

For release 10:00 a.m. (EST), Tuesday, January 10, 2012

USDL-12-0026

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

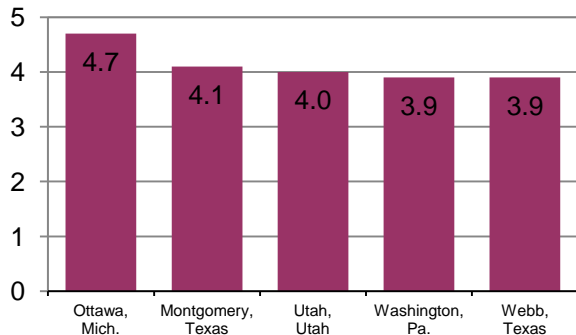
Media Contact: (202) 691-5902 • PressOffice@bls.gov

**COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES**  
Second Quarter 2011

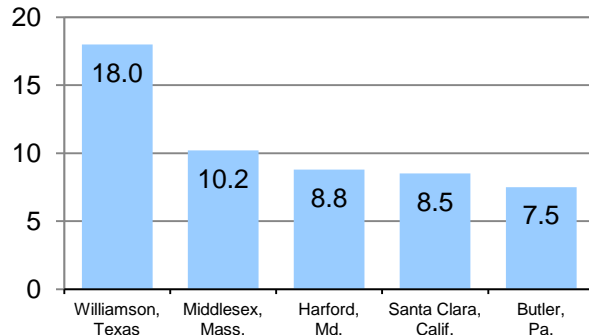
From June 2010 to June 2011, **employment** increased in 215 of the 322 largest U.S. counties, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Ottawa, Mich., posted the largest increase, with a gain of 4.7 percent over the year, compared with national job growth of 0.9 percent. Within Ottawa, the largest employment increase occurred in manufacturing, which gained 2,514 jobs over the year (9.0 percent). San Joaquin, Calif., experienced the largest over-the-year decrease in employment among the largest counties in the U.S. with a loss of 4.0 percent.

The U.S. **average weekly wage** increased over the year by 3.0 percent to \$891 in the second quarter of 2011. Among the large counties in the U.S., Williamson, Texas, had the largest over-the-year increase in average weekly wages in the second quarter of 2011 with a gain of 18.0 percent. Within Williamson, a total wage increase of \$195.2 million (39.2 percent) in the trade, transportation, and utilities industry had the largest impact on the county's over-the-year increase in average weekly wages. Champaign, Ill., experienced the largest decline in average weekly wages with a loss of 3.6 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, June 2010-11**  
(U.S. average = 0.9 percent)



**Chart 2. Large counties ranked by percent increase in average weekly wages, second quarter 2010-11**  
(U.S. average = 3.0 percent)



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

Employment in large counties					
June 2011 employment (thousands)		Increase in employment, June 2010-11 (thousands)		Percent increase in employment, June 2010-11	
United States	130,469.9	United States	1,131.6	United States	0.9
Los Angeles, Calif.	3,899.6	Harris, Texas	48.4	Ottawa, Mich.	4.7
Cook, Ill.	2,397.5	New York, N.Y.	43.6	Montgomery, Texas	4.1
New York, N.Y.	2,334.1	Cook, Ill.	28.1	Utah, Utah	4.0
Harris, Texas	2,043.2	Maricopa, Ariz.	28.0	Washington, Pa.	3.9
Maricopa, Ariz.	1,593.3	Dallas, Texas	26.5	Webb, Texas	3.9
Dallas, Texas	1,438.3	Los Angeles, Calif.	24.7	Elkhart, Ind.	3.8
Orange, Calif.	1,379.2	King, Wash.	22.9	Weld, Colo.	3.5
San Diego, Calif.	1,249.3	Miami-Dade, Fla.	20.8	Oakland, Mich.	3.3
King, Wash.	1,145.6	Oakland, Mich.	20.3	Travis, Texas	3.3
Miami-Dade, Fla.	953.4	Hennepin, Minn.	20.1	Saginaw, Mich.	3.2
				Washington, Ore.	3.2

### Large County Employment

In June 2011, **national employment**, as measured by the QCEW program, was 130.5 million, up by 0.9 percent or 1.1 million workers, from June 2010. The 322 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more employees accounted for 70.5 percent of total U.S. employment and 76.0 percent of total wages. These 322 counties had a net job growth of 802,400 over the year, accounting for 70.9 percent of the overall U.S. employment increase. (See chart 3.)

Ottawa, Mich., had the largest percentage increase in employment among the largest U.S. counties (4.7 percent). The five counties with the largest increases in employment level were Harris, Texas; New York, N.Y.; Cook, Ill.; Maricopa, Ariz.; and Dallas, Texas. These counties had a combined over-the-year gain of 174,600, or 15.4 percent of the overall employment increase for the U.S.

Employment declined in 89 of the large counties from June 2010 to June 2011. San Joaquin, Calif., had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment (-4.0 percent). Within San Joaquin, natural resources and mining was the largest contributor to the decrease in employment with a loss of 5,268 jobs (-17.8 percent). Yakima, Wash., had the second largest employment decrease, followed by Montgomery, Ala., and Marion, Ore., both tied for the third largest decline, and Monterey, Calif. (See table 1.)

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

Average weekly wage in large counties					
Average weekly wage, second quarter 2011		Increase in average weekly wage, second quarter 2010-11		Percent increase in average weekly wage, second quarter 2010-11	
United States	\$891	United States	\$26	United States	3.0
Santa Clara, Calif.	\$1,743	Williamson, Texas	\$159	Williamson, Texas	18.0
New York, N.Y.	1,645	Santa Clara, Calif.	137	Middlesex, Mass.	10.2
Arlington, Va.	1,553	Middlesex, Mass.	128	Harford, Md.	8.8
Washington, D.C.	1,541	San Mateo, Calif.	81	Santa Clara, Calif.	8.5
Fairfield, Conn.	1,469	San Francisco, Calif.	79	Butler, Pa.	7.5
San Francisco, Calif.	1,435	Fairfield, Conn.	76	Douglas, Colo.	7.4
Fairfax, Va.	1,421	Harford, Md.	72	New Castle, Del.	6.9
San Mateo, Calif.	1,403	New Castle, Del.	68	San Mateo, Calif.	6.1
Middlesex, Mass.	1,385	Douglas, Colo.	67	San Francisco, Calif.	5.8
Suffolk, Mass.	1,382	Arlington, Va.	65	Erie, Pa.	5.8
				Dane, Wis.	5.8

### Large County Average Weekly Wages

**Average weekly wages for the nation** increased by 3.0 percent over the year in the second quarter of 2011. Among the 322 largest counties, 307 had over-the-year increases in average weekly wages. (See chart 4.) Williamson, Texas, had the largest wage gain among the largest U.S. counties (18.0 percent).

Of the 322 largest counties, 11 experienced declines in average weekly wages. Champaign, Ill., had the largest wage decline with a loss of 3.6 percent over the year. A \$55.3 million total wage loss (-29.3 percent) within education and health services contributed significantly to the county's overall average weekly wage decline. Benton, Ark., had the second largest decline in average weekly wages among the counties, followed by Rutherford, Tenn., New York, N.Y., and Elkhart, Ind. (See table 1.)

### Ten Largest U.S. Counties

All of the 10 largest counties experienced over-the-year percent increases in **employment** in June 2011. Harris, Texas, experienced the largest gain in employment (2.4 percent). Within Harris, professional and business services had the largest over-the-year increase among all private industry groups with a gain of 16,936 workers (5.3 percent). San Diego, Calif., had the smallest increase in employment among the 10 largest counties. (See table 2.)

Nine of the 10 largest U.S. counties had an over-the-year increase in **average weekly wages**. Harris, Texas, experienced the largest increase in average weekly wages with a gain of 5.0 percent. Within Harris, the largest impact on the county's average weekly wage growth occurred in natural resources and mining, largely due to significant total wage gains over the year (\$522.2 million or 20.0 percent). New York, N.Y., had the only average weekly wage decrease.

## **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. June 2011 employment and 2011 second 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 130.5 million full- and part-time workers. For additional information about the quarterly employment and wages data, please read the Technical Note. Data for the second 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 third quarter 2011 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, March 28, 2012.**

# 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**

	<b>QCEW</b>	<b>BED</b>	<b>CES</b>
<b>Source</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Count of UI administrative records submitted by 9.1 million establishments in first quarter of 2011</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 6.7 million private-sector employers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sample survey: 440,000 establishments</li> </ul>
<b>Coverage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UI and UCFE coverage, including all employers subject to state and federal UI laws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UI coverage, excluding government, private households, and establishments with zero employment</li> </ul>	Nonfarm wage and salary jobs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UI coverage, excluding agriculture, private households, and self-employed workers</li> <li>Other employment, including railroads, religious organizations, and other non-UI-covered jobs</li> </ul>
<b>Publication frequency</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarterly               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 7 months after the end of each quarter</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarterly               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 8 months after the end of each quarter</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monthly               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Usually first Friday of following month</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Use of UI file</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Directly summarizes and publishes each new quarter of UI data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Links each new UI quarter to longitudinal database and directly summarizes gross job gains and losses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uses UI file as a sampling frame and annually realigns (benchmarks) sample estimates to first quarter UI levels</li> </ul>
<b>Principal products</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, MSA, state, and national levels by detailed industry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>Future expansions will include data with greater industry detail and data at the county and MSA level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides current monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings at the MSA, state, and national level by industry</li> </ul>
<b>Principal uses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major uses include:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Detailed locality data</li> <li>– Periodic universe counts for benchmarking sample survey estimates</li> <li>– Sample frame for BLS establishment surveys</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major uses include:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Business cycle analysis</li> <li>– Analysis of employer dynamics underlying economic expansions and contractions</li> <li>– Analysis of employment expansion and contraction by size of firm</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major uses include:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Principal national economic indicator</li> <li>– Official time series for employment change measures</li> <li>– Input into other major economic indicators</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Program Web sites</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://www.bls.gov/cew/">www.bls.gov/cew/</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://www.bls.gov/bdm/">www.bls.gov/bdm/</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://www.bls.gov/ces/">www.bls.gov/ces/</a></li> </ul>

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 employ-

ers 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 2010 edition of this publication, which was published in November 2011, contains selected data produced by Business Employment Dynamics (BED) on job gains and losses, as well as selected data from the first quarter 2011 version of this news release. Tables and additional content from *Employment and Wages Annual Averages 2010* are now available online at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewbultn10.htm>. The 2011 edition of *Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online* will be available later in 2012.

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](mailto: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<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 323 largest counties, second quarter 2011<sup>2</sup>**

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, second quarter 2011 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>4</sup>		
		June 2011 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2010-11 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2011	Percent change, second quarter 2010-11 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change
United States <sup>6</sup> .....	9,084.2	130,469.9	0.9	—	\$891	3.0	—
Jefferson, AL .....	17.7	332.4	0.1	204	883	2.3	185
Madison, AL .....	8.8	178.8	-1.3	290	997	3.3	101
Mobile, AL .....	9.8	166.4	-1.9	303	777	4.0	65
Montgomery, AL .....	6.3	128.0	-2.8	311	779	2.6	153
Tuscaloosa, AL .....	4.3	82.6	1.6	74	778	4.9	30
Anchorage Borough, AK ....	8.3	152.5	1.5	82	992	2.2	196
Maricopa, AZ .....	94.9	1,593.3	1.8	66	878	2.2	196
Pima, AZ .....	19.0	338.1	-0.7	267	794	4.3	50
Benton, AR .....	5.4	94.6	(7)	—	816	-2.7	318
Pulaski, AR .....	15.1	242.8	-1.4	293	817	3.9	72
Washington, AR .....	5.5	91.4	(7)	—	735	0.8	291
Alameda, CA .....	55.8	637.6	0.4	178	1,172	2.0	218
Contra Costa, CA .....	29.9	316.5	-1.3	290	1,099	3.9	72
Fresno, CA .....	30.6	338.0	-1.9	303	709	1.7	243
Kern, CA .....	17.9	282.6	0.9	134	792	2.7	148
Los Angeles, CA .....	434.5	3,899.6	0.6	166	993	2.2	196
Marin, CA .....	11.7	103.1	1.0	123	1,112	5.6	14
Monterey, CA .....	12.9	182.5	-2.4	310	754	1.3	265
Orange, CA .....	103.5	1,379.2	0.8	145	999	3.2	109
Placer, CA .....	10.7	126.2	0.2	196	875	3.4	96
Riverside, CA .....	49.6	562.2	-0.9	276	743	1.9	232
Sacramento, CA .....	53.9	577.3	-2.1	307	1,004	2.7	148
San Bernardino, CA .....	51.0	596.8	-0.6	264	774	1.8	238
San Diego, CA .....	99.6	1,249.3	0.4	178	982	4.7	39
San Francisco, CA .....	55.0	556.9	2.7	24	1,435	5.8	9
San Joaquin, CA .....	17.5	209.2	-4.0	314	767	1.7	243
San Luis Obispo, CA .....	9.6	102.1	-0.9	276	764	4.7	39
San Mateo, CA .....	24.3	325.0	1.0	123	1,403	6.1	8
Santa Barbara, CA .....	14.4	184.7	-0.1	226	840	2.9	131
Santa Clara, CA .....	62.6	869.1	2.3	33	1,743	8.5	4
Santa Cruz, CA .....	9.1	96.9	-1.7	302	806	4.7	39
Solano, CA .....	10.1	120.9	0.1	204	902	3.4	96
Sonoma, CA .....	18.9	176.9	-0.4	248	856	4.9	30
Stanislaus, CA .....	15.1	162.9	-1.6	298	752	0.8	291
Tulare, CA .....	9.4	151.6	-0.5	258	617	1.8	238
Ventura, CA .....	24.0	303.3	0.6	166	934	3.8	76
Yolo, CA .....	6.1	89.8	-0.7	267	896	3.3	101
Adams, CO .....	8.8	156.1	0.0	216	814	3.0	125
Arapahoe, CO .....	18.8	280.6	2.3	33	1,023	3.4	96
Boulder, CO .....	12.8	157.2	2.0	48	1,027	2.1	209
Denver, CO .....	25.3	425.0	2.0	48	1,072	4.1	59
Douglas, CO .....	9.4	92.9	0.9	134	972	7.4	6
El Paso, CO .....	16.8	238.1	1.4	90	820	2.6	153
Jefferson, CO .....	17.7	208.5	1.5	82	915	4.2	52
Larimer, CO .....	10.0	131.4	1.4	90	758	2.0	218
Weld, CO .....	5.8	82.1	3.5	7	740	4.2	52
Fairfield, CT .....	32.5	406.3	0.7	156	1,469	5.5	17
Hartford, CT .....	25.3	492.3	0.8	145	1,095	3.6	84
New Haven, CT .....	22.2	352.7	0.7	156	947	2.2	196
New London, CT .....	6.9	126.5	-0.1	226	903	1.0	288

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 1. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 323 largest counties, second quarter 2011<sup>2</sup>—Continued**

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, second quarter 2011 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>4</sup>		
		June 2011 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2010-11 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2011	Percent change, second quarter 2010-11 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change
New Castle, DE .....	17.4	264.0	-0.2	237	\$1,051	6.9	7
Washington, DC .....	35.5	711.3	1.4	90	1,541	2.4	181
Alachua, FL .....	6.5	114.7	-0.4	248	777	5.1	22
Brevard, FL .....	14.4	187.8	-0.8	271	852	2.3	185
Broward, FL .....	62.1	681.6	0.0	216	837	2.6	153
Collier, FL .....	11.6	107.3	2.1	43	796	1.1	280
Duval, FL .....	26.6	435.1	0.7	156	845	1.6	248
Escambia, FL .....	7.8	119.2	0.2	196	726	4.5	44
Hillsborough, FL .....	37.1	562.7	0.5	174	860	2.6	153
Lake, FL .....	7.1	75.4	1.5	82	619	0.8	291
Lee, FL .....	18.3	190.3	1.6	74	732	0.8	291
Leon, FL .....	8.2	135.9	-0.3	244	767	4.5	44
Manatee, FL .....	9.1	98.6	-0.7	267	718	2.9	131
Marion, FL .....	7.9	88.9	-0.4	248	656	1.5	256
Miami-Dade, FL .....	86.3	953.4	2.2	37	876	3.2	109
Orange, FL .....	35.4	650.9	1.8	66	792	2.1	209
Palm Beach, FL .....	48.8	485.7	0.6	166	874	1.4	261
Pasco, FL .....	9.9	91.3	2.0	48	666	-0.3	310
Pinellas, FL .....	30.3	379.0	-0.1	226	798	3.6	84
Polk, FL .....	12.4	183.0	-1.1	286	696	3.6	84
Sarasota, FL .....	14.2	131.0	1.1	114	750	2.5	168
Seminole, FL .....	13.7	152.6	-1.5	296	760	3.0	125
Volusia, FL .....	13.2	145.8	-0.1	226	656	1.2	272
Bibb, GA .....	4.6	79.1	-0.1	226	688	1.3	265
Chatham, GA .....	7.5	129.7	1.0	123	753	1.2	272
Clayton, GA .....	4.2	101.7	0.1	204	793	3.1	120
Cobb, GA .....	20.4	288.9	0.6	166	918	1.9	232
De Kalb, GA .....	17.2	274.3	0.4	178	926	3.5	90
Fulton, GA .....	39.3	712.7	1.2	104	1,155	2.8	142
Gwinnett, GA .....	23.2	300.8	2.3	33	862	1.3	265
Muscogee, GA .....	4.6	93.6	(7)	-	714	(7)	-
Richmond, GA .....	4.6	97.4	0.6	166	761	3.3	101
Honolulu, HI .....	24.4	433.5	0.9	134	830	2.9	131
Ada, ID .....	14.0	195.4	0.8	145	775	2.6	153
Champaign, IL .....	4.2	87.1	-2.2	309	757	-3.6	319
Cook, IL .....	145.8	2,397.5	1.2	104	1,037	2.6	153
Du Page, IL .....	36.6	568.4	2.4	29	1,031	4.4	47
Kane, IL .....	13.2	193.4	-0.9	276	798	2.8	142
Lake, IL .....	21.7	321.2	-0.2	237	1,141	4.0	65
McHenry, IL .....	8.6	94.9	-0.3	244	747	2.5	168
McLean, IL .....	3.8	86.0	-0.4	248	864	1.2	272
Madison, IL .....	6.0	96.1	1.6	74	733	1.4	261
Peoria, IL .....	4.7	102.0	1.3	97	843	5.1	22
St. Clair, IL .....	5.5	98.6	1.1	114	793	4.1	59
Sangamon, IL .....	5.3	132.0	1.3	97	917	2.9	131
Will, IL .....	14.7	202.1	0.5	174	798	1.9	232
Winnebago, IL .....	6.8	126.5	1.0	123	749	2.6	153
Allen, IN .....	9.0	175.2	1.6	74	744	1.6	248
Elkhart, IN .....	4.9	105.5	3.8	6	728	-1.0	315
Hamilton, IN .....	8.3	113.2	3.1	12	821	0.4	301

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 323 largest counties, second quarter 2011<sup>2</sup>—Continued**

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, second quarter 2011 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>4</sup>		
		June 2011 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2010-11 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2011	Percent change, second quarter 2010-11 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Lake, IN .....	10.4	186.4	1.2	104	\$807	4.1	59
Marion, IN .....	23.7	546.8	0.3	188	892	2.5	168
St. Joseph, IN .....	6.0	115.1	0.2	196	736	1.5	256
Vanderburgh, IN .....	4.8	105.9	0.9	134	738	1.1	280
Linn, IA .....	6.2	127.4	1.6	74	838	0.8	291
Polk, IA .....	14.5	268.3	0.1	204	872	3.2	109
Scott, IA .....	5.2	87.6	1.7	70	706	2.5	168
Johnson, KS .....	21.4	303.4	1.6	74	907	2.1	209
Sedgwick, KS .....	12.6	238.1	-1.3	290	815	2.9	131
Shawnee, KS .....	4.9	94.3	-1.9	303	780	4.1	59
Wyandotte, KS .....	3.3	82.0	1.2	104	853	2.4	181
Fayette, KY .....	9.5	175.0	(7)	—	822	2.9	131
Jefferson, KY .....	22.4	418.2	1.0	123	880	3.3	101
Caddo, LA .....	7.5	121.0	-1.0	284	762	2.3	185
Calcasieu, LA .....	4.9	83.1	0.1	204	753	4.9	30
East Baton Rouge, LA .....	14.6	248.4	-0.9	276	827	2.9	131
Jefferson, LA .....	13.9	192.9	-1.5	296	825	2.6	153
Lafayette, LA .....	9.0	132.5	0.8	145	852	3.9	72
Orleans, LA .....	11.1	171.3	0.9	134	937	2.3	185
Cumberland, ME .....	12.4	171.0	1.1	114	798	2.4	181
Anne Arundel, MD .....	14.5	233.4	1.5	82	960	1.8	238
Baltimore, MD .....	21.1	363.3	-0.4	248	906	1.1	280
Frederick, MD .....	6.0	92.1	-1.4	293	861	1.1	280
Harford, MD .....	5.6	84.8	2.8	22	890	8.8	3
Howard, MD .....	9.0	153.7	1.5	82	1,080	4.9	30
Montgomery, MD .....	32.9	453.0	1.1	114	1,213	3.3	101
Prince Georges, MD .....	15.7	301.7	-0.4	248	981	2.1	209
Baltimore City, MD .....	13.8	329.0	-0.2	237	1,034	3.3	101
Barnstable, MA .....	9.4	97.8	0.9	134	754	2.2	196
Bristol, MA .....	16.7	212.9	0.9	134	837	5.0	27
Essex, MA .....	22.1	304.0	1.1	114	976	5.6	14
Hampden, MA .....	15.7	197.7	0.7	156	814	4.4	47
Middlesex, MA .....	50.1	814.7	0.4	178	1,385	10.2	2
Norfolk, MA .....	24.9	319.2	0.4	178	1,047	2.5	168
Plymouth, MA .....	14.5	174.7	0.1	204	875	3.2	109
Suffolk, MA .....	23.6	585.2	1.8	66	1,382	3.7	80
Worcester, MA .....	22.0	316.8	0.9	134	908	2.6	153
Genesee, MI .....	7.2	129.7	1.4	90	735	1.2	272
Ingham, MI .....	6.3	153.6	-0.5	258	854	0.0	308
Kalamazoo, MI .....	5.3	107.5	-0.4	248	804	2.0	218
Kent, MI .....	13.6	320.3	3.1	12	785	1.7	243
Macomb, MI .....	16.6	288.8	2.8	22	880	1.6	248
Oakland, MI .....	36.6	640.6	3.3	8	989	4.0	65
Ottawa, MI .....	5.5	106.8	4.7	1	728	2.2	196
Saginaw, MI .....	4.1	82.6	3.2	10	723	0.1	306
Washtenaw, MI .....	7.9	187.8	2.0	48	939	3.6	84
Wayne, MI .....	30.6	675.4	1.3	97	961	1.9	232
Anoka, MN .....	7.0	108.5	0.0	216	859	4.0	65
Dakota, MN .....	9.5	171.8	0.6	166	892	4.1	59
Hennepin, MN .....	42.8	832.7	2.5	28	1,116	3.3	101
Olmsted, MN .....	3.3	89.0	0.4	178	1,015	2.7	148

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 323 largest counties, second quarter 2011<sup>2</sup>—Continued**

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, second quarter 2011 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>4</sup>		
		June 2011 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2010-11 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2011	Percent change, second quarter 2010-11 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Ramsey, MN .....	13.7	318.3	0.5	174	\$993	3.8	76
St. Louis, MN .....	5.5	95.6	1.0	123	749	3.2	109
Stearns, MN .....	4.2	79.8	2.6	26	699	2.9	131
Harrison, MS .....	4.5	83.8	0.7	156	669	0.6	298
Hinds, MS .....	6.0	121.9	-1.1	286	777	2.0	218
Boone, MO .....	4.5	83.8	1.9	56	697	1.8	238
Clay, MO .....	5.0	91.2	1.6	74	826	2.2	196
Greene, MO .....	8.0	148.7	0.9	134	680	1.2	272
Jackson, MO .....	18.2	342.2	-0.5	258	887	1.3	265
St. Charles, MO .....	8.1	125.2	2.1	43	710	0.3	304
St. Louis, MO .....	31.8	569.8	0.0	216	924	1.3	265
St. Louis City, MO .....	8.9	212.4	-0.9	276	975	5.1	22
Yellowstone, MT .....	5.9	77.4	1.4	90	733	2.5	168
Douglas, NE .....	15.9	313.5	0.0	216	814	2.0	218
Lancaster, NE .....	8.1	154.7	0.3	188	722	2.6	153
Clark, NV .....	47.2	805.3	0.2	196	806	2.5	168
Washoe, NV .....	13.6	185.0	0.0	216	808	1.3	265
Hillsborough, NH .....	11.8	187.6	0.8	145	986	2.6	153
Rockingham, NH .....	10.5	136.1	-0.1	226	853	-0.8	313
Atlantic, NJ .....	6.8	140.3	-2.0	306	781	1.4	261
Bergen, NJ .....	33.4	430.8	0.0	216	1,085	3.1	120
Burlington, NJ .....	11.1	194.4	-1.6	298	947	2.6	153
Camden, NJ .....	12.4	195.9	-1.1	286	892	1.6	248
Essex, NJ .....	20.8	336.5	-1.2	289	1,130	4.1	59
Gloucester, NJ .....	6.2	98.5	-1.4	293	798	-0.3	310
Hudson, NJ .....	13.8	230.7	0.3	188	1,227	2.0	218
Mercer, NJ .....	11.1	229.9	-0.5	258	1,182	4.2	52
Middlesex, NJ .....	21.8	378.5	-0.5	258	1,095	3.0	125
Monmouth, NJ .....	20.1	250.5	-1.6	298	924	2.3	185
Morris, NJ .....	17.4	273.0	-1.0	284	1,257	2.0	218
Ocean, NJ .....	12.2	155.3	-0.2	237	734	2.2	196
Passaic, NJ .....	12.2	172.8	0.3	188	924	1.0	288
Somerset, NJ .....	10.1	172.1	0.2	196	1,304	1.7	243
Union, NJ .....	14.5	220.9	0.1	204	1,119	0.6	298
Bernalillo, NM .....	17.6	312.3	-0.8	271	781	0.1	306
Albany, NY .....	10.0	218.8	-0.9	276	931	2.1	209
Bronx, NY .....	17.0	236.0	-0.9	276	876	3.7	80
Broome, NY .....	4.5	91.8	-0.8	271	722	1.1	280
Dutchess, NY .....	8.2	111.6	-0.6	264	946	3.2	109
Erie, NY .....	23.7	457.5	0.7	156	782	1.7	243
Kings, NY .....	51.2	508.4	1.8	66	743	0.4	301
Monroe, NY .....	18.1	377.6	1.0	123	852	0.2	305
Nassau, NY .....	52.6	600.0	0.9	134	1,034	2.0	218
New York, NY .....	121.6	2,334.1	1.9	56	1,645	-1.1	316
Oneida, NY .....	5.3	107.8	-2.1	307	731	4.0	65
Onondaga, NY .....	12.7	244.2	0.1	204	826	1.1	280
Orange, NY .....	10.0	133.1	0.2	196	811	3.2	109
Queens, NY .....	46.0	504.5	1.2	104	845	0.8	291
Richmond, NY .....	9.0	92.6	0.2	196	774	0.5	300
Rockland, NY .....	9.9	116.4	1.1	114	997	4.5	44
Suffolk, NY .....	50.7	631.3	0.7	156	980	1.2	272

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 323 largest counties, second quarter 2011<sup>2</sup>—Continued**

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, second quarter 2011 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>4</sup>		
		June 2011 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2010-11 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2011	Percent change, second quarter 2010-11 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Westchester, NY .....	36.1	412.8	1.0	123	\$1,205	3.1	120
Buncombe, NC .....	7.8	111.2	0.8	145	672	-0.1	309
Catawba, NC .....	4.4	78.5	1.4	90	677	1.2	272
Cumberland, NC .....	6.3	120.5	1.7	70	748	4.8	35
Durham, NC .....	7.2	176.4	1.9	56	1,196	5.7	12
Forsyth, NC .....	8.9	171.6	0.4	178	815	1.6	248
Guilford, NC .....	14.1	261.6	1.9	56	780	1.4	261
Mecklenburg, NC .....	32.1	547.8	3.0	16	993	1.1	280
New Hanover, NC .....	7.2	98.8	( <sup>7</sup> )	-	741	( <sup>7</sup> )	-
Wake, NC .....	28.9	449.2	( <sup>7</sup> )	-	896	1.0	288
Cass, ND .....	6.0	103.1	2.7	24	769	4.3	50
Butler, OH .....	7.4	138.3	-0.1	226	783	2.5	168
Cuyahoga, OH .....	35.8	691.3	0.0	216	898	1.9	232
Franklin, OH .....	29.5	657.0	1.5	82	864	2.0	218
Hamilton, OH .....	23.3	488.4	0.3	188	959	4.0	65
Lake, OH .....	6.5	95.5	0.8	145	758	5.3	19
Lorain, OH .....	6.1	94.1	0.4	178	731	4.6	43
Lucas, OH .....	10.3	199.6	0.2	196	767	3.5	90
Mahoning, OH .....	6.0	97.0	0.6	166	649	3.5	90
Montgomery, OH .....	12.2	243.8	0.6	166	785	1.6	248
Stark, OH .....	8.7	151.7	1.5	82	689	3.9	72
Summit, OH .....	14.3	255.9	0.4	178	790	2.3	185
Oklahoma, OK .....	24.3	420.1	2.1	43	832	5.3	19
Tulsa, OK .....	20.2	328.6	0.3	188	816	4.2	52
Clackamas, OR .....	12.6	138.9	0.1	204	837	4.9	30
Jackson, OR .....	6.5	75.6	-0.8	271	683	2.1	209
Lane, OR .....	10.7	138.5	0.8	145	704	2.8	142
Marion, OR .....	9.3	132.5	-2.8	311	725	4.0	65
Multnomah, OR .....	29.0	432.2	1.9	56	923	4.2	52
Washington, OR .....	16.2	244.7	3.2	10	1,033	3.8	76
Allegheny, PA .....	35.2	686.8	1.1	114	948	3.2	109
Berks, PA .....	9.0	165.4	1.6	74	808	2.5	168
Bucks, PA .....	19.6	253.2	-0.4	248	863	2.9	131
Butler, PA .....	4.9	83.6	3.1	12	827	7.5	5
Chester, PA .....	15.0	240.2	1.3	97	1,163	2.6	153
Cumberland, PA .....	6.1	123.1	1.9	56	835	3.6	84
Dauphin, PA .....	7.4	179.7	0.0	216	882	3.4	96
Delaware, PA .....	13.7	208.1	0.9	134	944	2.8	142
Erie, PA .....	7.7	126.2	2.4	29	710	5.8	9
Lackawanna, PA .....	5.8	98.3	0.0	216	682	1.6	248
Lancaster, PA .....	12.5	220.2	-0.2	237	741	2.3	185
Lehigh, PA .....	8.6	176.9	1.9	56	866	5.1	22
Luzerne, PA .....	7.7	139.9	1.2	104	697	2.7	148
Montgomery, PA .....	27.1	464.7	-0.4	248	1,081	1.3	265
Northampton, PA .....	6.5	101.0	2.3	33	778	2.2	196
Philadelphia, PA .....	34.3	630.3	0.1	204	1,031	2.3	185
Washington, PA .....	5.6	84.8	3.9	4	820	5.5	17
Westmoreland, PA .....	9.4	134.4	-0.1	226	726	4.8	35
York, PA .....	9.1	171.4	1.0	123	791	2.5	168
Providence, RI .....	17.2	269.3	-0.1	226	898	4.8	35
Charleston, SC .....	11.7	212.0	2.4	29	781	2.1	209

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 323 largest counties, second quarter 2011<sup>2</sup>—Continued**

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, second quarter 2011 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>4</sup>		
		June 2011 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2010-11 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2011	Percent change, second quarter 2010-11 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Greenville, SC .....	12.1	230.9	2.2	37	\$788	3.7	80
Horry, SC .....	7.5	117.3	2.1	43	526	-0.8	313
Lexington, SC .....	5.6	94.8	-0.2	237	662	2.2	196
Richland, SC .....	8.9	201.5	-0.5	258	779	2.2	196
Spartanburg, SC .....	5.8	110.4	0.7	156	781	2.4	181
Minnehaha, SD .....	6.5	115.3	1.0	123	739	4.8	35
Davidson, TN .....	18.0	423.4	1.4	90	892	2.1	209
Hamilton, TN .....	8.4	183.7	2.0	48	783	3.3	101
Knox, TN .....	10.7	218.4	1.2	104	763	3.7	80
Rutherford, TN .....	4.3	96.5	1.5	82	788	-2.2	317
Shelby, TN .....	18.8	465.4	0.7	156	917	2.8	142
Williamson, TN .....	6.1	91.7	2.2	37	968	1.6	248
Bell, TX .....	4.8	107.7	2.0	48	733	2.2	196
Bexar, TX .....	34.1	733.9	0.8	145	798	3.2	109
Brazoria, TX .....	4.8	88.8	2.0	48	869	4.7	39
Brazos, TX .....	3.9	84.1	-1.6	298	678	2.9	131
Cameron, TX .....	6.4	127.2	1.1	114	572	1.8	238
Collin, TX .....	18.2	296.1	3.1	12	1,039	3.8	76
Dallas, TX .....	68.0	1,438.3	1.9	56	1,055	2.0	218
Denton, TX .....	11.1	180.0	3.0	16	782	3.4	96
El Paso, TX .....	13.8	273.0	0.3	188	648	2.5	168
Fort Bend, TX .....	9.3	137.0	2.2	37	880	2.9	131
Galveston, TX .....	5.4	96.8	1.7	70	816	5.6	14
Harris, TX .....	101.2	2,043.2	2.4	29	1,120	5.0	27
Hidalgo, TX .....	11.1	225.2	1.9	56	571	1.2	272
Jefferson, TX .....	5.9	121.6	2.1	43	881	5.1	22
Lubbock, TX .....	7.0	125.0	1.7	70	684	1.9	232
McLennan, TX .....	4.8	101.2	-0.6	264	719	2.0	218
Montgomery, TX .....	8.7	133.7	4.1	2	837	5.3	19
Nueces, TX .....	7.9	154.7	1.2	104	763	4.2	52
Smith, TX .....	5.5	92.9	0.3	188	761	2.3	185
Tarrant, TX .....	37.7	764.2	2.2	37	899	3.2	109
Travis, TX .....	30.6	584.4	3.3	8	974	3.5	90
Webb, TX .....	4.8	88.9	3.9	4	616	4.2	52
Williamson, TX .....	7.6	129.7	1.3	97	1,040	18.0	1
Davis, UT .....	7.1	106.8	( <sup>7</sup> )	-	729	2.0	218
Salt Lake, UT .....	36.6	569.3	1.9	56	833	3.0	125
Utah, UT .....	12.6	171.0	4.0	3	714	5.0	27
Weber, UT .....	5.4	89.1	-0.8	271	671	1.5	256
Chittenden, VT .....	6.0	95.8	2.9	19	894	3.0	125
Arlington, VA .....	8.2	169.7	2.2	37	1,553	4.4	47
Chesterfield, VA .....	7.6	114.9	-0.9	276	800	0.4	301
Fairfax, VA .....	34.3	585.2	1.3	97	1,421	2.2	196
Henrico, VA .....	9.7	173.1	-0.1	226	887	1.5	256
Loudoun, VA .....	9.7	138.8	2.9	19	1,051	-0.3	310
Prince William, VA .....	7.7	110.3	3.0	16	804	1.1	280
Alexandria City, VA .....	6.1	94.9	( <sup>7</sup> )	-	1,258	( <sup>7</sup> )	-
Chesapeake City, VA .....	5.6	95.6	0.4	178	713	2.0	218
Newport News City, VA .....	3.8	96.4	0.5	174	839	3.5	90
Norfolk City, VA .....	5.7	138.7	1.2	104	879	0.8	291
Richmond City, VA .....	7.1	150.0	1.3	97	982	2.3	185

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 323 largest counties, second quarter 2011<sup>2</sup>—Continued**

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, second quarter 2011 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>4</sup>		
		June 2011 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2010-11 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2011	Percent change, second quarter 2010-11 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Virginia Beach City, VA .....	11.2	168.2	-0.2	237	\$718	3.2	109
Benton, WA .....	5.5	84.0	-0.7	267	963	5.7	12
Clark, WA .....	13.1	129.6	1.2	104	808	2.8	142
King, WA .....	81.2	1,145.6	2.0	48	1,134	3.0	125
Kitsap, WA .....	6.6	82.0	0.1	204	863	2.5	168
Pierce, WA .....	21.1	261.9	-0.3	244	823	2.6	153
Snohomish, WA .....	18.7	248.2	2.9	19	952	3.5	90
Spokane, WA .....	15.5	199.9	0.1	204	755	3.1	120
Thurston, WA .....	7.3	97.3	-0.3	244	827	2.7	148
Whatcom, WA .....	6.8	80.0	0.8	145	749	3.6	84
Yakima, WA .....	8.6	102.5	-3.8	313	610	2.0	218
Kanawha, WV .....	6.0	105.6	-0.4	248	797	3.1	120
Brown, WI .....	6.6	148.1	1.1	114	758	2.3	185
Dane, WI .....	14.1	300.3	0.7	156	877	5.8	9
Milwaukee, WI .....	22.5	471.9	0.8	145	878	1.5	256
Outagamie, WI .....	5.0	102.4	1.0	123	743	2.6	153
Waukesha, WI .....	12.7	227.7	2.6	26	869	2.5	168
Winnebago, WI .....	3.7	90.3	-0.1	226	814	2.1	209
San Juan, PR .....	11.9	258.5	-0.8	( <sup>8</sup> )	596	0.7	( <sup>8</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. These 322 large U.S. counties comprise 70.5 percent of the total covered workers in the U.S.

<sup>2</sup> Data are preliminary.

<sup>3</sup> Includes areas not officially designated as counties. See Technical Note.

<sup>4</sup> Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

<sup>7</sup> Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

<sup>8</sup> This county was not included in the U.S. rankings.

**Table 2. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, second quarter 2011<sup>2</sup>**

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2011 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>3</sup>	
		June 2011 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2010-11 <sup>4</sup>	Second quarter 2011	Percent change, second quarter 2010-11 <sup>4</sup>
United States <sup>5</sup> .....	9,084.2	130,469.9	0.9	\$891	3.0
Private industry .....	8,786.9	109,010.2	1.6	874	2.9
Natural resources and mining .....	127.7	1,966.3	1.2	964	9.4
Construction .....	769.8	5,625.6	-0.7	936	2.7
Manufacturing .....	338.5	11,760.7	1.8	1,094	2.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	1,875.6	24,807.3	1.3	752	2.7
Information .....	142.7	2,685.6	-1.3	1,398	5.7
Financial activities .....	808.9	7,433.9	0.0	1,287	2.3
Professional and business services .....	1,558.4	17,325.3	3.1	1,134	4.1
Education and health services .....	907.4	18,921.8	1.8	835	2.1
Leisure and hospitality .....	755.3	13,816.3	2.1	365	2.0
Other services .....	1,309.3	4,456.3	1.2	566	2.4
Government .....	297.3	21,459.7	-2.7	973	3.3
Los Angeles, CA .....	434.5	3,899.6	0.6	993	2.2
Private industry .....	428.8	3,334.4	1.3	961	2.6
Natural resources and mining .....	0.5	9.7	-7.2	1,210	9.2
Construction .....	12.4	104.3	-1.0	1,011	2.1
Manufacturing .....	12.9	368.8	-1.7	1,089	3.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	50.5	737.9	1.1	803	3.1
Information .....	8.2	190.8	-0.4	1,696	1.9
Financial activities .....	21.9	209.4	-0.6	1,452	3.7
Professional and business services .....	40.8	539.9	2.1	1,193	2.6
Education and health services .....	28.8	510.6	1.5	938	3.6
Leisure and hospitality .....	26.7	398.0	1.9	546	3.8
Other services .....	205.0	243.4	1.7	437	-4.0
Government .....	5.7	565.3	-3.2	1,178	0.7
Cook, IL .....	145.8	2,397.5	1.2	1,037	2.6
Private industry .....	144.4	2,094.5	1.9	1,020	2.6
Natural resources and mining .....	0.1	0.9	3.1	896	-5.9
Construction .....	12.3	66.2	-0.2	1,227	2.4
Manufacturing .....	6.6	195.2	0.9	1,087	3.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	28.4	438.1	1.7	817	4.1
Information .....	2.6	52.1	-0.3	1,494	4.4
Financial activities .....	15.5	186.5	-1.4	1,794	4.2
Professional and business services .....	30.7	415.3	3.5	1,301	2.8
Education and health services .....	15.3	400.5	2.3	863	0.2
Leisure and hospitality .....	12.8	241.3	3.5	462	2.9
Other services .....	16.0	96.4	2.0	757	2.6
Government .....	1.4	303.0	-3.6	1,152	3.0
New York, NY .....	121.6	2,334.1	1.9	1,645	-1.1
Private industry .....	121.3	1,898.3	3.2	1,767	-2.1
Natural resources and mining .....	0.0	0.1	8.5	1,789	-6.0
Construction .....	2.2	30.6	1.4	1,614	4.8
Manufacturing .....	2.5	26.1	0.7	1,278	4.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	21.0	241.8	3.1	1,228	4.2
Information .....	4.3	137.9	2.3	1,999	2.4
Financial activities .....	19.0	358.3	3.1	3,199	-11.3
Professional and business services .....	25.4	471.5	3.0	2,000	4.5
Education and health services .....	9.3	296.3	0.8	1,140	3.7
Leisure and hospitality .....	12.6	238.3	5.8	762	1.2
Other services .....	18.9	89.5	2.6	993	2.8
Government .....	0.3	435.8	-3.3	1,115	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, second quarter 2011<sup>2</sup>—Continued**

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2011 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>3</sup>	
		June 2011 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2010-11 <sup>4</sup>	Second quarter 2011	Percent change, second quarter 2010-11 <sup>4</sup>
Harris, TX .....	101.2	2,043.2	2.4	\$1,120	5.0
Private industry .....	100.7	1,784.0	3.2	1,141	5.1
Natural resources and mining .....	1.6	80.7	8.1	3,052	11.7
Construction .....	6.5	132.4	-1.0	1,092	2.4
Manufacturing .....	4.5	176.5	5.5	1,380	4.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	22.7	424.7	2.5	1,012	5.9
Information .....	1.3	28.5	-1.4	1,276	4.8
Financial activities .....	10.5	111.7	-0.2	1,384	6.1
Professional and business services .....	20.0	336.2	5.3	1,341	2.9
Education and health services .....	11.3	242.5	2.4	896	1.5
Leisure and hospitality .....	8.2	187.6	4.0	392	0.5
Other services .....	13.5	62.2	2.8	643	5.4
Government .....	0.6	259.2	-2.8	974	3.0
Maricopa, AZ .....	94.9	1,593.3	1.8	878	2.2
Private industry .....	94.2	1,414.0	2.0	865	2.9
Natural resources and mining .....	0.5	8.4	16.1	750	0.3
Construction .....	8.5	82.1	0.8	893	1.6
Manufacturing .....	3.2	109.0	0.6	1,341	6.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	22.0	333.9	2.2	818	3.2
Information .....	1.5	27.3	0.1	1,101	4.1
Financial activities .....	11.1	134.7	3.1	1,062	2.1
Professional and business services .....	22.4	263.5	0.9	915	3.4
Education and health services .....	10.5	235.4	2.7	912	2.6
Leisure and hospitality .....	7.0	171.4	2.6	401	-1.2
Other services .....	6.7	48.0	2.4	591	3.3
Government .....	0.7	179.3	0.0	968	-1.4
Dallas, TX .....	68.0	1,438.3	1.9	1,055	2.0
Private industry .....	67.5	1,272.4	2.6	1,061	2.0
Natural resources and mining .....	0.6	9.0	8.5	3,318	0.3
Construction .....	3.9	68.3	0.4	958	3.7
Manufacturing .....	2.8	115.0	0.3	1,244	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	14.8	284.8	2.1	975	3.0
Information .....	1.6	45.5	-0.9	1,592	6.1
Financial activities .....	8.5	138.9	1.8	1,389	3.0
Professional and business services .....	14.9	269.8	4.8	1,175	0.6
Education and health services .....	7.2	167.9	3.1	982	0.4
Leisure and hospitality .....	5.6	132.4	3.1	444	0.0
Other services .....	7.1	40.1	3.5	667	4.2
Government .....	0.5	165.9	-3.5	1,015	2.2
Orange, CA .....	103.5	1,379.2	0.8	999	3.2
Private industry .....	102.1	1,231.0	1.2	982	3.3
Natural resources and mining .....	0.2	4.0	-9.0	658	9.7
Construction .....	6.2	69.8	0.7	1,081	2.9
Manufacturing .....	4.9	153.3	1.0	1,209	3.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	15.8	243.9	0.2	953	4.2
Information .....	1.2	23.6	-5.3	1,399	5.2
Financial activities .....	9.5	103.6	0.5	1,454	5.2
Professional and business services .....	18.2	244.1	0.4	1,137	2.8
Education and health services .....	10.3	156.5	2.2	914	3.7
Leisure and hospitality .....	7.1	175.8	2.2	425	2.2
Other services .....	21.5	48.6	-0.3	535	1.9
Government .....	1.4	148.2	-2.3	1,138	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 2. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, second quarter 2011<sup>2</sup>—Continued**

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2011 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>3</sup>	
		June 2011 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2010-11 <sup>4</sup>	Second quarter 2011	Percent change, second quarter 2010-11 <sup>4</sup>
San Diego, CA .....	99.6	1,249.3	0.4	\$982	4.7
Private industry .....	98.2	1,026.7	0.9	949	5.2
Natural resources and mining .....	0.7	11.6	0.6	538	-0.7
Construction .....	6.0	55.3	-1.1	1,027	3.2
Manufacturing .....	2.9	93.5	0.5	1,335	2.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	13.4	197.4	0.5	771	2.8
Information .....	1.2	23.9	-4.5	1,488	8.3
Financial activities .....	8.4	66.9	0.6	1,151	4.3
Professional and business services .....	15.8	210.5	0.4	1,372	10.1
Education and health services .....	8.4	146.0	2.1	905	3.2
Leisure and hospitality .....	7.0	158.3	0.5	408	2.8
Other services .....	28.1	56.5	-1.0	516	4.0
Government .....	1.4	222.6	-1.9	1,138	3.5
King, WA .....	81.2	1,145.6	2.0	1,134	3.0
Private industry .....	80.7	986.4	2.7	1,135	3.3
Natural resources and mining .....	0.3	2.8	6.8	1,494	20.3
Construction .....	5.6	46.6	-2.0	1,128	2.5
Manufacturing .....	2.3	99.2	2.1	1,414	-0.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	14.6	208.7	3.1	997	5.8
Information .....	1.7	80.3	1.9	2,048	2.7
Financial activities .....	6.3	64.6	-1.3	1,361	5.1
Professional and business services .....	13.9	181.7	4.7	1,400	5.2
Education and health services .....	7.1	135.3	3.3	930	2.0
Leisure and hospitality .....	6.4	113.8	3.3	433	0.2
Other services .....	22.3	53.5	3.1	580	-3.7
Government .....	0.6	159.2	-1.9	1,129	2.0
Miami-Dade, FL .....	86.3	953.4	2.2	876	3.2
Private industry .....	85.9	826.4	3.3	829	2.0
Natural resources and mining .....	0.5	7.2	1.8	521	2.4
Construction .....	5.0	30.0	-3.5	858	-0.9
Manufacturing .....	2.6	36.0	-0.1	819	6.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	24.6	245.2	3.4	778	2.1
Information .....	1.4	17.2	-0.6	1,332	2.4
Financial activities .....	9.0	61.7	2.2	1,275	3.9
Professional and business services .....	17.8	125.4	4.3	1,032	3.4
Education and health services .....	9.7	154.4	2.9	847	1.7
Leisure and hospitality .....	6.5	111.6	5.3	481	-1.2
Other services .....	7.7	36.6	4.1	545	0.7
Government .....	0.4	127.0	-4.0	1,159	10.3

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

<sup>2</sup> Data are preliminary.

<sup>3</sup> Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

**Table 3. Covered <sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages by state, second quarter 2011 <sup>2</sup>**

State	Establishments, second quarter 2011 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>3</sup>	
		June 2011 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2010-11	Second quarter 2011	Percent change, second quarter 2010-11
United States <sup>4</sup> .....	9,084.2	130,469.9	0.9	\$891	3.0
Alabama .....	116.3	1,824.8	-0.4	767	2.3
Alaska .....	21.7	335.9	1.6	941	2.6
Arizona .....	145.6	2,336.3	1.1	842	2.7
Arkansas .....	85.8	1,140.4	-1.3	703	2.6
California .....	1,379.3	14,664.6	0.3	1,019	4.0
Colorado .....	169.7	2,234.7	1.4	900	3.4
Connecticut .....	110.7	1,630.2	0.8	1,116	3.8
Delaware .....	28.2	408.4	0.5	926	5.9
District of Columbia .....	35.5	711.3	1.4	1,541	2.4
Florida .....	594.3	7,092.3	0.8	802	2.6
Georgia .....	266.5	3,803.1	1.0	832	2.5
Hawaii .....	38.3	590.5	0.7	799	2.4
Idaho .....	54.1	616.6	0.0	667	2.3
Illinois .....	384.2	5,633.0	1.0	939	3.2
Indiana .....	159.7	2,769.2	1.3	749	2.2
Iowa .....	93.5	1,476.9	0.7	726	2.5
Kansas .....	88.2	1,313.2	-0.1	754	2.9
Kentucky .....	109.7	1,751.8	0.9	760	2.3
Louisiana .....	126.8	1,844.3	-0.1	794	3.1
Maine .....	49.0	593.8	0.3	712	1.9
Maryland .....	165.4	2,513.5	0.5	987	3.1
Massachusetts .....	227.8	3,230.4	0.9	1,120	5.6
Michigan .....	242.1	3,896.9	1.8	845	2.4
Minnesota .....	164.6	2,645.4	1.4	898	3.5
Mississippi .....	68.8	1,079.4	-0.6	664	1.8
Missouri .....	174.3	2,617.7	0.3	774	1.6
Montana .....	42.1	434.1	0.5	681	3.5
Nebraska .....	60.4	911.6	0.1	714	2.4
Nevada .....	71.4	1,123.0	0.5	816	2.5
New Hampshire .....	47.9	615.2	0.4	888	2.4
New Jersey .....	264.6	3,836.2	-0.3	1,056	2.6
New Mexico .....	54.8	788.7	-0.5	763	2.8
New York .....	597.1	8,575.3	1.0	1,092	1.0
North Carolina .....	253.1	3,865.9	1.5	783	2.5
North Dakota .....	27.1	382.4	5.1	769	8.2
Ohio .....	287.5	5,009.1	0.9	795	2.6
Oklahoma .....	102.6	1,510.3	0.7	749	4.5
Oregon .....	131.1	1,637.5	0.7	819	4.2
Pennsylvania .....	347.1	5,606.5	1.0	875	3.1
Rhode Island .....	34.9	458.1	0.3	862	3.5
South Carolina .....	111.1	1,801.6	1.1	726	2.3
South Dakota .....	31.1	404.8	0.8	656	3.8
Tennessee .....	139.1	2,616.9	1.3	794	2.3
Texas .....	578.9	10,462.4	2.1	900	4.0
Utah .....	83.4	1,183.9	2.0	756	3.1
Vermont .....	24.3	297.0	1.0	773	2.8
Virginia .....	233.2	3,619.7	0.9	949	2.2
Washington .....	229.5	2,875.8	0.6	928	3.5
West Virginia .....	48.7	702.9	0.3	765	5.4
Wisconsin .....	158.0	2,712.0	0.9	767	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Covered <sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages by state, second quarter 2011 <sup>2</sup>—Continued**

State	Establishments, second quarter 2011 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>3</sup>	
		June 2011 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2010-11	Second quarter 2011	Percent change, second quarter 2010-11
Wyoming .....	25.1	284.7	1.2	\$819	3.7
Puerto Rico .....	50.7	915.1	-1.4	496	0.6
Virgin Islands .....	3.5	44.1	0.6	747	5.5

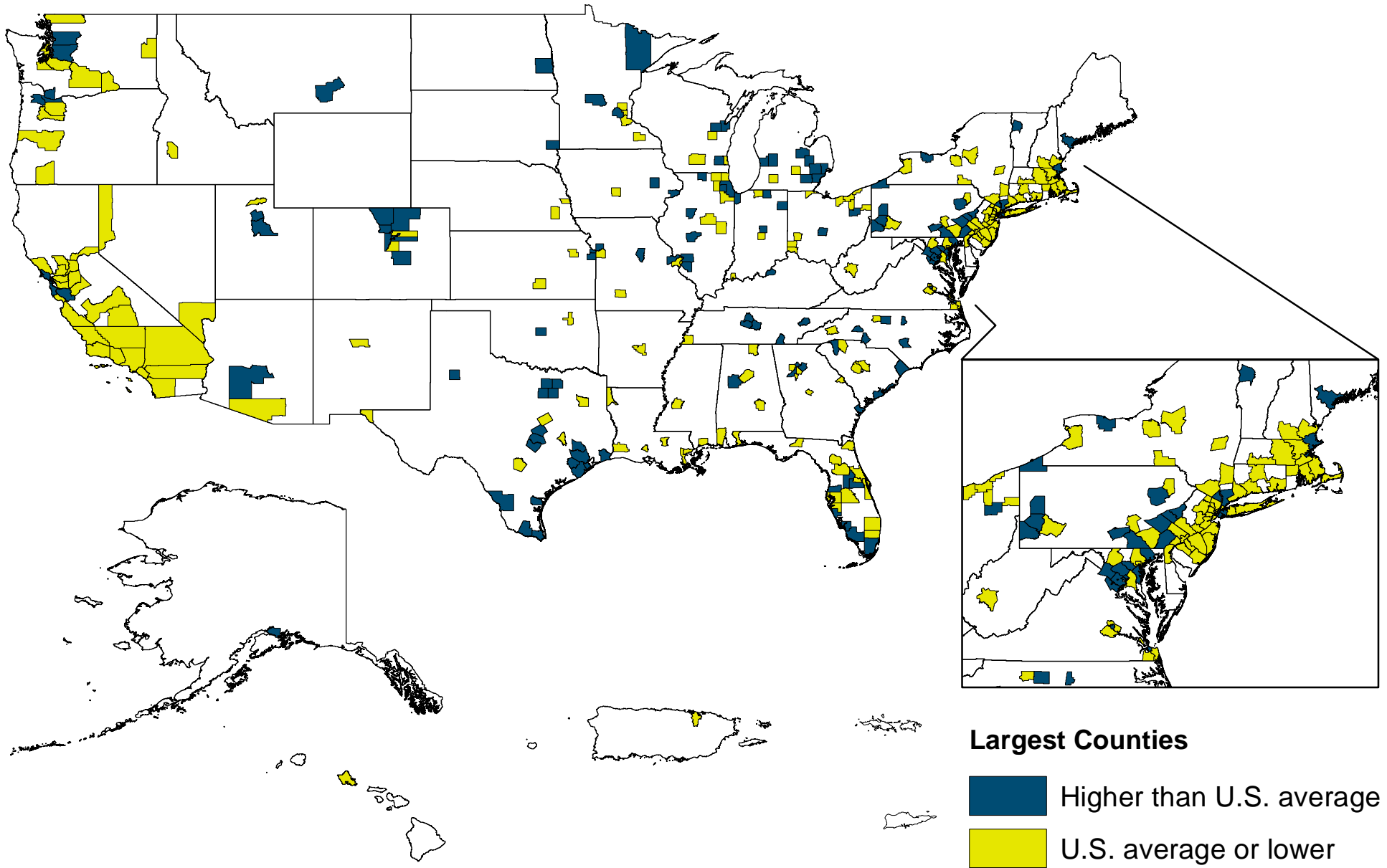
<sup>1</sup> Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

<sup>2</sup> Data are preliminary.

<sup>3</sup> Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

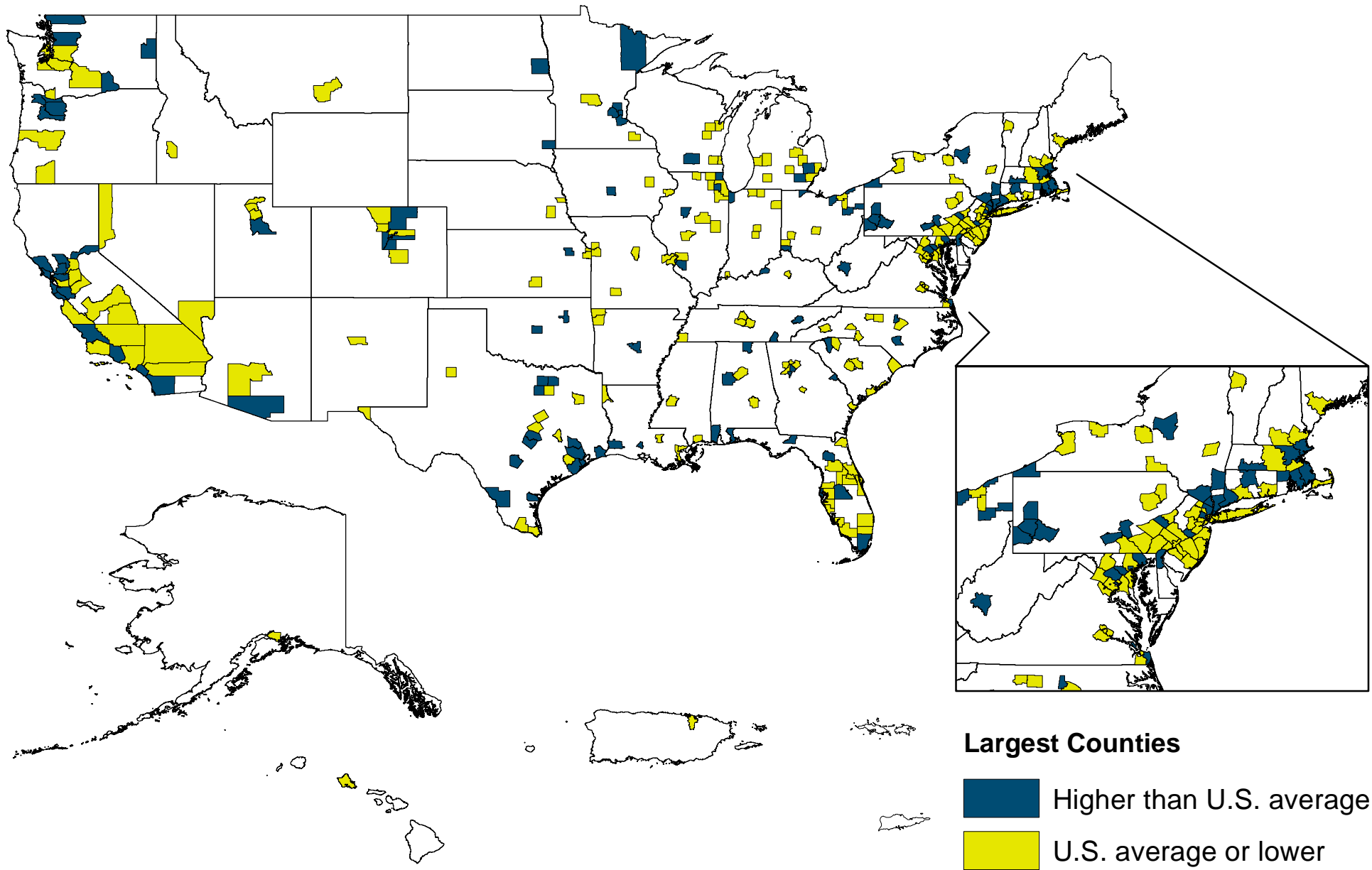
<sup>4</sup> Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

**Chart 3. Percent change in employment in counties with 75,000 or more employees, June 2010-11 (U.S. average = 0.9 percent)**



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics  
January 2012

**Chart 4. Percent change in average weekly wage in counties with 75,000 or more employees, second quarter 2010-11 (U.S. average = 3.0 percent)**



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics  
January 2012