BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

NEWS RELEASE

For release 10:00 a.m. (EDT), Tuesday, March 29, 2011 **USDL-11-0434**

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COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES
Third Quarter 2010

From September 2009 to September 2010, **employment** increased in 162 of the 326 largest U.S. counties according to preliminary data, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Elkhart, Ind., posted the largest percentage increase, with a gain of 6.8 percent over the year, compared with national job growth of 0.2 percent. Within Elkhart, the largest employment increase occurred in manufacturing, which gained 5,570 jobs over the year (14.2 percent). Sacramento, Calif., experienced the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment among the largest counties in the U.S. with a loss of 3.7 percent. Within Sacramento, state government had the largest percentage decrease in employment with a loss of 7.5 percent.

The U.S. **average weekly wage** increased over the year by 3.4 percent to $870 in the third quarter of 2010. Among the large counties in the U.S., Rock Island, Ill., had the largest over-the-year increase in average weekly wages in the third quarter of 2010 with a gain of 12.2 percent. Within Rock Island, professional and business services had the largest impact on the county's over-the-year increase in average weekly wages. Sacramento, Calif., experienced the only decline in average weekly wages among the largest U.S. counties with a loss of 2.2 percent over the year. County employment and wage data are compiled under the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program.

Chart 1. Large counties ranked by percent increase in employment, September 2009-10 (U.S. average = 0.2 percent)

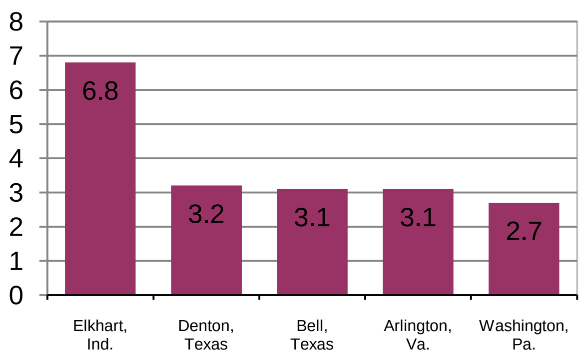


Chart 2. Large counties ranked by percent increase in average weekly wages, third quarter 2009-10 (U.S. average = 3.4 percent)

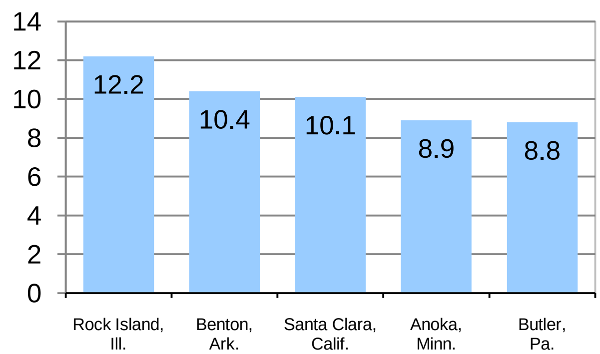


Table A. Top 10 large counties ranked by September 2010 employment, September 2009-10 employment increase, and September 2009-10 percent increase in employment

Employment in large counties					
September 2010 employment (thousands)		Increase in employment, September 2009-10 (thousands)		Percent increase in employment, September 2009-10	
United States	128,440.4	United States	310.8	United States	0.2
Los Angeles, Calif.	3,844.5	New York, N.Y.	26.9	Elkhart, Ind.	6.8
Cook, Ill.	2,354.8	Harris, Texas	21.2	Denton, Texas	3.2
New York, N.Y.	2,273.0	Washington, D.C.	13.7	Bell, Texas	3.1
Harris, Texas	1,995.8	Dallas, Texas	12.7	Arlington, Va.	3.1
Maricopa, Ariz.	1,597.0	Hennepin, Minn.	11.0	Washington, Pa.	2.7
Dallas, Texas	1,415.0	Travis, Texas	10.9	Benton, Wash.	2.6
Orange, Calif.	1,348.8	Kings, N.Y.	9.7	Washtenaw, Mich.	2.5
San Diego, Calif.	1,238.6	Philadelphia, Pa.	9.7	Boone, Mo.	2.5
King, Wash.	1,121.8	Fairfax, Va.	7.5	Brazoria, Texas	2.5
Miami-Dade, Fla.	940.9	Bexar, Texas	7.4	Hamilton, Tenn.	2.4
				Collin, Texas	2.4

Large County Employment

In September 2010, **national employment**, as measured by the QCEW program, was 128.4 million, up by 0.2 percent, or 310,800 workers, from September 2009. The 326 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more employees accounted for 70.6 percent of total U.S. employment and 76.1 percent of total wages. These 326 counties had a net job growth of 80,826 over the year, accounting for 26.0 percent of the overall U.S. employment increase. (See chart 3.)

Elkhart, Ind., had the largest percentage increase in employment among the largest U.S. counties. The top five counties with the greatest increases in employment level (New York, N.Y.; Harris, Texas; Washington, D.C.; Dallas, Texas; and Hennepin, Minn.) had a combined over-the-year gain of 85,500, or 27.5 percent of the employment increase for the U.S.

Employment declined in 149 of the large counties from September 2009 to September 2010. Sacramento, Calif., had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment (-3.7 percent) in the nation. At the supersector level, public administration within state government was the largest contributor to the decrease in employment with a loss of 7.1 percent. San Joaquin, Calif., experienced the second largest employment decrease, followed by Marion, Fla., East Baton Rouge, La., and Pinellas, Fla.

Table B. Top 10 large counties ranked by third quarter 2010 average weekly wages, third quarter 2009-10 increase in average weekly wages, and third quarter 2009-10 percent increase in average weekly wages

Average weekly wage in large counties					
Average weekly wage, third quarter 2010		Increase in average weekly wage, third quarter 2009-10		Percent increase in average weekly wage, third quarter 2009-10	
United States	$870	United States	$29	United States	3.4
Santa Clara, Calif.	$1,662	Santa Clara, Calif.	$153	Rock Island, Ill.	12.2
New York, N.Y.	1,572	Rock Island, Ill.	105	Benton, Ark.	10.4
Arlington, Va.	1,505	Middlesex, Mass.	98	Santa Clara, Calif.	10.1
Washington, D.C.	1,471	Arlington, Va.	92	Anoka, Minn.	8.9
Fairfax, Va.	1,374	Benton, Ark.	79	Butler, Pa.	8.8
San Francisco, Calif.	1,358	Washington, Ore.	71	Clay, Mo.	8.5
San Mateo, Calif.	1,351	Fairfield, Conn.	70	Middlesex, Mass.	8.3
Suffolk, Mass.	1,346	New York, N.Y.	70	Lake, Ind.	7.4
Fairfield, Conn.	1,339	Clay, Mo.	69	Washington, Ore.	7.3
Middlesex, Mass.	1,285	Anoka, Minn.	68	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	7.1

Large County Average Weekly Wages

Average weekly wages for the nation increased by 3.4 percent over the year in the third quarter of 2010. Among the 326 largest counties, 319 had over-the-year increases in average weekly wages. (See chart 4.) Rock Island, Ill., had the largest wage gain among the largest U.S. counties.

Of the 326 largest counties, only one, Sacramento, Calif., experienced an average weekly wage decline with a loss of 2.2 percent over the year. Large declines in total wages (-19.1 percent) within state government contributed significantly to the county’s overall average weekly wage loss. Orleans, La., had the smallest overall increase among the counties, followed by San Luis Obispo, Calif., Prince Georges, Md., and Marion, Ore.

Ten Largest U.S. Counties

Six of the 10 largest counties experienced over-the-year percent increases in **employment** in September 2010. New York, N.Y., experienced the largest gain in employment among the 10 largest counties with a 1.2 percent increase. Within New York, professional and business services had the largest over-the-year increase among all private industry groups with a gain of 8,396 workers (1.9 percent). (See table 2.) Los Angeles, Calif., experienced the largest decline in employment among the 10 largest counties.

All of the 10 largest U.S. counties saw an over-the-year increase in **average weekly wages**. New York, N.Y., and King, Wash., experienced the largest increase in average weekly wages among the 10 largest counties with a gain of 4.7 percent each. Within New York, the largest impact on the county’s average weekly wage growth occurred in financial activities, where total wages increased by $832.0 million over the year (6.7 percent). In King County, information had the largest impact on average weekly wage growth with an increase of $227.6 million over the year (6.5 percent). Miami-Dade, Fla., had the smallest wage increase among the 10 largest counties.

For More Information

The tables and charts included in this release contain data for the nation and for the 326 U.S. counties with annual average employment levels of 75,000 or more in 2009. September 2010 employment and 2010 third quarter average weekly wages for all states are provided in table 3 of this release.

The employment and wage data by county are compiled under the 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 9.0 million employer reports cover 128.4 million full- and part-time workers. For additional information about the quarterly employment and wages data, please read the Technical Note. Data for the third quarter of 2010 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 fourth quarter 2010 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, June 30, 2011.

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 2010 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 327 counties presented in this release were derived using 2009 preliminary annual averages of employment. For 2010 data, two counties have been added to the publication tables: St. Tammany Parish, La., and Benton, Wash. These counties will be included in all 2010 quarterly releases. Ten counties, Shelby, Ala.; Butte, Calif.; Tippecanoe, Ind.; Johnson, Iowa; Saratoga, N.Y.; Trumbull, Ohio; Warren, Ohio; Kent, R.I.; Gregg, Texas; and Racine, Wis., which were published in the 2009 releases, will be excluded from this and

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

	QCEW	BED	CES
Source	• Count of UI administrative records submitted by 9.0 million establishments in first quarter of 2010	• Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 6.7 million private-sector employers	• Sample survey: 400,000 establishments
Coverage	• UI and UCFE coverage, including all employers subject to state and federal UI laws	• UI coverage, excluding government, private households, and establishments with zero employment	Nonfarm wage and salary jobs: • UI coverage, excluding agriculture, private households, and self-employed workers • Other employment, including railroads, religious organizations, and other non-UI-covered jobs
Publication frequency	• Quarterly – 7 months after the end of each quarter	• Quarterly – 8 months after the end of each quarter	• Monthly – Usually first Friday of following month
Use of UI file	• Directly summarizes and publishes each new quarter of UI data	• Links each new UI quarter to longitudinal database and directly summarizes gross job gains and losses	• Uses UI file as a sampling frame and annually realigns (benchmarks) sample estimates to first quarter UI levels
Principal products	• Provides a quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, MSA, state, and national levels by detailed industry	• 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	• Provides current monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings at the MSA, state, and national level by industry
Principal uses	• Major uses include: – Detailed locality data – Periodic universe counts for benchmarking sample survey estimates – Sample frame for BLS establishment surveys	• Major uses include: – Business cycle analysis – Analysis of employer dynamics underlying economic expansions and contractions – Analysis of employment expansion and contraction by size of firm	• Major uses include: – Principal national economic indicator – Official time series for employment change measures – Input into other major economic indicators
Program Web sites	• www.bls.gov/cew/	• www.bls.gov/bdm/	• www.bls.gov/ces/

future 2010 releases because their 2009 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 9.0 million employer reports of employment and wages submitted by states to the BLS in 2009. 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 2009, UI and UCFE programs covered workers in 128.6 million jobs. The estimated 123.6 million workers in these jobs (after adjustment for multiple jobholders) represented 95.1 percent of civilian wage and salary employment. Covered workers received $5.859 trillion in pay, representing 93.4 percent of the wage and salary component of personal income and 41.5 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 2009 quarterly data as the base data. The adjusted prior-year levels used to calculate the over-the-year percent change in employment and wages are not published. These adjusted prior-year levels do not match the unadjusted data maintained on the BLS Web site. Over-the-year change calculations based on data from the Web site, or from data published in prior BLS news releases, may differ substantially from the over-the-year changes presented in this news release.

The adjusted data used to calculate the over-the-year change measures presented in this release account for most of the administrative changes—those occurring when employers update the industry, location, and ownership information of their establishments. The most common adjustments for administrative change are the result of updated information about the county location of individual establishments. Included in these adjustments are administrative changes involving the classification of establishments that were previously reported in the unknown or statewide county or unknown industry categories. Beginning with the first quarter of 2008, adjusted data 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 Annual Averages*, features comprehensive information by detailed industry on establishments, employment, and wages for the nation and all states. The 2009 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 2010 version of this news release. This web-only publication has replaced the annual print bulletin, *Employment and Wages Annual Averages*. The March 2010 issue of this annual bulletin was the final one to be issued on paper. Tables and additional content from the 2009 Employment and Wages Annual Bulletin are now available online at http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewbultn09.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. Covered[1] establishments, employment, and wages in the 327 largest counties, third quarter 2010[2]

County[3]	Establishments, third quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage[4]		
		September 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2009-10[5]	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2009-10[5]	Ranking by percent change
United States[6]	9,044.4	128,440.4	0.2	–	$870	3.4	–
Jefferson, AL	17.8	329.4	-1.0	258	882	2.4	214
Madison, AL	8.7	178.0	-0.4	203	1,004	3.8	97
Mobile, AL	9.9	167.0	2.2	16	769	3.2	146
Montgomery, AL	6.4	128.4	-1.1	264	779	4.3	62
Tuscaloosa, AL	4.3	83.2	1.4	46	783	7.1	10
Anchorage Borough, AK	8.1	152.1	1.0	68	975	3.3	137
Maricopa, AZ	95.0	1,597.0	-0.5	211	859	2.4	214
Pima, AZ	19.3	341.4	-2.0	309	769	2.1	233
Benton, AR	5.4	93.0	1.0	68	835	10.4	2
Pulaski, AR	15.1	244.1	0.8	87	797	0.9	301
Washington, AR	5.5	90.6	2.0	18	721	4.3	62
Alameda, CA	54.6	631.0	-0.8	242	1,155	4.2	71
Contra Costa, CA	29.3	314.2	-1.3	276	1,050	2.2	223
Fresno, CA	30.2	346.4	-0.6	219	684	2.1	233
Kern, CA	17.7	279.3	1.3	52	747	2.3	221
Los Angeles, CA	427.0	3,844.5	-0.8	242	972	3.1	158
Marin, CA	11.6	101.7	1.5	37	1,027	1.5	275
Monterey, CA	12.8	179.1	0.6	107	752	1.1	294
Orange, CA	101.7	1,348.8	-0.1	172	975	2.8	183
Placer, CA	10.6	124.6	0.3	131	849	1.3	284
Riverside, CA	47.8	544.1	-1.4	283	721	1.3	284
Sacramento, CA	52.9	570.8	-3.7	320	920	-2.2	320
San Bernardino, CA	49.6	588.3	-1.3	276	756	1.3	284
San Diego, CA	97.7	1,238.6	0.4	128	943	2.7	193
San Francisco, CA	53.3	549.7	0.9	73	1,358	3.7	108
San Joaquin, CA	17.0	203.9	-3.3	319	759	1.9	256
San Luis Obispo, CA	9.5	98.6	-0.6	219	722	0.3	316
San Mateo, CA	23.8	317.9	0.2	142	1,351	3.4	128
Santa Barbara, CA	14.3	178.4	-0.2	186	831	4.0	83
Santa Clara, CA	61.0	845.2	0.8	87	1,662	10.1	3
Santa Cruz, CA	9.0	96.4	-0.9	249	782	3.2	146
Solano, CA	10.0	122.0	-1.4	283	856	1.5	275
Sonoma, CA	18.6	177.7	-0.2	186	840	2.1	233
Stanislaus, CA	14.9	166.1	0.5	120	741	0.5	314
Tulare, CA	9.3	148.4	-0.7	230	610	1.0	298
Ventura, CA	23.5	293.6	-0.3	194	887	2.7	193
Yolo, CA	6.0	97.2	-2.2	313	862	2.6	202
Adams, CO	9.0	148.4	-1.1	264	813	3.0	167
Arapahoe, CO	19.0	270.3	-0.3	194	1,016	2.1	233
Boulder, CO	13.0	152.5	0.2	142	1,038	6.6	12
Denver, CO	25.5	423.6	1.5	37	1,049	0.9	301
Douglas, CO	9.6	90.1	0.1	152	925	2.1	233
El Paso, CO	17.0	233.2	-0.3	194	825	3.3	137
Jefferson, CO	18.1	202.9	-0.6	219	905	3.1	158
Larimer, CO	10.1	128.6	1.0	68	783	1.2	291
Weld, CO	5.9	79.0	-0.1	172	755	5.3	29
Fairfield, CT	32.8	401.1	0.6	107	1,339	5.5	27
Hartford, CT	25.3	485.1	0.1	152	1,065	4.3	62
New Haven, CT	22.3	349.2	0.2	142	941	3.2	146
New London, CT	7.0	125.0	-1.2	271	899	3.5	122

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered [1] establishments, employment, and wages in the 327 largest counties, third quarter 2010 [2]—Continued

County [3]	Establishments, third quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [4]		
		September 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2009-10 [5]	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2009-10 [5]	Ranking by percent change
New Castle, DE	17.7	263.2	-0.1	172	$1,013	2.8	183
Washington, DC	35.0	693.8	2.0	18	1,471	1.2	291
Alachua, FL	6.6	115.3	-0.9	249	773	3.8	97
Brevard, FL	14.5	186.1	-0.9	249	840	3.8	97
Broward, FL	62.2	673.2	-0.5	211	824	3.1	158
Collier, FL	11.6	105.6	0.3	131	762	3.1	158
Duval, FL	26.7	432.2	0.6	107	832	2.5	209
Escambia, FL	8.0	119.6	-0.4	203	695	2.1	233
Hillsborough, FL	36.8	556.8	-0.7	230	844	1.7	266
Lake, FL	7.2	77.3	-1.7	300	620	4.2	71
Lee, FL	18.5	187.0	-0.7	230	710	0.9	301
Leon, FL	8.2	137.8	-1.1	264	762	2.0	246
Manatee, FL	9.1	99.3	-0.9	249	681	0.6	310
Marion, FL	7.9	88.1	-2.6	317	611	0.8	306
Miami-Dade, FL	85.0	940.9	0.3	131	853	1.5	275
Okaloosa, FL	6.1	74.5	-2.1	311	727	3.0	167
Orange, FL	35.2	644.4	0.8	87	782	2.9	175
Palm Beach, FL	48.6	478.0	-0.7	230	841	3.6	116
Pasco, FL	9.8	95.8	1.3	52	609	3.4	128
Pinellas, FL	30.5	378.5	-2.4	316	760	3.7	108
Polk, FL	12.3	186.0	-0.6	219	699	2.8	183
Sarasota, FL	14.4	129.7	-1.5	291	720	2.0	246
Seminole, FL	13.9	154.5	-1.3	276	712	2.0	246
Volusia, FL	13.3	147.5	-2.2	313	640	3.6	116
Bibb, GA	4.6	78.8	-1.7	300	694	1.8	261
Chatham, GA	7.6	127.6	0.2	142	746	2.1	233
Clayton, GA	4.3	101.7	([7])	–	800	([7])	–
Cobb, GA	20.7	283.8	0.0	163	911	3.3	137
De Kalb, GA	17.5	271.6	-1.2	271	923	2.7	193
Fulton, GA	39.7	704.3	0.6	107	1,122	2.2	223
Gwinnett, GA	23.5	296.0	0.9	73	848	1.4	282
Muscogee, GA	4.7	91.6	0.1	152	708	1.3	284
Richmond, GA	4.7	96.4	-0.5	211	769	2.4	214
Honolulu, HI	24.8	429.5	0.2	142	834	2.0	246
Ada, ID	14.2	193.0	0.2	142	778	2.9	175
Champaign, IL	4.2	87.9	-0.8	242	770	3.4	128
Cook, IL	143.4	2,354.8	-0.4	203	1,008	3.2	146
Du Page, IL	36.3	546.9	([7])	–	1,010	4.4	59
Kane, IL	13.0	191.2	-0.9	249	784	2.6	202
Lake, IL	21.4	311.7	-1.2	271	1,052	5.1	32
McHenry, IL	8.6	94.5	-1.5	291	735	4.3	62
McLean, IL	3.8	85.3	([7])	–	871	3.9	90
Madison, IL	6.0	93.6	0.0	163	735	2.7	193
Peoria, IL	4.7	99.8	1.9	23	841	5.1	32
Rock Island, IL	3.5	74.7	0.5	120	964	12.2	1
St. Clair, IL	5.5	93.9	-0.1	172	730	2.2	223
Sangamon, IL	5.3	128.0	1.4	46	907	3.1	158
Will, IL	14.4	195.7	0.8	87	773	3.5	122
Winnebago, IL	6.9	123.7	0.1	152	759	2.8	183
Allen, IN	8.9	171.8	1.1	61	738	5.0	42

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered [1] establishments, employment, and wages in the 327 largest counties, third quarter 2010 [2]—Continued

County [3]	Establishments, third quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment: September 2010 (thousands)	Employment: Percent change, September 2009-10 [5]	Employment: Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage [4]: Average weekly wage	Average weekly wage [4]: Percent change, third quarter 2009-10 [5]	Average weekly wage [4]: Ranking by percent change
Elkhart, IN	4.8	102.3	6.8	1	$716	5.1	32
Hamilton, IN	7.9	109.2	0.5	120	829	4.1	75
Lake, IN	10.2	181.9	-1.2	271	786	7.4	8
Marion, IN	23.5	546.0	-0.1	172	881	3.0	167
St. Joseph, IN	6.0	115.8	0.1	152	716	1.1	294
Vanderburgh, IN	4.8	104.6	0.9	73	720	2.7	193
Linn, IA	6.2	124.6	1.0	68	826	3.3	137
Polk, IA	14.7	265.0	-1.3	276	856	2.9	175
Scott, IA	5.2	85.4	0.0	163	721	4.9	45
Johnson, KS	20.9	295.9	-0.7	230	891	3.7	108
Sedgwick, KS	12.4	237.3	-1.7	300	780	3.3	137
Shawnee, KS	4.9	92.8	-0.7	230	736	2.2	223
Wyandotte, KS	3.2	80.1	1.7	32	827	1.1	294
Fayette, KY	9.5	174.1	1.6	33	782	2.2	223
Jefferson, KY	22.4	410.4	0.3	131	845	4.1	75
Caddo, LA	7.7	120.5	0.5	120	750	6.1	17
Calcasieu, LA	5.1	81.5	-1.7	300	760	4.4	59
East Baton Rouge, LA	15.1	253.1	-2.6	317	825	1.2	291
Jefferson, LA	14.6	192.5	-0.1	172	825	4.8	47
Lafayette, LA	9.4	130.9	1.4	46	851	6.6	12
Orleans, LA	11.4	169.2	1.5	37	924	0.1	319
St. Tammany, LA	7.7	74.8	0.0	163	761	([7])	–
Cumberland, ME	12.3	168.2	-0.2	186	791	2.5	209
Anne Arundel, MD	14.4	228.5	0.7	96	941	([7])	–
Baltimore, MD	21.2	360.2	-0.6	219	904	3.2	146
Frederick, MD	5.9	93.0	0.9	73	870	2.6	202
Harford, MD	5.6	81.7	1.1	61	882	5.1	32
Howard, MD	8.8	147.2	1.8	28	1,045	2.2	223
Montgomery, MD	32.5	446.3	0.9	73	1,189	3.3	137
Prince Georges, MD	15.6	300.8	0.0	163	953	0.3	316
Baltimore City, MD	13.6	324.6	-0.4	203	1,001	1.7	266
Barnstable, MA	9.2	94.9	0.3	131	720	2.1	233
Bristol, MA	16.2	208.7	0.6	107	785	3.8	97
Essex, MA	21.4	296.3	1.5	37	932	5.1	32
Hampden, MA	15.0	194.7	0.7	96	805	1.0	298
Middlesex, MA	48.8	804.4	0.6	107	1,285	8.3	7
Norfolk, MA	24.3	314.2	0.7	96	1,004	4.1	75
Plymouth, MA	14.2	172.4	0.1	152	811	2.8	183
Suffolk, MA	22.8	572.7	1.2	58	1,346	1.4	282
Worcester, MA	21.3	310.3	0.9	73	905	6.1	17
Genesee, MI	7.5	126.3	-1.7	300	740	2.9	175
Ingham, MI	6.5	152.8	1.2	58	852	4.0	83
Kalamazoo, MI	5.4	107.7	-1.0	258	793	3.4	128
Kent, MI	13.9	312.7	2.3	12	780	1.7	266
Macomb, MI	17.1	277.4	1.9	23	889	4.2	71
Oakland, MI	37.6	614.3	-0.1	172	968	3.1	158
Ottawa, MI	5.6	104.5	1.9	23	720	5.0	42
Saginaw, MI	4.2	80.1	-0.3	194	750	6.8	11
Washtenaw, MI	8.1	187.6	2.5	7	963	0.8	306
Wayne, MI	31.3	663.0	0.1	152	964	5.1	32

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered [1] establishments, employment, and wages in the 327 largest counties, third quarter 2010 [2]—Continued

County [3]	Establishments, third quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment: September 2010 (thousands)	Employment: Percent change, September 2009-10 [5]	Employment: Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage [4]: Average weekly wage	Average weekly wage [4]: Percent change, third quarter 2009-10 [5]	Average weekly wage [4]: Ranking by percent change
Anoka, MN	7.1	105.0	-1.1	264	$831	8.9	4
Dakota, MN	9.6	166.1	0.1	152	821	3.1	158
Hennepin, MN	43.3	806.1	1.4	46	1,090	4.0	83
Olmsted, MN	3.3	87.1	-0.8	242	919	2.9	175
Ramsey, MN	13.9	317.9	-0.1	172	969	5.4	28
St. Louis, MN	5.6	93.5	0.7	96	717	4.5	55
Stearns, MN	4.3	78.1	0.7	96	731	4.0	83
Harrison, MS	4.5	82.3	-1.6	297	665	2.2	223
Hinds, MS	6.1	121.8	-2.0	309	771	1.7	266
Boone, MO	4.5	82.7	2.5	7	702	1.6	272
Clay, MO	5.0	90.9	-0.4	203	879	8.5	6
Greene, MO	8.0	146.8	-1.6	297	684	2.7	193
Jackson, MO	18.1	340.6	-1.4	283	870	2.4	214
St. Charles, MO	8.2	122.5	2.3	12	703	2.5	209
St. Louis, MO	31.7	560.8	-1.5	291	913	2.1	233
St. Louis City, MO	8.7	216.4	-1.8	306	942	3.4	128
Yellowstone, MT	5.9	76.1	-0.6	219	711	3.0	167
Douglas, NE	15.8	311.0	0.1	152	817	2.8	183
Lancaster, NE	8.1	154.0	-0.1	172	708	1.3	284
Clark, NV	47.0	792.7	-2.1	311	810	0.6	310
Washoe, NV	13.6	185.2	-1.5	291	816	2.1	233
Hillsborough, NH	11.9	185.1	-0.3	194	945	1.5	275
Rockingham, NH	10.6	134.3	1.1	61	823	4.0	83
Atlantic, NJ	6.8	136.4	-1.4	283	765	3.9	90
Bergen, NJ	33.6	424.6	-0.1	172	1,058	2.1	233
Burlington, NJ	11.1	191.0	-1.9	308	941	3.9	90
Camden, NJ	12.7	193.1	-1.5	291	876	3.7	108
Essex, NJ	20.9	332.8	-1.8	306	1,088	3.1	158
Gloucester, NJ	6.3	97.1	-2.3	315	803	5.9	20
Hudson, NJ	13.8	227.4	-0.8	242	1,234	5.1	32
Mercer, NJ	11.1	226.9	1.3	52	1,104	3.2	146
Middlesex, NJ	21.9	375.8	-0.6	219	1,052	3.0	167
Monmouth, NJ	20.3	245.5	-0.2	186	904	1.8	261
Morris, NJ	17.6	267.5	-0.7	230	1,238	([7])	–
Ocean, NJ	12.3	149.4	-0.7	230	712	1.7	266
Passaic, NJ	12.3	169.6	1.8	28	903	1.5	275
Somerset, NJ	10.1	163.9	-0.5	211	1,255	1.0	298
Union, NJ	14.7	218.1	-0.2	186	1,074	2.5	209
Bernalillo, NM	17.6	312.1	-1.5	291	796	1.9	256
Albany, NY	9.9	217.0	-1.4	283	945	4.8	47
Bronx, NY	16.8	232.6	0.6	107	876	2.9	175
Broome, NY	4.5	91.5	-1.4	283	716	3.9	90
Dutchess, NY	8.1	110.3	-0.1	172	904	1.8	261
Erie, NY	23.6	450.3	0.3	131	773	4.6	54
Kings, NY	49.8	489.2	2.0	18	755	2.2	223
Monroe, NY	18.0	368.4	0.3	131	853	5.7	23
Nassau, NY	52.5	582.0	-0.2	186	966	4.3	62
New York, NY	120.9	2,273.0	1.2	58	1,572	4.7	50
Oneida, NY	5.3	106.6	-1.3	276	713	5.3	29
Onondaga, NY	12.8	241.1	-1.0	258	816	4.2	71

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered[1] establishments, employment, and wages in the 327 largest counties, third quarter 2010[2]—Continued

County[3]	Establishments, third quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment: September 2010 (thousands)	Employment: Percent change, September 2009-10[5]	Employment: Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage[4]: Average weekly wage	Average weekly wage[4]: Percent change, third quarter 2009-10[5]	Average weekly wage[4]: Ranking by percent change
Orange, NY	10.0	129.8	0.6	107	$751	3.0	167
Queens, NY	45.2	494.5	0.7	96	845	0.8	306
Richmond, NY	8.9	93.1	1.1	61	782	2.8	183
Rockland, NY	9.9	111.4	-0.3	194	928	2.8	183
Suffolk, NY	50.5	607.8	0.5	120	997	4.3	62
Westchester, NY	36.1	399.1	-0.4	203	1,109	4.7	50
Buncombe, NC	7.8	111.3	1.5	37	698	4.5	55
Catawba, NC	4.4	77.1	0.9	73	672	4.8	47
Cumberland, NC	6.2	117.0	-0.8	242	734	6.2	16
Durham, NC	7.2	177.6	-1.4	283	1,156	0.5	314
Forsyth, NC	8.9	172.2	-1.4	283	792	3.4	128
Guilford, NC	14.1	257.3	0.2	142	783	3.8	97
Mecklenburg, NC	32.0	533.8	-0.2	186	972	2.2	223
New Hanover, NC	7.2	96.0	-0.3	194	735	3.2	146
Wake, NC	28.4	431.8	0.6	107	861	3.2	146
Cass, ND	5.9	100.2	1.1	61	759	3.4	128
Butler, OH	7.3	138.1	0.6	107	783	5.0	42
Cuyahoga, OH	36.0	686.2	0.0	163	882	3.5	122
Franklin, OH	29.3	649.5	0.9	73	890	4.5	55
Hamilton, OH	23.3	482.9	-1.1	264	960	3.7	108
Lake, OH	6.5	93.4	0.8	87	719	3.8	97
Lorain, OH	6.1	92.8	0.7	96	712	4.7	50
Lucas, OH	10.4	200.2	0.5	120	768	3.4	128
Mahoning, OH	6.1	97.4	0.2	142	636	3.2	146
Montgomery, OH	12.3	239.5	-0.7	230	784	2.9	175
Stark, OH	8.8	149.4	0.4	128	678	4.3	62
Summit, OH	14.5	253.2	0.0	163	777	2.6	202
Oklahoma, OK	24.2	411.9	0.8	87	813	1.6	272
Tulsa, OK	20.1	326.9	-1.3	276	795	2.7	193
Clackamas, OR	12.5	137.4	-0.1	172	803	2.6	202
Jackson, OR	6.5	76.4	-1.1	264	651	0.9	301
Lane, OR	10.8	134.8	-0.3	194	680	1.3	284
Marion, OR	9.3	136.4	-0.7	230	693	0.3	316
Multnomah, OR	28.7	422.0	0.6	107	893	3.2	146
Washington, OR	16.1	237.4	2.3	12	1,042	7.3	9
Allegheny, PA	34.8	671.7	0.9	73	917	4.4	59
Berks, PA	8.9	161.8	0.9	73	792	3.9	90
Bucks, PA	19.5	249.0	0.3	131	842	2.2	223
Butler, PA	4.8	80.3	1.9	23	795	8.8	5
Chester, PA	14.8	234.8	0.5	120	1,069	3.7	108
Cumberland, PA	6.0	119.8	-0.5	211	809	3.2	146
Dauphin, PA	7.4	175.7	-1.2	271	846	3.0	167
Delaware, PA	13.4	203.8	0.8	87	924	4.3	62
Erie, PA	7.6	123.7	2.0	18	716	5.9	20
Lackawanna, PA	5.8	97.1	-1.0	258	682	3.5	122
Lancaster, PA	12.3	218.0	0.1	152	745	1.8	261
Lehigh, PA	8.6	171.4	0.9	73	870	2.4	214
Luzerne, PA	7.7	137.8	0.3	131	699	4.5	55
Montgomery, PA	26.9	458.0	-0.9	249	1,058	3.8	97
Northampton, PA	6.4	97.7	0.4	128	780	4.1	75

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered [1] establishments, employment, and wages in the 327 largest counties, third quarter 2010 [2]—Continued

County [3]	Establishments, third quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment: September 2010 (thousands)	Employment: Percent change, September 2009-10 [5]	Employment: Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage [4]: Average weekly wage	Average weekly wage [4]: Percent change, third quarter 2009-10 [5]	Average weekly wage [4]: Ranking by percent change
Philadelphia, PA	32.8	627.8	1.6	33	$1,054	3.4	128
Washington, PA	5.5	80.8	2.7	5	809	6.6	12
Westmoreland, PA	9.3	132.1	0.7	96	722	5.6	26
York, PA	9.0	169.4	0.3	131	781	4.3	62
Providence, RI	17.5	268.7	0.7	96	859	4.1	75
Charleston, SC	11.7	204.8	1.6	33	768	3.2	146
Greenville, SC	12.0	224.8	1.8	28	758	3.8	97
Horry, SC	7.7	108.9	-1.0	258	541	1.5	275
Lexington, SC	5.6	92.4	-1.3	276	670	4.0	83
Richland, SC	8.9	201.6	-0.6	219	785	2.1	233
Spartanburg, SC	5.9	110.6	-0.4	203	748	3.6	116
Minnehaha, SD	6.5	112.5	-0.5	211	760	5.1	32
Davidson, TN	18.1	418.3	0.3	131	886	3.3	137
Hamilton, TN	8.4	180.8	2.4	10	780	5.1	32
Knox, TN	10.8	217.4	0.8	87	748	4.0	83
Rutherford, TN	4.3	94.7	([7])	–	769	([7])	–
Shelby, TN	19.1	463.8	-1.1	264	903	5.7	23
Williamson, TN	6.1	87.8	([7])	–	901	0.8	306
Bell, TX	4.7	105.9	3.1	3	748	([7])	–
Bexar, TX	33.5	719.5	1.0	68	778	3.3	137
Brazoria, TX	4.8	86.3	2.5	7	839	5.7	23
Brazos, TX	3.9	88.4	([7])	–	664	1.8	261
Cameron, TX	6.4	123.8	1.1	61	560	1.3	284
Collin, TX	18.0	285.9	2.4	10	999	2.0	246
Dallas, TX	67.8	1,415.0	0.9	73	1,032	2.0	246
Denton, TX	11.0	172.6	3.2	2	761	1.7	266
El Paso, TX	13.6	271.1	2.2	16	636	2.7	193
Fort Bend, TX	9.0	131.0	1.3	52	879	2.3	221
Galveston, TX	5.2	94.1	1.5	37	809	0.9	301
Harris, TX	100.0	1,995.8	1.1	61	1,083	3.9	90
Hidalgo, TX	10.8	216.8	1.5	37	575	2.0	246
Jefferson, TX	6.0	120.0	1.8	28	867	3.3	137
Lubbock, TX	6.9	122.1	-0.3	194	666	3.9	90
McLennan, TX	4.8	100.7	-0.9	249	727	5.1	32
Montgomery, TX	8.6	128.0	2.3	12	808	5.2	31
Nueces, TX	7.9	152.4	1.5	37	745	3.8	97
Potter, TX	3.8	74.2	0.7	96	745	3.5	122
Smith, TX	5.4	91.5	0.8	87	767	4.1	75
Tarrant, TX	37.5	743.5	0.7	96	881	4.9	45
Travis, TX	29.9	568.4	2.0	18	967	3.6	116
Webb, TX	4.7	85.2	1.4	46	595	3.7	108
Williamson, TX	7.5	120.2	1.5	37	793	1.1	294
Davis, UT	7.1	101.5	0.9	73	699	2.5	209
Salt Lake, UT	36.7	559.2	0.5	120	822	2.0	246
Utah, UT	12.7	165.9	0.9	73	687	3.5	122
Weber, UT	5.5	87.9	-1.0	258	661	0.6	310
Chittenden, VT	5.9	93.9	1.9	23	870	2.0	246
Arlington, VA	8.1	163.2	3.1	3	1,505	6.5	15
Chesterfield, VA	7.6	112.8	-0.5	211	806	3.6	116
Fairfax, VA	34.2	576.7	1.3	52	1,374	4.1	75

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered [1] establishments, employment, and wages in the 327 largest counties, third quarter 2010 [2]—Continued

County [3]	Establishments, third quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [4]		
		September 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2009-10 [5]	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2009-10 [5]	Ranking by percent change
Henrico, VA	9.7	168.0	-0.1	172	$882	3.6	116
Loudoun, VA	9.4	131.4	1.6	33	1,038	2.4	214
Prince William, VA	7.5	104.1	1.3	52	801	1.5	275
Alexandria City, VA	6.2	95.3	-1.6	297	1,247	3.1	158
Chesapeake City, VA	5.7	95.1	0.2	142	708	1.9	256
Newport News City, VA	3.9	95.0	-0.4	203	803	1.9	256
Norfolk City, VA	5.7	135.8	-0.9	249	849	2.9	175
Richmond City, VA	7.2	148.1	-0.5	211	964	1.6	272
Virginia Beach City, VA	11.4	164.0	-0.6	219	692	3.7	108
Benton, WA	5.7	81.8	2.6	6	959	6.1	17
Clark, WA	13.4	127.6	0.0	163	799	2.7	193
King, WA	83.0	1,121.8	0.1	152	1,234	4.7	50
Kitsap, WA	6.8	80.7	-0.9	249	821	3.0	167
Pierce, WA	22.0	264.4	-0.2	186	821	2.6	202
Snohomish, WA	19.2	240.5	-0.6	219	937	5.9	20
Spokane, WA	16.3	197.7	-1.7	300	737	2.4	214
Thurston, WA	7.4	96.4	-0.7	230	813	0.6	310
Whatcom, WA	7.1	78.2	-0.6	219	709	2.6	202
Yakima, WA	9.1	111.3	-0.8	242	599	2.0	246
Kanawha, WV	6.0	105.4	0.0	163	772	2.8	183
Brown, WI	6.5	144.1	0.6	107	773	3.8	97
Dane, WI	13.8	294.4	0.6	107	837	1.9	256
Milwaukee, WI	21.2	467.3	-0.7	230	856	2.8	183
Outagamie, WI	5.0	100.4	-0.1	172	737	4.1	75
Waukesha, WI	12.7	220.6	0.2	142	865	3.8	97
Winnebago, WI	3.7	89.0	1.4	46	792	2.1	233
San Juan, PR	11.6	256.5	-3.8	([8])	608	2.5	([8])

1 Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. These 326 U.S. counties comprise 70.6 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. Covered[1] establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, third quarter 2010[2]

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage[3]	
		September 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2009-10[4]	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2009-10[4]
United States[5]	9,044.4	128,440.4	0.2	$870	3.4
Private industry	8,746.3	107,007.4	0.4	861	4.0
Natural resources and mining	126.9	1,926.7	3.3	884	5.7
Construction	796.6	5,686.9	-4.6	946	1.3
Manufacturing	343.4	11,584.3	-0.3	1,074	6.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,877.4	24,381.8	-0.2	742	4.4
Information	144.5	2,701.5	-2.3	1,416	7.4
Financial activities	818.0	7,379.9	-1.7	1,235	4.6
Professional and business services	1,544.9	16,869.8	3.3	1,093	3.1
Education and health services	893.5	18,661.9	1.9	842	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	748.6	13,292.8	0.7	370	3.6
Other services	1,267.9	4,342.8	-0.1	562	3.5
Government	298.0	21,433.0	-0.8	918	1.2
Los Angeles, CA	427.0	3,844.5	-0.8	972	3.1
Private industry	421.4	3,311.1	-0.3	948	3.6
Natural resources and mining	0.5	10.8	5.9	1,903	45.9
Construction	13.0	104.2	-9.3	1,010	-1.6
Manufacturing	13.5	374.1	-1.7	1,079	4.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	52.2	732.2	0.1	783	2.9
Information	8.5	196.9	1.2	1,644	3.1
Financial activities	22.4	209.4	-1.1	1,456	8.4
Professional and business services	42.0	528.2	0.9	1,145	1.1
Education and health services	29.0	508.8	2.6	931	2.6
Leisure and hospitality	27.1	390.4	0.9	544	2.6
Other services	200.8	248.5	-5.9	451	7.9
Government	5.6	533.4	-4.0	1,123	1.1
Cook, IL	143.4	2,354.8	-0.4	1,008	3.2
Private industry	142.0	2,055.8	-0.1	1,000	3.5
Natural resources and mining	0.1	1.0	-8.4	1,051	7.5
Construction	12.2	67.2	-10.0	1,228	-3.3
Manufacturing	6.7	194.3	-1.0	1,069	6.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27.7	428.9	0.2	784	3.2
Information	2.6	51.0	-3.5	1,439	6.4
Financial activities	15.4	187.9	-2.8	1,644	7.6
Professional and business services	30.2	407.7	2.6	1,259	1.7
Education and health services	14.9	391.0	([6])	903	([6])
Leisure and hospitality	12.4	230.9	0.2	463	4.5
Other services	15.4	92.5	([6])	761	5.3
Government	1.4	298.9	-2.5	1,067	1.5
New York, NY	120.9	2,273.0	1.2	1,572	4.7
Private industry	120.6	1,834.9	1.6	1,685	4.6
Natural resources and mining	0.0	0.1	-5.0	1,853	-9.3
Construction	2.2	30.5	-7.0	1,608	3.5
Manufacturing	2.5	26.7	-2.5	1,256	6.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.1	233.4	2.2	1,130	2.4
Information	4.4	131.0	-0.8	2,042	7.8
Financial activities	19.0	348.8	1.3	2,903	5.5
Professional and business services	25.6	458.2	1.9	1,880	3.8
Education and health services	9.1	290.0	1.7	1,147	5.5
Leisure and hospitality	12.3	223.3	3.2	756	3.7
Other services	18.6	86.3	0.2	1,026	9.5
Government	0.3	438.1	-0.6	1,098	3.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered [1] establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, third quarter 2010 [2]—Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [3]	
		September 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2009-10 [4]	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2009-10 [4]
Harris, TX	100.0	1,995.8	1.1	$1,083	3.9
Private industry	99.4	1,734.1	1.0	1,095	4.6
Natural resources and mining	1.6	75.2	4.0	2,692	3.9
Construction	6.5	133.6	-3.4	1,038	0.6
Manufacturing	4.5	169.0	0.4	1,357	6.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.5	415.8	0.2	969	5.4
Information	1.3	27.9	-5.1	1,298	6.1
Financial activities	10.4	111.4	-2.8	1,283	5.5
Professional and business services	19.8	322.3	2.8	1,310	4.6
Education and health services	11.1	238.7	3.5	902	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	8.0	179.2	1.2	398	2.3
Other services	13.2	59.8	3.0	620	2.1
Government	0.6	261.7	([6])	1,003	([6])
Maricopa, AZ	95.0	1,597.0	-0.5	859	2.4
Private industry	94.3	1,382.4	-0.3	851	2.9
Natural resources and mining	0.5	6.5	-12.0	787	9.8
Construction	8.9	80.4	-10.0	892	2.4
Manufacturing	3.2	106.6	-2.6	1,250	9.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.0	328.7	-1.0	797	4.2
Information	1.5	26.7	1.3	1,118	2.2
Financial activities	11.3	131.2	-2.1	1,025	2.9
Professional and business services	22.0	259.5	0.7	896	0.4
Education and health services	10.4	231.5	([6])	919	([6])
Leisure and hospitality	6.9	165.5	0.3	409	3.0
Other services	6.8	45.1	-0.3	571	2.5
Government	0.7	214.6	-1.8	915	-0.7
Dallas, TX	67.8	1,415.0	0.9	1,032	2.0
Private industry	67.3	1,246.2	0.9	1,035	2.0
Natural resources and mining	0.6	8.4	10.9	2,861	0.1
Construction	4.0	69.2	-3.6	944	-0.4
Manufacturing	2.9	113.1	-3.8	1,174	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.9	279.8	0.1	961	2.9
Information	1.6	45.1	-0.3	1,507	3.5
Financial activities	8.5	136.0	-0.8	1,329	2.5
Professional and business services	14.8	261.7	3.7	1,175	1.2
Education and health services	7.0	165.3	3.4	962	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	5.5	128.5	1.7	462	2.0
Other services	7.0	38.2	1.7	642	1.4
Government	0.5	168.9	1.0	1,005	1.5
Orange, CA	101.7	1,348.8	-0.1	975	2.8
Private industry	100.4	1,215.9	0.3	966	3.2
Natural resources and mining	0.2	3.9	-1.9	620	-2.7
Construction	6.4	67.9	-5.0	1,073	-3.1
Manufacturing	5.0	151.0	-0.4	1,244	9.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.4	243.5	-0.4	905	4.3
Information	1.3	24.3	-8.2	1,463	8.0
Financial activities	9.8	104.0	0.2	1,363	5.2
Professional and business services	18.8	244.0	2.0	1,092	0.3
Education and health services	10.4	154.5	2.9	940	1.4
Leisure and hospitality	7.1	171.7	0.1	431	4.9
Other services	20.7	48.4	0.5	539	2.5
Government	1.4	132.9	-2.9	1,060	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered[1] establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, third quarter 2010[2]—Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage[3]	
		September 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2009-10[4]	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2009-10[4]
San Diego, CA	97.7	1,238.6	0.4	$943	2.7
Private industry	96.3	1,021.5	0.4	917	2.8
Natural resources and mining	0.7	10.7	5.6	582	0.7
Construction	6.4	55.7	-5.5	1,045	0.6
Manufacturing	3.0	93.0	0.1	1,326	7.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	13.7	196.4	-0.3	742	1.6
Information	1.2	25.0	-2.8	1,572	10.1
Financial activities	8.6	66.9	-1.4	1,119	4.0
Professional and business services	16.2	210.8	1.8	1,223	0.2
Education and health services	8.4	145.5	2.8	907	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	7.0	157.4	0.3	425	4.9
Other services	27.3	57.7	0.1	540	11.6
Government	1.4	217.1	0.2	1,069	([6])
King, WA	83.0	1,121.8	0.1	1,234	4.7
Private industry	82.4	967.6	0.1	1,248	4.6
Natural resources and mining	0.4	2.9	-4.4	1,162	9.5
Construction	6.0	49.1	-8.8	1,134	1.1
Manufacturing	2.3	97.3	-2.4	1,455	10.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.9	204.5	0.4	977	6.8
Information	1.8	79.9	1.0	3,605	6.4
Financial activities	6.6	64.6	-4.4	1,297	-1.3
Professional and business services	14.3	177.8	3.2	1,329	4.7
Education and health services	7.0	130.3	0.2	930	3.6
Leisure and hospitality	6.5	109.8	-0.1	456	0.2
Other services	22.8	51.4	8.6	572	-4.7
Government	0.6	154.2	0.1	1,142	([6])
Miami-Dade, FL	85.0	940.9	0.3	853	1.5
Private industry	84.7	797.9	0.7	819	1.7
Natural resources and mining	0.5	6.8	-0.2	489	0.6
Construction	5.3	31.4	-9.3	859	-0.2
Manufacturing	2.6	34.7	-4.3	805	5.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	24.1	236.4	1.9	757	1.6
Information	1.5	17.1	-1.5	1,289	5.5
Financial activities	9.0	60.4	-1.0	1,216	5.6
Professional and business services	17.8	121.5	0.4	993	-2.8
Education and health services	9.6	149.6	1.0	862	4.5
Leisure and hospitality	6.3	104.8	3.7	497	4.6
Other services	7.7	34.8	1.5	553	2.6
Government	0.4	143.0	-1.8	1,047	1.1

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 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 by state, third quarter 2010 [2]

State	Establishments, third quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [3]	
		September 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2009-10	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2009-10
United States [4]	9,044.4	128,440.4	0.2	$870	3.4
Alabama	116.8	1,813.9	-0.1	774	4.0
Alaska	21.4	333.5	1.3	926	4.4
Arizona	147.2	2,342.3	-0.9	821	2.6
Arkansas	85.6	1,147.0	0.8	684	3.8
California	1,347.5	14,469.7	-0.3	982	3.3
Colorado	173.2	2,183.8	-0.2	898	2.5
Connecticut	111.4	1,611.9	0.0	1,069	4.3
Delaware	28.4	404.7	0.8	902	2.4
District of Columbia	35.0	693.8	2.0	1,471	1.2
Florida	595.2	7,045.3	0.0	780	2.8
Georgia	268.2	3,749.9	-0.1	823	2.7
Hawaii	38.9	585.6	-0.1	804	2.2
Idaho	55.0	616.8	-1.1	667	3.1
Illinois	378.6	5,539.5	0.0	916	4.0
Indiana	157.2	2,736.7	0.8	742	3.9
Iowa	94.3	1,439.8	-0.5	719	3.6
Kansas	87.5	1,296.1	-1.0	731	3.5
Kentucky	110.1	1,728.3	0.8	729	3.3
Louisiana	131.0	1,834.8	0.0	790	3.9
Maine	49.2	589.4	-0.6	714	3.6
Maryland	163.8	2,469.7	0.5	966	2.7
Massachusetts	221.1	3,169.8	0.8	1,069	4.5
Michigan	247.6	3,825.9	0.9	840	3.8
Minnesota	164.7	2,574.3	0.4	875	4.7
Mississippi	69.5	1,077.4	0.0	653	2.8
Missouri	174.5	2,596.8	-0.5	764	2.7
Montana	42.4	428.7	0.0	647	1.6
Nebraska	60.0	899.8	-0.2	708	2.8
Nevada	71.2	1,106.8	-1.7	815	1.2
New Hampshire	48.4	608.9	0.1	854	2.9
New Jersey	265.6	3,759.0	-0.4	1,024	2.8
New Mexico	54.8	785.9	-1.0	745	2.9
New York	591.6	8,364.2	0.5	1,057	4.3
North Carolina	251.7	3,806.2	-0.3	768	3.1
North Dakota	26.4	366.1	3.0	726	6.8
Ohio	286.4	4,942.1	0.3	791	3.4
Oklahoma	102.2	1,487.5	-0.2	726	4.0
Oregon	131.0	1,620.5	0.3	791	3.1
Pennsylvania	341.0	5,500.9	0.9	860	4.1
Rhode Island	35.2	456.0	0.8	826	4.2
South Carolina	111.4	1,763.7	0.5	714	3.9
South Dakota	30.9	393.7	0.4	660	4.3
Tennessee	139.6	2,578.3	0.8	777	4.3
Texas	572.4	10,204.5	1.5	876	3.7
Utah	83.7	1,160.6	0.5	740	2.2
Vermont	24.4	294.3	0.5	752	2.6
Virginia	232.9	3,544.1	0.4	930	3.8
Washington	237.0	2,855.7	-0.3	953	4.0
West Virginia	48.4	699.4	1.1	702	4.3
Wisconsin	157.6	2,657.7	0.5	752	3.6

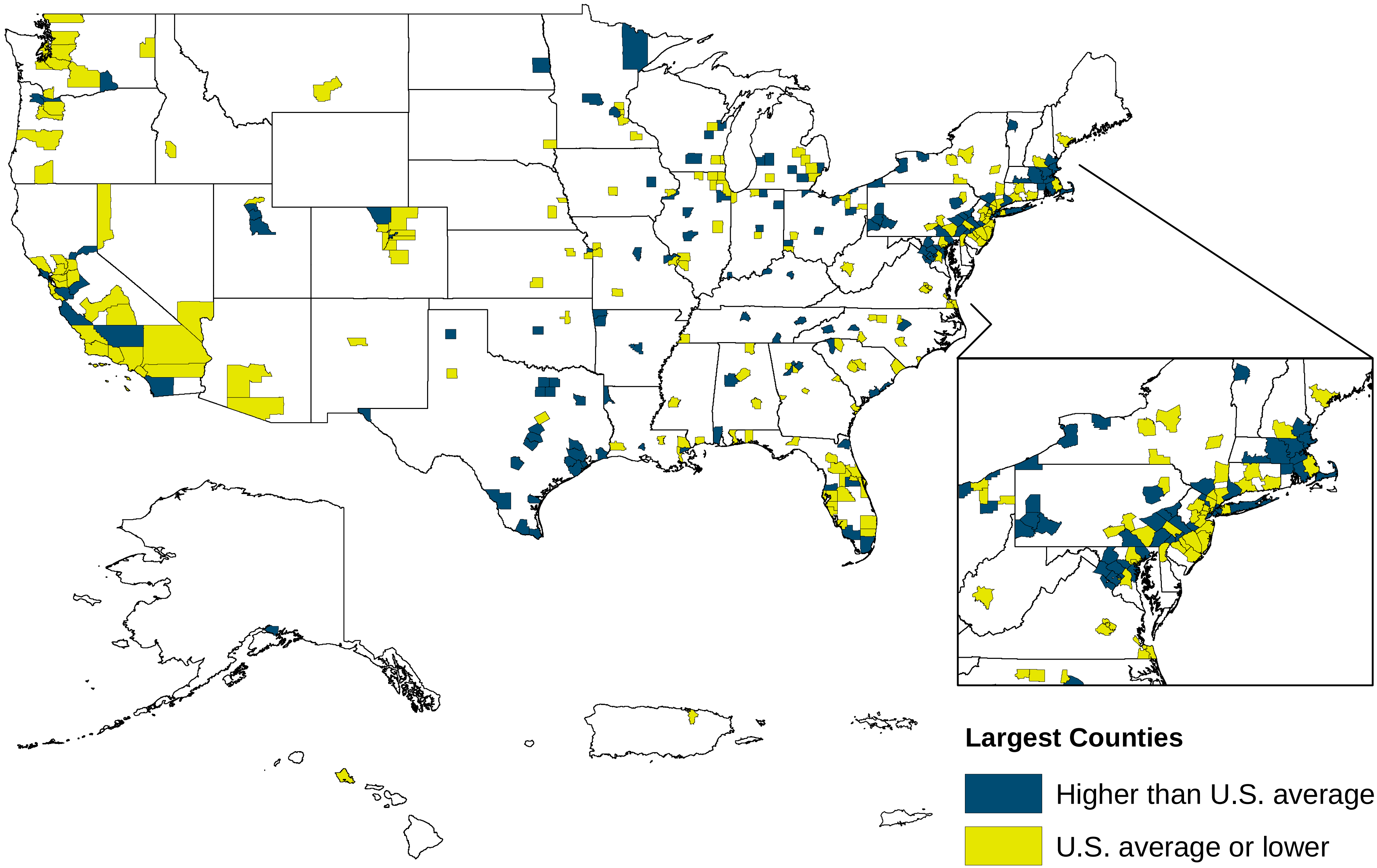
See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Covered [1] establishments, employment, and wages by state, third quarter 2010 [2]—Continued

State	Establishments, third quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [3]	
		September 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2009-10	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2009-10
Wyoming	25.2	278.9	0.0	$793	4.9
Puerto Rico	49.6	910.0	-2.7	502	1.6
Virgin Islands	3.6	43.5	2.3	754	4.3

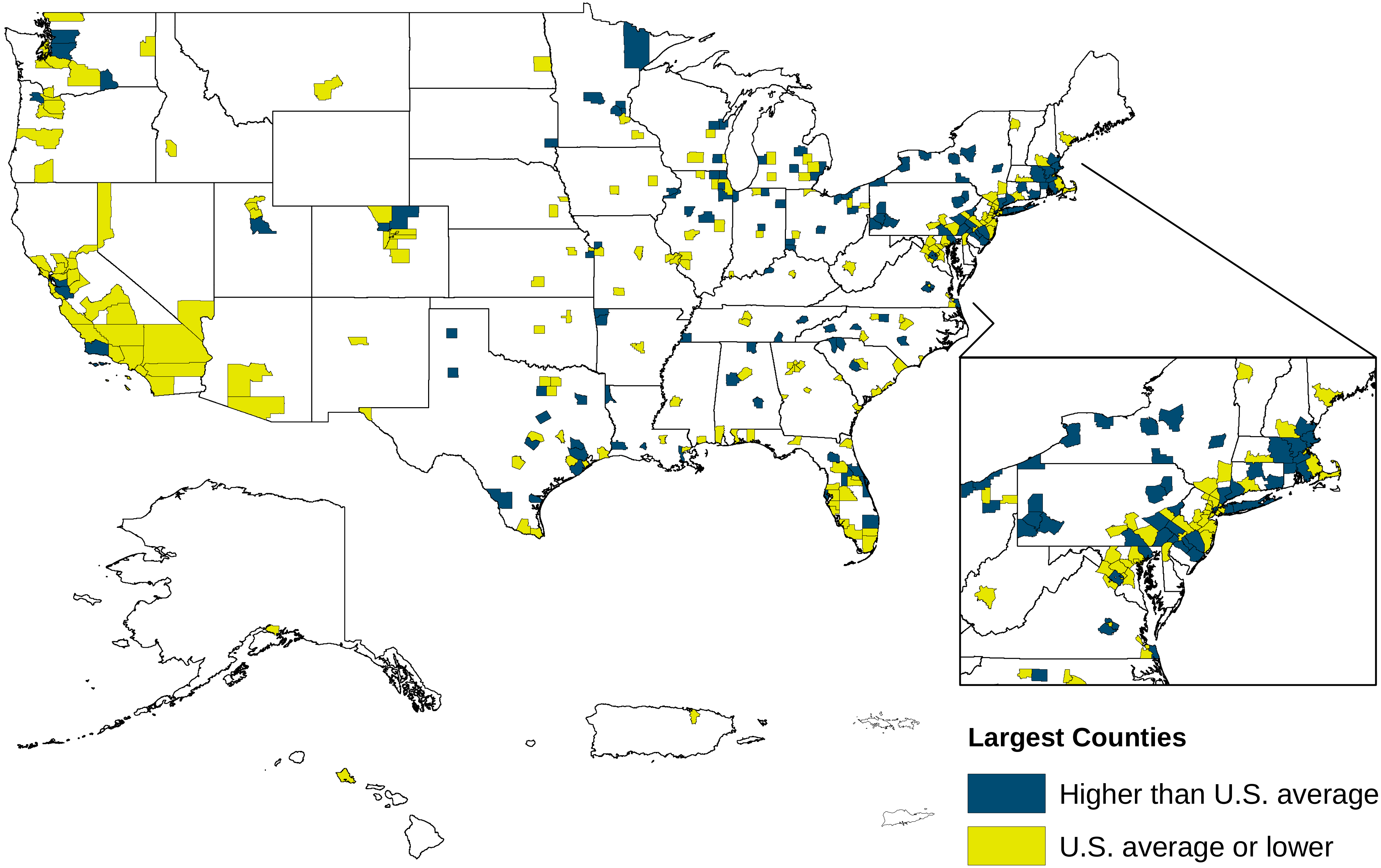
1 Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.
2 Data are preliminary.
3 Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.
4 Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

Chart 3. Percent change in employment in counties with 75,000 or more employees, September 2009-10 (U.S. average = 0.2 percent)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
March 2011

Chart 4. Percent change in average weekly wage in counties with 75,000 or more employees, third quarter 2009-10 (U.S. average = 3.4 percent)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
March 2011