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COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES: SECOND QUARTER 2007

In June 2007, Orleans County, La., had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment among the largest counties in the U.S., according to preliminary data released today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. Orleans County, which includes the city of New Orleans, experienced an over-the-year employment gain of 10.8 percent, compared with national job growth of 1.2 percent. Harrison County, Miss., followed closely behind Orleans with an over-the-year gain of 10.3 percent. Employment gains in Orleans and Harrison counties reflected significant recovery following substantial job losses that occurred in 2005 and 2006 due to Hurricane Katrina. Clayton County, Ga., had the largest over-the-year gain in average weekly wages in the second quarter of 2007, with an increase of 87.3 percent due to increases in wage disbursements in the trade, transportation, and utilities supersector during the quarter. The U.S. average weekly wage rose by 4.6 percent over the same time span.

Chart 1. Top ranking large counties in employment growth, June 2007
(U.S. average = 1.2 percent)

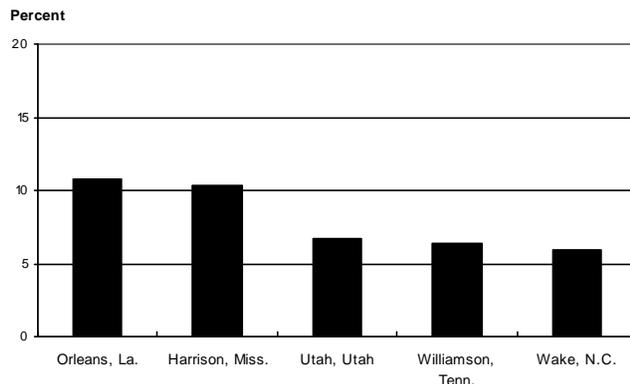
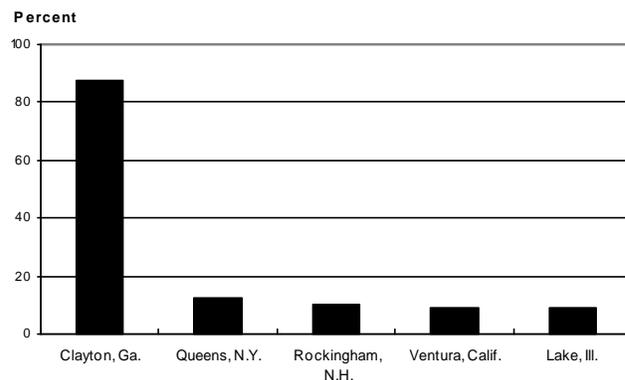


Chart 2. Top ranking large counties by percent growth in average weekly wages, second quarter 2007
(U.S. average = 4.6 percent)



Of the 328 largest counties in the United States, as measured by 2006 annual average employment, 126 had over-the-year percentage growth in employment above the national average (1.2 percent) in June 2007; 184 large counties experienced changes below the national average. (See chart 3.) The percent change in average weekly wages was higher than the national average (4.6 percent) in 109 of the largest U.S. counties, but was below the national average in 199 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 8.9 million employer reports cover 137.0 million full- and part-time workers. The attached tables and charts contain data for the nation and for the 328 U.S. counties with annual average employment levels of 75,000 or more in 2006. June 2007

Table A. Top 10 large counties ranked by June 2007 employment, June 2006-07 employment growth, and June 2006-07 percent growth in employment

Employment in large counties					
June 2007 employment (thousands)		Growth in employment, June 2006-07 (thousands)		Percent growth in employment, June 2006-07	
United States	137,018.2	United States	1,599.0	United States	1.2
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,229.3	Harris, Texas	85.5	Orleans, La.	10.8
Cook, Ill.	2,559.5	Dallas, Texas	46.0	Harrison, Miss.	10.3
New York, N.Y.	2,363.8	New York, N.Y.	43.8	Utah, Utah	6.7
Harris, Texas	2,023.3	King, Wash.	33.4	Williamson, Tenn.	6.4
Maricopa, Ariz.	1,798.0	Los Angeles, Calif.	28.5	Wake, N.C.	5.9
Orange, Calif.	1,519.5	Wake, N.C.	25.2	Brazoria, Texas	5.3
Dallas, Texas	1,492.6	Mecklenburg, N.C.	25.0	Montgomery, Texas	5.3
San Diego, Calif.	1,334.7	Salt Lake, Utah	23.8	Charleston, S.C.	5.0
King, Wash.	1,182.2	Travis, Texas	22.7	Lafayette, La.	4.8
Miami-Dade, Fla.	1,002.1	Bexar, Texas	20.2	Snohomish, Wash.	4.7

employment and 2007 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 2006 are available on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/>. Preliminary data for first quarter 2007 also are available on the BLS Web site. Updated data for first quarter 2007 and preliminary data for second quarter 2007 will be available later in January on the BLS Web site.

Large County Employment

In June 2007, national employment, as measured by the QCEW program, was 137.0 million, up by 1.2 percent from June 2006. The 328 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more employees accounted for 70.9 percent of total U.S. employment and 76.7 percent of total wages. These 328 counties had a net job gain of 1,051,335 over the year, accounting for 65.7 percent of the overall U.S. employment increase. Employment rose in 235 of the large counties from June 2006 to June 2007. Orleans County, La., had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment (10.8 percent). Harrison, Miss., had the next largest increase, 10.3 percent, followed by the counties of Utah, Utah (6.7 percent), Williamson, Tenn. (6.4 percent), and Wake, N.C. (5.9 percent). The large employment gains in Orleans and Harrison counties reflected significant recovery from the substantial job losses that occurred in 2005 and 2006, which were related to Hurricane Katrina. (See table 1.)

Employment declined in 77 counties from June 2006 to June 2007. The largest percentage decline in employment was in Trumbull County, Ohio (-6.3 percent). Macomb, Mich., had the next largest employment decline (-3.6 percent), followed by the counties of Manatee, Fla., and Genesee, Mich. (-3.1 percent each), and Wayne, Mich., and Montgomery, Ohio (-2.9 percent each).

The largest gains in the level of employment from June 2006 to June 2007 were recorded in the counties of Harris, Texas (85,500), Dallas, Texas (46,000), New York, N.Y. (43,800), King, Wash. (33,400), and Los Angeles, Calif. (28,500). (See table A.) The largest decline in employment levels occurred in Wayne, Mich. (-22,500), followed by the counties of Orange, Calif. (-16,000), Macomb, Mich. (-12,000), Oakland, Mich. (-8,200), and Montgomery, Ohio (-8,000).

Table B. Top 10 large counties ranked by second quarter 2007 average weekly wages, second quarter 2006-07 growth in average weekly wages, and second quarter 2006-07 percent growth in average weekly wages

Average weekly wage in large counties					
Average weekly wage, second quarter 2007		Growth in average weekly wage, second quarter 2006-07		Percent growth in average weekly wage, second quarter 2006-07	
United States	\$820	United States	\$36	United States	4.6
New York, N.Y.	\$1,540	Clayton, Ga.	\$633	Clayton, Ga.	87.3
Santa Clara, Calif.	1,504	Santa Clara, Calif.	115	Queens, N.Y.	12.7
Clayton, Ga.	1,358	Queens, N.Y.	100	Rockingham, N.H.	10.1
Washington, D.C.	1,357	Somerset, N.J.	98	Ventura, Calif.	9.2
Arlington, Va.	1,352	San Francisco, Calif.	97	Lake, Ill.	9.1
San Francisco, Calif.	1,323	New York, N.Y.	92	San Luis Obispo, Calif.	8.7
Fairfield, Conn.	1,311	Fairfield, Conn.	87	Santa Clara, Calif.	8.3
Somerset, N.J.	1,286	Lake, Ill.	87	Douglas, Colo.	8.2
Suffolk, Mass.	1,284	Hennepin, Minn.	79	Somerset, N.J.	8.2
San Mateo, Calif.	1,277	Rockingham, N.H.	78	Hennepin, Minn.	8.1
				Fort Bend, Texas	8.1

Large County Average Weekly Wages

The national average weekly wage in the second quarter of 2007 was \$820. Average weekly wages were higher than the national average in 110 of the largest 328 U.S. counties. New York County, N.Y., held the top position among the highest-paid large counties with an average weekly wage of \$1,540. Santa Clara, Calif., was second with an average weekly wage of \$1,504, followed by Clayton County, Ga. (\$1,358), Washington, D.C. (\$1,357), and Arlington, Va. (\$1,352). (See table B.)

There were 218 counties with an average weekly wage below the national average in the second quarter of 2007. The lowest average weekly wage was reported in Cameron County, Texas (\$515), followed by the counties of Hidalgo, Texas (\$518), Horry, S.C., and Webb, Texas (\$545 each), and Yakima, Wash. (\$555). (See table 1.)

Over the year, the national average weekly wage rose by 4.6 percent. Among the largest counties, Clayton County, Ga., led the nation in growth in average weekly wages, with an increase of 87.3 percent from the second quarter of 2006. Queens, N.Y., was second with growth of 12.7 percent, followed by the counties of Rockingham, N.H. (10.1 percent), Ventura, Calif. (9.2 percent), and Lake, Ill. (9.1 percent).

Six large counties experienced over-the-year declines in average weekly wages. Among the five largest decreases in wages, Saginaw, Mich., had the greatest decline (-5.2 percent), followed by the counties of Orleans, La. (-2.9 percent), Lake, Fla. (-1.1 percent), Genesee, Mich. (-1.0 percent), and Lorain, Ohio (-0.9 percent).

Ten Largest U.S. Counties

Nine of the 10 largest counties (based on 2006 annual average employment levels) reported increases in employment from June 2006 to June 2007. Harris, Texas, experienced the largest percent gain in employment among the 10 largest counties with a 4.4 percent increase. Within Harris County, employment rose in every industry group. The largest gains were in natural resources and mining (10.4 percent) and construction (7.6 percent). Dallas, Texas, had the next largest increase in employment, 3.2 percent, followed by King, Wash. (2.9 percent). The smallest percent increase in employment occurred in San Diego, Calif., and Cook, Ill. (0.2 percent each). Orange, Calif., experienced the only decline in employment among the 10 largest counties with a 1.0

percent decrease. Within Orange County, five industry groups experienced employment declines with financial activities experiencing the largest decline, -7.7 percent. (See table 2.)

Each of the 10 largest U.S. counties saw an over-the-year increase in average weekly wages. Harris, Texas, had the fastest growth in wages among the 10 largest counties, with a gain of 6.9 percent. Within Harris County, average weekly wages increased the most in the information industry (10.0 percent), followed by the other services industry (8.0 percent). New York, N.Y., was second in wage growth with a gain of 6.4 percent, followed by Dallas, Texas (5.4 percent). The smallest wage gain among the 10 largest counties occurred in Orange, Calif. (3.4 percent), followed by Miami-Dade, Fla., and King, Wash. (3.8 percent each).

Largest County by State

Table 3 shows June 2007 employment and the 2007 second quarter average weekly wage in the largest county in each state, which is based on 2006 annual average employment levels. (This table includes two counties—Yellowstone, Mont., and Laramie, Wyo.—that had employment levels below 75,000 in 2006.) The employment levels in the counties in table 3 in June 2007 ranged from approximately 4.2 million in Los Angeles County, Calif., to 43,400 in Laramie County, Wyo. The highest average weekly wage of these counties was in New York, N.Y. (\$1,540), while the lowest average weekly wage was in Cass, N.D. (\$672).

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 2007 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, April 9, 2008.

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 2007 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 329 counties presented in this release were derived using 2006 preliminary annual averages of employment. For 2007 data, four counties have been added to the publication tables: Butte, Calif., Tippecanoe, Ind., Saratoga, N.Y., and Williamson, Tenn. These counties will be included in all 2007 quarterly releases. One county, Boone, Ky., which was published in the 2006 releases, will be excluded from

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 8.9 million establishments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 6.9 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/

this and future 2007 releases because its 2006 average annual employment level was less than 75,000. The counties in table 2 are selected and sorted each year based on the annual average employment from the preceding year.

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 that are sent to the appropriate SWA by the specific federal agency. 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 nearly 9 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 2006, UI and UCFE programs covered workers in 133.8 million jobs. The estimated 128.9 million workers in these jobs (after adjustment for multiple jobholders) represented 96.4 percent of civilian wage and salary employment. Covered workers received \$5.693 trillion in pay, representing 94.3 percent of the wage and salary component of personal income and 43.1 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 3-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 2006 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. The adjusted data do not 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 2006 edition of this bulletin will contain selected data produced by Business Employment Dynamics (BED) on job gains and losses, as well as selected data from the first quarter 2007 version of this news release. As with the 2005 edition, this edition will include the data on a CD for enhanced access and usability with the printed booklet containing selected graphic representations of QCEW data; the data tables themselves will be published exclusively in electronic formats as PDFs. *Employment and Wages Annual Averages, 2006* will be available for sale in early 2008 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. Also, the 2006 bulletin will be available in a portable document format (PDF) on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewbultn06.htm>.

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 329 largest counties, second quarter 2007²

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		June 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
United States ⁶	8,945.9	137,018.2	1.2	—	\$820	4.6	—
Jefferson, AL	18.9	365.4	(7)	—	823	5.2	78
Madison, AL	8.7	178.3	3.8	22	864	4.3	136
Mobile, AL	10.0	174.1	1.6	101	682	1.8	291
Montgomery, AL	6.7	140.0	0.6	187	698	0.3	312
Tuscaloosa, AL	4.4	86.1	1.8	92	697	2.3	274
Anchorage Borough, AK	8.1	148.9	-1.3	300	887	5.7	54
Maricopa, AZ	97.7	1,798.0	0.9	158	827	3.9	163
Pima, AZ	20.8	369.7	2.1	75	733	4.9	91
Benton, AR	5.5	96.2	1.6	101	745	2.8	247
Pulaski, AR	14.6	251.8	0.6	187	740	4.2	144
Washington, AR	5.7	93.8	-0.8	286	687	6.0	46
Alameda, CA	49.1	690.4	-0.3	256	1,088	3.8	170
Butte, CA	7.5	76.8	0.0	236	621	4.9	91
Contra Costa, CA	27.8	348.6	-1.1	295	1,027	(7)	—
Fresno, CA	28.8	364.6	0.5	198	669	6.0	46
Kern, CA	17.2	285.1	0.2	220	726	6.9	18
Los Angeles, CA	394.6	4,229.3	0.7	176	924	4.9	91
Marin, CA	11.4	109.4	0.1	226	1,056	0.3	312
Monterey, CA	12.1	181.3	-0.8	286	744	6.1	43
Orange, CA	94.7	1,519.5	-1.0	292	952	3.4	213
Placer, CA	10.4	141.1	1.0	146	822	6.2	39
Riverside, CA	43.1	645.8	-0.5	270	707	2.5	265
Sacramento, CA	51.0	645.7	0.1	226	913	5.7	54
San Bernardino, CA	45.6	666.1	-0.1	243	728	4.1	148
San Diego, CA	91.7	1,334.7	0.2	220	890	4.8	98
San Francisco, CA	44.1	555.6	(7)	—	1,323	7.9	12
San Joaquin, CA	17.1	232.1	-0.5	270	724	5.4	66
San Luis Obispo, CA	9.1	109.6	1.4	114	703	8.7	6
San Mateo, CA	22.8	342.1	1.2	127	1,277	6.2	39
Santa Barbara, CA	13.6	192.9	0.7	176	784	(7)	—
Santa Clara, CA	55.9	905.1	2.0	81	1,504	8.3	7
Santa Cruz, CA	8.6	105.0	1.2	127	758	3.0	236
Solano, CA	9.7	129.8	-0.6	275	815	7.7	13
Sonoma, CA	17.7	196.7	-0.4	260	807	3.3	217
Stanislaus, CA	14.0	179.7	1.1	136	705	5.2	78
Tulare, CA	8.8	153.9	0.0	236	583	4.3	136
Ventura, CA	21.7	322.2	-1.0	292	913	9.2	4
Yolo, CA	5.4	104.7	0.8	168	775	6.7	23
Adams, CO	9.4	156.5	0.3	210	750	2.7	254
Arapahoe, CO	20.0	285.9	2.2	67	959	2.3	274
Boulder, CO	12.9	161.9	2.9	36	972	2.3	274
Denver, CO	25.8	446.5	2.6	44	989	5.3	73
Douglas, CO	9.4	93.6	3.1	31	848	8.2	8
El Paso, CO	17.9	251.3	0.2	220	752	3.9	163
Jefferson, CO	19.1	215.3	1.6	101	826	5.2	78
Larimer, CO	10.3	134.0	2.4	57	720	5.0	85
Weld, CO	6.1	84.0	2.5	54	692	6.8	20
Fairfield, CT	32.8	428.3	1.3	122	1,311	7.1	17
Hartford, CT	25.3	512.0	1.5	108	1,035	6.7	23
New Haven, CT	22.5	372.9	-0.4	260	878	4.6	110

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 329 largest counties, second quarter 2007²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		June 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
New London, CT	6.9	131.3	0.7	176	\$851	6.4	33
New Castle, DE	18.8	284.4	-0.3	256	981	1.6	295
Washington, DC	31.9	683.2	0.8	168	1,357	4.3	136
Alachua, FL	6.6	124.4	2.1	75	659	3.1	228
Brevard, FL	14.8	205.4	-1.9	306	780	2.2	279
Broward, FL	64.7	760.2	1.1	136	778	2.0	288
Collier, FL	12.4	125.6	-2.5	311	822	7.7	13
Duval, FL	26.2	468.1	2.0	81	793	2.7	254
Escambia, FL	8.0	129.5	0.6	187	654	2.7	254
Hillsborough, FL	36.8	642.3	1.1	136	781	4.4	130
Lake, FL	7.2	79.8	1.2	127	603	-1.1	318
Lee, FL	19.5	218.5	-0.9	290	719	2.1	284
Leon, FL	8.1	144.1	0.9	158	694	3.9	163
Manatee, FL	9.0	122.4	-3.1	316	678	3.8	170
Marion, FL	8.3	103.6	0.5	198	605	1.3	301
Miami-Dade, FL	85.9	1,002.1	1.0	146	814	3.8	170
Okaloosa, FL	6.2	82.0	-2.5	311	680	3.2	221
Orange, FL	36.0	685.1	2.6	44	746	-0.1	315
Palm Beach, FL	49.9	549.5	0.1	226	819	3.3	217
Pasco, FL	9.7	94.8	0.7	176	627	3.5	204
Pinellas, FL	31.4	439.2	-1.2	297	708	2.9	244
Polk, FL	12.6	201.1	-0.9	290	647	2.1	284
Sarasota, FL	15.1	152.7	-2.5	311	719	3.0	236
Seminole, FL	15.0	176.9	-0.4	260	736	2.8	247
Volusia, FL	14.0	163.4	-0.4	260	615	3.7	183
Bibb, GA	4.7	84.1	-0.7	282	638	0.5	309
Chatham, GA	7.5	138.6	3.9	19	695	2.8	247
Clayton, GA	4.4	115.6	2.2	67	1,358	87.3	1
Cobb, GA	20.4	319.8	1.2	127	858	0.8	307
De Kalb, GA	16.2	297.0	-1.0	292	896	5.4	66
Fulton, GA	39.6	759.6	1.6	101	1,082	6.2	39
Gwinnett, GA	23.4	327.3	2.6	44	831	5.2	78
Muscogee, GA	4.9	97.6	-2.1	307	641	6.0	46
Richmond, GA	4.8	102.4	-0.4	260	684	3.6	194
Honolulu, HI	24.7	454.8	0.5	198	758	4.0	154
Ada, ID	15.3	215.7	2.0	81	748	0.5	309
Champaign, IL	4.1	92.9	1.9	86	679	4.6	110
Cook, IL	137.6	2,559.5	0.2	220	981	4.1	148
Du Page, IL	35.5	605.9	0.0	236	956	4.8	98
Kane, IL	12.5	215.5	0.4	207	741	2.5	265
Lake, IL	20.7	342.8	0.9	158	1,040	9.1	5
McHenry, IL	8.3	105.7	0.7	176	717	1.7	292
McLean, IL	3.6	86.2	1.3	122	781	2.8	247
Madison, IL	5.9	97.1	0.8	168	662	1.2	302
Peoria, IL	4.7	106.4	2.1	75	765	3.1	228
Rock Island, IL	3.5	79.9	-0.6	275	779	0.1	314
St. Clair, IL	5.4	96.4	1.4	114	662	3.1	228
Sangamon, IL	5.2	131.7	-0.6	275	797	3.8	170
Will, IL	13.2	195.4	3.4	26	739	1.7	292
Winnebago, IL	6.9	139.8	1.7	95	691	3.6	194

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 329 largest counties, second quarter 2007²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		June 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Allen, IN	9.0	182.9	0.3	210	\$696	1.6	295
Elkhart, IN	4.9	128.3	-2.2	309	714	2.3	274
Hamilton, IN	7.4	112.4	(7)	—	802	(7)	—
Lake, IN	10.2	197.0	0.9	158	708	2.8	247
Marion, IN	24.0	582.2	0.7	176	826	1.0	305
St. Joseph, IN	6.0	125.2	0.6	187	697	3.0	236
Tippecanoe, IN	3.2	76.6	1.7	95	700	3.1	228
Vanderburgh, IN	4.8	107.5	-0.8	286	679	3.5	204
Linn, IA	6.2	126.2	2.9	36	771	4.6	110
Polk, IA	14.5	277.4	2.0	81	811	4.2	144
Scott, IA	5.2	90.4	-0.8	286	656	4.0	154
Johnson, KS	20.1	318.1	3.1	31	867	4.8	98
Sedgwick, KS	12.1	259.9	3.9	19	779	6.4	33
Shawnee, KS	4.8	96.7	2.3	62	723	4.2	144
Wyandotte, KS	3.2	80.7	2.2	67	798	1.4	299
Fayette, KY	9.1	178.4	3.5	25	754	4.6	110
Jefferson, KY	21.9	443.4	2.2	67	810	4.1	148
Caddo, LA	7.3	126.1	-0.2	251	687	3.2	221
Calcasieu, LA	4.8	88.3	3.3	28	688	3.9	163
East Baton Rouge, LA	13.8	257.5	0.4	207	736	4.5	122
Jefferson, LA	13.7	199.3	2.6	44	755	3.3	217
Lafayette, LA	8.4	136.0	4.8	9	778	6.6	27
Orleans, LA	10.0	168.3	10.8	1	872	-2.9	319
Cumberland, ME	12.3	176.1	0.1	226	741	4.5	122
Anne Arundel, MD	14.4	236.0	1.0	146	865	3.8	170
Baltimore, MD	21.8	380.6	0.1	226	847	4.8	98
Frederick, MD	6.0	96.6	0.0	236	783	4.0	154
Harford, MD	5.7	86.0	0.0	236	753	5.9	50
Howard, MD	8.5	149.6	0.9	158	950	5.0	85
Montgomery, MD	32.8	466.7	0.3	210	1,108	6.7	23
Prince Georges, MD	15.6	317.4	1.1	136	893	4.4	130
Baltimore City, MD	14.0	346.5	0.5	198	973	6.3	37
Barnstable, MA	9.2	102.4	1.4	114	708	3.7	183
Bristol, MA	15.6	224.3	-0.1	243	758	3.8	170
Essex, MA	20.7	304.7	0.6	187	879	4.5	122
Hampden, MA	14.0	202.8	-0.1	243	748	3.7	183
Middlesex, MA	47.2	826.7	1.5	108	1,179	6.0	46
Norfolk, MA	21.9	330.5	1.0	146	986	1.2	302
Plymouth, MA	13.8	182.2	-0.7	282	803	3.6	194
Suffolk, MA	21.7	589.1	2.5	54	1,284	4.7	107
Worcester, MA	20.7	327.9	0.8	168	843	3.7	183
Genesee, MI	7.9	144.1	-3.1	316	725	-1.0	317
Ingham, MI	6.8	162.6	-0.6	275	800	4.4	130
Kalamazoo, MI	5.5	117.5	0.0	236	744	4.6	110
Kent, MI	14.2	342.3	-0.5	270	746	2.8	247
Macomb, MI	17.8	320.6	-3.6	318	862	4.6	110
Oakland, MI	39.1	704.7	-1.2	297	949	2.7	254
Ottawa, MI	5.7	111.8	-2.2	309	696	2.5	265
Saginaw, MI	4.4	87.9	-1.4	303	678	-5.2	320
Washtenaw, MI	7.9	189.9	-1.3	300	925	5.1	83

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 329 largest counties, second quarter 2007²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		June 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Wayne, MI	32.4	755.2	-2.9	314	\$933	2.6	260
Anoka, MN	8.1	117.0	-0.4	260	835	3.1	228
Dakota, MN	10.7	180.1	0.9	158	819	3.5	204
Hennepin, MN	43.4	856.2	0.4	207	1,059	8.1	10
Olmsted, MN	3.6	92.1	0.7	176	837	3.6	194
Ramsey, MN	15.8	334.3	-0.4	260	908	3.4	213
St. Louis, MN	6.0	98.1	1.0	146	710	6.4	33
Stearns, MN	4.6	82.5	3.0	34	634	2.6	260
Harrison, MS	4.5	86.4	10.3	2	653	0.9	306
Hinds, MS	6.5	128.1	-0.6	275	714	3.6	194
Boone, MO	4.6	83.3	1.1	136	643	3.2	221
Clay, MO	5.1	92.5	0.7	176	799	6.8	20
Greene, MO	8.2	157.4	2.6	44	629	3.5	204
Jackson, MO	18.8	373.1	1.4	114	832	4.0	154
St. Charles, MO	8.2	127.0	2.8	42	700	1.2	302
St. Louis, MO	33.1	618.2	0.6	187	883	2.4	270
St. Louis City, MO	8.5	233.1	-1.5	304	897	5.0	85
Douglas, NE	15.6	320.7	1.1	136	767	2.5	265
Lancaster, NE	8.0	159.0	(⁷)	—	653	2.4	270
Clark, NV	48.4	930.0	1.1	136	773	3.1	228
Washoe, NV	14.3	219.9	-0.2	251	770	4.6	110
Hillsborough, NH	12.4	198.7	0.3	210	922	(⁷)	—
Rockingham, NH	11.0	143.2	0.9	158	847	10.1	3
Atlantic, NJ	7.1	153.2	-2.1	307	738	3.8	170
Bergen, NJ	35.4	462.0	0.9	158	1,022	3.5	204
Burlington, NJ	11.7	208.1	-0.7	282	873	2.7	254
Camden, NJ	13.4	214.0	-0.4	260	874	5.9	50
Essex, NJ	21.9	364.6	0.2	220	1,062	5.5	65
Gloucester, NJ	6.4	107.0	0.1	226	758	4.0	154
Hudson, NJ	14.2	237.3	0.6	187	1,099	3.7	183
Mercer, NJ	11.4	226.7	-0.1	243	1,048	5.2	78
Middlesex, NJ	22.5	416.8	1.1	136	1,020	1.4	299
Monmouth, NJ	21.2	268.1	0.0	236	875	3.6	194
Morris, NJ	18.6	296.0	0.5	198	1,191	6.1	43
Ocean, NJ	12.8	159.5	-0.1	243	700	2.6	260
Passaic, NJ	12.9	179.9	-1.3	300	875	3.7	183
Somerset, NJ	10.4	178.0	-0.3	256	1,286	8.2	8
Union, NJ	15.5	238.7	1.3	122	1,055	(⁷)	—
Bernalillo, NM	17.6	337.7	1.5	108	724	3.0	236
Albany, NY	9.9	229.0	0.1	226	855	4.1	148
Bronx, NY	15.8	224.4	0.6	187	805	5.6	59
Broome, NY	4.5	97.5	1.6	101	664	4.6	110
Dutchess, NY	8.3	119.4	-0.2	251	842	4.5	122
Erie, NY	23.4	458.9	-0.2	251	724	4.3	136
Kings, NY	44.8	472.4	1.8	92	714	3.8	170
Monroe, NY	17.9	385.8	-0.1	243	804	1.9	290
Nassau, NY	52.3	616.6	0.8	168	953	5.9	50
New York, NY	117.1	2,363.8	1.9	86	1,540	6.4	33
Oneida, NY	5.3	112.8	0.3	210	668	6.2	39
Onondaga, NY	12.8	256.0	1.0	146	762	3.4	213

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 329 largest counties, second quarter 2007²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		June 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Orange, NY	10.0	132.9	0.6	187	\$729	3.6	194
Queens, NY	42.5	501.2	2.3	62	886	12.7	2
Richmond, NY	8.6	93.8	1.7	95	734	3.7	183
Rockland, NY	9.7	117.8	1.7	95	900	6.5	30
Saratoga, NY	5.3	78.8	2.3	62	703	5.7	54
Suffolk, NY	50.1	640.0	0.8	168	891	4.1	148
Westchester, NY	36.4	430.4	2.1	75	1,119	5.7	54
Buncombe, NC	7.9	116.7	4.0	18	644	3.9	163
Catawba, NC	4.6	89.5	1.4	114	646	4.0	154
Cumberland, NC	6.1	119.3	1.2	127	639	5.6	59
Durham, NC	6.8	182.7	2.6	44	1,059	5.6	59
Forsyth, NC	9.2	186.8	1.9	86	770	6.8	20
Guilford, NC	14.6	282.2	2.1	75	735	3.1	228
Mecklenburg, NC	31.8	565.3	4.6	11	929	1.5	297
New Hanover, NC	7.4	105.7	4.3	14	663	4.6	110
Wake, NC	27.5	451.8	5.9	5	813	4.5	122
Cass, ND	5.7	97.9	2.4	57	672	4.8	98
Butler, OH	7.3	146.8	1.5	108	715	3.6	194
Cuyahoga, OH	37.6	757.6	-0.3	256	842	2.1	284
Franklin, OH	29.3	694.7	1.5	108	805	3.7	183
Hamilton, OH	24.0	526.7	0.1	226	867	3.3	217
Lake, OH	6.8	103.7	0.5	198	697	5.6	59
Lorain, OH	6.3	101.4	-1.2	297	685	-0.9	316
Lucas, OH	10.7	223.5	-1.5	304	713	2.9	244
Mahoning, OH	6.3	106.3	1.2	127	601	3.8	170
Montgomery, OH	12.8	271.6	-2.9	314	759	3.7	183
Stark, OH	9.0	163.5	-0.4	260	642	2.2	279
Summit, OH	14.9	275.5	-0.2	251	756	5.0	85
Trumbull, OH	4.7	80.5	-6.3	319	732	6.6	27
Oklahoma, OK	23.5	421.3	0.7	176	729	2.5	265
Tulsa, OK	19.4	347.4	2.3	62	742	2.9	244
Clackamas, OR	12.7	151.7	1.2	127	764	3.8	170
Jackson, OR	6.8	85.5	1.1	136	633	3.9	163
Lane, OR	11.0	153.3	1.7	95	646	3.2	221
Marion, OR	9.4	144.5	1.9	86	652	4.0	154
Multnomah, OR	27.3	450.5	2.5	54	842	5.4	66
Washington, OR	16.0	252.9	0.5	198	911	5.4	66
Allegheny, PA	35.3	697.8	1.0	146	874	4.7	107
Berks, PA	9.1	171.3	1.0	146	743	4.5	122
Bucks, PA	20.3	270.1	0.5	198	809	4.8	98
Butler, PA	4.8	80.9	2.4	57	702	4.9	91
Chester, PA	15.0	243.7	2.1	75	1,078	4.6	110
Cumberland, PA	6.0	127.5	0.9	158	777	5.6	59
Dauphin, PA	7.3	186.0	0.6	187	808	5.3	73
Delaware, PA	13.6	212.9	2.2	67	858	3.5	204
Erie, PA	7.2	130.4	0.7	176	651	5.3	73
Lackawanna, PA	5.8	102.8	1.1	136	631	3.8	170
Lancaster, PA	12.3	232.1	0.3	210	697	3.7	183
Lehigh, PA	8.6	181.6	1.4	114	812	5.3	73
Luzerne, PA	7.9	145.1	0.8	168	641	4.9	91

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 329 largest counties, second quarter 2007²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		June 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Montgomery, PA	27.4	494.7	1.0	146	\$1,011	4.6	110
Northampton, PA	6.5	100.7	1.5	108	723	3.6	194
Philadelphia, PA	30.0	633.0	-0.1	243	948	4.9	91
Washington, PA	5.3	81.0	1.4	114	716	5.9	50
Westmoreland, PA	9.5	139.9	-0.1	243	655	0.6	308
York, PA	9.1	177.9	1.9	86	730	3.0	236
Kent, RI	5.7	83.2	-0.4	260	717	3.9	163
Providence, RI	18.2	291.2	0.1	226	801	2.0	288
Charleston, SC	12.0	213.8	5.0	8	698	3.1	228
Greenville, SC	12.3	238.6	2.8	42	716	2.3	274
Horry, SC	8.2	125.5	3.4	26	545	3.4	213
Lexington, SC	5.6	95.8	2.9	36	615	1.5	297
Richland, SC	9.2	217.2	3.1	31	711	2.4	270
Spartanburg, SC	6.0	119.7	2.6	44	708	2.8	247
Minnehaha, SD	6.3	116.3	2.4	57	677	5.3	73
Davidson, TN	18.5	446.5	0.1	226	818	0.4	311
Hamilton, TN	8.6	194.9	0.7	176	715	3.8	170
Knox, TN	11.0	227.9	1.4	114	707	4.6	110
Rutherford, TN	4.2	98.2	1.2	127	753	4.7	107
Shelby, TN	20.1	512.0	0.8	168	830	4.8	98
Williamson, TN	5.7	87.5	6.4	4	895	6.7	23
Bell, TX	4.5	97.6	1.7	95	630	4.8	98
Bexar, TX	31.7	722.3	2.9	36	738	6.3	37
Brazoria, TX	4.5	86.6	5.3	6	800	7.4	16
Brazos, TX	3.7	80.6	(7)	-	613	(7)	-
Cameron, TX	6.4	123.5	1.0	146	515	6.6	27
Collin, TX	16.0	280.9	3.9	19	946	4.2	144
Dallas, TX	67.6	1,492.6	3.2	30	1,011	5.4	66
Denton, TX	10.1	165.6	3.6	24	709	3.2	221
El Paso, TX	13.2	265.6	1.6	101	591	6.1	43
Fort Bend, TX	7.9	123.9	(7)	-	878	8.1	10
Galveston, TX	5.2	97.9	(7)	-	762	(7)	-
Harris, TX	94.7	2,023.3	4.4	12	1,026	6.9	18
Hidalgo, TX	10.4	213.5	4.4	12	518	4.0	154
Jefferson, TX	5.8	125.0	2.4	57	774	5.7	54
Lubbock, TX	6.7	121.4	1.3	122	620	2.1	284
McLennan, TX	4.9	104.6	2.0	81	639	2.6	260
Montgomery, TX	7.7	121.3	5.3	6	738	2.6	260
Nueces, TX	8.1	153.1	2.3	62	701	6.5	30
Smith, TX	5.2	93.2	1.6	101	696	2.2	279
Tarrant, TX	36.2	763.5	2.6	44	847	4.3	136
Travis, TX	27.6	573.1	4.1	17	905	3.0	236
Webb, TX	4.7	88.2	4.3	14	545	2.4	270
Williamson, TX	6.7	118.5	(7)	-	791	4.1	148
Davis, UT	7.1	105.7	2.2	67	670	3.2	221
Salt Lake, UT	38.3	590.3	4.2	16	776	7.6	15
Utah, UT	12.8	178.1	6.7	3	637	6.5	30
Weber, UT	5.7	95.7	3.3	28	623	3.5	204
Chittenden, VT	5.8	95.4	-0.5	270	804	4.4	130
Arlington, VA	7.5	154.5	1.8	92	1,352	2.7	254

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 329 largest counties, second quarter 2007²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		June 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Chesterfield, VA	7.4	123.2	0.5	198	\$731	4.3	136
Fairfax, VA	32.6	592.2	1.0	146	1,269	4.9	91
Henrico, VA	9.1	183.4	3.8	22	876	4.5	122
Loudoun, VA	8.1	131.7	2.9	36	1,016	2.2	279
Prince William, VA	6.9	106.5	-1.1	295	738	3.5	204
Alexandria City, VA	6.0	100.7	-0.5	270	1,160	5.6	59
Chesapeake City, VA	5.6	100.5	-0.7	282	653	3.5	204
Newport News City, VA	4.0	100.7	1.9	86	725	1.7	292
Norfolk City, VA	5.8	144.7	0.2	220	815	4.5	122
Richmond City, VA	7.4	159.4	(7)	—	936	(7)	—
Virginia Beach City, VA	11.5	182.4	0.3	210	650	4.0	154
Clark, WA	11.7	133.8	1.3	122	750	5.0	85
King, WA	75.9	1,182.2	2.9	36	1,028	3.8	170
Kitsap, WA	6.5	84.7	-0.6	275	756	3.0	236
Pierce, WA	20.3	277.0	2.6	44	744	5.4	66
Snohomish, WA	17.5	255.8	4.7	10	862	5.4	66
Spokane, WA	15.0	212.5	2.6	44	669	5.0	85
Thurston, WA	6.7	101.1	3.0	34	743	5.1	83
Whatcom, WA	6.8	83.8	2.2	67	634	4.4	130
Yakima, WA	7.8	108.8	0.3	210	555	4.3	136
Kanawha, WV	6.1	110.1	0.3	210	721	3.7	183
Brown, WI	6.7	153.1	1.2	127	705	4.4	130
Dane, WI	14.0	305.4	1.0	146	785	4.8	98
Milwaukee, WI	21.1	503.5	0.9	158	818	4.3	136
Outagamie, WI	5.0	107.2	2.2	67	699	3.6	194
Racine, WI	4.2	77.8	-0.6	275	750	3.2	221
Waukesha, WI	13.2	241.2	0.3	210	813	3.0	236
Winnebago, WI	3.8	91.9	0.6	187	748	2.2	279
San Juan, PR	13.6	293.5	-2.8	(⁸)	546	7.5	(⁸)

¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. These 328 U.S. counties comprise 70.9 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 2007²

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		June 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2006-07 ⁴	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2006-07 ⁴
United States ⁵	8,945.9	137,018.2	1.2	\$820	4.6
Private industry	8,655.0	115,502.9	1.2	810	4.7
Natural resources and mining	124.1	1,955.3	2.3	838	6.2
Construction	889.2	7,834.7	-0.6	863	5.2
Manufacturing	361.0	13,954.1	-2.1	993	4.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,909.4	26,388.1	1.4	715	4.8
Information	143.5	3,054.6	-0.3	1,255	5.5
Financial activities	867.5	8,218.0	0.0	1,206	5.8
Professional and business services	1,468.2	18,027.5	2.2	999	5.7
Education and health services	817.5	17,375.3	2.9	760	3.4
Leisure and hospitality	721.6	13,888.6	2.3	342	4.0
Other services	1,138.3	4,516.7	1.5	527	3.7
Government	290.8	21,515.3	1.3	875	4.5
Los Angeles, CA	394.6	4,229.3	0.7	924	4.9
Private industry	390.5	3,623.3	0.3	899	4.2
Natural resources and mining	0.5	12.6	5.2	1,124	-15.2
Construction	14.1	161.0	0.6	944	7.6
Manufacturing	15.3	451.1	(⁶)	983	(⁶)
Trade, transportation, and utilities	55.3	808.4	0.3	782	4.5
Information	8.7	212.3	(⁶)	1,528	3.8
Financial activities	25.0	246.2	-2.0	1,420	4.1
Professional and business services	43.0	608.0	0.1	1,048	4.6
Education and health services	27.9	469.5	0.8	838	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	27.0	403.1	2.0	504	2.4
Other services	173.6	251.0	1.7	431	4.6
Government	4.0	606.0	3.0	1,078	(⁶)
Cook, IL	137.6	2,559.5	0.2	981	4.1
Private industry	136.3	2,246.2	0.5	973	4.0
Natural resources and mining	0.1	1.4	-2.3	997	1.2
Construction	12.1	98.7	-1.5	1,174	2.7
Manufacturing	7.1	239.5	-1.6	983	2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27.6	476.9	-0.4	788	2.9
Information	2.5	58.7	0.1	1,418	7.9
Financial activities	15.8	218.9	-0.5	1,620	9.6
Professional and business services	28.1	442.6	1.9	1,229	3.1
Education and health services	13.5	366.2	2.0	826	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	11.5	242.4	1.5	421	1.4
Other services	13.8	96.9	-0.2	697	3.1
Government	1.4	313.3	-1.8	1,037	5.1
New York, NY	117.1	2,363.8	1.9	1,540	6.4
Private industry	116.8	1,913.3	2.3	1,659	6.6
Natural resources and mining	0.0	0.1	-3.1	2,638	106.3
Construction	2.3	35.2	7.6	1,504	9.5
Manufacturing	3.1	38.2	-4.5	1,265	18.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.9	249.1	1.7	1,141	4.8
Information	4.3	135.5	0.4	1,897	4.3
Financial activities	18.4	379.6	2.3	3,042	8.2
Professional and business services	24.3	486.5	2.6	1,771	7.2
Education and health services	8.5	284.7	1.1	993	3.8
Leisure and hospitality	11.1	209.0	3.1	732	4.0
Other services	17.2	87.1	1.7	897	2.4
Government	0.3	450.6	0.2	1,037	3.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, second quarter 2007²—Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		June 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2006-07 ⁴	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2006-07 ⁴
Harris, TX	94.7	2,023.3	4.4	\$1,026	6.9
Private industry	94.2	1,779.4	4.9	1,044	7.0
Natural resources and mining	1.5	78.7	10.4	2,857	6.6
Construction	6.5	152.9	7.6	979	7.5
Manufacturing	4.6	181.3	4.0	1,273	7.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.5	421.2	3.7	917	6.4
Information	1.3	33.1	3.8	1,258	10.0
Financial activities	10.4	120.6	2.5	1,242	5.6
Professional and business services	18.7	339.8	5.3	1,156	7.5
Education and health services	9.9	210.2	4.4	841	4.1
Leisure and hospitality	7.2	179.2	5.0	377	2.7
Other services	10.9	58.7	2.0	597	8.0
Government	0.5	243.9	1.2	894	4.6
Maricopa, AZ	97.7	1,798.0	0.9	827	3.9
Private industry	97.1	1,614.4	0.8	812	3.7
Natural resources and mining	0.5	9.8	-2.8	703	9.3
Construction	10.3	169.4	-7.6	842	4.6
Manufacturing	3.5	133.5	-2.9	1,118	3.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	20.9	373.0	2.7	805	4.8
Information	1.6	31.0	-0.8	1,014	7.0
Financial activities	12.4	150.8	-0.6	1,052	3.4
Professional and business services	21.0	316.7	1.9	803	4.3
Education and health services	9.4	195.9	4.8	857	3.5
Leisure and hospitality	7.0	179.2	1.9	390	2.1
Other services	7.0	51.0	3.4	564	2.0
Government	0.7	183.6	1.6	946	5.2
Orange, CA	94.7	1,519.5	-1.0	952	3.4
Private industry	93.3	1,363.2	-1.3	939	2.8
Natural resources and mining	0.2	6.2	-6.8	588	10.7
Construction	7.1	105.6	-3.5	1,016	7.2
Manufacturing	5.4	177.1	(⁶)	1,150	(⁶)
Trade, transportation, and utilities	17.8	278.2	0.4	892	(⁶)
Information	1.4	30.1	-2.2	1,340	7.5
Financial activities	11.4	128.1	-7.7	1,445	(⁶)
Professional and business services	19.2	274.6	(⁶)	1,000	(⁶)
Education and health services	9.8	139.6	2.9	833	3.3
Leisure and hospitality	7.0	175.1	1.7	410	5.1
Other services	14.0	48.4	-0.4	561	4.1
Government	1.4	156.3	1.1	1,062	6.7
Dallas, TX	67.6	1,492.6	3.2	1,011	5.4
Private industry	67.1	1,330.0	3.2	1,022	5.4
Natural resources and mining	0.6	7.1	-4.7	2,879	-1.1
Construction	4.4	84.1	4.4	935	1.4
Manufacturing	3.2	144.2	-0.4	1,202	8.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.0	307.2	2.3	974	6.1
Information	1.7	48.6	-4.6	1,371	7.3
Financial activities	8.7	145.7	2.8	1,331	5.2
Professional and business services	14.4	274.3	5.9	1,108	5.8
Education and health services	6.6	144.7	6.6	968	6.8
Leisure and hospitality	5.2	131.2	3.6	430	2.6
Other services	6.4	40.6	1.2	602	2.9
Government	0.5	162.5	2.9	920	5.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, second quarter 2007²—Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		June 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2006-07 ⁴	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2006-07 ⁴
San Diego, CA	91.7	1,334.7	0.2	\$890	4.8
Private industry	90.4	1,108.8	-0.1	868	4.7
Natural resources and mining	0.8	11.6	-4.1	540	4.0
Construction	7.2	90.9	-6.5	916	6.3
Manufacturing	3.2	102.4	(⁶)	1,190	6.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.6	219.8	0.3	730	5.8
Information	1.3	37.5	0.5	1,873	1.7
Financial activities	9.9	81.5	-3.3	1,108	3.5
Professional and business services	16.4	217.9	0.6	1,076	6.0
Education and health services	8.0	127.1	(⁶)	812	4.1
Leisure and hospitality	6.9	163.6	2.8	389	3.5
Other services	22.1	56.6	1.1	482	2.8
Government	1.3	225.9	1.7	996	4.8
King, WA	75.9	1,182.2	2.9	1,028	3.8
Private industry	75.4	1,027.6	3.3	1,033	3.5
Natural resources and mining	0.4	3.3	3.4	1,224	1.4
Construction	6.8	72.9	11.0	1,002	6.5
Manufacturing	2.5	112.0	1.9	1,386	0.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.8	219.5	2.0	903	6.1
Information	1.8	75.8	5.0	1,829	4.1
Financial activities	7.0	76.4	-1.0	1,272	3.3
Professional and business services	12.9	188.1	4.4	1,180	1.1
Education and health services	6.3	120.6	2.7	812	4.5
Leisure and hospitality	6.0	113.7	3.9	427	2.4
Other services	16.7	45.4	0.9	571	7.9
Government	0.5	154.6	0.6	995	6.0
Miami-Dade, FL	85.9	1,002.1	1.0	814	3.8
Private industry	85.6	868.2	0.8	788	3.7
Natural resources and mining	0.5	9.2	0.3	496	6.0
Construction	6.2	53.5	1.5	841	-1.1
Manufacturing	2.6	48.0	-1.7	735	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	23.1	252.6	0.9	747	2.3
Information	1.5	20.7	-0.7	1,163	4.6
Financial activities	10.4	71.6	-0.9	1,161	5.6
Professional and business services	17.3	136.4	-1.5	949	7.5
Education and health services	8.9	135.4	3.1	796	4.6
Leisure and hospitality	5.7	101.8	1.3	458	2.5
Other services	7.6	35.7	1.9	525	5.8
Government	0.3	133.9	2.4	969	4.8

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 2007 ²

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ⁴	
		June 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2006-07 ⁵	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2006-07 ⁵
United States ⁶	8,945.9	137,018.2	1.2	\$820	4.6
Jefferson, AL	18.9	365.4	(7)	823	5.2
Anchorage Borough, AK	8.1	148.9	-1.3	887	5.7
Maricopa, AZ	97.7	1,798.0	0.9	827	3.9
Pulaski, AR	14.6	251.8	0.6	740	4.2
Los Angeles, CA	394.6	4,229.3	0.7	924	4.9
Denver, CO	25.8	446.5	2.6	989	5.3
Hartford, CT	25.3	512.0	1.5	1,035	6.7
New Castle, DE	18.8	284.4	-0.3	981	1.6
Washington, DC	31.9	683.2	0.8	1,357	4.3
Miami-Dade, FL	85.9	1,002.1	1.0	814	3.8
Fulton, GA	39.6	759.6	1.6	1,082	6.2
Honolulu, HI	24.7	454.8	0.5	758	4.0
Ada, ID	15.3	215.7	2.0	748	0.5
Cook, IL	137.6	2,559.5	0.2	981	4.1
Marion, IN	24.0	582.2	0.7	826	1.0
Polk, IA	14.5	277.4	2.0	811	4.2
Johnson, KS	20.1	318.1	3.1	867	4.8
Jefferson, KY	21.9	443.4	2.2	810	4.1
East Baton Rouge, LA	13.8	257.5	0.4	736	4.5
Cumberland, ME	12.3	176.1	0.1	741	4.5
Montgomery, MD	32.8	466.7	0.3	1,108	6.7
Middlesex, MA	47.2	826.7	1.5	1,179	6.0
Wayne, MI	32.4	755.2	-2.9	933	2.6
Hennepin, MN	43.4	856.2	0.4	1,059	8.1
Hinds, MS	6.5	128.1	-0.6	714	3.6
St. Louis, MO	33.1	618.2	0.6	883	2.4
Yellowstone, MT	5.6	77.7	2.4	675	8.3
Douglas, NE	15.6	320.7	1.1	767	2.5
Clark, NV	48.4	930.0	1.1	773	3.1
Hillsborough, NH	12.4	198.7	0.3	922	(7)
Bergen, NJ	35.4	462.0	0.9	1,022	3.5
Bernalillo, NM	17.6	337.7	1.5	724	3.0
New York, NY	117.1	2,363.8	1.9	1,540	6.4
Mecklenburg, NC	31.8	565.3	4.6	929	1.5
Cass, ND	5.7	97.9	2.4	672	4.8
Cuyahoga, OH	37.6	757.6	-0.3	842	2.1
Oklahoma, OK	23.5	421.3	0.7	729	2.5
Multnomah, OR	27.3	450.5	2.5	842	5.4
Allegheny, PA	35.3	697.8	1.0	874	4.7
Providence, RI	18.2	291.2	0.1	801	2.0
Greenville, SC	12.3	238.6	2.8	716	2.3
Minnehaha, SD	6.3	116.3	2.4	677	5.3
Shelby, TN	20.1	512.0	0.8	830	4.8
Harris, TX	94.7	2,023.3	4.4	1,026	6.9
Salt Lake, UT	38.3	590.3	4.2	776	7.6
Chittenden, VT	5.8	95.4	-0.5	804	4.4
Fairfax, VA	32.6	592.2	1.0	1,269	4.9
King, WA	75.9	1,182.2	2.9	1,028	3.8
Kanawha, WV	6.1	110.1	0.3	721	3.7
Milwaukee, WI	21.1	503.5	0.9	818	4.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Covered ¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the largest county by state, second quarter 2007 ²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ⁴	
		June 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2006-07 ⁵	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2006-07 ⁵
Laramie, WY	3.1	43.4	1.9	\$685	6.7
San Juan, PR	13.6	293.5	-2.8	546	7.5
St. Thomas, VI	1.8	23.4	-0.1	643	-0.2

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. Covered ¹ establishments, employment, and wages by state, second quarter 2007 ²

State	Establishments, second quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		June 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2006-07	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2006-07
United States ⁴	8,945.9	137,018.2	1.2	\$820	4.6
Alabama	120.1	1,965.4	1.1	697	3.6
Alaska	21.1	325.8	-0.5	832	5.6
Arizona	158.9	2,612.4	1.2	786	4.4
Arkansas	82.7	1,186.5	0.3	639	4.2
California	1,291.3	15,832.5	0.8	935	5.4
Colorado	179.4	2,326.9	2.2	832	4.8
Connecticut	112.5	1,714.2	0.9	1,033	6.4
Delaware	29.1	430.2	0.0	870	2.2
District of Columbia	31.9	683.2	0.8	1,357	4.3
Florida	604.8	7,894.2	0.2	743	3.2
Georgia	270.4	4,091.5	1.4	792	6.5
Hawaii	38.6	631.2	1.4	736	4.2
Idaho	57.1	679.1	3.0	626	2.3
Illinois	358.6	5,956.3	0.8	874	4.4
Indiana	158.2	2,933.4	0.5	702	2.6
Iowa	93.4	1,518.6	0.9	664	3.9
Kansas	85.7	1,370.7	2.0	702	4.8
Kentucky	109.8	1,828.2	1.7	700	4.2
Louisiana	119.9	1,880.2	3.2	711	4.1
Maine	50.0	619.6	0.6	658	4.1
Maryland	164.0	2,584.9	0.7	899	5.3
Massachusetts	210.1	3,300.7	1.2	1,008	4.8
Michigan	257.1	4,252.9	-1.4	807	2.9
Minnesota	170.7	2,730.9	0.0	834	5.6
Mississippi	69.7	1,137.4	0.9	609	3.6
Missouri	174.7	2,764.6	0.8	727	3.4
Montana	42.3	449.8	1.7	611	6.3
Nebraska	58.7	930.9	1.6	654	3.5
Nevada	74.7	1,297.9	1.0	776	3.7
New Hampshire	49.0	643.7	0.7	823	6.3
New Jersey	278.1	4,066.7	0.4	989	4.3
New Mexico	53.7	833.3	1.1	686	5.2
New York	576.8	8,688.8	1.3	1,020	5.9
North Carolina	251.0	4,090.5	3.0	718	4.1
North Dakota	25.1	347.7	1.5	619	4.7
Ohio	290.5	5,384.6	-0.1	740	3.4
Oklahoma	99.1	1,538.5	1.6	665	4.1
Oregon	130.8	1,761.6	1.7	742	4.5
Pennsylvania	338.7	5,740.3	1.1	802	4.6
Rhode Island	36.1	492.9	0.3	774	2.5
South Carolina	115.8	1,917.4	3.0	665	2.9
South Dakota	30.1	404.3	2.1	590	4.8
Tennessee	140.7	2,768.7	0.7	729	3.6
Texas	548.7	10,296.1	3.4	827	5.9
Utah	86.3	1,233.7	4.4	698	6.6
Vermont	24.7	306.6	-0.5	698	5.0
Virginia	227.4	3,731.5	1.0	859	4.4
Washington	216.7	2,989.8	2.7	835	4.6
West Virginia	48.7	717.1	0.3	659	3.6
Wisconsin	158.2	2,845.8	0.4	709	3.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Covered ¹ establishments, employment, and wages by state, second quarter 2007 ²—Continued

State	Establishments, second quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		June 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2006-07	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2006-07
Wyoming	24.4	288.3	3.3	\$739	8.0
Puerto Rico	56.9	1,020.7	-1.6	460	6.0
Virgin Islands	3.4	46.9	3.4	707	4.1

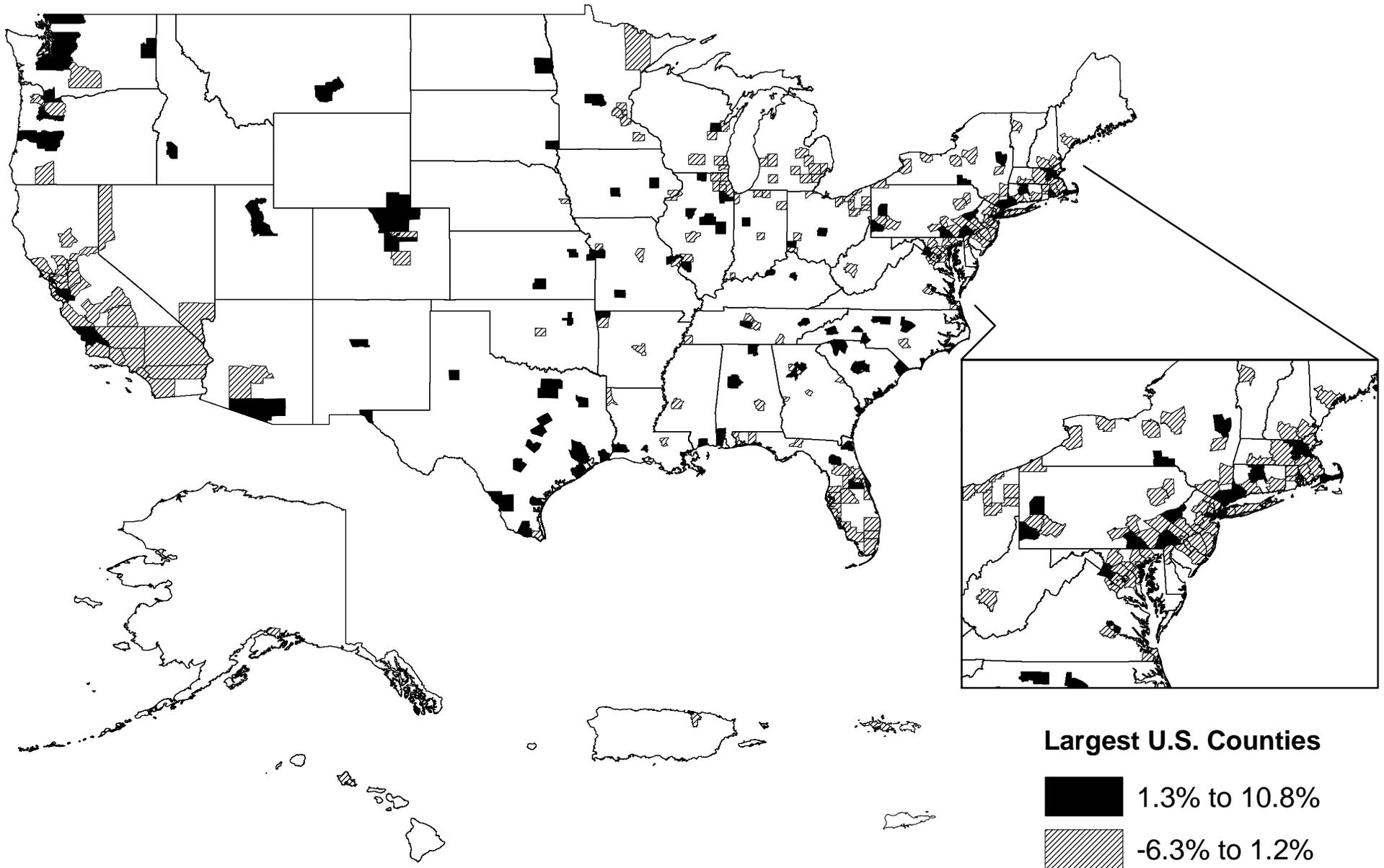
¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

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.

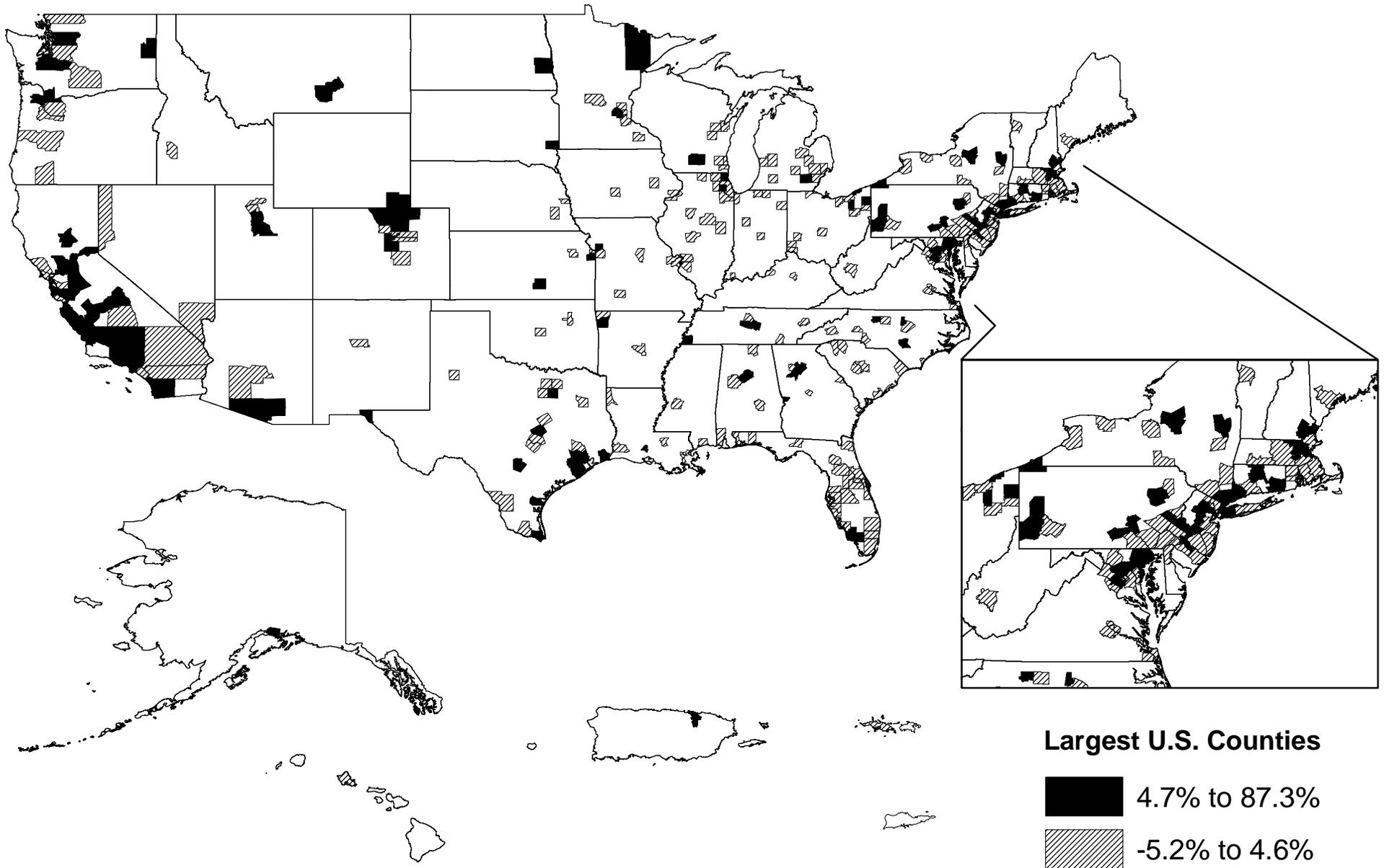
Chart 3. Percent change in employment in counties with 75,000 or more employees, June 2006-07 (U.S. average = 1.2 percent)



NOTE: The following counties had fewer than 75,000 employees in 2006 but are included because they are the largest county in their state or territory: Laramie, Wyo., Yellowstone, Mont., and St. Thomas, V.I.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
January 2008

Chart 4. Percent change in average weekly wage in counties with 75,000 or more employees, second quarter 2006-07 (U.S. average = 4.6 percent)



NOTE: The following counties had fewer than 75,000 employees in 2006 but are included because they are the largest county in their state or territory: Laramie, Wyo., Yellowstone, Mont., and St. Thomas, V.I.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
January 2008