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COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

Second Quarter 2010

From June 2009 to June 2010, **employment** declined in 192 of the 326 largest U.S. counties according to preliminary data, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Yolo, Calif., and Marion, Fla., posted the largest percentage decline, with a loss of 3.7 percent each over the year, compared with a national job decrease of 0.2 percent. Within Yolo, the largest employment decline occurred in trade, transportation, and utilities, which lost 843 jobs over the year (-4.4 percent). In Marion, financial activities had the largest over-the-year decrease in employment, shedding 1,495 jobs (-27.1 percent). Elkhart, Ind., experienced the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment among the largest counties in the U.S. with a gain of 9.3 percent.

The U.S. **average weekly wage** increased over the year by 3.0 percent to \$865 in the second quarter of 2010. Among the large counties in the U.S., Santa Clara, Calif., had the largest over-the-year increase in average weekly wages in the second quarter of 2010, with a gain of 10.6 percent. Within Santa Clara, manufacturing had the largest impact on the county's over-the-year increase in average weekly wages. Fort Bend, Texas, experienced the largest decline in average weekly wages with a loss of 1.7 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 decline in employment, June 2009-10
(U.S. average = -0.2 percent)

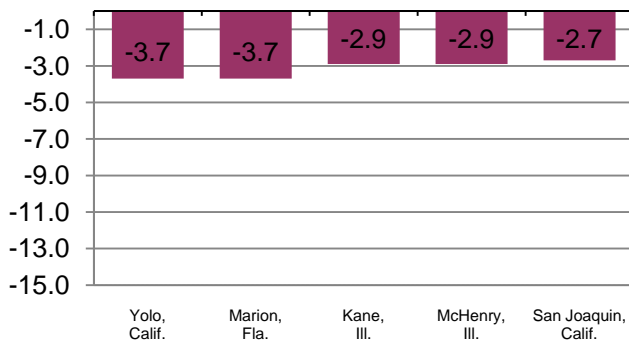


Chart 2. Large counties ranked by percent increase in average weekly wages, second quarter 2009-10
(U.S. average = 3.0 percent)

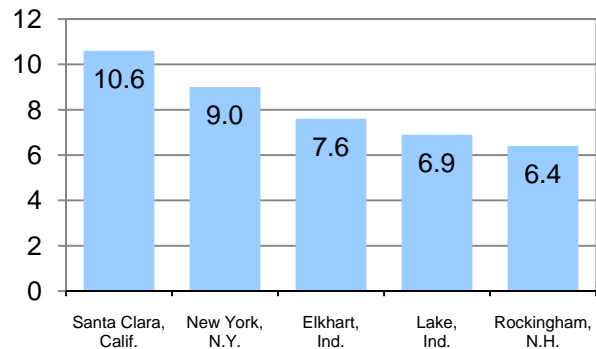


Table A. Top 10 large counties ranked by June 2010 employment, June 2009-10 employment decrease, and June 2009-10 percent decrease in employment

Employment in large counties					
June 2010 employment (thousands)		Decrease in employment, June 2009-10 (thousands)		Percent decrease in employment, June 2009-10	
United States	129,371.6	United States	-276.5	United States	-0.2
Los Angeles, Calif.	3,890.5	Los Angeles, Calif.	-62.3	Yolo, Calif.	-3.7
Cook, Ill.	2,371.7	Maricopa, Ariz.	-24.3	Marion, Fla.	-3.7
New York, N.Y.	2,291.3	Cook, Ill.	-22.7	Kane, Ill.	-2.9
Harris, Texas	1,996.5	Clark, Nev.	-17.5	McHenry, Ill.	-2.9
Maricopa, Ariz.	1,565.2	Sacramento, Calif.	-15.7	San Joaquin, Calif.	-2.7
Dallas, Texas	1,415.2	Orange, Calif.	-15.1	Sacramento, Calif.	-2.6
Orange, Calif.	1,369.7	San Bernardino, Calif.	-14.0	Durham, N.C.	-2.6
San Diego, Calif.	1,253.3	Riverside, Calif.	-12.8	Sedgwick, Kan.	-2.5
King, Wash.	1,125.9	St. Louis, Mo.	-12.3	St. Louis City, Mo.	-2.5
Miami-Dade, Fla.	932.4	Alameda, Calif.	-10.6	Gloucester, N.J.	-2.4
				Spokane, Wash.	-2.4

Large County Employment

In June 2010, **national employment**, as measured by the QCEW program, was 129.4 million, down by 0.2 percent from June 2009. The 326 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more employees accounted for 70.7 percent of total U.S. employment and 71.5 percent of total wages. These 326 counties had a net job decline of 350,897 over the year, accounting for 126.9 percent of the overall U.S. employment decrease. (See chart 3.)

Yolo, Calif., and Marion, Fla., both had the largest percentage decline in employment among the largest U.S. counties. The top five counties with the greatest employment level declines (Los Angeles, Calif.; Maricopa, Ariz.; Cook, Ill.; Clark, Nev.; and Sacramento, Calif.) had a combined over-the-year loss of 142,500, or 51.1 percent of the employment decline for the U.S. (See table A.)

Employment rose in 120 of the large counties from June 2009 to June 2010. Elkhart, Ind., had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment (9.3 percent) in the nation. Manufacturing was the largest contributor to the increase in employment. In Elkhart, employment declines exceeded 10 percent from third quarter of 2008 through third quarter of 2009. Employment rebounded in December 2009, and strong job growth continued through this quarter. Kings, N.Y., experienced the second largest employment increase, followed by Allen, Ind.; Ottawa, Mich.; Macomb, Mich.; Arlington, Va.; and Benton, Wash.

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

Average weekly wage in large counties					
Average weekly wage, second quarter 2010		Increase in average weekly wage, second quarter 2009-10		Percent increase in average weekly wage, second quarter 2009-10	
United States	\$865	United States	\$25	United States	3.0
New York, N.Y.	\$1,659	Santa Clara, Calif.	\$153	Santa Clara, Calif.	10.6
Santa Clara, Calif.	1,603	New York, N.Y.	137	New York, N.Y.	9.0
Washington, D.C.	1,506	Washington, D.C.	81	Elkhart, Ind.	7.6
Arlington, Va.	1,481	Fairfield, Conn.	79	Lake, Ind.	6.9
Fairfield, Conn.	1,395	Alexandria City, Va.	73	Rockingham, N.H.	6.4
Fairfax, Va.	1,392	Middlesex, Mass.	62	Alexandria City, Va.	6.3
San Francisco, Calif.	1,346	Durham, N.C.	61	Douglas, Colo.	6.2
Suffolk, Mass.	1,334	Arlington, Va.	59	Fairfield, Conn.	6.0
San Mateo, Calif.	1,329	Washington, Ore.	54	Champaign, Ill.	5.9
Somerset, N.J.	1,277	Douglas, Colo.	53	Butler, Pa.	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 2010. Among the 326 largest counties, 301 had over-the-year increases in average weekly wages. Santa Clara, Calif., had the largest wage gain among the largest U.S. counties. (See table B.) Of the 326 largest counties, 16 experienced declines in average weekly wages. (See chart 4.)

Fort Bend, Texas, led the nation in average weekly wage decline with a loss of 1.7 percent over the year. Large declines in employment (-10.0 percent) and wages (-14.0 percent) within construction had contributed significantly to the county's overall average weekly wage loss. Baltimore City, Md., had the second largest overall decline among the counties, followed by St. Charles, Mo.; Anoka, Minn.; and Calcasieu, La.

Ten Largest U.S. Counties

Eight of the 10 largest counties experienced over-the-year percent declines in **employment** in June 2010. Los Angeles, Calif., experienced the largest decline in employment among the 10 largest counties with a 1.6 percent decrease. Within Los Angeles, other services had the largest over-the-year decline among all private industry groups with a loss of 20,933 workers (-8.0 percent). (See table 2.) New York, N.Y., experienced the largest increase in employment among the 10 largest counties.

All of the 10 largest U.S. counties saw an over-the-year increase in **average weekly wages**. New York, N.Y., experienced the largest increase in average weekly wages among the 10 largest counties and the nation with a gain of 9.0 percent. Orange, Calif., had the smallest wage increase among the 10 largest counties.

For More Information

The tables and charts included in this release contain data for the nation and for the 326 U.S. counties with annual average employment levels of 75,000 or more in 2009. June 2010 employment and 2010 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 9.0 million employer reports cover 129.4 million full- and part-time workers. For additional information about the quarterly employment and wages data, please read the Technical Note. Data for the second quarter of 2010 will be available later at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/>. Additional information about the QCEW data may be obtained by calling (202) 691-6567.

Several BLS regional offices are issuing QCEW news releases targeted to local data users. For links to these releases, see <http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewregional.htm>.

The County Employment and Wages release for third quarter 2010 is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, March 29, 2011.

Technical Note

These data are the product of a federal-state cooperative program, the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, also known as the ES-202 program. The data are derived from summaries of employment and total pay of workers covered by state and federal unemployment insurance (UI) legislation and provided by State Workforce Agencies (SWAs). The summaries are a result of the administration of state unemployment insurance programs that require most employers to pay quarterly taxes based on the employment and wages of workers covered by UI. QCEW data in this release are based on the 2007 North American Industry Classification System. Data for 2010 are preliminary and subject to revision.

For purposes of this release, large counties are defined as having employment levels of 75,000 or greater. In addition, data for San

Juan, Puerto Rico, are provided, but not used in calculating U.S. averages, rankings, or in the analysis in the text. Each year, these large counties are selected on the basis of the preliminary annual average of employment for the previous year. The 327 counties presented in this release were derived using 2009 preliminary annual averages of employment. For 2010 data, two counties have been added to the publication tables: St. Tammany Parish, La., and Benton, Wash. These counties will be included in all 2010 quarterly releases. Ten counties, Shelby, Ala.; Butte, Calif.; Tippecanoe, Ind.; Johnson, Iowa; Saratoga, N.Y.; Trumbull, Ohio; Warren, Ohio; Kent, R.I.; Gregg, Texas; and Racine, Wis., which were published in the 2009 releases, will be excluded from this and

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

	QCEW	BED	CES
Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of UI administrative records submitted by 9.0 million establishments in first quarter of 2010 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 6.7 million private-sector employers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample survey: 400,000 establishments
Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI and UCFE coverage, including all employers subject to state and federal UI laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI coverage, excluding government, private households, and establishments with zero employment 	Nonfarm wage and salary jobs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI coverage, excluding agriculture, private households, and self-employed workers Other employment, including railroads, religious organizations, and other non-UI-covered jobs
Publication frequency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 7 months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 8 months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Usually first Friday of following month
Use of UI file	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directly summarizes and publishes each new quarter of UI data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links each new UI quarter to longitudinal database and directly summarizes gross job gains and losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses UI file as a sampling frame and annually realigns (benchmarks) sample estimates to first quarter UI levels
Principal products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, MSA, state, and national levels by detailed industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides quarterly employer dynamics data on establishment openings, closings, expansions, and contractions at the national level by NAICS supersectors and by size of firm, and at the state private-sector total level Future expansions will include data with greater industry detail and data at the county and MSA level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides current monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings at the MSA, state, and national level by industry
Principal uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Detailed locality data – Periodic universe counts for benchmarking sample survey estimates – Sample frame for BLS establishment surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Business cycle analysis – Analysis of employer dynamics underlying economic expansions and contractions – Analysis of employment expansion and contraction by size of firm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Principal national economic indicator – Official time series for employment change measures – Input into other major economic indicators
Program Web sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/cew/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/bdm/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/ces/

future 2010 releases because their 2009 annual average employment levels were less than 75,000. The counties in table 2 are selected and sorted each year based on the annual average employment from the preceding year.

The preliminary QCEW data presented in this release may differ from data released by the individual states. These potential differences result from the states' continuing receipt of UI data over time and ongoing review and editing. The individual states determine their data release timetables.

Differences between QCEW, BED, and CES employment measures

The Bureau publishes three different establishment-based employment measures for any given quarter. Each of these measures—QCEW, Business Employment Dynamics (BED), and Current Employment Statistics (CES)—makes use of the quarterly UI employment reports in producing data; however, each measure has a somewhat different universe coverage, estimation procedure, and publication product.

Differences in coverage and estimation methods can result in somewhat different measures of employment change over time. It is important to understand program differences and the intended uses of the program products. (See table.) Additional information on each program can be obtained from the program Web sites shown in the table.

Coverage

Employment and wage data for workers covered by state UI laws are compiled from quarterly contribution reports submitted to the SWAs by employers. For federal civilian workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program, employment and wage data are compiled from quarterly reports submitted by four major federal payroll processing centers on behalf of all federal agencies, with the exception of a few agencies which still report directly to the individual SWA. In addition to the quarterly contribution reports, employers who operate multiple establishments within a state complete a questionnaire, called the "Multiple Worksite Report," which provides detailed information on the location and industry of each of their establishments. QCEW employment and wage data are derived from microdata summaries of 9.0 million employer reports of employment and wages submitted by states to the BLS in 2009. These reports are based on place of employment rather than place of residence.

UI and UCFE coverage is broad and has been basically comparable from state to state since 1978, when the 1976 amendments to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act became effective, expanding coverage to include most State and local government employees. In 2009, UI and UCFE programs covered workers in 128.6 million jobs. The estimated 123.6 million workers in these jobs (after adjustment for multiple jobholders) represented 95.1 percent of civilian wage and salary employment. Covered workers received

\$5.859 trillion in pay, representing 93.4 percent of the wage and salary component of personal income and 41.5 percent of the gross domestic product.

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

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

Concepts and methodology

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

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

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

Federal government pay levels are subject to periodic, sometimes large, fluctuations due to a calendar effect that consists of some quarters having more pay periods than others. Most federal employees are paid on a biweekly pay schedule. As a result of this schedule, in some quarters, federal wages contain payments for six pay periods, while in other quarters their wages include payments

for seven pay periods. Over-the-year comparisons of average weekly wages may reflect this calendar effect. Higher growth in average weekly wages may be attributed, in part, to a comparison of quarterly wages for the current year, which include seven pay periods, with year-ago wages that reflect only six pay periods. An opposite effect will occur when wages in the current period, which contain six pay periods, are compared with year-ago wages that include seven pay periods. The effect on over-the-year pay comparisons can be pronounced in federal government due to the uniform nature of federal payroll processing. This pattern may exist in private sector pay; however, because there are more pay period types (weekly, biweekly, semimonthly, monthly) it is less pronounced. The effect is most visible in counties with large concentrations of federal employment.

In order to ensure the highest possible quality of data, states verify with employers and update, if necessary, the industry, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 4-year cycle. Changes in establishment classification codes resulting from this process are introduced with the data reported for the first quarter of the year. Changes resulting from improved employer reporting also are introduced in the first quarter.

QCEW data are not designed as a time series. QCEW data are simply the sums of individual establishment records and reflect the number of establishments that exist in a county or industry at a point in time. Establishments can move in or out of a county or industry for a number of reasons—some reflecting economic events, others reflecting administrative changes. For example, economic change would come from a firm relocating into the county; administrative change would come from a company correcting its county designation.

The over-the-year changes of employment and wages presented in this release have been adjusted to account for most of the administrative corrections made to the underlying establishment reports. This is done by modifying the prior-year levels used to calculate the over-the-year changes. Percent changes are calculated using an adjusted version of the final 2009 quarterly data as the base data. The adjusted prior-year levels used to calculate the over-the-year percent change in employment and wages are not published. These adjusted prior-year levels do not match the unadjusted data maintained on the BLS Web site. Over-the-year change calculations based on data from the Web site, or from data published in prior BLS news releases, may differ substantially from the over-the-year changes presented in this news release.

The adjusted data used to calculate the over-the-year change measures presented in this release account for most of the administrative changes—those occurring when employers update the industry, location, and ownership information of their establishments. The most common adjustments for administrative change are the result of updated information about the county location of individual establishments. Included in these adjustments are administrative changes involving the classification of establishments that were previously reported in the unknown or statewide county or un-

known industry categories. Beginning with the first quarter of 2008, adjusted data account for administrative changes caused by multi-unit employers who start reporting for each individual establishment rather than as a single entity.

The adjusted data used to calculate the over-the-year change measures presented in any County Employment and Wages news release are valid for comparisons between the starting and ending points (a 12-month period) used in that particular release. Comparisons may not be valid for any time period other than the one featured in a release even if the changes were calculated using adjusted data.

County definitions are assigned according to Federal Information Processing Standards Publications (FIPS PUBS) as issued by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, after approval by the Secretary of Commerce pursuant to Section 5131 of the Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1996 and the Computer Security Act of 1987, Public Law 104-106. Areas shown as counties include those designated as independent cities in some jurisdictions and, in Alaska, those designated as census areas where counties have not been created. County data also are presented for the New England states for comparative purposes even though townships are the more common designation used in New England (and New Jersey). The regions referred to in this release are defined as census regions.

Additional statistics and other information

An annual bulletin, *Employment and Wages*, features comprehensive information by detailed industry on establishments, employment, and wages for the nation and all states. The 2008 edition of this bulletin contains selected data produced by Business Employment Dynamics (BED) on job gains and losses, as well as selected data from the first quarter 2009 version of this news release. Tables and additional content from the 2008 Employment and Wages Annual Bulletin are now available online at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewbultn08.htm>. These tables present final 2008 annual averages. The tables are included on the CD which accompanies the hardcopy version of the Annual Bulletin. *Employment and Wages Annual Averages, 2008* is available for sale as a chartbook from the United States Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250, telephone (866) 512-1800, outside Washington, D.C. Within Washington, D.C., the telephone number is (202) 512-1800. The fax number is (202) 512-2104.

News releases on quarterly measures of gross job flows also are available upon request from the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover (Business Employment Dynamics), telephone (202) 691-6467; (<http://www.bls.gov/bdm/>); (e-mail: BDMInfo@bls.gov).

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; TDD message referral phone number: 1-800-877-8339.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 327 largest counties, second quarter 2010²

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		June 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2009-10 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2009-10 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
United States ⁶	9,009.6	129,371.6	-0.2	-	\$865	3.0	-
Jefferson, AL	17.9	332.8	-1.5	262	864	2.4	160
Madison, AL	8.7	180.7	0.5	82	966	3.0	110
Mobile, AL	9.9	168.5	1.9	17	747	1.4	250
Montgomery, AL	6.4	132.1	-1.7	275	759	3.7	63
Tuscaloosa, AL	4.3	81.2	2.8	10	742	2.6	147
Anchorage Borough, AK	8.1	150.1	0.7	72	971	2.1	195
Maricopa, AZ	94.6	1,565.2	-1.5	262	860	1.7	226
Pima, AZ	19.4	338.9	(⁷)	-	765	1.9	204
Benton, AR	5.4	92.8	0.6	76	839	4.5	27
Pulaski, AR	15.1	245.6	0.3	95	779	-0.1	302
Washington, AR	5.6	91.1	(⁷)	-	725	(⁷)	-
Alameda, CA	54.3	635.1	-1.6	267	1,148	4.4	29
Contra Costa, CA	29.3	319.3	-2.0	285	1,061	-0.8	308
Fresno, CA	29.8	343.7	-0.6	167	697	1.3	252
Kern, CA	17.6	277.7	1.9	17	773	1.2	261
Los Angeles, CA	422.4	3,890.5	-1.6	267	968	3.1	103
Marin, CA	11.7	102.9	0.1	112	1,059	2.9	115
Monterey, CA	12.7	187.1	2.3	12	741	-0.8	308
Orange, CA	101.7	1,369.7	-1.1	225	965	1.5	242
Placer, CA	10.6	126.0	-1.4	252	841	2.1	195
Riverside, CA	47.5	563.0	-2.2	296	729	1.7	226
Sacramento, CA	53.0	589.6	-2.6	310	980	3.6	70
San Bernardino, CA	49.2	597.3	-2.3	301	762	2.6	147
San Diego, CA	97.5	1,253.3	-0.5	158	934	2.3	172
San Francisco, CA	53.1	545.9	-0.9	202	1,346	3.2	95
San Joaquin, CA	16.9	216.5	-2.7	312	752	1.8	214
San Luis Obispo, CA	9.5	102.0	0.6	76	731	0.8	279
San Mateo, CA	23.7	320.1	-0.3	144	1,329	1.5	242
Santa Barbara, CA	14.3	184.2	-1.0	216	818	1.1	265
Santa Clara, CA	60.6	849.5	-0.5	158	1,603	10.6	1
Santa Cruz, CA	9.0	98.5	-2.0	285	761	1.2	261
Solano, CA	9.9	123.8	0.4	91	860	0.2	298
Sonoma, CA	18.5	176.9	-1.6	267	817	0.6	287
Stanislaus, CA	14.7	166.2	-0.9	202	744	2.1	195
Tulare, CA	9.3	151.8	-1.0	216	606	1.3	252
Ventura, CA	23.6	302.7	-1.4	252	897	1.7	226
Yolo, CA	5.9	96.1	-3.7	315	816	-0.9	310
Adams, CO	9.0	151.2	-1.2	234	785	2.7	138
Arapahoe, CO	18.9	273.6	-0.9	202	980	1.0	269
Boulder, CO	12.9	153.6	0.3	95	1,007	4.0	46
Denver, CO	25.3	421.7	-0.2	132	1,033	2.4	160
Douglas, CO	9.4	92.1	-0.7	182	906	6.2	7
El Paso, CO	16.8	235.2	-0.8	196	800	1.7	226
Jefferson, CO	18.0	205.9	-0.6	167	882	2.9	115
Larimer, CO	10.1	129.5	0.4	91	742	2.5	154
Weld, CO	5.8	79.0	-0.9	202	712	3.8	53
Fairfield, CT	32.7	403.7	-0.2	132	1,395	6.0	8
Hartford, CT	25.2	487.9	-1.0	216	1,058	4.2	40
New Haven, CT	22.3	350.2	-0.8	196	926	2.4	160
New London, CT	6.9	126.3	-1.4	252	895	1.6	235

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 327 largest counties, second quarter 2010²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		June 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2009-10 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2009-10 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
New Castle, DE	17.6	262.9	-1.9	283	\$985	2.6	147
Washington, DC	34.2	701.4	2.3	12	1,506	5.7	11
Alachua, FL	6.7	115.4	-0.6	167	738	3.7	63
Brevard, FL	14.7	189.9	-0.7	182	833	1.6	235
Broward, FL	63.3	678.6	-1.2	234	816	1.5	242
Collier, FL	11.9	104.7	-0.3	144	789	2.7	138
Duval, FL	26.8	430.4	-0.7	182	834	2.2	182
Escambia, FL	7.9	119.1	1.1	46	695	1.2	261
Hillsborough, FL	37.1	558.1	-1.2	234	840	2.3	172
Lake, FL	7.3	74.7	-2.3	301	616	1.0	269
Lee, FL	18.9	186.9	-1.2	234	727	1.0	269
Leon, FL	8.2	136.1	-1.1	225	732	1.1	265
Manatee, FL	9.1	105.5	-1.5	262	679	1.8	214
Marion, FL	8.1	88.9	-3.7	315	648	3.8	53
Miami-Dade, FL	85.9	932.4	-0.2	132	850	1.9	204
Okaloosa, FL	6.1	75.1	-1.7	275	741	1.8	214
Orange, FL	35.4	642.2	0.5	82	776	1.3	252
Palm Beach, FL	49.2	485.8	-0.8	196	858	2.5	154
Pasco, FL	9.9	89.1	-0.6	167	666	(7)	-
Pinellas, FL	30.7	382.5	-1.6	267	766	3.4	85
Polk, FL	12.4	184.5	-1.8	278	674	1.5	242
Sarasota, FL	14.6	130.2	-0.9	202	728	0.1	299
Seminole, FL	14.1	155.7	-2.2	296	739	0.8	279
Volusia, FL	13.5	145.1	-2.2	296	651	2.4	160
Bibb, GA	4.6	79.4	-1.3	243	679	2.1	195
Chatham, GA	7.6	128.1	-1.1	225	747	2.8	126
Clayton, GA	4.3	102.2	(7)	-	773	(7)	-
Cobb, GA	20.5	287.0	-0.7	182	894	2.4	160
De Kalb, GA	17.5	275.7	-1.3	243	899	0.7	284
Fulton, GA	39.4	700.8	-0.7	182	1,122	2.6	147
Gwinnett, GA	23.4	295.7	-0.9	202	853	3.5	78
Muscogee, GA	4.7	93.1	(7)	-	690	2.4	160
Richmond, GA	4.7	97.1	-1.0	216	736	1.8	214
Honolulu, HI	24.8	428.2	-1.7	275	809	1.0	269
Ada, ID	14.2	193.6	-0.9	202	755	2.7	138
Champaign, IL	4.2	88.9	0.3	95	785	5.9	9
Cook, IL	142.8	2,371.7	-0.9	202	1,012	2.4	160
Du Page, IL	36.3	552.9	-0.1	125	988	2.7	138
Kane, IL	13.0	193.9	-2.9	313	776	2.9	115
Lake, IL	21.4	317.8	-1.4	252	1,081	3.6	70
McHenry, IL	8.5	95.7	-2.9	313	733	3.8	53
McLean, IL	3.8	86.0	0.8	67	855	2.9	115
Madison, IL	6.0	93.5	1.8	22	724	4.2	40
Peoria, IL	4.7	99.9	0.5	82	804	2.7	138
Rock Island, IL	3.5	74.2	-2.3	301	845	2.8	126
St. Clair, IL	5.5	93.2	-1.8	278	728	1.5	242
Sangamon, IL	5.3	128.1	-0.1	125	886	2.8	126
Will, IL	14.4	197.4	0.1	112	781	4.3	34
Winnebago, IL	6.9	124.5	-1.3	243	732	3.7	63
Allen, IN	8.9	172.2	3.5	3	732	4.3	34

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 327 largest counties, second quarter 2010²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		June 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2009-10 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2009-10 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Elkhart, IN	4.8	102.3	9.3	1	\$737	7.6	3
Hamilton, IN	7.9	109.1	-0.5	158	816	3.2	95
Lake, IN	10.3	184.3	-0.7	182	771	6.9	4
Marion, IN	23.6	547.7	0.5	82	870	2.2	182
St. Joseph, IN	6.0	114.0	-0.3	144	721	1.3	252
Vanderburgh, IN	4.8	104.7	1.0	53	731	3.8	53
Linn, IA	6.3	124.8	-0.6	167	829	4.5	27
Polk, IA	14.7	268.5	-1.6	267	850	3.2	95
Scott, IA	5.3	86.0	0.6	76	688	3.0	110
Johnson, KS	20.9	297.8	-2.0	285	889	2.2	182
Sedgwick, KS	12.5	241.4	-2.5	308	791	0.1	299
Shawnee, KS	4.9	94.7	-0.6	167	757	3.1	103
Wyandotte, KS	3.2	81.2	2.6	11	831	2.2	182
Fayette, KY	9.5	172.3	1.0	53	798	1.8	214
Jefferson, KY	22.4	413.0	-0.2	132	852	3.4	85
Caddo, LA	7.6	123.6	1.6	30	743	3.2	95
Calcasieu, LA	5.1	83.8	-2.0	285	715	-1.0	313
East Baton Rouge, LA	15.0	252.3	-1.4	252	803	-0.4	305
Jefferson, LA	14.4	194.6	-0.4	151	803	2.8	126
Lafayette, LA	9.3	131.6	0.3	95	819	3.7	63
Orleans, LA	11.0	170.8	0.9	61	920	0.9	275
St. Tammany, LA	7.6	75.8	(⁷)	—	731	(⁷)	—
Cumberland, ME	12.2	169.0	-1.1	225	779	3.2	95
Anne Arundel, MD	14.3	230.8	0.3	95	946	(⁷)	—
Baltimore, MD	21.1	368.0	-0.4	151	894	2.4	160
Frederick, MD	5.9	93.3	-0.4	151	851	2.9	115
Harford, MD	5.6	82.3	1.2	42	816	3.2	95
Howard, MD	8.7	149.7	1.4	34	1,027	1.7	226
Montgomery, MD	32.3	448.3	-0.1	125	1,173	3.8	53
Prince Georges, MD	15.5	303.3	-1.6	267	959	2.9	115
Baltimore City, MD	13.5	328.7	-0.5	158	999	-1.6	316
Barnstable, MA	9.2	96.7	-1.2	234	738	1.5	242
Bristol, MA	15.9	210.7	-0.2	132	796	2.4	160
Essex, MA	21.2	300.2	1.2	42	923	3.6	70
Hampden, MA	14.8	196.2	0.5	82	779	0.3	292
Middlesex, MA	48.4	812.4	0.5	82	1,252	5.2	17
Norfolk, MA	24.0	317.0	0.5	82	1,022	3.0	110
Plymouth, MA	14.0	174.0	-0.7	182	850	1.0	269
Suffolk, MA	22.6	574.4	0.6	76	1,334	1.8	214
Worcester, MA	21.0	313.5	0.4	91	886	3.1	103
Genesee, MI	7.5	127.8	0.7	72	728	1.1	265
Ingham, MI	6.5	154.4	0.9	61	854	3.5	78
Kalamazoo, MI	5.4	108.1	-2.0	285	785	2.7	138
Kent, MI	14.0	309.9	1.0	53	773	0.8	279
Macomb, MI	17.2	280.6	3.0	5	866	2.2	182
Oakland, MI	37.8	618.1	-0.8	196	953	-0.2	304
Ottawa, MI	5.6	102.2	3.5	3	712	3.8	53
Saginaw, MI	4.2	79.9	1.8	22	725	0.3	292
Washtenaw, MI	8.0	184.1	1.7	25	910	1.6	235
Wayne, MI	31.3	665.0	0.9	61	944	2.2	182

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 327 largest counties, second quarter 2010²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		June 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2009-10 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2009-10 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Anoka, MN	7.4	106.9	-2.3	301	\$827	-1.1	314
Dakota, MN	10.0	171.0	0.2	107	860	1.3	252
Hennepin, MN	44.3	812.2	0.3	95	1,073	4.4	29
Olmsted, MN	3.4	88.3	-1.4	252	988	3.6	70
Ramsey, MN	14.4	318.0	-0.7	182	957	2.9	115
St. Louis, MN	5.7	94.4	0.0	121	725	4.9	22
Stearns, MN	4.4	77.8	-0.5	158	683	4.1	44
Harrison, MS	4.5	83.3	-0.2	132	663	-0.6	306
Hinds, MS	6.2	123.0	-1.8	278	762	2.6	147
Boone, MO	4.4	82.5	1.3	38	682	0.6	287
Clay, MO	5.0	91.2	-1.9	283	828	2.3	172
Greene, MO	8.0	147.0	-1.3	243	672	0.7	284
Jackson, MO	18.0	342.8	-2.3	301	872	0.7	284
St. Charles, MO	8.1	122.5	0.0	121	708	-1.5	315
St. Louis, MO	31.6	569.1	-2.1	294	911	1.9	204
St. Louis City, MO	8.7	213.2	-2.5	308	921	(7)	-
Yellowstone, MT	5.8	76.4	-1.1	225	714	3.6	70
Douglas, NE	15.7	313.6	0.1	112	796	1.8	214
Lancaster, NE	8.1	153.5	-0.7	182	702	3.5	78
Clark, NV	48.0	804.1	-2.1	294	786	-0.9	310
Washoe, NV	13.9	184.5	-2.0	285	800	0.4	290
Hillsborough, NH	11.9	185.4	-1.5	262	961	5.4	15
Rockingham, NH	10.6	136.3	1.0	53	861	6.4	5
Atlantic, NJ	6.9	143.3	1.2	42	769	1.9	204
Bergen, NJ	33.9	431.3	-0.9	202	1,050	1.9	204
Burlington, NJ	11.2	197.0	-1.8	278	925	3.4	85
Camden, NJ	12.8	198.6	-0.5	158	880	2.1	195
Essex, NJ	21.1	342.0	-0.7	182	1,083	2.2	182
Gloucester, NJ	6.3	99.9	-2.4	306	806	3.7	63
Hudson, NJ	13.9	229.7	-1.0	216	1,198	3.6	70
Mercer, NJ	11.1	229.7	0.5	82	1,134	3.0	110
Middlesex, NJ	21.9	380.8	-0.7	182	1,065	2.2	182
Monmouth, NJ	20.4	254.4	-0.9	202	902	1.6	235
Morris, NJ	17.7	274.8	-1.4	252	1,230	3.4	85
Ocean, NJ	12.3	155.9	0.7	72	720	0.8	279
Passaic, NJ	12.3	172.4	1.9	17	917	1.9	204
Somerset, NJ	10.1	170.2	0.1	112	1,277	2.8	126
Union, NJ	14.8	222.9	1.0	53	1,101	4.0	46
Bernalillo, NM	17.5	313.7	-1.1	225	780	1.8	214
Albany, NY	9.9	220.5	-1.1	225	912	0.6	287
Bronx, NY	16.8	237.1	1.9	17	842	1.4	250
Broome, NY	4.5	92.7	-1.8	278	709	2.6	147
Dutchess, NY	8.1	112.4	-0.6	167	916	2.0	202
Erie, NY	23.6	453.3	0.3	95	765	2.3	172
Kings, NY	49.4	499.6	3.6	2	739	0.4	290
Monroe, NY	18.0	373.9	0.2	107	850	2.3	172
Nassau, NY	52.3	596.9	-0.2	132	1,010	2.5	154
New York, NY	120.6	2,291.3	0.3	95	1,659	9.0	2
Oneida, NY	5.3	110.3	0.2	107	695	1.8	214
Onondaga, NY	12.8	244.1	-1.0	216	817	3.3	90

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 327 largest counties, second quarter 2010²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		June 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2009-10 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2009-10 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Orange, NY	10.0	132.2	1.1	46	\$784	1.3	252
Queens, NY	44.8	498.8	1.1	46	837	1.9	204
Richmond, NY	8.9	95.0	1.6	30	759	1.6	235
Rockland, NY	9.9	115.4	0.1	112	946	2.2	182
Suffolk, NY	50.3	625.9	0.5	82	966	4.4	29
Westchester, NY	36.1	408.8	-0.6	167	1,161	3.8	53
Buncombe, NC	7.8	110.6	1.7	25	678	2.9	115
Catawba, NC	4.4	77.7	1.0	53	669	4.4	29
Cumberland, NC	6.2	118.6	-0.4	151	720	3.7	63
Durham, NC	7.1	177.0	-2.6	310	1,155	5.6	14
Forsyth, NC	9.0	173.2	-1.3	243	797	3.6	70
Guilford, NC	14.2	255.8	-0.8	196	769	3.1	103
Mecklenburg, NC	32.1	531.5	-0.2	132	984	4.7	23
New Hanover, NC	7.2	95.3	-2.2	296	718	2.9	115
Wake, NC	28.4	436.1	0.8	67	873	5.1	19
Cass, ND	5.8	100.4	0.9	61	737	3.8	53
Butler, OH	7.2	137.9	0.8	67	767	4.6	25
Cuyahoga, OH	35.7	690.9	-0.6	167	882	3.8	53
Franklin, OH	28.9	649.5	-0.4	151	848	3.7	63
Hamilton, OH	23.1	488.3	-1.2	234	923	2.8	126
Lake, OH	6.4	94.4	-0.8	196	721	2.6	147
Lorain, OH	6.1	93.4	-1.1	225	698	3.9	50
Lucas, OH	10.3	199.2	1.3	38	743	2.2	182
Mahoning, OH	6.0	96.7	-0.3	144	631	2.4	160
Montgomery, OH	12.2	241.4	-0.5	158	772	1.8	214
Stark, OH	8.7	149.3	-1.6	267	664	2.2	182
Summit, OH	14.3	254.4	-0.5	158	773	1.0	269
Oklahoma, OK	24.2	412.1	0.2	107	789	2.3	172
Tulsa, OK	20.1	329.1	-2.0	285	783	2.5	154
Clackamas, OR	12.4	138.9	-1.3	243	799	2.8	126
Jackson, OR	6.5	76.1	-1.6	267	670	1.8	214
Lane, OR	10.7	137.3	0.1	112	685	1.3	252
Marion, OR	9.3	136.0	-0.6	167	698	0.3	292
Multnomah, OR	28.4	422.8	-0.1	125	885	1.7	226
Washington, OR	16.0	236.6	0.3	95	994	5.7	11
Allegheny, PA	34.9	679.9	0.3	95	919	3.5	78
Berks, PA	9.0	163.0	1.3	38	786	0.3	292
Bucks, PA	19.6	255.0	0.4	91	839	0.1	299
Butler, PA	4.8	81.5	2.9	8	767	5.8	10
Chester, PA	14.9	237.6	-0.4	151	1,131	1.8	214
Cumberland, PA	6.0	120.6	-0.7	182	807	1.3	252
Dauphin, PA	7.4	180.0	-1.2	234	853	3.3	90
Delaware, PA	13.5	205.8	0.7	72	917	2.9	115
Erie, PA	7.5	123.4	1.1	46	671	0.3	292
Lackawanna, PA	5.8	98.0	-0.9	202	672	2.1	195
Lancaster, PA	12.4	220.7	-0.2	132	725	2.8	126
Lehigh, PA	8.6	173.1	0.6	76	823	-0.1	302
Luzerne, PA	7.7	137.9	-0.7	182	680	2.4	160
Montgomery, PA	27.1	466.5	-1.0	216	1,068	2.8	126
Northampton, PA	6.4	98.7	0.8	67	758	1.7	226

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 327 largest counties, second quarter 2010²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		June 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2009-10 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2009-10 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Philadelphia, PA	32.5	628.6	1.2	42	\$1,007	0.8	279
Washington, PA	5.5	81.1	1.4	34	777	5.0	21
Westmoreland, PA	9.3	134.3	0.0	121	694	3.0	110
York, PA	9.0	169.3	0.0	121	773	3.8	53
Providence, RI	17.4	269.2	-0.4	151	853	2.2	182
Charleston, SC	11.6	206.5	-0.2	132	768	4.6	25
Greenville, SC	12.0	226.4	1.7	25	758	2.8	126
Horry, SC	7.7	114.4	-1.3	243	546	5.2	17
Lexington, SC	5.6	94.0	-1.3	243	647	3.5	78
Richland, SC	9.0	202.8	-0.6	167	763	1.1	265
Spartanburg, SC	6.0	109.4	-1.1	225	764	4.2	40
Minnehaha, SD	6.5	114.1	-0.5	158	704	2.3	172
Davidson, TN	18.1	419.4	(7)	—	873	3.6	70
Hamilton, TN	8.4	179.2	0.3	95	761	5.1	19
Knox, TN	10.8	216.4	-0.3	144	735	2.7	138
Rutherford, TN	4.3	94.2	(7)	—	806	(7)	—
Shelby, TN	19.1	466.3	-1.4	252	895	4.3	34
Williamson, TN	6.1	89.1	(7)	—	942	3.9	50
Bell, TX	4.7	107.1	(7)	—	714	(7)	—
Bexar, TX	33.3	727.4	1.0	53	772	3.2	95
Brazoria, TX	4.8	86.7	1.8	22	831	4.3	34
Brazos, TX	3.8	86.0	0.8	67	652	1.6	235
Cameron, TX	6.3	125.0	1.4	34	562	3.3	90
Collin, TX	17.8	287.7	1.7	25	997	2.0	202
Dallas, TX	67.5	1,415.2	0.2	107	1,030	2.3	172
Denton, TX	10.9	173.1	1.9	17	756	1.6	235
El Paso, TX	13.6	271.9	2.2	14	633	4.3	34
Fort Bend, TX	9.0	133.2	1.0	53	855	-1.7	317
Galveston, TX	5.2	95.9	2.9	8	791	-0.9	310
Harris, TX	99.7	1,996.5	-0.3	144	1,065	2.3	172
Hidalgo, TX	10.8	220.5	2.0	15	563	3.3	90
Jefferson, TX	5.9	119.5	1.1	46	838	1.3	252
Lubbock, TX	6.9	122.7	0.3	95	672	4.0	46
McLennan, TX	4.8	101.7	(7)	—	704	(7)	—
Montgomery, TX	8.5	128.7	1.6	30	782	2.4	160
Nueces, TX	7.9	152.9	1.7	25	732	2.7	138
Potter, TX	3.8	73.9	-1.2	234	752	4.3	34
Smith, TX	5.3	92.3	0.9	61	742	3.5	78
Tarrant, TX	37.2	747.5	0.1	112	873	4.4	29
Travis, TX	29.7	569.7	1.4	34	954	3.9	50
Webb, TX	4.7	85.2	0.9	61	590	5.7	11
Williamson, TX	7.4	122.6	1.1	46	824	4.2	40
Davis, UT	7.0	102.9	1.1	46	714	1.9	204
Salt Lake, UT	36.4	558.0	-0.2	132	810	1.5	242
Utah, UT	12.6	164.9	-0.1	125	679	-0.6	306
Weber, UT	5.5	89.6	-0.7	182	662	2.3	172
Chittenden, VT	5.9	91.9	-1.0	216	875	4.7	23
Arlington, VA	8.0	164.2	3.0	5	1,481	4.1	44
Chesterfield, VA	7.6	115.4	-0.9	202	798	4.0	46
Fairfax, VA	34.0	580.3	0.6	76	1,392	3.2	95

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 327 largest counties, second quarter 2010²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		June 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2009-10 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2009-10 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Henrico, VA	9.6	172.4	-0.1	125	\$873	1.7	226
Loudoun, VA	9.2	134.9	2.0	15	1,054	3.3	90
Prince William, VA	7.4	106.2	1.5	33	796	3.1	103
Alexandria City, VA	6.1	97.1	-0.9	202	1,237	6.3	6
Chesapeake City, VA	5.7	95.7	-0.1	125	705	3.4	85
Newport News City, VA	3.9	96.3	0.1	112	811	1.9	204
Norfolk City, VA	5.7	136.6	-2.2	296	873	3.1	103
Richmond City, VA	7.2	149.0	-0.6	167	962	0.3	292
Virginia Beach City, VA	11.3	169.2	-0.6	167	696	2.8	126
Benton, WA	5.5	84.0	3.0	5	909	2.5	154
Clark, WA	13.0	128.2	-0.2	132	785	0.9	275
King, WA	80.6	1,125.9	-0.9	202	1,101	2.1	195
Kitsap, WA	6.6	81.8	-0.6	167	842	2.9	115
Pierce, WA	21.4	263.3	-1.2	234	809	2.7	138
Snohomish, WA	18.7	240.0	-2.0	285	923	2.8	126
Spokane, WA	15.9	199.2	-2.4	306	732	1.9	204
Thurston, WA	7.3	97.5	-1.3	243	807	1.5	242
Whatcom, WA	6.9	78.8	-1.4	252	706	0.9	275
Yakima, WA	8.8	106.5	-1.0	216	597	1.2	261
Kanawha, WV	6.0	106.5	-0.6	167	773	0.9	275
Brown, WI	6.5	145.9	0.1	112	742	2.5	154
Dane, WI	13.7	297.5	-0.3	144	833	1.7	226
Milwaukee, WI	20.9	467.5	-1.4	252	866	2.2	182
Outagamie, WI	5.0	100.9	-1.5	262	725	3.1	103
Waukesha, WI	12.6	220.8	-2.0	285	852	3.5	78
Winnebago, WI	3.7	90.0	1.3	38	798	5.4	15
San Juan, PR	11.7	261.8	-3.8	(⁸)	592	1.5	(⁸)

¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. These 326 U.S. counties comprise 70.7 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. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, second quarter 2010²

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		June 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2009-10 ⁴	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2009-10 ⁴
United States ⁵	9,009.6	129,371.6	-0.2	\$865	3.0
Private industry	8,711.9	107,283.2	-0.5	849	3.3
Natural resources and mining	126.3	1,940.2	1.5	882	4.1
Construction	801.1	5,657.4	-7.5	910	0.6
Manufacturing	344.4	11,549.2	-1.6	1,063	5.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,876.4	24,488.7	-0.7	733	3.2
Information	144.2	2,723.8	-3.7	1,324	4.1
Financial activities	821.2	7,440.9	-2.6	1,259	6.2
Professional and business services	1,538.5	16,801.1	2.0	1,088	2.7
Education and health services	887.5	18,589.5	1.7	817	1.6
Leisure and hospitality	745.0	13,518.8	-0.2	359	3.2
Other services	1,246.0	4,404.9	-0.7	553	1.8
Government	297.7	22,088.4	1.1	941	2.0
Los Angeles, CA	422.4	3,890.5	-1.6	968	3.1
Private industry	416.8	3,298.4	-1.5	935	2.9
Natural resources and mining	0.5	10.8	3.3	1,107	8.2
Construction	13.0	105.6	-11.7	989	-1.2
Manufacturing	13.5	376.7	-3.9	1,063	3.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	52.0	730.8	-0.4	781	3.4
Information	8.4	189.5	-1.0	1,667	2.3
Financial activities	22.3	210.1	-2.5	1,417	2.7
Professional and business services	41.6	528.2	-0.4	1,144	1.6
Education and health services	28.7	505.0	2.0	897	2.3
Leisure and hospitality	26.8	390.8	-0.8	529	2.1
Other services	194.9	240.4	-8.0	458	8.3
Government	5.6	592.0	-1.9	1,154	(⁶)
Cook, IL	142.8	2,371.7	-0.9	1,012	2.4
Private industry	141.4	2,057.3	-1.1	996	2.5
Natural resources and mining	0.1	0.9	-11.7	952	7.1
Construction	12.2	67.1	-11.1	1,200	-0.2
Manufacturing	6.7	193.4	-2.9	1,048	7.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27.7	429.8	-0.9	783	2.4
Information	2.6	51.5	-3.7	1,418	1.4
Financial activities	15.5	190.0	-3.3	1,714	4.8
Professional and business services	30.0	404.1	0.9	1,277	1.5
Education and health services	14.8	390.5	1.3	861	1.2
Leisure and hospitality	12.3	232.3	-1.1	449	4.7
Other services	15.3	94.4	-2.8	739	1.4
Government	1.4	314.3	0.0	1,118	2.6
New York, NY	120.6	2,291.3	0.3	1,659	9.0
Private industry	120.3	1,840.6	0.3	1,799	10.2
Natural resources and mining	0.0	0.1	-11.3	1,926	-24.3
Construction	2.3	30.0	-12.7	1,523	1.6
Manufacturing	2.6	26.7	-5.0	1,227	0.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.1	234.4	1.9	1,173	4.5
Information	4.4	129.5	-2.7	2,011	3.3
Financial activities	19.0	347.3	-0.2	3,611	25.8
Professional and business services	25.6	461.2	-0.3	1,887	4.5
Education and health services	9.1	294.0	1.3	1,097	2.7
Leisure and hospitality	12.3	223.4	2.7	755	4.0
Other services	18.5	87.6	-0.4	957	0.0
Government	0.3	450.6	0.2	1,090	1.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, second quarter 2010²—Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		June 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2009-10 ⁴	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2009-10 ⁴
Harris, TX	99.7	1,996.5	-0.3	\$1,065	2.3
Private industry	99.1	1,729.1	-0.9	1,084	2.7
Natural resources and mining	1.6	74.7	3.1	2,732	2.2
Construction	6.5	132.1	-7.8	1,056	-0.2
Manufacturing	4.5	168.0	-3.0	1,323	5.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.5	414.3	-1.0	957	1.7
Information	1.3	28.8	-4.7	1,214	1.0
Financial activities	10.5	112.2	-3.1	1,295	7.1
Professional and business services	19.8	319.5	0.4	1,301	4.2
Education and health services	10.9	236.7	3.7	883	0.5
Leisure and hospitality	8.0	181.3	-1.6	390	2.6
Other services	13.1	60.3	0.8	614	-0.5
Government	0.5	267.4	3.8	943	-0.6
Maricopa, AZ	94.6	1,565.2	-1.5	860	1.7
Private industry	93.9	1,385.9	-1.7	842	1.8
Natural resources and mining	0.5	7.6	-11.8	739	9.8
Construction	9.0	81.2	-15.7	877	0.6
Manufacturing	3.3	107.2	-4.2	1,264	8.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.9	331.8	-1.1	794	2.5
Information	1.5	27.5	0.3	1,061	1.8
Financial activities	11.4	132.0	-3.1	1,038	2.4
Professional and business services	21.8	260.7	-0.1	881	-0.1
Education and health services	10.3	223.5	3.6	901	-0.2
Leisure and hospitality	6.8	167.1	-1.8	406	2.3
Other services	6.8	46.8	0.3	570	0.5
Government	0.7	179.3	-0.1	981	0.2
Dallas, TX	67.5	1,415.2	0.2	1,030	2.3
Private industry	67.0	1,243.0	-0.4	1,036	2.4
Natural resources and mining	0.6	8.4	8.3	3,107	9.8
Construction	4.1	67.5	-10.2	926	2.1
Manufacturing	2.9	113.7	-4.8	1,211	4.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.8	279.4	-0.4	953	2.9
Information	1.6	45.6	-2.0	1,500	3.2
Financial activities	8.5	136.5	-2.1	1,344	4.4
Professional and business services	14.7	257.2	1.5	1,165	2.3
Education and health services	6.9	164.0	4.7	978	-0.3
Leisure and hospitality	5.4	131.2	0.9	444	-5.1
Other services	7.0	38.8	0.1	641	0.2
Government	0.5	172.2	4.4	988	1.8
Orange, CA	101.7	1,369.7	-1.1	965	1.5
Private industry	100.3	1,217.7	-1.0	949	1.9
Natural resources and mining	0.2	4.8	7.6	570	-4.4
Construction	6.4	68.2	-9.1	1,037	-3.9
Manufacturing	5.0	152.8	-2.0	1,166	4.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.4	242.5	-1.4	914	2.6
Information	1.3	25.4	-6.9	1,353	4.6
Financial activities	9.7	103.1	-2.7	1,375	3.9
Professional and business services	18.7	243.7	0.6	1,103	1.3
Education and health services	10.3	154.0	1.9	878	1.5
Leisure and hospitality	7.1	170.9	0.0	419	2.9
Other services	20.2	48.7	0.4	527	1.0
Government	1.4	152.0	-2.2	1,100	-0.5

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		June 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2009-10 ⁴	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2009-10 ⁴
San Diego, CA	97.5	1,253.3	-0.5	\$934	2.3
Private industry	96.2	1,020.5	-0.8	903	2.8
Natural resources and mining	0.7	10.6	1.2	573	2.1
Construction	6.4	56.2	-9.2	995	0.0
Manufacturing	3.0	93.2	-2.3	1,313	5.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	13.6	195.9	-1.0	746	3.5
Information	1.2	25.4	-4.1	1,363	3.4
Financial activities	8.7	67.1	-3.1	1,101	3.3
Professional and business services	16.0	208.4	-0.3	1,254	3.6
Education and health services	8.4	144.4	2.5	875	2.1
Leisure and hospitality	7.0	157.6	0.4	398	2.6
Other services	26.7	58.4	0.3	494	3.8
Government	1.4	232.8	(⁶)	1,069	(⁶)
King, WA	80.6	1,125.9	-0.9	1,101	2.1
Private industry	80.1	963.6	-1.2	1,100	1.8
Natural resources and mining	0.4	2.8	-3.2	1,214	5.6
Construction	5.9	47.4	-15.0	1,098	-0.5
Manufacturing	2.3	97.4	-3.9	1,418	2.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.5	203.8	-0.3	950	2.9
Information	1.7	79.5	-0.9	1,991	3.4
Financial activities	6.6	64.5	-7.0	1,283	-2.4
Professional and business services	13.8	175.1	1.0	1,327	3.4
Education and health services	6.9	131.2	0.1	913	3.5
Leisure and hospitality	6.3	110.4	0.1	432	1.2
Other services	21.7	51.4	10.1	596	-2.3
Government	0.5	162.3	1.1	1,107	4.8
Miami-Dade, FL	85.9	932.4	-0.2	850	1.9
Private industry	85.6	800.2	-0.2	814	1.4
Natural resources and mining	0.5	7.0	-6.2	513	8.9
Construction	5.5	31.2	-13.7	876	0.9
Manufacturing	2.6	35.0	-6.7	777	4.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	24.1	236.9	1.2	764	0.5
Information	1.5	17.3	(⁶)	1,328	(⁶)
Financial activities	9.3	60.7	-2.2	1,222	6.0
Professional and business services	18.1	121.2	-1.6	993	1.6
Education and health services	9.7	149.9	3.1	835	0.1
Leisure and hospitality	6.4	105.7	3.0	486	2.3
Other services	7.7	35.1	-0.1	544	0.7
Government	0.4	132.2	-0.2	1,051	4.1

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

² Data are preliminary.

³ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

⁴ 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, second quarter 2010 ²

State	Establishments, second quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		June 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2009-10	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2009-10
United States ⁴	9,009.6	129,371.6	-0.2	\$865	3.0
Alabama	116.6	1,831.3	-0.4	750	2.3
Alaska	21.3	330.6	1.2	916	2.7
Arizona	147.2	2,308.7	-1.1	821	1.7
Arkansas	85.8	1,153.7	1.2	684	2.5
California	1,327.9	14,651.5	-1.0	978	3.2
Colorado	172.2	2,202.5	-0.9	870	2.2
Connecticut	111.4	1,617.8	-1.1	1,075	4.0
Delaware	28.5	404.8	-0.9	876	2.1
District of Columbia	34.2	701.4	2.3	1,506	5.7
Florida	600.0	7,043.4	-0.6	782	2.1
Georgia	267.9	3,767.6	-0.9	812	2.5
Hawaii	38.9	584.0	-1.9	782	0.9
Idaho	54.9	616.6	-1.4	651	3.0
Illinois	377.5	5,574.8	-0.6	910	3.1
Indiana	158.0	2,734.8	1.2	732	3.1
Iowa	94.6	1,459.3	-0.9	709	3.4
Kansas	87.6	1,315.2	-1.1	732	1.9
Kentucky	109.9	1,733.6	0.6	743	2.8
Louisiana	129.5	1,849.1	-0.1	769	2.1
Maine	48.9	591.6	-0.8	699	2.6
Maryland	162.3	2,501.7	0.0	957	2.5
Massachusetts	218.7	3,199.1	0.4	1,060	3.1
Michigan	248.1	3,828.6	0.8	825	1.9
Minnesota	169.7	2,605.5	-0.3	869	3.3
Mississippi	69.3	1,083.7	0.0	652	2.0
Missouri	173.5	2,611.5	-1.1	762	1.7
Montana	42.4	432.0	-0.5	658	3.5
Nebraska	59.8	909.6	-0.3	696	3.3
Nevada	72.6	1,117.7	-2.1	796	-0.3
New Hampshire	48.1	612.4	-0.5	867	4.6
New Jersey	266.9	3,853.2	-0.3	1,028	2.6
New Mexico	54.4	792.1	-0.8	743	2.6
New York	589.0	8,503.4	0.5	1,078	5.0
North Carolina	251.8	3,813.0	-0.5	764	3.9
North Dakota	26.0	363.6	2.0	711	6.6
Ohio	283.0	4,959.0	-0.4	775	2.9
Oklahoma	102.5	1,499.0	-0.3	717	3.0
Oregon	130.2	1,626.2	-0.5	786	2.5
Pennsylvania	341.8	5,552.8	0.6	849	2.4
Rhode Island	35.0	456.5	-0.6	831	3.1
South Carolina	111.5	1,782.5	0.0	710	3.6
South Dakota	30.8	401.5	0.2	631	2.8
Tennessee	139.5	2,583.3	0.7	776	3.3
Texas	570.0	10,245.8	0.7	864	3.0
Utah	83.0	1,159.2	-0.4	733	1.4
Vermont	24.3	291.2	-1.0	756	4.3
Virginia	231.5	3,590.7	0.1	929	3.3
Washington	230.7	2,858.7	-0.9	898	2.0
West Virginia	48.6	700.5	0.4	726	2.3
Wisconsin	156.4	2,684.4	-0.3	746	2.5

See footnotes at end of table.

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

State	Establishments, second quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		June 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2009-10	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2009-10
Wyoming	25.1	280.9	-1.1	\$789	2.7
Puerto Rico	49.6	930.6	-2.6	493	1.6
Virgin Islands	3.6	43.9	0.7	709	-1.4

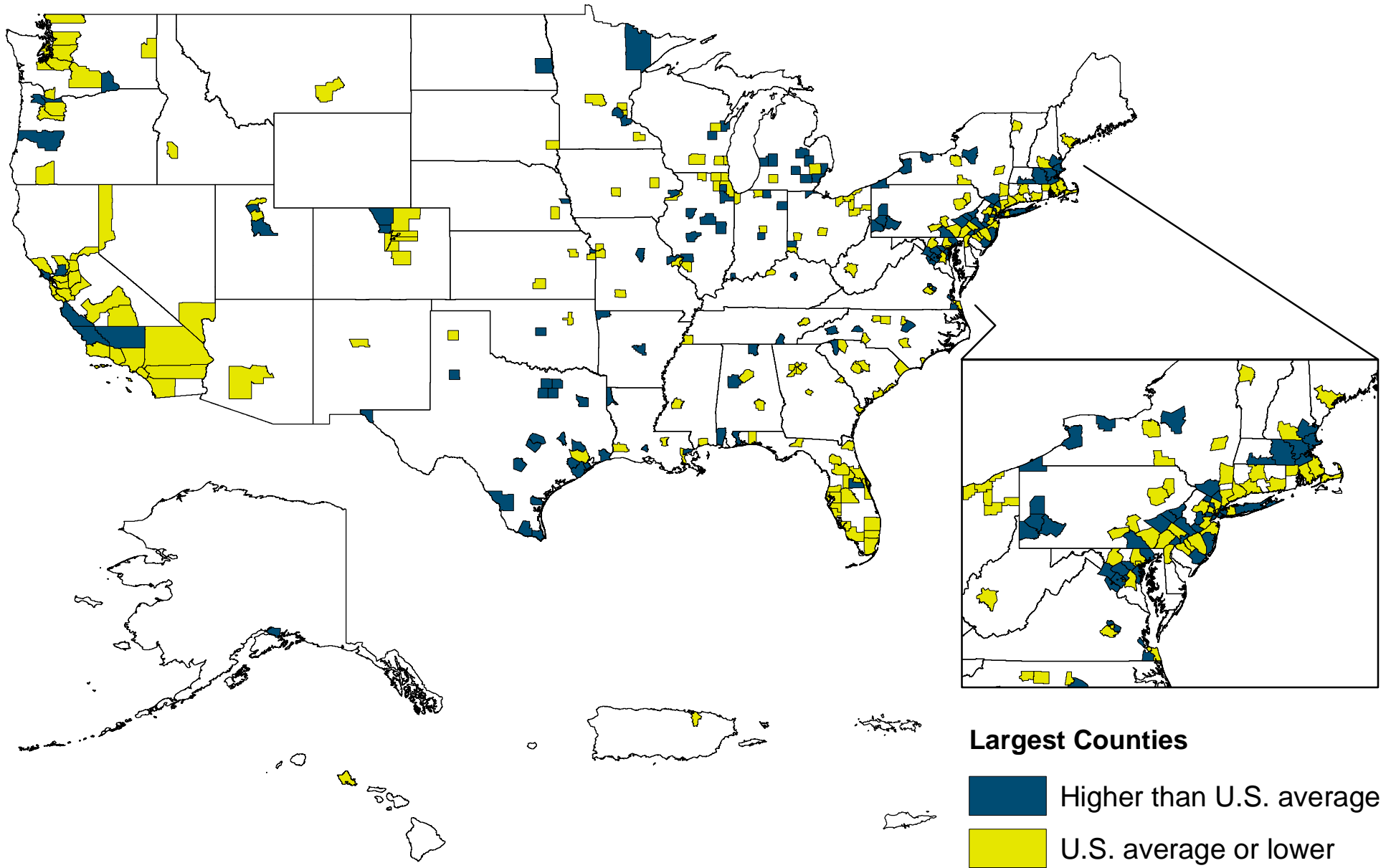
¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

² Data are preliminary.

³ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

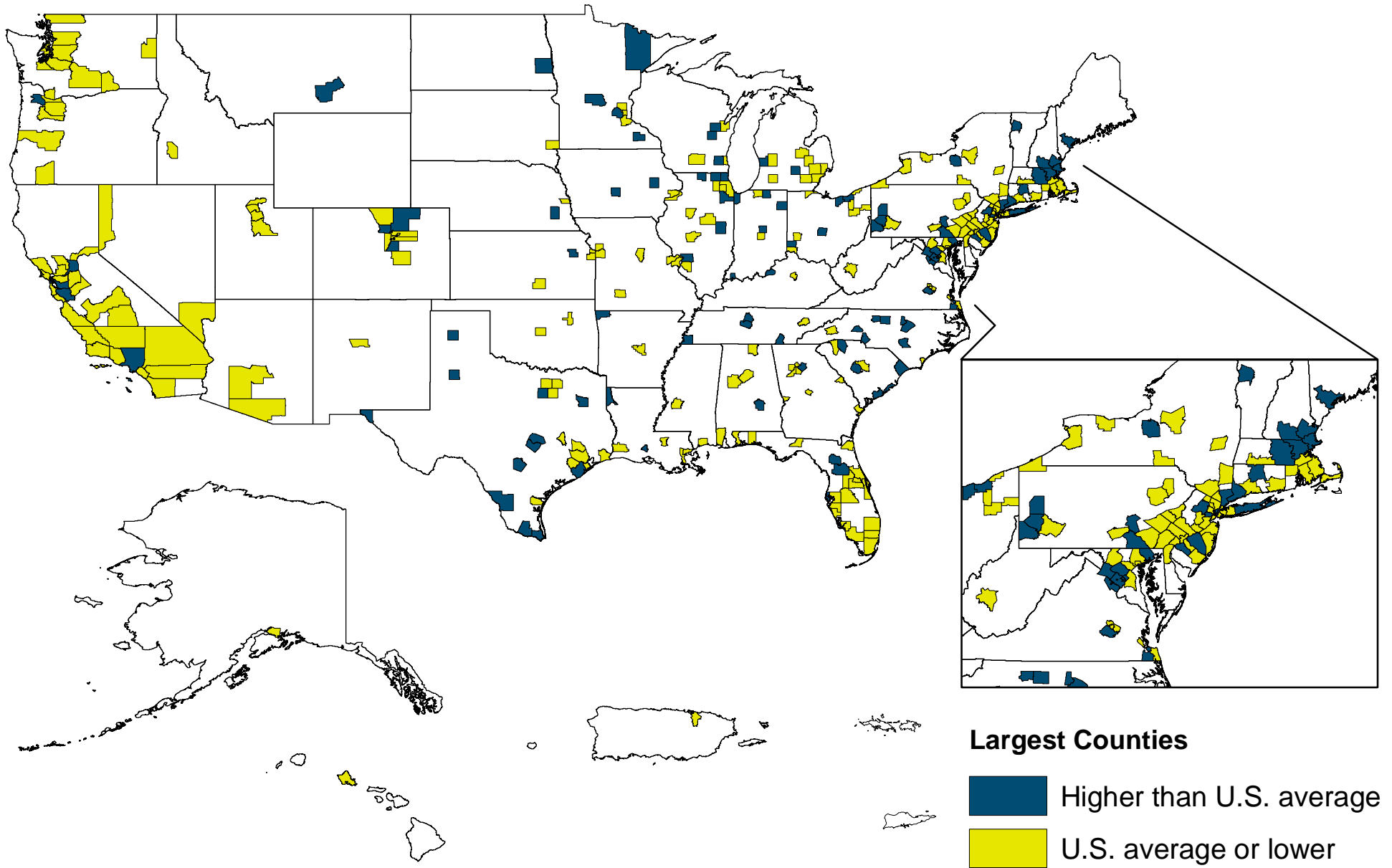
⁴ Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

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



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
January 2011

Chart 4. Percent change in average weekly wage in counties with 75,000 or more employees, second quarter 2009-10 (U.S. average = 3.0 percent)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
January 2011