

Section IX



Hopeful Workers, Marginal Jobs



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Overview

Los Angeles city and County are in an era when the formal economy, with jobs that provide worker protections and payroll benefits, is standing still while growth occurs through under-the-table, off-the-books employment, known broadly as informal employment. Informal jobs represent jobs that would otherwise be considered legal but are not reported or effectively regulated. The presence of informal employment as a significant, growing, and possibly permanent part of our economy raises concerns about the ability of the working poor to improve their circumstances and achieve economic sustainability. It also calls into question the strategies through which local employers are choosing to compete; are they chasing short-term gains at a cost of short-changing public coffers and fostering greater poverty? If employers continue to pursue this strategy, it may propel the regional economy down a low road of economic development made up of low-paying jobs, increasing inequality, and an increasingly precarious public social safety net. Developing an understanding of the size and character of the informal economy is a first step in helping the region move away from low-road economic development. Some important initial questions to ask include, who accepts these typically low-paying, off-the-books jobs, why do they accept them, and where and in what industries are they employed?

The most compelling reason for workers to accept informal jobs is economic desperation. We have evidence that many working-poor residents of the city and county, including U.S. citizens, accept jobs in the informal sector, but the group of workers who have the greatest difficulty finding employment is recent immigrants. The evidence suggests that noncitizen immigrants are a major component of the informal labor force. Foreign-born persons made up an estimated 11 percent of the U.S. population, 36 percent of Los Angeles County's population, and 40 percent of Los Angeles city's population in 2000. Undocumented immigrants are estimated to account for 25 percent of the foreign-born population in the city and 23 percent in the county.

Based on available evidence, we estimate that on a typical day in 2004 there were 679,000 informal workers in the county's labor force, accounting for 15 percent of workers in the county. The corresponding share of informal employment for the City of Los Angeles is 16 percent of workers. These informal workers include an estimated 396,000 unauthorized county immigrants and 187,000 unauthorized city immigrants. These numbers suggest that the government is shortchanged by roughly \$2 billion in payroll benefits and insurance that are unpaid by employers in the county — money that is mandated for underwriting the public cost of providing a minimal social safety net for workers. These costs are not avoided. Instead, they are shifted to other segments of society, causing the social safety net to become more precarious.

In the remainder of this chapter we summarize available evidence about Los Angeles' informal economy. We utilize a number of different approaches to generate estimates of the number of informal workers in Los Angeles. They are based on examining anomalies in comparisons of different sources of data and estimating the number of undocumented workers. Each approach produces a different estimate of the number of informal workers. Therefore we combine the data that emerges from our different methods to produce an integrated industry distribution of informal employment.

Since we define informal employment as jobs that would otherwise be legal but are not reported, we do not address the various sorts of criminal activities that are a subset of the informal economy, or how the consumption patterns of residents might identify the scope and location of some segments of the informal economy.



Why Should We Expect to Find Informal Employment in Los Angeles?

Informal work does not arise by accident. Workers may accept informal jobs as a source of supplementary income, for work flexibility or simply survival. Employers may hire informal workers to achieve flexibility or cost competitiveness. In Los Angeles, the informal economy is likely a response to the lack of employment opportunities for residents in the formal economy and a survival strategy for residents experiencing economic desperation.

The recent economic history of Los Angeles shows a region experiencing significant population growth, but little job growth in the formal economy. In 1990, the U.S. national economy entered a recession. Nationally, it lasted only eight months, beginning in July 1990 and ending in March 1991. However, if one measures the impact of the recession by regional changes in employment and unemployment, the U.S. recession of 1990 began a period of economic contraction that lasted nearly five years in Los Angeles. Between July 1990 and January 1994, the City of Los Angeles saw employment decline by 181,000. According to the U.S. Census Current Population Survey (CPS), Los Angeles did not fully recover these jobs until July 1999. During this same period, the working age population in the City of Los Angeles expanded by 86,000 people, and over 790,000 legal immigrants came to Los Angeles County.

Despite the apparent recovery of jobs in the city and county recorded in the CPS, the State of California Employment Development Department reports that employer reported jobs peaked at 4.1 million in 1990 and have not surpassed or even matched that level since. Why there is a disparity between data reported by workers in the Current Population Survey and that reported by employers in payroll tax data from the state? Where did the additional workers not reported by employers find jobs? Strong evidence from a variety of sources suggests that a significant part of this differential is explained by jobs that people find in the informal economy — jobs not reported by businesses in payroll tax records and therefore, not shown in official employment data.

What Evidence Points to Economic Desperation as a Driver of Informal Employment?

In the absence of good jobs or legal residency status, many workers will accept informal employment as a survival strategy, even if mandated protections and benefits are missing. Within Los Angeles, there are exceptionally high levels of economic desperation in specific segments of the labor force¹ that may serve to drive workers towards informal jobs. We see two major trends. First, there appears to be growing overall scarcity of jobs of any kind for Los Angeles County's labor force. Second, immigrants, especially recent immigrants, experience the greatest difficulty obtaining work. Evidence of these trends can be seen in Figures 1 through 3.

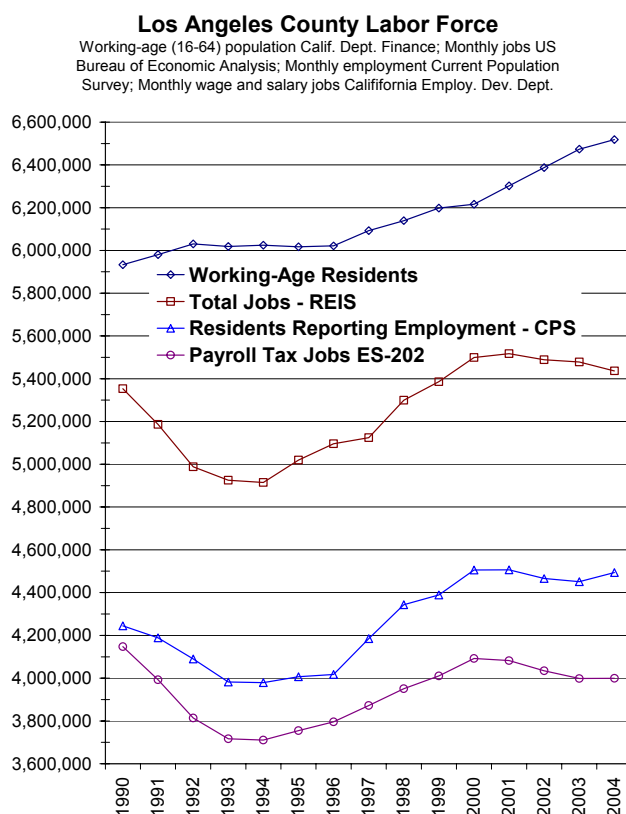
If we just examine the data for 2000 to 2004 in Figure 1, we see four major trends:

1. The working-age (16-64 years) population grew 4.9 percent², effectively expanding competition for jobs in the region.
2. The average monthly number of jobs of all types declined 1.1 percent.³ The decrease in the total number of jobs while the working-age population increased suggests that a declining share of the potential labor force was able to find work in any given month.



3. The number of Los Angeles County residents who reported holding jobs through the Current Population Survey declined 0.3 percent.⁴ One possible explanation for a smaller decline in the number of people reporting employment than in the total number of jobs shown by REIS data is that fewer workers were able to stitch together multiple part-time jobs, resulting in greater under-employment rather than greater unemployment.
4. The number of people working in payroll tax jobs declined 2.3 percent,⁵ suggesting that the formal economy (which is mostly wage and salary jobs) accounted for a steadily declining share of workers.

Figure 1-IX



In addition to a growing working-age population, the county's welfare-to-work program has increased the supply of labor in the region by raising the level of job seeking and job finding by welfare parents. From 1990 through 2001, more than 1,000,000 welfare parents entered the labor market. On any given day these welfare workers make up one-eighth to one-tenth of the county labor force, and one-third of its job seekers. The Economic Roundtable's review of pre- and post-welfare-to-work employment records indicates that half of this employment effect is attributable to the welfare-to-work program, and that this effect is long-lasting.⁶ This suggests that in any given month there are about 225,000 more welfare parents working in the county than would have been the case without the welfare-to-work program.

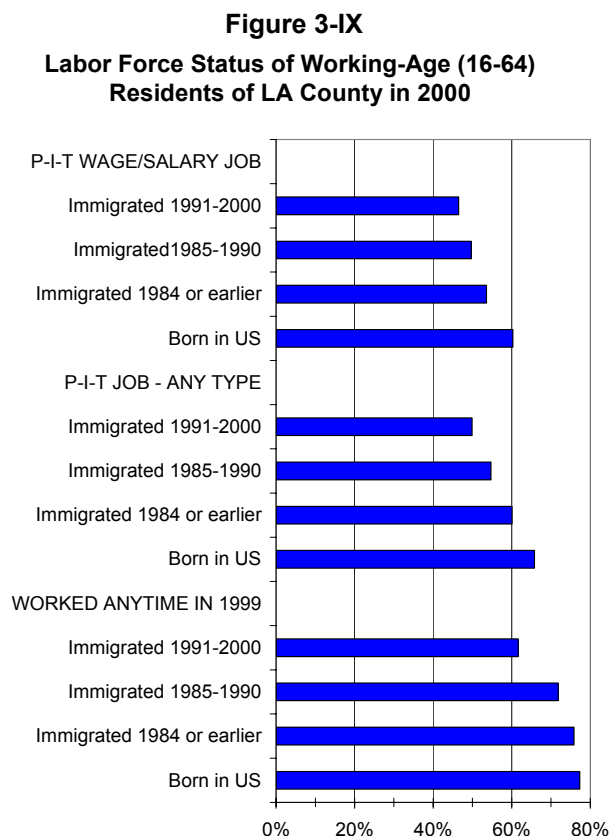
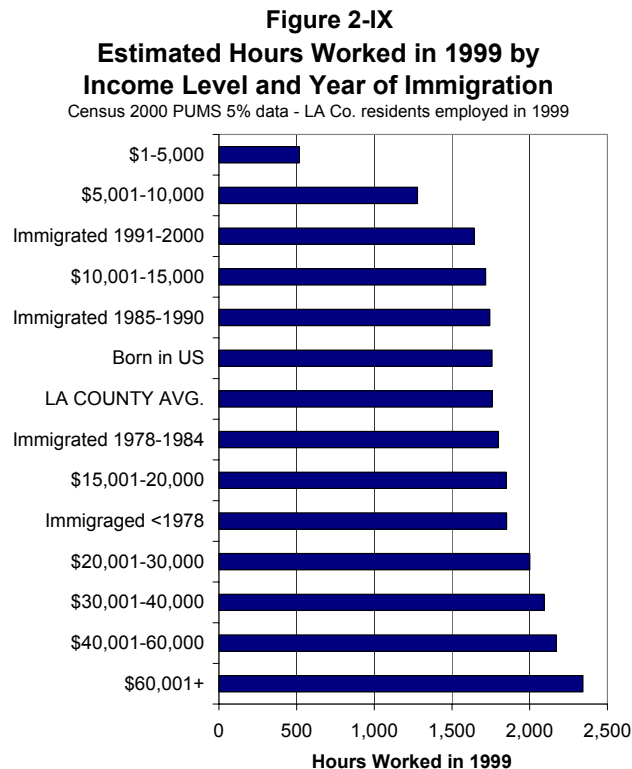
By examining data from the 2000 Census we can identify the segments of the labor force that experience the greatest difficulty finding work, and consequently the most economic desperation. The Census asked workers who held jobs in the preceding year (1999) how many weeks they had worked during the year and how many hours they usually worked each week. By multiplying



weeks of work by hours of work per week we can estimate total annual hours of employment for different groups of workers. This measure of the amount of annual employment is shown in Figure 2 for workers in different income groups, as well as workers who immigrated to the U.S. in different time periods.

What we see are two very clear progressions based on annual hours of employment. First, workers with higher earnings work more hours; workers with very low earnings work very few hours. Second, workers who immigrated to the U.S. over the past decade (1991 to 2000) and who found any work during 1999 worked an average of 1,643 hours during the year, compared to 1,759 hours for the average worker in the county. Another way of illustrating the greater difficulty that recent immigrants face in obtaining work is that immigrants entering the U.S. since 1991 make up 17 percent of workers earning under \$10,000 a year, but only 11 percent of the overall labor force.

The difficulty recent immigrants have in finding a job is confirmed by looking at employment rates, as shown in Figure 3. Forty-six percent of working-age immigrants who entered the U.S. after 1990 had point-in-time wage or salary jobs (i.e., a job at the time of the 2000 Census), compared to 54 percent of workers who entered the U.S. before 1985, and 60 percent of workers born in the U.S. This pattern of the lowest employment rate for recent immigrants and the highest employment rate for workers born in the U.S. holds true when we look at the percent of the working-age population that had any type of point-in-time job, as well the percent that worked at any time in 1999. Recent immigrants have the lowest employment rate, creating especially acute economic pressures for them, because most are not eligible for any type of public welfare benefits that would ensure a minimum level of income.





Why Do Immigrants Participate in the Informal Economy?

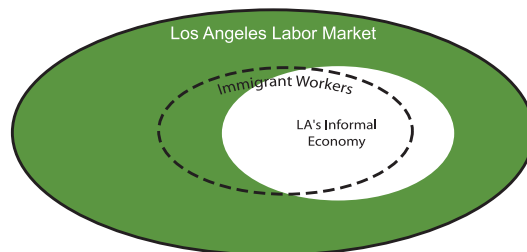
The issues of immigration and undocumented immigration are often conflated with the growth of the informal economy. While there is certainly overlap, to ignore the role of U.S. born workers would provide us with an incomplete understanding of the informal economy.

The concept of the informal economy was originally developed in the context of international development studies to describe the coping strategies of families and communities that do not have access to the formal economy.⁷ Some suggest that immigrant participation in the informal economy may arise from cultural practices carried with them from their country of origin.⁸ However, others suggest that informal work may be a logical outcome of economic restructuring and attendant income polarization occurring in advanced free-market economies. In short, informal employment is the end result of the search for flexibility among producers. The extensive use of subcontracting, coupled with increasing income polarization has led some people with very low incomes to enter the informal economy as a survival strategy.⁹ The opportunity to work in the informal economy is enhanced by the fact that some providers of goods and services simply cannot compete while operating legally in urban areas. The costs of land, labor, capital and other services are relatively high in urban areas, thus skirting labor and tax laws, and hiring informal workers may ease employers' burden of increased costs and competition for resources.

The common perception that the informal economy is solely comprised of immigrants may emerge from the belief that recent immigrants have limited opportunities. Language and cultural barriers may limit their access to information and opportunity in the broader economy. The inability to speak the local language may prevent them from successfully completing English-language interviews and accessing a broad range of job opportunities. Therefore immigrants may participate in the informal economy for survival.

At the same time, native-born workers also participate in the informal economy and experience economic desperation. The earlier discussion of the entrance of welfare parents into the labor market serves as a clear reminder that economic desperation can affect anyone. Informal jobs also may serve as a source of supplementary income and work flexibility. An accountant who does extra work on the side for cash payment is part of the informal economy even though he or she may work a regular 40-hour work week at a formal job. A carpenter and a plumber who exchange in-kind work on each other's homes on the weekend are also participating in the informal economy. This point is illustrated in Figure 4. While immigrants certainly play a significant role in the Los Angeles labor market, and they also participate in the informal economy, they do not offer a complete explanation of the existence and operation of the informal economy.

Figure 4-IX
Los Angeles Labor Market, Immigrants and the Informal Economy





Undocumented immigrants may be especially vulnerable to exploitation in the informal economy. Unable to acquire a job in the formal economy, they may turn to the informal economy where employers disregard immigration and tax laws. Informal employers may use threats of reporting undocumented immigrants to authorities as a means to force them to accept substandard wages and working conditions. This type of threatening and isolating existence may further restrict their social networks and access to information about new opportunities, better jobs and improved working conditions.

The common association of immigrants with the informal economy in Los Angeles may also emerge from the fact that there are large numbers of immigrants living in the Los Angeles region. The five-county Los Angeles Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area contains the largest population of immigrants in the country – 4.7 million immigrants reside in the five-county area (Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino and Ventura). Data on immigrants residing in the United States, California and Los Angeles in 2000 are provided in Table 1. Just over one-quarter of California's residents are foreign-born – a population of nearly 9 million people. California's foreign-born population accounts for 28 percent of the foreign-born population of the U.S. Los Angeles County is home to 39 percent and Los Angeles city to 17 percent of foreign-born residents in the state. Los Angeles city and its planning areas exhibit very high concentrations of foreign-born residents. While foreign-born residents only make up 11 percent of the total U.S. population, they represent 36 percent of the population in Los Angeles County and 40 percent of the population in the city. Within city planning areas, Central Los Angeles and East Los Angeles have the highest concentrations of foreign-born residents (54 percent and 48 percent, respectively).

Table 1-IX
Foreign-Born Population by Region

	Total Population	Foreign-Born Population	Foreign-Born Proportion
North Valley	666,295	264,489	40%
South Valley	713,255	267,064	37%
West L.A.	403,654	115,823	29%
Central L.A.	671,266	361,011	54%
East L.A.	405,114	193,129	48%
South L.A.	691,108	259,583	38%
Harbor	212,111	74,410	35%
L.A. City	3,762,803	1,512,720	40%
L.A. County	9,519,338	3,449,444	36%
California	33,871,648	8,864,255	26%
U.S.	281,421,906	31,107,889	11%

Source: U.S. Census 2000 Summary File 3 and City of Los Angeles

The distribution of foreign-born residents within the City of Los Angeles is displayed in Map 1. The concentrations of foreign-born residents listed in Table 1 are evident in this map. There are high numbers of immigrants surrounding downtown Los Angeles and up in the valley areas. The number of immigrants is lower in regions of higher elevation such as the Santa Monica Mountains, and the foothills surrounding the North and South Valley planning areas – places we normally associate with wealthy neighborhoods and gated communities. There are also relatively low numbers of immigrants in the West Los Angeles planning area.

Taken together, these pieces of evidence suggest that the increasing competition for jobs, coupled with little job growth, is making it difficult for many of Los Angeles' residents to find work. Faced with poor job prospects in the formal economy, many may turn to informal work to survive. This evidence suggests that immigrants (especially recent immigrants and undocumented immigrants) have had an especially difficult time finding sustaining work in the formal economy.



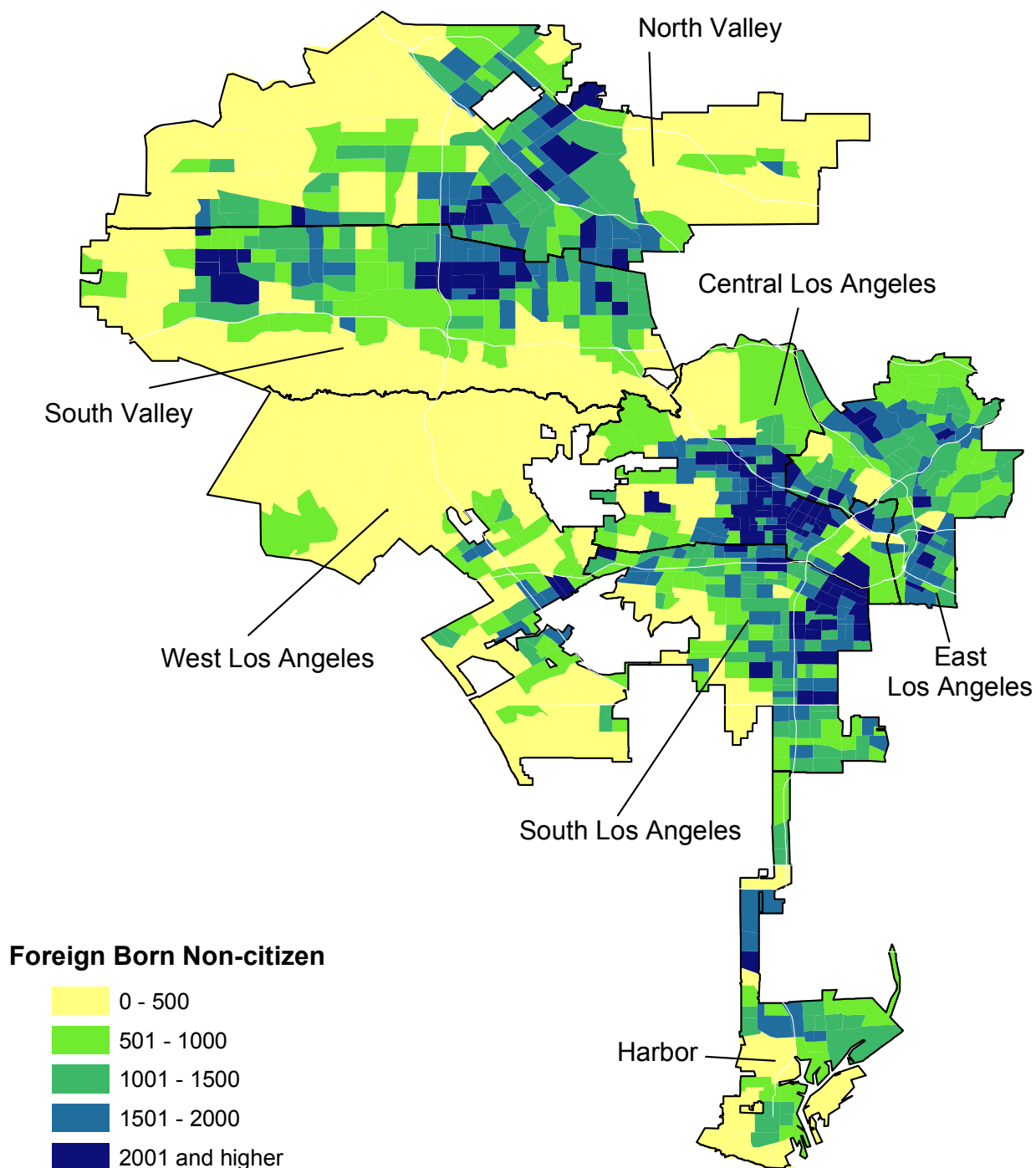
How Can Unreported Jobs be Identified and Counted?

Our first method for estimating informal employment is to examine possible unreported jobs. Some employers do not pay into Social Security, Medicare, State Disability, Unemployment Insurance, and Workers Compensation funds, thus there are virtually no specific records of their existence in many formal data sets. In other cases, employers may hire workers both formally and informally, thus they only report and pay into social safety-net funds for part of their labor force. Therefore, these informal jobs remain hidden “under-the-table” or “off-the-books.” However, this does not mean that we can not generate estimates of the number of unreported informal jobs. Data on employment and jobs can be gathered from a number of sources. Some are based on employer reports and others are based on surveys of workers. Differences or anomalies in these sources of data can indicate the presence of unreported informal jobs, especially when more people report working than employers report jobs.



Map 1*- IX
**Number of Foreign Born Persons Without Citizenship
By Census Tract for the City of Los Angeles, 2000**

Source: US Census 2000 Summary File 3



* Planning area boundaries were provided by the City of Los Angeles, Copyright (c) 2003 City of Los Angeles. Data is from March 2003. Used with permission granted by the City of Los Angeles.



Are There Differences in Worker-Reported Employment and Employer-Reported Jobs?

An inconsistency we see between different sources of data involves the gap between employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) and payroll tax information collected by the California Employment Development Department (EDD). The CPS is a sample survey of households conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau each month. It contains estimates of all individuals residing in a given area who are working. The EDD provides monthly counts of jobs that pay wages and salaries in a given area based on information collected directly from mandatory payroll tax reports (ES-202 reports) from employers in all industries. In short, the CPS represents worker-reported employment while the ES-202 data reflects employer-reported jobs.

We have gathered these data for the City and County of Los Angeles, the State of California, and the United States. Within California and especially in Los Angeles, there is a striking gap between the number of people who report working at a job and the number of jobs reported by employers. In each comparison, the number of people who reported working at a job is higher than the number of jobs reported by employers. The gap for the City of Los Angeles is displayed in Figure 5. For the city, this gap widened throughout the middle of the 1990s and then appears to have begun narrowing in 1998, although because of the small CPS sample for the city there is some uncertainty about this trend. Data for the county is displayed in Figure 6. Unlike the City of Los Angeles, the gap at the county level widened steadily over the past decade. Data for the balance of California and for the U.S. overall are displayed in Figures 7 and 8. As with the city and the county, the number of workers who report working at a job is greater than the number of jobs reported by employers.

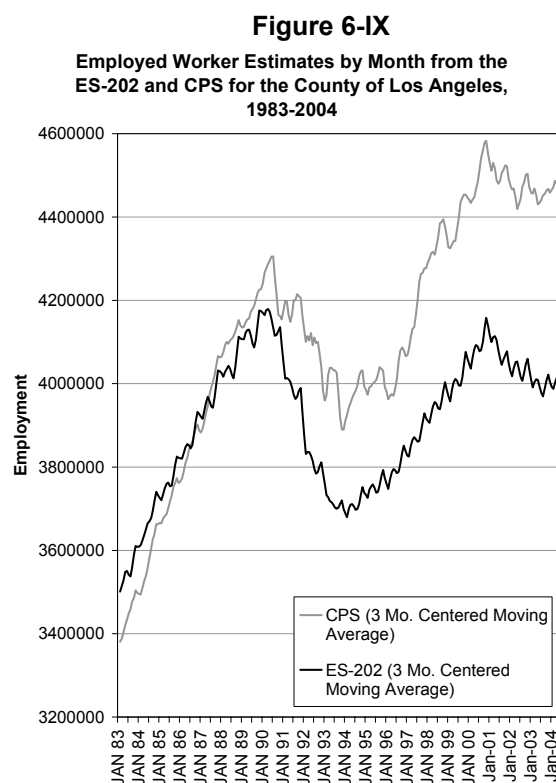
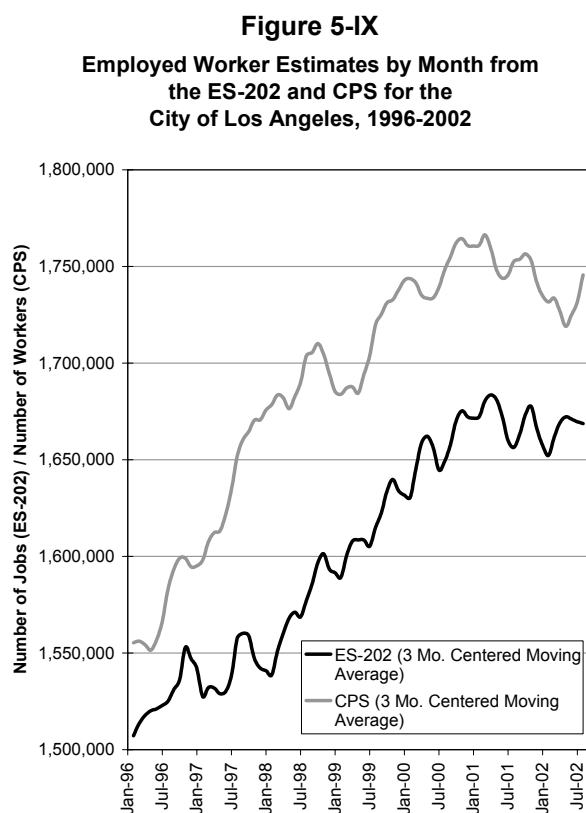




Figure 7-IX
Balance of California (excluding LA County)
Monthly Employment 1983 - 2004

Source: California Employment Development Department

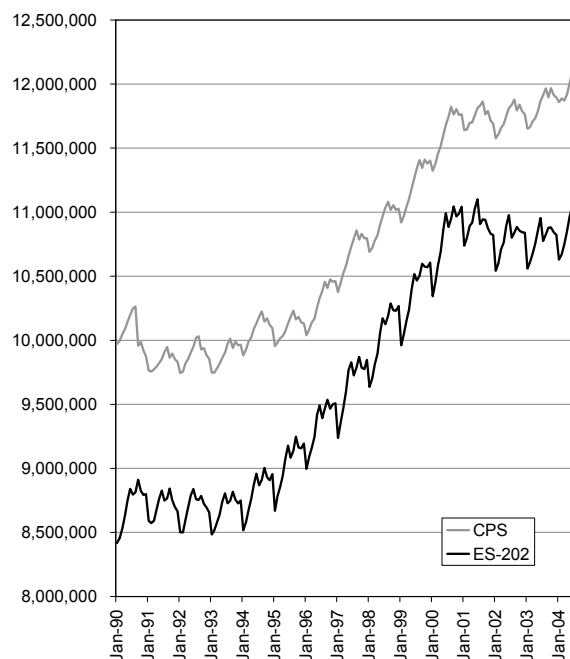
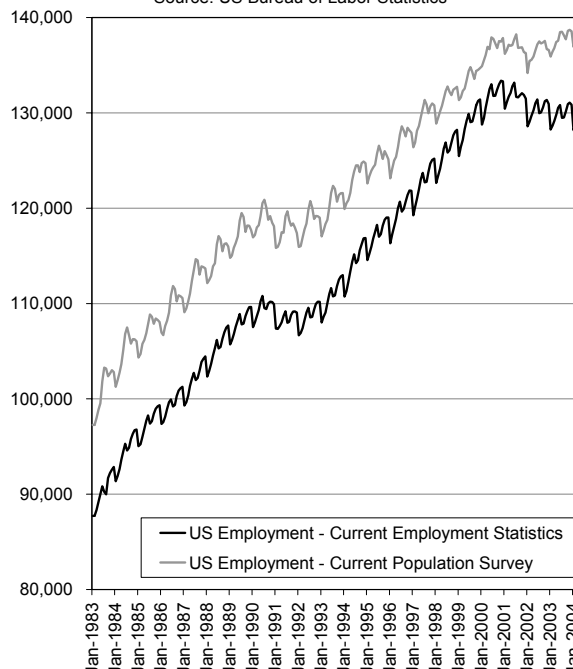


Figure 8-IX
United States Monthly Employment
1983 - 2004

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics



Before we attribute these gaps between working residents and employer-reported jobs to the informal economy, we need to consider other potential explanations linked to measurement differences between the two data sources. The ES-202 jobs data comes from employer payroll tax reports and does not include self-employed workers, while the CPS survey of residents does. Thus, the higher count in CPS data might be explained by the fact that Los Angeles County has a disproportionate share of self-employed workers. Indeed, according to CPS data, in 2000, 13 percent of Los Angeles County's workers were self-employed, compared to 10 percent in the rest of California, and 6 percent in the United States. It is important to note that self-employment has often been associated with informal economic activity because it offers more flexibility and is typically less accountable than wage and salary employment. In fact, a number of researchers have used self-employment as an estimate of the informal economy.¹⁰ In Los Angeles, higher rates of self-employment are probably linked to vibrant ethnic entrepreneurship, which ethnographic studies have shown to rely heavily on informal labor.

Further, the ES-202 data are based on the place in which the employer is located, whereas the CPS data are based on the place in which the worker lives. Commuting patterns in and out of the county can generate a difference between the two data sets. For instance, in labor-exporting counties that have a high proportion of people who commute into other areas for work, the number of workers (as recorded in the CPS) will be higher than the number of jobs (from the ES-202). This is likely to be the case in suburban counties like Ventura, Riverside and San Bernardino.¹¹ However, Los Angeles County has traditionally been an importer of labor, attracting many commuting workers residing in the neighboring counties.¹² Therefore, based on commuting patterns, we expect the number of employer-reported jobs to be higher than employment reported by residents. That we find the opposite suggests that other forces are at play, keeping jobs "off-the-books."



An additional discrepancy is related to the fact that the CPS only counts employed persons once, regardless of the number of jobs they hold, while ES-202 data counts each job. Considering that in 2000, 4.2 percent of all jobs in Los Angeles County were the second, third or fourth jobs held by workers with multiple jobs, we would expect the ES-202 data to record higher employment than is shown by the CPS. Based on this estimate of multiple job holders, in 2000, 4,590,681 jobs would be required in Los Angeles County to match the 4,407,644 annual average number of workers recorded in the CPS. This is 512,681 more jobs than employers report providing in their payroll tax reports.

In sum, self-employment, the commuting patterns of workers, and workers that hold multiple jobs do not explain the gap between the number of residents who report that they are employed and the number of jobs that employers report providing. This suggests that a large number of jobs are left unreported in official employment statistics because employers fail to respect labor, safety and health, tax, and/or immigration laws and hide them from law enforcing agencies in order to maintain their fraudulent competitive advantage.

Can We Identify Unreported Jobs by Industry?

Our approach to producing industry-specific indicators of informal employment is based on identifying industries that are unaccountably under-represented in data showing formal wage and salary employment. We compare the proportional shares of industry employment in the ES-202 data to industry employment proportions in two additional sources of employment data. They are the 2000 U.S. Census 5 Percent PUMS data and the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis REIS data set for 2001.¹³ These two data sources include jobs not reported in ES-202 payroll tax records. Where there is a shortfall between industry employment reported in the ES-202 and the comparison data sets, we inflate the ES-202 data by the difference in the industry proportions of total employment. If there is a shortfall in comparisons of both data sets to the ES-202, we average the proportional difference before inflating employment. The difference between reported jobs for each industry in the ES-202 and the inflated industry estimates represents unreported informal employment in each industry.

This method of estimating unreported jobs is based on the percent distribution of employment rather than the number of workers shown in each data set. This is because both ES-202 and PUMS data appear to undercount the Los Angeles labor force. There is an undercount in ES-202 data because it does not include informal workers, and although PUMS data should include informal workers, it shows an annual labor force size that is 12 percent smaller than that shown by REIS data.¹⁴ This suggests that the Census undercounted the county's workforce, quite possibly with much of this undercount centered on recent immigrants.

Comparing proportions is useful for estimating unreported jobs in many industries, but it is not an effective tool for industries that are highly concentrated in the region such as apparel manufacturing. For this latter type of industry we employ an alternative approach (presented in the next section) of producing informal employment estimates based on the number of foreign-born, noncitizen workers in an industry. Also, we exclude five types of industries from the analysis in order to increase the likelihood that the estimates of informal employment will be as accurate as possible. The excluded industries are:

1. Government – the likelihood of public sector agencies engaging in significant levels of informal employment seems low.
2. Industries with fewer than 1,000 employees – this ensures that there will be a reliable number of cases to investigate in the sample-based data from the Census Bureau.¹⁵



3. Religious organizations, which are allowed to opt out of the Unemployment Insurance system and therefore are not reliably represented in employer payroll tax reports (ES-202) showing formal wage and salary employment.
4. Real estate, which includes a large number of self-employed landlords who are not covered by the Unemployment Insurance system and do not show up in official reports of wage and salary employment.
5. Industries in which the average length of training is greater than two years. These tend to be knowledge-based industries that often procure an atypically high proportion of their labor through consulting and independent contractor agreements, resulting in an unusually low, but legitimate, proportion of workers in wage and salary jobs.¹⁶

Along with the numerical estimates of informal employment outlined above we also examined four additional indicators of informal employment for each industry. These additional indicators represent corroborating evidence that informal labor practices may be occurring in an industry. The four additional indicators¹⁷ are as follows:

1. High rates of self-employment.
2. High levels of foreign-born, noncitizen workers.
3. Relatively high concentrations of foreign-born, noncitizen workers when compared with the United States.
4. Lower share of the labor force in local employer-reported data for an industry than in nationally reported household data for an industry.

Although several of the industries highlighted by this analysis are improbable candidates for informal employment, and other industries such as apparel do not emerge as significant, it is our assessment that our estimating model produces easily believable estimates of informal employment in many of the industries where unreported wage and salary employment is occurring. The four indicators listed above along with estimates of levels of informal employment by industry for Los Angeles County and the City of Los Angeles are presented in Tables A and B in the Data Appendix.

How Many Unreported Jobs Exist and in What Industries?

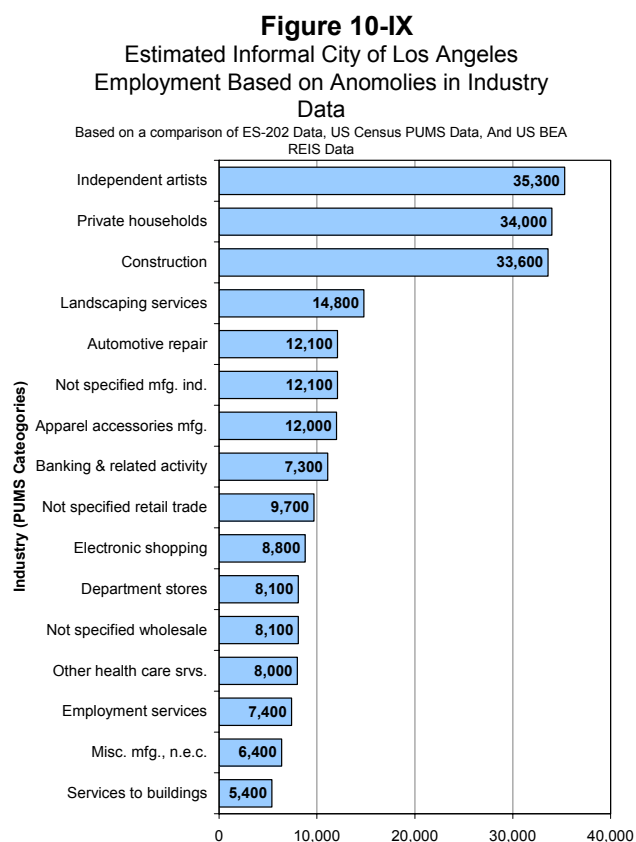
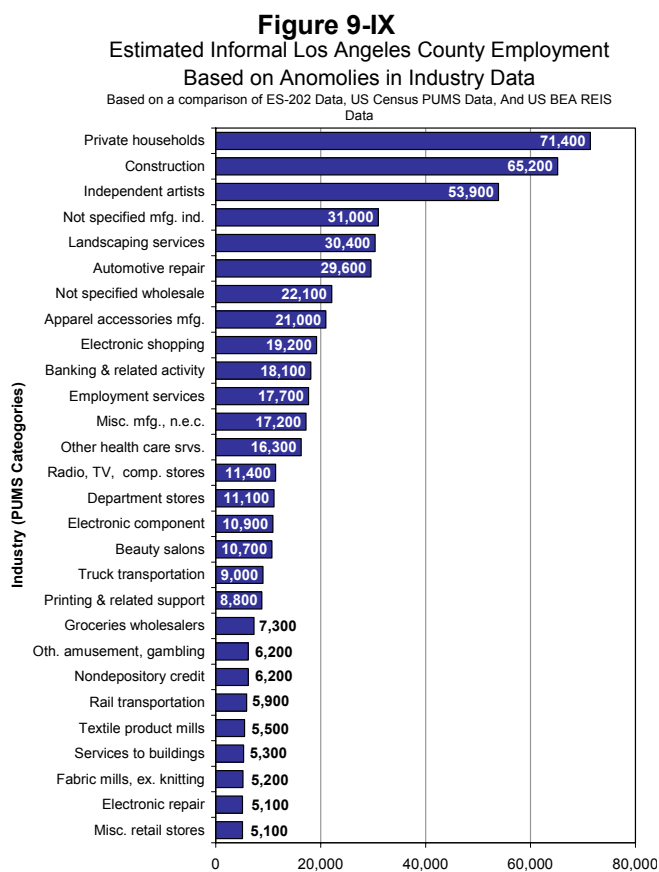
We were able to compare a total of 187 county and 151 city industries (as defined in the Census Bureau PUMS data) across data sets. These represent the largest medium- and low-skill, private sector industries in the region. Out of this group, 153 county and 124 city industries had at least one indicator of informal employment, and 90 county and 75 city industries had indicators that provided the basis for projecting informal employment.

Based on the methods outlined above, we project that in addition to Los Angeles County's 3,999,700 jobs in the formal economy in 2004 (which translate to 3,833,600 workers), there were 679,000 informal workers, representing 15 percent of all wage and salary workers in the county. For the City of Los Angeles we project that in addition to workers in the formal labor force, there were 303,800 informal workers, representing 16 percent of all wage and salary workers in the city.

The largest industries with unreported jobs are displayed in Figure 9. The leading industry employers of unreported informal workers include private households, construction, independent artists, miscellaneous manufacturing and landscaping services. Four of these five industries involve work that can be done discretely within private residences. That private households



tops the list is not a surprise because (as we discuss later), these jobs are often secured by workers through personal social relationships. Industry estimates of informal employment for the City of Los Angeles are displayed in Figure 10. A similar distribution of industries tops this list.





Half of all unreported informal jobs in both the county and city appear in just eight industries, as shown in Table 2. Services provided in people's homes in the form of housecleaning, childcare, construction and gardening appear to account for one-quarter of unreported jobs.

Table 2-IX

Industries Estimated to Employ the Most Informal Workers Based on Anomalies in Industry Data			
PUMS CODE	Industry	% of Estimated Informal Jobs	
		Los Angeles County	Los Angeles City
929	Private households	11%	11%
77	Construction	10%	11%
856	Independent artists	8%	11%
399	Not specified mfg. ind.	5%	4%
777	Landscaping services	5%	5%
877	Automotive repair	5%	4%
459	Not specified wholesale	3%	3%
169	Apparel accessories mfg.	3%	4%
	Total	50%	51%

Sources: Based on a comparison of ES-202 Data, US Census PUMS Data & US BEA REIS Data

Another way of examining the context of informal employment is to look at the average skill levels with high numbers of unreported jobs. Los Angeles County industries that have identifiable informal employment are aggregated by the average overall skill level of their work forces in Table 3. About one-quarter of informal workers are estimated to work in industries where the average worker learns how to do his or her job in less than three months, and in these industries, informal workers are estimated to outnumber the workers who are part of the formal economy.

Table 3-IX

Los Angeles County Industries Estimated to Have Informal Workers Grouped by Average Length of Training for Industry Work Force					
Average Length of Training for Industry Work Force	ES-202 Employment	Possible Unreported Jobs	% ES-202 Employment	% Informal Jobs	Ratio of Informal to Formal Jobs
Less than 3 months	138,800	148,500	3%	23%	1.07
Over 3 months	613,900	238,900	15%	37%	0.39
Over 1 year	389,600	256,200	10%	40%	0.66
Total	1,142,300	643,600	28%	100%	0.56

Informal employment estimates are based on data anomalies.

Some totals affected by rounding.

How Many Informal Workers are Undocumented Immigrants?

Our second method of estimating informal employment was to examine the undocumented immigrant population and estimate the number of undocumented immigrant workers in each industry. The status of “undocumented” means that a foreign-born person took up residence in the U.S. without being counted in official statistics. The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) has produced estimates of the undocumented immigrant population based on a residual technique that compares the INS count of the documented noncitizen population with the U.S. Census 2000 estimates of the noncitizen population.¹⁸ By subtracting the INS counts for 2000 from the U.S. Census count of noncitizen residents, they produced an estimate of the undocumented resident population. This estimate represents the residual of the difference between the two data sets. For 2000, the INS estimates that there were 7 million undocumented residents in the U.S. and 2.2 million undocumented residents in California.



We can estimate the undocumented population in cities and counties by using regional shares of the foreign-born population extracted from Summary File 3 of the 2000 U.S. Census to distribute the state-level estimate of undocumented immigrants from the INS. The results of this procedure are displayed in Figures 11 and 12. Estimates of the undocumented immigrant population by planning area for the City of Los Angeles in 2000 are displayed in Figure 11. The total undocumented population for the city, county, state and the nation are also given. Overall, 382,000 undocumented immigrants reside in the city and 776,000 in the county. Thus, roughly 50 percent of the undocumented immigrants in Los Angeles County reside in the City of Los Angeles. Central Los Angeles has the greatest number of undocumented immigrants in the City of Los Angeles. This is followed by the Valley areas and South Los Angeles.

The concentration of the undocumented population in the U.S., California, Los Angeles County, Los Angeles city and city planning regions is displayed in Figure 12. While undocumented immigrants make up only 2 percent of the U.S. population, they make up 10 percent of the population of the City of Los Angeles. Their distribution among city planning regions is uneven. Central Los Angeles and East Los Angeles have the highest proportion of undocumented immigrant residents (13 percent and 12 percent, respectively). West Los Angeles has the lowest concentration at only 7 percent.

Figure 11-IX

Estimated Undocumented Foreign-Born Population by LA City Planning Areas

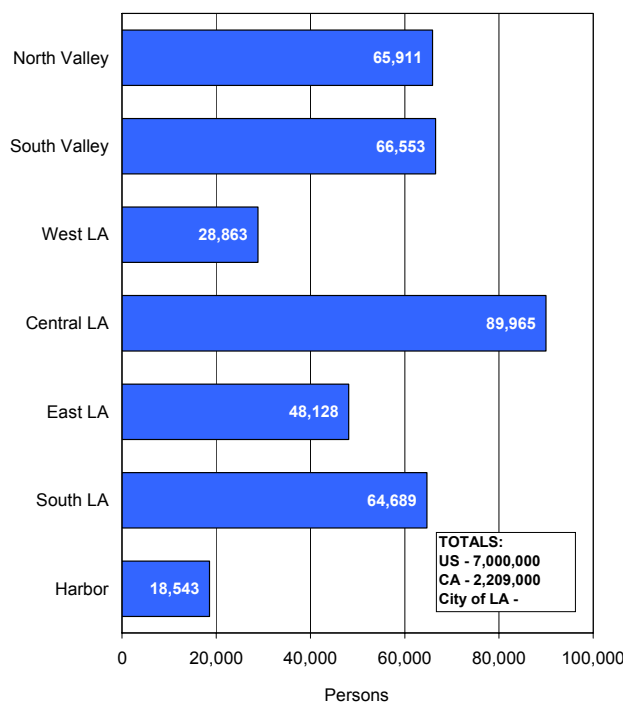
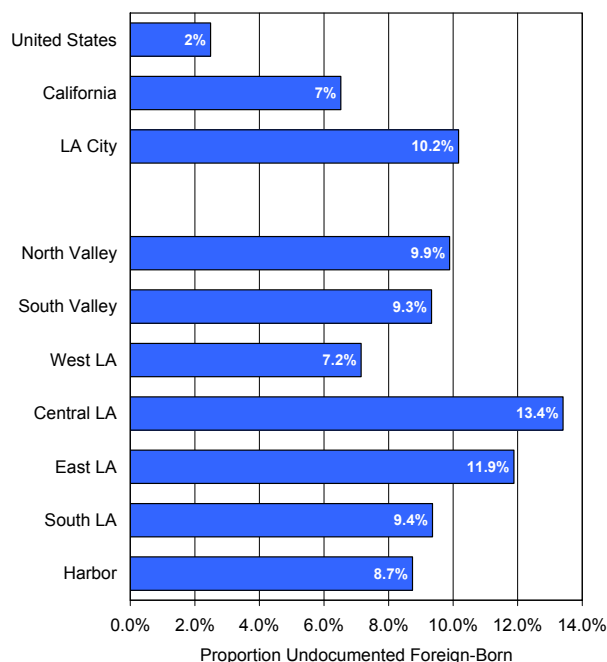


Figure 12-IX

Estimated Proportion of Population Comprised of Undocumented Foreign-Born Persons for the U.S., California and LA City Planning Areas





In Which Industries do Undocumented Immigrant Workers Find Jobs?

A number of researchers have shown that informal employment often occurs in industries that pay low-wages, require limited skills, and are shunned by nonimmigrant workers.¹⁹ Using the 2000 U.S. Census 5 percent PUMS data, we identified industries that probably hire undocumented workers. While the U.S. Census does not specifically identify undocumented immigrants in the PUMS data, it does provide counts of employed noncitizen workers by industry. Based on this data, we can distribute the undocumented worker population among industries according to each industry's share of the employed noncitizen population.

Before proceeding to industry estimates we need to adjust our estimate of the undocumented population so that it only represents workers. These adjustments are displayed in Table 4. For 2000, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service projected that 2,209,000 undocumented immigrants resided in California. If we assume undocumented workers find employment at the same rate as foreign-born noncitizens (according to the 2000 U.S. Census, 46 percent of noncitizens in California reported being employed), then we estimate that 1,038,000 undocumented immigrants were employed at the time of the census in California. We can distribute this population to counties and cities based on regional and local shares of noncitizen workers. In 2000, Los Angeles County was home to 38 percent of the states' employed noncitizen population; therefore we assigned 38 percent of the state-level estimate of employed undocumented workers to the county. Similarly we assigned 18 percent of total employed undocumented workers to the city. Thus, we project that 187,000 undocumented workers were employed in the city and 395,000 undocumented workers were employed in the county at the time of the census.

Table 4-IX
Projections of Employed, Undocumented Workers for CA,
Los Angeles County and The City of Los Angeles

	Census Counts Percent			Projections based on INS data	
	Total Noncitizen Population	Noncitizen Workers	% State Level Noncitizen Workers	Projected Undocumented Population	Projected Undocumented Workers
LA City	1,000,000	459,000	18%	382,700	187,000
LA County	2,150,000	968,000	38%	776,000	395,000
California	5,410,000	2,520,000	100%	2,209,000	1,038,000

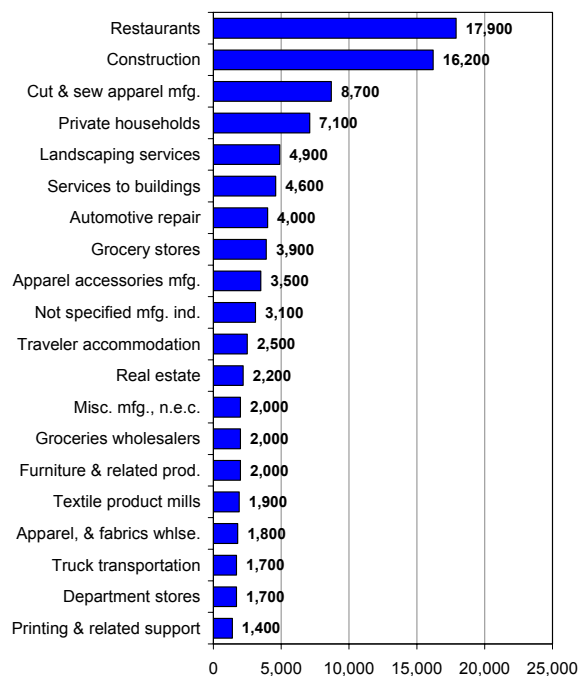
Source: U.S. INS and U.S. Census 2000 PUMS 5% Sample



The largest industry employers of estimated undocumented workers are displayed in Figures 13 and 15. For both the city and the county, the same five industries rank as the top 5 employers of undocumented, noncitizen workers. They include restaurants and other food services, construction, cut-and-sew apparel manufacturing, private households (which includes day care, maid services and cleaning), and landscaping services. Nearly all of the industries listed in Figures 13 and 14 have been recognized in other research work as being employers of informal workers and undocumented workers. Further, many of the industries reported in Figures 13 and 14 are service-related. Real estate may be a surprise, however roughly 40 percent of employment in real estate is related to basic services such as cleaning, building maintenance, landscaping and grounds keeping, and security – all jobs commonly associated with informal employment.

Figure 13-IX

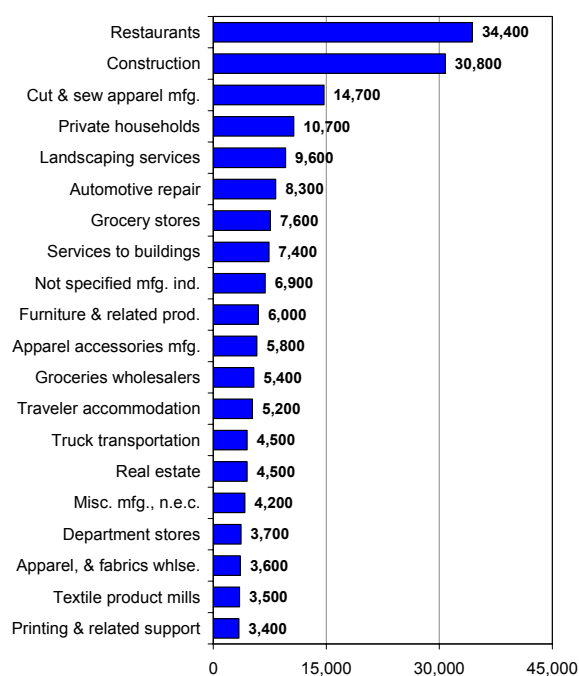
Projection of Undocumented Workers by Top 20 Industries for the City of Los Angeles



Source: Projections calculated from U.S. INS data and U.S. Census 2000 PUMS 5% Sample

Figure 14-IX

Projection of Undocumented Workers by Top 20 Industries for Los Angeles County, 2000



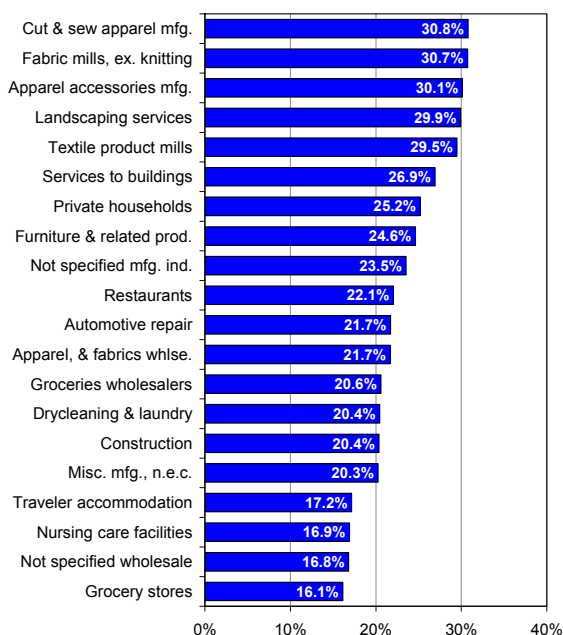
Source: Projections calculated from U.S. INS data and U.S. Census 2000 PUMS 5% Sample



Concentrations of undocumented workers by industry are displayed in Figures 15 and 16. These figures display the estimated proportion of undocumented workers by industry in the city and county for industries estimated to employ 1,000 or more undocumented workers. While the industries that appear in Figures 15 and 16 may be similar to those in Figures 13 and 14, their rank order is different. For both the city and the county, the five industries that have the highest concentrations of estimated undocumented workers are related to clothing production. They include apparel accessories manufacturing, fabric mills, textile product mills, and cut-and-sew apparel manufacturing. Landscaping services also makes it into the top five industries for the city and county. For the top five industries, the estimated proportion of undocumented workers is between one-quarter and one-third of each industry's workforce. Concentrations are also high in restaurants and construction – the two industries that employ the highest estimated numbers of undocumented workers. However, their proportions are not as high as for apparel-related work, because many food service and construction occupations tend to be more amenable to native workers than the sweatshop conditions commonly associated with apparel production.

Figure 15-IX

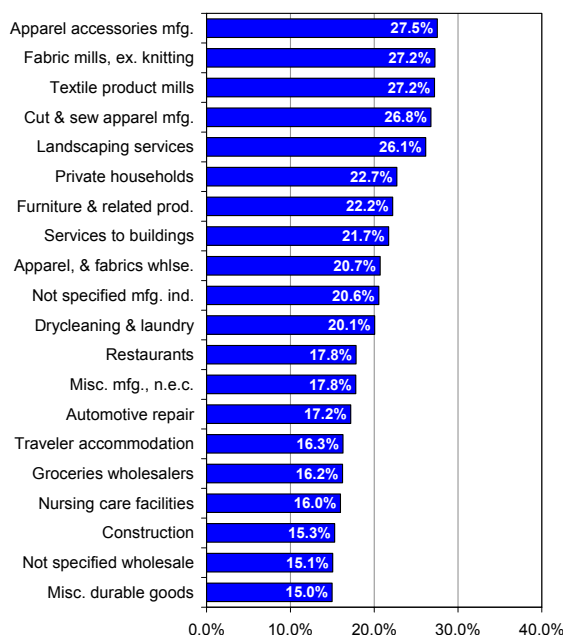
Projection of Proportion Undocumented Workers by Top 20 Industries for the City of Los Angeles, 2000



Source: Projections calculated from U.S. INS data and U.S. Census 2000 PUMS 5% Sample

Figure 16-IX

Projection of Proportion Undocumented Workers by Top 20 Industries for Los Angeles County, 2000



Source: Projections calculated from U.S. INS data and U.S. Census 2000 PUMS 5% Sample

What Role Does Gender Play in the Informal Economy?

Not all workers in the informal economy participate in the same fashion. While some may be attached to a particular industry, others may be linked to informal work through social relationships rather than occupational specialties. In such cases, workers may rely on kinship ties, social networks, nepotism and geographical propinquity with neighbors as a source of employment.²⁰ This type of informal employment happens more often for women, and differs from the general perspective that the informal labor market mirrors the formal labor market (with the exception that employers do not follow established labor and tax laws). In such cases, the workers know their employer outside of their immediate employment environment

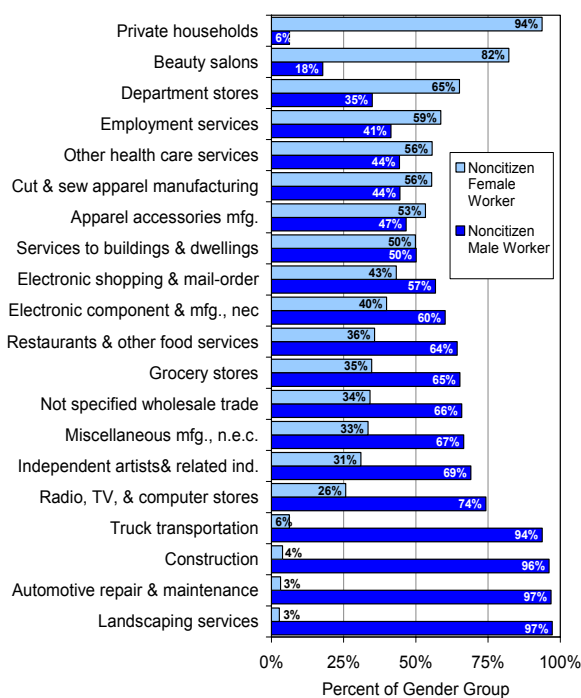


and they do not compete to secure a job. Neighbors and relatives may purposefully employ one another as a means to earn a little extra cash on the side, to simply help out another in need so as to avoid the stigma of offering (or accepting) charity, or in situations where trust in social reciprocity is lacking. Where there is lack of trust, one cannot expect the other to “return the favor,” thus the exchange of money for work is substituted. While this is a less common source of informal employment, it does represent a form of nonmarket informal employment and it may help us to better understand the role of gender in the operation of the informal labor market.

Unfortunately, we do not have reliable data about the specific reasoning for workers’ or employers’ decisions to participate in the informal economy. However, we are able to identify variation in the industry distribution of employment and wage levels by gender of noncitizens reported in the 2000 U.S. Census. This could be the result of gender discrimination. However, it suggests that the sorts of nonmarket informal employment relationships identified above may be in operation. The gender shares of noncitizen workers for the industries that we project to have the highest numbers of informal workers are displayed in Figure 17. There are high concentrations of women working in private households, beauty salons, department stores and employment services. Men concentrate highly in landscaping, automotive repair and truck transportation. This division follows the familiar separation of gender roles – women work in homes, while men attend to jobs that require physical strength.

Figure 17-IX

Gender Shares of Non-citizen Workers by Industry for Industries Projected to Employ the Most Informal Workers in Los Angeles County

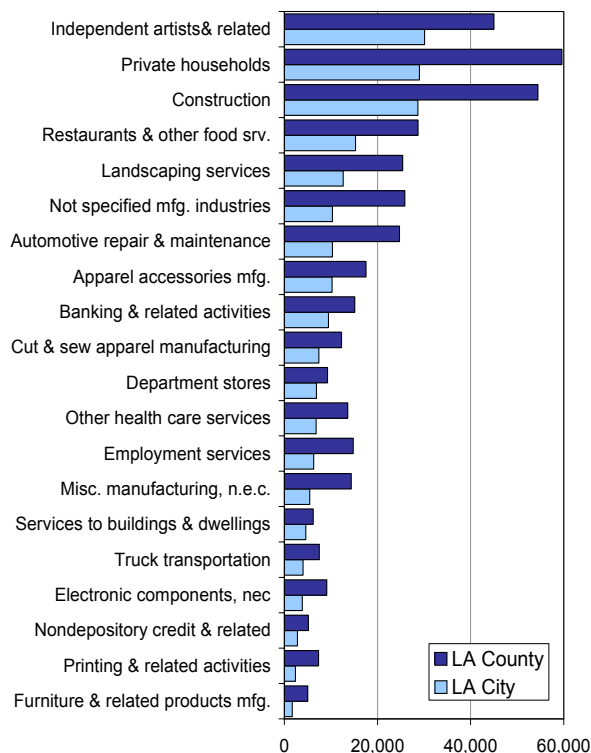


Source: U.S. Census 2000 PUMS 5% Sample



There is also gender variation in wages among industries. Figure 18 displays the average 1999 wage and salary income for noncitizen workers by gender for the industries we project to have the highest number of informal workers. In every industry, men earn more than women. The only industry in which wage and salary incomes are close is construction. On average for the county, noncitizen female workers earn less than half of their male counterparts.

Figure 18-IX
Best Estimate of Informal Employment
Within Industries, 2000



What is the Overall Number of Los Angeles Residents Employed in the Informal Economy?

Based on an analysis of anomalies in employment data sets that indicate unreported employment, we can generate reasonable estimates of the upper and lower limits of a range of informal employment in 2000, the year of the US Census. And based on growth in the working-age population, we can update our estimate to reflect 2004 data.

What is a Low-Range Estimate of the Number of County Residents Working in the Informal Economy?

To produce a low-range estimate of the number informal workers, we compare the number of jobs that Los Angeles County employers reported providing in April 2000 to the number of Los Angeles residents who reported being employed in the April 2000 Current Population Survey. To make an accurate comparison we have to adjust both data sets to represent wage and salary workers who live and work in Los Angeles County through the following steps.



For the employer-reported data, which represents the number of wage and salary jobs located in Los Angeles County:

1. Convert the number of jobs to number of workers by subtracting 4.2 percent of jobs that are held by multiple jobholders from the 4,078,000 jobs in the county.²¹
2. Subtract 10.5 percent of workers who, according to the 2000 U.S. Census, reside outside of Los Angeles County and commute into the county to work.²²
3. This leaves us with 3,497,000 wage and salary workers who lived and worked in Los Angeles County in April 2000.

Turning to resident-reported employment in the CPS data:

1. Reduce the 4,407,600 county residents who report being employed in April 2000 by 7.4 percent to remove self-employed persons.²³
2. Subtract another 7.2 percent of employed county of residents who commute out of the county for their jobs.²⁴
3. This leaves us with 3,788,700 people who lived in Los Angeles County and worked in wage and salary jobs located in the county in 2000.

To produce the low-range estimate of informal workers in 2000:

1. Subtract the modified ES-202 estimate of 3,497,000 workers from the modified CPS estimate of 3,788,700 workers to identify a gap of 291,700 informal workers who live and work in the county.
2. Increase this core group of informal workers by 10.5 percent, the difference between people who live and work in the county and the total county workforce when we include people commuting across county lines, to get a low-range estimate of 322,400 informal workers in Los Angeles County in 2000.



What is a High-Range Estimate of the Number of County Residents Working in the Informal Economy?

The low-range estimate of informal workers probably is incomplete because it rests on the assumption that the Current Population Survey accurately samples workers in the informal sector, including very poor undocumented immigrants. Despite the best efforts of the Census Bureau, it is much harder to collect data from an “invisible” population than from the surrounding visible population. Some of the reasons why the CPS survey might leave out a segment of Los Angeles’ informal workers include the following:

- Housing units occupied by many autonomous adult workers,. The CPS refers to this type of error as “within-housing unit omissions.”
- Housing that is not approved for human occupancy and not included in mailing lists or housing stock inventories, e.g., garages. The CPS refers to this as “frame omissions.”
- Lack of housing stability because of frequent moves.
- Absence of telephones.
- Linguistic and cultural isolation. The CPS refers to this as “response error.”
- Disinclination to provide information to government representatives. The CPS refers to this as “non-response error.”

To produce a high-range estimate of the number informal workers, we compare the number of jobs that Los Angeles County employers reported providing in April 2000 to the average monthly employment in Los Angeles County in 2000 identified by the US Bureau of Economic Analysis. To make an accurate comparison we have to adjust both data sets to represent wage and salary workers in Los Angeles County through the following steps.

For the employer-reported data, which represents the number of wage and salary jobs located in Los Angeles County:

1. Repeat the first step from the low-range estimate of converting the number of jobs to number of workers by subtracting 4.2 percent of jobs that are held by multiple jobholders from the 4,078,000 jobs in the county.
2. This leaves us with 3,908,000 wage and salary workers in Los Angeles County in April 2000.

Turning to the Bureau of Economic Analysis REIS data, showing total jobs of all types:

1. Convert the number of jobs to number of workers by subtracting 4.2 percent of jobs that are held by multiple jobholders from the 5,499,000 average monthly jobs in the county identified by the BEA.
2. Reduce the number of workers by 7.4 percent to remove self-employed persons.
3. Reduce the estimated number of wage and salary workers by 0.04 percent²⁵ to reflect the difference between the employment level in April 2000 and the annual average monthly employment for 2000 shown in BEA data.
4. This leaves us with an estimated 4,881,200 people working in wage and salary jobs in Los Angeles County in 2000.



To produce the high-range estimate of informal workers in 2000:

1. Subtract the modified ES-202 estimate of 3,908,000 workers from the modified BEA REIS estimate of 4,881,200 workers to get a high-range estimate of 972,500 informal workers in Los Angeles County in 2000.

What is a Mid-Range Estimate of the Number of County Residents Working in the Informal Economy in 2000?

There is a wide spread between our low- and high-range estimates, indicating a large margin of potential error in our estimate of the size of the informal labor force. We arrive at our best estimate by averaging the low- and high-range estimates to get a mid-range estimate of 647,500 informal workers in Los Angeles County in 2000. This mid-range estimate represents 14.2 percent of Los Angeles County's labor force in 2000 when combined with the total number of wage and salary workers reported by employers.²⁶

Based on this mid-range estimate, the number of informal workers in Los Angeles County is 40 percent larger than the total population of the City of Long Beach, or enough to fill all 90,000 seats in the Rose Bowl over 7 times.

What is a Mid-Range Estimate of the Number of County Residents Working in the Informal Economy in 2004?

The working-age population in Los Angeles County grew by 4.9 percent between 2000 and 2004, according the California Department of Finance's Demographic Research Unit, California's official source of population data.²⁷ This labor force growth can be seen in Figure 4, shown in an earlier chapter, and suggests ongoing growth in the size of Los Angeles' informal labor force.

Given the decline in wage and salary jobs since 2000, it seems reasonable to assume that informal employment grew at least as much as the overall labor force by 2004. This increases our mid-range estimate of the number of informal workers to 679,000 in 2004. Combined with the 3,833,600 wage and salary workers reported by employers in 2004,²⁸ the mid-range estimate of informal workers represents 15.0 percent of Los Angeles County's labor force in 2004.



How Many Residents in the City of Los Angeles Work in Informal Jobs?

The corresponding mid-range estimates of informal employment in the City of Los Angeles are 15.4 percent of wage and salary workers in 2000 and 16.4 percent in 2004.²⁹ This represents an estimated 289,700 informal workers in 2000, and 303,800 in 2004. An overview of our mid-range estimate of informal employment in the city and county in 2000 and 2004 is shown in Table 5. Some data is not available for 2004, but by extrapolating city-county ratios for informal employment in 2000, we are able to produce 2004 estimates for the City of Los Angeles.

Table 5-IX		
Estimated Informal Workers in Los Angeles City and County		
	2000	2004
County of Los Angeles		
Workers in Formal Economy (ES-202)	3,908,700	3,833,600
Mid-Range Estimate of Informal Workers	647,500	679,000
Total Formal and Informal Workers	4,556,200	4,512,600
Informal Workers as % of Total Workers	14.2%	15.0%
Possible Undocumented Workers	395,000	
Undocumented as % of Informal Workers	61.0%	
City of Los Angeles		
Workers in Formal Economy (ES-202)	1,585,500	
Mid-Range Estimate of Informal Workers	289,700	303,800
Total Formal and Informal Workers	1,875,200	
Informal Workers as % of Total Workers	15.4%	16.4%
Possible Undocumented Workers	187,300	

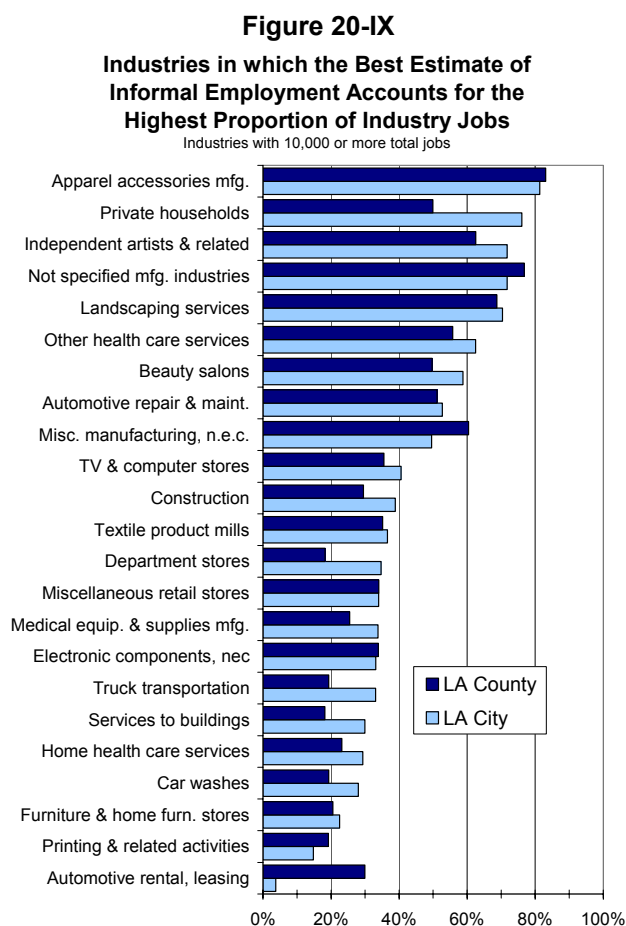
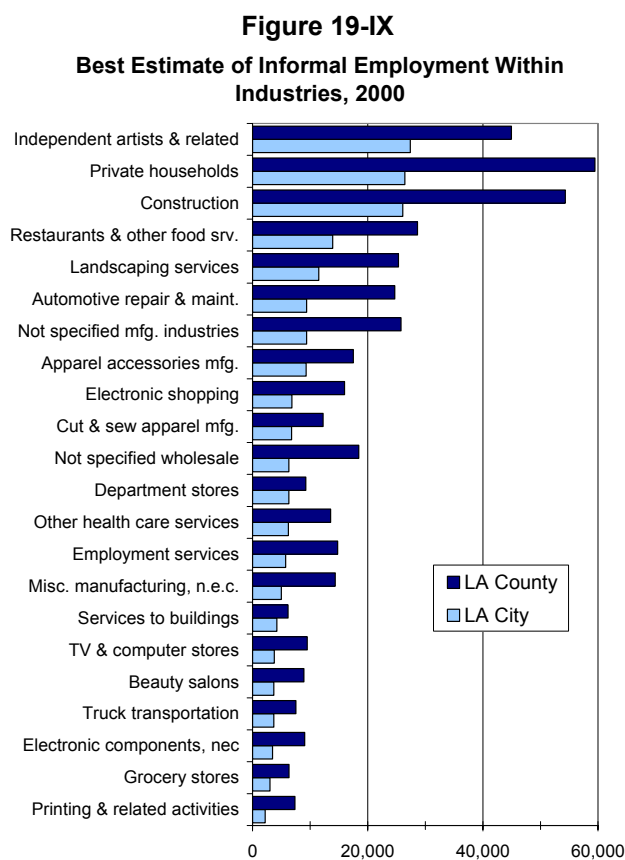
Producing an Integrated Distribution of Informal Employment by Industry

Having found two windows into Los Angeles' informal labor force, one based on anomalies in different sources of employment data and the other on undocumented workers, we now need to arrive at a single integrated distribution of informal workers among industries that combines our two different methods. Our assumption in combining the first two methods to produce a third and final distribution of informal workers among industries is that the first two methods each leave out a segment of the informal work force, and consequently, they both only partially represent informal employment within different industries. The approach of examining anomalies in industry data leaves out some industries that are over-concentrated in Los Angeles and predominantly employ immigrant workers. The approach of estimating the share of each industry's workforce that is made up of undocumented workers leaves out the documented immigrant workers and natives who accept work in the informal economy. Consequently, we combined the two sets of estimates by extracting the highest estimate for each industry, and proportionately adjusted the projected estimates so that the total number of informal workers is equal to our best estimate (mid-range estimate) of 679,000 informal workers in the county. An overview of the results from integrating these two sets of estimates is shown in Appendix Table D. It is our assessment that this integrated distribution represents the best projection of the number of informal workers by industry in the city and county.



If we look at our integrated industry estimates of informal workers by industry size, 20 industries, shown in Figure 19, are estimated to account for roughly two-thirds of all informal employment (65 percent for the city and 62 percent for the county). Private households leads the list for the county, followed by construction, independent artists, restaurants, landscaping, and miscellaneous manufacturing – each of which are estimated to employ more than 10,000 workers in the City of Los Angeles.

Industries that employ at least 10,000 workers are displayed in Figure 20. Apparel accessories manufacturing leads the list followed by private households, independent artists, miscellaneous manufacturing and landscaping.





If we roll up our integrated estimates of informal workers by industry sector, as is done in Table 6, six industry sectors account for more than three-quarters of total informal employment. The largest of these is manufacturing and other services, which accounts for apparel manufacturing and work in private households. The third-ranked sector is retail trade, followed by arts, entertainment and recreation, and construction. The sixth-ranked sector is professional, scientific, technical, administrative, support, waste management, and remediation services, which includes temporary employment agencies.

Table 6-IX
Best Estimate of Informal Employment by
Industry Sector

	L.A. City	L.A. County
Manufacturing	20%	22%
Other Services	16%	17%
Retail Trade	15%	12%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	10%	8%
Construction	9%	8%
Professional, Scientific, Mgm. Admin., Waste Mgm	9%	8%
Accommodation and Food Services	6%	5%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate Rental & Leasing	5%	5%
Wholesale Trade	4%	6%
Educational, Health, and Social Services	3%	3%
Transportation and Warehousing	2%	3%
Information	1%	1%
Utilities	0.4%	0.8%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	0.1%	0.3%
Mining	0.0%	0.5%
Total	100%	100%

There is convincing evidence these jobs are spread throughout a broad range of industries. Five industries, independent artists, private households, construction, restaurants, and landscaping, account for 36 percent of informal employment in the city and 33 percent of informal employment in the county. Informal employment appears to be deeply rooted, accounting for more than half of all jobs in a number of industries, and is in all likelihood a key component of many employers' survival strategy.



What is the Cost of Informal Employment to the Public Social Safety Net?

The existence of informal jobs means that employers are not contributing their fair share to the public social safety net. If we accept our best estimate put forward in this chapter, that on a typical day there are 679,000 informal workers in Los Angeles County, and if we assume that the average annualized wage for an informal job is \$12,000, then informal employment represents \$8.1 billion in annual payroll. This unreported payroll means that each year the public sector is shortchanged by:

- \$1 billion in Social Security taxes (from both employers and workers)
- \$266 million in Medicare taxes (from both employers and workers)
- \$96 million in State Disability Insurance payments (from workers)
- \$220 million in Unemployment Insurance payments (from employers)
- \$513 million in Workers Compensation Insurance payments (from employers)

This comes to a total of over \$2 billion in unpaid payroll benefits and insurance that are mandated for underwriting the public's costs in providing a minimal social safety net for workers. These costs are not avoided simply because the responsible parties fail to pay them. Instead, costs are shifted to other segments of society and the social safety net becomes more precarious. One of the most apparent ways in which these costs are shifted is through neglected health care needs of informal workers who become unfunded medical emergencies for regional hospitals.

In addition, informal workers in Los Angeles County make an estimated \$4.1 billion in purchases each year that are subject to sales taxes, and that should generate \$440 million in annual sales tax revenue.³⁰ It may well be that a significant share of these purchases are made from informal retailers who do not collect sales taxes and transfer them to the state.

Concluding Points

Evidence about unreported jobs and undocumented immigrant workers shows that most net job growth in Los Angeles is occurring in the informal sector, accounting for an estimated 679,000 workers in the county. These jobs are filled by workers who are sandwiched between questionable employers, lack of rights and economic desperation. Noncitizen immigrants make up a significant component of the informal labor force. We estimate that informal workers fill roughly 16 percent of jobs in Los Angeles County and 19 percent of all jobs in Los Angeles city. Based on these estimates, the following nine industries (shown along with their estimated share of total informal jobs) account for half of all informal employment in both the City and the County of Los Angeles:

Private households	9%	Landscaping services	4%
Construction	9%	Automotive repair & maintenance	4%
Independent artists & related	8%	Not specified wholesale	3%
Misc. or not specified mfg.	6%	Apparel accessories mfg.	3%
Restaurants & food services	5%		



One way of grasping the magnitude of informal employment in Los Angeles is through comparisons. Our estimate of 679,000 informal workers represents enough people to fill the Rose Bowl nearly eight times. Further, a city with a population of 679,000 would be the second largest city in the state of California, behind the City of Los Angeles.

Given this large number of informal jobs, and the continuing practice by many employers of avoiding legally mandated payroll taxes, there is real risk that a steadily increasing number of employers will adopt this illicit labor management practice in order to remain competitive within the Los Angeles region. If this strategy for economic competitiveness continues to be the economic growth path for Los Angeles, it will perpetuate a low-road economic growth trajectory that shortchanges the public sector for the costs of essential government services. The ongoing presence of these informal jobs means that the public social safety net is shortchanged by \$2 billion each year. Looking out over the long-term, this trend portends a downward spiral of the regional economy as the costs of informal employment are shifted to other segments of society and the social safety net becomes more precarious.

Los Angeles does not have to follow this load-road growth trajectory. In large measure the formation of informal jobs emerges out of the hope and energy of a significant segment of the regional labor force that wants to work and to be self-sufficient. In order to build upon this positive strength, the city and the region must answer the fundamental question of how to move informal workers and employers into the formal economy. In answering this question, the city and must address three critical challenges:

1. Provide an effective combination of incentives, technical assistance and sanctions that will induce informal employers to move into the formal economy. Tools include:
 - a. Systematic enforcement of existing labor regulations and sales tax requirements, particularly for businesses with annual revenues greater than \$100,000 that are subject to business license taxes.
 - b. Low-interest loans, targeted worker training, and small business assistance for immigrant entrepreneurs seeking to move into the formal economy.
 - c. Technical and legal assistance for informal employers seeking to bring themselves into compliance with labor laws and tax reporting requirements.
2. Provide an effective combination of skill development, education, citizenship assistance and enforcement of labor laws that will enable informal workers to move into the formal economy and become self-sufficient. Tools include:
 - a. Foster an inclusive dialogue that includes federal and local officials, immigrant organizations, and all other stakeholders about identifying fair and reasonable eligibility criteria for citizenship.
 - b. Advocate for reforms in immigration laws to enact fair and reasonable eligibility criteria for citizenship, and in particular, recognizing the standing of immigrant workers with long-term employment histories.
 - c. Encourage undocumented workers to use Individual Taxpayer ID Numbers to file a tax return, obtain financial services from institutions in the formal economy, and establish positive track records that can help with eventual green card applications.
 - d. Strengthen immigration controls to prevent continued large-scale immigration of undocumented workers.
 - e. Increase the availability of English-language and basic literacy classes.
 - f. Provide broad access to regional education and vocation training programs for immigrants.



3. Respect union-organizing campaigns among low-wage workers as a means of formalizing the employment conditions of informal workers and raising the wage floor to bring workers above the poverty threshold. Tools for safeguarding worker rights include:

- a. National Labor Relations Act (NLRA)
- b. Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA)
- c. Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)
- d. Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
- e. Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA)
- f. Local living wage ordinances
- g. Local job protection ordinances for public sector contractors



Data Appendix

Table A-IX

Indicators of Informal Employment in Los Angeles County Industries

Private sector industries with 1,000+ PUMS or ES-202 employees in Los Angeles County in 2000. Religious organizations, real estate, and industries with average length of training for workers greater than 2 years excluded.

PUMS Code	Industry Name	ES-202 Empl. April 2000	LA-US Ratio of Self Empl.	Foreign-born Non-citizen %	LA-US FB Non-citizen Ratio	LA ES-202-U.S. PUMS Ratio	LA ES-202-LA PUMS Ratio	LA ES-202-LA REIS Ratio	Total Indicators	Possible Unreported Jobs
17	Agriculture and nurseries	6,470	0.4	54%	2.4		1.5	2.0	1	
18	Animal production	330	0.5	39%	4.5		0.2	0.7	4	700
29	Support activities for agri.	900	0.6	36%	2.4		0.5	0.6	3	800
37	Oil & gas extraction	2,180					3.5	0.4	1	3,500
57	Electric generation, trans.	15,120		9%	4.8		1.5	4.6	1	
59	Electric & gas comb.	170					0.0		1	4,200
67	Water, steam, air-cond.	3,650		7%	3.0		0.7	9.8	1	1,700
77	Construction	129,830	1.0	37%	3.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	4	65,200
107	Animal food, grain milling	2,780		34%	11.9		2.6	1.0	2	
108	Sugar & confectionery	2,210		39%	3.6		0.8	1.2	2	600
109	Fruit & vegetable preserv.	5,950		48%	3.3		1.7	1.2	1	
117	Dairy product mfg.	5,290		29%	6.5		2.3	1.3	1	
118	Animal slaughtering	6,240		53%	2.2		1.5	1.3	1	
119	Retail bakeries	4,480	0.9	42%	3.1		0.6	1.0	2	3,400
127	Bakeries, except retail	13,810	1.1	50%	2.9		2.0	1.4	1	
128	Seafood & misc. foods	1,750		45%	3.9		0.4	1.4	2	3,000
129	Not specified food ind.	3,540		46%	3.0		0.9		2	500
148	Fabric mills, ex. knitting	3,040	1.8	66%	6.6		0.4	1.4	4	5,200
149	Textile & fabric finishing	8,830	2.7	65%	4.6		1.5	1.4	3	
157	Carpets & rugs mfg.	1,680		59%	4.4		1.0	1.3	2	100
159	Textile product mills	8,500	1.2	66%	4.1		0.6	1.4	3	5,500
167	Knitting mills	4,840	2.7	53%	4.1		1.8	1.4	3	
168	Cut & sew apparel mfg.	89,690	0.9	65%	2.5		1.6	1.4	1	
169	Apparel accessories mfg.	3,560	1.1	67%	1.9		0.2	1.4	2	21,000
177	Footwear mfg.	1,380		48%	5.6		1.0	1.7	2	
179	Leather tanning & prod.	2,340		53%	3.0		1.0	1.3	1	
187	Pulp, paper mills	1,500		38%	9.8		0.6	1.5	3	1,000
188	Paperboard containers	6,860		30%	5.0		1.4	1.3	1	
189	misc. paper & pulp prod.	5,160		37%	6.0		1.6	1.2	2	
199	Printing & related support	30,900	1.3	29%	4.7		1.0	0.7	3	8,800
217	Resin, synthetic rubber	2,030		50%	8.2		2.0	1.1	2	
219	Pharmaceutical, med. mfg.	6,710		22%	3.1		0.8	1.3	1	1,700
228	Soap & cosmetic mfg.	7,790	1.9	41%	3.1		1.5	1.3	2	
229	Industrial & misc. chem.	4,970		26%	6.5		1.0	1.4	1	200
237	Plastics product mfg.	21,490	0.9	46%	4.7		1.3	1.2	2	
239	Rubber products, ex. tires	2,750		47%	7.1		1.1	1.1	2	
247	Pottery, ceramics	1,610		46%	7.5		1.0	1.5	2	
249	Glass product mfg.	5,050	1.7	35%	5.0		1.5	1.2	3	
259	Misc. nonmetallic min. mfg.	1,410		49%	6.3		0.7	1.5	3	700
267	Iron & steel mills	2,410		39%	7.8		0.7	1.5	3	1,300
268	Aluminum production	2,220		42%	6.2		1.3	0.7	3	800
269	Nonferrous metal ex. al.	2,090		32%	5.9		1.4	1.6	2	
277	Foundries	6,290		48%	6.5		1.5	1.3	2	



Table A-IX cont.

PUMS Code	Industry Name	ES-202 Employment	Ratio of Self Employment	Foreign-born Non-citizen %	FB Non-citizen Ratio	LA Co. ES-202 U.S. PUMS Ratio	LA Co. ES-202 PUMS Ratio	LA Co. ES-202 REIS Ratio	Total Indicators	Unreported Jobs
229	Industrial & misc. chem.	4,970		26%	6.5		1.0	1.4	1	200
237	Plastics product mfg.	21,490	0.9	46%	4.7		1.3	1.2	2	
239	Rubber products, ex. tires	2,750		47%	7.1		1.1	1.1	2	
247	Pottery, ceramics	1,610		46%	7.5		1.0	1.5	2	
249	Glass product mfg.	5,050	1.7	35%	5.0		1.5	1.2	3	
259	Misc. nonmetallic min. mfg.	1,410		49%	6.3		0.7	1.5	3	700
267	Iron & steel mills	2,410		39%	7.8		0.7	1.5	3	1,300
268	Aluminum production	2,220		42%	6.2		1.3	0.7	3	800
269	Nonferrous metal ex. al.	2,090		32%	5.9		1.4	1.6	2	
277	Foundries	6,290		48%	6.5		1.5	1.3	2	
278	Metal forgings & stamping	4,130		35%	4.5		1.4	1.2	2	
279	Cutlery & hand tool mfg.	2,190		37%	3.9		1.3	1.3	1	
287	Structural metals & tank	12,640	1.6	35%	4.7		1.5	1.3	3	
288	Machine shops, screw	15,080	1.2	28%	4.2		1.0	1.3	1	
289	Coating, engraving, heat	11,840	1.0	45%	3.9		1.6	1.2	1	
298	misc. fabricated metal mfg.	12,720		30%	4.1		1.4	1.3	1	
299	Not specified metal ind.	2,470		63%	2.9		1.9	1.2	1	
317	Metalworking machinery	6,170	1.6	34%	7.3		1.3	1.3	3	
319	Machinery mfg., nec	11,450	2.1	32%	5.6		1.0	1.3	3	
329	Not specified mach. mfg.	880		40%	3.2		0.8		2	300
339	Electronic component	17,690	2.1	25%	2.0		0.7	1.4	2	10,900
347	Household appliance mfg.	820		41%	6.1		0.5	1.0	3	1,000
349	Electrical lighting, equip.	14,080	2.3	34%	4.4		1.1	1.4	3	
357	Motor vehicle & equip mfg	17,900	2.8	32%	6.5		1.0	1.7	3	900
368	Ship & boat building	890		29%	6.2		0.8	1.5	2	300
369	Other transportation eq.	1,230		44%	6.4		1.9	1.7	2	
387	Misc. wood products	5,070	0.8	60%	8.1		1.2	1.3	2	
389	Furniture & related prod.	33,180	0.8	55%	5.0		1.2	1.2	2	
396	Medical equipment mfg.	9,510	2.1	23%	2.9		0.7	1.3	2	3,900
397	Toys, amusement prod.	4,610	0.7	33%	2.8		0.6	1.3	2	3,100
398	Misc. mfg., n.e.c.	9,410	1.0	43%	3.4		0.4	1.2	2	17,200
399	Not specified mfg. ind.	7,810	1.1	50%	3.2		0.2		2	31,000
407	Motor vehicles & parts whls.	15,770	0.8	30%	5.1	1.9	1.5		1	
408	Furniture & home furn. whls.	10,020	0.8	36%	3.6	3.3	1.9		1	
409	Lumber & const. mat. whls.	4,480	1.4	29%	3.9	0.7	1.3		2	
418	Metals & minerals whls.	5,850		29%	5.6	2.3	1.8		1	
426	Hardware, plumbing eq. whls.	9,990	0.9	18%	4.4	1.8	1.9		1	
427	Machinery, equipment whls.	18,420	1.1	20%	5.2	1.1	1.4		1	
428	Recyclable material whls.	5,760	1.0	56%	6.3	1.6	1.3		2	
429	Misc. durable goods whls.	15,400	0.9	37%	3.0	2.2	0.8		2	3,700
437	Paper & paper prod. whls.	6,710	1.1	21%	4.1	1.8	1.1		1	



Table A-IX cont.

PUMS Code	Industry Name	ES-202 Employment	Ratio of Self Employment	Foreign-born Non-citizen %	FB Non-citizen Ratio	LA Co. ES-202- U.S. PUMS Ratio	LA Co. ES-202- PUMS Ratio	LA Co. ES-202- REIS Ratio	Total Indicators	Unreported Jobs
438	Drugs, sundries, whls.	10,120	1.5	26%	5.4	1.6	1.6		2	
439	Apparel, & fabrics whls.	19,620	1.3	50%	2.7	4.9	1.1		1	
447	Groceries wholesalers	28,120	1.2	39%	3.3	1.1	0.8		2	7,300
449	Petroleumwhlse.	1,780		13%	5.2	0.4	0.7		3	1,100
456	Alcoholic beverage whls.	2,200		18%	4.6	0.5	0.8		3	600
458	Misc. nondurable whls.	15,480	1.3	34%	2.5	2.2	2.0		1	
459	Not specified wholesale	0	0.9	37%	2.7			1.2	1	22,100
467	Automobile dealers	33,570	0.8	22%	5.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	1	
468	Other motor veh. dealers	2,050		12%	4.5	0.5	1.0		2	
469	Auto parts, accessories	14,050	1.1	30%	6.5	1.1	1.1		1	
477	Furniture stores	14,830	1.1	29%	4.3	0.8	0.8	1.2	3	4,600
478	Household appliance store	3,840	1.0	22%	5.5	1.3	1.9		1	
479	Radio, TV, comp. stores	17,190	1.2	20%	2.8	0.7	0.6	1.2	2	11,400
487	Building supplies dealers	16,080	0.9	18%	4.7	0.7	1.0	1.2	2	900
488	Hardware stores	2,710	1.1	19%	7.5	0.4	0.7		3	1,600
489	Lawn & garden equip.	2,190	0.8	24%	4.3	0.3	1.0		2	
497	Grocery stores	62,990	1.4	29%	4.3	0.7	1.0	1.2	3	3,600
498	Specialty food stores	11,560	1.1	40%	3.5	1.9	1.3		1	
499	Beer, wine, liquor stores	3,390	1.7	29%	3.1	1.0	0.8		2	1,000
507	Pharmacies & drug stores	16,910	1.6	18%	4.4	0.8	1.0	1.1	3	
508	Health , ex drug stores	7,450	1.2	24%	3.6	1.0	0.8		1	2,300
509	Gasoline stations	11,430	1.3	39%	4.4	0.9	1.1	1.2	3	
518	Shoe stores	6,480	1.9	36%	5.1	1.4	1.3		3	
519	Jewelry, luggage	5,370	1.3	33%	3.4	1.0	0.7		2	3,100
527	Sporting goods, camera	10,880	0.9	17%	4.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	1	400
528	Sewing, needlework store	1,990	0.8	31%	5.5	1.1	0.9		2	200
529	Music stores	6,250	1.1	20%	3.6	1.4	0.9		1	800
538	Department stores	41,370	2.2	18%	3.6	0.6	0.8	1.4	3	11,100
539	Misc. gen. merch. store	13,430		35%	4.3	3.2	4.6		2	
547	Retail florists	2,710	1.4	29%	4.8	0.5	0.5		4	2,900
549	Used merchandise stores	4,110	0.8	32%	4.0	0.7	0.7		3	2,500
557	Gift, novelty, & souvenir	7,450	1.3	21%	4.1	0.9	0.9		2	1,200
558	Misc. retail stores	8,170	1.3	26%	4.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	5	5,100
559	Electronic shopping	6,050	1.8	19%	3.6	0.7	0.6	0.2	4	19,200
567	Vending machine op.s	740		28%	9.2	0.4	0.7		3	400
569	Other direct selling estab.	2,620	1.2	33%	6.1	0.4	0.5		4	2,700
608	Rail transportation	0		9%	4.1			0.0	2	5,900
609	Water transportation	1,670		14%	2.7	1.0	0.9	1.1	1	300
617	Truck transportation	31,410	1.0	29%	6.2	0.6	0.8	1.8	3	9,000
619	Taxi & limousine service	2,420	0.9	32%	1.2	0.4	0.4		3	4,900
639	Warehousing & storage	19,120	0.6	38%	4.2	2.3	1.7	2.0	2	



Table A-IX cont.

PUMS Code	Industry Name	ES-202 Employment	Ratio of Self Employment	Foreign-born Non-citizen %	FB Non-citizen Ratio	LA Co. ES-202- U.S. PUMS Ratio	LA Co. ES-202- PUMS Ratio	LA Co. ES-202- REIS Ratio	Total Indicators	Unreported Jobs
647	Newspaper publishers	11,830	0.5	24%	5.1	0.7	0.8	1.2	3	4,200
648	Publishing ex. newspaper	12,990	1.3	11%	2.5	1.1	0.9	1.2	2	1,100
659	Sound recording industry	4,710	0.8	10%	1.3	4.2	0.7	1.1	1	2,500
677	Libraries & archives	4,890		10%	3.1	0.6	0.7		2	2,500
687	Banking & related activity	33,660	1.1	14%	3.2	0.6	0.7	1.4	2	18,100
689	Nondepository credit	23,490	1.6	13%	2.8	0.9	0.8	1.4	2	6,200
708	Automotive equip. rental	7,720	1.5	20%	2.4	1.5	1.2	0.7	2	4,000
717	Video tape & disk rental	4,470	1.5	16%	4.5	1.1	1.1	1.0	2	
718	Other consumer rental	6,480	0.6	18%	3.8	2.1	2.1	0.7	1	3,300
748	Veterinary services	4,250	0.8	8%	3.5	0.6	1.0	1.3	1	
749	Other prof. & tech. srv.	14,550	1.2	15%	2.3	1.6	1.1	0.8	1	3,800
758	Employment services	131,640	1.1	24%	2.7	5.5	4.0	0.9	1	17,700
767	Travel arrangement	13,800	1.5	20%	2.3	1.4	0.9	1.1	2	1,800
769	Services to buildings	27,750	0.9	53%	2.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	2	5,300
777	Landscaping services	11,530	1.3	64%	2.6	0.5	0.3		3	30,400
778	Other administrative srv.	21,560	1.3	29%	4.0	3.6	2.7	1.0	1	
779	Waste management srv.	8,240	1.2	33%	4.7	0.8	0.9	1.3	3	800
798	Offices of dentists	23,910	1.1	17%	4.1	1.1	1.0		1	
817	Home health care srvs.	10,800	1.5	24%	2.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	4	3,900
818	Other health care srvs.	10,750	1.1	16%	3.1	0.5	0.4		2	16,300
827	Nursing care facilities	30,620	1.9	38%	6.4	0.6	1.6	1.2	4	
856	Independent artists	26,890	1.0	11%	1.8	1.5	0.5	0.3	2	53,900
858	Bowling centers	1,420				0.8	1.2	2.0	1	
859	Oth. amusement, gambling	38,190	1.9	16%	2.7	0.8	0.9	1.4	2	6,200
866	Traveler accommodation	40,050	1.2	40%	2.6	1.0	1.2	1.8	1	
868	Restaurants	234,090	1.3	44%	3.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	2	
869	Drinking places, alcoholic	6,610	0.6	21%	4.1	0.9	1.0		1	
877	Automotive repair	23,570	1.0	42%	4.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	5	29,600
878	Car washes	7,600	0.8	65%	3.3	1.8	1.0	0.8	2	2,200
879	Electronic repair	3,220	1.3	27%	4.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	5	5,100
888	Personal goods repair	2,660	0.8	41%	4.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	5	3,300
897	Barber shops	230	0.8	27%	5.4	0.1	0.1		3	2,700
898	Beauty salons	9,030	1.0	20%	3.0	0.4	0.4	0.8	3	10,700
899	Nail salons	3,430	0.8	23%	1.8	0.6	0.5		2	3,200
907	Drycleaning & laundry	14,340	1.3	49%	2.5	1.3	1.0	0.9	2	1,600
908	Funeral homes, cemetery	3,400		20%	7.4	0.7	1.0	0.8	3	600
909	Other personal services	14,860	0.7	35%	3.0	1.9	1.0	0.8	2	2,800
929	Private households	59,720	0.8	56%	2.3	3.3	1.2	0.4	2	71,400
Total / Average		4,090,630	1.2	24%	3.5	1.0	1.0	1.0		643,600



Table B-IX

Indicators of Informal Employment in City of Los Angeles Industries

Private sector industries with 1,000+ PUMS or ES-202 employees in Los Angeles City in 2000. Religious organizations, real estate, and industries with average length of training for workers greater than 2 years excluded.

PUMS Code	Industry Name	ES-202 Empl. April 2000	LA-US Ratio of Self Empl.	Foreign-born Non-citizen %	LA-US FB Non-citizen Ratio	LA ES-202-U.S. PUMS Ratio	LA City ES-202-PUMS Ratio	LA Co. ES-202-REIS Ratio	Total Indicators	Possible Unre-ported Jobs
17	Agriculture and nurseries	1,540		60%	2.68		1.09	2.0	1	
57	Electric generation, trans.	7,520		21%	11.35		4.42	4.6	1	
59	Electric & gas comb.	40					0.03		1	1,500
77	Construction	41,030	1.08	50%	4.71	0.37	0.48	0.8	5	33,600
108	Sugar & confectionery	1,700		41%	3.78		2.05	1.2	1	
109	Fruit & vegetable preserv.	1,810		46%	3.19		1.79	1.2	1	
118	Animal slaughtering	1,470		59%	2.52		0.98	1.3	1	
119	Retail bakeries	2,060	1.18	46%	3.37		0.70	1.0	2	1,000
127	Bakeries, except retail	5,400		59%	3.37		2.25	1.4	1	
128	Seafood & misc. foods	1,580		48%	4.10		1.08	1.4	2	
129	Not specified food ind.	1,570		39%	2.50		1.74		1	
148	Fabric mills, ex. knitting	930		72%	7.15		0.24	1.4	3	3,400
149	Textile & fabric finishing	4,120		70%	4.94		1.68	1.4	2	
159	Textile product mills	4,230	1.33	73%	4.56		0.61	1.4	4	3,100
167	Knitting mills	1,960		69%	5.23		1.97	1.4	2	
168	Cut & sew apparel mfg.	52,920	0.81	75%	2.85		1.74	1.4	1	
169	Apparel accessories mfg.	2,130	1.37	74%	2.11		0.17	1.4	3	12,000
179	Leather tanning & prod.	1,330		64%	3.59		1.19	1.3	1	
188	Paperboard containers	1,440		42%	6.92		1.97	1.3	2	
199	Printing & related support	12,680	1.54	36%	5.88		1.27	0.7	4	2,800
228	Soap & cosmetic mfg.	3,440		48%	3.73		1.34	1.3	1	
229	Industrial & misc. chem.	1,250		29%	7.37		0.76	1.4	2	400
237	Plastics product mfg.	4,640		54%	5.59		1.10	1.2	2	
249	Glass product mfg.	1,650		54%	7.75		1.44	1.2	2	
277	Foundries	1,320		66%	9.04		1.67	1.3	2	
278	Metal forgings & stamping	1,020		49%	6.35		1.43	1.2	2	
287	Structural metals & tank	4,280		43%	5.85		1.93	1.3	2	
288	Machine shops, screw	3,280	1.61	35%	5.39		0.68	1.3	4	1,700
289	Coating, engraving, heat	4,660		56%	4.89		1.86	1.2	2	
298	misc. fabricated metal mfg.	3,450		32%	4.46		1.29	1.3	2	
309	Commercial machinery mfg	830		30%	4.16		0.43	1.3	2	1,300
317	Metalworking machinery	1,350		47%	10.06		0.96	1.3	2	100
319	Machinery mfg., nec	2,460		38%	6.63		0.77	1.3	3	900
339	Electronic component	7,010	2.53	30%	2.47		0.64	1.4	2	4,500
349	Electrical lighting, equip.	3,280	4.03	42%	5.35		0.77	1.4	4	1,100
357	Motor vehicle & equip mfg	3,990		40%	8.08		0.87	1.7	3	700
387	Misc. wood products	1,550		68%	9.26		1.05	1.3	2	
389	Furniture & related prod.	9,350	1.21	60%	5.48		1.07	1.2	2	
396	Medical equipment mfg.	2,790	2.07	30%	3.81		0.64	1.3	2	1,800
397	Toys, amusement prod.	1,130	0.79	41%	3.51		0.41	1.3	2	1,900
398	Misc. mfg., n.e.c.	5,070	1.35	49%	3.91		0.48	1.2	3	6,400
399	Not specified mfg. ind.	3,690	1.40	58%	3.76		0.26		3	12,100
407	Motor vehicles & parts	6,700	1.18	35%	6.03	2.00	2.23		2	



Table B-IX cont.

PUMS Code	Industry Name	ES-202 Employment	Ratio of Self Employment	Foreign-born Non-citizen %	FB Non-citizen Ratio	LA Co. ES-202-U.S. PUMS Ratio	LA City ES-202-PUMS Ratio	ES-202-REIS Ratio	Total Indicators	Unreported Jobs
387	Misc. wood products	1,550		68%	9.26		1.05	1.3	2	
389	Furniture & related prod.	9,350	1.21	60%	5.48		1.07	1.2	2	
396	Medical equipment mfg.	2,790	2.07	30%	3.81		0.64	1.3	2	1,800
397	Toys, amusement prod.	1,130	0.79	41%	3.51		0.41	1.3	2	1,900
398	Misc. mfg., n.e.c.	5,070	1.35	49%	3.91		0.48	1.2	3	6,400
399	Not specified mfg. ind.	3,690	1.40	58%	3.76		0.26		3	12,100
407	Motor vehicles & parts	6,700	1.18	35%	6.03	2.00	2.23		2	
409	Lumber & const. mat. Professional & com. equip	1,130		44%	5.88	0.47	0.98		3	
417		10,760	2.09	21%	3.16	2.04	2.17		1	
418	Metals & minerals	1,260		24%	4.57	1.22	1.70		1	
419	Electrical goods	5,890	0.75	29%	4.89	1.20	1.26		1	
426	Hardware, plumbing eq.	2,700		23%	5.74	1.19	1.91		1	
427	Machinery, equipment	4,260	1.96	27%	7.07	0.63	1.15		3	
428	Recyclable material	2,430	1.76	65%	7.36	1.66	1.37		3	
429	Misc. durable goods Paper & paper prod.	7,740	0.96	40%	3.23	2.70	0.96		1	400
437	whl.	2,550		26%	5.01	1.65	1.38		1	
438	Drugs, sundries, whlse.	3,280	2.00	32%	6.67	1.27	1.16		3	
439	Apparel, & fabrics whlse.	11,310	1.01	53%	2.86	7.00	1.26		1	
447	Groceries wholesalers	13,650	1.44	51%	4.24	1.28	1.30		3	
458	Misc. nondurable whlse.	6,570	1.47	34%	2.46	2.35	2.30		2	
459	Not specified wholesale	0	1.12	41%	3.03			1.2	1	8,100
467	Automobile dealers	9,000	1.08	28%	6.40	0.62	0.95	1.2	2	500
469	Auto parts, accessories	4,990	1.03	40%	8.70	0.95	1.10		2	
477	Furniture stores Household appliance store	5,800	1.12	34%	4.96	0.75	0.75	1.2	4	2,200
478	Radio, TV, comp. stores	1,380		33%	8.13	1.19	2.25		2	
479	Building supplies dealers	5,560	1.41	21%	3.00	0.56	0.57	1.2	3	4,900
487		5,180		28%	7.18	0.52	0.87	1.2	3	900
488	Hardware stores	1,000		26%	10.18	0.41	0.65		3	600
497	Grocery stores	24,320	1.47	40%	5.87	0.68	0.93	1.2	4	2,000
498	Specialty food stores	5,860	1.08	45%	3.96	2.36	1.85		1	
499	Beer, wine, liquor stores Pharmacies & drug stores	1,610	1.70	34%	3.50	1.19	0.93		2	100
507		6,120	1.71	25%	5.85	0.71	0.97	1.1	3	200
508	Health , ex drug stores	2,370	0.95	26%	3.93	0.78	0.59		2	1,900
509	Gasoline stations Clothing & access. stores	3,880	1.26	46%	5.18	0.74	0.91	1.2	3	400
517		12,920	1.75	30%	3.92	1.51	0.88	1.1	2	2,100
518	Shoe stores	2,170		42%	6.00	1.14	0.92		2	200
519	Jewelry, luggage	2,460	1.32	40%	4.01	1.10	0.76		3	900
527	Sporting goods, camera	3,350	0.68	20%	5.31	0.71	0.80	1.0	3	500
529	Music stores Book stores & news dlrs.	2,560	1.28	19%	3.43	1.43	0.70		1	1,300
537		2,000	1.61	14%	3.63	0.95	0.83		2	500



Table B-IX cont.

PUMS Code	Industry Name	ES-202 Employment	Ratio of Self Employment	Foreign-born Non-citizen %	FB Non-citizen Ratio	LA Co. ES-202- U.S. PUMS Ratio	LA City ES-202- PUMS Ratio	ES-202- REIS Ratio	Total Indicators	Unre-ported Jobs
538	Department stores	11,860	1.77	23%	4.61	0.42	0.63	1.4	4	8,100
539	Misc. gen. merch. store	4,880		51%	6.12	2.89	4.32		2	
547	Retail florists	1,030	1.36	33%	5.51	0.48	0.47		5	1,400
548	Office supplies stores	2,850	1.62	21%	4.83	1.20	1.22		2	
549	Used merchandise stores	2,280	0.88	33%	4.03	0.92	0.83		2	500
557	Gift, novelty, & souvenir	3,190	1.68	28%	5.40	0.99	0.86		3	600
558	Misc. retail stores	3,280	1.42	28%	5.38	0.68	0.64	0.9	5	2,200
559	Electronic shopping	1,830	1.68	23%	4.30	0.50	0.37	0.2	5	8,800
569	Other direct selling estab.	1,040	1.13	43%	7.96	0.42	0.50		4	1,200
579	Not specified retail trade	0	1.08	36%	4.06				1	9,700
617	Truck transportation	7,430	1.29	39%	8.21	0.36	0.64	1.8	4	4,700
619	Taxi & limousine service	1,130	0.93	34%	1.27	0.51	0.33		3	2,600
638	Couriers & messengers	13,130	0.51	25%	5.19	2.37	1.83	1.6	1	
639	Warehousing & storage	5,680		43%	4.74	1.70	1.87	2.0	2	
647	Newspaper publishers	7,570		28%	5.95	1.15	1.13	1.2	1	
659	Sound recording industry	2,850	0.79	9%	1.15	6.25	0.65	1.1	1	1,800
687	Banking & related activity	9,130		16%	3.75	0.38	0.49	1.4	2	11,100
688	Savings institutions	7,730		16%	5.97	3.13	4.23		1	
689	Nondepository credit	8,460	1.45	15%	3.13	0.80	0.75	1.4	3	3,300
717	Video tape & disk rental	1,520		24%	6.73	0.94	0.90	1.0	2	100
718	Other consumer rental	2,130		29%	6.16	1.67	1.51	0.7	2	1,400
748	Veterinary services	1,520	1.20	14%	5.96	0.57	0.89	1.3	3	200
749	Other prof. & tech. srv.	3,320	1.34	16%	2.52	0.91	0.53	0.8	3	2,600
758	Employment services	40,320	1.36	22%	2.43	4.13	2.80	0.9	2	7,400
767	Travel arrangement	7,310	1.68	20%	2.26	1.84	1.01	1.1	1	
769	Services to buildings	9,870	0.85	66%	3.58	0.89	0.54	1.0	2	5,400
777	Landscaping services	4,830	1.26	73%	2.96	0.48	0.27		3	14,800
778	Other administrative srv.	8,500	1.80	35%	4.91	3.48	2.53	1.0	3	
779	Waste management srv.	2,280	1.45	44%	6.17	0.56	0.75	1.3	5	900
798	Offices of dentists	7,930	1.19	18%	4.30	0.93	0.99		1	100
817	Home health care srvs.	3,590	1.31	28%	3.24	0.47	0.56	0.9	4	1,900
818	Other health care srvs.	3,720	0.91	21%	4.06	0.41	0.35		2	8,000
827	Nursing care facilities	10,480		42%	7.00	0.54	1.37	1.2	3	
829	Residential care facilities	12,780	2.15	23%	3.83	1.97	2.69		1	
856	Independent artists	10,760	1.06	10%	1.76	1.46	0.34	0.3	2	35,300
859	Oth. amusement, gambling	16,770	2.69	21%	3.47	0.89	1.03	1.4	1	
866	Traveler accommodation	16,810	1.21	42%	2.73	1.02	1.07	1.8	1	
868	Restaurants	84,910	1.31	54%	4.14	1.07	0.97	1.1	3	3,100
869	Drinking places, alcoholic	2,830	0.72	22%	4.33	0.99	0.77		2	1,000
877	Automotive repair	8,440	0.98	53%	5.94	0.51	0.42	0.5	5	12,100



Table B-IX cont.

PUMS Code	Industry Name	ES-202 Employment	Ratio of Self Employment	Foreign-born Non-citizen %	FB Non-citizen Ratio	LA Co. ES-202-U.S. PUMS Ratio	LA City ES-202-PUMS Ratio	ES-202-REIS Ratio	Total Indicators	Unreported Jobs
878	Car washes	2,450	0.95	67%	3.35	1.44	0.67	0.8	3	1,200
879	Electronic repair	700	1.38	30%	4.84	0.31	0.31	0.4	5	1,900
888	Personal goods repair	1,310	0.82	50%	5.29	0.53	0.40	0.6	5	1,600
898	Beauty salons	2,580	0.94	23%	3.50	0.26	0.26	0.8	3	4,700
899	Nail salons	1,560	0.83	19%	1.42	0.73	0.66		2	900
907	Drycleaning & laundry	5,510	1.38	51%	2.60	1.28	0.80	0.9	4	1,300
909	Other personal services	8,290	0.52	41%	3.53	2.57	0.95	0.8	2	1,800
929	Private households	8,330	0.78	62%	2.53	1.14	0.27	0.4	3	34,000
Total / Average		1,655,592	1.3	30%	4.3	1.0	1.0			316,000



Table C-IX

Industries of Informal Employment in Los Angeles City and County

Private sector industries with 1000+ PUMS employees in Los Angeles County in 2000. Religious organizations, real estate, and industries with average length of training for workers greater than 2 years excluded. Estimated undocumented workers are based upon U.S. INS estimates and the distribution of noncitizen workers in the US Census 2000 PUMS 5% sample.

PUMS Code	Short Industry Name	City of Los Angeles				Los Angeles County				
		Noncitizen Empl.	Estim. Undocu-mented Empl.	PUMS Total Empl.	% Un-docu-mented Workers	Noncitizen Empl.	Estim. Undocu-mented Empl.	PUMS Total Empl.	% Un-docu-mented Workers	Average Job Zone
17	Agriculture and nurseries	778	300	1,305	23%	2,321	900	4,265	21%	1.0
18	Animal production	246	100	489	20%	529	200	1,364	15%	1.0
29	Support activities for agri.	198	100	477	21%	585	200	1,630	12%	1.4
49	Support activities, mining	-	-	315	-	-	-	1,068	-	2.5
57	Electric generation, trans.	328	100	1,574	6%	838	300	9,536	3%	2.8
59	Electric & gas comb.	-	-	1,278	-	-	-	3,721	-	2.8
67	Water, steam, air-cond.	-	-	902	-	332	100	4,915	2%	2.8
77	Construction	39,720	16,200	79,527	20%	75,439	30,800	201,546	15%	2.9
107	Animal food, grain milling	-	-	251	-	347	100	1,034	10%	1.9
108	Sugar & confectionery	313	100	765	13%	1,027	400	2,635	15%	1.5
109	Fruit & vegetable preserv.	434	200	934	21%	1,571	600	3,306	18%	1.7
117	Dairy product mfg.	-	-	363	-	647	300	2,228	13%	1.9
118	Animal slaughtering	818	300	1,382	22%	2,157	900	4,084	22%	2.1
119	Retail bakeries	1,255	500	2,705	18%	3,049	1,200	7,221	17%	1.9
127	Bakeries, except retail	1,302	500	2,221	23%	3,353	1,400	6,690	21%	1.9
128	Seafood & misc. foods	652	300	1,360	22%	1,914	800	4,213	19%	1.4
129	Not specified food ind.	323	100	836	12%	1,772	700	3,818	18%	2.1
137	Beverage mfg.	-	-	1,011	-	475	200	3,861	5%	1.9
148	Fabric mills, ex. knitting	2,580	1,100	3,580	31%	4,878	2,000	7,342	27%	2.2
149	Textile & fabric finishing	1,603	700	2,274	31%	3,603	1,500	5,513	27%	1.8
157	Carpets & rugs mfg.	229	100	344	29%	1,008	400	1,708	23%	1.6
159	Textile product mills	4,717	1,900	6,443	29%	8,513	3,500	12,872	27%	1.6
167	Knitting mills	631	300	920	33%	1,419	600	2,659	23%	2.1
168	Cut & sew apparel mfg.	21,241	8,700	28,262	31%	35,932	14,700	54,885	27%	1.5
169	Apparel accessories mfg.	8,627	3,500	11,625	30%	14,167	5,800	21,072	28%	1.3
177	Footwear mfg.	307	100	602	17%	615	300	1,280	23%	1.9
179	Leather tanning & prod.	666	300	1,034	29%	1,183	500	2,228	22%	1.8
187	Pulp, paper mills	227	100	474	21%	875	400	2,300	17%	2.0
188	Paperboard containers	282	100	676	15%	1,385	600	4,612	13%	2.1
189	misc. paper & pulp prod.	-	-	403	-	1,189	500	3,201	16%	2.1
199	Printing & related support	3,372	1,400	9,249	15%	8,406	3,400	28,789	12%	2.6
219	Pharmaceutical, med. mfg.	639	300	2,859	10%	1,741	700	7,914	9%	2.5
228	Soap & cosmetic mfg.	1,148	500	2,378	21%	2,062	800	5,054	16%	2.1
229	Industrial & misc. chem.	447	200	1,516	13%	1,300	500	4,997	10%	2.4
237	Plastics product mfg.	2,105	900	3,897	23%	7,219	2,900	15,834	18%	2.1
239	Rubber products, ex. tires	309	100	625	16%	1,099	400	2,324	17%	1.9
247	Pottery, ceramics	-	-	393	-	691	300	1,508	20%	1.6
249	Glass product mfg.	574	200	1,064	19%	1,176	500	3,356	15%	2.1
257	Cement, concrete, lime	-	-	439	-	314	100	2,243	4%	2.2
259	Misc. nonmetallic min. mfg.	446	200	704	28%	938	400	1,915	21%	2.2
267	Iron & steel mills	346	100	620	16%	1,318	500	3,409	15%	2.4
268	Aluminum production	243	100	341	29%	711	300	1,704	18%	2.2
269	Nonferrous metal ex. al.	-	-	229	-	465	200	1,449	14%	2.8
277	Foundries	484	200	733	27%	1,939	800	4,056	20%	2.4
278	Metal forgings & stamping	329	100	665	15%	1,009	400	2,870	14%	2.6
279	Cutlery & hand tool mfg.	-	-	417	-	604	200	1,615	12%	2.2
287	Structural metals & tank	888	400	2,052	19%	2,816	1,100	8,127	14%	2.4
289	Coating, engraving, heat	1,295	500	2,323	22%	3,159	1,300	7,024	19%	2.2
298	misc. fabricated metal mfg.	795	300	2,478	12%	2,636	1,100	8,868	12%	2.5
299	Not specified metal ind.	325	100	411	24%	813	300	1,284	23%	2.6
309	Comm. & Service Ind. Mach.	537	200	1,799	11%	1,062	400	5,127	8%	2.9
317	Metalworking machinery	612	200	1,300	15%	1,584	600	4,629	13%	2.9
319	Machinery mfg., nec	1,125	500	2,975	17%	3,466	1,400	10,883	13%	2.9
329	Not specified mach. mfg.	-	-	364	-	440	200	1,104	18%	3.0
339	Electronic component	3,015	1,200	10,102	12%	6,450	2,600	26,235	10%	2.9
347	Household appliance mfg.	359	100	636	16%	674	300	1,633	18%	1.9
349	Electrical lighting, equip.	1,635	700	3,932	18%	4,104	1,700	12,107	14%	2.6
357	Motor vehicle & equip mfg	1,694	700	4,252	16%	5,793	2,400	18,015	13%	2.5
368	Ship & boat building	248	100	624	16%	320	100	1,117	9%	2.0
387	Misc. wood products	936	400	1,367	29%	2,554	1,000	4,255	24%	2.2
389	Furniture & related prod.	4,847	2,000	8,121	25%	14,798	6,000	27,021	22%	2.2



Table C-IX cont.

PUMS Industry Number	Short Industry Name	City of Los Angeles				Los Angeles County				
		Non-Citizen Employ- ment	Estimated Un- documented Workers Emp	PUMS Total Emp	Industry Percent Un- documented Workers	Non-Citizen Employ- ment	Estimated Un- documented Workers Emp	PUMS Total Emp	Industry Percent Un- documented Workers	Average Job Zone
399	Not specified mfg. ind.	7,679	3,100	13,169	24%	16,831	6,900	33,558	21%	2.5
407	Motor vehicles & parts	974	400	2,789	14%	2,979	1,200	10,076	12%	2.2
408	Furniture & home furn.	479	200	1,555	13%	1,879	800	5,153	16%	1.9
409	Lumber & const. mat.	474	200	1,073	19%	1,007	400	3,430	12%	1.8
418	Metals & minerals	163	100	684	15%	924	400	3,142	13%	2.1
426	Hardware, plumbing eq.	305	100	1,314	8%	879	400	4,997	8%	2.2
427	Machinery, equipment	922	400	3,434	12%	2,406	1,000	12,288	8%	2.4
428	Recyclable material	1,066	400	1,644	24%	2,361	1,000	4,253	24%	1.7
429	Misc. durable goods	3,016	1,200	7,505	16%	6,680	2,700	18,014	15%	1.7
437	Paper & paper prod. whl.	451	200	1,712	12%	1,226	500	5,734	9%	2.0
438	Drugs, sundries, whlse.	849	300	2,613	11%	1,631	700	6,172	11%	2.2
439	Apparel, & fabrics whlse.	4,442	1,800	8,306	22%	8,725	3,600	17,390	21%	1.8
447	Groceries wholesalers	4,918	2,000	9,711	21%	13,132	5,400	33,274	16%	1.8
449	Petroleumwhlse.	-	-	462	-	326	100	2,599	4%	1.9
456	Alcoholic beverage whl.	266	100	852	12%	461	200	2,614	8%	2.3
458	Misc. nondurable whlse.	901	400	2,642	15%	2,577	1,100	7,507	15%	2.0
459	Not specified wholesale	2,666	1,100	6,537	17%	6,883	2,800	18,602	15%	1.7
467	Automobile dealers	2,436	1,000	8,732	11%	6,122	2,500	27,820	9%	2.2
468	Other motor veh. dealers	-	-	495	-	227	100	1,966	5%	2.0
469	Auto parts, accessories	1,697	700	4,193	17%	3,796	1,500	12,491	12%	2.2
477	Furniture stores	2,403	1,000	7,130	14%	5,305	2,200	18,194	12%	1.9
478	Household appliance store	188	100	567	18%	432	200	1,939	10%	2.0
479	Radio, TV, comp. stores	1,917	800	9,091	9%	5,162	2,100	26,181	8%	2.0
487	Building supplies dealers	1,527	600	5,544	11%	2,966	1,200	16,288	7%	1.8
488	Hardware stores	376	200	1,425	14%	773	300	3,973	8%	1.8
489	Lawn & garden equip.	-	-	610	-	511	200	2,154	9%	1.7
497	Grocery stores	9,627	3,900	24,182	16%	18,636	7,600	63,906	12%	1.5
498	Specialty food stores	1,322	500	2,938	17%	3,326	1,400	8,327	17%	1.7
499	Beer, wine, liquor stores	541	200	1,603	12%	1,215	500	4,127	12%	1.4
507	Pharmacies & drug stores	1,441	600	5,864	10%	2,962	1,200	16,210	7%	1.9
508	Health , ex drug stores	976	400	3,686	11%	2,222	900	9,097	10%	1.9
509	Gasoline stations	1,822	700	3,941	18%	3,792	1,500	9,695	15%	1.3
518	Shoe stores	916	400	2,189	18%	1,752	700	4,922	14%	2.0
519	Jewelry, luggage	1,191	500	3,002	17%	2,608	1,100	7,790	14%	2.0
527	Sporting goods, camera	762	300	3,863	8%	1,899	800	11,002	7%	2.0
528	Sewing, needlework store	216	100	796	13%	639	300	2,062	15%	1.9
529	Music stores	651	300	3,409	9%	1,365	600	6,733	9%	1.8
538	Department stores	4,091	1,700	17,510	10%	8,984	3,700	49,298	8%	1.8
539	Misc. gen. merch. store	529	200	1,046	19%	990	400	2,807	14%	1.6
547	Retail florists	686	300	2,048	15%	1,479	600	5,062	12%	2.0
549	Used merchandise stores	840	300	2,536	12%	1,977	800	6,093	13%	2.1
557	Gift, novelty, & souvenir	948	400	3,426	12%	1,709	700	8,201	9%	1.9
558	Misc. retail stores	1,345	500	4,724	11%	3,007	1,200	11,725	10%	2.0
559	Electronic shopping	1,051	400	4,543	9%	2,050	800	10,573	8%	2.9
567	Vending machine op.s	-	-	376	-	300	100	1,082	9%	2.0
569	Other direct selling estab.	813	300	1,910	16%	1,572	600	4,802	12%	1.3
608	Rail transportation	171	100	979	10%	298	100	3,485	3%	1.8
609	Water transportation	-	-	767	-	256	100	1,895	5%	1.8
617	Truck transportation	4,152	1,700	10,701	16%	11,118	4,500	37,932	12%	1.8
619	Taxi & limousine service	1,075	400	3,151	13%	2,064	800	6,492	12%	1.4
639	Warehousing & storage	1,217	500	2,816	18%	4,251	1,700	11,123	15%	1.7
647	Newspaper publishers	1,767	700	6,224	11%	3,644	1,500	14,991	10%	3.0
659	Sound recording industry	351	100	4,081	2%	632	300	6,627	5%	2.7
677	Libraries & archives	328	100	2,493	4%	707	300	6,831	4%	2.0
678	Other information service	846	300	7,510	4%	1,703	700	15,876	4%	2.0
687	Banking & related activity	2,846	1,200	17,391	7%	6,583	2,700	47,773	6%	2.7
688	Savings inst. & credit	275	100	1,695	6%	623	300	5,741	5%	2.7
689	Nondepository credit	1,554	600	10,505	6%	3,747	1,500	27,910	5%	2.9
707	Real estate	5,493	2,200	31,764	7%	10,985	4,500	75,297	6%	
708	Automotive equip. rental	387	200	2,271	9%	1,195	500	6,025	8%	1.5
717	Video tape & disk rental	374	200	1,572	13%	646	300	4,076	7%	1.5
718	Other consumer rental	380	200	1,303	15%	541	200	2,986	7%	1.7
758	Employment services	2,960	1,200	13,348	9%	7,839	3,200	32,019	10%	1.8
767	Travel arrangement	1,315	500	6,715	7%	2,991	1,200	14,841	8%	2.9
769	Services to buildings	11,308	4,600	17,082	27%	18,153	7,400	34,060	22%	1.4
777	Landscaping services	11,904	4,900	16,382	30%	23,606	9,600	36,715	26%	1.4
778	Other administrative srv.	1,087	400	3,114	13%	2,169	900	7,598	12%	2.8
779	Waste management srv.	1,241	500	2,830	18%	2,886	1,200	8,653	14%	1.9
798	Offices of dentists	1,314	500	7,462	7%	3,861	1,600	22,746	7%	2.4
817	Home health care srvs.	1,697	700	5,993	12%	3,873	1,600	15,834	10%	2.9



Table C-IX cont.

PUMS Industry Number	Short Industry Name	City of Los Angeles				Los Angeles County				
		Non-Citizen Employ- ment	Estimated Un- documented Workers Emp	PUMS Total Emp	Industry Percent Un- documented Workers	Non-Citizen Employ- ment	Estimated Un- documented Workers Emp	PUMS Total Emp	Industry Percent Un- documented Workers	Average Job Zone
818	Other health care srvs.	2,066	800	9,883	8%	3,874	1,600	24,056	7%	2.5
827	Nursing care facilities	2,975	1,200	7,094	17%	6,987	2,900	18,154	16%	2.3
856	Independent artists	3,078	1,300	29,367	4%	5,527	2,300	50,065	5%	2.9
858	Bowling centers	-	-	341	-	-	-	1,134	-	2.0
859	Oth. amusement, gambling	3,188	1,300	15,087	9%	6,927	2,800	42,100	7%	1.8
866	Traveler accommodation	6,155	2,500	14,570	17%	12,620	5,200	31,938	16%	1.7
868	Restaurants	43,731	17,900	81,161	22%	84,262	34,400	192,810	18%	1.6
869	Drinking places, alcoholic	754	300	3,386	9%	1,285	500	6,170	8%	1.2
877	Automotive repair	9,781	4,000	18,414	22%	20,276	8,300	48,217	17%	2.4
878	Car washes	2,266	900	3,394	27%	4,536	1,900	7,004	27%	2.4
879	Electronic repair	624	300	2,111	14%	1,765	700	6,553	11%	3.0
888	Personal goods repair	1,504	600	3,011	20%	2,555	1,000	6,289	16%	2.7
897	Barber shops	294	100	999	10%	664	300	2,466	12%	2.7
898	Beauty salons	2,140	900	9,152	10%	4,818	2,000	24,293	8%	2.7
899	Nail salons	405	200	2,177	9%	1,395	600	6,030	10%	2.7
907	Drycleaning & laundry	3,249	1,300	6,359	20%	7,033	2,900	14,460	20%	1.7
908	Funeral homes, cemetery	352	100	996	10%	693	300	3,458	9%	2.2
909	Other personal services	3,273	1,300	8,080	16%	4,994	2,000	14,406	14%	1.3
929	Private households	17,344	7,100	28,190	25%	26,251	10,700	47,126	23%	1.0
Regional Totals		458,666	187,300	1,534,208	-	968,113	395,300	3,953,448	-	-
Employed State Level Totals		2,517,262	1,027,800	-	-	2,517,262	1,027,800	-	-	-

Correlation of O*NET Job Zones to SVP Codes and training for occupations.

Job Zone	Specific Vocational Preparation (SVP) Code	Length of Training
1	<4	Less than 3 months
2	4-<6	Over 3 months
3	6-<7	Over 1 year
4	7-<8	Over 2 years
5	8+	Over 4 years



Table D-IX
Integrated Industry Estimates of Informal Employment in Los Angeles City and County

Integration of estimates based on unreported jobs and on undocumented workers, with highest industry projection adjusted to total to mid-range estimates for Los Angeles County and City in 2000. Private sector industries with 1,000+ employees in Los Angeles County in 2000. Religious organizations, real estate, and industries with average length of training for jobs greater than 2 years excluded.

		City of Los Angeles				Los Angeles County			
PUMS Code	Industry Title	Possible Undocumented Workers	Unreported Jobs	Highest Industry Projection	Integrated Industry Estimate	Possible Undocumented Workers	Unreported Jobs	Highest Industry Projection	Integrated Industry Estimate
17	Crop production	300		300	230	900		900	750
18	Animal production	100		100	80	200	700	700	580
29	Support activities for agriculture	100		100	80	200	800	800	670
37	Oil & gas extraction			0	0		3,500	3,500	2,920
57	Electric generation, trans. & dist.	100		100	80	300		300	250
59	Electric & gas & combinations		1,500	1,500	1,170		4,200	4,200	3,500
67	Water, steam, air-conditioning,			0	0	100	1,700	1,700	1,420
77	Construction	16,200	33,600	33,600	26,100	30,800	65,200	65,200	54,330
107	Animal food, grain milling			0	0	100		100	80
108	Sugar & confectionery products	100		100	80	400	600	600	500
109	Fruit & vegetable preserving and	200		200	160	600		600	500
117	Dairy product manufacturing			0	0	300		300	250
118	Animal slaughtering & processing	300		300	230	900		900	750
119	Retail bakeries	500	1,000	1,000	780	1,200	3,400	3,400	2,830
127	Bakeries, except retail	500		500	390	1,400		1,400	1,170
128	Seafood & misc. foods, nec	300		300	230	800	3,000	3,000	2,500
129	Not specified food industries	100		100	80	700	500	700	580
137	Beverage manufacturing			0	0	200		200	170
148	Fabric mills, except knitting	1,100	3,400	3,400	2,640	2,000	5,200	5,200	4,330
149	Textile & fabric finishing mills	700		700	540	1,500		1,500	1,250
157	Carpets & rugs manufacturing	100		100	80	400	100	400	330
159	Textile product mills ex. carpets	1,900	3,100	3,100	2,410	3,500	5,500	5,500	4,580
167	Knitting mills	300		300	230	600		600	500
168	Cut & sew apparel manufacturing	8,700		8,700	6,760	14,700		14,700	12,250
169	Apparel accessories mfg.	3,500	12,000	12,000	9,320	5,800	21,000	21,000	17,500
177	Footwear manufacturing	100		100	80	300		300	250
179	Leather tanning & products	300		300	230	500		500	420
187	Pulp, paper, & paperboard mills	100		100	80	400	1,000	1,000	830
188	Paperboard containers & boxes	100		100	80	600		600	500
189	Misc. paper & pulp products			0	0	500		500	420
199	Printing & related activities	1,400	2,800	2,800	2,180	3,400	8,800	8,800	7,330
219	Pharmaceutical & medicine mfg.	300		300	230	700	1,700	1,700	1,420
228	Soap, cleaning, & cosmetic mfg.	500		500	390	800		800	670
229	Industrial & misc. chemicals	200	400	400	310	500	200	500	420
237	Plastics product manufacturing	900		900	700	2,900		2,900	2,420
239	Rubber products, except tires	100		100	80	400		400	330
247	Pottery, ceramics, & related prod.			0	0	300		300	250
249	Glass & glass product mfg.	200		200	160	500		500	420
257	Cement, concrete, lime, gypsum			0	0	100		100	80
259	Misc. nonmetallic mineral mfg.	200		200	160	400	700	700	580
267	Iron & steel mills & product mfg.	100		100	80	500	1,300	1,300	1,080
268	Aluminum production & process	100		100	80	300	800	800	670
269	Nonferrous metal, ex. aluminum			0	0	200		200	170
277	Foundries	200		200	160	800		800	670
278	Metal forgings & stampings	100		100	80	400		400	330
279	Cutlery & hand tool mfg.			0	0	200		200	170
287	Structural metals & tank	400		400	310	1,100		1,100	920
288	Machine shops, screw, nut mfg.		1,700	1,700	1,320	3,877		3,877	3,230
289	Coating, engraving, heat treating	500		500	390	1,300		1,300	1,080
298	Misc. fabricated metal mfg.	300		300	230	1,100		1,100	920
299	Not specified metal industries	100		100	80	300		300	250
309	Commercial & srv. industry mach	200	1,300	1,300	1,010	400		400	330
317	Metalworking machinery mfg.	200	100	200	160	600		600	500
319	Machinery mfg., nec	500	900	900	700	1,400		1,400	1,170
329	Not specified machinery mfg.			0	0	200	300	300	250
339	Electronic components, nec	1,200	4,500	4,500	3,500	2,600	10,900	10,900	9,080
347	Household appliance mfg.	100		100	80	300	1,000	1,000	830
349	Electrical lighting, equip., & sup	700	1,100	1,100	850	1,700		1,700	1,420
357	Motor vehicle & equip mfg	700	700	700	540	2,400	900	2,400	2,000
368	Ship & boat building	100		100	80	100	300	300	250



Table D-IX cont.

PUMS Code	Industry Title	City of Los Angeles				Los Angeles County			
		Possible Undocumented Workers	Unre-reported Jobs	Higest Industry Projection	Integrated Industry Estimate	Possible Undocumented Workers	Unre-reported Jobs	Higest Industry Projection	Integrated Industry Estimate
387	Miscellaneous wood products	400		400	341	1,000		1,000	835
389	Furniture & related products mfg.	2,000		2,000	1,706	6,000		6,000	5,011
396	Medical equip. & supplies mfg.	500	1,800	1,800	1,535	1,200	3,900	3,900	3,257
397	Toys, amusement, sporting goods	400	1,900	1,900	1,620	1,000	3,100	3,100	2,589
398	Misc. manufacturing, n.e.c.	2,000	6,400	6,400	5,458	4,200	17,200	17,200	14,365
399	Not specified mfg. industries	3,100	12,100	12,100	10,319	6,900	31,000	31,000	25,891
407	Motor vehicles, parts & supplies	400		400	341	1,200		1,200	1,002
408	Furniture & home furnishings	200		200	171	800		800	668
409	Lumber & other const. materials	200		200	171	400		400	334
418	Metals & minerals, ex. petroleum	100		100	85	400		400	334
426	Hardware, plumbing & heating eq.	100		100	85	400		400	334
427	Machinery, equip., & supplies	400		400	341	1,000		1,000	835
428	Recyclable material	400		400	341	1,000		1,000	835
429	Miscellaneous durable goods	1,200	400	1,200	1,023	2,700	3,700	3,700	3,090
437	Paper & paper product whlse.	200		200	171	500		500	418
438	Drugs, sundries, & chem. whlse.	300		300	256	700		700	585
439	Apparel, fabrics, & notions whlse.	1,800		1,800	1,535	3,600		3,600	3,007
447	Groceries & related product whl.	2,000		2,000	1,706	5,400	7,300	7,300	6,097
449	Petroleum & petro. product whlse.			0	0	100	1,100	1,100	919
456	Alcoholic beverage wholesalers	100		100	85	200	600	600	501
458	misc. nondurable goods whlse.	400		400	341	1,100		1,100	919
459	Not specified wholesale trade	1,100	8,100	8,100	6,908	2,800	22,100	22,100	18,458
467	Automobile dealers	1,000	500	1,000	853	2,500		2,500	2,088
468	Other motor vehicle dealers			0	0	100		100	84
469	Auto parts, access., & tire stores	700		700	597	1,500		1,500	1,253
477	Furniture & home furn. stores	1,000	2,200	2,200	1,876	2,200	4,600	4,600	3,842
478	Household appliance stores	100		100	85	200		200	167
479	Radio, TV, & computer stores	800	4,900	4,900	4,179	2,100	11,400	11,400	9,521
487	Building material & supplies dlr.	600	900	900	768	1,200	900	1,200	1,002
488	Hardware stores	200	600	600	512	300	1,600	1,600	1,336
489	Lawn & garden equip. & supplies			0	0	200		200	167
497	Grocery stores	3,900	2,000	3,900	3,326	7,600	3,600	7,600	6,347
498	Specialty food stores	500		500	426	1,400		1,400	1,169
499	Beer, wine, & liquor stores	200	100	200	171	500	1,000	1,000	835
507	Pharmacies & drug stores	600	200	600	512	1,200		1,200	1,002
508	Health & personal care stores	400	1,900	1,900	1,620	900	2,300	2,300	1,921
509	Gasoline stations	700	400	700	597	1,500		1,500	1,253
517	Clothing & accessories stores		2,100	2,100	1,791			0	0
518	Shoe stores	400	200	400	341	700		700	585
519	Jewelry, luggage, & leather goods	500	900	900	768	1,100	3,100	3,100	2,589
527	Sporting goods, camera, & hobby	300	500	500	426	800	400	800	668
528	Sewing, needlework stores	100		100	85	300	200	300	251
529	Music stores	300	1,300	1,300	1,109	600	800	800	668
537	Book stores & news dealers		500	500	426			0	0
538	Department stores	1,700	8,100	8,100	6,908	3,700	11,100	11,100	9,271
539	Misc. general merch. stores	200		200	171	400		400	334
547	Retail florists	300	1,400	1,400	1,194	600	2,900	2,900	2,422
549	Used merchandise stores	300	500	500	426	800	2,500	2,500	2,088
557	Gift, novelty, & souvenir shops	400	600	600	512	700	1,200	1,200	1,002
558	Miscellaneous retail stores	500	2,200	2,200	1,876	1,200	5,100	5,100	4,259
559	Electronic shopping & mail-order	400	8,800	8,800	7,505	800	19,200	19,200	16,035
567	Vending machine operators			0	0	100	400	400	334
569	Other direct selling establishments	300	1,200	1,200	1,023	600	2,700	2,700	2,255
579	Not specified retail trade		9,700	9,700	8,272			0	0
608	Rail transportation	100		100	85		5,900	5,900	4,928
609	Water transportation			0	0	100	300	300	251
617	Truck transportation	1,700	4,700	4,700	4,008	4,500	9,000	9,000	7,517
619	Taxi & limousine service	400	2,600	2,600	2,217	800	4,900	4,900	4,092
639	Warehousing & storage	500		500	426	1,700		1,700	1,420
647	Newspaper publishers	700		700	597	1,500	4,200	4,200	3,508
648	Publishing ex. newspapers			0	0		1,100	1,100	919
659	Sound recording industries	100	1,800	1,800	1,535	300	2,500	2,500	2,088



Table D-IX cont.

PUMS Code	Industry Title	City of Los Angeles				Los Angeles County			
		Possible Undocumented Workers	Unre-reported Jobs	Highest Industry Projection	Integrated Industry Estimate	Possible Undocumented Workers	Unre-reported Jobs	Highest Industry Projection	Integrated Industry Estimate
677	Libraries & archives	100		100	85	300	2,500	2,500	2,088
678	Other information services	300		300	256	700		700	585
687	Banking & related activities	1,200	11,100	11,100	9,466	2,700	18,100	18,100	15,117
688	Savings & credit institutions	100		100	85	300		300	251
689	Nondepository credit & related	600	3,300	3,300	2,814	1,500	6,200	6,200	5,178
707	Real estate	2,200		2,200	1,876	4,500		4,500	3,758
708	Automotive equip. rental, leasing	200		200	171	500	4,000	4,000	3,341
717	Video tape & disk rental	200	100	200	171	300		300	251
718	Other consumer goods rental	200	1,400	1,400	1,194	200	3,300	3,300	2,756
748	Veterinary services		200	200	171			0	0
749	Other professional & tech. srv.		2,600	2,600	2,217		3,800	3,800	3,174
758	Employment services	1,200	7,400	7,400	6,311	3,200	17,700	17,700	14,783
767	Travel arrangement & reservation	500		500	426	1,200	1,800	1,800	1,503
769	Services to buildings & dwellings	4,600	5,400	5,400	4,605	7,400	5,300	7,400	6,180
777	Landscaping services	4,900	14,800	14,800	12,621	9,600	30,400	30,400	25,390
778	Other admin. & support srv.	400		400	341	900		900	752
779	Waste management, remed. srv.	500	900	900	768	1,200	800	1,200	1,002
798	Offices of dentists	500	100	500	426	1,600		1,600	1,336
817	Home health care services	700	1,900	1,900	1,620	1,600	3,900	3,900	3,257
818	Other health care services	800	8,000	8,000	6,822	1,600	16,300	16,300	13,613
827	Nursing care facilities	1,200		1,200	1,023	2,900		2,900	2,422
856	Independent artists& related	1,300	35,300	35,300	30,104	2,300	53,900	53,900	45,016
859	Other amusement, gambling	1,300		1,300	1,109	2,800	6,200	6,200	5,178
866	Traveler accommodation	2,500		2,500	2,132	5,200		5,200	4,343
868	Restaurants & other food srv.	17,900	3,100	17,900	15,265	34,400		34,400	28,730
869	Drinking places, alcoholic bev.	300	1,000	1,000	853	500		500	418
877	Automotive repair & maintenance	4,000	12,100	12,100	10,319	8,300	29,600	29,600	24,721
878	Car washes	900	1,200	1,200	1,023	1,900	2,200	2,200	1,837
879	Electronic & precision eq repair	300	1,900	1,900	1,620	700	5,100	5,100	4,259
888	Personal goods repair	600	1,600	1,600	1,364	1,000	3,300	3,300	2,756
897	Barber shops	100		100	85	300	2,700	2,700	2,255
898	Beauty salons	900	4,700	4,700	4,008	2,000	10,700	10,700	8,936
899	Nail salons & personal care srv.	200	900	900	768	600	3,200	3,200	2,673
907	Drycleaning & laundry services	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,109	2,900	1,600	2,900	2,422
908	Funeral homes, cemeteries	100		100	85	300	600	600	501
909	Other personal services	1,300	1,800	1,800	1,535	2,000	2,800	2,800	2,339
929	Private households	7,100	34,000	34,000	28,995	10,700	71,400	71,400	59,632
Total		187,300	315,979	372,900	318,010	395,300	643,611	777,077	649,000

