

# Rural Migration News

## Blog 207

MARCH 2021

### Farm Earnings Over Three Decades

Between 1989 and 2019, the real hourly earnings of nonsupervisory U.S. farm workers rose by 40 percent, twice as fast as the inflation-adjusted average hourly earnings of nonfarm production workers. Farm worker earnings data are collected by USDA's Farm Labor Survey (<https://usda.library.cornell.edu/concern/publications/x920fw89s?locale=en>), and nonfarm production worker earnings by the BLS Current Employment Statistics (<https://www.bls.gov/ces>) program.

Real farm worker earnings rose almost twice as fast as nonfarm earnings in the 1990s, slightly faster in the 2000s, and almost three times faster between 2010 and 2019. Farm worker earnings have traditionally been 50 percent of nonfarm earnings, but their faster growth in recent years raised average farm earnings to 60 percent of average nonfarm earnings in 2019.

USDA collects data from farm operators by asking them to report the

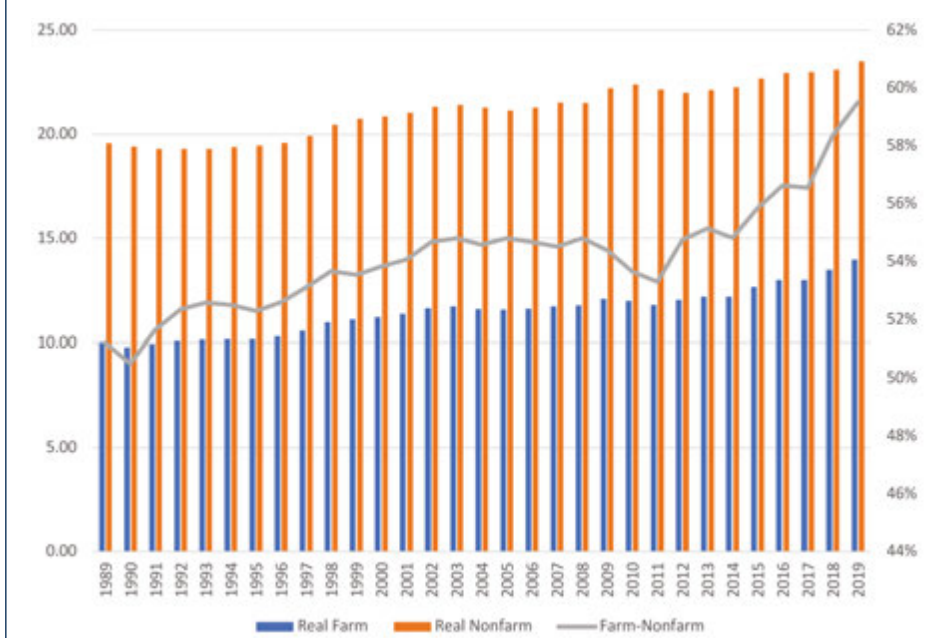
total earnings of different types of employees, such as workers employed in crops, those involved with animals, and equipment operators, for the week that includes the 12th of the month of January, April, July, and October. Employers also report the total hours worked by each type of employee during the survey week. The FLS divides earnings by hours to calculate the average hourly earnings of all hired farm workers, non-supervisory workers, crop workers, livestock workers, equipment operators and earnings in other occupations.

Farmers report data to USDA only for workers they hire directly, that is, they do not report the employment and earnings of workers who are brought to their farms by labor contractors and other nonfarm employers.

The FLS method of calculating hourly earnings can accommodate diverse wage systems, including hourly and piece rate systems. Piece rate workers typically earn more than the farm's hourly wage for general labor, and they often work fewer hours than other farm workers, so their higher hourly earnings can "pull up" FLS average hourly earnings. Similarly the inclusion of equipment operators, mechanics, and other skilled workers can raise the FLS-reported average hourly earnings of non-supervisory field and livestock workers that is used to set AEWRS.

Beginning in 2015, the FLS began to collect and report employment and earnings by SOC code. The FLS listed six SOC codes, including three in which employment in July 2015 exceeded 100,000, viz, crop workers, 404,000, animal workers, 194,000, and equipment operators, 152,000. The FLS reported that US crop workers (45-2092) earned an average \$11.50 an hour in July 2015.

**The Real Average Hourly Earnings of Farm Workers Rose Twice as Fast as Nonfarm Workers, 1989-2019**



## Farm Employers Report Hired Workers by Occupation, and Distinguish Gross From Base Hours and Earnings

Enter the Worker Code from Page 5	Number of Paid Workers that week	Total Hours Worked that week	How many of the Total Hours Worked that week were...		Total Gross Wages Paid that week (Dollars)	How much of the total Gross Wages Paid that week were...		
			Total Base Hours	Total Overtime Hours		Total Base Wages (Dollars)	Total Bonus Wages (Dollars)	Total Overtime Wages (Dollars)
611	612	613	616	617	614	620	627	628
611	612	613	616	617	614	620	627	628
611	612	613	616	617	614	620	627	628

Farm employers in 2020 reported 568,000 hired farm workers in January and 777,000 in July, for average employment of 698,000, with 75 (July) to 85 (January) percent of these workers expected to be employed on their farms at least 150 days. The FLS finds that U.S. farms employ an average 700,000 directly hired farm workers.

Beginning in 2019, the FLS began to distinguish gross or pretax from base wages, which exclude bonuses and overtime pay and, for piece rate workers, include only the minimum hourly guarantee rather than actual earnings. The purpose of piece rate wage systems is to encourage workers to work fast without close supervision, so piece rate workers typically earn 15 to 25 percent more than the minimum hourly guaranteed wage.

The very small gaps between gross and base wages in the FLS suggest that the 7.65 percent employee-paid Social Security and Medicare taxes are offset by the low guaranteed wages of piece rate workers. Piece rate earnings are included in FLS gross wages. The FLS began to distinguish gross and base hours worked in 2020. Gross hours are all hours worked, and base hours exclude overtime hours.

The average annual gross hourly earnings of U.S. crop 45-2092 workers was \$14.59 in 2020, and the base earnings were \$14.59, up 4.4 percent and 7.2 percent from the gross and base earnings of \$13.98 and \$13.33 in 2019. In July 2020 the 346,000 U.S. crop 45-2092 workers had average gross earnings of \$14.80 and base earnings of \$14.50.

The FLS reports average hourly earnings by multistate region. The California gross earnings of field and livestock workers combined in July 2020 were \$16.29 and the base earnings were \$16.18, well above U.S. levels. In California, the Pacific states of OR and WA, and the Northern Plains states of KS, NE, ND, and SD gross and base hourly earnings for field and livestock workers combined were above \$16 in July 2020, while in the southeastern states and Florida gross and base hourly earnings were below \$13.

### States and Regions

In most regions, QCEW weekly wages rose faster than FLS hourly earnings over the past decade, especially for directly hired crop workers. Since QCEW wage data are available by state, they could provide a substitute to adjust AEWRs.

California illustrates how QCEW weekly wages rose faster than FLS hourly earnings. The average weekly earnings of workers hired by California crop and livestock employers rose 183 percent in nominal terms over the three decades between 1990 and 2019, according to the QCEW, including 38 percent between 1990 and 1999, 37 percent between 2000 and 2009, and 44 percent between 2010 and 2019.

The California FLS measure of average hourly earnings rose less, up 154 percent over the three decades between 1990 and 2019, including 25 percent between 1990 and 1999, 36 percent between 2000 and 2009, and 43 percent between 2010 and 2019, that is, the QCEW rose faster than the FLS in each decade, with the largest gap in the 1990s.

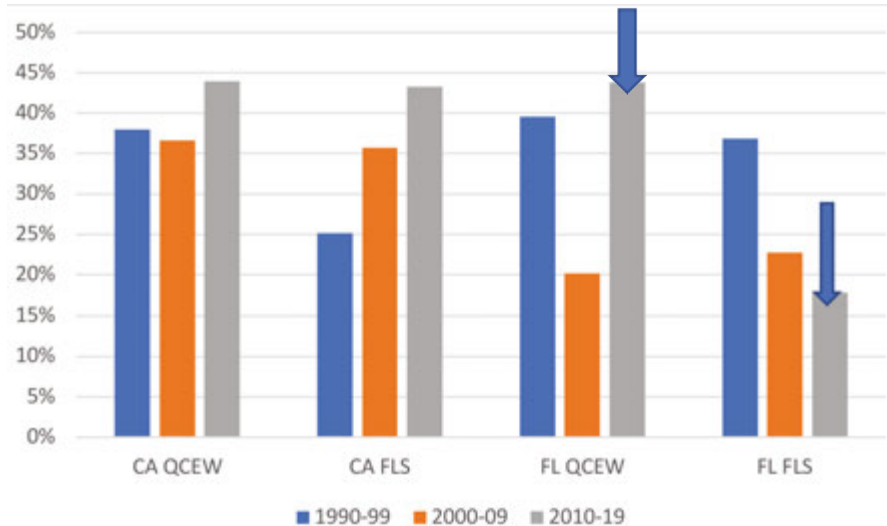
Florida is different. During the 1990s, both QCEW weekly and FLS hourly earnings rose faster in Florida than in California. The FLS rose 35 percent in Florida between 1990 and 1999 compared with 25 percent in California, but rose slower between 2000 and 2009, up 20 percent in Florida and 36 percent in California. The big discrepancy was between 2010 and 2019, when QCEW average weekly wage growth was up the same 44 percent in both CA and FL, but FLS earnings were up 43 percent in CA and only 23 percent in FL.

Could the rising employment of H-2A workers explain the divergence in wage growth between QCEW and FLS wage growth in Florida? H-2A workers are included in California QCEW data, but not in Florida QCEW data, while H-2A workers are included in FLS data in both states. The QCEW data suggest that wages for non-H2A Florida crop and livestock workers who were hired directly by farm operators rose much faster than the FLS measure of average hourly earnings for Florida crop and livestock workers. Many of Florida's H-2A workers are employed by FLCs, who are not surveyed by the FLS.

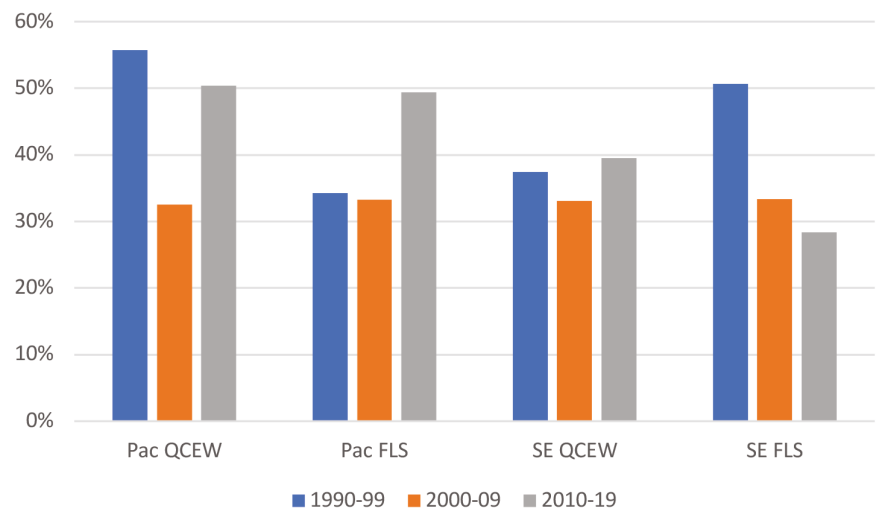
There is a similar contrast in wage trends between the Pacific region of OR and WA and the Southeast region of AL, GA, and SC. The average weekly earnings of workers hired directly by crop and livestock farms in OR and WA rose 228 percent over the three decades between 1990 and 2019, including 56 percent between 1990 and 1999, 33 percent between 2000 and 2009, and 50 percent between 2010 and 2019. The OR-WA FLS measure of average hourly earnings rose less, up 180 percent over the three decades between 1990 and 2019, including 34 percent between 1990 and 1999, 33 percent between 2000 and 2009, and 40 percent between 2010 and 2019.

In the Southeast region of AL, GA, and SC, the QCEW weekly wages of directly hired crop and livestock workers rose 158 percent over the three decades between 1990 and 2019, including 37 percent between 1990 and 1999, 33 percent between 2000 and 2009, and 39 percent between 2010 and 2019. The AL-GA-SC measure of average hourly earnings rose 163 percent over the three decades, including 51 percent between 1990 and 1999, 33 percent between 2000 and 2009, and 28 percent between 2010 and 2019.

**Florida's Farm Wage Slowed Between 2010 and 2019, and Florida's QCEW Wage Growth was twice its FLS Wage Growth**



**Pacific QCEW and FLS Farm Wages rose 50% Between 2010 and 2019; Southeast Farm Wages Increased Less, and FLS Earnings Rose Slower (28%) than QCEW Wages (39%)**



The growth of average weekly wages in the QCEW in the southeast was slower than the growth in FLS farm worker earnings in the 1990s, similar in the first decade of the 2000s, and slower since 2010. One reason may be that southeastern states have high shares of H-2A guest workers whose employment and wages are included in the FLS but not in QCEW data.

CA and WA require employers of H-2A workers to report their employment and earnings to the QCEW, while Florida and south-

eastern states do not. As the H-2A program expanded between 2010 and 2019, there was little difference in QCEW and FLS wage growth in California and the Pacific states, but QCEW wages rose faster than FLS earnings in the QCEW in Florida and the southeastern states.

How does the presence of H-2A workers affect wage trends in the QCEW and FLS? Some farm employers argue that the FLS-based AEWR ratchets upward because average FLS earnings for one year become the AEWR for the next year. In most

wage distributions, a relative handful of high earners “pull up” the average wage, so that the average wage exceeds the median wage. If 60 to 70 percent of workers in the FLS survey are paid less than the average wage, using the average wage in one year to set the AEWR for the next could have a ratcheting effect.

This is one why some employers want to set AEWRs by occupation for each state and region, which is what DOL proposed July 26, 2019. However, DOL’s AEWRs-by-occupation proposal was withdrawn by the Biden Administration in January 2021, so there is one AEWR per state or region based on the FLS in 2021.

## FLCs

Farm labor contractors are not included in the FLS survey, but are included in the QCEW if they satisfy federal and state criteria. The QCEW reported 2,800 US FLC establishments in 2019 and average FLC employment of 181,300 (monthly employment ranged from a low of 141,600 in March to 216,700 in June) and average weekly wages of \$530. U.S. FLC establishments and average employment have been rising, up from 2,200 and 154,500 in 2009, with most of the increase in California.

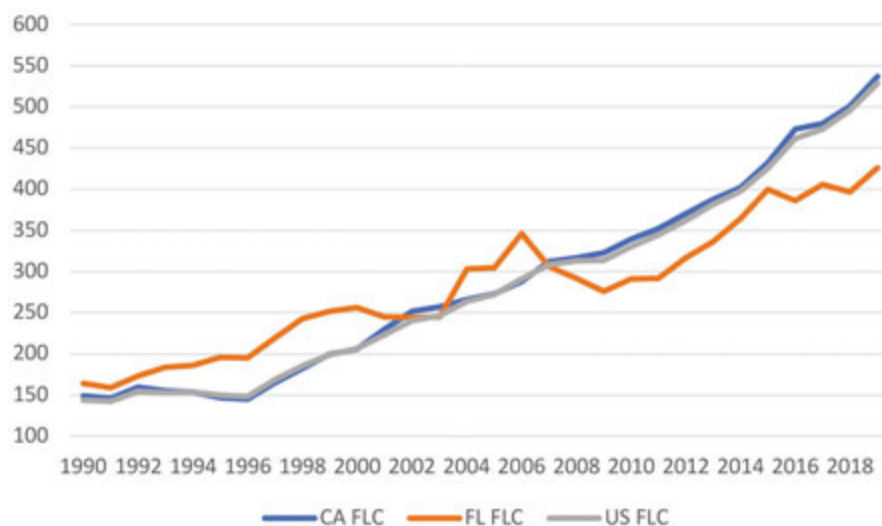
The number of FLC establishments and employment rose in California and fell in Florida over the last decade. California had 1,450 FLC establishments in 2019, over half of all US FLC establishments, and they had average employment of 150,600, over 80 percent of average US FLC employment. CA FLCs paid average weekly wages of \$535 in 2019.

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### The Average Weekly Wages of FLC Employees in CA and the US were Lower than in Florida Until 2005, when FL FLC Weekly Earnings Fell Behind

Average weekly earnings of FLC employees, 1990-2019 (\$)



California had 1,030 FLC establishments and 111,700 average FLC employment in 2009, suggesting that the number of establishments rose 41 percent and average employment rose 35 percent over the past decade.

Florida had 260 FLC establishments in 2019, average employment of 3,900, and average weekly wages of \$425. This was down from 390 FLC establishments and 17,200 average FLC employment in 2009.

What could explain the shrinking employment and slower growth of FLC weekly wages in Florida after 2005? One reason may be that Florida FLCs employ mostly H-2A workers whose employment and wages are not reported to the unemployment insurance system and are excluded from QCEW data. Over 39,000 farm jobs were certified to be filled by H-2A workers in Florida in FY20, versus 25,500 in California.

Appendix: Weekly QCEW and hourly FLS earnings by state and region, 1990-2019

California Farm Wages Rose Fastest During the 2010-19 Decade

		Weekly Wages			Hourly Wages								
		QCEW	QCEW	QCEW	FLS	FLS	NAWS						
		All ag	Crop & Live	Crop & CropSup	All Hired	Crop & Live	NAWS	US all ag	US Crop & Live	US Crop & CropSup	US All Hired	US Crop & Live	US CES
1990	CALIFORNIA	246	266	240	6.34	5.81	5.73	250	260	237	5.52	5.15	10.20
1991	CALIFORNIA	250	273	243	6.41	5.90	5.43	257	269	242	5.79	5.43	10.51
1992	CALIFORNIA	260	283	254	6.66	6.11	5.50	270	282	255	6.06	5.64	10.77
1993	CALIFORNIA	261	289	254	6.56	6.03	5.52	271	285	256	6.25	5.81	11.05
1994	CALIFORNIA	261	293	255	6.78	6.24	5.84	277	294	262	6.39	5.95	11.33
1995	CALIFORNIA	265	306	258	6.83	6.26	5.95	284	304	268	6.54	6.09	11.65
1996	CALIFORNIA	266	313	259	7.01	6.53	5.40	291	314	274	6.78	6.33	12.04
1997	CALIFORNIA	285	331	278	7.32	6.87	5.78	310	331	293	7.35	6.64	12.50
1998	CALIFORNIA	307	355	300	7.70	7.23	6.31	327	349	311	7.47	6.98	13.01
1999	CALIFORNIA	322	367	315	7.88	7.27	6.54	338	363	321	7.77	7.22	13.49
2000	CALIFORNIA	333	377	325	8.21	7.56	6.75	356	375	338	8.10	7.54	14.01
2001	CALIFORNIA	355	395	348	8.67	8.02	7.12	371	389	352	8.45	7.86	14.54
2002	CALIFORNIA	375	412	367	9.14	8.46	7.63	385	401	365	8.81	8.18	14.96
2003	CALIFORNIA	379	415	371	9.25	8.50	7.76	393	408	373	9.08	8.42	15.36
2004	CALIFORNIA	396	433	387	9.33	8.58	8.03	413	427	390	9.23	8.56	15.68
2005	CALIFORNIA	407	452	398	9.76	9.00	7.70	426	442	403	9.50	8.83	16.11
2006	CALIFORNIA	426	475	416	10.09	9.20	7.79	445	462	422	9.87	9.15	16.74
2007	CALIFORNIA	449	501	439	10.58	9.74	8.85	466	482	441	10.23	9.49	17.41
2008	CALIFORNIA	460	513	449	11.05	10.20	8.90	481	499	455	10.60	9.90	18.06
2009	CALIFORNIA	466	515	455	11.14	10.26	9.31	485	501	458	10.83	10.12	18.61
2010	CALIFORNIA	473	522	463	11.24	10.31	9.33	495	511	468	10.95	10.22	19.05
2011	CALIFORNIA	488	537	478	11.04	10.24	8.85	511	528	485	11.07	10.36	19.44
2012	CALIFORNIA	508	561	500	11.64	10.75	9.26	531	549	507	11.51	10.80	19.72
2013	CALIFORNIA	529	586	522	11.85	11.01	9.93	548	566	525	11.87	11.10	20.13
2014	CALIFORNIA	548	609	540	12.36	11.33	10.28	570	589	544	12.07	11.29	20.59
2015	CALIFORNIA	578	634	570	13.05	11.89	10.74	597	614	569	12.54	11.74	21.02
2016	CALIFORNIA	618	670	610	13.81	12.57	10.91	622	636	598	12.98	12.20	21.54
2017	CALIFORNIA	636	694	627	14.46	13.18		646	660	621	13.32	12.47	22.05
2018	CALIFORNIA	659	723	650	15.41	13.92		671	687	645	14.17	13.25	22.70
2019	CALIFORNIA	691	752	681	16.21	14.77		699	713	673	14.91	13.99	23.51
	1990-99	31%	38%	31%	24%	25%	14%	35%	39%	35%	41%	40%	32%
	2000-09	40%	37%	40%	36%	36%	38%	36%	33%	35%	34%	34%	33%
	2010-19	46%	44%	47%	44%	43%		41%	40%	44%	36%	37%	23%
	1990-2019	181%	183%	184%	156%	154%		179%	174%	184%	170%	172%	131%



Florida QCEW Wages Rose Fastest During 2010-19, but FLS Wages Rose Fastest 1990-99

		Weekly Wages			Hourly Wages								
		QCEW	QCEW	QCEW	FLS	FLS	NAWS						
		All ag	Crop & Live	Crop & CropSup	All Hired	Crop & Live	NAWS	US all ag	US Crop & Live	US Crop & CropSup	US All Hired	US Crop & Live	US CES
1990	FLORIDA	236	248	231	6.00	5.38	5.19	250	260	237	5.52	5.15	10.20
1991	FLORIDA	241	258	236	6.28	5.68	5.41	257	269	242	5.79	5.43	10.51
1992	FLORIDA	259	275	255	6.38	5.91	5.64	270	282	255	6.06	5.64	10.77
1993	FLORIDA	258	272	253	6.62	6.02	5.15	271	285	256	6.25	5.81	11.05
1994	FLORIDA	263	281	258	7.04	6.33	4.67	277	294	262	6.39	5.95	11.33
1995	FLORIDA	272	292	268	7.48	6.54	5.46	284	304	268	6.54	6.09	11.65
1996	FLORIDA	280	301	275	7.30	6.36	5.46	291	314	274	6.78	6.33	12.04
1997	FLORIDA	301	322	297	7.47	6.77	5.85	310	331	293	7.35	6.64	12.50
1998	FLORIDA	320	339	316	7.91	7.13	6.04	327	349	311	7.47	6.98	13.01
1999	FLORIDA	334	347	331	8.21	7.25	5.83	338	363	321	7.77	7.22	13.49
2000	FLORIDA	342	357	338	8.49	7.66	6.77	356	375	338	8.10	7.54	14.01
2001	FLORIDA	341	356	334	8.54	7.69	7.04	371	389	352	8.45	7.86	14.54
2002	FLORIDA	347	364	340	8.69	7.78	6.60	385	401	365	8.81	8.18	14.96
2003	FLORIDA	355	372	346	9.14	8.18	7.23	393	408	373	9.08	8.42	15.36
2004	FLORIDA	385	399	377	9.04	8.07	7.78	413	427	390	9.23	8.56	15.68
2005	FLORIDA	398	411	389	9.46	8.56	6.86	426	442	403	9.50	8.83	16.11
2006	FLORIDA	427	437	418	9.38	8.56	8.26	445	462	422	9.87	9.15	16.74
2007	FLORIDA	423	435	411	9.73	8.82	7.70	466	482	441	10.23	9.49	17.41
2008	FLORIDA	419	439	404	10.06	9.08	8.68	481	499	455	10.60	9.90	18.06
2009	FLORIDA	405	429	390	10.42	9.20	8.60	485	501	458	10.83	10.12	18.61
2010	FLORIDA	423	446	411	10.67	9.50	9.16	495	511	468	10.95	10.22	19.05
2011	FLORIDA	440	464	428	10.92	9.54	10.23	511	528	485	11.07	10.36	19.44
2012	FLORIDA	467	487	455	10.97	9.97	9.49	531	549	507	11.51	10.80	19.72
2013	FLORIDA	485	502	472	11.60	10.26	9.03	548	566	525	11.87	11.10	20.13
2014	FLORIDA	500	514	485	11.18	10.19	9.55	570	589	544	12.07	11.29	20.59
2015	FLORIDA	537	551	522	11.76	10.70	10.24	597	614	569	12.54	11.74	21.02
2016	FLORIDA	551	567	535	12.21	11.12	9.48	622	636	598	12.98	12.20	21.54
2017	FLORIDA	574	587	559	12.61	11.29		646	660	621	13.32	12.47	22.05
2018	FLORIDA	608	623	593	12.13	11.24		671	687	645	14.17	13.25	22.70
2019	FLORIDA	628	641	614	12.58	11.71		699	713	673	14.91	13.99	23.51
	1990-99	41%	40%	43%	37%	35%	12%	35%	39%	35%	41%	40%	32%
	2000-09	18%	20%	16%	23%	20%	27%	36%	33%	35%	34%	34%	33%
	2010-19	48%	44%	49%	18%	23%		41%	40%	44%	36%	37%	23%
	1990-2019	166%	158%	166%	110%	118%		179%	174%	184%	170%	172%	131%

OR and WA Farm Wages Rose Fastest Between 1990-99 and 2010-19, and QCEW and FLS Increases Were Similar Except in 1990s

		Weekly Wages			Hourly Wages								
		QCEW	QCEW	QCEW	FLS	FLS	NAWS						
		All ag	Crop & Live	Crop & CropSup	All Hired	Crop & Live	NAWS	US all ag	US Crop & Live	US Crop & CropSup	US All Hired	US Crop & Live	US CES
1990	PACIFIC	195	191	186	5.95	5.69	5.77	250	260	237	5.52	5.15	10.20
1991	PACIFIC	204	201	196	6.22	5.94	7.35	257	269	242	5.79	5.43	10.51
1992	PACIFIC	215	212	207	6.66	6.31	5.98	270	282	255	6.06	5.64	10.77
1993	PACIFIC	219	216	211	6.90	6.51	6.06	271	285	256	6.25	5.81	11.05
1994	PACIFIC	232	228	223	6.71	6.41	6.02	277	294	262	6.39	5.95	11.33
1995	PACIFIC	243	240	234	7.16	6.82	6.64	284	304	268	6.54	6.09	11.65
1996	PACIFIC	252	249	241	7.25	6.87	5.91	291	314	274	6.78	6.33	12.04
1997	PACIFIC	270	266	260	7.56	7.08	6.30	310	331	293	7.35	6.64	12.50
1998	PACIFIC	281	279	271	7.87	7.34	6.79	327	349	311	7.47	6.98	13.01
1999	PACIFIC	301	298	292	8.14	7.64	6.85	338	363	321	7.77	7.22	13.49
2000	PACIFIC	317	312	308	8.63	8.14	7.14	356	375	338	8.10	7.54	14.01
2001	PACIFIC	323	320	313	9.06	8.60	7.99	371	389	352	8.45	7.86	14.54
2002	PACIFIC	334	331	324	9.30	8.71	7.88	385	401	365	8.81	8.18	14.96
2003	PACIFIC	338	334	328	9.25	8.73	8.31	393	408	373	9.08	8.42	15.36
2004	PACIFIC	350	345	340	9.61	9.03	8.18	413	427	390	9.23	8.56	15.68
2005	PACIFIC	363	359	353	9.62	9.01	8.80	426	442	403	9.50	8.83	16.11
2006	PACIFIC	383	378	373	10.37	9.77	9.21	445	462	422	9.87	9.15	16.74
2007	PACIFIC	403	399	393	10.69	9.94	9.91	466	482	441	10.23	9.49	17.41
2008	PACIFIC	418	415	406	10.69	10.12	10.62	481	499	455	10.60	9.90	18.06
2009	PACIFIC	420	414	408	11.56	10.85	10.17	485	501	458	10.83	10.12	18.61
2010	PACIFIC	419	416	407	11.31	10.60	11.48	495	511	468	10.95	10.22	19.05
2011	PACIFIC	437	433	425	11.58	10.92	9.75	511	528	485	11.07	10.36	19.44
2012	PACIFIC	457	453	447	12.45	12.00	9.72	531	549	507	11.51	10.80	19.72
2013	PACIFIC	472	470	461	12.47	11.87	10.89	548	566	525	11.87	11.10	20.13
2014	PACIFIC	495	493	484	12.96	12.42	11.22	570	589	544	12.07	11.29	20.59
2015	PACIFIC	516	515	505	13.20	12.69	10.93	597	614	569	12.54	11.74	21.02
2016	PACIFIC	539	538	529	13.90	13.38	11.31	622	636	598	12.98	12.20	21.54
2017	PACIFIC	571	569	561	14.64	14.12		646	660	621	13.32	12.47	22.05
2018	PACIFIC	596	594	587	15.62	15.03		671	687	645	14.17	13.25	22.70
2019	PACIFIC	623	626	615	16.37	15.83		699	713	673	14.91	13.99	23.51
	1990-99	55%	56%	57%	37%	34%	19%	35%	39%	35%	41%	40%	32%
	2000-09	32%	33%	33%	34%	33%	43%	36%	33%	35%	34%	34%	33%
	2010-19	49%	50%	51%	45%	49%		41%	40%	44%	36%	37%	23%
	1990-2019	220%	228%	230%	175%	178%		179%	174%	184%	170%	172%	131%

AL, GA, and SC FLS Farm Wages Rose Faster than QCEW Between 1990-99, and Slower During 2010-1B

		Weekly Wages			Hourly Wages								
		QCEW	QCEW	QCEW	FLS	FLS	NAWS						
		All ag	Crop & Live	Crop & CropSup	All Hired	Crop & Live	NAWS	US all ag	US Crop & Live	US Crop & CropSup	US All Hired	US Crop & Live	US CES
1990	SOUTHEAST	258	263	230	4.82	4.46		250	260	237	5.52	5.15	10.20
1991	SOUTHEAST	265	270	235	5.22	4.91		257	269	242	5.79	5.43	10.51
1992	SOUTHEAST	276	280	250	5.49	5.04		270	282	255	6.06	5.64	10.77
1993	SOUTHEAST	282	285	258	5.76	5.43		271	285	256	6.25	5.81	11.05
1994	SOUTHEAST	291	294	270	6.11	5.66		277	294	262	6.39	5.95	11.33
1995	SOUTHEAST	298	300	278	5.77	5.40		284	304	268	6.54	6.09	11.65
1996	SOUTHEAST	311	311	291	6.33	5.92		291	314	274	6.78	6.33	12.04
1997	SOUTHEAST	323	326	301	6.81	6.30		310	331	293	7.35	6.64	12.50
1998	SOUTHEAST	341	344	317	6.58	6.30		327	349	311	7.47	6.98	13.01
1999	SOUTHEAST	358	361	335	7.00	6.72		338	363	321	7.77	7.22	13.49
2000	SOUTHEAST	363	361	337	7.25	6.83		356	375	338	8.10	7.54	14.01
2001	SOUTHEAST	377	373	349	7.80	7.28		371	389	352	8.45	7.86	14.54
2002	SOUTHEAST	381	379	349	8.03	7.49		385	401	365	8.81	8.18	14.96
2003	SOUTHEAST	396	392	366	8.41	7.88		393	408	373	9.08	8.42	15.36
2004	SOUTHEAST	407	405	374	8.53	8.07		413	427	390	9.23	8.56	15.68
2005	SOUTHEAST	436	439	403	8.84	8.37		426	442	403	9.50	8.83	16.11
2006	SOUTHEAST	450	456	414	9.05	8.51		445	462	422	9.87	9.15	16.74
2007	SOUTHEAST	474	482	436	9.15	8.53		466	482	441	10.23	9.49	17.41
2008	SOUTHEAST	481	489	439	9.27	8.77		481	499	455	10.60	9.90	18.06
2009	SOUTHEAST	478	481	432	9.48	9.11		485	501	458	10.83	10.12	18.61
2010	SOUTHEAST	486	485	438	9.69	9.12		495	511	468	10.95	10.22	19.05
2011	SOUTHEAST	514	512	469	9.97	9.39		511	528	485	11.07	10.36	19.44
2012	SOUTHEAST	528	520	492	10.31	9.78		531	549	507	11.51	10.80	19.72
2013	SOUTHEAST	538	527	502	10.77	10.00		548	566	525	11.87	11.10	20.13
2014	SOUTHEAST	564	555	524	10.76	10.00		570	589	544	12.07	11.29	20.59
2015	SOUTHEAST	586	583	536	11.09	10.59		597	614	569	12.54	11.74	21.02
2016	SOUTHEAST	610	605	564	11.16	10.62		622	636	598	12.98	12.20	21.54
2017	SOUTHEAST	639	633	596	11.55	10.95		646	660	621	13.32	12.47	22.05
2018	SOUTHEAST	654	649	612	11.96	11.13		671	687	645	14.17	13.25	22.70
2019	SOUTHEAST	679	677	639	12.38	11.71		699	713	673	14.91	13.99	23.51
	1990-99	39%	37%	46%	45%	51%		35%	39%	35%	41%	40%	32%
	2000-09	32%	33%	28%	31%	33%		36%	33%	35%	34%	34%	33%
	2010-19	40%	39%	46%	28%	28%		41%	40%	44%	36%	37%	23%
	1990-2019	164%	158%	178%	157%	163%		179%	174%	184%	170%	172%	131%