commerce. All data contained in this news release refer to private sector employment and wages for workers covered by State Unemployment Insurance programs. (See Technical Note at the end of this release.)

### Average Monthly Employment

It appears that the District was affected sooner than the nation by the recession which started during third quarter 1990 and ended late in first quarter 1991. Total employment fell 1.5 percent in the District from fourth quarter 1989 to fourth quarter 1990 overall then it fell even faster in fourth quarter 1991, down 4.1 percent. The U.S. grew slightly in 1990 and then experienced a small decline in 1991 (-1.9 percent). In contrast, employment in foreign-owned establishments jumped 10.8 and 6.6 percent, in the District and the U.S., respectively. In 1991, it continued to grow nationwide, up 1.9 percent, while in the District it dropped 3.8 percent.

Almost two-thirds of all employment in the District was in the services industry, however less than half of all employment in foreign-owned firms was in that industry. Retail trade contained almost 20 percent of all workers in foreign-owned firms in the area -- more than 5 percentage points higher than its share of all workers. Those two industries along with finance, insurance, and real estate accounted for 78 percent of jobs in foreign-owned establishments and 86 percent of all private jobs. (See table B.) In the U.S., manufacturing had the largest share (40 percent) of jobs in foreign-owned firms although it only made up only 20 percent of total private jobs. Manufacturing is a much smaller industry in D.C.

Table B. Private industry employment by major division: all private and foreign-owned establishments, United States and District of Columbia, fourth quarter 1991

Industry	Average monthly employment					
	United States			District of Columbia		
	Total private establishments	Foreign-owned establishments	Share of total	Total private establishments	Foreign-owned establishments	Share of total
<b>Agriculture, forestry, and fishing</b>	1,454,470	23,320	1.6	215	n	n
Percent change from 1990	1.1	-3.7	--	-5.3	n	--
<b>Mining</b>	674,321	106,614	15.8	86	n	n
Percent change from 1990	-6.7	-5.9	--	34.4	n	--
<b>Construction</b>	4,635,186	92,859	2.0	10,363	758	7.3
Percent change from 1990	-7.6	8.8	--	-24.9	-1.8	--
<b>Manufacturing</b>	18,366,678	1,914,392	10.4	14,090	469	3.3
Percent change from 1990	-3.1	2.2	--	-11.9	n	--
<b>Transportation and public utilities</b>	5,507,841	225,644	4.1	18,616	513	2.8
Percent change from 1990	-1.0	-1.5	--	2.1	14.0	--
<b>Wholesale trade</b>	6,075,156	495,387	8.2	7,629	726	9.5
Percent change from 1990	-2.6	0.0	--	-8.5	-5.8	--
<b>Retail trade</b>	19,611,490	928,994	4.7	48,914	2,258	4.6
Percent change from 1990	-1.7	1.9	--	-8.5	-32.4	--
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b>	6,490,043	360,993	5.6	30,403	1,246	4.1
Percent change from 1990	-1.1	10.6	--	-1.1	-14.1	--
<b>Services</b>	26,585,024	673,312	2.5	244,572	5,728	2.3
Percent change from 1990	-0.4	0.0	--	-2.2	16.5	--

(Calculation of percent change and share of total used unrounded inputs.)

n indicates data do not meet BLS, BEA, or District of Columbia employment security agency disclosure standards.

-- not calculated

The two states that surround the District had somewhat higher shares of employment in foreign-owned firms. Virginia (5.7 percent) surpassed the national average while Maryland (5.1 percent) was just below. Nearby Delaware, 14.6 percent, was highest in the nation. Most of the 17 states with above average shares of total employed working in foreign-owned firms were on the Atlantic coast. Only two in the Pacific region, Alaska and Hawaii, were in that group, while all states in the continental U.S. west of the Mississippi River were below the average for the U.S. (See table 1.)

The largest growth in employment in foreign-owned firms in the District was in services (16.5 percent) despite a decline in employment in that industry overall. However, employment in foreign-owned firms in retail trade dropped over 32 percent -- almost four times that for the industry overall. Although finance, insurance, and real estate total employment for the District fell just slightly over the year, it dropped 14.1 percent in foreign-owned firms. Nationally, every industry but agriculture, forestry, and fishing had over-the-year declines in total private employment. Four industries had increases in employment in foreign-owned firms despite those industry-wide declines -- finance, insurance, and real estate rose 10.6 percent; construction increased 8.8 percent; manufacturing advanced 2.2 percent; and retail trade was up 1.9 percent.

Only four states had a larger decline in employment in foreign-owned establishments than the District (-3.8 percent). Many of the states with the largest percent growth in employment in foreign-owned firms were those with relatively few employees in such firms and were located in the west and midwest. Kansas had over 20 percent more workers in foreign-owned establishments than in 1990 -- the highest rate of increase in the nation yet only 9 states and the District of Columbia had a smaller share of total private employment under foreign ownership. Neighboring Virginia's and Maryland's employment in foreign-owned firms rose 6.4 and 6.0 percent, respectively.

### Average Monthly Wages

While the average private industry worker in the District of Columbia earned over 37 percent more in the fourth quarter of 1991 than the U.S. average for all private workers, those employed in foreign-owned firms earned over 7 percent less than the U.S. average for such firms. This disparity is due in part to the relative absence of well-paying manufacturing jobs in the District as well as wages that were substantially lower for those in foreign-owned firms in retail trade and services than their private industry counterparts. Every private industry division in the District had a higher average wage than the national average -- ranging from about 14 percent to more than double -- but three of the seven industries with foreign owners paid less than the national average of foreign-owned businesses in those industries. Yet average monthly wages for employees of foreign-owned firms in the District were still 19th highest in the nation. (See table C.)

In the nation, the share of higher paying employment in foreign-owned establishments raised overall wages by \$28, however in the District, employment in those firms lowered overall wages by \$16. That outcome was caused by the high concentration of workers in foreign-owned firms in the services and retail trade industries in the District. Services workers earned 32.2 percent less than workers in the industry overall and retail trade workers earned 16.6 percent less.

Excluding the District, earnings in foreign-owned firms ranged from 2.2 percent higher than for all workers in New Hampshire to 66.9 percent higher in Wyoming. The surrounding states of Virginia, 14.8 percent higher, and Maryland, 5.6 percent higher, were among the bottom quarter of the States.

Wages in foreign-owned businesses grew as much as 14.6 percent in Alaska and fell by as much as 9.5 percent in Idaho. Forty-three of the states had an increase in average monthly wages for workers in foreign-owned firms from fourth quarter 1990 to fourth quarter 1991. Some of the states with the highest increase in wages were also among those with the

greatest decline in employment. New Mexico had the fourth highest increase in wages to workers in foreign-owned firms (10.2 percent) but also had the largest decrease in employment of those workers (-21.8 percent). The District of Columbia, Vermont, and Georgia also ranked among the top 10 states with greatest percentage increase in wages and decrease in employment. In the District, after a 9.2 percent decline in wages and a 10.8 percent increase in employment in foreign-owned firms in fourth quarter 1990, wages jumped 10.4 percent in fourth quarter 1991 accompanied by a 3.8 percent drop in employment in those firms.'

Table C. Private industry wages by major division: all private and foreign-owned establishments, United States and District of Columbia, fourth quarter 1991

Industry	Average monthly wages					
	United States			District of Columbia		
	Total private establishments	Foreign-owned establishments	Wage ratio	Total private establishments	Foreign-owned establishments	Wage ratio
<b>Agriculture, forestry, and fishing</b>	\$1,320	\$1,891	143.3	\$2,377	n	n
Percent change from 1990	2.3	11.5	--	7.6	n	--
<b>Mining</b>	3,514	4,153	118.2	8,300	n	n
Percent change from 1990	6.5	9.4	--	15.7	n	--
<b>Construction</b>	2,411	3,359	139.3	2,927	3,158	107.9
Percent change from 1990	1.3	6.6	--	6.7	7.5	--
<b>Manufacturing</b>	2,662	2,933	110.2	3,769	4,708	124.9
Percent change from 1990	5.1	3.9	--	7.4	n	--
<b>Transportation and public utilities</b>	2,689	2,865	106.5	3,919	4,198	107.1
Percent change from 1990	4.5	7.3	--	3.6	-1.1	--
<b>Wholesale trade</b>	2,857	3,570	125.0	3,960	4,376	110.5
Percent change from 1990	3.8	6.9	--	4.1	3.6	--
<b>Retail trade</b>	1,143	1,305	114.2	1,302	1,086	83.4
Percent change from 1990	3.7	4.8	--	2.8	3.1	--
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b>	2,801	3,963	141.5	3,530	3,442	97.5
Percent change from 1990	6.2	6.8	--	4.3	12.0	--
<b>Services</b>	2,145	2,089	97.4	3,099	2,102	67.8
Percent change from 1990	4.1	1.0	--	4.8	3.5	--

(Calculation of percent change and wage ratio used unrounded inputs.)

n indicates data do not meet BLS, BEA, or District of Columbia employment security agency disclosure standards.

-- not calculated

It is important to note that changes in wages in foreign-owned establishments -- over time -- may be greatly affected by changes in the composition of foreign-owned establishments. The foreign acquisition of high-paying U.S. establishments may result in an increase in the average wage paid to employees in those industries. The reverse may also be true. Since investment patterns change from year-to-year, analysis of wage changes should be handled with caution.

The occupational mix may differ between foreign-owned U.S. establishments and all private U.S. establishments. Based on 1989 data on foreign-owned manufacturing establishments, the Bureau of Labor Statistics discovered that the distribution of occupations in foreign-owned manufacturing establishments in the U.S. was little different from that in all of manufacturing. There were major differences, however, among occupations by individual industry within manufacturing.

## **TECHNICAL NOTE**

These data are the result of a cooperative effort between the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and the Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) as mandated by Congress in the Foreign Direct Investment and International Financial Data Improvements Act of 1990. Data from the BEA Annual Survey of Foreign Direct Investment in the United States in 1991 were used to identify foreign-owned establishments in the database of the BLS Covered Employment and Wages (ES-202) Program. (Nationwide data included in this release are for the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Data for the fourth quarter of 1991 were issued on Dec. 15, 1994, in USDL-94-588.)

### **BLS Data**

Data from the ES-202 program, which is a Federal-State cooperative program, are a by-product of the administration of state unemployment insurance (UI) programs. These data are derived from the quarterly tax reports submitted to State Employment Security Agencies (SESA's) by employers subject to state UI laws and Federal agencies subject to the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program. Aggregates of these data are published annually in the Employment and Wages bulletin.

The ES-202 database includes only those employees who are covered by UI or UCFE programs. The employment total on the database was approximately 96 percent of total wage and salary civilian employment in 1991. ES-202 data do not include most agricultural workers on small farms, most employees of railroads, most domestic workers, most student workers at schools, and employees of certain small nonprofit organizations. Other exclusions are most self-employed individuals and all unpaid family members.

ES-202 employment data beginning in 1991 may not be strictly comparable with data from prior years due to improved reporting procedures by some employers.

### **BEA Data**

BEA collects information on foreign direct investment through its Annual Survey of Foreign Direct Investment in the United States and its Benchmark Survey of Foreign Direct Investment in the United States conducted every 5 years. Under the authority of the International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act, all nonbanking firms which are at least 10 percent foreign-owned and whose sales, income, or assets exceeded \$10 million at the end of their fiscal year which ended in calendar 1991 were required to report in the 1991 annual survey. The benchmark survey covers both banks and nonbanks with sales, income, or assets greater than \$1 million. All data are collected at the enterprise level. Among the data items collected are country of ownership; percent of foreign-ownership; industry of sales; total assets; expenditures in property, plant and equipment; sales; net income; wages and compensation; employment; acres of land owned; and exports and imports.

All BEA industry data are based on the 3-digit International Surveys Industry (ISI) coding system. This system is an aggregation of detailed codes contained in the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC) and is used in BEA international surveys. The ISI coding system has 135 separate classifications compared to approximately 1,000 in the SIC coding system. The BEA data used in preparing these statistics are for fiscal year 1991. They include data for affiliates reported in the 1991 annual survey and estimates for affiliates that were in the universe but not in the annual sample. While the threshold for a business to be considered foreign-owned is 10 percent or more ownership by a foreign firm, firms that are more than 50 percent foreign-owned accounted for 80 percent of total assets and 82 percent of the employment of all nonbank U.S. affiliates.

### **BLS/BEA data link procedure**

Foreign-owned establishments in the ES-202 database were identified through an initial match to the BEA foreign direct investment enterprise data using an identification number

which the two files have in common. Additional establishments not identified in the initial computer data link were added after research by BLS staff using company names, geographic information, industry information, and secondary sources. The resulting subset of establishment data was augmented with information from the BEA data, such as the country of ownership, to produce a new BLS dataset for foreign-owned establishments.

Approximately 57 percent of BEA affiliates were linked to one or more ES-202 establishments. Employment in these BEA affiliates was 99 percent of the total BEA employment for foreign-owned firms.

#### Industry exceptions

Although foreign-owned banks must report in BEA's benchmark and quarterly surveys of foreign direct investment in the United States, they are exempt from reporting in the annual survey used by BLS for the link project. Information on foreign-owned banks was, therefore, obtained from the Federal Reserve Board and matched to ES-202 establishment data. Some of the Federal Reserve data on U.S. chartered banks which are foreign-owned are collected from secondary sources. In addition, some U.S. offices of foreign banks may not be included in these data because they do not meet the Federal Reserve definition for bank branches or agencies.

Because most railroad employees are not covered by state unemployment insurance programs, data on the railroad industry are not included in this release, although they are included in the BEA annual series.

#### Definitions

**Establishments.** An individual establishment is generally defined as a single physical location at which one, or predominantly one, type of economic activity is conducted. Most employers covered under the state UI laws operate only one place of business.

**Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes.** Industrial codes are assigned by state agencies to each establishment based on responses to questionnaires where employers indicate

their principal product or activity. If an employer conducts different activities at various establishments, separate industrial codes are assigned, to the extent possible, to each.

In order to ensure the highest possible quality of data from the ES-202 program, BLS verifies and updates, if necessary, the SIC, location, and type of ownership of all establishments on a 3-year cycle. In 1990, all establishments in the services division were sent a questionnaire to obtain the latest information. Changes in these classification codes resulting from this survey were introduced with the data developed for the first quarter of 1991. Thus, some data in the services division, especially at the 4-digit SIC level, may not be strictly comparable with the 1990 data.

**Average monthly employment.** Average monthly employment is calculated by taking the sum of employment for the pay period including the 12th day of each month in the fourth quarter and dividing this number by 3.

**Average monthly wages.** Average monthly wages is calculated by taking the total wages for the fourth quarter and dividing it by the sum of employment for the 3 months. In addition to salaries, wages include bonuses, the cash value of lodging and meals when supplied, tips and other gratuities, and employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans such as 401(k) plans in some states. Employer contributions for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance, health insurance, unemployment insurance, workers' compensation, and private pension and welfare funds are not reported as wages. On the other hand, employee contributions for the same purposes, as well as money withheld for payment of income taxes, union dues, etc., are reported even though they are deducted from the worker's gross pay. Average monthly wages is affected by the ratio of full-time to part-time workers as well as by the number of individuals in high-paying and low-paying occupations.

**Share of total employment.** The share of total employment in foreign-owned establishments is the average monthly employment for foreign-owned establishments divided by the average monthly employment for establishments in the ES-202 database for comparable levels.

**Wage ratio.** The wage ratio in foreign-owned establishments is the average monthly wages in foreign-owned establishments divided by the average monthly wages for all establishments in the ES-202 database for comparable levels.

**Ultimate beneficial owner.** An ultimate beneficial owner of a foreign-owned establishment is the entity, proceeding up the establishment's ownership structure beginning with the first entity outside the United States, which is not owned more than 50 percent by another entity. The ultimate beneficial owner may be a for-profit business enterprise, a non-profit organization, an individual, a government agency, etc. The country of the ultimate beneficial owner may be the United States if the direct foreign parent of the U.S. investment is, in turn, owned by a U.S. individual, firm or other organization.

**Establishments.** An individual establishment is generally defined as a single physical location at which one, or predominantly one, type of economic activity is conducted. Most employers covered under the state UI laws operate only one place of business.

**Table 1. Private industry by state and major industry division: Employment and wages, all United States and foreign-owned United States establishments, fourth quarter 1991**

State	Total <sup>1</sup>									
	All United States establishments				Foreign-owned United States establishments					
	1991		Percentage change from 1990		1991				Percentage change from 1990	
	Average monthly employment	Average monthly wages	Average monthly employment	Average monthly wages	Average monthly employment	Percent of total employment	Average monthly wages	Wage ratio	Average monthly employment	Average monthly wages
Total.....	89,539,583	\$2,172	-1.9	4.2	4,824,461	5.4	\$2,672	123.0	1.9	5.1
Alabama.....	1,306,150	1,841	.4	4.4	58,221	4.5	2,292	124.5	9.5	6.0
Alaska.....	162,709	2,526	.7	1.4	10,675	6.6	4,112	162.8	3.6	14.6
Arizona.....	1,246,200	1,928	-9	3.6	54,321	4.4	2,113	109.6	-5.8	4.3
Arkansas.....	766,462	1,659	1.2	4.2	31,754	4.1	1,943	117.1	.8	6.9
California.....	10,767,138	2,415	-4.9	4.4	556,235	5.2	2,980	123.4	-1.9	5.3
Colorado.....	1,271,038	2,105	1.4	4.7	61,286	4.8	2,511	119.3	15.2	-1.5
Connecticut.....	1,334,637	2,779	-4.8	4.7	77,270	5.8	3,317	119.4	7.2	2.4
Delaware.....	290,468	2,254	-1.1	5.4	42,497	14.6	3,545	157.3	4.4	-.5
District of Columbia.....	375,146	2,979	-4.1	5.2	11,772	3.1	2,474	83.0	-3.8	10.4
Florida.....	4,484,359	1,924	-2.0	4.5	206,602	4.6	2,071	107.6	4.8	7.8
Georgia.....	2,379,655	2,058	-2.0	5.2	164,242	6.9	2,421	117.6	-2.4	8.8
Hawaii.....	442,019	2,079	.1	3.0	53,472	12.1	2,178	104.8	6.2	3.2
Idaho.....	325,238	1,754	3.3	2.9	12,578	3.9	1,891	107.8	6.9	-9.5
Illinois.....	4,404,968	2,386	-1.8	3.5	255,765	5.8	2,760	115.7	3.2	3.6
Indiana.....	2,109,476	1,983	-7	4.9	123,558	5.9	2,431	122.6	-1.0	-1.0
Iowa.....	999,639	1,733	.5	3.1	33,616	3.4	2,217	127.9	-2.3	4.7
Kansas.....	873,732	1,865	1.0	3.2	31,545	3.6	2,385	127.9	20.4	12.5
Kentucky.....	1,182,681	1,817	-2	3.0	71,836	6.1	2,614	143.9	9.0	10.1
Louisiana.....	1,262,812	1,958	.3	4.1	62,067	4.9	2,546	130.0	-.8	6.3
Maine.....	412,118	1,787	-3.8	3.0	24,861	6.0	1,859	104.0	-3.1	5.1
Maryland.....	1,662,171	2,193	-3.8	4.1	84,007	5.1	2,316	105.6	6.0	.0
Massachusetts.....	2,391,966	2,476	-4.8	5.0	123,047	5.1	2,773	112.0	.1	8.2
Michigan.....	3,265,218	2,352	-1.4	3.8	139,673	4.3	2,802	119.1	1.7	8.0
Minnesota.....	1,782,663	2,092	.3	3.3	89,969	5.0	2,762	132.0	4.5	2.1
Mississippi.....	739,777	1,612	.5	4.7	22,714	3.1	2,018	125.2	1.6	4.2
Missouri.....	1,907,123	1,995	-1.7	4.8	79,002	4.1	2,254	113.0	1.4	6.1
Montana.....	233,446	1,579	3.7	4.8	5,445	2.3	2,417	153.1	14.1	6.7
Nebraska.....	581,792	1,667	.0	2.5	16,989	2.9	1,963	117.8	3.0	5.4
Nevada.....	545,224	2,011	-1.3	3.9	23,601	4.3	2,474	123.0	3.8	6.2
New Hampshire.....	409,736	2,088	-2.9	3.5	27,871	6.8	2,134	102.2	4.8	3.8
New Jersey.....	2,863,871	2,692	-4.2	4.3	231,797	8.1	3,185	118.3	11.6	-1.1
New Mexico.....	437,599	1,714	.6	3.9	12,417	2.8	2,199	128.3	-21.8	10.2
New York.....	6,394,216	2,725	-4.3	5.2	401,218	6.3	3,550	130.3	-1.3	8.5
North Carolina.....	2,582,163	1,848	-7	4.7	184,588	7.1	2,390	129.3	2.2	7.2
North Dakota.....	202,347	1,570	1.9	2.1	3,194	1.6	1,997	127.2	9.2	-2.8
Ohio.....	4,051,652	2,096	-1.6	4.0	219,449	5.4	2,501	119.3	-3.5	5.5
Oklahoma.....	924,463	1,846	.4	2.9	43,755	4.7	2,364	128.1	-3.0	6.9
Oregon.....	1,041,295	1,911	.5	3.2	41,339	4.0	2,279	119.3	5.4	3.4
Pennsylvania.....	4,304,139	2,135	-1.8	3.8	216,623	5.0	2,521	118.1	3.2	3.9
Rhode Island.....	363,461	1,958	-6.1	4.8	12,766	3.5	2,276	116.2	-.4	6.3
South Carolina.....	1,210,029	1,772	-2.6	4.4	102,603	8.5	2,154	121.6	.1	7.3
South Dakota.....	228,095	1,494	2.4	4.5	4,779	2.1	1,779	119.1	-2.3	1.8
Tennessee.....	1,825,218	1,906	.2	5.6	124,224	6.8	2,295	120.4	3.8	4.6
Texas.....	5,829,428	2,166	-2	6.2	304,000	5.2	2,845	131.3	.8	7.1
Utah.....	582,282	1,828	2.3	4.3	22,854	3.9	2,096	114.7	6.1	-4.6
Vermont.....	202,973	1,855	-2.7	4.4	6,512	3.2	2,130	114.8	-4.6	9.4
Virginia.....	2,219,953	2,037	-2.6	4.6	127,525	5.7	2,339	114.8	6.4	5.5
Washington.....	1,787,226	2,041	.5	5.3	86,851	4.9	2,444	119.7	6.3	2.7
West Virginia.....	485,915	1,866	-2	2.5	33,519	6.9	3,087	165.4	-4.7	2.4
Wisconsin.....	1,944,786	1,896	.6	2.9	81,715	4.2	2,206	116.4	4.4	1.3
Wyoming.....	142,713	1,815	2.1	3.4	6,246	4.4	3,029	166.9	7.8	5.9

<sup>1</sup>Includes data for non-classifiable establishments, not shown separately.