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Technical Information: (202) 691-6567 • QCEWInfo@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/cew

Media Contact: (202) 691-5902 • PressOffice@bls.gov

COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

Second Quarter 2009

From June 2008 to June 2009, **employment** declined in 324 of the 334 largest U.S. counties according to preliminary data, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Elkhart County, Ind., located about 100 miles east of Chicago, posted the largest percentage decline, with a loss of 21.9 percent over the year, compared with a national job decrease of 5.1 percent. Nearly 70 percent of the employment decline in Elkhart occurred in manufacturing, which lost 18,400 jobs over the year (-32.2 percent). Yakima County, Wash., experienced the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment among the largest counties in the U.S., with a gain of 1.5 percent.

The U.S. **average weekly wage** fell over the year by 0.1 percent in the second quarter of 2009. This is the second consecutive over-the-year decline in average weekly wages and one of only four declines dating back to 1978, when these quarterly data were first comparable. (See Technical Note.) Large employment and wage losses in both the financial activities and manufacturing supersectors contributed significantly to the overall decline in the U.S. average weekly wages this quarter. Average weekly wages fell 1.8 percent in financial activities and 0.3 percent in manufacturing. Among the large counties in the U.S., Weld County, Colo., had the largest over-the-year decrease in average weekly wages in the second quarter of 2009, with a loss of 9.0 percent. Within Weld, trade, transportation, and utilities had the largest over-the-year decline in average weekly wages with a loss of 32.0 percent. Olmsted, Minn., experienced the largest growth in average weekly wages with a gain of 10.8 percent.

Chart 1. Large counties ranked by percent decline in employment, June 2008-09
(U.S. average = -5.1 percent)

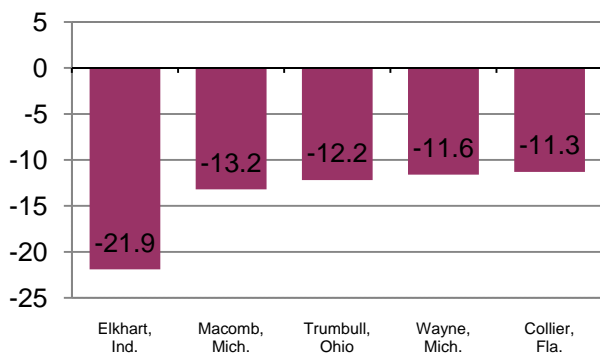


Chart 2. Large counties ranked by percent decline in average weekly wages, second quarter 2008-09
(U.S. average = -0.1 percent)

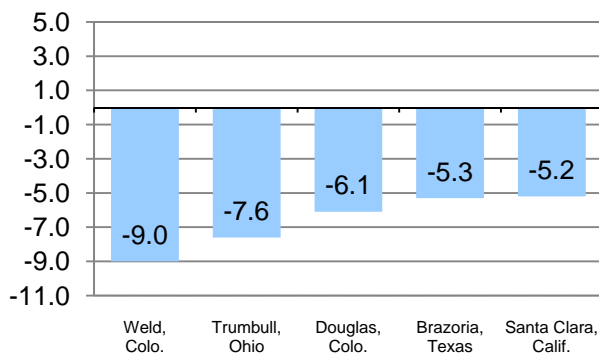


Table A. Top 10 large counties ranked by June 2009 employment, June 2008-09 employment decrease, and June 2008-09 percent decrease in employment

Employment in large counties					
June 2009 employment (thousands)		Decrease in employment, June 2008-09 (thousands)		Percent decrease in employment, June 2008-09	
United States	129,674.8	United States	-6,941.9	United States	-5.1
Los Angeles, Calif.	3,947.3	Los Angeles, Calif.	-256.7	Elkhart, Ind.	-21.9
Cook, Ill.	2,395.8	Maricopa, Ariz.	-149.9	Macomb, Mich.	-13.2
New York, N.Y.	2,280.5	Cook, Ill.	-137.7	Trumbull, Ohio	-12.2
Harris, Texas	2,009.3	Orange, Calif.	-119.7	Wayne, Mich.	-11.6
Maricopa, Ariz.	1,588.7	New York, N.Y.	-113.2	Collier, Fla.	-11.3
Dallas, Texas	1,416.7	Clark, Nev.	-98.5	Ottawa, Mich.	-11.0
Orange, Calif.	1,380.6	Wayne, Mich.	-85.5	Clark, Nev.	-10.7
San Diego, Calif.	1,258.2	San Diego, Calif.	-77.5	Washoe, Nev.	-10.5
King, Wash.	1,138.3	Dallas, Texas	-71.6	Oakland, Mich.	-9.6
Miami-Dade, Fla.	932.3	Oakland, Mich.	-65.6	Sarasota, Fla.	-9.2

Of the 334 **largest counties** in the United States (as measured by 2008 annual average employment), 157 had over-the-year percentage declines in employment greater than or equal to the national average (-5.1 percent) in June 2009; 167 large counties experienced smaller declines than the national average, while 2 counties experienced no change and 3 counties experienced employment gains. (See chart 3.) The percent change in average weekly wages was equal to or lower than the national average (-0.1 percent) in 140 of the largest U.S. counties and was above the national average in 190 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 129.7 million full- and part-time workers.

Large County Employment

In June 2009, **national employment**, as measured by the QCEW program, was 129.7 million, down by 5.1 percent from June 2008. The 334 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more employees accounted for 71.2 percent of total U.S. employment and 76.6 percent of total wages. These 334 counties had a net job decline of 5,117,900 over the year, accounting for 73.7 percent of the overall U.S. employment decrease.

Employment declined in 324 counties from June 2008 to June 2009. The largest percentage decline in employment was in Elkhart, Ind. (-21.9 percent). Macomb, Mich., had the next largest percentage decline (-13.2 percent), followed by the counties of Trumbull, Ohio (-12.2 percent), Wayne, Mich. (-11.6 percent), and Collier, Fla. (-11.3 percent). The largest decline in employment levels occurred in Los Angeles, Calif. (-256,700), followed by the counties of Maricopa, Ariz. (-149,900), Cook, Ill. (-137,700), Orange, Calif. (-119,700), and New York, N.Y. (-113,200). (See table A.) Combined employment losses in these five counties over the year totaled 777,200 or 11.2 percent of the employment decline for the U.S. as a whole.

Table B. Top 10 large counties ranked by second quarter 2009 average weekly wages, second quarter 2008-09 decrease in average weekly wages, and second quarter 2008-09 percent decrease in average weekly wages

Average weekly wage in large counties					
Average weekly wage, second quarter 2009		Decrease in average weekly wage, second quarter 2008-09		Percent decrease in average weekly wage, second quarter 2008-09	
United States	\$840	United States	-\$1	United States	-0.1
New York, N.Y.	\$1,520	Santa Clara, Calif.	-\$79	Weld, Colo.	-9.0
Santa Clara, Calif.	1,449	Weld, Colo.	-68	Trumbull, Ohio	-7.6
Arlington, Va.	1,423	Douglas, Colo.	-55	Douglas, Colo.	-6.1
Washington, D.C.	1,421	Trumbull, Ohio	-53	Brazoria, Texas	-5.3
Fairfax, Va.	1,348	New York, N.Y.	-49	Santa Clara, Calif.	-5.2
Fairfield, Conn.	1,316	Brazoria, Texas	-44	Rock Island, Ill.	-4.8
San Mateo, Calif.	1,309	Middlesex, Mass.	-43	Montgomery, Texas	-4.1
San Francisco, Calif.	1,307	Hennepin, Minn.	-42	Oakland, Mich.	-3.9
Suffolk, Mass.	1,299	Rock Island, Ill.	-41	Hennepin, Minn.	-3.9
Somerset, N.J.	1,244	Somerset, N.J.	-41	Catawba, N.C.	-3.8

Employment rose in three of the large counties from June 2008 to June 2009. None of the large counties grew by more than two percent over the year. Yakima, Wash., had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment (1.5 percent) among the largest counties in the U.S. Arlington, Va., had the next largest increase (1.4 percent), followed by Bronx, N.Y. (1.2 percent). The largest gains in the level of employment from June 2008 to June 2009 were recorded in the counties of Bronx, N.Y. (2,800), Arlington, Va. (2,300), and Yakima, Wash. (1,600).

Large County Average Weekly Wages

Average weekly wages for the nation fell 0.1 percent over the year in the second quarter of 2009. This is the second consecutive over-the-year decline in average weekly wages and one of only four declines dating back to 1978. Among the 334 largest counties, 140 had over-the-year decreases in average weekly wages in the second quarter. The largest wage loss occurred in Weld, Colo., with a decline of 9.0 percent from the second quarter of 2008. Trumbull, Ohio, had the second largest decline (-7.6 percent), followed by the counties of Douglas, Colo. (-6.1 percent), Brazoria, Texas (-5.3 percent), and Santa Clara, Calif. (-5.2 percent). (See table B.)

Of the 334 largest counties, 175 experienced growth in average weekly wages. Olmsted, Minn., led the nation in growth in average weekly wages with an increase of 10.8 percent from the second quarter of 2008. Large wage gains occurred in the education and health services supersector where average weekly wages grew 19.9 percent over the year. Saginaw, Mich., and Kitsap, Wash., were second with a gain of 5.1 percent each, followed by the counties of Madison, Ala. (5.0 percent) and Newport News City, Va. (4.9 percent).

The national average weekly wage in the second quarter of 2009 was \$840. Average weekly wages were higher than the national average in 109 of the 334 largest U.S. counties. New York, N.Y., held the top

position among the highest-paid large counties with an average weekly wage of \$1,520. Santa Clara, Calif., was second with an average weekly wage of \$1,449, followed by Arlington, Va. (\$1,423), Washington, D.C. (\$1,421), and Fairfax, Va. (\$1,348). There were 225 counties with an average weekly wage below the national average in the second quarter of 2009. The lowest average weekly wage was reported in Horry, S.C. (\$520), followed by the counties of Cameron, Texas, and Hidalgo, Texas (\$544 each), Webb, Texas (\$558), and Yakima, Wash. (\$589). (See table 1.)

Average weekly wages are affected not only by changes in total wages but also by employment changes in high- and low-paying industries. (See Technical Note.) The 0.1-percent over-the-year decrease in average weekly wages for the nation was partially due to large employment declines in high-paying industries such as manufacturing. (See table 2.)

Ten Largest U.S. Counties

All of the 10 largest counties (based on 2008 annual average employment levels) experienced over-the-year percent declines in **employment** in June 2009. Maricopa, Ariz., experienced the largest decline in employment among the 10 largest counties with an 8.6 percent decrease. Within Maricopa, every private industry group except education and health services experienced an employment decline, with construction experiencing the largest decline (-31.5 percent). (See table 2.) Orange, Calif., had the next largest decline in employment, -8.0 percent, followed by Los Angeles, Calif. (-6.1 percent). Harris, Texas, experienced the smallest decline in employment (-3.1 percent) among the 10 largest counties. New York, N.Y. (-4.7 percent), and Dallas, Texas (-4.8 percent), had the second and third smallest employment losses, respectively.

Seven of the 10 largest U.S. counties saw an over-the-year decrease in **average weekly wages**. New York, N.Y., experienced the largest decline in average weekly wages among the 10 largest counties with a decrease of 3.1 percent. Within New York County, financial activities sustained the largest total wage loss (-\$1.9 billion) over the year. Average weekly wages for this supersector fell by 5.4 percent. New York's average weekly wage loss was followed by Harris, Texas (-2.5 percent), and San Diego, Calif. (-1.5 percent). King, Wash., had the only wage increase (2.0 percent). Maricopa, Ariz., and Orange, Calif., both held the second highest position with average weekly wages unchanged over the year.

Largest County by State

Table 3 shows June 2009 employment and the 2009 second quarter average weekly wage in the largest county in each state, which is based on 2008 annual average employment levels. The employment levels in the counties in table 3 in June 2009 ranged from approximately four million in Los Angeles County, Calif., to 43,500 in Laramie County, Wyo. The highest average weekly wage of these counties was in New York, N.Y. (\$1,520), while the lowest average weekly wage was in Minnehaha, S.D. (\$688).

For More Information

The tables and charts included in this release contain data for the nation and for the 334 U.S. counties with annual average employment levels of 75,000 or more in 2008. June 2009 employment and 2009 second-quarter average weekly wages for all states are provided in table 4 of this release.

For additional information about the quarterly employment and wages data, please read the Technical Note. Data for the second quarter of 2009 will be available later at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/>. Additional information about the QCEW data 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 2009 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, April 1, 2010.

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 2009 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 2008 preliminary annual averages of employment. For 2009 data, two counties have been added to the publication tables: Johnson, Iowa, and Gregg, Texas. These counties will be included in all 2009 quarterly releases. Two counties, Boone, Ky., and St. Tammany, La., which were published in the 2008 releases, will be excluded from this and

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 in first quarter 2009 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 6.8 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 – 7 months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly – 8 months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly – 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/

future 2009 releases because their 2008 annual average employment levels were 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 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. QCEW employment and wage data are derived from microdata summaries of 9.1 million employer reports of employment and wages submitted by states to the BLS in 2008. These reports are based on place of employment rather than place of residence.

UI and UCFE coverage is broad and has been basically comparable from state to state since 1978, when the 1976 amendments to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act became effective, expanding coverage to include most State and local government employees. In 2008, UI and UCFE programs covered workers in 134.8 million jobs. The estimated 129.4 million workers in these jobs (after adjustment for multiple jobholders) represented 95.5 percent of civilian wage and salary employment. Covered workers received

\$6.142 trillion in pay, representing 93.8 percent of the wage and salary component of personal income and 42.5 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 2008 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 un-

known industry categories. Beginning with the first quarter of 2008, adjusted data 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 are included on the CD which accompanies the hardcopy version of the Annual Bulletin. *Employment and Wages Annual Averages, 2007* is available for sale as a chartbook 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 2009²

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		June 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2008-09 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2008-09 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
United States ⁶	9,055.3	129,674.8	-5.1	—	\$840	-0.1	—
Jefferson, AL	18.3	337.9	-7.0	269	845	0.6	132
Madison, AL	8.8	179.7	-2.1	24	938	5.0	4
Mobile, AL	9.8	165.7	-6.5	257	737	4.4	6
Montgomery, AL	6.4	131.4	-5.6	208	736	0.1	169
Shelby, AL	4.9	71.4	-6.9	264	795	2.7	22
Tuscaloosa, AL	4.3	80.4	-7.1	272	719	-0.6	229
Anchorage Borough, AK	8.1	148.4	-1.8	22	948	3.6	11
Maricopa, AZ	98.2	1,588.7	-8.6	309	846	0.0	176
Pima, AZ	20.2	341.4	-6.7	260	752	0.5	145
Benton, AR	5.5	91.0	-5.3	186	806	2.4	29
Pulaski, AR	15.0	243.6	-3.8	104	781	2.5	27
Washington, AR	5.6	89.6	-4.0	111	710	1.7	55
Alameda, CA	52.9	640.5	-7.2	278	1,092	-0.3	206
Butte, CA	7.8	71.8	-5.8	219	666	3.9	8
Contra Costa, CA	29.5	325.0	-5.9	223	1,072	1.6	64
Fresno, CA	30.0	344.1	-6.9	264	689	0.6	132
Kern, CA	17.7	272.7	-4.9	160	764	1.9	42
Los Angeles, CA	419.7	3,947.3	-6.1	239	940	-0.6	229
Marin, CA	11.6	103.3	-6.7	260	1,042	-2.3	298
Monterey, CA	12.6	181.7	-3.0	59	748	-0.5	226
Orange, CA	100.1	1,380.6	-8.0	300	953	0.0	176
Placer, CA	10.7	127.0	-8.8	313	821	0.0	176
Riverside, CA	47.0	570.5	-8.8	313	721	0.4	152
Sacramento, CA	53.3	604.9	-5.0	168	948	0.3	164
San Bernardino, CA	49.0	610.6	-7.6	294	744	0.5	145
San Diego, CA	96.6	1,258.2	-5.8	219	912	-1.5	274
San Francisco, CA	51.3	545.0	-5.5	200	1,307	-2.1	294
San Joaquin, CA	17.5	220.0	-5.7	215	740	0.5	145
San Luis Obispo, CA	9.6	100.8	-5.9	223	726	1.4	76
San Mateo, CA	23.7	323.3	-6.3	247	1,309	1.6	64
Santa Barbara, CA	14.2	184.5	-5.5	200	811	1.4	76
Santa Clara, CA	60.0	853.5	-7.1	272	1,449	-5.2	326
Santa Cruz, CA	8.9	100.5	-3.6	89	754	-0.1	191
Solano, CA	9.9	123.3	-4.4	132	859	0.9	111
Sonoma, CA	18.4	179.3	-8.0	300	813	-1.6	279
Stanislaus, CA	14.7	168.2	-6.5	257	732	1.9	42
Tulare, CA	9.4	152.1	-7.3	283	599	1.7	55
Ventura, CA	23.4	305.3	-5.5	200	885	1.3	86
Yolo, CA	5.9	99.8	-3.6	89	824	1.6	64
Adams, CO	9.1	153.4	-5.2	178	763	-0.7	237
Arapahoe, CO	19.3	275.7	-4.1	115	965	0.4	152
Boulder, CO	12.9	153.3	-5.5	200	970	0.8	119
Denver, CO	25.5	424.1	-6.0	233	1,011	-1.0	256
Douglas, CO	9.5	92.2	-4.7	147	850	-6.1	328
El Paso, CO	17.2	236.9	-4.9	160	787	1.9	42
Jefferson, CO	18.3	206.3	-4.7	147	858	-2.3	298
Larimer, CO	10.2	128.9	-4.1	115	723	-0.6	229
Weld, CO	6.0	79.5	-6.3	247	686	-9.0	330
Fairfield, CT	33.0	404.6	-5.3	186	1,316	-0.8	244
Hartford, CT	25.5	491.8	-4.6	140	1,014	0.1	169

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, second quarter 2009²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		June 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2008-09 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2008-09 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
New Haven, CT	22.6	352.8	-4.7	147	\$906	0.9	111
New London, CT	7.0	128.4	-4.1	115	880	-0.2	198
New Castle, DE	18.1	268.1	-5.7	215	959	-0.3	206
Washington, DC	33.7	690.9	-0.1	6	1,421	-0.9	250
Alachua, FL	6.6	115.2	-4.7	147	713	2.7	22
Brevard, FL	14.7	190.3	-6.3	247	820	1.9	42
Broward, FL	62.9	684.6	-7.6	294	805	0.8	119
Collier, FL	11.9	104.5	-11.3	325	767	-2.3	298
Duval, FL	26.7	434.4	-6.0	233	815	1.0	101
Escambia, FL	8.0	117.3	-6.2	242	688	2.1	37
Hillsborough, FL	37.1	562.9	-7.8	298	821	1.9	42
Lake, FL	7.3	76.7	-6.9	264	607	-1.6	279
Lee, FL	18.9	187.8	-8.8	313	720	-1.1	261
Leon, FL	8.1	137.1	-3.5	85	722	1.0	101
Manatee, FL	9.2	106.5	-6.0	233	665	-1.6	279
Marion, FL	8.1	91.5	-8.7	312	626	0.5	145
Miami-Dade, FL	83.9	932.3	-5.9	223	833	-0.6	229
Okaloosa, FL	6.0	77.1	-2.5	37	722	3.0	17
Orange, FL	35.2	638.2	-7.4	287	766	0.1	169
Palm Beach, FL	49.3	491.0	-7.8	298	837	-0.1	191
Pasco, FL	9.8	89.1	-6.3	247	624	-3.7	320
Pinellas, FL	31.0	390.8	-7.5	292	742	1.0	101
Polk, FL	12.6	185.9	-6.5	257	663	0.0	176
Sarasota, FL	14.8	130.7	-9.2	320	727	-0.1	191
Seminole, FL	14.2	158.6	-8.8	313	732	-1.7	284
Volusia, FL	13.7	147.1	-7.4	287	635	-0.2	198
Bibb, GA	4.7	80.1	-7.1	272	668	3.7	10
Chatham, GA	7.7	129.6	-5.5	200	725	0.7	126
Clayton, GA	4.4	108.3	-4.5	139	765	0.0	176
Cobb, GA	20.6	298.7	-7.1	272	881	0.9	111
De Kalb, GA	17.7	279.6	-6.1	239	889	0.8	119
Fulton, GA	39.2	696.1	-6.4	255	1,087	0.6	132
Gwinnett, GA	23.8	297.5	-7.4	287	819	-2.4	303
Muscogee, GA	4.8	92.0	-5.2	178	675	0.7	126
Richmond, GA	4.7	98.0	-3.6	89	715	(7)	-
Honolulu, HI	24.9	434.7	-3.7	96	802	1.6	64
Ada, ID	14.7	195.9	-8.1	303	734	-1.6	279
Champaign, IL	4.2	89.0	-4.1	115	739	3.2	15
Cook, IL	142.0	2,395.8	-5.4	195	986	-1.4	270
Du Page, IL	36.2	556.9	-6.9	264	958	-2.4	303
Kane, IL	12.9	198.0	-7.2	278	754	0.0	176
Lake, IL	21.3	324.1	-6.1	239	1,042	-0.2	198
McHenry, IL	8.6	98.5	-7.3	283	706	-3.4	316
McLean, IL	3.7	84.8	-2.5	37	825	2.4	29
Madison, IL	6.0	90.7	-6.2	242	699	0.7	126
Peoria, IL	4.8	99.3	-7.1	272	784	-0.6	229
Rock Island, IL	3.5	75.9	-5.9	223	822	-4.8	325
St. Clair, IL	5.5	94.6	-3.3	74	713	3.5	13
Sangamon, IL	5.3	128.3	-2.3	28	862	2.4	29
Will, IL	14.2	192.2	-5.0	168	748	-1.7	284

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, second quarter 2009²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		June 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2008-09 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2008-09 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Winnebago, IL	7.0	125.8	-8.6	309	\$706	-0.8	244
Allen, IN	9.0	167.2	-8.0	300	703	-0.4	217
Elkhart, IN	4.9	93.7	-21.9	329	686	-2.4	303
Hamilton, IN	7.9	109.5	-6.4	255	787	-1.0	256
Lake, IN	10.3	185.3	-5.6	208	721	-3.2	312
Marion, IN	24.0	545.2	-5.3	186	850	0.4	152
St. Joseph, IN	6.1	113.9	-8.1	303	713	0.4	152
Tippecanoe, IN	3.3	71.8	-5.4	195	716	-0.7	237
Vanderburgh, IN	4.8	103.5	-4.0	111	706	1.1	93
Johnson, IA	3.5	74.7	-1.7	20	779	2.5	27
Linn, IA	6.3	125.3	-1.6	17	796	0.6	132
Polk, IA	14.8	271.9	-2.8	49	823	0.1	169
Scott, IA	5.3	85.4	-6.3	247	668	-0.1	191
Johnson, KS	20.7	304.6	-4.9	160	871	-1.6	279
Sedgwick, KS	12.3	247.4	-6.3	247	789	0.4	152
Shawnee, KS	4.9	94.4	-3.0	59	735	2.7	22
Wyandotte, KS	3.2	79.0	-3.4	80	808	-0.4	217
Fayette, KY	9.3	170.5	-4.9	160	785	1.6	64
Jefferson, KY	22.1	413.2	-5.1	173	823	0.4	152
Caddo, LA	7.4	122.1	-2.6	41	719	0.0	176
Calcasieu, LA	4.9	85.5	-3.5	85	722	-1.2	263
East Baton Rouge, LA	14.4	256.1	-1.7	20	805	1.8	50
Jefferson, LA	13.8	195.6	-2.8	49	781	0.8	119
Lafayette, LA	8.9	131.2	-3.6	89	793	-2.1	294
Orleans, LA	10.4	168.9	-1.2	12	913	-0.9	250
Cumberland, ME	12.2	170.2	-4.0	111	756	0.0	176
Anne Arundel, MD	14.5	229.3	-3.4	80	912	1.9	42
Baltimore, MD	21.6	368.3	-3.8	104	873	1.4	76
Frederick, MD	6.0	93.0	-3.3	74	824	1.7	55
Harford, MD	5.7	82.3	-2.8	49	782	2.9	18
Howard, MD	8.8	146.7	-3.3	74	1,009	2.6	26
Montgomery, MD	32.8	449.4	-2.4	32	1,129	1.5	69
Prince Georges, MD	15.9	308.3	-3.0	59	932	0.6	132
Baltimore City, MD	13.9	328.9	-3.1	64	1,012	1.5	69
Barnstable, MA	9.0	97.4	-4.1	115	727	0.6	132
Bristol, MA	15.3	210.3	-5.5	200	776	0.4	152
Essex, MA	20.7	296.2	-3.3	74	891	-1.3	268
Hampden, MA	14.5	194.8	-3.6	89	778	1.8	50
Middlesex, MA	47.2	801.2	-4.4	132	1,194	-3.5	318
Norfolk, MA	23.3	314.7	-4.0	111	994	-1.7	284
Plymouth, MA	13.5	174.4	-3.7	96	842	1.8	50
Suffolk, MA	21.7	576.0	-3.8	104	1,299	-1.0	256
Worcester, MA	20.5	311.3	-4.4	132	858	-1.3	268
Genesee, MI	7.6	126.0	-9.1	319	720	-0.7	237
Ingham, MI	6.6	151.4	-6.9	264	828	1.1	93
Kalamazoo, MI	5.5	109.3	-6.3	247	767	-0.8	244
Kent, MI	14.1	305.9	-8.5	308	767	-0.4	217
Macomb, MI	17.3	268.9	-13.2	328	849	-3.6	319
Oakland, MI	38.3	618.3	-9.6	321	955	-3.9	322
Ottawa, MI	5.6	98.5	-11.0	324	686	-2.0	293

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, second quarter 2009²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		June 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2008-09 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2008-09 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Saginaw, MI	4.3	78.5	-7.7	296	\$725	5.1	2
Washtenaw, MI	8.0	178.5	-4.8	154	898	-0.2	198
Wayne, MI	31.4	654.9	-11.6	326	920	-3.1	309
Anoka, MN	7.5	109.4	-5.5	200	838	-0.2	198
Dakota, MN	10.3	171.1	-4.2	123	852	0.6	132
Hennepin, MN	42.8	811.1	-4.9	160	1,027	-3.9	322
Olmsted, MN	3.4	89.4	-2.6	41	953	10.8	1
Ramsey, MN	14.8	319.1	-5.2	178	931	1.3	86
St. Louis, MN	5.8	93.7	-5.9	223	694	-2.3	298
Stearns, MN	4.4	77.9	-5.1	173	680	2.9	18
Harrison, MS	4.6	83.7	-4.7	147	669	2.0	40
Hinds, MS	6.2	125.4	-1.6	17	746	2.1	37
Boone, MO	4.4	81.3	-2.7	45	678	2.3	34
Clay, MO	5.0	88.5	-2.3	28	788	-0.9	250
Greene, MO	8.1	148.7	-5.3	186	664	0.5	145
Jackson, MO	18.5	357.1	(7)	—	862	-0.3	206
St. Charles, MO	8.2	121.2	-4.4	132	704	0.0	176
St. Louis, MO	32.1	580.7	-5.8	219	893	-1.4	270
St. Louis City, MO	8.5	220.3	(7)	—	899	(7)	—
Yellowstone, MT	5.8	77.3	-1.6	17	690	0.0	176
Douglas, NE	15.8	314.2	-2.8	49	783	-0.8	244
Lancaster, NE	8.1	154.7	-3.1	64	676	0.7	126
Clark, NV	49.9	820.9	-10.7	323	793	-0.4	217
Washoe, NV	14.5	188.8	-10.5	322	797	1.1	93
Hillsborough, NH	12.1	189.0	-5.0	168	913	-1.8	288
Rockingham, NH	10.8	135.0	-4.6	140	810	-0.9	250
Atlantic, NJ	7.0	141.1	-7.5	292	754	0.0	176
Bergen, NJ	34.5	434.1	-4.6	140	1,032	0.1	169
Burlington, NJ	11.5	200.7	-3.1	64	892	-2.2	297
Camden, NJ	13.1	200.4	-5.3	186	863	-0.8	244
Essex, NJ	21.4	345.8	-4.4	132	1,066	0.4	152
Gloucester, NJ	6.4	101.9	-4.6	140	778	0.0	176
Hudson, NJ	14.1	232.0	-3.5	85	1,154	1.1	93
Mercer, NJ	11.2	226.8	-3.2	69	1,103	1.0	101
Middlesex, NJ	22.1	384.0	-5.2	178	1,040	-0.4	217
Monmouth, NJ	20.9	256.4	-4.6	140	893	0.1	169
Morris, NJ	18.1	278.1	-4.1	115	1,188	-0.7	237
Ocean, NJ	12.4	154.4	-3.6	89	714	0.1	169
Passaic, NJ	12.6	170.0	-6.2	242	899	1.2	90
Somerset, NJ	10.3	170.4	-4.6	140	1,244	-3.2	312
Union, NJ	15.0	220.5	-6.2	242	1,054	-0.1	191
Bernalillo, NM	17.6	319.0	-4.8	154	763	1.7	55
Albany, NY	9.9	224.5	-2.6	41	907	2.7	22
Bronx, NY	16.3	232.5	1.2	3	828	0.5	145
Broome, NY	4.5	94.1	-3.2	69	692	0.6	132
Dutchess, NY	8.3	113.6	-3.5	85	899	1.9	42
Erie, NY	23.6	452.5	-3.0	59	746	-0.3	206
Kings, NY	47.6	480.2	-0.5	7	733	0.5	145
Monroe, NY	18.0	373.6	-3.7	96	835	1.7	55
Nassau, NY	52.3	597.8	-2.6	41	977	1.0	101

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, second quarter 2009²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		June 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2008-09 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2008-09 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
New York, NY	118.6	2,280.5	-4.7	147	\$1,520	-3.1	309
Oneida, NY	5.3	110.4	-2.4	32	683	0.4	152
Onondaga, NY	12.8	247.0	-3.9	108	797	1.3	86
Orange, NY	10.0	130.7	-2.7	45	773	2.8	20
Queens, NY	44.1	497.6	-2.8	49	826	-1.5	274
Richmond, NY	8.8	93.6	-1.2	12	745	-1.5	274
Rockland, NY	9.9	114.9	-3.3	74	911	-0.4	217
Saratoga, NY	5.4	77.5	-2.4	32	720	0.4	152
Suffolk, NY	50.4	620.0	-3.8	104	921	-0.2	198
Westchester, NY	36.2	411.0	-4.4	132	1,114	-2.3	298
Buncombe, NC	8.0	109.6	-5.4	195	658	-0.2	198
Catawba, NC	4.6	77.6	-8.9	317	639	-3.8	321
Cumberland, NC	6.3	119.7	0.0	4	693	2.1	37
Durham, NC	7.1	180.7	-2.5	37	1,090	-1.9	290
Forsyth, NC	9.2	176.7	-5.3	186	771	1.2	90
Guilford, NC	14.7	258.8	-7.2	278	746	-0.3	206
Mecklenburg, NC	33.2	534.4	-5.9	223	937	-1.1	261
New Hanover, NC	7.4	97.9	-5.6	208	697	1.5	69
Wake, NC	29.1	433.2	-4.2	123	833	-0.7	237
Cass, ND	5.8	99.8	-1.5	16	710	1.4	76
Butler, OH	7.4	136.9	-7.3	283	734	-0.7	237
Cuyahoga, OH	37.1	697.5	-6.2	242	849	-2.4	303
Franklin, OH	29.6	654.0	-4.3	126	818	0.2	168
Hamilton, OH	23.7	496.9	-4.9	160	897	0.3	164
Lake, OH	6.6	95.1	-7.4	287	703	1.0	101
Lorain, OH	6.2	94.0	-7.2	278	674	-1.9	290
Lucas, OH	10.6	197.2	-8.4	306	732	1.7	55
Mahoning, OH	6.3	97.4	-6.0	233	615	0.8	119
Montgomery, OH	12.7	243.8	-7.4	287	756	-0.3	206
Stark, OH	9.0	151.5	-6.3	247	649	-1.2	263
Summit, OH	14.8	256.9	-6.8	263	767	0.0	176
Trumbull, OH	4.7	67.3	-12.2	327	645	-7.6	329
Warren, OH	4.2	77.5	-2.7	45	696	0.6	132
Oklahoma, OK	23.8	410.4	-3.6	89	765	-1.5	274
Tulsa, OK	19.6	333.8	-5.0	168	763	-0.5	226
Clackamas, OR	12.6	141.5	-7.2	278	778	-0.3	206
Jackson, OR	6.5	77.0	-7.1	272	659	1.5	69
Lane, OR	10.9	137.6	-9.0	318	675	0.9	111
Marion, OR	9.3	136.8	-5.2	178	696	2.8	20
Multnomah, OR	28.0	424.6	-5.9	223	868	0.6	132
Washington, OR	16.0	234.0	-7.0	269	941	-0.2	198
Allegheny, PA	35.0	678.2	-2.9	57	892	-0.6	229
Berks, PA	9.1	161.1	-5.5	200	784	1.7	55
Bucks, PA	19.8	254.3	-5.6	208	837	-0.9	250
Butler, PA	4.8	79.4	-2.8	49	723	-1.9	290
Chester, PA	15.2	238.3	-3.7	96	1,105	-0.3	206
Cumberland, PA	6.0	121.6	-4.9	160	794	1.4	76
Dauphin, PA	7.3	182.3	-2.3	28	824	0.7	126
Delaware, PA	13.6	204.5	-3.7	96	885	-0.7	237
Erie, PA	7.5	122.4	-5.9	223	669	-1.2	263

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, second quarter 2009²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		June 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2008-09 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2008-09 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Lackawanna, PA	5.9	98.5	-3.9	108	\$659	1.4	76
Lancaster, PA	12.5	221.4	-5.4	195	706	-1.0	256
Lehigh, PA	8.7	172.3	-5.1	173	825	-2.1	294
Luzerne, PA	7.8	139.9	-2.8	49	661	0.9	111
Montgomery, PA	27.5	471.9	-4.8	154	1,040	1.1	93
Northampton, PA	6.5	97.7	-3.2	69	741	-0.3	206
Philadelphia, PA	31.4	622.8	-1.8	22	998	0.6	132
Washington, PA	5.4	79.2	-3.4	80	733	-0.8	244
Westmoreland, PA	9.4	133.8	-3.9	108	672	-3.2	312
York, PA	9.1	169.3	-5.2	178	746	0.7	126
Kent, RI	5.6	75.0	-7.0	269	743	1.0	101
Providence, RI	17.7	269.2	-4.9	160	833	1.0	101
Charleston, SC	11.9	204.6	-5.7	215	729	1.5	69
Greenville, SC	12.4	223.5	-7.7	296	736	-0.1	191
Horry, SC	8.0	115.5	-8.4	306	520	-3.3	315
Lexington, SC	5.6	93.3	-5.4	195	629	-0.9	250
Richland, SC	9.2	205.4	-5.1	173	753	2.3	34
Spartanburg, SC	6.1	111.0	-8.2	305	733	-0.3	206
Minnehaha, SD	6.4	114.7	-2.4	32	688	1.0	101
Davidson, TN	18.4	412.7	-5.3	186	843	-0.6	229
Hamilton, TN	8.5	178.4	-8.6	309	726	0.6	132
Knox, TN	11.0	216.3	-5.6	208	716	0.3	164
Rutherford, TN	4.3	92.5	-7.3	283	748	0.4	152
Shelby, TN	19.7	472.9	-5.6	208	854	0.4	152
Williamson, TN	6.1	84.7	-5.9	223	898	0.0	176
Bell, TX	4.6	103.0	-0.5	7	684	4.4	6
Bexar, TX	32.8	718.7	-2.3	28	748	1.8	50
Brazoria, TX	4.7	83.7	-3.7	96	783	-5.3	327
Brazos, TX	3.9	84.9	(7)	-	643	1.4	76
Cameron, TX	6.4	123.0	-1.4	15	544	1.5	69
Collin, TX	17.3	282.1	(7)	-	975	(7)	-
Dallas, TX	67.7	1,416.7	-4.8	154	1,007	-0.3	206
Denton, TX	10.7	166.3	-2.8	49	740	1.0	101
El Paso, TX	13.5	264.7	-2.1	24	608	0.8	119
Fort Bend, TX	8.6	130.3	(7)	-	874	(7)	-
Galveston, TX	5.2	93.2	-4.6	140	801	0.6	132
Gregg, TX	4.0	72.0	-4.8	154	715	-3.4	316
Harris, TX	97.9	2,009.3	-3.1	64	1,042	-2.5	307
Hidalgo, TX	10.6	216.1	-1.1	10	544	1.3	86
Jefferson, TX	5.9	119.3	-5.3	186	830	1.1	93
Lubbock, TX	6.8	123.0	-1.1	10	647	1.4	76
McLennan, TX	4.9	102.0	-2.1	24	665	0.8	119
Montgomery, TX	8.3	126.2	0.0	4	763	-4.1	324
Nueces, TX	8.0	149.6	-4.1	115	716	-1.5	274
Potter, TX	3.8	75.1	-0.6	9	724	0.3	164
Smith, TX	5.3	91.5	-3.7	96	717	-1.2	263
Tarrant, TX	37.2	748.6	-3.4	80	837	-0.4	217
Travis, TX	29.3	561.0	-3.2	69	916	-1.2	263
Webb, TX	4.7	84.5	-4.8	154	558	-0.5	226
Williamson, TX	7.3	121.1	-2.5	37	798	-0.6	229

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, second quarter 2009²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		June 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2008-09 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2008-09 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Davis, UT	7.2	101.7	-4.1	115	\$700	0.9	111
Salt Lake, UT	37.5	560.2	-5.3	186	797	2.4	29
Utah, UT	12.8	165.5	-6.0	233	686	-1.4	270
Weber, UT	5.7	90.1	-5.7	215	648	-1.4	270
Chittenden, VT	6.0	92.5	-3.0	59	834	0.0	176
Arlington, VA	7.9	159.2	1.4	2	1,423	3.6	11
Chesterfield, VA	7.6	116.5	-4.3	126	768	1.1	93
Fairfax, VA	34.2	576.8	-2.4	32	1,348	1.8	50
Henrico, VA	9.7	171.9	-5.2	178	856	-1.8	288
Loudoun, VA	9.2	131.6	-2.7	45	1,020	-2.5	307
Prince William, VA	7.4	103.7	-3.2	69	774	1.2	90
Alexandria City, VA	6.2	99.1	-1.3	14	1,170	-3.1	309
Chesapeake City, VA	5.8	95.1	-5.1	173	681	1.9	42
Newport News City, VA	4.0	96.1	-4.3	126	795	4.9	5
Norfolk City, VA	5.9	139.9	-3.4	80	848	1.1	93
Richmond City, VA	7.3	150.7	-4.2	123	960	1.4	76
Virginia Beach City, VA	11.5	171.0	-4.7	147	677	2.4	29
Clark, WA	12.4	128.5	-4.3	126	777	0.9	111
King, WA	77.1	1,138.3	-5.2	178	1,077	2.0	40
Kitsap, WA	6.5	82.5	-2.9	57	817	5.1	2
Pierce, WA	20.7	265.6	-4.4	132	790	1.5	69
Snohomish, WA	18.0	243.5	-5.8	219	901	3.1	16
Spokane, WA	15.4	204.1	-4.3	126	718	3.9	8
Thurston, WA	7.0	98.6	-3.1	64	797	3.4	14
Whatcom, WA	6.8	79.9	-5.0	168	700	2.2	36
Yakima, WA	8.2	107.3	1.5	1	589	1.4	76
Kanawha, WV	6.0	107.1	-2.2	27	765	1.7	55
Brown, WI	6.6	145.6	-4.3	126	724	-0.1	191
Dane, WI	13.7	297.1	-3.7	96	821	1.7	55
Milwaukee, WI	20.7	474.7	-5.6	208	848	-0.4	217
Outagamie, WI	5.0	102.0	-5.9	223	706	-0.4	217
Racine, WI	4.1	72.2	-6.7	260	764	0.9	111
Waukesha, WI	12.9	224.3	-6.0	233	824	-1.0	256
Winnebago, WI	3.7	88.7	-3.3	74	757	-1.7	284
San Juan, PR	12.4	270.8	-4.2	(⁸)	582	2.8	(⁸)

¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. These 334 U.S. counties comprise 71.2 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 2009²

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		June 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2008-09 ⁴	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2008-09 ⁴
United States ⁵	9,055.3	129,674.8	-5.1	\$840	-0.1
Private industry	8,761.5	107,832.0	-6.1	823	-0.5
Natural resources and mining	126.2	1,907.4	-4.7	846	-6.2
Construction	844.9	6,116.2	-17.2	906	0.4
Manufacturing	353.8	11,730.7	-13.5	1,005	-0.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,897.1	24,670.7	-5.9	710	-1.1
Information	146.6	2,827.5	-6.7	1,272	-0.9
Financial activities	844.5	7,638.6	-5.0	1,185	-1.8
Professional and business services	1,529.4	16,479.3	-8.1	1,060	1.4
Education and health services	865.1	18,256.0	2.0	804	2.3
Leisure and hospitality	739.2	13,540.3	-3.3	348	-0.9
Other services	1,218.1	4,434.5	-2.9	543	0.0
Government	293.9	21,842.9	0.4	922	1.2
Los Angeles, CA	419.7	3,947.3	-6.1	940	-0.6
Private industry	415.7	3,346.7	-7.0	911	-1.1
Natural resources and mining	0.5	10.6	-7.1	1,018	-22.9
Construction	13.8	118.2	-20.1	998	0.9
Manufacturing	14.2	392.7	-11.3	1,026	1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	53.1	735.8	-7.9	757	-1.8
Information	8.8	191.7	-12.2	1,636	3.4
Financial activities	23.6	220.7	-6.9	1,374	-1.9
Professional and business services	42.7	526.1	-10.4	1,120	-0.4
Education and health services	28.5	490.1	1.6	885	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	27.2	390.7	-4.8	521	-0.8
Other services	194.9	260.4	2.6	422	-5.6
Government	4.0	600.6	-1.1	1,101	0.5
Cook, IL	142.0	2,395.8	-5.4	986	-1.4
Private industry	140.6	2,082.5	-6.2	971	-1.9
Natural resources and mining	0.1	1.1	-3.4	884	-8.0
Construction	12.3	77.3	-16.7	1,205	-2.4
Manufacturing	6.9	200.9	-12.1	978	-2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27.6	438.1	-7.1	767	-2.7
Information	2.6	52.7	(⁶)	1,415	(⁶)
Financial activities	15.5	195.8	-6.4	1,629	-3.9
Professional and business services	29.3	396.3	-9.7	1,260	1.2
Education and health services	14.3	385.6	2.8	850	0.7
Leisure and hospitality	12.1	234.2	-4.1	431	-2.0
Other services	14.8	95.9	-3.0	728	1.1
Government	1.4	313.3	0.0	1,084	1.6
New York, NY	118.6	2,280.5	-4.7	1,520	-3.1
Private industry	118.3	1,830.8	-5.7	1,629	-3.6
Natural resources and mining	0.0	0.2	-6.7	2,277	-33.5
Construction	2.3	33.7	-10.4	1,498	-1.4
Manufacturing	2.8	28.8	-18.9	1,236	-2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.2	228.7	-8.5	1,121	-3.6
Information	4.5	127.3	-7.0	1,951	-2.0
Financial activities	18.9	348.3	-8.7	2,876	-5.4
Professional and business services	25.1	463.9	-7.3	1,794	-1.9
Education and health services	8.8	289.8	1.2	1,063	3.5
Leisure and hospitality	11.7	215.6	-2.5	731	-1.6
Other services	18.2	87.6	-2.4	949	0.3
Government	0.3	449.7	-0.5	1,076	2.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered ¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, second quarter 2009 ²—Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		June 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2008-09 ⁴	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2008-09 ⁴
Harris, TX	97.9	2,009.3	-3.1	\$1,042	-2.5
Private industry	97.3	1,751.1	-3.9	1,056	-3.0
Natural resources and mining	1.5	81.1	(⁶)	2,663	-13.2
Construction	6.7	143.9	-10.1	1,060	0.7
Manufacturing	4.6	174.4	-8.1	1,254	-3.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.3	415.3	-3.4	924	-0.6
Information	1.4	30.8	-4.8	1,194	-3.6
Financial activities	10.4	115.8	-4.5	1,205	-6.9
Professional and business services	19.5	315.7	-7.5	1,239	1.4
Education and health services	10.5	228.1	4.3	880	1.5
Leisure and hospitality	7.7	184.5	0.6	379	-0.3
Other services	12.0	59.9	-1.9	616	-2.2
Government	0.5	258.2	2.8	947	1.5
Maricopa, AZ	98.2	1,588.7	-8.6	846	0.0
Private industry	97.5	1,409.2	-9.4	826	0.0
Natural resources and mining	0.5	8.6	-5.6	671	-12.1
Construction	10.0	95.4	-31.5	871	-0.3
Manufacturing	3.4	108.3	-13.4	1,157	0.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.1	338.1	-8.3	781	-0.3
Information	1.5	28.8	-6.2	1,028	-0.4
Financial activities	12.0	135.7	-5.6	1,014	-2.4
Professional and business services	21.7	261.6	-12.2	885	2.5
Education and health services	10.1	214.0	2.3	903	1.3
Leisure and hospitality	7.1	169.2	-6.1	397	0.0
Other services	7.0	48.1	-6.5	569	-2.1
Government	0.7	179.5	-1.7	979	-0.9
Dallas, TX	67.7	1,416.7	-4.8	1,007	-0.3
Private industry	67.2	1,251.5	-5.4	1,012	-0.4
Natural resources and mining	0.6	8.4	1.8	2,809	-10.4
Construction	4.3	75.0	-13.3	904	-2.0
Manufacturing	3.0	120.8	-10.9	1,158	0.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.9	284.6	(⁶)	930	-1.2
Information	1.6	46.1	-6.8	1,431	2.2
Financial activities	8.7	139.4	(⁶)	1,287	(⁶)
Professional and business services	14.8	251.1	-9.5	1,136	1.0
Education and health services	6.7	156.8	(⁶)	978	1.8
Leisure and hospitality	5.4	130.0	(⁶)	469	1.7
Other services	6.8	38.5	-3.7	641	3.6
Government	0.5	165.2	-0.3	970	0.7
Orange, CA	100.1	1,380.6	-8.0	953	0.0
Private industry	98.7	1,225.7	-8.6	933	-0.3
Natural resources and mining	0.2	4.3	-19.5	593	1.9
Construction	6.8	75.0	-19.0	1,082	0.6
Manufacturing	5.3	154.6	-11.8	1,132	1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.9	247.5	-9.4	896	0.4
Information	1.3	27.5	-7.6	1,292	-5.3
Financial activities	10.4	105.5	(⁶)	1,326	-1.6
Professional and business services	19.1	239.8	-11.2	1,083	1.4
Education and health services	10.2	149.6	0.1	871	1.9
Leisure and hospitality	7.1	170.9	-5.4	408	-1.2
Other services	18.7	47.8	-4.7	523	-2.2
Government	1.4	154.9	-2.6	1,107	0.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered ¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, second quarter 2009 ²—Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		June 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2008-09 ⁴	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2008-09 ⁴
San Diego, CA	96.6	1,258.2	-5.8	\$912	-1.5
Private industry	95.3	1,029.9	-6.9	877	-2.3
Natural resources and mining	0.7	11.0	-5.5	535	-4.5
Construction	6.8	61.9	-20.6	990	2.0
Manufacturing	3.1	95.5	-9.0	1,248	(⁶)
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.1	198.0	-8.0	722	(⁶)
Information	1.2	37.3	-4.3	1,627	-29.3
Financial activities	9.1	70.6	-6.5	1,064	-2.2
Professional and business services	16.3	196.7	-8.9	1,144	2.3
Education and health services	8.3	141.5	3.3	859	1.8
Leisure and hospitality	6.9	156.2	-7.2	389	-4.0
Other services	26.2	58.2	-1.4	476	0.8
Government	1.3	228.3	-0.3	1,071	0.9
King, WA	77.1	1,138.3	-5.2	1,077	2.0
Private industry	76.6	977.8	-6.3	1,080	2.0
Natural resources and mining	0.4	3.0	-4.8	1,156	-12.6
Construction	6.4	56.1	-21.6	1,101	3.6
Manufacturing	2.4	102.2	-8.9	1,386	4.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.8	205.8	-6.3	926	1.6
Information	1.8	80.1	0.9	1,923	1.1
Financial activities	6.8	69.5	-6.9	1,313	1.4
Professional and business services	13.8	173.4	-10.8	1,273	(⁶)
Education and health services	6.7	131.2	3.9	880	4.0
Leisure and hospitality	6.3	109.9	-5.0	427	(⁶)
Other services	17.3	46.7	0.1	610	-1.1
Government	0.5	160.5	1.8	1,056	2.1
Miami-Dade, FL	83.9	932.3	-5.9	833	-0.6
Private industry	83.6	799.9	-6.6	802	-0.2
Natural resources and mining	0.5	7.5	-9.9	480	0.6
Construction	5.8	35.9	-24.0	870	3.2
Manufacturing	2.6	37.1	-17.5	746	-0.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.9	234.2	-6.8	756	0.1
Information	1.5	18.1	-8.0	1,216	-12.2
Financial activities	9.6	62.8	-8.5	1,148	-1.2
Professional and business services	17.5	121.9	-9.3	978	-0.6
Education and health services	9.4	145.5	2.6	834	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	6.0	101.7	-1.8	475	1.3
Other services	7.5	34.9	-5.3	539	1.3
Government	0.3	132.3	-1.1	1,009	-2.6

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 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 2009 ²

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ⁴	
		June 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2008-09 ⁵	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2008-09 ⁵
United States ⁶	9,055.3	129,674.8	-5.1	\$840	-0.1
Jefferson, AL	18.3	337.9	-7.0	845	0.6
Anchorage Borough, AK	8.1	148.4	-1.8	948	3.6
Maricopa, AZ	98.2	1,588.7	-8.6	846	0.0
Pulaski, AR	15.0	243.6	-3.8	781	2.5
Los Angeles, CA	419.7	3,947.3	-6.1	940	-0.6
Denver, CO	25.5	424.1	-6.0	1,011	-1.0
Hartford, CT	25.5	491.8	-4.6	1,014	0.1
New Castle, DE	18.1	268.1	-5.7	959	-0.3
Washington, DC	33.7	690.9	-0.1	1,421	-0.9
Miami-Dade, FL	83.9	932.3	-5.9	833	-0.6
Fulton, GA	39.2	696.1	-6.4	1,087	0.6
Honolulu, HI	24.9	434.7	-3.7	802	1.6
Ada, ID	14.7	195.9	-8.1	734	-1.6
Cook, IL	142.0	2,395.8	-5.4	986	-1.4
Marion, IN	24.0	545.2	-5.3	850	0.4
Polk, IA	14.8	271.9	-2.8	823	0.1
Johnson, KS	20.7	304.6	-4.9	871	-1.6
Jefferson, KY	22.1	413.2	-5.1	823	0.4
East Baton Rouge, LA	14.4	256.1	-1.7	805	1.8
Cumberland, ME	12.2	170.2	-4.0	756	0.0
Montgomery, MD	32.8	449.4	-2.4	1,129	1.5
Middlesex, MA	47.2	801.2	-4.4	1,194	-3.5
Wayne, MI	31.4	654.9	-11.6	920	-3.1
Hennepin, MN	42.8	811.1	-4.9	1,027	-3.9
Hinds, MS	6.2	125.4	-1.6	746	2.1
St. Louis, MO	32.1	580.7	-5.8	893	-1.4
Yellowstone, MT	5.8	77.3	-1.6	690	0.0
Douglas, NE	15.8	314.2	-2.8	783	-0.8
Clark, NV	49.9	820.9	-10.7	793	-0.4
Hillsborough, NH	12.1	189.0	-5.0	913	-1.8
Bergen, NJ	34.5	434.1	-4.6	1,032	0.1
Bernalillo, NM	17.6	319.0	-4.8	763	1.7
New York, NY	118.6	2,280.5	-4.7	1,520	-3.1
Mecklenburg, NC	33.2	534.4	-5.9	937	-1.1
Cass, ND	5.8	99.8	-1.5	710	1.4
Cuyahoga, OH	37.1	697.5	-6.2	849	-2.4
Oklahoma, OK	23.8	410.4	-3.6	765	-1.5
Multnomah, OR	28.0	424.6	-5.9	868	0.6
Allegheny, PA	35.0	678.2	-2.9	892	-0.6
Providence, RI	17.7	269.2	-4.9	833	1.0
Greenville, SC	12.4	223.5	-7.7	736	-0.1
Minnehaha, SD	6.4	114.7	-2.4	688	1.0
Shelby, TN	19.7	472.9	-5.6	854	0.4
Harris, TX	97.9	2,009.3	-3.1	1,042	-2.5
Salt Lake, UT	37.5	560.2	-5.3	797	2.4
Chittenden, VT	6.0	92.5	-3.0	834	0.0
Fairfax, VA	34.2	576.8	-2.4	1,348	1.8
King, WA	77.1	1,138.3	-5.2	1,077	2.0
Kanawha, WV	6.0	107.1	-2.2	765	1.7
Milwaukee, WI	20.7	474.7	-5.6	848	-0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Covered ¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the largest county by state, second quarter 2009 ²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ⁴	
		June 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2008-09 ⁵	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2008-09 ⁵
Laramie, WY	3.2	43.5	-2.9	\$723	2.4
San Juan, PR	12.4	270.8	-4.2	582	2.8
St. Thomas, VI	1.9	22.8	-4.1	668	1.2

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.

Table 4. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages by state, second quarter 2009²

State	Establishments, second quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		June 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2008-09	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2008-09
United States ⁴	9,055.3	129,674.8	-5.1	\$840	-0.1
Alabama	117.8	1,836.9	-6.1	733	1.8
Alaska	21.3	326.3	-1.4	892	3.7
Arizona	155.0	2,335.1	-8.2	807	0.1
Arkansas	86.0	1,136.5	-4.1	668	1.1
California	1,338.0	14,794.5	-6.1	949	-0.6
Colorado	176.1	2,222.2	-5.3	851	-0.8
Connecticut	112.6	1,636.4	-4.8	1,034	-0.3
Delaware	29.1	408.4	-5.2	858	-0.3
District of Columbia	33.7	690.9	-0.1	1,421	-0.9
Florida	599.7	7,085.9	-6.8	766	0.4
Georgia	271.6	3,806.5	-6.2	791	0.6
Hawaii	39.3	594.0	-5.0	775	1.6
Idaho	56.4	624.8	-6.9	633	-0.5
Illinois	374.3	5,610.6	-5.4	883	-1.1
Indiana	159.8	2,701.2	-7.0	710	-0.7
Iowa	94.4	1,470.4	-3.5	686	0.4
Kansas	87.7	1,331.4	-4.1	718	-0.3
Kentucky	109.1	1,723.7	-5.2	722	0.6
Louisiana	123.8	1,853.6	-2.4	753	0.3
Maine	50.2	595.8	-4.0	681	0.7
Maryland	165.0	2,500.8	-3.0	935	1.6
Massachusetts	213.0	3,182.7	-4.1	1,028	-1.5
Michigan	255.7	3,804.8	-8.7	809	-1.8
Minnesota	170.2	2,608.6	-4.7	842	-0.8
Mississippi	70.5	1,083.4	-4.9	639	0.6
Missouri	173.7	2,645.0	-4.2	747	-0.8
Montana	42.8	434.1	-3.6	637	1.1
Nebraska	59.9	911.4	-2.6	674	-0.3
Nevada	76.0	1,141.7	-10.2	799	0.4
New Hampshire	48.8	615.8	-4.1	829	-0.7
New Jersey	273.5	3,869.8	-4.4	1,002	-0.2
New Mexico	54.4	798.9	-4.5	724	1.0
New York	587.1	8,475.8	-3.3	1,026	-1.3
North Carolina	257.6	3,842.8	-5.6	734	-0.3
North Dakota	25.8	356.2	-0.1	666	1.7
Ohio	290.4	4,980.6	-6.3	754	-0.3
Oklahoma	101.1	1,498.5	-3.8	695	-1.0
Oregon	130.7	1,635.4	-6.3	767	0.4
Pennsylvania	342.5	5,519.9	-3.9	829	0.2
Rhode Island	35.4	458.0	-4.9	806	1.3
South Carolina	113.6	1,782.7	-6.7	685	0.6
South Dakota	30.8	400.8	-2.0	614	1.3
Tennessee	141.8	2,569.3	-6.6	749	0.5
Texas	564.5	10,168.5	-3.3	839	-1.2
Utah	85.6	1,165.7	-5.5	723	1.0
Vermont	24.9	294.0	-4.0	725	1.0
Virginia	231.3	3,588.9	-3.5	899	1.6
Washington	222.1	2,884.3	-4.0	881	2.2
West Virginia	48.6	697.0	-2.6	710	2.2
Wisconsin	156.8	2,690.4	-5.3	729	0.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages by state, second quarter 2009²—Continued

State	Establishments, second quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		June 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2008-09	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2008-09
Wyoming	25.2	283.8	-4.5	\$768	-1.5
Puerto Rico	53.0	955.5	-4.5	485	2.5
Virgin Islands	3.6	43.4	-5.6	720	2.4

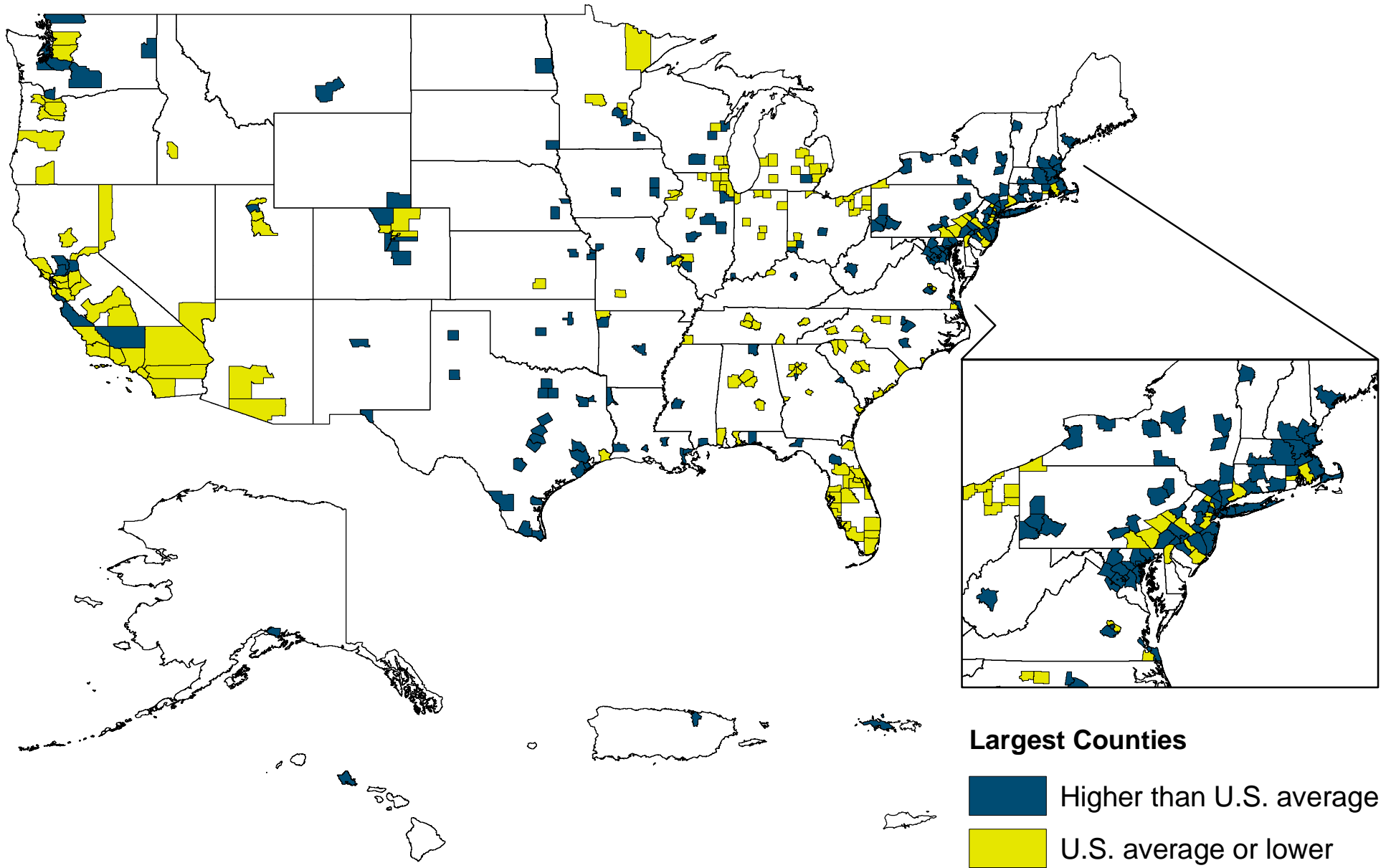
¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

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.

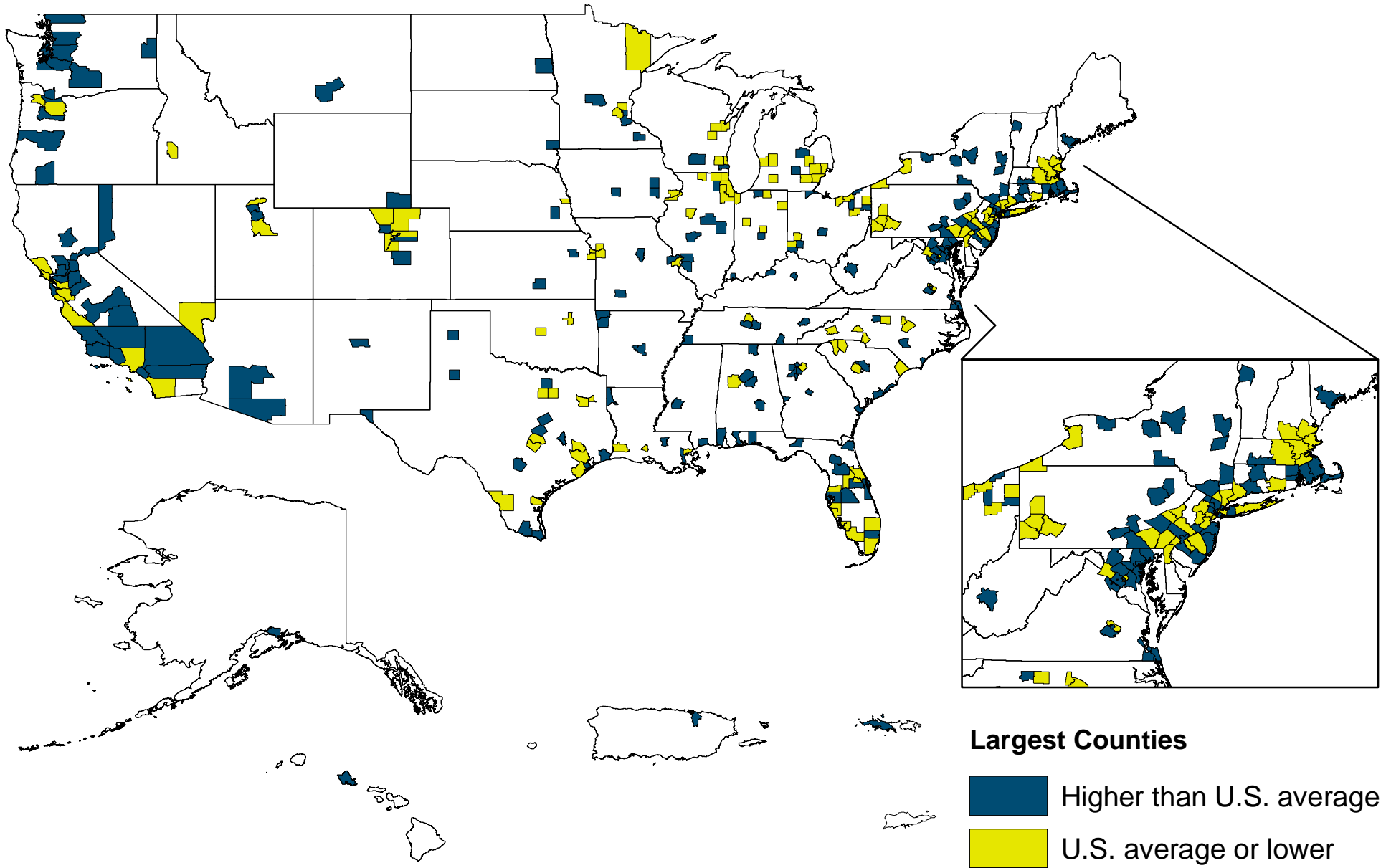
Chart 3. Percent change in employment in counties with 75,000 or more employees, June 2008-09 (U.S. average = -5.1 percent)



NOTE: The following counties had fewer than 75,000 employees in 2008 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 2010

Chart 4. Percent change in average weekly wage in counties with 75,000 or more employees, second quarter 2008-09 (U.S. average = -0.1 percent)



NOTE: The following counties had fewer than 75,000 employees in 2008 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 2010