

Regional Economics Lecture 2

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Outline of Lecture 2

- Getting Tabular Data from:
 - U.S. Census Bureau
 - Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Getting Map Data from
 - Census Boundary Files (U.S. Census)
 - TIGER/Line Files (U.S. Census)

Outline of Lecture 2

What data to get?
Industry-level data (Economic Census 2002)
Unemployment data (BLS)
population data (Decennial Census 2000)
CPI data (BLS – national and regional)
earnings data (BLS – national and regional)

Median Weekly Earnings (Nominal)

Year	Qtr1	Qtr2	Qtr3	Qtr4	Annual
2000	573	569	571	585	576
2001	588	592	596	606	596
2002	611	605	603	613	608
2003	620	616	618	625	620
2004	634	635	632	647	638
2005	653	643	649	659	651
2006	668	658	675	682	671
2007	693	690	695	700	695
2008	719	714	720	728	722
2009	738	734	738	748	739

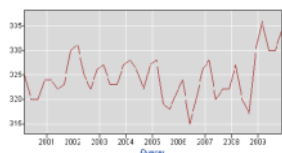
Median Weekly Earnings (Nominal)



Median Weekly Earnings (Real)

Year	Qtr1	Qtr2	Qtr3	Qtr4	Annual
2000	325	320	320	324	323
2001	321	322	323	330	325
2002	331	325	327	326	327
2003	327	323	323	327	325
2004	328	326	322	327	325
2005	328	319	318	321	322
2006	324	315	320	326	321
2007	328	320	322	322	323
2008	327	320	317	330	323
2009	336	330	330	334	333

Median Weekly Earnings (Real)



Outline of Lecture 2

- Regional Variation in U3 unemployment
- Regional Variation in U6 unemployment

CPI

BLS CPI

<http://www.bls.gov/CPI/>

BLS Regional CPI (News Release)

<http://www.bls.gov/rofof/2410.pdf>

BLS Regional Data Resources

<http://www.bls.gov/data/#regions>

Step-by-Step Getting Map Files from the U.S. Census

Two sources of map files

Go to <http://www.census.gov/>

Two sources of map files:

1. cartographic boundary files
2. TIGER/Line files

NOTE: You will need an unzipper – e.g., WinZip

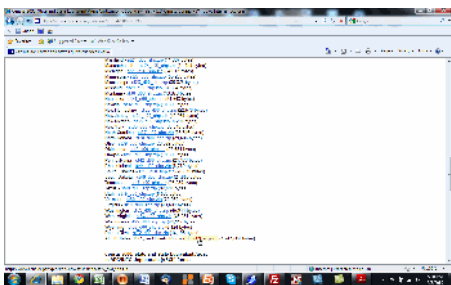
Download Cartographic Boundary Files



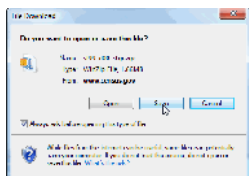
You Want Shapefiles (.shp)



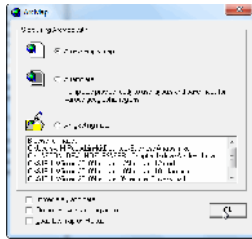
You Want All the States



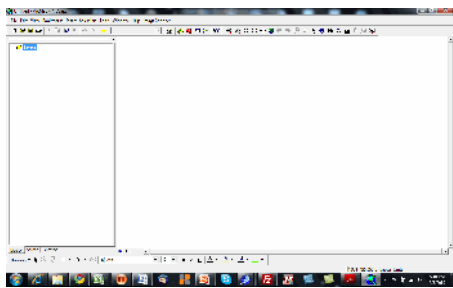
You Want to Save the File (But Remember Where You Put It)



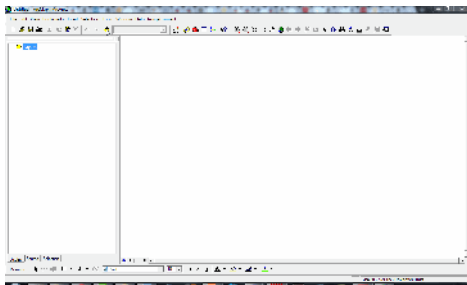
Launch ArcMap
(and then select "A New Empty Map")



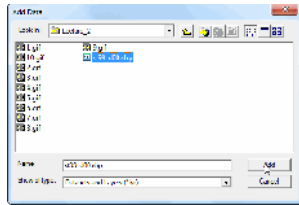
This is what you get:
A "Table of Contents" Pane (L) and a Display Pane (R)



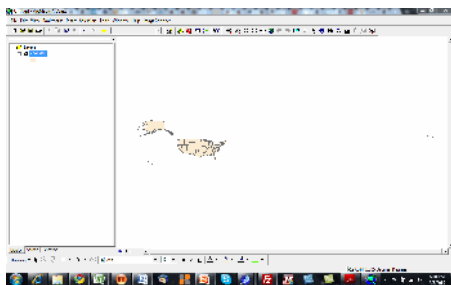
Click the "Add Data" Button
(Not "File>Open")



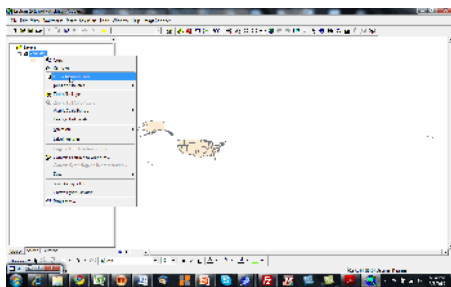
Navigate to the Folder Where You Unzipped the Downloaded File
(and then select the shapefile [.shp])



This is What You Get
(A Map of the United States)



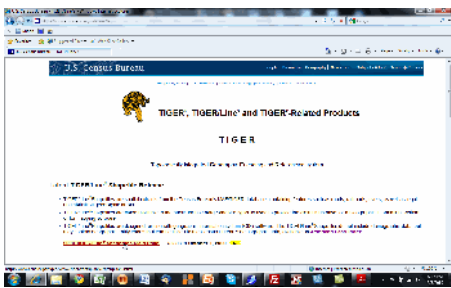
Highlight the shapefile in the TOC Pane
and then Right-click to bring up the *context-sensitive menu*
(then select "Open Attribute Table")



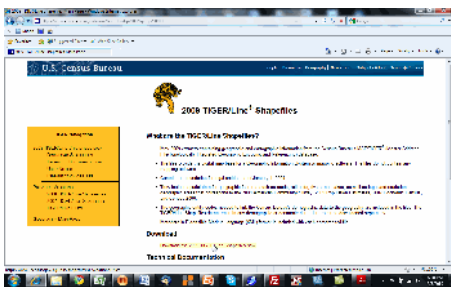
Download TIGER/Line File of U.S.



TIGER (click on the link for shapefiles)



Download TIGER Files



SIC, NAICS, AND INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION GENERALLY

Industry classification is the process of creating a typology (categorizing) firms into industries – groups of firms which produce related goods and services. The classification of firms into industries can be done on a coarse level (for example, the classification “restaurant” includes expensive bistros, burrito stands, and McDonalds) or a finer level (for example, the classification “fast-food restaurant”). In the US, two systems of industry classification are often referred to: SIC codes and NAICS codes. SIC stands for Standard Industry Classification; NAICS stands for North American Industry Classification System. Both systems can be used to classify industries coarsely (at the 2-digit level, like “restaurant”) or finely (at the 6-digit level, like “fast food restaurant”). We will see examples of both coarse and fine classification.

NAICS is the current system of industry classification used by the US Department of Commerce (<http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>); it replaced the SIC in 1997. Concordances are available which show the relationships among the code numbers (<http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/concordances/concordances.html>).

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NAICS

NAICS is the current system of industry classification used by the US Department of Commerce (<http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>); it replaced the SIC in 1997.

Concordances are available which show the relationships among the code numbers (http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/concordances/concordance_s.html).

541711 Biotechnology (6-digit classification) from Keyword Search

2007 NAICS KEY WORD SEARCH

Keywords: biotechnology

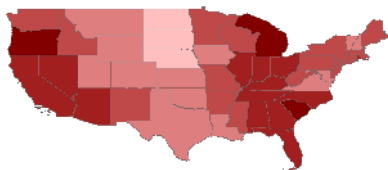
Number of Results: 10

541711	Biotechnology (includes biopharmaceuticals, biotechnology, and related services)
541712	Biotechnology (includes biopharmaceuticals, biotechnology, and related services)
541713	Biotechnology (includes biopharmaceuticals, biotechnology, and related services)
541714	Biotechnology (includes biopharmaceuticals, biotechnology, and related services)
541715	Biotechnology (includes biopharmaceuticals, biotechnology, and related services)
541716	Biotechnology (includes biopharmaceuticals, biotechnology, and related services)
541717	Biotechnology (includes biopharmaceuticals, biotechnology, and related services)
541718	Biotechnology (includes biopharmaceuticals, biotechnology, and related services)
541719	Biotechnology (includes biopharmaceuticals, biotechnology, and related services)
541720	Biotechnology (includes biopharmaceuticals, biotechnology, and related services)

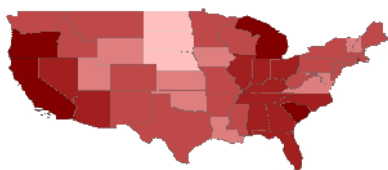
Issues

- Level of industry aggregation
- Level of geographic aggregation
 - of local area
 - of reference area

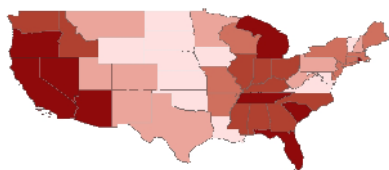
U-3 (“Headline”) Unemployment Rate (in Standard Deviations from the Mean)



U-6 (Including Discouraged Workers and Underemployed) Unemployment Rate (in Standard Deviations from the Mean)



U-6 (Including Discouraged Workers and Underemployed) Unemployment Rate (in Quantiles)



Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

Location Quotient Calculator

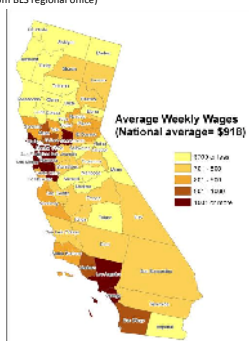
http://data.bls.gov:8080/LOCATION_QUOTIENT/servlet/lqc.ControllerServlet

County Weekly Wages in California

(latest report from BLS regional office)

Information and data:
<http://www.bls.gov/ro9/qcewca.htm>

Graphic:
<http://www.bls.gov/ro9/qcewca.jpg>



Local Area Unemployment Statistics
(BLS)
<http://www.bls.gov/Lau/>

Alternative Measures of Labor
Underutilization
<http://www.bls.gov/lau/stalt.htm>
