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COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

First Quarter 2011

From March 2010 to March 2011, **employment** increased in 256 of the 322 largest U.S. counties, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Elkhart, Ind., posted the largest percentage increase, with a gain of 6.2 percent over the year, compared with national job growth of 1.3 percent. Within Elkhart, the largest employment increase occurred in manufacturing, which gained 5,125 jobs over the year (12.4 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 1.6 percent.

The U.S. **average weekly wage** increased over the year by 5.2 percent to $935 in the first quarter of 2011. Among the large counties in the U.S., Peoria, Ill., had the largest over-the-year increase in average weekly wages in the first quarter of 2011 with a gain of 18.9 percent. Within Peoria, professional and business services had the largest impact on the county's over-the-year increase in average weekly wages. Williamson, Texas, experienced the largest decline in average weekly wages with a loss of 3.8 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, March 2010-11 (U.S. average = 1.3 percent)

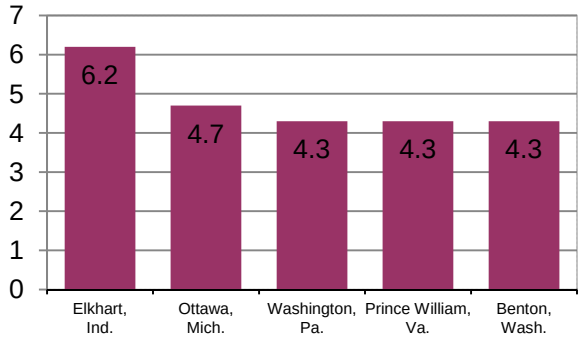


Chart 2. Large counties ranked by percent increase in average weekly wages, first quarter 2010-11 (U.S. average = 5.2 percent)

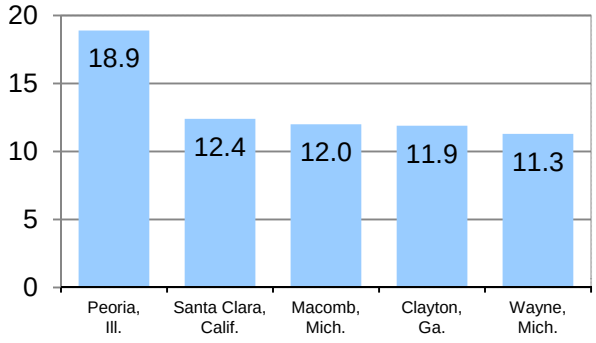


Table A. Large counties ranked by March 2011 employment, March 2010-11 employment increase, and March 2010-11 percent increase in employment

Employment in large counties					
March 2011 employment (thousands)		Increase in employment, March 2010-11 (thousands)		Percent increase in employment, March 2010-11	
United States	127,851.0	United States	1,622.8	United States	1.3
Los Angeles, Calif.	3,887.9	Harris, Texas	44.6	Elkhart, Ind.	6.2
Cook, Ill.	2,333.9	New York, N.Y.	43.4	Ottawa, Mich.	4.7
New York, N.Y.	2,304.1	Los Angeles, Calif.	37.3	Washington, Pa.	4.3
Harris, Texas	2,014.4	Orange, Calif.	26.7	Prince William, Va.	4.3
Maricopa, Ariz.	1,628.8	Dallas, Texas	26.7	Benton, Wash.	4.3
Dallas, Texas	1,416.9	Santa Clara, Calif.	24.6	Butler, Pa.	4.2
Orange, Calif.	1,370.6	Cook, Ill.	22.9	Loudoun, Va.	4.2
San Diego, Calif.	1,239.7	Maricopa, Ariz.	21.1	Williamson, Tenn.	4.1
King, Wash.	1,117.2	King, Wash.	20.0	Washington, Ore.	4.0
Miami-Dade, Fla.	967.7	Hennepin, Minn.	19.3	Collier, Fla.	3.8

Large County Employment

In March 2011, **national employment**, as measured by the QCEW program, was 127.9 million, up by 1.3 percent or 1.6 million workers, from March 2010. The 322 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more employees accounted for 70.7 percent of total U.S. employment and 77.4 percent of total wages. These 322 counties had a net job growth of 1,054,300 over the year, accounting for 65.0 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 (6.2 percent). The five counties with the largest increases in employment level were Harris, Texas; New York, N.Y.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Orange, Calif.; and Dallas, Texas. These counties had a combined over-the-year gain of 178,700, or 11.0 percent of the employment increase for the U.S.

Employment declined in 53 of the large counties from March 2010 to March 2011. Sacramento, Calif., had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment (-1.6 percent). Within Sacramento, construction was the largest contributor to the decrease in employment with a loss of 9.5 percent. Montgomery, Ala., and Atlantic, N.J., tied for the second largest employment decrease, followed by San Joaquin, Calif., Marion, Fla., and Champaign, Ill., which tied for the third largest decline. (See table 1.)

Table B. Large counties ranked by first quarter 2011 average weekly wages, first quarter 2010-11 increase in average weekly wages, and first quarter 2010-11 percent increase in average weekly wages

Average weekly wage in large counties					
Average weekly wage, first quarter 2011		Increase in average weekly wage, first quarter 2010-11		Percent increase in average weekly wage, first quarter 2010-11	
United States	$935	United States	$46	United States	5.2
New York, N.Y.	$2,634	New York, N.Y.	$222	Peoria, Ill.	18.9
Fairfield, Conn.	1,888	Santa Clara, Calif.	205	Santa Clara, Calif.	12.4
Somerset, N.J.	1,867	Peoria, Ill.	150	Macomb, Mich.	12.0
Santa Clara, Calif.	1,863	Somerset, N.J.	114	Clayton, Ga.	11.9
San Francisco, Calif.	1,723	San Francisco, Calif.	112	Wayne, Mich.	11.3
Suffolk, Mass.	1,625	Fulton, Ga.	111	Brazoria, Texas	10.0
Arlington, Va.	1,549	Wayne, Mich.	104	Saginaw, Mich.	9.8
Washington, D.C.	1,540	Fairfield, Conn.	102	Stark, Ohio	9.7
Hudson, N.J.	1,509	Hartford, Conn.	102	Butler, Pa.	9.3
San Mateo, Calif.	1,485	Macomb, Mich.	101	New York, N.Y.	9.2

Large County Average Weekly Wages

Average weekly wages for the nation increased by 5.2 percent over the year in the first quarter of 2011. Among the 322 largest counties, 315 had over-the-year increases in average weekly wages. (See chart 4.) Peoria, Ill., had the largest wage gain among the largest U.S. counties (18.9 percent).

Of the 322 largest counties, 3 experienced declines in average weekly wages. Williamson, Texas, had the largest wage decline with a loss of 3.8 percent over the year. Trade, transportation, and utilities contributed significantly to the county's overall average weekly wage loss. Hudson, N.J., had the second largest percent decline in average weekly wages among the counties, followed by Durham, N.C. (See table 1.)

Ten Largest U.S. Counties

All of the 10 largest counties experienced over-the-year percent increases in **employment** in March 2011. Harris, Texas, experienced the largest gain in employment (2.3 percent). Within Harris, professional and business services had the largest over-the-year increase among all private industry groups with a gain of 16,522 workers (5.3 percent). Los Angeles, Calif., and Cook, Ill., both had the smallest percent increase in employment. (See table 2.)

All of the 10 largest U.S. counties had an over-the-year increase in **average weekly wages**. New York, N.Y., experienced the largest increase in average weekly wages with a gain of 9.2 percent. Within New York, the largest impact on the county's average weekly wage growth occurred in financial activities, largely due to significant total wage gains over the year ($5,287.0 million or 15.4 percent). Orange, Calif., had the smallest average weekly wage increase.

For More Information

The tables and charts included in this release contain data for the nation and for the 322 U.S. counties with annual average employment levels of 75,000 or more in 2010. March 2011 employment and 2011 first 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 9.1 million employer reports cover 127.9 million full- and part-time workers. For additional information about the quarterly employment and wages data, please read the Technical Note. Data for the first quarter of 2011 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 second quarter 2011 is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, January 10, 2012.

Industry Changes to Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages Data

Beginning with the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages data presented in this release, the Bureau of Labor Statistics is introducing the 2012 version of the North American Industry Classification System as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry. For more information on the change, please see the Federal Register notice at http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/federal_register_notices/notices/fr17au11.pdf. For more information on the impact of the change, please see http://www.bls.gov/cew/naics2012.htm.

County Changes for the 2011 County Employment and Wages News Releases

Counties with annual average employment of 75,000 or more in 2010 are included in this release and will be included in future 2011 releases. Four counties will be excluded: Okaloosa, Fla., Rock Island, Ill., St. Tammany, La., and Potter, Texas. No counties have been added to the publication tables.

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 2012 North American Industry Classification System. Data for 2011 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 323 counties presented in this release were derived using 2010 preliminary annual averages of employment. For 2011 data, four counties, Okaloosa, Fla., Rock Island, Ill., St. Tammany, La., and Potter, Texas, which were published in the 2010 releases, will be excluded from this and future 2011 releases because their 2010 annual average employment levels were less than 75,000.

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

	QCEW	BED	CES
Source	• Count of UI administrative records submitted by 9.1 million establishments in first quarter of 2011	• Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 6.7 million private-sector employers	• Sample survey: 440,000 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/

No counties have been added to the publication tables. 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 2010. 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 2010, UI and UCFE programs covered workers in 127.8 million jobs. The estimated 123.2 million workers in these jobs (after adjustment for multiple jobholders) represented 95.3 percent of civilian wage and salary employment. Covered workers received $5.976 trillion in pay, representing 93.3 percent of the wage and salary component of personal income and 41.1 percent of the gross domestic product.

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

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

Concepts and methodology

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

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

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

Federal government pay levels are subject to periodic, sometimes large, fluctuations due to a calendar effect that consists of some quarters having more pay periods than others. Most federal employees are paid on a biweekly pay schedule. As a result of this schedule, in some quarters, federal wages contain payments for six pay periods, while in other quarters their wages include payments for seven pay periods. Over-the-year comparisons of average weekly wages may reflect this calendar effect. Higher growth in average weekly wages may be attributed, in part, to a comparison of quarterly wages for the current year, which include seven pay periods, with year-ago wages that reflect only six pay periods. An opposite effect will occur when wages in the current period, which contain six pay periods, are compared with year-ago wages that include seven pay periods. The effect on over-the-year pay comparisons can be pronounced in federal government due to the uniform nature of federal payroll processing. This pattern may exist in private sector pay; however, because there are more pay period types (weekly, biweekly, semimonthly, monthly) it is less pronounced. The effect is most visible in counties with large concentrations of federal employment.

In order to ensure the highest possible quality of data, states verify with employers and update, if necessary, the industry, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 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 2010 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

Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online features comprehensive information by detailed industry on establishments, employment, and wages for the nation and all states. The 2009 edition of this publication, which was published in March 2011, 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 print version of the annual bulletin, *Employment and Wages Annual Averages*. Tables and additional content from *Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online, 2009* are now available online at http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewbultn09.htm. The 2010 edition of *Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online* will be available later in 2011.

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 323 largest counties, first quarter 2011 [2]

County [3]	Establishments, first quarter 2011 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [4]		
		March 2011 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2010-11 [5]	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2011	Percent change, first quarter 2010-11 [5]	Ranking by percent change
United States [6]	9,074.3	127,851.0	1.3	–	$935	5.2	–
Jefferson, AL	17.8	328.8	-0.5	280	919	4.9	99
Madison, AL	8.8	176.4	-0.8	294	978	4.4	134
Mobile, AL	9.8	165.0	0.9	169	741	4.7	111
Montgomery, AL	6.3	127.2	-1.5	314	764	4.1	157
Tuscaloosa, AL	4.2	83.1	1.5	106	778	5.9	64
Anchorage Borough, AK	8.1	147.4	1.7	86	958	2.6	264
Maricopa, AZ	93.8	1,628.8	1.3	132	889	5.1	89
Pima, AZ	18.9	344.0	-0.7	290	768	4.2	148
Benton, AR	5.4	92.5	([7])	–	1,110	6.5	45
Pulaski, AR	15.1	241.6	0.3	229	819	5.5	80
Washington, AR	5.5	89.2	([7])	–	726	4.6	116
Alameda, CA	56.4	632.2	-0.1	264	1,183	4.0	165
Contra Costa, CA	30.3	312.6	-0.1	264	1,210	6.4	49
Fresno, CA	30.9	322.4	1.6	97	709	3.4	200
Kern, CA	18.0	259.5	1.8	80	790	4.2	148
Los Angeles, CA	438.0	3,887.9	1.0	158	1,046	6.6	43
Marin, CA	11.9	101.5	2.4	42	1,103	7.2	29
Monterey, CA	13.0	148.1	-0.3	274	808	1.6	301
Orange, CA	104.8	1,370.6	2.0	65	1,035	3.3	213
Placer, CA	10.9	126.2	1.3	132	876	4.5	125
Riverside, CA	50.1	559.0	-0.1	264	748	3.2	219
Sacramento, CA	54.3	573.9	-1.6	316	1,025	5.1	89
San Bernardino, CA	51.5	592.0	-0.3	274	754	3.3	213
San Diego, CA	100.7	1,239.7	1.4	118	1,003	7.2	29
San Francisco, CA	55.1	548.6	2.9	26	1,723	7.0	35
San Joaquin, CA	17.4	196.0	-1.4	311	752	3.2	219
San Luis Obispo, CA	9.7	100.0	1.1	148	742	2.1	285
San Mateo, CA	24.6	322.3	1.5	106	1,485	1.6	301
Santa Barbara, CA	14.6	173.9	1.4	118	869	5.1	89
Santa Clara, CA	63.1	857.3	3.0	19	1,863	12.4	2
Santa Cruz, CA	9.1	87.3	1.5	106	814	2.1	285
Solano, CA	10.2	118.1	0.2	242	921	2.7	260
Sonoma, CA	18.9	174.9	1.6	97	846	3.4	200
Stanislaus, CA	15.2	156.5	-0.2	271	748	2.5	268
Tulare, CA	9.5	134.7	1.1	148	622	2.8	248
Ventura, CA	24.3	300.6	1.4	118	964	4.4	134
Yolo, CA	6.2	89.0	([7])	–	892	([7])	–
Adams, CO	8.8	151.3	0.8	180	806	4.1	157
Arapahoe, CO	18.6	272.0	2.0	65	1,130	2.7	260
Boulder, CO	12.8	153.1	1.7	86	1,050	3.9	170
Denver, CO	25.0	417.8	2.0	65	1,212	5.0	94
Douglas, CO	9.3	87.9	0.6	196	1,069	7.1	34
El Paso, CO	16.7	232.0	1.4	118	812	2.9	242
Jefferson, CO	17.7	200.3	0.5	206	929	3.7	183
Larimer, CO	9.9	124.4	1.2	139	795	5.3	83
Weld, CO	5.7	80.6	3.6	12	776	7.6	22
Fairfield, CT	32.4	396.3	2.3	49	1,888	5.7	73
Hartford, CT	25.3	481.1	1.1	148	1,260	8.8	11
New Haven, CT	22.2	344.3	0.9	169	956	4.7	111
New London, CT	6.9	122.0	0.0	257	960	4.7	111

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered [1] establishments, employment, and wages in the 323 largest counties, first quarter 2011 [2]—Continued

County [3]	Establishments, first quarter 2011 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [4]		
		March 2011 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2010-11 [5]	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2011	Percent change, first quarter 2010-11 [5]	Ranking by percent change
New Castle, DE	17.5	261.9	1.6	97	$1,194	6.3	51
Washington, DC	34.8	702.3	2.5	35	1,540	2.4	272
Alachua, FL	6.5	115.4	0.2	242	730	3.5	197
Brevard, FL	14.3	187.1	-0.5	280	801	2.2	279
Broward, FL	61.8	682.9	0.3	229	834	3.2	219
Collier, FL	11.5	119.6	3.8	10	767	4.1	157
Duval, FL	26.5	439.1	1.8	80	891	3.1	226
Escambia, FL	7.8	120.1	0.8	180	690	4.2	148
Hillsborough, FL	36.6	574.6	0.7	188	880	4.5	125
Lake, FL	7.1	79.3	1.1	148	586	2.8	248
Lee, FL	18.2	199.9	1.4	118	711	4.3	143
Leon, FL	8.1	137.9	0.4	216	722	1.0	310
Manatee, FL	9.3	104.1	0.3	229	668	3.6	188
Marion, FL	7.8	89.0	-1.4	311	614	2.8	248
Miami-Dade, FL	85.5	967.7	1.9	74	874	3.4	200
Orange, FL	35.2	655.7	2.1	56	805	4.4	134
Palm Beach, FL	48.7	496.5	0.7	188	886	4.4	134
Pasco, FL	9.7	98.6	2.4	42	596	2.8	248
Pinellas, FL	30.1	379.7	-1.1	304	765	2.8	248
Polk, FL	12.3	191.4	-0.5	280	668	3.9	170
Sarasota, FL	14.2	135.3	1.4	118	722	2.4	272
Seminole, FL	13.7	154.4	-0.5	280	735	3.1	226
Volusia, FL	13.2	151.0	-0.7	290	629	2.8	248
Bibb, GA	4.6	79.0	0.1	249	699	2.5	268
Chatham, GA	7.6	128.0	0.7	188	752	3.9	170
Clayton, GA	4.2	101.5	1.0	158	844	11.9	4
Cobb, GA	20.6	285.6	0.7	188	962	4.0	165
De Kalb, GA	17.4	272.4	1.0	158	992	6.0	60
Fulton, GA	39.7	710.8	1.2	139	1,370	8.8	11
Gwinnett, GA	23.4	298.6	2.7	30	879	3.4	200
Muscogee, GA	4.6	92.8	0.9	169	749	5.9	64
Richmond, GA	4.6	99.3	1.7	86	743	3.9	170
Honolulu, HI	24.5	436.5	1.5	106	821	3.1	226
Ada, ID	14.0	190.0	0.4	216	773	4.9	99
Champaign, IL	4.2	86.3	-1.4	311	750	2.9	242
Cook, IL	145.1	2,333.9	1.0	158	1,145	5.8	70
Du Page, IL	36.5	546.6	1.8	80	1,076	3.4	200
Kane, IL	13.2	187.8	0.9	169	777	2.8	248
Lake, IL	21.7	303.1	([7])	–	1,230	([7])	–
McHenry, IL	8.6	89.7	-0.5	280	727	4.5	125
McLean, IL	3.8	84.8	0.1	249	904	2.1	285
Madison, IL	6.0	94.3	2.0	65	738	2.1	285
Peoria, IL	4.7	99.8	2.5	35	944	18.9	1
St. Clair, IL	5.5	93.6	0.6	196	709	2.0	293
Sangamon, IL	5.3	125.9	1.2	139	907	3.4	200
Will, IL	14.7	192.9	0.9	169	793	5.0	94
Winnebago, IL	6.8	122.9	0.3	229	769	7.6	22
Allen, IN	9.0	170.4	2.1	56	747	4.0	165
Elkhart, IN	4.9	102.5	6.2	1	698	5.4	82
Hamilton, IN	8.3	107.8	2.5	35	924	6.6	43

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered [1] establishments, employment, and wages in the 323 largest counties, first quarter 2011 [2]—Continued

County [3]	Establishments, first quarter 2011 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [4]		
		March 2011 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2010-11 [5]	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2011	Percent change, first quarter 2010-11 [5]	Ranking by percent change
Lake, IN	10.3	181.1	0.6	196	$791	5.6	77
Marion, IN	23.8	542.2	1.0	158	987	3.6	188
St. Joseph, IN	6.0	114.9	0.7	188	723	3.1	226
Vanderburgh, IN	4.8	104.0	0.1	249	729	5.7	73
Linn, IA	6.2	123.4	1.7	86	847	3.9	170
Polk, IA	14.5	260.6	-0.5	280	940	4.9	99
Scott, IA	5.2	84.2	1.1	148	725	6.1	57
Johnson, KS	21.1	295.8	1.5	106	955	2.5	268
Sedgwick, KS	12.5	237.6	0.1	249	816	6.9	37
Shawnee, KS	4.9	93.9	-1.1	304	751	4.3	143
Wyandotte, KS	3.3	79.3	1.8	80	826	4.4	134
Fayette, KY	9.6	169.5	1.7	86	811	6.0	60
Jefferson, KY	22.6	407.9	1.3	132	873	3.4	200
Caddo, LA	7.5	120.4	0.5	206	736	6.8	38
Calcasieu, LA	5.0	82.2	0.2	242	768	4.8	105
East Baton Rouge, LA	14.7	254.2	0.1	249	831	2.8	248
Jefferson, LA	14.0	192.1	0.4	216	831	3.6	188
Lafayette, LA	9.1	132.0	2.3	49	847	4.7	111
Orleans, LA	11.1	173.1	1.2	139	983	3.0	236
Cumberland, ME	12.5	164.1	1.3	132	835	4.8	105
Anne Arundel, MD	14.5	224.7	1.1	148	958	([7])	–
Baltimore, MD	21.1	357.7	0.3	229	920	2.3	276
Frederick, MD	6.0	90.4	0.3	229	904	5.9	64
Harford, MD	5.6	81.4	2.5	35	844	4.5	125
Howard, MD	8.9	147.7	2.5	35	1,141	6.5	45
Montgomery, MD	32.9	445.7	2.0	65	1,311	3.9	170
Prince Georges, MD	15.7	297.8	0.6	196	933	2.1	285
Baltimore City, MD	13.7	327.8	0.6	196	1,081	3.7	183
Barnstable, MA	9.3	78.3	0.1	249	759	4.5	125
Bristol, MA	16.6	205.0	1.4	118	791	6.3	51
Essex, MA	22.0	291.6	1.7	86	955	6.3	51
Hampden, MA	15.5	191.7	1.4	118	812	1.0	310
Middlesex, MA	49.9	796.6	0.9	169	1,370	7.3	27
Norfolk, MA	24.8	309.4	0.5	206	1,066	4.5	125
Plymouth, MA	14.5	166.6	0.6	196	815	5.0	94
Suffolk, MA	23.5	574.8	1.4	118	1,625	5.0	94
Worcester, MA	21.8	309.2	1.6	97	908	7.2	29
Genesee, MI	7.3	126.1	0.0	257	742	8.3	15
Ingham, MI	6.4	151.0	-0.4	277	879	6.0	60
Kalamazoo, MI	5.3	106.2	0.9	169	816	5.0	94
Kent, MI	13.7	310.0	3.0	19	792	3.4	200
Macomb, MI	16.8	277.6	3.0	19	941	12.0	3
Oakland, MI	37.0	618.7	2.7	30	1,019	7.5	24
Ottawa, MI	5.5	101.2	4.7	2	714	6.1	57
Saginaw, MI	4.1	79.1	1.6	97	760	9.8	7
Washtenaw, MI	8.0	188.9	2.1	56	925	1.1	307
Wayne, MI	30.7	660.6	1.5	106	1,021	11.3	5
Anoka, MN	7.1	104.0	0.3	229	829	7.2	29
Dakota, MN	9.7	165.0	0.3	229	895	3.6	188
Hennepin, MN	43.5	805.9	2.4	42	1,197	7.7	20
Olmsted, MN	3.4	85.4	-0.3	274	968	3.4	200

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered [1] establishments, employment, and wages in the 323 largest counties, first quarter 2011 [2]—Continued

County [3]	Establishments, first quarter 2011 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [4]		
		March 2011 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2010-11 [5]	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2011	Percent change, first quarter 2010-11 [5]	Ranking by percent change
Ramsey, MN	13.9	310.1	0.2	242	$1,093	6.2	55
St. Louis, MN	5.7	91.2	0.2	242	722	5.6	77
Stearns, MN	4.3	77.2	2.5	35	700	2.2	279
Harrison, MS	4.5	82.0	0.7	188	668	1.7	300
Hinds, MS	6.0	121.6	-1.1	304	778	3.9	170
Boone, MO	4.4	82.0	1.0	158	692	3.1	226
Clay, MO	5.0	89.3	0.8	180	850	2.4	272
Greene, MO	8.0	147.0	-0.6	287	661	4.6	116
Jackson, MO	18.0	338.9	0.0	257	894	1.6	301
St. Charles, MO	8.1	120.2	2.2	53	744	1.6	301
St. Louis, MO	31.8	560.8	0.1	249	973	3.6	188
St. Louis City, MO	8.8	212.1	-0.6	287	1,037	2.8	248
Yellowstone, MT	5.9	74.6	0.0	257	721	4.6	116
Douglas, NE	15.8	307.4	0.9	169	853	3.1	226
Lancaster, NE	8.1	151.5	0.4	216	711	3.6	188
Clark, NV	47.2	795.2	0.4	216	790	1.8	297
Washoe, NV	13.6	179.9	-0.8	294	789	3.4	200
Hillsborough, NH	11.8	185.0	1.3	132	975	5.9	64
Rockingham, NH	10.5	129.7	1.3	132	857	5.7	73
Atlantic, NJ	6.8	128.3	-1.5	314	772	2.8	248
Bergen, NJ	33.5	420.2	0.6	196	1,152	2.8	248
Burlington, NJ	11.1	189.1	-1.1	304	957	3.5	197
Camden, NJ	12.4	191.3	-0.9	298	903	5.7	73
Essex, NJ	20.9	336.0	-0.8	294	1,229	4.5	125
Gloucester, NJ	6.2	96.4	0.3	229	766	1.1	307
Hudson, NJ	13.8	229.4	0.0	257	1,509	-1.5	317
Mercer, NJ	11.2	226.1	0.5	206	1,283	5.3	83
Middlesex, NJ	21.9	371.7	-0.2	271	1,191	4.6	116
Monmouth, NJ	20.2	237.4	-0.7	290	945	2.7	260
Morris, NJ	17.4	264.9	-0.5	280	1,462	2.5	268
Ocean, NJ	12.2	140.2	-0.2	271	746	3.2	219
Passaic, NJ	12.2	169.1	0.5	206	921	3.1	226
Somerset, NJ	10.1	164.9	0.4	216	1,867	6.5	45
Union, NJ	14.6	215.1	-0.9	298	1,199	1.9	294
Bernalillo, NM	17.6	308.5	-0.4	277	781	2.6	264
Albany, NY	10.0	215.2	-0.9	298	937	2.9	242
Bronx, NY	17.0	234.1	0.8	180	818	3.2	219
Broome, NY	4.5	89.5	-1.0	302	703	4.5	125
Dutchess, NY	8.1	109.3	-0.1	264	917	1.8	297
Erie, NY	23.7	444.8	0.5	206	794	4.6	116
Kings, NY	50.9	503.9	3.7	11	725	1.1	307
Monroe, NY	18.1	366.1	0.5	206	847	3.4	200
Nassau, NY	52.7	578.6	0.4	216	1,015	3.3	213
New York, NY	121.9	2,304.1	1.9	74	2,634	9.2	10
Oneida, NY	5.3	104.6	-1.3	310	708	4.1	157
Onondaga, NY	12.8	236.8	-0.1	264	831	4.3	143
Orange, NY	10.0	128.2	1.5	106	755	2.2	279
Queens, NY	45.7	494.0	1.6	97	844	4.2	148
Richmond, NY	9.0	90.8	1.8	80	758	3.6	188
Rockland, NY	9.9	112.0	1.2	139	991	2.6	264
Suffolk, NY	50.8	596.3	0.7	188	972	4.2	148

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered [1] establishments, employment, and wages in the 323 largest counties, first quarter 2011 [2]—Continued

County [3]	Establishments, first quarter 2011 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [4]		
		March 2011 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2010-11 [5]	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2011	Percent change, first quarter 2010-11 [5]	Ranking by percent change
Westchester, NY	36.2	397.8	1.0	158	$1,332	1.4	305
Buncombe, NC	7.8	110.5	2.1	56	676	4.8	105
Catawba, NC	4.4	78.4	2.8	28	692	7.5	24
Cumberland, NC	6.2	118.9	1.3	132	695	4.2	148
Durham, NC	7.1	177.8	1.4	118	1,276	-0.5	316
Forsyth, NC	8.9	170.6	-0.8	294	891	7.9	18
Guilford, NC	14.0	260.6	1.7	86	802	4.8	105
Mecklenburg, NC	31.9	546.4	2.8	28	1,231	7.3	27
New Hanover, NC	7.2	96.2	2.1	56	741	4.2	148
Wake, NC	28.6	437.2	3.3	14	917	1.9	294
Cass, ND	5.9	100.2	3.0	19	765	6.7	41
Butler, OH	7.3	136.5	0.4	216	781	0.5	314
Cuyahoga, OH	35.7	675.4	0.5	206	953	7.4	26
Franklin, OH	29.2	644.1	1.4	118	920	4.4	134
Hamilton, OH	23.1	478.5	0.8	180	992	4.1	157
Lake, OH	6.5	90.9	0.4	216	774	3.6	188
Lorain, OH	6.1	91.3	2.5	35	750	7.0	35
Lucas, OH	10.3	196.4	1.5	106	793	5.9	64
Mahoning, OH	6.1	94.5	1.7	86	632	4.6	116
Montgomery, OH	12.2	238.9	0.8	180	782	3.3	213
Stark, OH	8.7	148.5	2.2	53	703	9.7	8
Summit, OH	14.3	248.9	0.3	229	841	2.2	279
Oklahoma, OK	24.4	413.5	2.0	65	837	5.5	80
Tulsa, OK	20.2	324.5	0.2	242	825	5.1	89
Clackamas, OR	12.5	135.2	0.6	196	798	3.4	200
Jackson, OR	6.5	73.2	-1.1	304	644	2.7	260
Lane, OR	10.8	134.7	0.9	169	672	3.4	200
Marion, OR	9.3	128.0	-1.0	302	699	1.9	294
Multnomah, OR	29.0	424.9	2.0	65	918	5.2	85
Washington, OR	16.2	239.4	4.0	9	1,120	6.8	38
Allegheny, PA	35.1	666.8	1.5	106	997	5.2	85
Berks, PA	9.0	161.7	1.4	118	780	4.0	165
Bucks, PA	19.6	244.9	0.5	206	855	3.1	226
Butler, PA	4.8	80.2	4.2	6	799	9.3	9
Chester, PA	14.9	233.3	1.1	148	1,164	2.9	242
Cumberland, PA	6.0	120.5	1.1	148	815	3.7	183
Dauphin, PA	7.4	173.3	0.4	216	889	4.6	116
Delaware, PA	13.6	205.3	1.7	86	1,003	3.7	183
Erie, PA	7.6	121.9	3.2	15	695	6.8	38
Lackawanna, PA	5.8	96.4	-0.4	277	665	2.9	242
Lancaster, PA	12.4	214.0	0.4	216	734	4.7	111
Lehigh, PA	8.6	170.4	2.0	65	879	3.8	180
Luzerne, PA	7.7	136.3	1.0	158	684	4.1	157
Montgomery, PA	27.1	456.4	0.2	242	1,198	2.1	285
Northampton, PA	6.4	97.6	0.6	196	791	4.6	116
Philadelphia, PA	33.7	628.0	1.2	139	1,079	4.5	125
Washington, PA	5.5	80.2	4.3	3	867	8.8	11
Westmoreland, PA	9.3	128.8	1.1	148	716	6.1	57
York, PA	9.0	168.2	1.6	97	789	3.5	197
Providence, RI	17.4	263.9	0.0	257	895	2.3	276
Charleston, SC	11.6	206.6	2.9	26	774	5.9	64

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered [1] establishments, employment, and wages in the 323 largest counties, first quarter 2011 [2]—Continued

County [3]	Establishments, first quarter 2011 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [4]		
		March 2011 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2010-11 [5]	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2011	Percent change, first quarter 2010-11 [5]	Ranking by percent change
Greenville, SC	12.1	228.3	2.7	30	$770	5.2	85
Horry, SC	7.5	101.9	0.4	216	534	2.9	242
Lexington, SC	5.6	93.5	0.9	169	650	4.0	165
Richland, SC	8.8	201.8	-0.9	298	794	3.1	226
Spartanburg, SC	5.8	110.9	1.5	106	761	2.6	264
Minnehaha, SD	6.5	111.9	1.4	118	748	4.9	99
Davidson, TN	18.1	415.0	1.0	158	927	3.2	219
Hamilton, TN	8.4	181.0	2.0	65	785	0.1	315
Knox, TN	10.7	215.4	1.9	74	750	3.0	236
Rutherford, TN	4.3	95.7	1.6	97	771	2.1	285
Shelby, TN	18.9	458.0	0.1	249	915	4.9	99
Williamson, TN	6.1	89.6	4.1	8	1,054	4.4	134
Bell, TX	4.7	106.9	2.4	42	736	4.1	157
Bexar, TX	33.8	730.6	1.4	118	838	6.5	45
Brazoria, TX	4.9	87.8	3.2	15	922	10.0	6
Brazos, TX	3.9	86.7	-1.1	304	659	3.0	236
Cameron, TX	6.4	126.5	1.5	106	546	3.0	236
Collin, TX	18.2	291.0	3.1	17	1,075	5.8	70
Dallas, TX	67.9	1,416.9	1.9	74	1,156	5.2	85
Denton, TX	11.1	175.2	3.0	19	780	3.9	170
El Paso, TX	13.8	272.8	0.8	180	626	3.3	213
Fort Bend, TX	9.2	133.0	2.4	42	979	8.2	16
Galveston, TX	5.3	95.1	2.6	34	827	4.4	134
Harris, TX	100.9	2,014.4	2.3	49	1,258	7.7	20
Hidalgo, TX	11.0	226.0	2.3	49	556	3.2	219
Jefferson, TX	6.0	120.9	1.9	74	920	8.1	17
Lubbock, TX	7.0	124.4	2.2	53	653	2.8	248
McLennan, TX	4.8	99.8	0.3	229	727	3.0	236
Montgomery, TX	8.7	130.8	3.0	19	886	7.9	18
Nueces, TX	7.9	152.7	-0.1	264	748	6.4	49
Smith, TX	5.4	92.0	0.9	169	739	3.8	180
Tarrant, TX	37.6	750.5	1.7	86	900	3.3	213
Travis, TX	30.5	576.1	2.7	30	1,002	6.0	60
Webb, TX	4.8	87.6	2.4	42	590	4.8	105
Williamson, TX	7.6	128.4	3.0	19	953	-3.8	318
Davis, UT	7.1	100.8	([7])	–	704	2.3	276
Salt Lake, UT	36.2	559.5	1.7	86	856	3.8	180
Utah, UT	12.5	164.9	3.1	17	681	3.7	183
Weber, UT	5.4	87.9	-0.1	264	642	2.4	272
Chittenden, VT	5.9	92.8	2.1	56	878	3.1	226
Arlington, VA	8.2	166.6	3.6	12	1,549	0.8	313
Chesterfield, VA	7.5	113.0	0.8	180	830	4.1	157
Fairfax, VA	34.4	572.9	2.1	56	1,479	4.4	134
Henrico, VA	9.7	171.5	1.2	139	1,027	6.3	51
Loudoun, VA	9.7	134.7	4.2	6	1,093	2.1	285
Prince William, VA	7.6	108.3	4.3	3	808	1.3	306
Alexandria City, VA	6.2	93.6	([7])	–	1,226	([7])	–
Chesapeake City, VA	5.7	94.0	1.0	158	724	4.2	148
Newport News City, VA	3.8	95.3	0.6	196	826	4.3	143
Norfolk City, VA	5.7	137.7	0.7	188	861	3.6	188
Richmond City, VA	7.0	148.5	1.1	148	1,071	4.9	99

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered [1] establishments, employment, and wages in the 323 largest counties, first quarter 2011 [2]—Continued

County [3]	Establishments, first quarter 2011 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [4]		
		March 2011 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2010-11 [5]	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2011	Percent change, first quarter 2010-11 [5]	Ranking by percent change
Virginia Beach City, VA	11.2	159.4	-0.7	290	$717	5.8	70
Benton, WA	5.7	80.8	4.3	3	959	4.8	105
Clark, WA	13.3	125.7	0.4	216	800	4.3	143
King, WA	83.1	1,117.2	1.8	80	1,185	5.6	77
Kitsap, WA	6.7	80.2	0.0	257	798	1.8	297
Pierce, WA	21.8	259.3	0.3	229	821	3.0	236
Snohomish, WA	19.2	241.1	2.1	56	968	8.8	11
Spokane, WA	15.9	194.3	-0.6	287	751	4.6	116
Thurston, WA	7.4	96.5	0.3	229	800	1.0	310
Whatcom, WA	7.0	77.7	1.6	97	745	6.7	41
Yakima, WA	8.9	95.0	1.2	139	606	2.2	279
Kanawha, WV	5.9	104.4	1.2	139	797	5.1	89
Brown, WI	6.6	142.6	0.5	206	803	4.2	148
Dane, WI	14.0	293.6	1.5	106	878	6.2	55
Milwaukee, WI	21.6	464.6	1.0	158	929	7.2	29
Outagamie, WI	5.0	99.1	2.1	56	747	3.9	170
Waukesha, WI	12.7	217.9	2.4	42	902	3.9	170
Winnebago, WI	3.7	88.5	1.9	74	831	2.2	279
San Juan, PR	11.9	259.7	-2.5	([8])	598	-0.2	([8])

[1] Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. These 322 large U.S. counties comprise 70.7 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, first quarter 2011 [2]

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2011 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [3]	
		March 2011 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2010-11 [4]	First quarter 2011	Percent change, first quarter 2010-11 [4]
United States [5]	9,074.3	127,851.0	1.3	$935	5.2
Private industry	8,776.1	106,054.4	1.8	941	5.7
Natural resources and mining	127.3	1,701.7	5.3	1,116	9.7
Construction	774.2	5,137.6	-0.9	917	2.6
Manufacturing	339.8	11,556.7	1.9	1,164	7.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,875.9	24,316.5	1.3	766	5.5
Information	143.9	2,659.8	-1.8	1,609	9.7
Financial activities	811.3	7,354.6	-0.3	1,886	10.2
Professional and business services	1,553.4	16,972.0	4.1	1,212	5.1
Education and health services	902.8	18,941.2	1.9	793	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	752.2	12,842.6	2.3	363	2.8
Other services	1,297.0	4,349.8	1.2	559	3.5
Government	298.2	21,796.6	-1.3	902	2.0
Los Angeles, CA	438.0	3,887.9	1.0	1,046	6.6
Private industry	432.4	3,321.8	1.6	1,030	7.6
Natural resources and mining	0.5	10.0	-0.9	1,645	7.2
Construction	12.7	102.4	-2.8	1,000	4.0
Manufacturing	13.2	368.7	-0.7	1,149	7.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	51.5	735.0	1.7	804	5.8
Information	8.3	186.1	1.0	1,997	10.1
Financial activities	22.1	209.6	-0.5	1,907	12.0
Professional and business services	41.2	546.4	2.1	1,265	6.2
Education and health services	28.8	511.8	2.7	912	4.9
Leisure and hospitality	26.9	387.9	2.9	589	13.9
Other services	205.8	243.0	-2.6	442	5.2
Government	5.7	566.1	-2.4	1,139	2.5
Cook, IL	145.1	2,333.9	1.0	1,145	5.8
Private industry	143.7	2,033.8	1.6	1,154	6.1
Natural resources and mining	0.1	0.8	-2.9	782	-5.1
Construction	12.2	56.4	-2.8	1,276	-0.2
Manufacturing	6.6	193.7	1.0	1,104	7.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	28.1	427.4	1.5	841	8.5
Information	2.6	51.3	-1.1	1,849	8.4
Financial activities	15.4	184.8	-2.0	2,867	15.7
Professional and business services	30.4	400.1	2.6	1,432	1.6
Education and health services	15.1	402.1	3.0	835	2.3
Leisure and hospitality	12.6	219.8	2.4	422	5.0
Other services	15.8	93.3	0.8	743	3.5
Government	1.4	300.1	-2.8	1,085	([6])
New York, NY	121.9	2,304.1	1.9	2,634	9.2
Private industry	121.6	1,865.2	3.0	2,995	8.9
Natural resources and mining	0.0	0.2	25.6	2,745	22.8
Construction	2.2	29.7	-2.5	1,609	4.1
Manufacturing	2.5	25.6	-1.3	1,644	9.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.1	234.7	3.2	1,252	6.5
Information	4.4	131.8	1.1	2,751	11.4
Financial activities	19.0	351.8	2.6	8,684	12.3
Professional and business services	25.4	460.8	2.9	2,512	3.5
Education and health services	9.3	302.8	0.7	1,065	5.1
Leisure and hospitality	12.6	232.3	6.7	762	8.1
Other services	18.9	87.4	2.1	1,270	7.2
Government	0.3	438.9	-2.3	1,095	4.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered [1] establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, first quarter 2011 [2]—Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2011 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [3]	
		March 2011 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2010-11 [4]	First quarter 2011	Percent change, first quarter 2010-11 [4]
Harris, TX	100.9	2,014.4	2.3	$1,258	7.7
Private industry	100.4	1,749.9	2.7	1,302	8.1
Natural resources and mining	1.6	77.4	7.3	4,206	7.5
Construction	6.5	131.5	-2.4	1,092	2.7
Manufacturing	4.5	172.6	4.0	1,607	9.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.6	419.4	2.2	1,167	8.5
Information	1.3	28.2	-1.6	1,378	6.7
Financial activities	10.5	111.6	-0.3	1,882	13.9
Professional and business services	20.0	326.7	5.3	1,441	([6])
Education and health services	11.3	240.6	2.6	876	4.2
Leisure and hospitality	8.1	180.9	3.0	384	0.8
Other services	13.5	60.1	1.5	658	7.5
Government	0.6	264.4	-0.6	968	3.1
Maricopa, AZ	93.8	1,628.8	1.3	889	5.1
Private industry	93.1	1,412.8	1.8	898	5.4
Natural resources and mining	0.5	7.6	5.0	1,152	16.4
Construction	8.5	77.7	-2.5	884	1.7
Manufacturing	3.2	107.8	1.0	1,439	13.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.7	331.8	1.4	847	6.8
Information	1.5	27.0	0.6	1,208	6.5
Financial activities	11.0	134.2	1.7	1,270	7.4
Professional and business services	22.0	264.7	2.7	925	3.0
Education and health services	10.4	237.5	2.9	864	1.6
Leisure and hospitality	6.9	176.0	2.3	409	1.7
Other services	6.6	47.9	2.4	585	5.0
Government	0.7	215.9	-2.0	829	2.5
Dallas, TX	67.9	1,416.9	1.9	1,156	5.2
Private industry	67.3	1,248.2	2.2	1,180	5.5
Natural resources and mining	0.6	8.7	11.5	4,366	10.2
Construction	4.0	66.2	0.2	960	2.8
Manufacturing	2.9	113.7	-0.2	1,501	16.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.8	280.1	1.8	982	3.9
Information	1.6	45.5	0.0	2,078	11.7
Financial activities	8.4	137.6	0.9	1,879	8.3
Professional and business services	14.8	263.0	3.8	1,251	1.2
Education and health services	7.1	166.2	3.4	941	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	5.6	127.8	3.3	474	-1.0
Other services	7.1	38.8	2.2	628	3.6
Government	0.5	168.7	-0.3	975	1.9
Orange, CA	104.8	1,370.6	2.0	1,035	3.3
Private industry	103.4	1,224.2	2.4	1,014	3.8
Natural resources and mining	0.2	4.3	-15.9	635	12.6
Construction	6.3	67.1	-0.4	1,049	1.5
Manufacturing	5.0	150.3	1.3	1,239	3.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.1	242.5	0.4	944	5.4
Information	1.2	24.0	-3.1	1,796	-1.1
Financial activities	9.7	103.4	1.7	1,629	2.5
Professional and business services	18.6	248.5	3.9	1,204	5.2
Education and health services	10.3	159.0	([6])	883	3.8
Leisure and hospitality	7.2	168.9	3.6	408	4.9
Other services	21.6	48.8	1.6	516	3.0
Government	1.4	146.4	-1.6	1,214	0.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered [1] establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, first quarter 2011 [2]—Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2011 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [3]	
		March 2011 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2010-11 [4]	First quarter 2011	Percent change, first quarter 2010-11 [4]
San Diego, CA	100.7	1,239.7	1.4	$1,003	7.2
Private industry	99.2	1,017.7	1.7	989	8.4
Natural resources and mining	0.7	11.4	2.8	491	1.2
Construction	6.2	54.7	-0.2	1,033	5.5
Manufacturing	3.0	92.5	-0.1	1,458	9.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	13.6	195.4	0.9	797	7.3
Information	1.2	24.3	-2.6	1,624	12.5
Financial activities	8.5	67.1	0.4	1,343	8.7
Professional and business services	16.0	210.1	2.2	1,432	13.4
Education and health services	8.4	146.5	2.9	880	4.0
Leisure and hospitality	7.0	152.5	1.5	387	2.4
Other services	28.3	56.7	0.7	499	4.2
Government	1.4	222.0	0.0	1,068	2.2
King, WA	83.1	1,117.2	1.8	1,185	5.6
Private industry	82.5	959.8	2.2	1,198	6.1
Natural resources and mining	0.4	2.5	-0.3	1,492	-3.4
Construction	5.8	43.5	-4.5	1,108	0.1
Manufacturing	2.3	97.6	0.8	1,579	14.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.9	204.8	3.3	1,029	8.4
Information	1.8	79.0	1.0	2,280	5.2
Financial activities	6.5	63.4	-1.7	1,647	6.9
Professional and business services	14.2	177.6	4.8	1,431	5.8
Education and health services	7.2	134.3	3.4	887	3.5
Leisure and hospitality	6.5	105.3	1.3	424	-2.3
Other services	22.9	51.7	2.7	591	2.1
Government	0.6	157.4	-0.1	1,107	2.5
Miami-Dade, FL	85.5	967.7	1.9	874	3.4
Private industry	85.1	824.4	2.8	856	4.6
Natural resources and mining	0.5	10.0	3.6	409	10.5
Construction	4.9	30.5	-2.5	872	6.0
Manufacturing	2.6	35.1	-1.2	821	1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	24.3	243.2	3.2	799	5.1
Information	1.4	17.5	-1.3	1,424	3.1
Financial activities	8.9	61.1	1.2	1,593	10.2
Professional and business services	17.8	126.5	3.6	1,024	2.9
Education and health services	9.6	152.7	2.6	831	5.6
Leisure and hospitality	6.4	110.2	3.6	481	3.2
Other services	7.7	36.0	4.1	523	1.0
Government	0.4	143.3	-2.6	974	-1.6

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

[2] Data are preliminary. Counties selected are based on 2010 annual average employment.

[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, first quarter 2011 [2]

State	Establishments, first quarter 2011 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [3]	
		March 2011 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2010-11	First quarter 2011	Percent change, first quarter 2010-11
United States [4]	9,074.3	127,851.0	1.3	$935	5.2
Alabama	116.3	1,808.5	0.3	766	4.2
Alaska	21.2	310.1	2.0	912	3.8
Arizona	144.8	2,392.1	0.7	837	4.9
Arkansas	85.7	1,133.5	0.3	715	6.1
California	1,376.1	14,413.8	1.2	1,066	6.2
Colorado	169.0	2,179.8	1.3	952	4.4
Connecticut	110.6	1,589.2	1.4	1,282	6.3
Delaware	28.3	396.0	2.1	1,026	5.7
District of Columbia	34.8	702.3	2.5	1,540	2.4
Florida	591.2	7,235.9	1.2	794	3.8
Georgia	266.7	3,771.0	1.4	885	5.7
Hawaii	38.6	593.8	1.2	790	3.1
Idaho	54.2	590.3	-0.1	659	4.1
Illinois	382.7	5,472.4	1.2	1,003	6.0
Indiana	159.7	2,717.1	1.9	772	4.5
Iowa	93.7	1,419.3	0.6	738	4.5
Kansas	87.9	1,293.3	0.6	748	4.0
Kentucky	110.8	1,715.6	1.5	737	3.7
Louisiana	127.4	1,841.3	0.9	798	4.5
Maine	49.5	558.6	0.1	723	4.8
Maryland	164.9	2,452.1	1.3	1,010	3.6
Massachusetts	226.4	3,116.5	1.2	1,159	5.8
Michigan	244.0	3,757.7	2.2	872	7.1
Minnesota	167.2	2,530.7	1.4	935	6.0
Mississippi	69.1	1,074.8	0.6	650	3.2
Missouri	173.9	2,562.3	0.3	786	3.0
Montana	42.0	412.2	0.4	656	3.6
Nebraska	60.0	886.2	0.7	721	3.9
Nevada	71.3	1,102.6	0.4	802	3.0
New Hampshire	47.5	596.3	1.1	876	5.2
New Jersey	265.0	3,701.1	0.0	1,160	3.5
New Mexico	54.7	776.5	-0.1	738	3.1
New York	596.9	8,336.5	1.2	1,368	6.7
North Carolina	252.3	3,809.6	1.6	825	4.3
North Dakota	26.6	364.5	5.0	748	9.5
Ohio	286.5	4,870.6	1.4	819	4.6
Oklahoma	102.8	1,491.5	1.0	739	5.3
Oregon	131.0	1,590.3	1.3	812	4.6
Pennsylvania	344.7	5,459.3	1.5	896	4.6
Rhode Island	35.0	438.1	0.1	863	3.4
South Carolina	110.1	1,767.2	1.4	722	4.5
South Dakota	30.9	382.3	1.3	659	4.1
Tennessee	139.5	2,575.9	1.7	793	3.8
Texas	577.2	10,324.3	2.2	946	5.9
Utah	82.7	1,156.9	2.0	753	3.4
Vermont	24.2	291.9	0.9	741	3.8
Virginia	233.1	3,539.9	1.5	968	4.0
Washington	235.3	2,785.3	1.2	947	5.2
West Virginia	48.5	689.3	1.0	723	4.5
Wisconsin	156.8	2,609.5	1.6	779	5.3

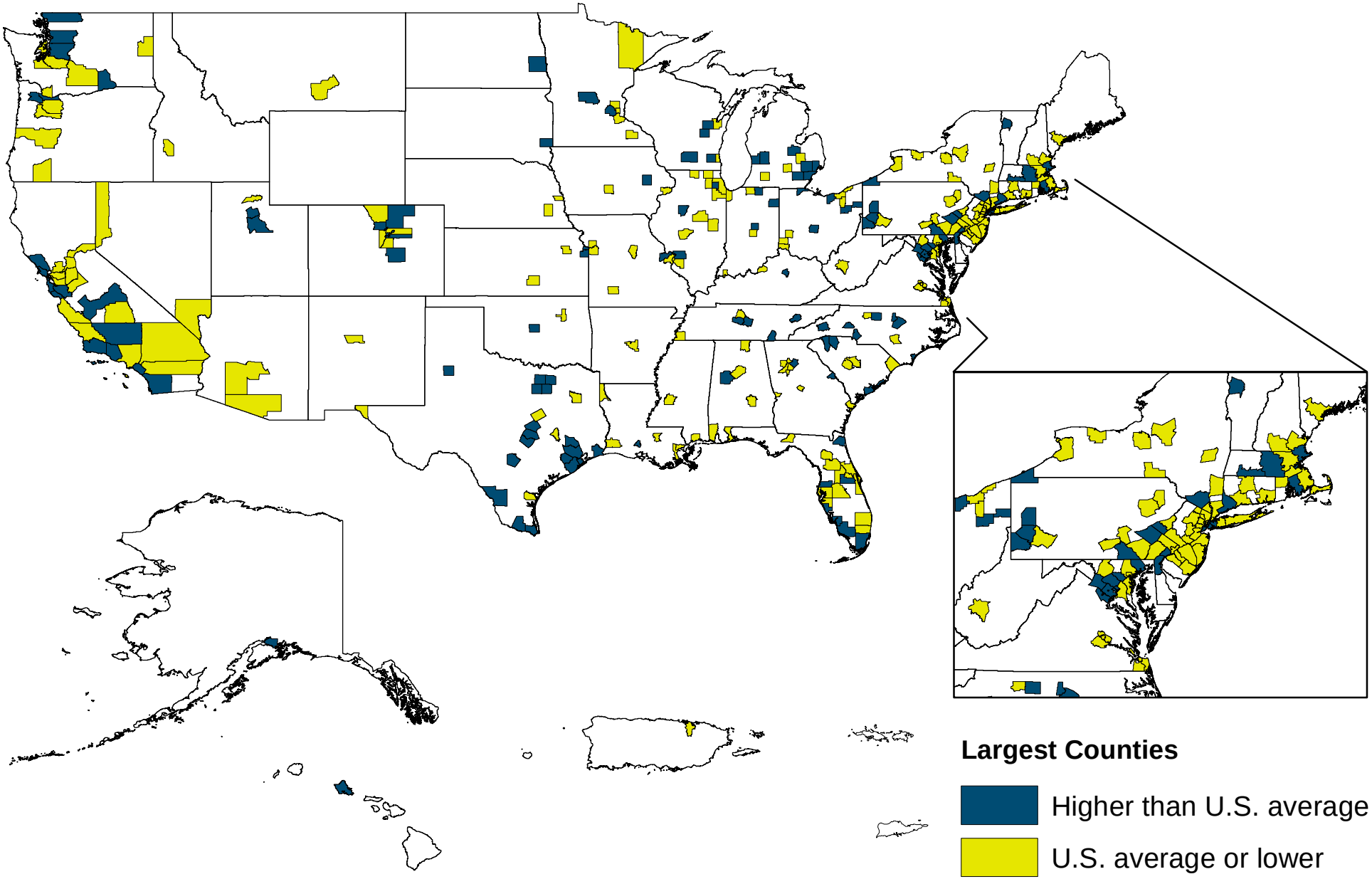
See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Covered [1] establishments, employment, and wages by state, first quarter 2011 [2]—Continued

State	Establishments, first quarter 2011 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [3]	
		March 2011 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2010-11	First quarter 2011	Percent change, first quarter 2010-11
Wyoming	25.0	265.2	1.0	$808	4.4
Puerto Rico	50.6	923.0	-2.6	500	0.8
Virgin Islands	3.5	45.1	0.4	738	1.0

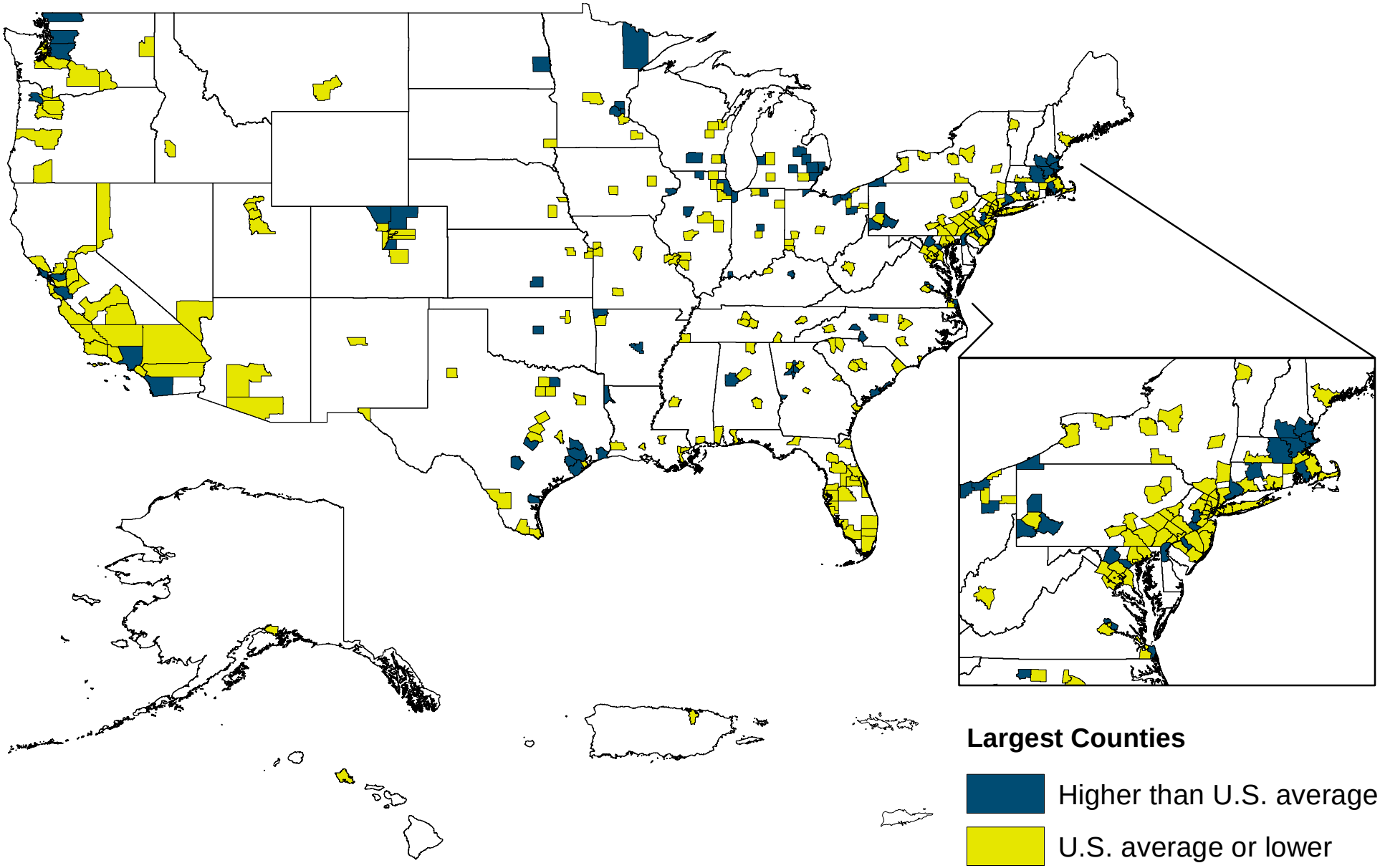
[1] Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.
[2] Data are preliminary.
[3] Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.
[4] Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin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

Chart 3. Percent change in employment in counties with 75,000 or more employees, March 2010-11 (U.S. average = 1.3 percent)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
September 2011

Chart 4. Percent change in average weekly wage in counties with 75,000 or more employees, first quarter 2010-11 (U.S. average = 5.2 percent)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
September 2011