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COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES: SECOND QUARTER 2008

From June 2007 to June 2008, employment declined in more than half of the largest U.S. counties, according to preliminary data released today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. Lee County, Fla., which contains the Cape Coral-Fort Myers area, posted the largest percentage decline, with a loss of 8.8 percent over the year, compared with a national job decrease of 0.3 percent. Orleans County, La., which includes the city of New Orleans, experienced the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment among the largest counties in the U.S., with a gain of 5.6 percent.

Rock Island County, Ill., had the largest over-the-year gain in average weekly wages in the second quarter of 2008, with an increase of 10.5 percent coming largely from the manufacturing supersector. The U.S. average weekly wage rose by 2.6 percent over the same time span.

Chart 1. Top ranking large counties by percent growth in employment, June 2008
(U.S. average = -0.3 percent)

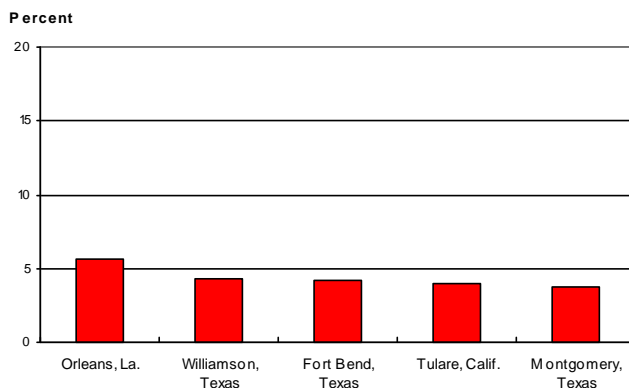
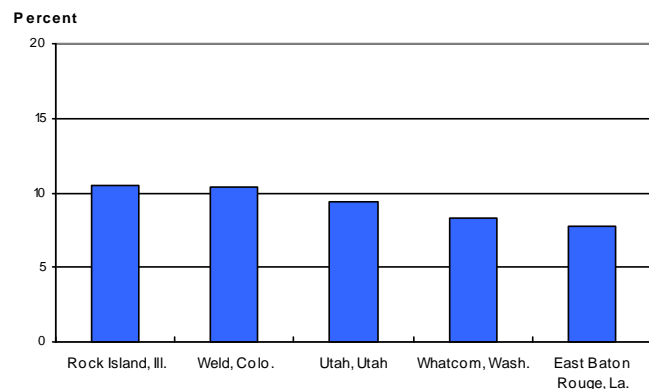


Chart 2. Top ranking large counties by percent growth in average weekly wages, second quarter 2008
(U.S. average = 2.6 percent)



Of the 334 largest counties in the United States (as measured by 2007 annual average employment) 159 had over-the-year percentage growth in employment above the national average (-0.3 percent) in June 2008; 157 large counties experienced changes below the national average. (See chart 3.) The percent change in average weekly wages was higher than the national average (2.6 percent) in 157 of the largest U.S. counties but was below the national average in 162 counties. (See chart 4.)

The employment and average weekly wage data by county are compiled under the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, also known as the ES-202 program. The data are derived from reports submitted by every employer subject to unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The 9.1 million employer reports cover 136.6 million full- and part-time workers. The attached tables and charts contain data for the nation and for

Table A. Top 10 large counties ranked by June 2008 employment, June 2007-08 employment growth, and June 2007-08 percent growth in employment

Employment in large counties					
June 2008 employment (thousands)		Growth in employment, June 2007-08 (thousands)		Percent growth in employment, June 2007-08	
United States	136,631.8	United States	-397.0	United States	-0.3
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,229.7	Harris, Texas	56.1	Orleans, La.	5.6
Cook, Ill.	2,533.4	New York, N.Y.	24.0	Williamson, Texas	4.3
New York, N.Y.	2,392.5	King, Wash.	20.0	Fort Bend, Texas	4.2
Harris, Texas	2,073.4	Dallas, Texas	17.1	Tulare, Calif.	4.0
Maricopa, Ariz.	1,741.0	Bexar, Texas	15.0	Montgomery, Texas	3.8
Orange, Calif.	1,502.4	Tarrant, Texas	13.3	Bell, Texas	3.6
Dallas, Texas	1,498.9	Santa Clara, Calif.	9.3	Cass, N.D.	3.5
San Diego, Calif.	1,336.7	Orleans, La.	9.2	Brazos, Texas	3.0
King, Wash.	1,201.4	Travis, Texas	9.0	Denton, Texas	3.0
Miami-Dade, Fla.	992.7	Washington, D.C.	7.9	Harris, Texas	2.8

the 334 U.S. counties with annual average employment levels of 75,000 or more in 2007. June 2008 employment and 2008 second-quarter average weekly wages for all states are provided in table 4 of this release. Final data for all states, metropolitan statistical areas, counties, and the nation through the fourth quarter of 2007 are available on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/>. Preliminary data for first quarter 2008 also are available on the BLS Web site. Updated data for first quarter 2008 and preliminary data for second quarter 2008 will be available later in January on the BLS Web site.

Large County Employment

In June 2008, national employment, as measured by the QCEW program, was 136.6 million, down by 0.3 percent from June 2007. The 334 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more employees accounted for 71.3 percent of total U.S. employment and 76.8 percent of total wages. These 334 counties had a net job decline of 407,700 over the year, which exceeds the overall U.S. employment decline by 3 percent, or 11,000 jobs.

Employment declined in 188 counties from June 2007 to June 2008. The largest percentage decline in employment was in Lee, Fla. (-8.8 percent). Collier, Fla., had the next largest percentage decline (-6.8 percent), followed by the counties of Sarasota, Fla., and Elkhart, Ind. (-6.5 percent each), and Marion, Fla. (-6.0 percent). The largest decline in employment levels occurred in Maricopa, Ariz. (-55,100), followed by the counties of Riverside, Calif. (-29,400), Hillsborough, Fla. (-27,100), Orange, Calif. (-26,100), and Palm Beach, Fla. (-25,700). Combined employment losses in these five counties over the year totaled 163,400, or 41 percent of the employment decline for the U.S. as a whole.

Employment rose in 125 of the large counties from June 2007 to June 2008. Orleans County, La., had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment (5.6 percent). Williamson, Texas, had the next largest increase, 4.3 percent, followed by the counties of Fort Bend, Texas (4.2 percent), Tulare, Calif. (4.0 percent), and Montgomery, Texas (3.8 percent). The largest gains in the level of employment from June 2007 to June 2008 were recorded in the counties of Harris, Texas (56,100), New York, N.Y. (24,000), King, Wash. (20,000), Dallas, Texas (17,100), and Bexar, Texas (15,000). (See table A.)

Table B. Top 10 large counties ranked by second quarter 2008 average weekly wages, second quarter 2007-08 growth in average weekly wages, and second quarter 2007-08 percent growth in average weekly wages

Average weekly wage in large counties					
Average weekly wage, second quarter 2008		Growth in average weekly wage, second quarter 2007-08		Percent growth in average weekly wage, second quarter 2007-08	
United States	\$841	United States	\$21	United States	2.6
New York, N.Y.	\$1,569	Rock Island, Ill.	\$82	Rock Island, Ill.	10.5
Santa Clara, Calif.	1,529	Washington, D.C.	80	Weld, Colo.	10.4
Washington, D.C.	1,433	Weld, Colo.	72	Utah, Utah	9.4
Arlington, Va.	1,376	St. Louis City, Mo.	62	Whatcom, Wash.	8.3
San Francisco, Calif.	1,334	Middlesex, Mass.	61	East Baton Rouge, La.	7.8
Fairfield, Conn.	1,325	Utah, Utah	60	Montgomery, Texas	7.3
Fairfax, Va.	1,317	East Baton Rouge, La.	57	St. Louis City, Mo.	6.9
Suffolk, Mass.	1,309	Montgomery, Texas	54	Cumberland, N.C.	6.1
San Mateo, Calif.	1,291	Whatcom, Wash.	53	Oklahoma, Okla.	6.0
Somerset, N.J.	1,277	Jefferson, Colo.	49	Jefferson, Colo.	5.9
				Washington, D.C.	5.9

Large County Average Weekly Wages

The national average weekly wage in the second quarter of 2008 was \$841. Average weekly wages were higher than the national average in 109 of the largest 334 U.S. counties. New York, N.Y., held the top position among the highest-paid large counties with an average weekly wage of \$1,569. Santa Clara, Calif., was second with an average weekly wage of \$1,529, followed by Washington, D.C. (\$1,433), Arlington, Va. (\$1,376), and San Francisco, Calif. (\$1,334). (See table B.)

There were 224 counties with an average weekly wage below the national average in the second quarter of 2008. The lowest average weekly wage was reported in Cameron County, Texas (\$535), followed by the counties of Hidalgo, Texas (\$538), Horry, S.C. (\$539), Webb, Texas (\$562), and Yakima, Wash. (\$580). (See table 1.)

Over the year, the national average weekly wage rose by 2.6 percent. Among the largest counties, Rock Island, Ill., led the nation in growth in average weekly wages, with an increase of 10.5 percent from the second quarter of 2007. Weld, Colo., was second with growth of 10.4 percent, followed by the counties of Utah, Utah (9.4 percent), Whatcom, Wash. (8.3 percent), and East Baton Rouge, La. (7.8 percent).

Twenty-six large counties experienced over-the-year declines in average weekly wages. Clayton, Ga., had the largest decrease (-43.7 percent), followed by the counties of Boone, Ky. (-10.0 percent), Ventura, Calif., and Trumbull, Ohio (-4.8 percent each), and Queens, N.Y. (-4.3 percent).

Ten Largest U.S. Counties

Four of the 10 largest counties (based on 2007 annual average employment levels) experienced over-the-year percent increases in employment in June 2008. Harris, Texas, experienced the largest percent gain in employment (2.8 percent) among the 10 largest counties. Within Harris County, the largest gains in employment were in natural resources and mining (6.0 percent) and construction (4.9 percent). King, Wash., had the next largest increase in employment, 1.7 percent, followed by Dallas, Texas (1.2 percent). Maricopa, Ariz., experienced the

largest decline in employment among the 10 largest counties with a 3.1 percent decrease. Within Maricopa, nine industry groups experienced employment declines, with construction experiencing the largest decline, -18.8 percent. Miami-Dade, Fla., had the next largest decline in employment, -2.1 percent, followed by Orange, Calif. (-1.7 percent). (See table 2.)

Nine of the 10 largest U.S. counties saw an over-the-year increase in average weekly wages. San Diego, Calif., had the fastest growth in wages among the 10 largest counties, with a gain of 4.2 percent. Within San Diego County, average weekly wages increased the most in the information industry (22.9 percent), followed by government (6.4 percent). Harris, Texas, was second in wage growth with a gain of 3.9 percent, followed by Miami-Dade, Fla. (3.1 percent). The smallest wage gain occurred in Orange, Calif. (0.2 percent), followed by Cook, Ill. (1.9 percent). The only wage decline among the 10 largest counties occurred in Dallas, Texas (-0.2 percent).

Largest County by State

Table 3 shows June 2008 employment and the 2008 second quarter average weekly wage in the largest county in each state, which is based on 2007 annual average employment levels. (This table includes one county—Laramie, Wyo.—that had an employment level below 75,000 in 2007.) The employment levels in the counties in table 3 in June 2008 ranged from approximately 4.23 million in Los Angeles County, Calif., to 44,600 in Laramie County, Wyo. The highest average weekly wage of these counties was in New York, N.Y. (\$1,569), while the lowest average weekly wage was in Minnehaha, S.D. (\$682).

For More Information

For additional information about the quarterly employment and wages data, please read the Technical Note or visit the QCEW Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/>. Additional information about the QCEW data also may be obtained by calling (202) 691-6567.

Several BLS regional offices are issuing QCEW news releases targeted to local data users. For links to these releases, see <http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewregional.htm>.

The County Employment and Wages release for third quarter 2008 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, April 8, 2009.

Technical Note

These data are the product of a federal-state cooperative program, the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, also known as the ES-202 program. The data are derived from summaries of employment and total pay of workers covered by state and federal unemployment insurance (UI) legislation and provided by State Workforce Agencies (SWAs). The summaries are a result of the administration of state unemployment insurance programs that require most employers to pay quarterly taxes based on the employment and wages of workers covered by UI. QCEW data in this release are based on the 2007 North American Industry Classification System. Data for 2008 are preliminary and subject to revision.

For purposes of this release, large counties are defined as having employment levels of 75,000 or greater. In addition, data for San Juan, Puerto Rico, are provided, but not used in calculating U.S. averages, rankings, or in the analysis in the text. Each year, these large counties are selected on the basis of the preliminary annual average of employment for the previous year. The 335 counties presented in this release were derived using 2007 preliminary annual averages of employment. For 2008 data, six counties have been added to the publication tables: Shelby, Ala., Boone, Ky., St. Tammany, La., Yellowstone, Mont., Warren, Ohio, and Potter, Texas. These counties will be included in all 2008 quarterly releases. The counties in table 2 are selected and sorted each year based on the annual average employment from the preceding year.

Summary of Major Differences between QCEW, BED, and CES Employment Measures

	QCEW	BED	CES
Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of UI administrative records submitted by 9.1 million establishments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 7.1 million private-sector employers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample survey: 400,000 establishments
Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI and UCFE coverage, including all employers subject to state and federal UI laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI coverage, excluding government, private households, and establishments with zero employment 	Nonfarm wage and salary jobs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI coverage, excluding agriculture, private households, and self-employed workers Other employment, including railroads, religious organizations, and other non-UI-covered jobs
Publication frequency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 7 months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 8 months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Usually first Friday of following month
Use of UI file	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directly summarizes and publishes each new quarter of UI data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links each new UI quarter to longitudinal database and directly summarizes gross job gains and losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses UI file as a sampling frame and annually realigns (benchmarks) sample estimates to first quarter UI levels
Principal products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, MSA, state, and national levels by detailed industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides quarterly employer dynamics data on establishment openings, closings, expansions, and contractions at the national level by NAICS supersectors and by size of firm, and at the state private-sector total level Future expansions will include data with greater industry detail and data at the county and MSA level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides current monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings at the MSA, state, and national level by industry
Principal uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Detailed locality data – Periodic universe counts for benchmarking sample survey estimates – Sample frame for BLS establishment surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Business cycle analysis – Analysis of employer dynamics underlying economic expansions and contractions – Analysis of employment expansion and contraction by size of firm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Principal national economic indicator – Official time series for employment change measures – Input into other major economic indicators
Program Web sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/cew/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/bdm/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/ces/

The preliminary QCEW data presented in this release may differ from data released by the individual states. These potential differences result from the states' continuing receipt of UI data over time and ongoing review and editing. The individual states determine their data release timetables.

Differences between QCEW, BED, and CES employment measures

The Bureau publishes three different establishment-based employment measures for any given quarter. Each of these measures—QCEW, Business Employment Dynamics (BED), and Current Employment Statistics (CES)—makes use of the quarterly UI employment reports in producing data; however, each measure has a somewhat different universe coverage, estimation procedure, and publication product.

Differences in coverage and estimation methods can result in somewhat different measures of employment change over time. It is important to understand program differences and the intended uses of the program products. (See table.) Additional information on each program can be obtained from the program Web sites shown in the table.

Coverage

Employment and wage data for workers covered by state UI laws are compiled from quarterly contribution reports submitted to the SWAs by employers. For federal civilian workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program, employment and wage data are compiled from quarterly reports submitted by four major federal payroll processing centers on behalf of all federal agencies, with the exception of a few agencies which still report directly to the individual SWA. In addition to the quarterly contribution reports, employers who operate multiple establishments within a state complete a questionnaire, called the "Multiple Worksite Report," which provides detailed information on the location and industry of each of their establishments. The employment and wage data included in this release are derived from microdata summaries of 9.1 million employer reports of employment and wages submitted by states to the BLS. These reports are based on place of employment rather than place of residence.

UI and UCFE coverage is broad and basically comparable from state to state. In 2007, UI and UCFE programs covered workers in 135.4 million jobs. The estimated 130.3 million workers in these jobs (after adjustment for multiple jobholders) represented 96.2 percent of civilian wage and salary employment. Covered workers received \$6.018 trillion in pay, representing 94.6 percent of the wage and salary component of personal income and 43.6 percent of the gross domestic product.

Major exclusions from UI coverage include self-employed workers, most agricultural workers on small farms, all members of the Armed Forces, elected officials in most states, most employees of railroads, some domestic workers, most student workers at schools, and employees of certain small nonprofit organizations.

State and federal UI laws change periodically. These changes may have an impact on the employment and wages reported by employers covered under the UI program. Coverage changes may affect the over-the-year comparisons presented in this news release.

Concepts and methodology

Monthly employment is based on the number of workers who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. With few exceptions, all employees of covered firms are reported, including production and sales workers, corporation officials, executives, supervisory personnel, and clerical workers. Workers on paid vacations and part-time workers also are included.

Average weekly wage values are calculated by dividing quarterly total wages by the average of the three monthly employment levels (all employees, as described above) and dividing the result by 13, for the 13 weeks in the quarter. These calculations are made using unrounded employment and wage values. The average wage values that can be calculated using rounded data from the BLS database may differ from the averages reported. Included in the quarterly wage data are non-wage cash payments such as bonuses, the cash value of meals and lodging when supplied, tips and other gratuities, and, in some states, employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans such as 401(k) plans and stock options. Over-the-year comparisons of average weekly wages may reflect fluctuations in average monthly employment and/or total quarterly wages between the current quarter and prior year levels.

Average weekly wages are affected by the ratio of full-time to part-time workers as well as the number of individuals in high-paying and low-paying occupations and the incidence of pay periods within a quarter. For instance, the average weekly wage of the work force could increase significantly when there is a large decline in the number of employees that had been receiving below-average wages. Wages may include payments to workers not present in the employment counts because they did not work during the pay period including the 12th of the month. When comparing average weekly wage levels between industries, states, or quarters, these factors should be taken into consideration.

Federal government pay levels are subject to periodic, sometimes large, fluctuations due to a calendar effect that consists of some quarters having more pay periods than others. Most federal employees are paid on a biweekly pay schedule. As a result of this schedule, in some quarters, federal wages contain payments for six pay periods, while in other quarters their wages include payments for seven pay periods. Over-the-year comparisons of average weekly wages may reflect this calendar effect. Higher growth in average weekly wages may be attributed, in part, to a comparison of quarterly wages for the current year, which include seven pay periods, with year-ago wages that reflect only six pay periods. An opposite effect will occur when wages in the current period, which contain six pay periods, are compared with year-ago wages that include seven pay periods. The effect on over-the-year pay comparisons can be pronounced in federal government due to the uniform nature of

federal payroll processing. This pattern may exist in private sector pay; however, because there are more pay period types (weekly, biweekly, semimonthly, monthly) it is less pronounced. The effect is most visible in counties with large concentrations of federal employment.

In order to ensure the highest possible quality of data, states verify with employers and update, if necessary, the industry, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 4-year cycle. Changes in establishment classification codes resulting from this process are introduced with the data reported for the first quarter of the year. Changes resulting from improved employer reporting also are introduced in the first quarter.

QCEW data are not designed as a time series. QCEW data are simply the sums of individual establishment records and reflect the number of establishments that exist in a county or industry at a point in time. Establishments can move in or out of a county or industry for a number of reasons—some reflecting economic events, others reflecting administrative changes. For example, economic change would come from a firm relocating into the county; administrative change would come from a company correcting its county designation.

The over-the-year changes of employment and wages presented in this release have been adjusted to account for most of the administrative corrections made to the underlying establishment reports. This is done by modifying the prior-year levels used to calculate the over-the-year changes. Percent changes are calculated using an adjusted version of the final 2007 quarterly data as the base data. The adjusted prior-year levels used to calculate the over-the-year percent change in employment and wages are not published. These adjusted prior-year levels do not match the unadjusted data maintained on the BLS Web site. Over-the-year change calculations based on data from the Web site, or from data published in prior BLS news releases, may differ substantially from the over-the-year changes presented in this news release.

The adjusted data used to calculate the over-the-year change measures presented in this release account for most of the administrative changes—those occurring when employers update the industry, location, and ownership information of their establishments. The most common adjustments for administrative change are the result of updated information about the county location of individual establishments. Included in these adjustments are administrative changes involving the classification of establishments that were previously reported in the unknown or statewide county or unknown industry categories. Beginning with the first quarter of 2008, adjusted data will also account for administrative changes caused by multi-unit employers who start reporting for each individual establishment rather than as a single entity.

The adjusted data used to calculate the over-the-year change measures presented in any County Employment and Wages news release are valid for comparisons between the starting and ending points (a 12-month period) used in that particular release. Comparisons may not be valid for any time period other than the one featured in a release even if the changes were calculated using adjusted data.

County definitions are assigned according to Federal Information Processing Standards Publications (FIPS PUBS) as issued by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, after approval by the Secretary of Commerce pursuant to Section 5131 of the Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1996 and the Computer Security Act of 1987, Public Law 104-106. Areas shown as counties include those designated as independent cities in some jurisdictions and, in Alaska, those designated as census areas where counties have not been created. County data also are presented for the New England states for comparative purposes even though townships are the more common designation used in New England (and New Jersey). The regions referred to in this release are defined as census regions.

Additional statistics and other information

An annual bulletin, *Employment and Wages*, features comprehensive information by detailed industry on establishments, employment, and wages for the nation and all states. The 2007 edition of this bulletin contains selected data produced by Business Employment Dynamics (BED) on job gains and losses, as well as selected data from the first quarter 2008 version of this news release. Tables and additional content from the 2007 Employment and Wages Annual Bulletin are now available online at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewbultn07.htm>. These tables present final 2007 annual averages. The tables will also be included on the CD which accompanies the hardcopy version of the Annual Bulletin. *Employment and Wages Annual Averages, 2007* is expected to be available for sale as a chartbook by the end of the first quarter of 2009 from the United States Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250, telephone (866) 512-1800, outside Washington, D.C. Within Washington, D.C., the telephone number is (202) 512-1800. The fax number is (202) 512-2104.

News releases on quarterly measures of gross job flows also are available upon request from the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover (Business Employment Dynamics), telephone (202) 691-6467; (<http://www.bls.gov/bdm/>); (e-mail: BDMInfo@bls.gov).

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; TDD message referral phone number: 1-800-877-8339.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, second quarter 2008²

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		June 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2007-08 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2007-08 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
United States ⁶	9,107.3	136,631.8	-0.3	—	\$841	2.6	—
Jefferson, AL	19.0	362.3	-0.8	200	840	1.9	218
Madison, AL	8.9	183.4	2.5	14	892	3.4	88
Mobile, AL	10.1	177.0	1.4	34	706	3.4	88
Montgomery, AL	6.8	139.3	-1.2	232	734	5.5	16
Shelby, AL	5.0	76.4	-0.1	141	776	0.9	273
Tuscaloosa, AL	4.5	86.2	-0.6	191	724	4.3	41
Anchorage Borough, AK	8.2	151.1	1.5	33	914	2.5	166
Maricopa, AZ	102.2	1,741.0	-3.1	302	845	2.1	203
Pima, AZ	21.2	364.8	-1.9	277	748	2.0	212
Benton, AR	5.6	96.3	0.0	126	786	5.4	17
Pulaski, AR	14.9	251.4	-0.1	141	765	3.2	109
Washington, AR	5.8	93.2	-1.0	215	698	1.6	242
Alameda, CA	53.5	688.9	-0.8	200	1,094	1.0	270
Butte, CA	7.9	76.4	-1.2	232	645	4.2	43
Contra Costa, CA	29.7	344.9	-1.5	253	1,057	3.2	109
Fresno, CA	30.1	366.3	-0.4	172	687	3.3	94
Kern, CA	18.1	288.3	0.5	88	748	3.3	94
Los Angeles, CA	421.0	4,229.7	-0.2	153	946	2.6	158
Marin, CA	11.9	111.3	0.9	60	1,067	1.5	248
Monterey, CA	12.7	185.9	0.9	60	751	1.6	242
Orange, CA	101.2	1,502.4	-1.7	267	954	0.2	294
Placer, CA	10.9	139.0	-2.1	282	815	-0.1	302
Riverside, CA	46.2	622.5	-4.5	316	719	2.0	212
Sacramento, CA	53.5	634.9	-1.8	273	944	3.5	79
San Bernardino, CA	48.2	655.4	-2.6	295	740	1.8	228
San Diego, CA	98.3	1,336.7	-0.4	172	926	4.2	43
San Francisco, CA	51.3	576.9	(?)	—	1,334	1.1	268
San Joaquin, CA	17.7	231.4	-1.3	241	739	2.6	158
San Luis Obispo, CA	9.7	107.6	-1.9	277	713	1.7	237
San Mateo, CA	24.0	344.6	0.5	88	1,291	0.5	285
Santa Barbara, CA	14.3	194.9	0.3	105	800	2.3	186
Santa Clara, CA	59.7	917.6	1.0	53	1,529	1.6	242
Santa Cruz, CA	9.0	104.3	-0.8	200	756	0.8	275
Solano, CA	10.0	127.8	-2.1	282	853	4.5	31
Sonoma, CA	18.6	194.6	-1.7	267	826	2.5	166
Stanislaus, CA	14.6	179.8	-0.9	209	718	2.9	129
Tulare, CA	9.4	160.9	4.0	4	591	2.2	194
Ventura, CA	23.5	320.0	-1.5	253	867	-4.8	324
Yolo, CA	5.8	103.1	-1.2	232	812	4.9	24
Adams, CO	9.3	158.7	2.1	19	770	2.7	145
Arapahoe, CO	19.6	286.6	0.5	88	961	0.3	291
Boulder, CO	13.0	164.8	2.0	23	976	0.4	289
Denver, CO	25.9	453.9	1.0	53	1,019	2.9	129
Douglas, CO	9.6	96.2	2.7	11	906	(?)	—
El Paso, CO	17.7	249.1	-1.0	215	773	2.8	137
Jefferson, CO	18.8	215.8	0.6	78	873	5.9	10
Larimer, CO	10.4	134.3	0.1	114	725	0.7	278
Weld, CO	6.1	84.7	1.2	41	763	10.4	2
Fairfield, CT	33.0	428.2	0.6	78	1,325	0.8	275
Hartford, CT	25.6	515.0	0.5	88	1,013	-2.1	320

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, second quarter 2008²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		June 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2007-08 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2007-08 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
New Haven, CT	22.7	371.0	-0.5	182	\$897	2.2	194
New London, CT	7.0	133.5	1.7	28	879	3.3	94
New Castle, DE	18.3	281.5	-1.1	225	965	(7)	—
Washington, DC	32.6	691.4	1.2	41	1,433	5.9	10
Alachua, FL	6.8	120.9	(7)	—	696	(7)	—
Brevard, FL	15.1	201.8	-3.4	305	806	4.0	54
Broward, FL	66.3	742.2	-3.3	304	796	2.3	186
Collier, FL	12.7	118.7	-6.8	327	783	(7)	—
Duval, FL	27.4	462.5	-2.4	293	806	1.8	228
Escambia, FL	8.2	125.1	-4.1	311	674	3.1	117
Hillsborough, FL	38.0	611.6	-4.2	315	802	2.4	175
Lake, FL	7.4	80.6	-5.1	322	623	3.8	66
Lee, FL	20.2	204.2	-8.8	328	730	2.4	175
Leon, FL	8.3	142.2	-1.6	259	715	3.3	94
Manatee, FL	9.4	113.1	0.8	67	674	-1.9	319
Marion, FL	8.7	100.5	-6.0	324	624	3.3	94
Miami-Dade, FL	88.2	992.7	-2.1	282	838	3.1	117
Okaloosa, FL	6.2	78.8	-4.5	316	702	2.9	129
Orange, FL	37.4	681.8	-1.8	273	767	2.4	175
Palm Beach, FL	51.6	529.5	-4.6	319	836	2.8	137
Pasco, FL	10.3	94.9	-3.1	302	648	3.3	94
Pinellas, FL	31.9	423.3	-3.7	310	734	3.4	88
Polk, FL	12.9	197.4	-3.5	307	661	2.3	186
Sarasota, FL	15.5	145.0	-6.5	325	728	1.3	259
Seminole, FL	15.2	174.8	-3.6	308	745	1.6	242
Volusia, FL	14.2	158.0	-5.5	323	636	2.7	145
Bibb, GA	4.6	85.5	0.5	88	646	1.3	259
Chatham, GA	7.6	136.1	-2.2	290	723	4.0	54
Clayton, GA	4.4	113.0	-2.1	282	764	-43.7	327
Cobb, GA	20.7	318.9	-0.3	160	876	1.5	248
De Kalb, GA	16.8	298.8	-0.5	182	892	-0.2	303
Fulton, GA	39.1	741.3	-0.4	172	1,079	-0.4	305
Gwinnett, GA	23.5	319.1	-2.4	293	840	1.0	270
Muscogee, GA	4.8	96.6	-1.2	232	671	4.8	27
Richmond, GA	4.8	100.9	-0.5	182	711	3.9	58
Honolulu, HI	24.6	450.5	-1.0	215	790	4.2	43
Ada, ID	15.2	212.8	-1.5	253	748	0.1	295
Champaign, IL	4.1	92.6	0.0	126	715	5.0	22
Cook, IL	139.3	2,533.4	-0.8	200	999	1.9	218
Du Page, IL	35.9	601.4	-1.0	215	982	2.5	166
Kane, IL	12.8	212.3	-2.1	282	756	1.9	218
Lake, IL	21.1	343.8	-0.1	141	1,046	0.5	285
McHenry, IL	8.5	106.2	0.2	110	732	1.9	218
McLean, IL	3.7	86.7	0.5	88	806	3.1	117
Madison, IL	5.9	96.3	-0.5	182	698	5.8	12
Peoria, IL	4.8	106.1	0.1	114	786	2.5	166
Rock Island, IL	3.5	80.6	-0.1	141	861	10.5	1
St. Clair, IL	5.4	97.7	1.0	53	689	4.1	49
Sangamon, IL	5.2	130.8	-0.6	191	842	5.4	17
Will, IL	13.7	199.9	1.2	41	761	2.7	145

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, second quarter 2008²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		June 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2007-08 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2007-08 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Winnebago, IL	6.9	137.9	-1.0	215	\$711	2.6	158
Allen, IN	9.1	182.1	-0.6	191	706	1.6	242
Elkhart, IN	5.0	119.8	-6.5	325	702	-1.7	318
Hamilton, IN	7.7	115.1	2.1	19	797	-0.7	310
Lake, IN	10.3	195.8	-0.8	200	744	4.9	24
Marion, IN	24.2	580.9	-0.2	153	844	2.1	203
St. Joseph, IN	6.1	123.7	-1.4	246	714	2.6	158
Tippecanoe, IN	3.3	75.7	-1.7	267	721	3.4	88
Vanderburgh, IN	4.8	107.4	-0.3	160	698	2.9	129
Linn, IA	6.3	127.4	0.9	60	792	2.6	158
Polk, IA	14.8	279.5	0.8	67	822	1.4	253
Scott, IA	5.2	90.9	0.2	110	670	2.3	186
Johnson, KS	20.4	321.5	0.8	67	884	1.3	259
Sedgwick, KS	12.2	264.6	1.8	25	786	1.3	259
Shawnee, KS	4.9	97.9	1.7	28	715	-0.8	313
Wyandotte, KS	3.2	82.2	2.2	17	808	2.0	212
Boone, KY	3.6	75.1	1.3	37	754	-10.0	326
Fayette, KY	9.4	179.2	(7)	-	772	2.5	166
Jefferson, KY	22.9	435.0	-1.6	259	822	1.7	237
Caddo, LA	7.3	125.5	0.0	126	715	2.7	145
Calcasieu, LA	4.9	88.6	-0.1	141	721	4.9	24
East Baton Rouge, LA	14.1	259.7	1.8	25	790	7.8	5
Jefferson, LA	13.8	201.9	1.1	48	772	2.5	166
Lafayette, LA	8.7	136.4	0.6	78	811	4.5	31
Orleans, LA	10.3	173.2	5.6	1	920	4.2	43
St. Tammany, LA	7.1	75.6	-0.7	197	685	3.6	72
Cumberland, ME	12.2	176.9	0.6	78	756	1.9	218
Anne Arundel, MD	14.6	237.5	0.0	126	891	3.0	126
Baltimore, MD	21.7	379.7	-0.5	182	859	2.9	129
Frederick, MD	6.0	95.7	-0.9	209	806	2.9	129
Harford, MD	5.7	84.9	-2.0	280	762	0.0	300
Howard, MD	8.7	151.3	0.1	114	973	1.9	218
Montgomery, MD	33.1	462.8	-0.8	200	1,110	1.6	242
Prince Georges, MD	15.7	317.7	0.3	105	926	3.9	58
Baltimore City, MD	14.0	341.3	-1.0	215	1,004	3.0	126
Barnstable, MA	9.2	101.4	-1.6	259	725	2.5	166
Bristol, MA	15.5	221.4	-1.4	246	773	2.4	175
Essex, MA	20.9	305.6	0.0	126	902	2.7	145
Hampden, MA	14.3	202.2	-0.5	182	766	2.4	175
Middlesex, MA	47.5	834.5	0.8	67	1,240	5.2	19
Norfolk, MA	23.3	329.6	-0.5	182	1,013	2.7	145
Plymouth, MA	13.8	180.7	-1.0	215	829	3.1	117
Suffolk, MA	21.7	596.6	0.9	60	1,309	2.2	194
Worcester, MA	20.6	324.9	-1.2	232	869	3.3	94
Genesee, MI	7.8	138.3	-4.7	320	728	0.1	295
Ingham, MI	6.8	162.6	-1.0	215	822	3.5	79
Kalamazoo, MI	5.5	115.6	-2.1	282	776	4.4	35
Kent, MI	14.2	335.2	-2.1	282	767	2.4	175
Macomb, MI	17.6	308.3	-4.5	316	881	2.4	175
Oakland, MI	39.0	682.7	-3.6	308	991	4.5	31

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, second quarter 2008²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		June 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2007-08 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2007-08 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Ottawa, MI	5.7	109.7	-2.2	290	\$703	1.2	265
Saginaw, MI	4.3	84.2	-4.8	321	693	2.2	194
Washtenaw, MI	8.1	187.5	-1.5	253	902	-2.3	321
Wayne, MI	32.0	735.3	-2.8	297	952	2.1	203
Anoka, MN	7.9	115.4	-1.9	277	840	1.1	268
Dakota, MN	10.7	177.6	-1.8	273	847	3.5	79
Hennepin, MN	42.8	851.5	-0.4	172	1,069	0.7	278
Olmsted, MN	3.6	91.4	-0.9	209	863	3.5	79
Ramsey, MN	15.4	335.3	0.0	126	920	1.3	259
St. Louis, MN	5.9	99.4	-0.2	153	709	0.4	289
Stearns, MN	4.6	82.9	0.0	126	658	3.9	58
Harrison, MS	4.6	87.6	0.6	78	656	0.6	281
Hinds, MS	6.4	127.5	0.2	110	733	2.9	129
Boone, MO	4.6	83.4	-0.1	141	663	3.1	117
Clay, MO	5.1	89.5	-3.0	301	794	-0.8	313
Greene, MO	8.2	155.4	-1.2	232	662	5.1	20
Jackson, MO	18.7	374.0	0.7	71	863	3.9	58
St. Charles, MO	8.2	125.6	-1.4	246	702	0.6	281
St. Louis, MO	32.8	615.1	-0.7	197	907	2.6	158
St. Louis City, MO	8.5	233.9	0.0	126	958	6.9	7
Yellowstone, MT	5.8	78.3	0.6	78	688	1.8	228
Douglas, NE	15.8	324.6	1.3	37	788	2.7	145
Lancaster, NE	8.0	159.2	0.4	102	670	2.6	158
Clark, NV	50.4	918.9	-1.2	232	796	3.0	126
Washoe, NV	14.6	210.7	-4.1	311	788	2.1	203
Hillsborough, NH	12.3	198.6	0.0	126	928	0.5	285
Rockingham, NH	11.0	141.4	-1.6	259	814	-3.8	322
Atlantic, NJ	7.2	152.1	-0.2	153	754	1.8	228
Bergen, NJ	35.2	455.7	-0.9	209	1,030	0.9	273
Burlington, NJ	11.7	205.3	-1.5	253	905	3.5	79
Camden, NJ	13.3	212.5	-0.4	172	875	0.0	300
Essex, NJ	21.8	363.4	-0.6	191	1,060	0.3	291
Gloucester, NJ	6.4	105.6	-0.9	209	778	2.2	194
Hudson, NJ	14.3	237.5	-0.3	160	1,133	2.8	137
Mercer, NJ	11.5	233.0	0.7	71	1,092	3.4	88
Middlesex, NJ	22.5	405.0	-2.0	280	1,049	3.3	94
Monmouth, NJ	21.2	269.2	-0.1	141	891	1.8	228
Morris, NJ	18.5	291.5	-2.1	282	1,182	-0.7	310
Ocean, NJ	12.7	160.2	-0.1	141	712	1.9	218
Passaic, NJ	12.9	180.6	-0.3	160	888	1.4	253
Somerset, NJ	10.5	177.4	-0.8	200	1,277	-0.4	305
Union, NJ	15.3	237.9	-0.6	191	1,074	2.1	203
Bernalillo, NM	17.5	334.5	-0.5	182	748	3.3	94
Albany, NY	10.0	230.1	0.1	114	881	2.7	145
Bronx, NY	15.9	227.4	0.9	60	820	2.6	158
Broome, NY	4.5	97.4	0.1	114	688	3.5	79
Dutchess, NY	8.4	117.8	-1.4	246	880	4.4	35
Erie, NY	23.6	466.1	1.2	41	747	3.2	109
Kings, NY	45.9	482.5	1.1	48	728	2.1	203
Monroe, NY	18.1	386.5	-0.1	141	823	2.2	194

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, second quarter 2008²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		June 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2007-08 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2007-08 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Nassau, NY	52.5	615.4	-0.3	160	\$962	0.6	281
New York, NY	118.6	2,392.5	1.0	53	1,569	2.0	212
Oneida, NY	5.3	113.1	0.1	114	678	2.4	175
Onondaga, NY	12.8	256.1	-0.3	160	786	3.3	94
Orange, NY	10.0	134.0	0.0	126	752	3.6	72
Queens, NY	43.3	508.3	1.4	34	840	-4.3	323
Richmond, NY	8.8	94.5	-0.2	153	755	3.6	72
Rockland, NY	9.8	118.9	0.1	114	932	4.1	49
Saratoga, NY	5.4	79.4	0.1	114	719	1.8	228
Suffolk, NY	50.6	642.6	-0.2	153	922	3.6	72
Westchester, NY	36.5	430.8	-0.3	160	1,140	2.2	194
Buncombe, NC	8.1	116.5	-0.1	141	658	2.5	166
Catawba, NC	4.7	85.8	-3.4	305	663	2.8	137
Cumberland, NC	6.3	120.2	0.5	88	679	6.1	8
Durham, NC	7.0	186.5	1.3	37	1,085	2.4	175
Forsyth, NC	9.3	187.8	0.9	60	761	-1.4	317
Guilford, NC	14.9	279.2	-0.7	197	746	1.5	248
Mecklenburg, NC	33.1	569.1	1.1	48	945	1.4	253
New Hanover, NC	7.5	103.8	-1.7	267	686	3.3	94
Wake, NC	28.7	453.6	1.4	34	839	2.7	145
Cass, ND	5.9	101.2	3.5	7	699	4.2	43
Butler, OH	7.4	147.7	0.5	88	745	3.6	72
Cuyahoga, OH	38.0	743.4	-1.6	259	871	3.3	94
Franklin, OH	30.1	684.1	-0.9	209	817	1.4	253
Hamilton, OH	24.2	522.6	-0.2	153	893	3.2	109
Lake, OH	6.8	102.7	-1.1	225	697	0.1	295
Lorain, OH	6.3	101.1	-1.3	241	689	0.6	281
Lucas, OH	10.8	215.9	-2.3	292	723	0.3	291
Mahoning, OH	6.5	104.0	-1.7	267	609	2.4	175
Montgomery, OH	13.0	264.0	-2.9	300	761	0.5	285
Stark, OH	9.1	161.9	-1.5	253	661	3.1	117
Summit, OH	15.1	275.4	-0.3	160	769	1.9	218
Trumbull, OH	4.7	76.6	-4.1	311	697	-4.8	324
Warren, OH	4.2	80.1	-1.4	246	695	1.2	265
Oklahoma, OK	23.9	425.0	0.7	71	777	6.0	9
Tulsa, OK	19.4	351.2	1.1	48	766	3.2	109
Clackamas, OR	12.7	152.1	0.1	114	780	2.0	212
Jackson, OR	6.6	83.0	-2.8	297	648	2.5	166
Lane, OR	10.8	151.3	-1.3	241	668	3.2	109
Marion, OR	9.4	144.1	-0.3	160	677	3.7	70
Multnomah, OR	27.8	452.3	0.7	71	862	2.4	175
Washington, OR	16.0	251.3	-0.8	200	942	3.5	79
Allegheny, PA	35.4	697.6	0.0	126	898	3.1	117
Berks, PA	9.3	170.3	-0.4	172	771	3.6	72
Bucks, PA	20.4	268.6	-0.6	191	845	4.4	35
Butler, PA	4.8	81.7	0.9	60	735	5.0	22
Chester, PA	15.2	247.4	1.2	41	1,108	2.8	137
Cumberland, PA	6.1	127.0	-0.5	182	787	1.4	253
Dauphin, PA	7.4	186.6	-0.1	141	815	1.0	270
Delaware, PA	13.8	211.7	0.3	105	890	3.2	109

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, second quarter 2008²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		June 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2007-08 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2007-08 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Erie, PA	7.4	129.9	-0.8	200	\$677	4.2	43
Lackawanna, PA	5.9	101.7	-1.1	225	652	3.5	79
Lancaster, PA	12.4	233.4	0.5	88	713	2.3	186
Lehigh, PA	8.8	181.9	0.3	105	844	3.7	70
Luzerne, PA	7.9	143.9	-1.1	225	654	2.0	212
Montgomery, PA	27.7	496.5	0.6	78	1,027	1.3	259
Northampton, PA	6.5	100.7	-0.4	172	741	2.3	186
Philadelphia, PA	30.8	634.2	0.1	114	991	4.4	35
Washington, PA	5.3	82.0	1.2	41	737	2.8	137
Westmoreland, PA	9.5	139.0	-0.3	160	693	5.8	12
York, PA	9.2	178.5	0.6	78	743	1.8	228
Kent, RI	5.7	80.4	-4.1	311	735	1.7	237
Providence, RI	18.1	283.0	-2.6	295	825	3.3	94
Charleston, SC	12.4	216.1	0.7	71	716	2.7	145
Greenville, SC	12.6	242.6	0.5	88	737	2.1	203
Horry, SC	8.4	125.5	-1.8	273	539	-0.9	315
Lexington, SC	5.7	98.9	0.7	71	634	1.9	218
Richland, SC	9.4	215.4	-1.1	225	735	2.9	129
Spartanburg, SC	6.1	120.4	-1.2	232	736	4.0	54
Minnehaha, SD	6.4	118.2	1.9	24	682	0.7	278
Davidson, TN	18.7	437.0	-1.4	246	850	3.5	79
Hamilton, TN	8.7	195.3	0.5	88	720	0.8	275
Knox, TN	11.2	229.8	0.7	71	711	0.1	295
Rutherford, TN	4.4	99.2	0.0	126	745	-0.7	310
Shelby, TN	20.1	501.0	-1.7	267	850	1.8	228
Williamson, TN	6.0	89.6	1.1	48	891	-0.4	305
Bell, TX	4.6	103.4	3.6	6	659	4.1	49
Bexar, TX	32.4	735.1	2.1	19	735	-0.5	308
Brazoria, TX	4.6	86.6	0.0	126	829	3.6	72
Brazos, TX	3.8	81.9	3.0	8	634	4.6	29
Cameron, TX	6.5	124.9	1.3	37	535	5.1	20
Collin, TX	17.0	296.9	(7)	-	977	(7)	-
Dallas, TX	68.1	1,498.9	1.2	41	1,010	-0.2	303
Denton, TX	10.5	170.7	3.0	8	720	1.4	253
El Paso, TX	13.4	269.8	2.1	19	603	1.5	248
Fort Bend, TX	8.3	130.2	4.2	3	894	3.1	117
Galveston, TX	5.2	97.6	(7)	-	798	(7)	-
Harris, TX	97.0	2,073.4	2.8	10	1,070	3.9	58
Hidalgo, TX	10.6	218.0	2.2	17	538	3.9	58
Jefferson, TX	5.9	126.0	0.5	88	821	5.7	14
Lubbock, TX	6.8	124.0	2.3	16	639	3.4	88
McLennan, TX	4.9	103.9	(7)	-	666	4.6	29
Montgomery, TX	8.2	126.0	3.8	5	794	7.3	6
Nueces, TX	8.1	156.2	2.7	11	723	3.1	117
Potter, TX	3.8	76.8	2.6	13	744	(7)	-
Smith, TX	5.3	94.9	2.5	14	724	3.9	58
Tarrant, TX	37.3	774.5	1.8	25	841	-1.2	316
Travis, TX	28.7	582.0	1.6	31	925	2.1	203
Webb, TX	4.8	88.9	0.5	88	562	1.8	228
Williamson, TX	7.1	123.7	4.3	2	801	1.9	218

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, second quarter 2008²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		June 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2007-08 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2007-08 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Davis, UT	7.2	105.7	-1.0	215	\$688	2.7	145
Salt Lake, UT	38.3	592.0	0.6	78	779	0.1	295
Utah, UT	13.0	176.2	-1.3	241	696	9.4	3
Weber, UT	5.7	95.3	-0.4	172	656	5.6	15
Chittenden, VT	6.0	95.0	-1.2	232	835	4.1	49
Arlington, VA	7.7	156.8	1.0	53	1,376	1.5	248
Chesterfield, VA	7.6	122.0	-1.6	259	759	3.8	66
Fairfax, VA	33.7	592.4	0.1	114	1,317	3.8	66
Henrico, VA	9.5	181.0	-1.1	225	870	-0.5	308
Loudoun, VA	8.9	135.0	1.6	31	1,049	3.3	94
Prince William, VA	7.1	106.8	-0.3	160	766	4.1	49
Alexandria City, VA	6.1	101.2	0.6	78	1,205	3.9	58
Chesapeake City, VA	5.8	99.8	-1.6	259	668	2.3	186
Newport News City, VA	4.0	99.8	-1.3	241	757	4.4	35
Norfolk City, VA	5.8	145.8	0.0	126	837	2.1	203
Richmond City, VA	7.5	159.1	0.0	126	957	2.2	194
Virginia Beach City, VA	11.6	180.1	-0.4	172	662	2.2	194
Clark, WA	12.1	134.2	0.4	102	770	2.8	137
King, WA	76.6	1,201.4	1.7	28	1,056	2.8	137
Kitsap, WA	6.6	84.4	-0.4	172	779	3.2	109
Pierce, WA	20.4	276.5	-0.3	160	779	4.7	28
Snohomish, WA	17.8	257.2	0.2	110	875	1.7	237
Spokane, WA	15.2	213.4	0.5	88	691	3.3	94
Thurston, WA	6.9	101.6	1.0	53	771	3.8	66
Whatcom, WA	6.8	84.1	0.4	102	688	8.3	4
Yakima, WA	7.8	105.7	-2.8	297	580	4.5	31
Kanawha, WV	6.1	108.9	-1.1	225	752	4.3	41
Brown, WI	6.8	151.1	-1.0	215	725	2.7	145
Dane, WI	14.2	308.2	0.3	105	807	4.0	54
Milwaukee, WI	21.4	502.8	-0.1	141	853	4.4	35
Outagamie, WI	5.1	106.6	0.1	114	711	2.3	186
Racine, WI	4.2	77.2	-1.4	246	757	1.2	265
Waukesha, WI	13.4	237.4	-1.6	259	831	1.7	237
Winnebago, WI	3.8	92.7	1.0	53	769	2.7	145
San Juan, PR	13.4	284.2	-2.3	(⁸)	571	4.2	(⁸)

¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. These 334 U.S. counties comprise 71.3 percent of the total covered workers in the U.S.

² Data are preliminary.

³ Includes areas not officially designated as counties. See Technical Note.

⁴ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

⁵ Percent changes were computed from quarterly employment and pay data adjusted for noneconomic county reclassifications. See Technical Note.

⁶ Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

⁷ Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

⁸ This county was not included in the U.S. rankings.

Table 2. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, second quarter 2008²

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		June 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2007-08 ⁴	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2007-08 ⁴
United States ⁵	9,107.3	136,631.8	-0.3	\$841	2.6
Private industry	8,815.2	114,859.8	-0.6	828	2.2
Natural resources and mining	125.6	1,994.2	1.6	903	8.0
Construction	889.7	7,388.5	-5.8	902	4.6
Manufacturing	360.7	13,565.7	-2.8	1,009	1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,925.1	26,212.9	-0.7	718	0.4
Information	145.7	3,029.2	-1.0	1,282	2.2
Financial activities	868.4	8,041.1	-2.2	1,207	0.1
Professional and business services	1,516.8	17,924.3	-0.6	1,045	4.6
Education and health services	844.4	17,877.9	2.8	787	3.6
Leisure and hospitality	735.4	13,987.8	0.6	351	2.6
Other services	1,180.4	4,558.5	0.7	543	3.0
Government	292.1	21,772.0	1.2	911	4.2
Los Angeles, CA	421.0	4,229.7	-0.2	946	2.6
Private industry	417.0	3,613.1	-0.6	922	2.9
Natural resources and mining	0.5	11.4	-7.7	1,321	16.2
Construction	13.9	148.0	-7.9	992	5.4
Manufacturing	14.7	438.4	-3.4	1,025	3.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	53.9	799.9	-0.7	776	0.3
Information	8.7	220.3	5.0	1,551	1.6
Financial activities	24.2	237.1	-5.1	1,402	-0.8
Professional and business services	42.4	589.7	(⁶)	1,126	7.5
Education and health services	27.9	483.1	2.7	863	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	26.8	408.9	1.0	522	3.6
Other services	188.6	254.6	0.1	446	4.2
Government	4.0	616.6	2.5	1,091	0.9
Cook, IL	139.3	2,533.4	-0.8	999	1.9
Private industry	137.9	2,220.2	-0.9	989	1.6
Natural resources and mining	0.1	1.2	-10.7	911	-7.5
Construction	12.3	93.9	-5.5	1,236	5.1
Manufacturing	7.0	230.0	-3.3	1,000	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27.5	468.8	-1.4	790	0.5
Information	2.5	57.4	0.0	1,450	1.6
Financial activities	15.8	210.1	-3.3	1,682	3.8
Professional and business services	28.7	437.8	-1.2	1,241	0.8
Education and health services	13.8	373.4	2.2	846	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	11.6	246.0	1.3	436	3.8
Other services	14.4	98.2	1.2	720	3.4
Government	1.4	313.2	-0.6	1,067	3.9
New York, NY	118.6	2,392.5	1.0	1,569	2.0
Private industry	118.3	1,940.6	1.2	1,691	2.1
Natural resources and mining	0.0	0.2	0.0	3,487	45.4
Construction	2.4	37.3	4.2	1,525	6.1
Manufacturing	3.0	36.0	-5.3	1,286	1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.7	249.2	-0.2	1,166	2.2
Information	4.4	136.1	0.6	1,997	5.2
Financial activities	18.9	379.0	-0.7	3,047	-0.1
Professional and business services	25.0	498.4	1.6	1,832	4.3
Education and health services	8.7	288.1	1.5	1,027	4.1
Leisure and hospitality	11.5	219.6	3.3	744	2.3
Other services	17.8	89.3	1.9	951	6.6
Government	0.3	451.9	0.3	1,052	1.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered ¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, second quarter 2008 ²—Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		June 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2007-08 ⁴	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2007-08 ⁴
Harris, TX	97.0	2,073.4	2.8	\$1,070	3.9
Private industry	96.5	1,821.8	2.7	1,089	3.8
Natural resources and mining	1.5	83.6	6.0	3,077	(⁶)
Construction	6.7	160.5	4.9	1,048	7.0
Manufacturing	4.7	187.4	3.1	1,299	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.3	431.2	2.5	930	1.6
Information	1.4	32.5	-1.1	1,248	-1.0
Financial activities	10.6	119.6	-0.8	1,303	4.6
Professional and business services	19.4	342.4	1.9	1,223	4.6
Education and health services	10.3	218.8	3.8	867	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	7.5	183.7	2.6	380	0.5
Other services	11.5	60.5	2.5	622	4.4
Government	0.5	251.6	3.1	935	4.6
Maricopa, AZ	102.2	1,741.0	-3.1	845	2.1
Private industry	101.6	1,558.3	-3.4	826	1.6
Natural resources and mining	0.5	9.4	-3.8	761	8.4
Construction	11.0	138.8	-18.8	875	4.0
Manufacturing	3.6	126.9	-4.8	1,146	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.7	368.7	-1.3	779	-3.0
Information	1.7	30.9	-0.2	1,013	0.2
Financial activities	13.0	144.2	-4.5	1,041	-0.9
Professional and business services	22.7	298.7	-4.9	862	6.7
Education and health services	10.0	208.5	5.9	893	3.8
Leisure and hospitality	7.3	180.5	-0.1	395	0.5
Other services	7.3	50.9	-1.4	577	3.2
Government	0.7	182.7	0.0	988	4.4
Orange, CA	101.2	1,502.4	-1.7	954	0.2
Private industry	99.8	1,343.7	-2.1	937	-0.2
Natural resources and mining	0.2	5.6	-6.9	570	-6.3
Construction	7.0	91.1	-13.0	1,076	3.9
Manufacturing	5.3	173.5	-3.0	1,121	-2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	17.4	273.6	-1.7	900	1.7
Information	1.3	29.8	0.1	1,358	3.1
Financial activities	10.9	114.6	-10.5	1,347	-5.7
Professional and business services	18.9	269.3	-3.4	1,059	4.0
Education and health services	9.9	147.4	4.6	861	4.0
Leisure and hospitality	7.1	180.9	2.8	415	1.2
Other services	16.5	50.3	3.2	550	-0.4
Government	1.4	158.7	1.4	1,099	3.5
Dallas, TX	68.1	1,498.9	1.2	1,010	-0.2
Private industry	67.6	1,332.6	1.0	1,016	-0.7
Natural resources and mining	0.6	8.3	16.6	3,143	8.6
Construction	4.4	86.0	2.7	924	-1.2
Manufacturing	3.1	134.1	-4.0	1,149	-3.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.2	304.7	0.3	943	-2.7
Information	1.7	49.1	-0.9	1,394	2.4
Financial activities	8.8	145.7	1.1	1,318	-0.9
Professional and business services	14.8	282.4	2.7	1,121	0.0
Education and health services	6.6	148.3	2.8	963	-1.1
Leisure and hospitality	5.3	132.8	1.2	463	5.9
Other services	6.5	40.1	-0.9	627	4.0
Government	0.5	166.3	2.4	962	4.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, second quarter 2008²—Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		June 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2007-08 ⁴	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2007-08 ⁴
San Diego, CA	98.3	1,336.7	-0.4	\$926	4.2
Private industry	97.0	1,107.0	-0.8	898	3.6
Natural resources and mining	0.8	11.6	0.6	556	2.2
Construction	7.0	78.2	-13.0	971	5.1
Manufacturing	3.2	103.0	0.2	1,207	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.2	215.3	-2.4	737	0.8
Information	1.3	38.8	2.9	2,311	22.9
Financial activities	9.6	76.5	-5.9	1,085	-2.5
Professional and business services	16.1	217.0	-0.8	1,112	3.2
Education and health services	8.1	134.1	3.6	847	5.1
Leisure and hospitality	6.8	166.7	1.1	405	4.4
Other services	25.1	58.7	1.9	474	-0.4
Government	1.3	229.7	1.6	1,059	6.4
King, WA	76.6	1,201.4	1.7	1,056	2.8
Private industry	76.1	1,043.7	1.7	1,059	2.5
Natural resources and mining	0.4	3.1	-3.9	1,320	8.2
Construction	6.8	72.1	-0.9	1,071	6.9
Manufacturing	2.4	112.2	0.2	1,330	-4.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.0	220.7	0.7	912	1.0
Information	1.8	79.4	4.8	1,903	3.9
Financial activities	7.0	75.2	-1.2	1,291	1.3
Professional and business services	13.6	193.4	2.8	1,237	5.1
Education and health services	6.5	126.1	4.6	849	4.7
Leisure and hospitality	6.1	115.1	1.4	434	1.6
Other services	16.6	46.3	2.0	618	8.2
Government	0.5	157.7	2.0	1,034	4.3
Miami-Dade, FL	88.2	992.7	-2.1	838	3.1
Private industry	87.9	859.4	-2.4	804	2.2
Natural resources and mining	0.5	8.3	-10.8	479	-4.0
Construction	6.6	47.3	-16.4	838	1.0
Manufacturing	2.6	44.5	-8.5	738	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	23.4	251.9	-1.4	757	1.9
Information	1.5	19.9	-4.0	1,381	17.4
Financial activities	10.5	69.7	-4.1	1,149	0.0
Professional and business services	18.0	132.9	-3.9	988	3.9
Education and health services	9.3	141.8	3.5	811	1.6
Leisure and hospitality	5.9	103.2	-0.8	475	3.3
Other services	7.6	36.4	0.0	531	0.8
Government	0.4	133.3	-0.5	1,039	6.7

¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

² Data are preliminary.

³ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

⁴ Percent changes were computed from quarterly employment and pay data adjusted for noneconomic county reclassifications. See Technical Note.

⁵ Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

⁶ Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

Table 3. Covered ¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the largest county by state, second quarter 2008 ²

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ⁴	
		June 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2007-08 ⁵	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2007-08 ⁵
United States ⁶	9,107.3	136,631.8	-0.3	\$841	2.6
Jefferson, AL	19.0	362.3	-0.8	840	1.9
Anchorage Borough, AK	8.2	151.1	1.5	914	2.5
Maricopa, AZ	102.2	1,741.0	-3.1	845	2.1
Pulaski, AR	14.9	251.4	-0.1	765	3.2
Los Angeles, CA	421.0	4,229.7	-0.2	946	2.6
Denver, CO	25.9	453.9	1.0	1,019	2.9
Hartford, CT	25.6	515.0	0.5	1,013	-2.1
New Castle, DE	18.3	281.5	-1.1	965	(⁷)
Washington, DC	32.6	691.4	1.2	1,433	5.9
Miami-Dade, FL	88.2	992.7	-2.1	838	3.1
Fulton, GA	39.1	741.3	-0.4	1,079	-0.4
Honolulu, HI	24.6	450.5	-1.0	790	4.2
Ada, ID	15.2	212.8	-1.5	748	0.1
Cook, IL	139.3	2,533.4	-0.8	999	1.9
Marion, IN	24.2	580.9	-0.2	844	2.1
Polk, IA	14.8	279.5	0.8	822	1.4
Johnson, KS	20.4	321.5	0.8	884	1.3
Jefferson, KY	22.9	435.0	-1.6	822	1.7
East Baton Rouge, LA	14.1	259.7	1.8	790	7.8
Cumberland, ME	12.2	176.9	0.6	756	1.9
Montgomery, MD	33.1	462.8	-0.8	1,110	1.6
Middlesex, MA	47.5	834.5	0.8	1,240	5.2
Wayne, MI	32.0	735.3	-2.8	952	2.1
Hennepin, MN	42.8	851.5	-0.4	1,069	0.7
Hinds, MS	6.4	127.5	0.2	733	2.9
St. Louis, MO	32.8	615.1	-0.7	907	2.6
Yellowstone, MT	5.8	78.3	0.6	688	1.8
Douglas, NE	15.8	324.6	1.3	788	2.7
Clark, NV	50.4	918.9	-1.2	796	3.0
Hillsborough, NH	12.3	198.6	0.0	928	0.5
Bergen, NJ	35.2	455.7	-0.9	1,030	0.9
Bernalillo, NM	17.5	334.5	-0.5	748	3.3
New York, NY	118.6	2,392.5	1.0	1,569	2.0
Mecklenburg, NC	33.1	569.1	1.1	945	1.4
Cass, ND	5.9	101.2	3.5	699	4.2
Cuyahoga, OH	38.0	743.4	-1.6	871	3.3
Oklahoma, OK	23.9	425.0	0.7	777	6.0
Multnomah, OR	27.8	452.3	0.7	862	2.4
Allegheny, PA	35.4	697.6	0.0	898	3.1
Providence, RI	18.1	283.0	-2.6	825	3.3
Greenville, SC	12.6	242.6	0.5	737	2.1
Minnehaha, SD	6.4	118.2	1.9	682	0.7
Shelby, TN	20.1	501.0	-1.7	850	1.8
Harris, TX	97.0	2,073.4	2.8	1,070	3.9
Salt Lake, UT	38.3	592.0	0.6	779	0.1
Chittenden, VT	6.0	95.0	-1.2	835	4.1
Fairfax, VA	33.7	592.4	0.1	1,317	3.8
King, WA	76.6	1,201.4	1.7	1,056	2.8
Kanawha, WV	6.1	108.9	-1.1	752	4.3
Milwaukee, WI	21.4	502.8	-0.1	853	4.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Covered ¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the largest county by state, second quarter 2008 ²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ⁴	
		June 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2007-08 ⁵	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2007-08 ⁵
Laramie, WY	3.2	44.6	2.0	\$706	3.1
San Juan, PR	13.4	284.2	-2.3	571	4.2
St. Thomas, VI	1.8	23.8	1.5	661	3.1

¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

² Data are preliminary.

³ Includes areas not officially designated as counties. See Technical Note.

⁴ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

⁵ Percent changes were computed from quarterly employment and pay data adjusted for noneconomic county reclassifications. See Technical Note.

⁶ Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

⁷ Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

Table 4. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages by state, second quarter 2008²

State	Establishments, second quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		June 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2007-08	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2007-08
United States ⁴	9,107.3	136,631.8	-0.3	\$841	2.6
Alabama	121.7	1,955.4	-0.5	720	3.3
Alaska	21.3	330.6	1.4	860	3.1
Arizona	163.2	2,543.9	-2.6	806	2.4
Arkansas	85.6	1,183.5	-0.2	661	3.4
California	1,322.4	15,760.3	-0.5	955	2.2
Colorado	179.3	2,346.3	0.8	858	3.1
Connecticut	113.4	1,722.3	0.5	1,036	0.3
Delaware	29.1	427.3	-0.9	862	-0.8
District of Columbia	32.6	691.4	1.2	1,433	5.9
Florida	627.5	7,620.1	-3.4	762	2.6
Georgia	276.6	4,059.7	-0.6	787	-0.6
Hawaii	39.1	623.9	-1.3	764	3.9
Idaho	57.5	671.9	-0.9	636	1.6
Illinois	367.1	5,930.0	-0.4	893	2.3
Indiana	160.4	2,906.5	-0.9	715	1.9
Iowa	93.9	1,521.2	0.1	683	2.9
Kansas	86.6	1,389.1	1.2	720	2.4
Kentucky	113.5	1,818.9	-0.5	718	2.6
Louisiana	122.1	1,900.3	1.2	750	5.5
Maine	50.8	620.3	0.1	676	2.7
Maryland	165.6	2,577.7	-0.3	920	2.8
Massachusetts	213.4	3,310.4	0.1	1,044	3.6
Michigan	258.4	4,163.3	-2.2	825	2.4
Minnesota	173.6	2,733.9	-0.5	849	1.8
Mississippi	71.0	1,139.1	0.1	635	4.4
Missouri	175.2	2,761.6	0.0	752	3.4
Montana	43.1	450.3	0.1	629	2.9
Nebraska	59.5	936.1	0.5	676	3.4
Nevada	76.9	1,271.8	-1.9	797	2.7
New Hampshire	49.3	641.9	-0.4	835	1.5
New Jersey	278.7	4,054.4	-0.4	1,004	1.6
New Mexico	54.4	837.2	0.6	715	4.2
New York	583.5	8,758.2	0.6	1,040	2.3
North Carolina	258.9	4,083.6	-0.1	735	2.4
North Dakota	25.6	356.4	2.5	654	5.8
Ohio	294.6	5,315.0	-1.3	757	2.3
Oklahoma	101.0	1,556.0	1.0	701	5.3
Oregon	131.3	1,747.4	-0.8	764	3.0
Pennsylvania	343.2	5,743.3	0.1	827	3.1
Rhode Island	35.9	481.6	-2.2	796	2.8
South Carolina	118.3	1,907.5	-0.6	681	2.4
South Dakota	30.5	409.0	1.2	606	2.9
Tennessee	143.2	2,752.7	-0.4	745	1.9
Texas	561.4	10,510.3	2.2	849	2.5
Utah	86.9	1,234.3	0.1	716	2.6
Vermont	25.0	305.6	-0.9	718	3.0
Virginia	231.1	3,720.4	-0.3	885	3.0
Washington	219.3	3,000.9	0.3	862	3.4
West Virginia	48.9	715.3	0.0	695	5.1
Wisconsin	160.9	2,836.8	-0.5	730	3.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages by state, second quarter 2008²—Continued

State	Establishments, second quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		June 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2007-08	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2007-08
Wyoming	25.0	296.7	2.7	\$780	5.4
Puerto Rico	56.9	997.8	-2.0	475	3.5
Virgin Islands	3.5	45.9	-2.2	703	-0.6

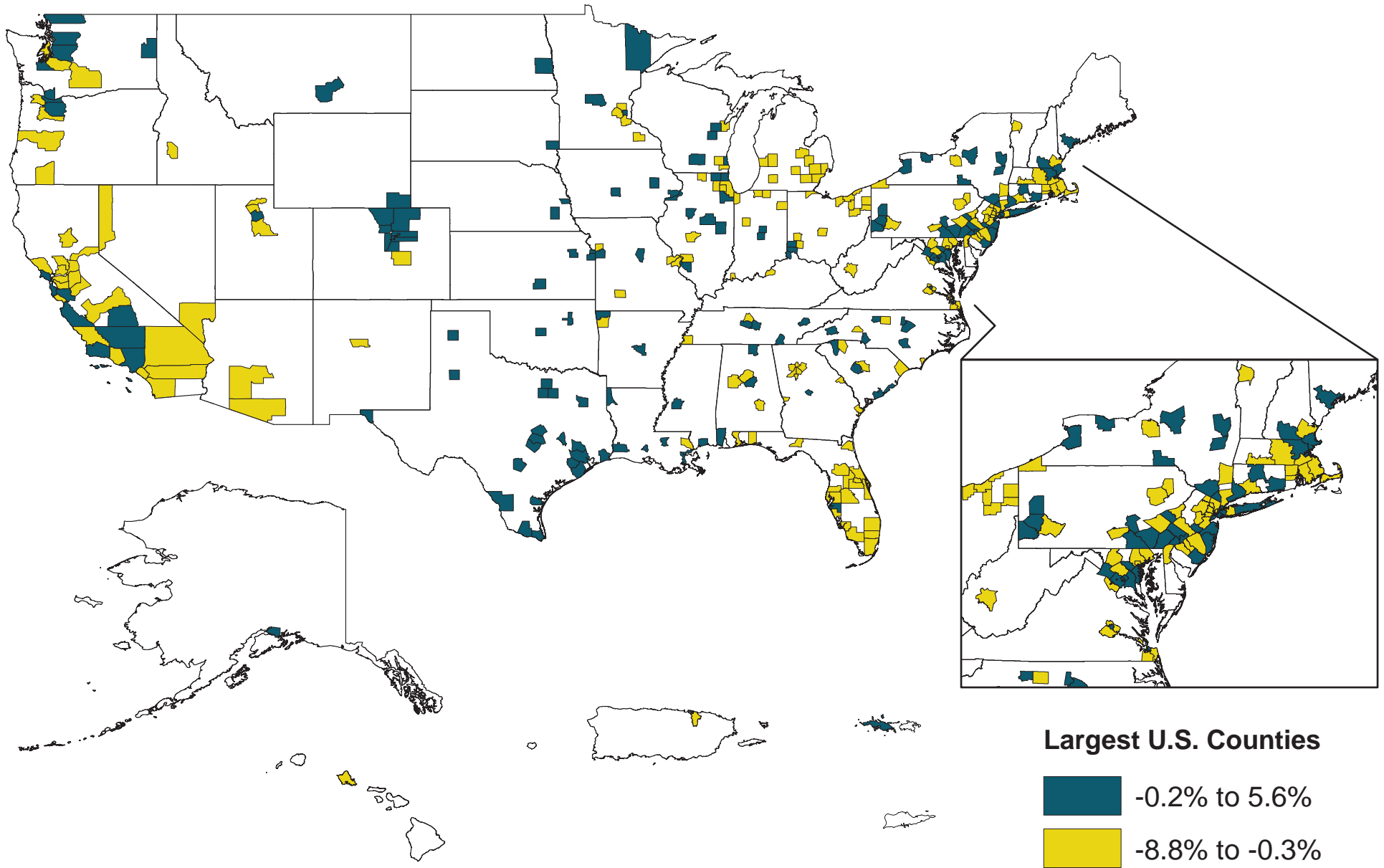
¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

² Data are preliminary.

³ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

⁴ Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

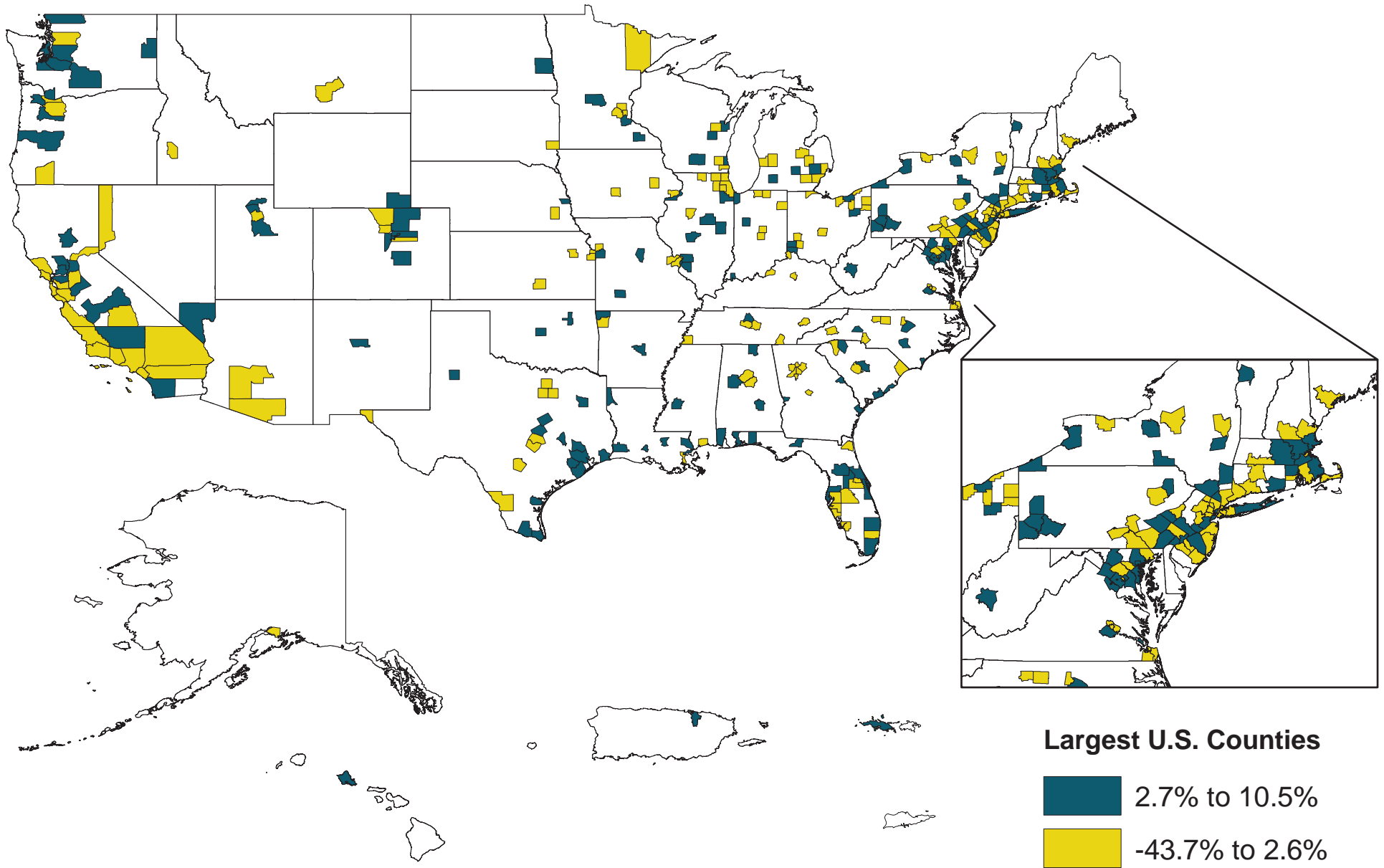
Chart 3. Percent change in employment in counties with 75,000 or more employees, June 2007-08 (U.S. average = -0.3 percent)



NOTE: The following counties had fewer than 75,000 employees in 2007 but are included because they are the largest county in their state or territory: Laramie, Wyo., and St. Thomas, V.I.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
January 2009

Chart 4. Percent change in average weekly wage in counties with 75,000 or more employees, second quarter 2007-08 (U.S. average = 2.6 percent)



NOTE: The following counties had fewer than 75,000 employees in 2007 but are included because they are the largest county in their state or territory: Laramie, Wyo., and St. Thomas, V.I.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
January 2009