BUILDING THE GOLDEN STATE

THE ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF CALIFORNIA'S PREVAILING WAGE POLICY

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Dedicated to illustrating the benefits of prevailing wage

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In recent years, prevailing wage policies have been the subject of vigorous debate in city councils, state legislatures, and the Congress. Often missing from the discussion is the broader effect of prevailing wage on the overall economy.

Prevailing wage laws were first established in the 1930s — both federally and in many states — to maintain local labor standards and increase the amount of construction work being done by local businesses and workers. As will later be discussed, some states have strong prevailing wage laws, some have no prevailing wage laws, and still others are somewhere in between.

For the purposes of this study, the question "What would be the economic impact of eliminating prevailing wage in the state of California?" is posed.

Using IMPLAN software — the industry standard — along with data from the Census of Construction and the American Community Survey the economic impacts of prevailing wage policy choices were analyzed, and the outcomes were compelling.

Our research concludes that eliminating prevailing wage would have broad reaching negative impacts across the California economy. These impacts include:

- **A net loss of more than 17,500 jobs — not just in the construction industry — across large swaths of the economy.**
- **A $1.5 billion dollar loss in real income to Californians working in a variety of economic sectors outside of the construction industry. The overall impact to California's economy would be a $1.4 billion output reduction.**
- **Greater inefficiencies in the construction industry with 5% greater materials use and per worker productivity declines of 12%.**
- **A loss of between $8 and $8.9 billion in income and reduced earned benefit contributions for construction industry professionals.**

Because prevailing wage elimination would reduce workers' wages and overall spending, the effects would ripple across all sectors of the economy. Worse, as past research has shown, it would also increase the reliance of full-time construction professionals on taxpayer funded public assistance programs.

While these negative impacts would be a major change from the status quo, they should also be considered together with prior research that has concluded prevailing wage has a neutral effect on the overall cost of public construction.

Our findings make it clear that if California repealed its strong prevailing wage laws, the consequences would spread outward resulting in negative impacts to nearly every sector of the economy.

INTRODUCTION

Prevailing wage laws (PWL) establish minimum standards for construction funded with public dollars and have been part of the construction landscape at the state and national levels since the 1930s. The impacts of prevailing wage policies on construction costs and quality, labor markets, and productivity have been the subject of extensive economic analysis over the decades. However recent debate about income inequality, infrastructure investment, labor standards, and fiscal policy have brought renewed focus on prevailing wages and has sparked renewed study of prevailing wage impacts.

> *"a robust and growing body of evidence shows prevailing wages to be a key labor standard undergirding the middle class"*

While a robust and growing body of evidence shows prevailing wages to be a key labor standard undergirding the middle class, local economic development, and construction industry workforce development at no additional cost to taxpayers, legislation that aims to repeal or weaken prevailing wage standards is perennially introduced in states across the country.

Careful analysis of construction costs reveals that there is no consistent evidence that prevailing wage policies impact overall construction costs.[1] The results indicate that contractors faced with prevailing wage and other requirements deploy a combination of strategies to minimize project costs, which include increasing productivity through heightened managerial and job-site efficiency, the substitution of equipment for labor, and/or the employment of highly skilled and trained workers.[2]

Our study aims to analyze the statewide economic impacts of prevailing wages by modeling changes in how the construction industry uses materials, services, and labor to produce a finished product. This differs from traditional economic analyses of prevailing wage policy which focus on just one or two measures like construction costs, productivity, and investments in safety and workforce development, and earned benefits like health care and retirement security, rather than the impacts of the policy on the economy as a whole.

This recognition is key because while the construction process is generally similar across the nation, the construction industries in states with and without prevailing wage laws differ markedly in how they are organized. These structural differences extend beyond the wages earned by construction workers to include materials use rates, management productivity, local subcontracting rates, income distributions for both construction and administrative workers, provision of earned benefits, and other factors. In the interest of providing the most complete information possible, we have included an Appendix at the end of the study which provides the raw data used to achieve these results.

> *"there is no consistent evidence that prevailing wage policies impact overall construction costs"*

UNDERSTANDING ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS

An activity has an economic impact if it draws, or attracts "new dollars" to a region. When these funds are spent within the region, additional economic activity takes place. For example, California's prevailing wage standard is associated with middle-class incomes for the state's construction workers. Additional economic activity is induced as construction industry employees spend a portion of their income in their communities.

This process is often referred to as a "ripple effect", where the initial stimulus to a local economy — the spending by California construction workers — is multiplied as additional local rounds of income, spending, and job creation take place. Because of the ripple effect, the total impact of construction worker spending on the California economy will be larger than the initial spending by these workers. Relatedly, since prevailing wages are also associated with higher shares of construction spending with in-state firms as is shown later, public works expenditures are more likely to be reinvested into a local workforce. The data also indicates that prevailing wage laws help shift construction business revenues back into the economy instead of being retained. This shift produces a measurable increase in spending in California — resulting in more economic activity and job creation due to the state's prevailing wage law.

> *"California's prevailing wage standard is associated with middle-class incomes for the state's construction workers."*

THE IMPLAN ECONOMIC IMPACT SOFTWARE

This economic impact study uses the IMPLAN software and data for the state of California to estimate the ripple, or multiplier, effect of the spending associated with the state's prevailing wage standard. Specifically, this software (IMPLAN) is used to estimate the impact on state-level economic activity, employment, and tax revenue. IMPLAN (IMpact analysis for PLANning) was originally developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to assist the Forest Service with land and resource management planning. The Minnesota IMPLAN Group (MIG) started work on the data-driven model in the mid-1980s at the University of Minnesota. The software was privatized in 1993 and made available for public use. The software contains an input-output model with data available at the zip-code, county, state, and national levels.

Input-output analysis measures the inter-industry relationships within an economy. Specifically, input-output analysis is a means of measuring the market transactions between businesses and between businesses and consumers. This framework allows for the examination of how a change in one sector affects the entire economy. In this way, input-output analysis is able to analyze the economic effects of policy alternatives by measuring the multiplier, or ripple effect, as an initial change in one industry that stimulates further changes in transactions between other businesses and households.

The results reported in this study are based on industry figures from the 2007 Economic Census (the most recent available as of August 2014), income distributions in the 2011 5-year American Community Survey, and 2007-2009 health care industry spending proportions from the National Health Expenditures Survey. IMPLAN deflators are used to adjust for changes in prices over time. The results are reported in 2014 dollars.

> *"this software (IMPLAN) is used to estimate the impact on state-level economic activity, employment, and tax revenue"*

THE DUAL WORLDS OF THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

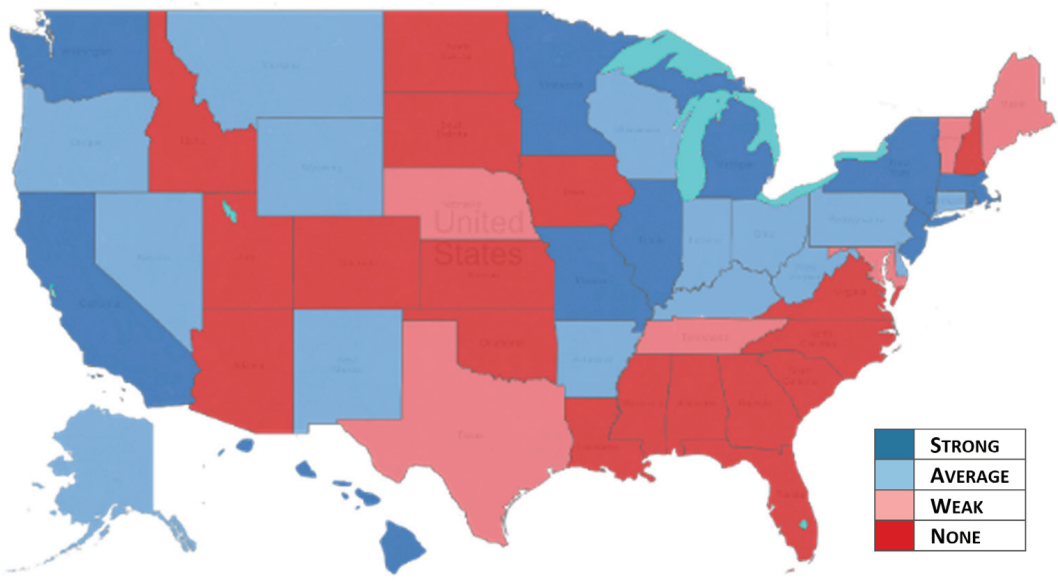
The nation's construction industry is incredibly diverse, employing 6 million persons in more than 650,000 establishments, comprising approximately 5% of Gross Domestic Product and 4% of national non-farm employment in 2013.[3] However, this national total obscures significant differences in how the industry is organized around the nation.

In this study, we divide the United States into two groups of states: 26 states with average and strong prevailing wages laws and 24 states with weak or no prevailing wage laws[4] The prevailing wage states account for 56% of the nation's population, 53% of $1.33 trillion of construction output and 52% of the industry's total employment, yet 57% of its construction wages paid and 63% of the industry's earned-benefit payments.[5] Figure 1 below maps the states by their prevailing wage status.

Relying on the Census of Construction, it is possible to break the industry down into its major cost components and examine the differences between the two groups, and how these groups compare to California. We know that states with "strong" and "average" prevailing wage laws, and those with "weak" and non-existent ones differ in ways other than this policy.

> *"In the absence of prevailing wage laws, a contractor's search for cheaper labor is more likely to result in the use of more out-of-area subcontractors"*

FIGURE 1 UNITED STATES BY PREVAILING WAGE LAW STATUS, 2007



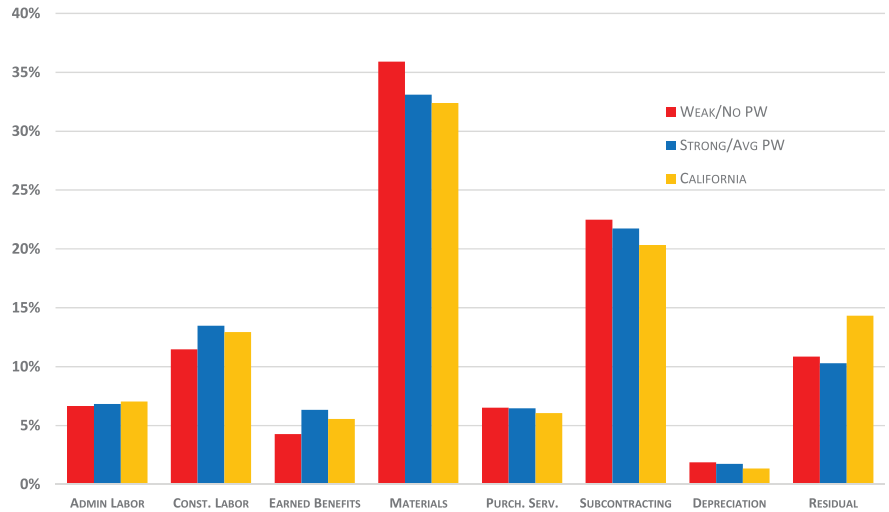
For example, while the construction process is generally similar nationwide, the differences in the methods and techniques between states are consistent with the differences economists expect when wages are higher or lower in an industry (or when PWL apply and when they do not). The payment of prevailing wages is associated both with a higher labor share of construction value and a higher rate of in-state contracting (discussed further below). In the absence of prevailing wage laws, a contractor's search for cheaper labor is more likely to result in the use of more out of area contractors that pay less than local area standards. Similarly, while the payment of middle-class sustaining wages tends to yield more skilled workers and more job site efficiencies, the data suggests that absence of prevailing wage standards has the opposite effect.

Apart from their overall size, clear differences between states with and without PWLs, as well as California's unique position between them, are visible in Figure 2. Consistent with economic research, we see that the cost of construction labor comprises a smaller share of overall construction value in states without PWLs, 11.5% vs. 13.5% and 12.9% in California. This translates into lower earnings for construction workers in non-PWL states. Also consistent with economic research, benefit payments are significantly lower in states without PWLs, 4.3% vs. 6.4%, and 5.6% in California.

"payment of middle-class sustaining wages tends to yield more skilled workers and more job site efficiencies, the data suggests that absence of prevailing wage standards has the opposite effect"

These national differences prove to be significant in the context of California's $214 billion in total construction value, translating into more than $9 billion of wages and health care and retirement investment for California's construction industry workforce.[6] As table 2 makes clear, reductions in wages and earned benefit payments to these workers would be offset by dramatic increases in materials use. Similarly, we see that non-PWL states have higher rates of subcontracting and depreciation. The balance of the difference in labor, materials, and services goes to firm owners as pre-tax earnings in non-PWL states at 10.8% compared to 10.3% in PWL states. Construction business profits in California, likely driven by the massive run-up in construction values preceding the recession, was significantly higher than either group at 14.3%.

FIGURE 2 MAJOR CONSTRUCTION COST COMPONENTS BY STATE PREVAILING WAGE STATUS



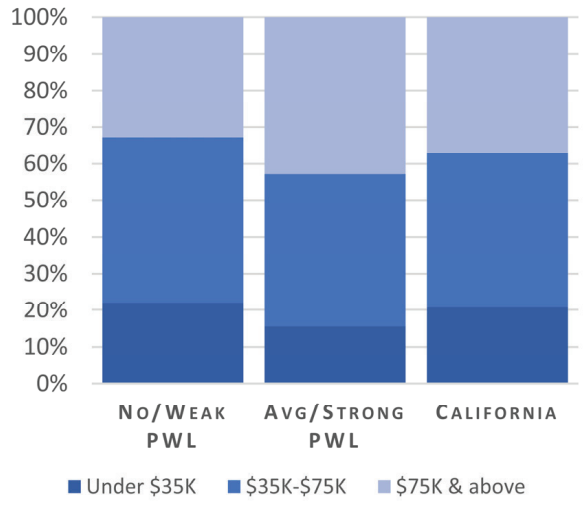
Source: 2007 Census of Construction

INCOME AND EARNED BENEFITS

Similar to the differences in how the construction industries of PWL and non-PWL states deploy their resources, we also see differences in how wages are distributed among various income groups. While disparities exist for both construction workers and administrative staff, the lower share of construction value earned by construction workers in non PWL states shows up as lower incomes overall and higher propensity to be in a lower income household.

Relying on the American Community Survey of households and adjusting for state-level price differences via the Bureau of Economic Analysis' Regional Price Parities Index,[7] we grouped construction and administrative workers based on their total household incomes according to IMPLAN's income groups.[8] Figure 3 shows the extent to which there are distributional differences between the states for construction worker households.

FIGURE 3 HOUSEHOLD INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF BLUE COLLAR CONSTRUCTION WORKERS



Source: American Community Survey 2007-2011

The differences between the groups were particularly pronounced with construction workers in non-PWL states both earning less themselves as well as having a higher likelihood of living in a lower income household than in a state with PWLs. More than 22% of construction worker households in non-PWL states have price level adjusted incomes of less than $35,000/year. In PWL states that proportion is less than 16%, or 40% lower. In California, that proportion is a more modest 7% lower with less than 21% of its blue collar construction workers in these lower income households. Conversely, while 43% of construction worker households in PWL states and 37% in California had incomes over $75,000/year, fewer than 33% of households were in that category in non-PWL states. These distributional differences have economic consequences as these households see reductions in disposable income that plays out as reduced spending across the economy.

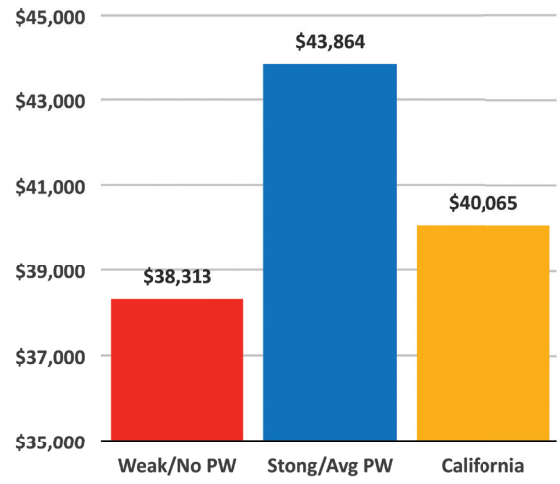
Overall, according to the employer-reported Economic Census, construction workers in PWL states on average earned 14% more in wages than their counterparts in non-PWL states after taking into account regional price parities. California's per capita construction worker payroll exceeded that of non-PWL states by a more modest 5%, as shown in Figure 4.[9]

DEBUNKING THE MYTHS — UNDERSTANDING INCOME AND BENEFITS IN CONTEXT

Over the years, opponents of prevailing wage policies have regularly asserted that because PWL workers generally receive higher wages and benefits than their non-PWL counterparts, savings can be found by simply eliminating prevailing wage policies.

This is false. A substantial body of existing research has already shown no material difference in project cost between PWL and non-PWL projects. Research has also highlighted other "hidden" cost factors associated with non-PWL projects. For example, a recent study in California by Working Partnerships found that the average non-PW worker could expect to qualify for up to $8,032 in taxpayer funded public assistance per year, while PW workers would qualify for no public assistance at all. This staggering disparity is especially notable, because it would reflect a substantial added cost associated with non-PW projects that is never included in overall project cost estimates.[10]

FIGURE 4 PRICE LEVEL ADJUSTED AVERAGE CONSTRUCTION WORKERS WAGES



Source: 2007 Census of Construction

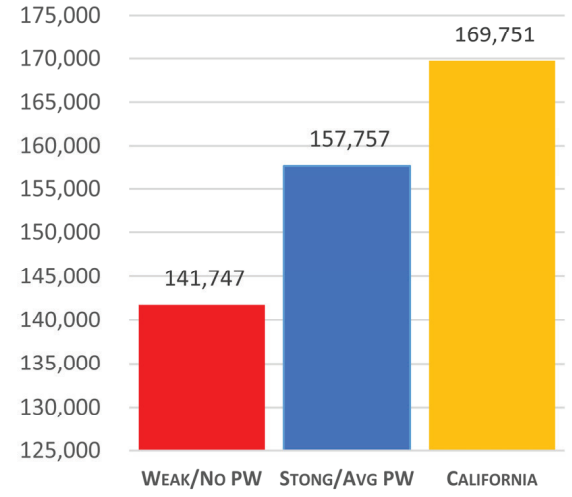
There are several other factors — some of which will be discussed in the balance of this paper — that must also be weighed in any evaluation of prevailing wage policies. These include the economic impact of increased local hiring and more spending by PWL workers in their local communities; as well as industry adjustments to prevailing wage that yield increased labor productivity and reduced spending on items like materials, fuel, equipment rental and purchased services.

"a recent study in California by Working Partnerships found that the average non-PW worker could expect to qualify for up to $8,032 in taxpayer funded public assistance per year, while PW workers would qualify for no public assistance at all."

WORKER PRODUCTIVITY

Greater productivity is one of the principal adjustment responses to prevailing wage policies. Cross-state productivity differences show up in measures of average value added per worker, a measure of labor efficiency, and reduced materials use. For example, Figure 2 shows that significantly higher share of construction value is taken by materials, fuels, and rental equipment in non-PWL states compared to both average PWL states as well as California. California's case is particularly noteworthy because of the state's seismic and energy efficiency standards that tend to require more sophisticated building systems and more expensive material inputs. Especially so, considering the strongest regulations are in the state's largest construction markets — Los Angeles and the San Francisco Bay Area.

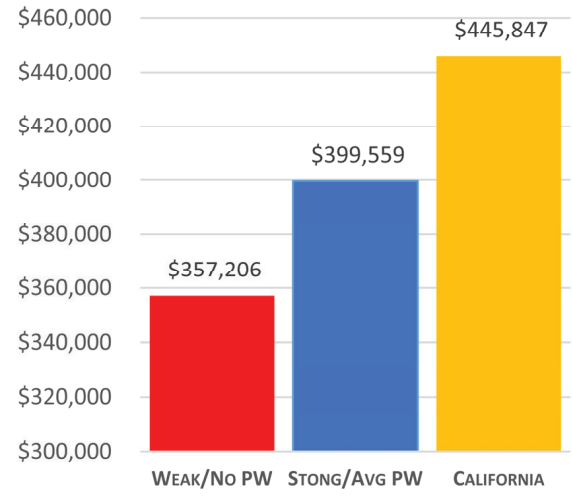
FIGURE 5 VALUE ADDED PER CONSTRUCTION WORKER



Source: 2007 Census of Construction

> *"Greater productivity is one of the principal adjustment responses to prevailing wage policies"*

FIGURE 6 VALUE ADDED PER ADMINISTRATIVE WORKER



Source: 2007 Census of Construction

The higher productivity of the prevailing wage workforce — measured through average value added per worker — is demonstrated in figures 5 and 6. Figure 5 shows that the average California construction worker contributes 20% more value than peers in non-PWL states, and avg. PWL construction workers contribute 11% more value than peers in Non-PWL states. One of the principal arguments in support of prevailing wage laws is that by anchoring construction wages to a common standard, construction firms do not just need better trained construction workers, but also more effective project management. Here again we see a stark difference between the groups, with California and PWL states showing administrative productivity levels of 25% and 12% higher than the average non-PWL state.

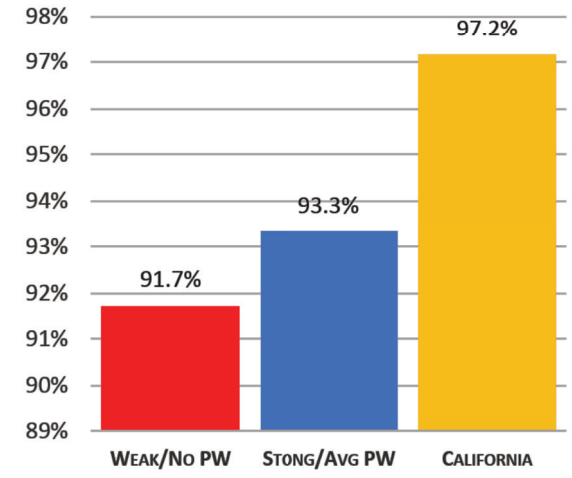
LOCAL CONTRACTING

Advocates have likened prevailing wage regulations to California's Local Hiring ordinance. That description is apt both for California and other PWL states. According to the Economic Census, California enjoys a significantly higher rate of in-state contracting than its nearby non-PWL counterparts, as does the average state with a PWL as shown in Figure 7. Although it is tempting to ascribe California's high local contracting rate[11] to the distance of its major coastal construction markets from neighboring states, a comparison of other Western states shows a similar divergence (95.2%vs. 92.1%) in local contracting rates between PWL and non-PWL states.

Although the state data examined in this study does not allow for a regional analysis, the same dynamic is likely to hold at smaller geographic levels. This is particularly true in California where expensive coastal markets with higher wages and low-unemployment abut large regions driven by low construction spending, lower wages, and high unemployment. In such an environment, the absence of locally benchmarked labor standards or administrative impediments (i.e. licensing as with out-of state contractors) would orient the "lowest bidder" process towards out-of-area contractors. The resulting process would undercut area wages and drive down standards while local tax dollars are "offshored" and sent to the contractors' home regions.

One case study of two similar library projects in Santa Clara County, CA that began about the same time in 2011 — one built with prevailing wage, and one without neatly illustrates this point. A comparison of initial hiring on these two projects revealed that the prevailing wage project had a 71% regional contracting share while the non-prevailing wage project came in under 12%.[12] It is also notable to point out that the prevailing wage project was completed on time and on budget while its counterpart remained incomplete and delayed for more than two years, before it was finally completed after running significantly over contracted cost and a change in contractors.

FIGURE 7 PORTION OF SUBCONTRACTED WORK PERFORMED BY IN-STATE CONTRACTOR



Source: 2007 Census of Construction

"Advocates have likened prevailing wage regulations to California's Local Hiring ordinance"

TOTAL SPENDING SHIFT SCENARIOS

As we have shown, the construction industries of PWL and non-PWL states behave differently in a variety of ways. In this section we calculate the economic ripple effects of transforming California's construction industry to resemble a non-PWL state.[13]

To ensure a reliable range of how construction spending would change with weaker PWL laws, we used two methods of calculating the expenditure shifts, and each yielded similar results.

The first method takes California's 2007 $171B net construction expenditures (total construction values, less subcontracted work), and shows how spending in major categories would change if these expenditures shifted from that of an average PWL state to that of an average non-PWL state.

Mathematically, this scenario is expressed as:
CAf(AvgPW) — CAf(AvgNoPW)

In the second scenario, we take the same $171B net construction expenditures and subtract from it a proportionally scaled distribution (rather than average in Scenario 1) of an average PWL state to an average non-PWL state.

Mathematically, the second scenario is expressed as:
CAf(CA) — CAf(AvgNoPW/AvgPW)

Figure 8 presents the results of each of these scenarios side by side, showing similar and notable results.

The findings of this analysis are significant. They show a substantial shift from wage and benefit expenditures toward increased materials expenditures and residual earnings, and this shift has broad based negative economic impacts.

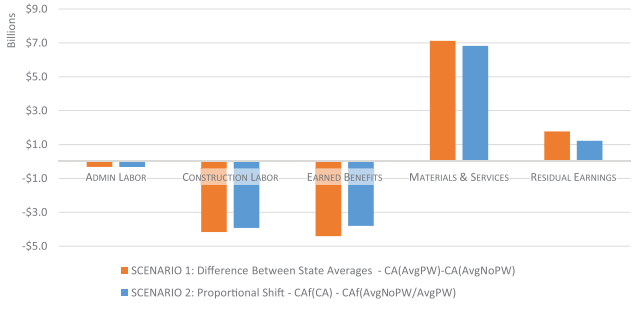
> *"PWL states stimulate local economies by returning more of their public works construction investment to their communities than their non-PWL counterparts."*

The most compelling findings regarding this shift are:

- Between $8B and $8.9B in lost income and benefits to California construction professionals
- Between $8B and $8.9B in increased expenditures on materials, fuels, equipment rentals and residual earnings.

In simple terms, PWL states stimulate local economies by returning more of their public works construction investment to their communities than their non-PWL counterparts.

FIGURE 8 ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS SCENARIOS



MODELING RESULTS

In order to gain a more complete understanding of how the elimination of prevailing wage would influence California's economy, it is necessary to understand current policy impacts across the economic spectrum.

Overall, prevailing wage policies result in a net gain of 17,500 jobs to California's economy, $1.5 billion in labor income, and a more productive construction industry that minimizes its reliance on taxpayers to make up the shortfall in workers' earnings through public assistance programs. Overall, economic output increases $1.4 billion.

The broadly defined Business and Personal Services sector shows a gain of $2.6 billion labor income, $5.9 billion in output, and nearly 39,000 jobs. Public service workers realize $303 million in labor income and more than 2,900 jobs and $380 million in output. Because construction is reflective of broader economic activity, that sector creates more than 3,900 jobs, nearly $275 million in labor income and more than $530 million of output.

Despite the cost neutrality of the internal shifts among the major expenditure groups envisioned in our analysis, clear differences can be seen once these shifts are modeled in IMPLAN (summary IMPLAN results available in the Appendix). Prevailing wage workers are more efficient, resulting in less job-site waste and directly leading to less spending on materials. Consequently, increased efficiency reduces demand for the sectors most associated with these expenditures as it also reduces the environmental impacts of producing and transporting those materials.

In practice this means the 45,500 jobs gained with prevailing wage policies in place are offset by 3,100 fewer jobs in the Agriculture, Mining, and Tech/Info sectors and approximately 24,900 fewer jobs in the Manufacturing and Trade sectors.

In the end, it is clear that significant and broad reaching negative effects would impact California's economy if existing prevailing wage laws were eliminated.

> *"Overall, prevailing wage policies result in a net gain of 17,500 jobs to California's economy"*

CONCLUSION

The elimination of prevailing wage in California would have broad reaching economic impacts, including the loss of thousands of jobs, billions in lost income and economic activity, a less productive construction industry workforce, a less efficient construction industry overall, and far more full time workers at risk of living in poverty.

For decades, a body of research has accumulated detailing the effects of prevailing wage on economies, governments, construction standards, and workers. Past studies have shown that prevailing wage has similar costs, creates a safer work environment, supports job ladders for workforce development, and ensures less dependence on public assistance.

Our findings in this study add a new dimension to the existing body of research, demonstrating prevailing wage's real and substantial benefits to California in terms of employment levels and incomes.

Our research also shows that California's prevailing wage policy provides extensive benefits to the state's construction workforce and the construction industry as a whole. In addition to boosting construction industry productivity, prevailing wage policies increase rates of local subcontracting, and improve efficiency to both construction project management and materials and fuels usage.

In addition to the $8-$8.9 billion in additional wages and benefits afforded to the construction industry's blue and white collar workers, the ripple effects from these prevailing wage policies help add more than 17,500 jobs and $1.4 billion of output to California's economy. As a point of comparison, California has added an average of 26,000 jobs per month since coming out of the deep recession of 2008. These additional jobs pump more than $1.5 billion in additional labor income into the overall California economy, concentrating the benefits in Personal services like health care and retail, construction, and public services.

Finally, because the benefits of prevailing wage come at neutral costs to California taxpayers as they would with no prevailing wage laws, it is clear that prevailing wage policies pairing strong labor standards with a competitive public contracting process provide taxpayers with a far better return on investment for publicly funded construction projects than the weaker (non-PWL) labor standard alternative.

END NOTES

1 A recent study of WV school construction revealed that costs in WV, a prevailing wage state, were substantially lower than school construction costs in surrounding states that do not pay prevailing wage. The study is available at http://www.smartcitiesprevail.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/ExecSummaryWVKelsayStudy.pdf

2 For a review of the several generations of academic studies of prevailing wage cost implications, see Kevin C. Duncan (2011), "An Analysis of Davis-Bacon Prevailing Wage Requirements: Evidence from Highway Resurfacing Projects in Colorado," available for download via the website of the Colorado state legislature: http://www.smartcitiesprevail.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/HseLocal0125AttachB.pdf

3 FRED, Federal Reserve Economic Data, from the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. The construction industry has weathered significant challenges since its 2006 peak, losing approximately almost 4 out of every 10 of its workers and two-thirds of the inflation adjusted value of construction put in place at the recession's bottom in 2010. Since then the industry has recovered only 17% of the real loss in construction value and only 14% of the jobs lost between 2007 and 2010.

4 State-level prevailing wage laws were coded using an approach developed by Armand J. Thieblot in *Prevailing Wage Legislation: The Davis-Bacon Act, State "Little Davis-Bacon" Acts, The Walsh-Healey Act, and The Service Contract Act* (Philadelphia: The Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, 1986). Thieblot evaluated the strength of prevailing wage laws across several dimensions including the dollar limit at which they apply, the projects they cover, and the determination method. The authors updated Thieblot's classifications reflective of subsequent policy changes and our own judgment. For the purposes of this analysis, we refer to states with weak laws as non-PWL states. A summary of recent state-level prevailing wage characteristics is available at www.cga.ct.gov/2010/rpt/2010-R-0526.htm.

5 2007 Census of Construction.

6 We use net construction value for the purposes of our analysis, subtracting subcontracting costs because the expenses incurred by those subs are already reflected in the production function categories.

7 We relied on the 2008 Regional Price Parities Index, the first year available for the series.

8 IMPLAN reports household incomes in nine intervals. These are <$10k, $10k-15k, $15k-25k, $25k-35k, $35k-50k, $50k-75k, $75k-100k, and >$150k. We collapse these groups in the charts for clarity. Complete distributions are available in the Appendix.

9 A discussion of California's divergence from other avg./strong-PWL states is beyond the scope of this brief. Future research will investigate demographic factors and variation in the relative weights across states of the various sub-sectors of the construction industry.

10 Working Partnerships USA, "Economic, Fiscal and Social Impacts of Prevailing Wage in San Jose, CA", Economic Policy Brief, April 25, 2011: http://wpusa.org/5-13-11%20prevailing_wage_brief.pdf

11 Defined here as the percentage of construction value performed by contractors domiciled in the state.

12 Working Partnerships USA, "Economic, Fiscal and Social Impacts of Prevailing Wage in San Jose, CA", Economic Policy Brief, April 25, 2011: http://wpusa.org/5-13-11%20prevailing_wage_brief.pdf

13 Detailed tables showing the sectoral shifts for both scenarios are available on the Smart Cities Prevail website at: http://www.smartcitiesprevail.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Detailed-Spending-Shift-Scenarios.pdf.

APPENDIX

2007 Census of Construction

State	2007 population	Total number of employees	Average number of construction workers	Average number of other employees	Total annual payroll ($1,000)	Total payroll construction workers wages ($1,000)	Total payroll other employees wages ($1,000)	Total fringe benefits ($1,000)	Legally required employees benefits($1000)	Fringe benefits voluntary expenditures nonleased employees ($1,000)	Value of business done ($1,000)	Value of construction work ($1,000)	Other business receipts ($1,000)
Alabama	4,627,851	106,291	77,484	28,871	4,173,053	2,711,165	1,461,888	988,085	503,541	484,544	24,567,881	24,383,488	184,393
Arizona	6,338,755	219,036	161,069	58,406	9,071,092	5,744,042	3,327,050	2,077,335	1,049,192	1,028,143	55,507,114	55,116,528	390,586
Colorado	4,861,515	172,242	122,298	50,230	7,669,635	4,838,935	2,830,700	1,813,914	933,201	880,713	42,812,285	42,457,870	354,415
Florida	18,251,243	470,197	319,761	150,161	19,449,378	11,415,521	8,033,857	4,535,450	2,475,538	2,059,912	117,211,624	116,259,685	951,938
Georgia	9,544,750	221,916	154596	67,242	9,561,411	5,993,067	3,568,344	2,242,673	1,128,195	1,114,478	58,582,666	58,113,222	469,444
Idaho	1,499,402	50,042	37,699	12,523	1,716,921	1,193,976	522,944	415,590	241,631	173,959	9,989,257	9,863,541	125,716
Iowa	2,988,047	70,039	52,332	17,843	2,895,273	2,014,840	880,433	858,801	402,385	456,416	14,927,453	14,750,153	177,300
Kansas	2,775,997	67,578	49,625	18,007	2,792,557	1,903,869	888,689	735,634	363,872	371,762	13,821,729	13,690,021	131,708
Louisiana	4,293,204	135,916	99,845	36,245	5,782,958	3,854,774	1,928,184	1,296,681	669,225	627,456	25,526,217	25,036,703	489,514
Maine	1,317,207	29,767	22,562	7,319	1,125,200	785,273	339,927	279,288	147,044	132,245	5,409,371	5,346,639	62,733
Maryland	5,618,344	189,887	136,307	53,935	8,913,713	5,547,466	3,366,247	2,260,459	1,100,731	1,159,728	44,206,244	43,860,753	345,492
Mississippi	2,918,785	55,705	41,707	14,040	2,086,629	1,425,378	661,251	501,471	268,796	232,675	11,695,723	11,556,615	139,108
Nebraska	1,774,571	44,295	32,196	12,204	1,663,806	1,122,258	541,548	398,106	213,920	184,186	8,484,823	8,371,554	113,269
New Hampshire	1,315,828	29,892	21,045	8,896	1,359,517	867,250	492,266	354,311	181,004	173,307	5,902,419	5,834,306	68,113
North Carolina	9,061,032	240,873	168,806	72,248	9,295,654	5,614,830	3,680,824	2,079,291	1,152,686	926,605	55,304,674	54,726,930	577,744
North Dakota	639,715	19,316	15,346	4,030	766,563	566,845	199,719	203,857	98,149	105,708	3,667,078	3,623,420	43,658
Oklahoma	3,617,316	69,383	51,845	17,668	2,602,079	1,778,151	823,928	665,865	351,948	313,917	14,096,830	13,950,476	146,354
South Carolina	4,407,709	106,272	76,060	30,250	3,854,544	2,378,828	1,475,717	854,168	471,176	382,992	22,674,165	22,435,508	238,657
South Dakota	796,215	20,433	15,696	4,745	717,430	514,890	202,540	159,957	92,633	67,323	3,921,338	3,849,777	71,561
Tennessee	6,156,719	124,192	89,967	34,526	5,201,182	3,263,205	1,937,977	1,222,203	633,515	588,688	28,026,937	27,734,088	292,849
Texas	23,904,380	592,821	420,427	172,564	26,403,791	16,833,105	9,570,685	6,152,934	3,128,379	3,024,556	145,880,925	144,686,281	1,194,644
Utah	2,645,330	88,737	66,793	22,014	3,386,955	2,306,084	1,080,870	840,601	442,710	397,891	19,949,091	19,650,055	299,037
Vermont	621,254	17,090	12,329	4,778	668,117	434,472	233,645	159,654	90,376	69,278	3,128,139	3,086,978	41,161
Virginia	7,712,091	233,916	171,567	62,698	9,978,860	6,344,721	3,634,139	2,268,430	1,156,331	1,112,099	51,767,587	51,422,085	345,502
Alaska	683,478	21,755	14,384	7,480	1,337,737	871,538	466,199	432,113	224,931	207,183	6,184,649	6,062,233	122,416
Arkansas	2,834,797	50,033	37,382	12,640	1,806,453	1,228,260	578,194	403,646	227,649	175,997	10,333,487	10,259,048	74,439
California	36,553,215	866,234	628,249	239,198	42,911,461	27,788,717	15,122,744	11,937,708	5,751,971	6,185,737	216,367,921	214,699,210	1,668,711
Connecticut	3,502,309	70,597	48,354	22,418	3,793,226	2,404,705	1,388,521	1,141,360	497,950	643,409	17,932,907	17,799,871	133,036
Delaware	864,764	25,161	18,626	6,565	1,130,012	756,566	373,446	312,680	145,628	167,052	5,455,518	5,410,748	44,770
Hawaii	1,283,388	35,311	25,124	10,250	1,898,628	1,239,430	659,198	660,908	291,177	369,731	10,345,348	10,188,239	157,109
Illinois	12,852,548	270,250	192,144	78,706	14,527,812	9,966,841	4,560,971	5,353,428	2,107,419	3,246,008	72,220,057	71,532,838	687,218
Indiana	6,345,289	147,031	107,165	40,284	6,461,377	4,438,512	2,022,865	1,995,047	824,811	1,170,236	30,211,392	29,916,660	294,732
Kentucky	4,241,474	82,576	60,359	22,352	3,122,499	2,091,008	1,031,491	818,708	418,827	399,881	16,423,622	16,210,034	213,588
Massachusetts	6,449,755	134,940	90,581	44,324	7,432,056	4,629,585	2,802,472	2,302,672	993,784	1,308,889	36,772,484	36,516,145	256,339
Michigan	10,071,822	159,972	111,186	49,404	7,228,367	4,790,954	2,437,413	2,349,470	1,001,844	1,347,626	35,313,372	34,942,476	370,896
Minnesota	5,197,621	134,094	97,327	37,102	6,811,722	4,650,999	2,160,723	2,302,780	998,481	1,304,299	37,001,451	36,664,660	336,791
Missouri	5,878,415	163,859	119,098	45,168	7,130,066	4,880,969	2,249,097	2,331,327	950,284	1,381,043	35,487,473	35,153,671	333,803
Montana	957,861	30,142	22,653	7,676	1,100,089	789,437	310,652	322,242	181,219	141,024	6,093,465	6,023,063	70,402
Nevada	2,565,382	122,672	92,796	30,101	5,718,224	3,876,727	1,841,498	1,642,093	793,384	848,709	29,191,493	28,943,523	247,970
New Jersey	8,685,920	178,290	124,336	54,256	9,567,063	6,169,131	3,397,932	3,161,289	1,304,662	1,856,628	45,747,805	45,307,794	440,010
New Mexico	1,969,915	54,535	40,827	13,776	1,992,838	1,338,489	654,350	469,821	254,551	215,271	10,278,695	10,207,379	71,316
New York	19,297,729	345,871	242,354	103,599	18,276,272	11,932,423	6,343,850	6,356,942	2,560,109	3,796,833	89,798,658	89,342,984	455,673
Ohio	11,466,917	221,645	160,086	62,259	9,905,604	6,638,157	3,267,447	3,130,492	1,331,739	1,798,752	47,708,611	47,065,896	642,715
Oregon	3,747,455	101,974	73,597	28,368	4,417,274	3,004,838	1,412,436	1,283,136	594,214	688,922	23,133,925	22,882,376	251,549
Pennsylvania	12,432,792	264,089	187,263	76,956	12,414,625	8,262,948	4,151,677	4,014,399	1,753,769	2,260,630	58,900,287	58,229,329	670,958
Rhode Island	1,057,832	21,346	14,296	6,983	1,074,799	683,980	390,820	360,408	156,971	203,437	5,734,629	5,692,023	42,606
Washington	6,468,424	198,089	145,047	53,277	9,511,790	6,467,907	3,043,884	2,854,009	1,317,053	1,536,957	47,654,934	47,058,165	596,769
West Virginia	1,812,035	31,651	24,524	7,112	1,193,537	892,598	300,939	393,864	186,944	206,920	4,991,132	4,929,698	61,435
Wisconsin	5,601,640	125,650	90,504	35,592	5,934,457	4,036,741	1,897,716	1,964,688	829,589	1,135,099	28,598,596	28,144,156	454,440
Wyoming	522,830	22,318	17,200	5,209	949,229	686,362	262,867	214,027	121,777	92,250	4,216,126	4,161,168	54,957
District of Columbia	588,292	7,824	5,094	2,720	408,519	221,007	187,512	106,667	51,140	55,527	2,423,821	2,407,439	16,381

State	Net value of construction work ($1,000)	Value added ($1,000)	Cost of materials components and supplies ($1,000)	Cost of construction work subcontracted out to others ($1,000)	Total cost of selected power fuels and lubricants ($1,000)	Total rental costs ($1,000)	Total other expenses ($1,000)	Taxes and license fees ($1,000)	Total depreciation ($1,000)	Value Added per Construction Worker	Total payroll const workers wages per Construction Worker	Value Added/ Admin Worker	% of all construction workers (excl DC)	BEA Regional Price Parities	Local Containment	PWL
Alabama	18,958,443	10,037,530	8,648,635	5,425,045	456,672	325,019	1,505,129	150,364	476,481	129,543	34,990	347,668	1.5%	90.3	87.8%	No
Arizona	42,512,280	25,936,601	16,146,324	12,604,248	819,941	808,546	3,680,567	431,244	771,753	161,028	35,662	444,074	3.1%	100.1	95.0%	No
Colorado	31,548,863	17,210,015	13,917,440	10,908,997	775,834	717,346	2,820,339	180,993	684,988	140,722	39,567	342,624	2.4%	99.3	95.5%	No
Florida	90,438,500	51,945,109	37,492,302	25,814,837	1,959,376	1,449,009	7,676,972	572,753	1,910,596	162,450	35,700	345,929	6.1%	99.9	94.9%	No
Georgia	45,630,971	24,806,907	19,754,444	12,482,251	1,539,064	681,724	3,642,157	488,429	1,114,195	160,463	38,766	368,920	3.0%	94.3	94.1%	No
Idaho	7,572,803	4,180,415	3,289,505	2,290,737	228,600	131,873	598,568	57,135	235,895	110,889	31,671	333,819	0.7%	93.9	90.3%	No
Iowa	11,605,766	6,364,980	5,087,570	3,144,388	330,515	211,876	1,057,559	70,439	370,532	121,627	38,501	356,721	1.0%	89.0	88.1%	No
Kansas	10,522,155	5,936,499	4,389,364	3,167,865	328,000	189,638	1,013,586	111,406	346,570	119,627	38,365	329,677	1.0%	90.3	83.5%	No
Louisiana	21,125,847	12,561,288	8,009,381	3,910,354	1,045,193	519,796	1,584,080	107,257	502,959	125,808	38,608	346,566	1.9%	92.6	87.7%	No
Maine	4,217,315	2,444,855	1,681,511	1,129,324	153,682	80,709	419,602	67,227	162,968	108,362	34,805	334,042	0.4%	97.7	92.1%	No
Maryland	31,857,621	18,550,000	12,959,167	12,003,131	693,946	603,144	2,677,112	139,237	684,739	136,090	40,698	343,933	2.6%	110.0	88.1%	No
Mississippi	9,580,985	5,644,213	3,746,393	1,975,631	329,486	155,995	795,639	77,183	285,317	135,330	34,176	402,009	0.8%	89.1	81.7%	No
Nebraska	6,741,372	3,722,537	2,927,162	1,630,182	204,943	120,783	671,448	86,297	206,239	115,621	34,857	305,026	0.6%	89.6	89.0%	No
New Hampshire	4,671,219	2,745,455	1,829,281	1,163,087	164,596	95,735	342,962	26,471	148,731	130,456	41,209	308,617	0.4%	106.3	81.6%	No
North Carolina	42,081,249	22,653,095	18,756,660	12,645,681	1,249,237	713,288	3,510,300	235,795	1,196,588	134,196	33,262	313,546	3.2%	92.3	91.8%	No
North Dakota	2,924,848	1,560,197	1,307,429	698,572	100,879	50,526	279,880	28,553	129,182	101,668	36,938	387,146	0.3%	87.8	86.2%	No
Oklahoma	10,728,705	5,983,833	4,560,422	3,221,771	330,804	228,411	1,002,809	48,264	322,705	115,418	34,297	338,682	1.0%	90.5	91.3%	No
South Carolina	17,340,903	9,222,504	7,842,768	5,094,605	514,288	268,782	1,411,619	86,416	490,343	121,253	31,276	304,876	1.5%	91.6	82.7%	No
South Dakota	2,986,820	1,597,157	1,350,322	862,957	110,903	40,239	260,644	39,102	126,421	101,756	32,804	336,598	0.3%	87.3	86.3%	No
Tennessee	20,145,565	10,946,992	8,966,143	7,588,523	525,279	351,708	1,740,367	240,046	487,052	121,678	36,271	317,065	1.7%	91.0	87.6%	No
Texas	114,428,862	66,043,999	46,924,335	30,257,419	2,655,172	2,157,113	9,617,823	607,001	2,297,143	157,088	40,038	382,722	8.1%	97.0	94.6%	No
Utah	15,229,910	8,526,621	6,613,957	4,420,145	388,368	271,863	1,085,743	90,394	384,476	127,657	34,526	387,327	1.3%	95.9	98.4%	No
Vermont	2,264,342	1,285,586	932,829	822,635	87,089	41,313	207,445	13,868	88,762	104,273	35,240	269,064	0.2%	100.0	91.3%	No
Virginia	39,406,311	22,746,545	15,918,772	12,015,774	1,086,496	632,470	3,237,497	365,434	1,120,682	132,581	36,981	362,795	3.3%	101.7	86.1%	No
Alaska	4,848,134	3,142,624	1,708,512	1,213,850	119,664	121,406	441,829	14,753	148,216	218,481	60,591	420,137	0.3%	105.8	95.7%	Yes
Arkansas	7,705,505	4,335,281	3,231,828	2,553,543	212,835	150,827	644,119	36,241	291,046	115,972	32,857	342,981	0.7%	89.3	87.3%	Yes
California	171,035,867	106,645,829	62,731,336	43,663,343	3,327,412	3,470,125	13,005,196	923,846	2,884,281	169,751	44,232	445,847	12.1%	110.4	97.2%	Yes
Connecticut	14,237,358	9,011,928	5,007,565	3,562,512	350,901	203,668	1,255,464	90,398	286,291	186,374	49,731	401,995	0.9%	110.9	88.1%	Yes
Delaware	4,304,730	2,480,567	1,762,776	1,106,018	106,157	80,285	334,171	27,418	99,393	133,178	40,619	377,847	0.4%	103.7	75.0%	Yes
Hawaii	7,965,286	4,793,720	3,096,039	2,222,953	232,636	131,892	632,568	137,711	146,653	190,802	49,333	467,680	0.5%	116.8	100.0%	Yes
Illinois	55,655,113	34,184,177	20,962,124	15,877,725	1,196,030	969,346	4,394,783	317,488	1,170,111	177,909	51,872	434,327	3.7%	99.9	93.2%	Yes
Indiana	23,277,154	13,840,216	9,192,851	6,639,506	538,819	455,093	1,976,951	147,082	544,228	129,149	41,418	343,566	2.1%	91.8	90.5%	Yes
Kentucky	12,696,512	7,378,284	5,132,912	3,513,521	398,904	232,526	1,126,380	96,943	380,098	122,240	34,643	330,095	1.2%	89.5	83.6%	Yes
Massachusetts	26,647,261	16,049,315	10,168,704	9,868,884	685,581	474,573	2,049,465	123,831	576,702	177,182	51,110	362,091	1.7%	107.7	92.1%	Yes
Michigan	27,675,251	16,841,871	10,444,717	7,267,225	759,559	550,423	2,684,136	263,740	730,731	151,475	43,090	340,901	2.1%	95.5	95.5%	Yes
Minnesota	28,389,567	17,984,697	10,033,862	8,275,093	707,800	515,912	2,344,821	214,918	751,223	184,786	47,787	484,737	1.9%	96.2	96.0%	Yes
Missouri	25,172,191	14,748,999	10,203,488	9,981,480	553,507	414,379	1,761,064	171,552	581,520	123,839	40,983	326,536	2.3%	88.5	91.1%	Yes
Montana	4,764,004	2,728,625	1,929,128	1,259,059	176,654	128,862	411,830	26,157	201,361	120,453	34,849	355,475	0.4%	94.6	98.7%	Yes
Nevada	23,352,605	13,863,452	9,327,413	5,590,917	409,710	553,889	1,850,545	115,545	427,797	149,397	41,777	460,564	1.8%	100.0	84.0%	Yes
New Jersey	37,167,442	22,879,952	13,974,093	8,140,353	753,407	591,259	3,262,323	271,358	885,439	184,017	49,617	421,704	2.4%	112.4	89.2%	Yes
New Mexico	8,318,156	4,943,162	3,194,527	1,889,223	251,783	217,961	784,314	74,568	226,738	121,076	32,784	358,824	0.8%	93.9	91.1%	Yes
New York	70,943,909	42,839,861	27,154,672	18,399,075	1,405,050	999,383	5,595,779	393,268	1,362,141	176,766	49,236	413,516	4.7%	114.0	94.2%	Yes
Ohio	36,389,938	21,681,704	14,494,925	10,675,958	856,024	770,184	3,289,241	344,925	963,534	135,438	41,466	348,250	3.1%	90.7	93.9%	Yes
Oregon	17,004,461	10,141,166	6,693,376	5,873,514	425,870	374,112	1,375,481	125,299	384,781	137,793	40,828	357,486	1.4%	97.0	93.1%	Yes
Pennsylvania	45,698,450	26,807,469	18,445,518	12,530,879	1,116,421	831,624	3,854,183	282,221	1,184,419	143,154	44,125	348,348	3.6%	98.1	92.8%	Yes
Rhode Island	4,447,235	2,995,081	1,416,835	1,244,788	77,925	65,648	268,409	30,768	91,527	209,505	47,844	428,910	0.3%	100.6	82.1%	Yes
Washington	35,793,208	21,741,396	13,801,821	11,258,587	853,130	807,214	3,530,015	658,022	781,611	149,892	44,592	408,082	2.8%	102.0	95.3%	Yes
West Virginia	4,327,052	2,651,353	1,597,801	602,646	139,332	100,516	440,671	51,571	146,688	108,113	36,397	372,800	0.5%	88.7	67.4%	Yes
Wisconsin	21,378,487	12,702,484	8,590,962	6,765,669	539,480	378,124	2,037,930	212,003	639,191	140,353	44,603	356,892	1.7%	92.6	96.2%	Yes
Wyoming	3,418,477	2,013,019	1,347,846	742,691	112,569	118,946	360,891	31,250	130,626	117,036	39,905	386,450	0.3%	95.3	82.3%	Yes
District of Columbia	1,855,376	779,687	1,063,377	552,064	28,693	24,560	119,761	5,977	19,117	153,060	43,386	286,650		111.8	20.8%	Yes

APPENDIX

	Net Value Of Construction	Admin Labor	Const. Labor	Earned Benefits	Materials	Purchased Services	Depreciation	Residual	Residual %	Subcontracting
Weak/No PW	$ 604,521,655	$ 51,683,372	$ 89,452,945	$ 33,364,758	$ 279,977,385	$ 50,839,847	$ 14,545,317	$ 84,658,031	14%	$ 175,278,159
Strong/Avg PW	$ 722,613,353	$ 63,129,402	$ 124,517,822	$ 58,509,257	$ 305,660,968	$ 59,712,559	$ 16,016,346	$ 95,066,999	13%	$ 200,719,012
California	$ 171,035,867	$ 15,122,744	$ 27,788,717	$ 11,937,708	$ 69,528,873	$ 13,005,196	$ 2,884,281	$ 30,768,348	18%	$ 43,663,343
Weak/No PW		8.5%	14.8%	5.5%	46.3%	8.4%	2.4%			28.99%
Strong/Avg PW		8.7%	17.2%	8.1%	42.3%	8.3%	2.2%			27.78%
California		8.8%	16.2%	7.0%	40.7%	7.6%	1.7%			25.53%
WHAT IF CA AVG NON PWL	171,035,867	$ 14,622,653	$ 25,308,708	$ 9,439,811	$ 79,213,332	$ 14,383,996	$ 4,115,272	$ 23,952,094		$ 49,591,031
WHAT IF CA'S f(p) scaled to Avg PW ratio	171,035,867	$ 14,942,143	$ 29,472,212	$ 13,848,598	$ 72,347,111	$ 14,133,408	$ 3,790,920	$ 22,501,475		$ 47,508,325
WHAT IF CA'S f(p) adjusted by 0/1 shift	171,035,867	$ 14,799,392	$ 23,863,039	$ 8,137,265	$ 76,127,625	$ 13,235,781	$ 3,131,060	$ 31,741,705		$ 45,577,489

BENEFITS ALLOCATION

AvgPW-AvgNoPW income shift

	TOTAL	HEALTH CARE	H.C. ADMIN	PENSION	PENSION ADMIN
Description		65%		35%	
ADMIN/BENEFIT SPLIT		85%	15%	98%	2%
TOTAL BENEFITS	**$ 3,880,280,406**	$ 2,143,854,924	$ 378,327,340	$ 1,330,936,179	$ 27,161,963
356: Brokers	$ 27,161,963				$ 27,161,963
357: Insurance Carriers	$ 378,327,340	$ -	$ 378,327,340		
394: Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health practitioners	$ 1,060,111,881	$ 1,060,111,881			
395: Home health care services	$ 105,791,684	$ 105,791,684			
396: Medical and diagnostic labs and outpatient and other ambulatory care services	$ 95,192,528	$ 95,192,528			
397: Private hospitals	$ 882,758,831	$ 882,758,831			
Capital	$ 1,330,936,179			$ 1,330,936,179	
	$ 3,880,280,406	$ 2,143,854,924	$ 378,327,340	$ 1,330,936,179	$ 27,161,963

CA-NoPWL/AvgPWL shift

	TOTAL	HEALTH CARE	H.C. ADMIN	PENSION	PENSION ADMIN
Description		65%		35%	
ADMIN/BENEFIT SPLIT		85%	15%	98%	2%
TOTAL BENEFITS	**$ 3,299,519,234**	$ 1,822,984,377	$ 321,703,125	$ 1,131,735,097	$ 23,096,635
356: Brokers	$ 23,096,635				$ 23,096,635
357: Insurance Carriers	$ 321,703,125		$ 321,703,125		
394: Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health practitioners	$ 901,445,044	$ 901,445,044			
395: Home health care services	$ 89,957,854	$ 89,957,854			
396: Medical and diagnostic labs and outpatient and other ambulatory care services	$ 80,945,072	$ 80,945,072			
397: Private hospitals	$ 750,636,407	$ 750,636,407			
Capital	$ 1,131,735,097			$ 1,131,735,097	
	$ 3,299,519,234	$ 1,822,984,377	$ 321,703,125	$ 1,131,735,097	$ 23,096,635

ACS Income Distributions

	NAICS 23 Blue Collar Construction Workers			NAICS 23 White Collar Workers		
	No/Weak PWL	Avg/Strong PWL	California	No/Weak PWL	Avg/Strong PWL	California
<10K	0.7%	0.5%	0.7%	0%	0%	0%
10K-15K	1.9%	1.2%	1.9%	0%	1%	1%
15K-25K	8.0%	5.3%	7.5%	2%	2%	2%
25K-35K	11.6%	8.4%	10.6%	5%	4%	4%
35K-50K	18.8%	15.3%	16.8%	10%	9%	10%
50K-75K	26.2%	26.4%	25.6%	20%	20%	19%
75K-100K	16.3%	19.4%	16.8%	20%	20%	19%
100K-150K	12.2%	17.1%	14.5%	25%	26%	25%
>150K	4.3%	6.3%	5.6%	17%	19%	21%

APPENDIX

IMPLAN Results

SCENARIO 1: Difference Between State Averages

Summary Impacts

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	7,844.3	($135,589,999)	$923,948,214	$1,850,599,581
Indirect Effect	3,868.6	$295,523,662	$479,041,689	$1,342,617,236
Induced Effect	-30,394.4	($1,819,964,226)	($3,036,149,103)	($4,855,202,295)
Total Effect	-18,681.5	($1,660,030,564)	($1,633,159,199)	($1,661,985,478)

Detailed Employment Impacts, Aggregated by Industry Sector

Sector	Description	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
0	Total	7,844.3	3,868.6	-30,394.4	-18,681.5
1	Agriculture	675.1	797.7	-179.8	1,293.0
2	Mining	671.4	410.5	-45.6	1,036.4
3	Construction	-3,531.4	352.7	-992.6	-4,171.2
4	Manufacturing	11,096.6	1,031.6	-900.0	11,228.2
5	TIPU	93.2	1,569.6	-820.4	842.4
6	Trade	20,611.3	367.9	-6,680.5	14,298.7
7	Service	-21,771.6	-727.6	-17,837.0	-40,336.2
8	Government	-0.2	66.1	-2,938.7	-2,872.8

SCENARIO 2: Proportional Shift

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	10,413.0	$104,926,631	$1,165,593,217	$2,236,602,400
Indirect Effect	4,828.0	$352,894,825	$574,935,887	$1,479,579,086
Induced Effect	-31,587.2	($1,886,480,244)	($3,147,153,555)	($5,034,082,171)
Total Effect	-16,346.3	($1,428,658,788)	($1,406,624,452)	($1,317,900,685)

Detailed Employment Impacts, Aggregated by Industry Sector

Sector	Description	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
0	Total	10,413.0	4,828.0	-31,587.2	-16,346.3
1	Agriculture	647.8	769.3	-186.7	1,230.3
2	Mining	650.1	396.6	-46.4	1,000.3
3	Construction	-2,996.4	354.0	-992.9	-3,635.3
4	Manufacturing	10,683.8	1,062.7	-924.7	10,821.9
5	TIPU	95.5	1,548.8	-851.3	793.0
6	Trade	19,844.0	421.6	-6,878.0	13,387.6
7	Service	-18,511.7	196.2	-18,671.0	-36,986.5
8	Government	-0.2	78.7	-3,036.1	-2,957.6

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