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COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES: SECOND QUARTER 2006

In June 2006, Collin County, Texas, had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment among the largest counties in the U.S., according to preliminary data released today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. Collin County, a Dallas suburb, experienced an over-the-year employment gain of 8.2 percent, compared with national job growth of 2.0 percent. Orleans County (New Orleans), La., had the largest over-the-year gain in average weekly wages in the second quarter of 2006, with an increase of 28.0 percent. The high average weekly wage growth rate for Orleans County reflected the disproportionate job losses in lower-paid industries due to Hurricane Katrina. The U.S. average weekly wage increased by 4.4 percent over the same time span.

Of the 325 largest counties in the United States, as measured by 2005 annual average employment, 142 had over-the-year percentage growth in employment above the national average (2.0 percent) in June 2006, and 167 experienced changes below the national average. (See chart 1.) The percent change in average weekly wages was higher than the national average (4.4 percent) in 141 of the largest U.S. counties, but was below the national average in 175 counties. (See chart 2.)

The employment and average weekly wage data by county are compiled under the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, also known as the ES-202 program. The data are derived from reports submitted by every employer subject to unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The 8.8 million employer reports cover 135.5 million full- and part-time workers. The attached tables and charts contain data for the nation and for the 325 U.S. counties with annual average employment levels of 75,000 or more in 2005. June 2006 employment and 2006 second-quarter average weekly wages for all states are provided in table 4 of this release. Final data for all states, metropolitan statistical areas, counties, and the nation through the

Hurricane Katrina

The employment and wages reported in this news release reflect the impact of Hurricane Katrina and ongoing labor market trends in certain counties. The effects of Hurricane Katrina, which hit the Gulf Coast on August 29, 2005, were first apparent in the September QCEW employment counts and the wage totals for the third quarter of 2005. This catastrophic storm continues to affect monthly employment and quarterly wage totals in parts of Louisiana and Mississippi in the second quarter of 2006. For more information, see the QCEW section of the Katrina coverage on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/katrina/qcewquestions.htm>.

Table A. Top 10 large counties ranked by June 2006 employment, June 2005-06 employment growth, and June 2005-06 percent growth in employment

Employment in large counties					
June 2006 employment (thousands)		Growth in employment, June 2005-06 (thousands)		Percent growth in employment, June 2005-06	
United States	135,481.1	United States	2,678.8	United States	2.0
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,196.7	Maricopa, Ariz.	95.8	Collin, Texas	8.2
Cook, Ill.	2,565.5	Los Angeles, Calif.	80.7	Lafayette, La.	7.0
New York, N.Y.	2,312.6	Harris, Texas	77.1	Utah, Utah	6.7
Harris, Texas	1,941.2	Clark, Nev.	51.0	Lee, Fla.	6.5
Maricopa, Ariz.	1,784.4	New York, N.Y.	49.7	Montgomery, Texas	6.5
Orange, Calif.	1,530.4	Dallas, Texas	46.9	Davis, Utah	6.2
Dallas, Texas	1,462.9	King, Wash.	41.3	Douglas, Colo.	6.0
San Diego, Calif.	1,327.9	Cook, Ill.	35.8	Clark, Nev.	5.9
King, Wash.	1,160.2	Riverside, Calif.	30.4	Lake, Fla.	5.8
Miami-Dade, Fla.	993.7	Santa Clara, Calif.	28.5	Ada, Idaho	5.8

fourth quarter of 2005 are available on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/>. Preliminary data for first and second quarters of 2006 will be available later in January on the BLS Web site.

Large County Employment

In June 2006, national employment, as measured by the QCEW program, was 135.5 million, an increase of 2.0 percent from June 2005. The 325 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more employees accounted for 70.7 percent of total U.S. covered employment and 76.5 percent of total covered wages. These 325 counties had a net job gain of 1,758,531 over the year, accounting for 65.6 percent of the overall U.S. employment increase. Employment increased in 270 of the large counties from June 2005 to June 2006. Collin, Texas, had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment (8.2 percent). Lafayette, La., had the next largest increase, 7.0 percent, followed by the counties of Utah, Utah (6.7 percent) and Lee, Fla., and Montgomery, Texas (6.5 percent each). (See table 1.)

Employment declined in 40 counties from June 2005 to June 2006. The largest percentage decline in employment was in Orleans County, La. (-37.2 percent), followed by the counties of Harrison, Miss. (-14.7 percent) and Jefferson, La. (-10.2 percent). Employment losses in these three Gulf Coast counties reflected the devastation caused by Hurricane Katrina. Boone, Ky., had the next largest employment decline (-3.2 percent), followed by Oakland, Mich. (-2.8 percent).

The largest gains in the level of employment from June 2005 to June 2006 were recorded in the counties of Maricopa, Ariz. (95,800), Los Angeles, Calif. (80,700), Harris, Texas (77,100), Clark, Nev. (51,000), and New York, N.Y. (49,700). (See table A.)

The largest declines in employment levels occurred in the Katrina-affected counties of Orleans, La. (-90,900) and Jefferson, La. (-22,200), followed by the counties of Oakland, Mich. (-20,100), Wayne, Mich. (-13,700), and Harrison, Miss. (-13,400).

Table B. Top 10 large counties ranked by second quarter 2006 average weekly wages, second quarter 2005-06 growth in average weekly wages, and second quarter 2005-06 percent growth in average weekly wages

Average weekly wage in large counties					
Average weekly wage, second quarter 2006		Growth in average weekly wage, second quarter 2005-06		Percent growth in average weekly wage, second quarter 2005-06	
United States	\$784	United States	\$33	United States	4.4
New York, N.Y.	\$1,453	Orleans, La.	\$194	Orleans, La.	28.0
Santa Clara, Calif.	1,386	Somerset, N.J.	113	Jefferson, La.	16.3
Arlington, Va.	1,335	New York, N.Y.	105	Harrison, Miss.	15.2
Washington, D.C.	1,300	Jefferson, La.	102	Rock Island, Ill.	10.5
Somerset, N.J.	1,242	Marin, Calif.	85	Somerset, N.J.	10.0
San Francisco, Calif.	1,231	Harrison, Miss.	85	Lafayette, La.	9.9
Suffolk, Mass.	1,228	Alexandria City, Va.	82	Oklahoma, Okla.	9.6
Fairfield, Conn.	1,221	Middlesex, N.J.	81	Calcasieu, La.	9.0
Fairfax, Va.	1,209	New Castle, Del.	77	Middlesex, N.J.	8.8
San Mateo, Calif.	1,203	Hudson, N.J.	76	Marin, Calif.	8.6
				New Castle, Del.	8.6

Large County Average Weekly Wages

The national average weekly wage in the second quarter of 2006 was \$784. Average weekly wages were higher than the national average in 110 of the largest 325 U.S. counties. New York County, N.Y., held the top position among the highest-paid large counties with an average weekly wage of \$1,453. Santa Clara, Calif., was second with an average weekly wage of \$1,386, followed by Arlington, Va. (\$1,335), Washington, D.C. (\$1,300), and Somerset, N.J. (\$1,242). (See table B.)

There were 214 counties with an average weekly wage below the national average in the second quarter of 2006. The lowest average weekly wages were reported in Cameron County, Texas (\$484), followed by the counties of Hidalgo, Texas (\$494), Horry, S.C. (\$527), and Webb, Texas, and Yakima, Wash. (\$530 each). (See table 1.)

Over the year, the national average weekly wage rose by 4.4 percent. Among the largest counties, Orleans, La., led the nation in growth in average weekly wages, with an increase of 28.0 percent from the second quarter of 2005. Jefferson, La., was second with growth of 16.3 percent, followed by the counties of Harrison, Miss. (15.2 percent), Rock Island, Ill. (10.5 percent), and Somerset, N.J. (10.0 percent). The high average weekly wage growth rates for Orleans, Harrison, and Jefferson Counties were related to the disproportionate job losses in lower-paid industries due to the impact of Hurricane Katrina. That is, the loss of low paid jobs due to the storm boosted average wages in those areas.

Ten counties experienced over-the-year declines in average weekly wages. San Mateo, Calif., and McLean, Ill., had the largest declines, -5.0 percent each, followed by the counties of Clayton, Ga. (-3.8 percent), Webb, Texas (-2.0 percent), and Rockingham, N.H. (-1.2 percent).

Ten Largest U.S. Counties

Each of the 10 largest counties (based on 2005 annual average employment levels), reported increases in employment from June 2005 to June 2006. Maricopa County, Ariz., experienced the fastest growth in employment among the largest counties, with a 5.7 percent increase. Within Maricopa County, employment rose in every industry group except two—natural resources and mining, and information. The largest gains were in construction (11.6 percent), followed by education and health services, and leisure and hospitality (6.0 percent each). Harris, Texas, had the next largest increase in employment, 4.1 percent, followed by King, Wash. (3.7 percent). The smallest employment gains occurred in San Diego, Calif., and Cook County, Ill. (1.4 percent each), followed by Orange, Calif., and Miami-Dade, Fla. (1.8 percent each). (See table 2.)

All of the 10 largest U.S. counties saw over-the-year increases in average weekly wages. New York County, N.Y., had the fastest growth in wages among the 10 largest counties, with a gain of 7.8 percent. Within New York County, N.Y., average weekly wages increased the most in natural resources and mining (11.2 percent), a very small sector. Increases in financial activities (10.8 percent), however, had a larger impact on the county's wage growth. Harris, Texas, was second in wage growth, with a gain of 7.5 percent, followed by Orange, Calif. (6.3 percent). The smallest wage gains among the 10 largest counties occurred in Miami-Dade, Fla. (3.0 percent), Los Angeles, Calif. (3.6 percent), and Cook, Ill. (4.3 percent).

Largest County by State

Table 3 shows June 2006 employment and the 2006 second quarter average weekly wage in the largest county in each state, which is based on 2005 annual average employment levels. (This table includes two counties—Yellowstone, Mont., and Laramie, Wyo.—that had employment levels below 75,000.) The employment levels in these counties in June 2006 ranged from approximately 4.2 million in Los Angeles County, Calif., to 42,500 in Laramie County, Wyo. The highest average weekly wage of these counties was in New York, N.Y. (\$1,453), while the lowest average weekly wage was in Yellowstone, Mont. (\$623).

For More Information

For additional information about the quarterly employment and wages data, please read the Technical Note or visit the QCEW Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/>. Additional information about the QCEW data also may be obtained by e-mailing QCEWinfo@bls.gov or by calling (202) 691-6567.

Several BLS regional offices are issuing QCEW news releases designed for 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 2006 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, April 11.

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. Data for 2006 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 326 counties presented in this release were derived using 2005 preliminary annual averages of employment. For 2006 data, four counties have been added to the publication tables: Douglas, Colo., Weld, Colo., Boone, Ky., and Butler, Pa. These counties will be included in all 2006 quarterly releases. One county, Potter, Texas, which was published in the 2005 releases, no longer has an employment level of 75,000 or more and will be excluded in the 2006 releases. 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

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 8.8 million establishments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 6.8 million private-sector employers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample survey: 400,000 establishments
Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI and UCFE coverage, including all employers subject to state and federal UI laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI coverage, excluding government, private households, and establishments with zero employment 	Nonfarm wage and salary jobs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI coverage, excluding agriculture, private households, and self-employed workers Other employment, including railroads, religious organizations, and other non-UI-covered jobs
Publication frequency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly - 7 months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly - 8 months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly - Usually first Friday of following month
Use of UI file	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directly summarizes and publishes each new quarter of UI data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links each new UI quarter to longitudinal database and directly summarizes gross job gains and losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses UI file as a sampling frame and annually realigns (benchmarks) sample estimates to first quarter UI levels
Principal products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, MSA, state, and national levels by detailed industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides quarterly employer dynamics data on establishment openings, closings, expansions, and contractions at the national level by NAICS supersectors and by size of firm Future expansions will include data at the county, MSA, and state 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 An 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/

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 on the previous page.) Additional information on each program can be obtained from the program Web sites shown in the table on the previous page.

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 that are sent to the appropriate SWA by the specific federal agency. 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. The employment and wage data included in this release are derived from microdata summaries of nearly 9 million employer reports of employment and wages submitted by states to the BLS. These reports are based on place of employment rather than place of residence.

UI and UCFE coverage is broad and basically comparable from state to state. In 2005, UI and UCFE programs covered workers in 131.6 million jobs. The estimated 126.7 million workers in these jobs (after adjustment for multiple jobholders) represented 96.6 percent of civilian wage and salary employment. Covered workers received \$5.352 trillion in pay, representing 94.5 percent of the wage and salary component of personal income and 43.0 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 3-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 2005 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. The adjusted data do not 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 2005 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 fourth quarter 2005 version of this news release. This edition will also be the first to include the data on a CD for enhanced access and usability. As a result of this change, the printed booklet will contain only selected graphic representations of QCEW data; the data tables themselves will be published exclusively in electronic formats as PDF and fixed-width text files. *Employment and Wages Annual Averages, 2005* will be available for sale in late 2006 from the United States Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250, telephone 866-512-1800, outside of Washington, D.C. Within Washington, D.C., the telephone number is 202-512-1800. The fax number is 202-512-2104. Also, the 2005 bulletin will be available in a portable document format (PDF) on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewbultn05.htm>.

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

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

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 326 largest counties, second quarter 2006²

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁵		
		June 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2005-06 ⁴	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2005-06 ⁴	Ranking by percent change
United States ⁶	8,774.8	135,481.1	2.0	-	\$784	4.4	-
Jefferson, AL	18.6	375.9	1.4	184	782	2.4	262
Madison, AL	8.3	173.2	2.7	96	828	4.2	157
Mobile, AL	9.8	171.8	2.6	104	668	7.7	23
Montgomery, AL	6.6	139.2	2.6	104	695	7.9	19
Tuscaloosa, AL	4.3	84.2	3.5	57	679	4.5	133
Anchorage Borough, AK	8.0	150.7	4.4	35	839	3.3	217
Maricopa, AZ	91.2	1,784.4	5.7	11	794	4.5	133
Pima, AZ	19.6	360.7	4.3	37	700	2.5	261
Benton, AR	5.2	94.7	5.0	20	721	3.1	231
Pulaski, AR	14.1	249.9	2.0	143	707	2.8	248
Washington, AR	5.6	94.9	4.5	32	645	4.2	157
Alameda, CA	48.8	691.8	1.4	184	1,044	5.7	60
Contra Costa, CA	27.9	352.8	1.9	151	993	4.1	165
Fresno, CA	28.7	359.6	3.3	67	632	5.0	94
Kern, CA	17.0	281.8	4.2	39	679	5.9	53
Los Angeles, CA	387.2	4,196.7	2.0	143	882	3.6	198
Marin, CA	11.7	110.9	1.7	163	1,074	8.6	10
Monterey, CA	12.1	181.7	-1.3	309	703	4.1	165
Orange, CA	95.5	1,530.4	1.8	156	916	6.3	44
Placer, CA	10.4	139.2	2.4	113	772	3.6	198
Riverside, CA	42.5	644.7	5.0	20	691	5.5	69
Sacramento, CA	49.5	644.6	2.7	96	864	6.0	49
San Bernardino, CA	45.0	659.1	2.8	92	704	4.5	133
San Diego, CA	91.6	1,327.9	1.4	184	850	4.7	117
San Francisco, CA	43.9	541.2	3.5	57	1,231	5.7	60
San Joaquin, CA	16.7	230.2	2.5	110	690	6.0	49
San Luis Obispo, CA	9.0	108.6	3.3	67	644	3.7	195
San Mateo, CA	23.1	337.4	2.1	138	1,203	-5.0	321
Santa Barbara, CA	13.5	191.9	0.6	234	752	4.2	157
Santa Clara, CA	55.2	887.6	3.3	67	1,386	5.4	74
Santa Cruz, CA	8.6	103.8	1.7	163	738	3.9	182
Solano, CA	9.8	133.5	1.9	151	751	4.0	175
Sonoma, CA	17.6	197.5	2.3	124	781	5.0	94
Stanislaus, CA	13.7	177.4	-0.3	284	670	4.4	142
Tulare, CA	8.8	153.4	2.7	96	562	6.4	43
Ventura, CA	21.7	324.1	2.4	113	840	3.2	224
Yolo, CA	5.3	101.1	1.0	204	731	2.7	253
Adams, CO	9.3	156.0	4.1	41	730	3.8	189
Arapahoe, CO	19.6	279.9	1.5	180	938	5.0	94
Boulder, CO	12.5	158.6	2.2	130	951	5.8	56
Denver, CO	25.2	435.4	2.4	113	940	1.7	285
Douglas, CO	8.8	90.3	6.0	7	777	2.6	257
El Paso, CO	17.3	250.8	3.3	67	724	3.3	217
Jefferson, CO	18.7	210.8	0.6	234	784	1.8	279
Larimer, CO	10.0	130.7	1.7	163	686	3.0	237
Weld, CO	5.9	81.7	4.5	32	649	2.0	276
Fairfield, CT	32.5	425.5	1.5	180	1,221	4.5	133
Hartford, CT	24.9	503.8	(7)	-	969	(7)	-
New Haven, CT	22.3	375.0	(7)	-	837	(7)	-
New London, CT	6.8	130.5	-0.3	284	801	-0.2	313

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 326 largest counties, second quarter 2006² — Continued

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁵		
		June 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2005-06 ⁴	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2005-06 ⁴	Ranking by percent change
New Castle, DE	19.5	285.0	1.4	184	\$968	8.6	10
Washington, DC	31.2	677.9	0.4	246	1,300	5.3	81
Alachua, FL	6.4	122.2	2.4	113	642	0.6	303
Brevard, FL	14.5	209.6	2.1	138	765	4.7	117
Broward, FL	63.1	753.4	2.9	85	763	3.2	224
Collier, FL	12.3	128.5	5.5	13	757	6.2	45
Duval, FL	25.4	461.7	3.4	63	773	5.2	84
Escambia, FL	7.8	128.3	2.0	143	639	5.1	88
Hillsborough, FL	35.7	633.5	2.1	138	754	6.2	45
Lake, FL	6.8	80.9	5.8	9	615	7.9	19
Lee, FL	18.5	220.3	6.5	4	704	4.6	126
Leon, FL	7.9	144.8	1.0	204	679	5.1	88
Manatee, FL	8.8	126.3	5.5	13	650	5.2	84
Marion, FL	7.9	102.8	5.1	19	601	5.6	65
Miami-Dade, FL	84.1	993.7	1.8	156	786	3.0	237
Okaloosa, FL	6.0	84.3	(7)	-	660	4.6	126
Orange, FL	34.3	671.8	3.8	49	747	6.6	41
Palm Beach, FL	48.8	557.7	3.2	76	793	6.0	49
Pasco, FL	9.3	94.7	5.3	15	607	4.8	107
Pinellas, FL	31.0	448.6	2.6	104	687	3.5	203
Polk, FL	12.3	204.1	3.0	82	633	4.1	165
Sarasota, FL	14.8	157.3	4.9	23	704	5.1	88
Seminole, FL	14.4	176.3	4.2	39	720	5.9	53
Volusia, FL	13.8	164.3	3.3	67	593	3.3	217
Bibb, GA	4.8	85.5	-1.9	311	639	0.9	300
Chatham, GA	7.4	136.1	3.0	82	670	5.8	56
Clayton, GA	4.4	108.8	(7)	-	718	-3.8	320
Cobb, GA	20.0	311.7	4.8	25	849	3.0	237
De Kalb, GA	16.3	286.9	2.3	124	846	3.2	224
Fulton, GA	39.6	775.0	2.0	143	1,006	3.4	212
Gwinnett, GA	22.6	323.2	3.3	67	805	1.8	279
Muscogee, GA	4.9	99.6	1.8	156	606	0.3	307
Richmond, GA	4.9	105.3	-0.3	284	658	3.9	182
Honolulu, HI	24.2	452.3	2.3	124	726	3.7	195
Ada, ID	14.6	210.6	5.8	9	744	7.4	27
Champaign, IL	4.0	91.0	0.4	246	652	1.6	288
Cook, IL	134.0	2,565.5	1.4	184	942	4.3	148
Du Page, IL	34.4	603.7	1.4	184	913	3.6	198
Kane, IL	12.0	212.6	1.8	156	727	4.5	133
Lake, IL	20.1	339.1	1.9	151	944	4.8	107
McHenry, IL	8.1	104.4	3.1	78	696	4.0	175
McLean, IL	3.5	85.2	1.4	184	760	-5.0	321
Madison, IL	5.8	95.8	0.5	240	654	3.0	237
Peoria, IL	4.7	104.2	2.7	96	741	4.1	165
Rock Island, IL	3.4	79.9	0.5	240	779	10.5	4
St. Clair, IL	5.3	94.8	0.3	253	642	5.1	88
Sangamon, IL	5.2	133.0	0.0	271	766	4.4	142
Will, IL	12.4	183.9	5.6	12	723	3.0	237
Winnebago, IL	6.8	137.9	0.2	260	666	1.2	294
Allen, IN	8.8	182.7	2.6	104	684	2.4	262

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 326 largest counties, second quarter 2006² — Continued

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁵		
		June 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2005-06 ⁴	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2005-06 ⁴	Ranking by percent change
Elkhart, IN	4.8	131.1	3.8	49	\$698	2.6	257
Hamilton, IN	7.0	102.0	4.0	44	758	2.6	257
Lake, IN	10.0	195.1	0.7	226	689	0.0	311
Marion, IN	23.5	582.7	0.8	217	819	4.7	117
St. Joseph, IN	6.0	124.5	-1.1	305	677	3.5	203
Vanderburgh, IN	4.7	108.5	0.7	226	658	3.9	182
Linn, IA	6.2	122.4	2.8	92	736	3.1	231
Polk, IA	14.3	274.0	2.9	85	780	5.8	56
Scott, IA	5.1	91.0	1.1	200	630	0.6	303
Johnson, KS	19.8	306.1	0.2	260	812	4.8	107
Sedgwick, KS	12.1	249.9	2.7	96	733	4.3	148
Shawnee, KS	4.8	93.7	-0.9	302	696	5.1	88
Wyandotte, KS	3.2	79.4	3.8	49	787	5.4	74
Boone, KY	3.3	74.3	-3.2	314	743	1.6	288
Fayette, KY	9.0	171.4	0.1	266	723	4.8	107
Jefferson, KY	22.1	434.9	1.8	156	778	4.1	165
Caddo, LA	7.3	126.9	2.9	85	663	3.9	182
Calcasieu, LA	4.9	85.4	-1.1	305	657	9.0	8
East Baton Rouge, LA	13.7	262.1	4.8	25	699	8.5	12
Jefferson, LA	14.5	194.6	-10.2	315	727	16.3	2
Lafayette, LA	8.2	130.4	7.0	2	724	9.9	6
Orleans, LA	11.9	153.3	-37.2	317	887	28.0	1
Cumberland, ME	12.0	175.5	1.6	171	708	3.5	203
Anne Arundel, MD	14.2	228.4	3.1	78	829	4.7	117
Baltimore, MD	21.6	379.8	0.8	217	811	5.6	65
Frederick, MD	5.9	94.0	1.0	204	752	5.3	81
Harford, MD	5.6	84.1	3.3	67	711	1.1	296
Howard, MD	8.4	145.9	2.6	104	904	4.1	165
Montgomery, MD	32.7	471.2	1.7	163	1,037	4.6	126
Prince Georges, MD	15.6	315.5	0.7	226	854	3.4	212
Baltimore City, MD	14.1	350.5	-0.4	289	914	4.9	101
Barnstable, MA	9.2	100.6	-0.7	297	683	4.3	148
Bristol, MA	15.5	223.8	-0.4	289	730	6.1	47
Essex, MA	20.5	303.1	1.0	204	842	4.2	157
Hampden, MA	14.1	202.1	0.0	271	722	4.8	107
Middlesex, MA	46.9	812.0	1.6	171	1,110	4.5	133
Norfolk, MA	21.4	326.1	0.8	217	974	8.2	16
Plymouth, MA	13.7	182.1	0.4	246	777	4.9	101
Suffolk, MA	21.5	575.4	1.6	171	1,228	4.9	101
Worcester, MA	20.3	325.4	1.0	204	815	4.9	101
Genesee, MI	8.2	148.3	-0.7	297	733	4.0	175
Ingham, MI	7.0	163.3	2.4	113	766	4.2	157
Kalamazoo, MI	5.5	116.7	-0.7	297	712	4.1	165
Kent, MI	14.4	344.6	0.5	240	723	2.3	266
Macomb, MI	18.1	331.3	-1.9	311	824	-0.7	316
Oakland, MI	40.0	709.8	-2.8	313	924	1.1	296
Ottawa, MI	5.8	114.0	-0.6	296	681	1.8	279
Saginaw, MI	4.5	88.9	(7)	-	714	5.9	53
Washtenaw, MI	8.1	192.4	-1.0	304	880	2.8	248
Wayne, MI	33.3	781.6	-1.7	310	904	0.9	300

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 326 largest counties, second quarter 2006² — Continued

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁵		
		June 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2005-06 ⁴	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2005-06 ⁴	Ranking by percent change
Anoka, MN	8.3	117.5	2.0	143	\$808	4.1	165
Dakota, MN	10.9	178.2	3.3	67	790	4.2	157
Hennepin, MN	43.9	850.5	2.0	143	978	4.0	175
Olmsted, MN	3.7	92.0	2.1	138	811	3.2	224
Ramsey, MN	16.1	335.6	2.2	130	878	3.3	217
St. Louis, MN	6.1	97.4	1.2	195	667	8.1	17
Stearns, MN	4.6	80.1	1.8	156	618	2.3	266
Harrison, MS	4.3	78.0	-14.7	316	646	15.2	3
Hinds, MS	6.5	128.5	0.9	213	691	5.5	69
Boone, MO	4.5	82.5	2.0	143	623	1.6	288
Clay, MO	5.0	90.1	0.9	213	744	7.1	30
Greene, MO	8.1	153.8	2.7	96	608	2.7	253
Jackson, MO	18.6	369.6	0.7	226	802	3.5	203
St. Charles, MO	7.8	123.2	2.9	85	691	1.8	279
St. Louis, MO	33.7	631.6	1.0	204	859	5.3	81
St. Louis City, MO	8.0	223.1	-0.2	282	853	-0.4	314
Douglas, NE	15.3	315.8	1.0	204	749	8.4	14
Lancaster, NE	7.9	155.9	0.8	217	636	4.6	126
Clark, NV	45.0	919.3	5.9	8	750	0.1	308
Washoe, NV	13.8	220.4	3.9	48	736	2.1	274
Hillsborough, NH	12.5	197.6	0.0	271	847	1.3	293
Rockingham, NH	11.0	142.0	1.9	151	769	-1.2	318
Atlantic, NJ	6.9	154.8	1.3	192	711	1.7	285
Bergen, NJ	34.5	454.3	0.4	246	983	3.6	198
Burlington, NJ	11.5	206.8	0.5	240	844	4.7	117
Camden, NJ	13.6	215.8	1.6	171	822	5.2	84
Essex, NJ	21.5	362.4	0.3	253	1,008	4.3	148
Gloucester, NJ	6.4	107.7	2.8	92	743	6.0	49
Hudson, NJ	14.1	236.3	-0.4	289	1,063	7.7	23
Mercer, NJ	11.1	232.5	1.6	171	1,005	7.4	27
Middlesex, NJ	21.1	402.6	0.3	253	1,004	8.8	9
Monmouth, NJ	20.6	266.1	0.6	234	845	4.3	148
Morris, NJ	18.1	294.0	0.8	217	1,118	1.4	292
Ocean, NJ	12.0	158.8	1.5	180	684	4.0	175
Passaic, NJ	12.6	180.7	0.0	271	849	1.0	298
Somerset, NJ	10.2	176.8	1.7	163	1,242	10.0	5
Union, NJ	15.0	232.8	-0.1	278	996	5.5	69
Bernalillo, NM	17.0	332.7	3.5	57	704	2.8	248
Albany, NY	9.8	229.4	0.0	271	815	4.6	126
Bronx, NY	15.8	224.4	0.8	217	760	3.5	203
Broome, NY	4.5	95.6	-0.5	292	629	1.0	298
Dutchess, NY	8.3	119.5	-0.1	278	798	1.8	279
Erie, NY	23.4	458.7	0.0	271	692	3.3	217
Kings, NY	43.7	464.1	1.6	171	691	3.1	231
Monroe, NY	17.7	386.1	-0.5	292	788	0.6	303
Nassau, NY	52.1	607.3	0.2	260	886	2.7	253
New York, NY	115.7	2,312.6	2.2	130	1,453	7.8	22
Oneida, NY	5.3	112.5	1.2	195	614	3.2	224
Onondaga, NY	12.7	253.1	0.1	266	738	4.5	133
Orange, NY	9.8	131.2	0.2	260	698	2.6	257

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 326 largest counties, second quarter 2006² — Continued

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁵		
		June 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2005-06 ⁴	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2005-06 ⁴	Ranking by percent change
Queens, NY	41.6	488.1	1.2	195	\$792	5.0	94
Richmond, NY	8.4	91.8	0.2	260	708	2.0	276
Rockland, NY	9.6	115.7	0.8	217	846	2.3	266
Suffolk, NY	49.4	630.7	0.7	226	848	4.2	157
Westchester, NY	36.2	420.7	0.4	246	1,058	5.5	69
Buncombe, NC	7.3	112.2	3.6	55	620	3.2	224
Catawba, NC	4.4	88.1	2.8	92	621	4.7	117
Cumberland, NC	5.8	118.1	2.2	130	603	4.9	101
Durham, NC	6.4	175.7	4.5	32	1,002	1.8	279
Forsyth, NC	8.6	182.2	2.4	113	723	2.7	253
Guilford, NC	14.0	275.2	1.0	204	712	4.4	142
Mecklenburg, NC	28.7	536.8	3.5	57	913	4.0	175
New Hanover, NC	7.0	100.0	4.8	25	633	3.8	189
Wake, NC	25.1	426.5	5.0	20	776	3.1	231
Cass, ND	5.8	95.6	3.5	57	642	4.7	117
Butler, OH	7.3	145.1	2.3	124	688	0.0	311
Cuyahoga, OH	38.1	761.4	-0.1	278	824	5.8	56
Franklin, OH	29.2	685.9	0.9	213	775	2.1	274
Hamilton, OH	24.1	532.0	0.0	271	838	3.7	195
Lake, OH	6.9	103.0	0.3	253	663	4.7	117
Lorain, OH	6.3	102.8	-0.5	292	692	6.8	38
Lucas, OH	10.9	227.0	-0.5	292	694	0.6	303
Mahoning, OH	6.4	105.5	0.4	246	579	3.8	189
Montgomery, OH	13.0	278.3	-0.7	297	732	1.9	278
Stark, OH	9.1	163.6	-0.9	302	629	5.4	74
Summit, OH	14.9	275.4	1.7	163	721	-0.4	314
Trumbull, OH	4.8	85.7	(7)	-	689	3.3	217
Oklahoma, OK	22.8	421.8	2.1	138	708	9.6	7
Tulsa, OK	18.9	343.3	3.5	57	722	7.1	30
Clackamas, OR	12.3	149.5	2.7	96	735	3.1	231
Jackson, OR	6.7	84.4	1.7	163	609	4.6	126
Lane, OR	10.8	150.9	2.7	96	626	3.0	237
Marion, OR	9.1	141.8	1.4	184	627	4.0	175
Multnomah, OR	26.7	442.0	3.4	63	799	3.5	203
Washington, OR	15.6	249.1	4.0	44	866	1.2	294
Allegheny, PA	34.9	692.5	0.8	217	829	4.4	142
Berks, PA	9.0	169.7	2.2	130	711	2.9	245
Bucks, PA	19.8	268.4	1.3	192	773	3.5	203
Butler, PA	4.7	77.9	1.1	200	663	5.4	74
Chester, PA	14.7	238.0	1.8	156	1,030	5.0	94
Cumberland, PA	5.9	126.8	0.7	226	736	3.8	189
Dauphin, PA	7.2	185.0	2.2	130	767	3.6	198
Delaware, PA	13.5	209.8	0.1	266	829	4.3	148
Erie, PA	7.2	129.7	-1.1	305	618	2.3	266
Lackawanna, PA	5.7	101.3	0.5	240	608	2.4	262
Lancaster, PA	11.9	231.6	0.6	234	672	1.5	291
Lehigh, PA	8.3	178.0	1.6	171	771	3.1	231
Luzerne, PA	7.8	144.5	-0.1	278	611	0.8	302
Montgomery, PA	27.3	490.4	0.7	226	975	4.8	107
Northampton, PA	6.3	98.7	1.0	204	698	2.9	245

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 326 largest counties, second quarter 2006² — Continued

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁵		
		June 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2005-06 ⁴	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2005-06 ⁴	Ranking by percent change
Philadelphia, PA	29.0	632.6	0.5	240	\$903	4.4	142
Washington, PA	5.3	79.8	2.0	143	673	3.2	224
Westmoreland, PA	9.4	140.0	-1.2	308	649	8.3	15
York, PA	8.8	174.5	1.5	180	707	5.1	88
Kent, RI	5.6	83.9	0.3	253	714	3.9	182
Providence, RI	18.1	288.9	0.3	253	779	5.7	60
Charleston, SC	13.0	202.1	0.8	217	677	7.1	30
Greenville, SC	13.0	229.7	1.6	171	698	2.9	245
Horry, SC	8.9	120.5	4.7	28	527	5.6	65
Lexington, SC	6.0	91.2	2.4	113	607	2.2	271
Richland, SC	10.0	204.2	0.2	260	684	5.4	74
Spartanburg, SC	6.6	116.0	0.1	266	693	4.1	165
Minnehaha, SD	6.2	114.5	2.2	130	644	3.5	203
Davidson, TN	18.1	446.8	3.4	63	808	7.9	19
Hamilton, TN	8.5	192.7	2.2	130	690	5.0	94
Knox, TN	10.6	224.4	2.9	85	676	2.3	266
Rutherford, TN	4.0	97.5	2.3	124	723	4.3	148
Shelby, TN	20.0	505.7	1.2	195	795	5.7	60
Bell, TX	4.4	96.0	2.5	110	601	3.8	189
Bexar, TX	30.9	701.5	3.6	55	696	6.6	41
Brazoria, TX	4.4	82.4	5.2	16	745	3.9	182
Brazos, TX	3.7	84.1	(7)	-	558	(7)	-
Cameron, TX	6.3	121.8	4.6	29	484	4.8	107
Collin, TX	15.0	264.8	8.2	1	902	0.1	308
Dallas, TX	66.6	1,462.9	3.3	67	956	4.9	101
Denton, TX	9.6	155.8	(7)	-	682	4.8	107
El Paso, TX	12.9	261.8	1.9	151	556	3.0	237
Fort Bend, TX	7.5	114.3	2.9	85	815	6.7	40
Galveston, TX	5.0	94.2	4.6	29	703	4.8	107
Harris, TX	92.0	1,941.2	4.1	41	959	7.5	25
Hidalgo, TX	10.0	205.3	3.4	63	494	4.2	157
Jefferson, TX	5.8	122.1	2.9	85	728	6.9	35
Lubbock, TX	6.6	121.5	2.4	113	604	7.1	30
McLennan, TX	4.8	102.6	0.6	234	622	2.8	248
Montgomery, TX	7.3	110.9	6.5	4	727	5.2	84
Nueces, TX	8.0	150.9	2.4	113	656	6.8	38
Smith, TX	5.1	91.8	2.5	110	681	7.1	30
Tarrant, TX	35.2	741.6	3.0	82	815	5.7	60
Travis, TX	26.2	545.4	3.1	78	880	4.5	133
Webb, TX	4.6	84.5	4.6	29	530	-2.0	319
Williamson, TX	6.2	106.9	4.4	35	765	0.1	308
Davis, UT	7.1	103.6	6.2	6	648	8.0	18
Salt Lake, UT	38.6	567.2	5.2	16	720	4.5	133
Utah, UT	12.7	167.0	6.7	3	600	5.4	74
Weber, UT	5.8	92.4	3.7	52	602	6.9	35
Chittenden, VT	5.7	95.7	-0.3	284	769	3.9	182
Arlington, VA	7.4	160.3	2.3	124	1,335	5.5	69
Chesterfield, VA	7.1	121.2	3.7	52	702	3.4	212
Fairfax, VA	31.7	582.2	2.4	113	1,209	2.8	248
Henrico, VA	8.8	175.8	1.1	200	830	3.4	212

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 326 largest counties, second quarter 2006² — Continued

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁵		
		June 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2005-06 ⁴	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2005-06 ⁴	Ranking by percent change
Loudoun, VA	7.6	127.5	2.4	113	\$994	5.0	94
Prince William, VA	6.6	107.3	4.3	37	714	5.6	65
Alexandria City, VA	5.9	94.9	0.3	253	1,046	8.5	12
Chesapeake City, VA	5.3	100.9	4.9	23	634	4.6	126
Newport News City, VA	3.9	99.3	0.9	213	713	3.5	203
Norfolk City, VA	5.7	144.5	-0.7	297	775	6.9	35
Richmond City, VA	7.0	163.1	1.6	171	881	4.1	165
Virginia Beach City, VA	11.3	184.0	2.6	104	632	7.3	29
Clark, WA	11.1	131.6	4.1	41	716	3.8	189
King, WA	74.7	1,160.2	3.7	52	988	6.1	47
Kitsap, WA	6.3	85.8	3.1	78	732	7.5	25
Pierce, WA	19.6	267.6	3.2	76	707	4.7	117
Snohomish, WA	16.7	235.7	5.2	16	817	5.4	74
Spokane, WA	14.5	207.5	4.0	44	637	3.4	212
Thurston, WA	6.4	98.1	4.0	44	704	2.2	271
Whatcom, WA	6.6	81.3	1.2	195	606	2.2	271
Yakima, WA	7.5	108.5	0.4	246	530	4.3	148
Kanawha, WV	6.1	109.5	0.7	226	694	3.0	237
Brown, WI	6.8	150.5	0.6	234	674	-0.7	316
Dane, WI	14.0	301.2	1.1	200	751	3.3	217
Milwaukee, WI	21.6	496.2	0.1	266	788	4.8	107
Outagamie, WI	5.0	104.1	-0.2	282	677	2.4	262
Racine, WI	4.3	77.7	-0.3	284	731	4.3	148
Waukesha, WI	13.4	238.8	1.3	192	791	4.4	142
Winnebago, WI	3.9	90.4	1.7	163	733	1.7	285
San Juan, PR	14.7	304.2	-2.7	(⁸)	510	3.9	(⁸)

¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. These 325 U.S. counties comprise 65.6 percent of the total covered workers in the U.S.

² Data are preliminary.

³ Includes areas not officially designated as counties. See Technical Note.

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

⁵ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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 ten largest counties, second quarter 2006²

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ⁴	
		June 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2005-06 ³	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2005-06 ³
United States ⁵	8,774.8	135,481.1	2.0	\$784	4.4
Private industry	8,496.4	114,201.0	2.2	774	4.6
Natural resources and mining	123.8	1,904.1	2.7	790	13.3
Construction	875.1	7,870.8	5.5	820	5.8
Manufacturing	364.2	14,256.1	-0.1	952	4.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,895.9	26,042.5	1.5	682	4.0
Information	144.2	3,065.0	-0.1	1,188	4.7
Financial activities	846.1	8,219.2	1.9	1,141	5.4
Professional and business services	1,425.8	17,646.2	4.2	944	4.4
Education and health services	794.6	16,871.9	2.7	735	4.4
Leisure and hospitality	708.1	13,570.7	2.0	330	4.8
Other services	1,109.9	4,446.1	1.2	509	4.3
Government	278.3	21,280.1	1.0	836	3.3
Los Angeles, CA	387.2	4,196.7	2.0	882	3.6
Private industry	383.3	3,607.8	2.3	864	4.2
Natural resources and mining	0.6	12.0	4.8	1,317	20.6
Construction	14.1	158.4	6.1	876	3.9
Manufacturing	15.9	468.3	-1.0	938	5.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	55.8	804.7	1.8	749	4.3
Information	8.9	210.4	4.6	1,433	-2.9
Financial activities	25.1	249.3	1.9	1,368	5.6
Professional and business services	43.2	600.9	(⁶)	1,007	6.3
Education and health services	28.2	463.3	2.0	810	4.0
Leisure and hospitality	27.1	394.2	2.4	491	4.9
Other services	164.3	246.0	4.0	410	2.8
Government	3.9	588.9	0.1	993	0.5
Cook, IL	134.0	2,565.5	1.4	942	4.3
Private industry	132.8	2,246.9	1.6	936	4.8
Natural resources and mining	0.1	1.5	-2.4	998	7.3
Construction	11.7	100.6	5.3	1,147	6.2
Manufacturing	7.3	246.7	-2.2	960	4.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27.4	480.5	0.7	771	4.6
Information	2.5	59.5	-2.5	1,308	6.9
Financial activities	15.0	220.8	1.1	1,477	7.4
Professional and business services	27.5	436.6	3.7	1,186	2.0
Education and health services	13.2	360.2	1.9	799	4.6
Leisure and hospitality	11.3	240.1	3.3	416	8.9
Other services	13.4	96.5	0.0	676	6.0
Government	1.2	318.7	0.0	983	0.8
New York, NY	115.7	2,312.6	2.2	1,453	7.8
Private industry	115.5	1,860.5	2.8	1,557	7.4
Natural resources and mining	0.0	0.1	4.2	1,272	11.2
Construction	2.2	31.6	7.1	1,386	7.9
Manufacturing	3.0	39.8	-6.2	1,066	-0.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.3	241.4	1.5	1,100	6.6
Information	4.2	132.1	1.4	1,826	6.8
Financial activities	17.6	369.5	3.2	2,810	10.8
Professional and business services	23.1	466.0	3.2	1,660	4.5
Education and health services	8.1	279.5	2.1	956	6.5
Leisure and hospitality	10.5	201.2	2.5	711	6.6
Other services	16.7	85.2	-0.1	876	7.4
Government	0.2	452.1	-0.3	1,028	9.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the ten largest counties, second quarter 2006² — Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ⁴	
		June 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2005-06 ³	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2005-06 ³
Harris, TX	92.0	1,941.2	4.1	\$959	7.5
Private industry	91.6	1,695.4	4.6	976	7.6
Natural resources and mining	1.4	71.2	8.7	2,680	17.2
Construction	6.3	141.6	8.7	912	7.5
Manufacturing	4.6	176.3	5.4	1,189	4.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.2	406.2	3.4	862	5.6
Information	1.3	32.2	0.0	1,150	4.5
Financial activities	10.0	116.8	1.6	1,180	7.2
Professional and business services	17.9	317.6	6.3	1,075	6.6
Education and health services	9.6	201.9	3.9	806	4.5
Leisure and hospitality	7.0	170.6	2.3	366	9.3
Other services	10.7	57.1	1.6	553	4.3
Government	0.4	245.8	0.9	843	6.3
Maricopa, AZ	91.2	1,784.4	5.7	794	4.5
Private industry	90.7	1,601.1	6.0	782	5.2
Natural resources and mining	0.5	9.8	-2.7	644	18.4
Construction	9.2	181.4	11.6	806	6.1
Manufacturing	3.4	137.5	2.8	1,076	6.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	19.3	361.7	4.7	765	3.9
Information	1.5	31.9	-2.7	942	3.6
Financial activities	11.0	149.7	4.8	1,020	3.4
Professional and business services	19.5	311.5	5.9	769	5.2
Education and health services	8.7	185.1	6.0	829	6.4
Leisure and hospitality	6.4	175.9	6.0	383	9.4
Other services	6.4	48.2	3.6	556	7.8
Government	0.6	183.4	2.8	892	0.2
Orange, CA	95.5	1,530.4	1.8	916	6.3
Private industry	94.1	1,375.7	1.7	907	6.1
Natural resources and mining	0.2	6.9	0.2	549	-6.8
Construction	7.1	109.0	5.8	945	4.8
Manufacturing	5.6	183.8	0.3	1,137	11.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	18.0	270.6	0.8	845	3.8
Information	1.4	31.4	-2.6	1,226	3.2
Financial activities	11.4	139.5	-1.1	1,381	4.2
Professional and business services	19.3	275.6	2.8	966	8.7
Education and health services	9.9	136.5	3.2	811	4.1
Leisure and hospitality	7.1	173.4	3.2	392	5.7
Other services	14.1	49.0	-0.1	542	4.2
Government	1.4	154.6	2.6	995	7.7
Dallas, TX	66.6	1,462.9	3.3	956	4.9
Private industry	66.1	1,304.6	3.7	966	5.0
Natural resources and mining	0.5	7.5	4.7	2,925	39.2
Construction	4.3	80.4	3.0	924	8.5
Manufacturing	3.2	148.0	2.7	1,118	5.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.9	303.9	2.5	916	4.3
Information	1.7	53.0	-1.4	1,271	5.0
Financial activities	8.4	140.3	3.8	1,249	5.4
Professional and business services	13.9	261.4	6.5	1,039	0.8
Education and health services	6.3	137.0	4.2	906	7.6
Leisure and hospitality	5.1	129.7	3.1	422	5.0
Other services	6.5	40.5	1.0	604	6.3
Government	0.4	158.3	0.5	874	4.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the ten largest counties, second quarter 2006² — Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ⁴	
		June 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2005-06 ³	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2005-06 ³
San Diego, CA	91.6	1,327.9	1.4	\$850	4.7
Private industry	90.2	1,105.9	1.7	830	4.3
Natural resources and mining	0.8	11.6	-5.3	522	0.6
Construction	7.3	95.9	2.9	862	3.0
Manufacturing	3.3	105.1	-0.4	1,117	4.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.7	218.9	2.4	691	2.1
Information	1.3	37.2	-1.3	1,839	19.9
Financial activities	10.1	84.8	1.2	1,065	1.9
Professional and business services	16.5	215.4	1.0	1,013	5.0
Education and health services	8.0	122.9	1.1	785	4.7
Leisure and hospitality	6.8	157.8	3.9	376	3.3
Other services	21.3	56.3	2.7	468	2.6
Government	1.4	222.0	0.1	949	6.5
King, WA	74.7	1,160.2	3.7	988	6.1
Private industry	74.2	1,006.5	4.3	996	6.8
Natural resources and mining	0.4	3.4	2.8	1,172	5.7
Construction	6.6	67.6	14.5	940	5.5
Manufacturing	2.5	111.6	4.6	1,368	8.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.7	220.2	2.3	859	5.3
Information	1.7	72.9	5.0	1,754	4.7
Financial activities	6.8	76.8	2.3	1,232	6.9
Professional and business services	12.4	180.6	7.5	1,156	8.3
Education and health services	6.2	117.9	2.5	774	4.0
Leisure and hospitality	5.8	110.0	1.9	417	5.6
Other services	17.1	45.5	0.1	532	6.0
Government	0.5	153.7	0.0	939	2.1
Miami-Dade, FL	84.1	993.7	1.8	786	3.0
Private industry	83.8	860.3	2.0	763	5.0
Natural resources and mining	0.5	8.9	4.1	459	1.1
Construction	5.7	51.9	14.6	850	7.7
Manufacturing	2.6	47.9	-3.2	727	7.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.9	248.7	2.8	731	5.3
Information	1.7	21.8	-5.5	1,108	5.4
Financial activities	10.0	71.8	4.8	1,096	4.2
Professional and business services	16.8	138.8	-3.8	888	1.8
Education and health services	8.5	131.1	3.4	764	5.8
Leisure and hospitality	5.6	99.8	-1.1	457	(⁶)
Other services	7.6	35.0	3.8	497	2.9
Government	0.3	133.4	0.1	924	-4.8

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

² Data are preliminary.

³ Percent changes were computed from quarterly employment and pay data adjusted for noneconomic county reclassifications. See Technical Note.

⁴ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the largest county by state, second quarter 2006²

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ⁵	
		June 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2005-06 ⁴	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2005-06 ⁴
United States ⁶	8,774.8	135,481.1	2.0	\$784	4.4
Jefferson, AL	18.6	375.9	1.4	782	2.4
Anchorage Borough, AK	8.0	150.7	4.4	839	3.3
Maricopa, AZ	91.2	1,784.4	5.7	794	4.5
Pulaski, AR	14.1	249.9	2.0	707	2.8
Los Angeles, CA	387.2	4,196.7	2.0	882	3.6
Denver, CO	25.2	435.4	2.4	940	1.7
Hartford, CT	24.9	503.8	(7)	969	(7)
New Castle, DE	19.5	285.0	1.4	968	8.6
Washington, DC	31.2	677.9	0.4	1,300	5.3
Miami-Dade, FL	84.1	993.7	1.8	786	3.0
Fulton, GA	39.6	775.0	2.0	1,006	3.4
Honolulu, HI	24.2	452.3	2.3	726	3.7
Ada, ID	14.6	210.6	5.8	744	7.4
Cook, IL	134.0	2,565.5	1.4	942	4.3
Marion, IN	23.5	582.7	0.8	819	4.7
Polk, IA	14.3	274.0	2.9	780	5.8
Johnson, KS	19.8	306.1	0.2	812	4.8
Jefferson, KY	22.1	434.9	1.8	778	4.1
East Baton Rouge, LA	13.7	262.1	4.8	699	8.5
Cumberland, ME	12.0	175.5	1.6	708	3.5
Montgomery, MD	32.7	471.2	1.7	1,037	4.6
Middlesex, MA	46.9	812.0	1.6	1,110	4.5
Wayne, MI	33.3	781.6	-1.7	904	0.9
Hennepin, MN	43.9	850.5	2.0	978	4.0
Hinds, MS	6.5	128.5	0.9	691	5.5
St. Louis, MO	33.7	631.6	1.0	859	5.3
Yellowstone, MT	5.5	75.6	3.7	623	3.0
Douglas, NE	15.3	315.8	1.0	749	8.4
Clark, NV	45.0	919.3	5.9	750	0.1
Hillsborough, NH	12.5	197.6	0.0	847	1.3
Bergen, NJ	34.5	454.3	0.4	983	3.6
Bernalillo, NM	17.0	332.7	3.5	704	2.8
New York, NY	115.7	2,312.6	2.2	1,453	7.8
Mecklenburg, NC	28.7	536.8	3.5	913	4.0
Cass, ND	5.8	95.6	3.5	642	4.7
Cuyahoga, OH	38.1	761.4	-0.1	824	5.8
Oklahoma, OK	22.8	421.8	2.1	708	9.6
Multnomah, OR	26.7	442.0	3.4	799	3.5
Allegheny, PA	34.9	692.5	0.8	829	4.4
Providence, RI	18.1	288.9	0.3	779	5.7
Greenville, SC	13.0	229.7	1.6	698	2.9
Minnehaha, SD	6.2	114.5	2.2	644	3.5
Shelby, TN	20.0	505.7	1.2	795	5.7
Harris, TX	92.0	1,941.2	4.1	959	7.5
Salt Lake, UT	38.6	567.2	5.2	720	4.5
Chittenden, VT	5.7	95.7	-0.3	769	3.9
Fairfax, VA	31.7	582.2	2.4	1,209	2.8
King, WA	74.7	1,160.2	3.7	988	6.1
Kanawha, WV	6.1	109.5	0.7	694	3.0
Milwaukee, WI	21.6	496.2	0.1	788	4.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the largest county by state, second quarter 2006² — Continued

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ⁵	
		June 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2005-06 ⁴	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2005-06 ⁴
Laramie, WY	3.1	42.5	3.0	\$644	8.4
San Juan, PR	14.7	304.2	-2.7	510	3.9
St. Thomas, VI	1.8	23.2	0.9	640	2.7

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

² Data are preliminary.

³ Includes areas not officially designated as counties. See Technical Note.

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

⁵ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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.

Table 4. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages by state, second quarter 2006²

State	Establishments, second quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		June 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2005-06	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2005-06
United States ⁴	8,774.8	135,481.1	2.0	\$784	4.4
Alabama	116.5	1,944.8	2.3	672	4.3
Alaska	20.8	327.2	3.8	788	4.2
Arizona	148.7	2,581.3	5.7	753	4.1
Arkansas	81.1	1,185.3	2.4	612	3.2
California	1,249.0	15,733.0	2.4	888	4.5
Colorado	174.2	2,277.7	2.8	794	3.3
Connecticut	111.5	1,700.6	1.5	971	2.8
Delaware	30.0	430.4	2.0	851	6.8
District of Columbia	31.2	677.9	0.4	1,300	5.3
Florida	586.6	7,889.6	3.2	722	4.8
Georgia	263.8	4,054.1	3.2	743	3.1
Hawaii	37.4	621.8	2.5	704	4.0
Idaho	54.7	660.0	5.7	612	7.4
Illinois	347.4	5,912.4	1.7	837	4.1
Indiana	154.6	2,917.5	0.9	684	3.0
Iowa	92.5	1,502.9	1.9	639	4.1
Kansas	84.8	1,339.5	1.2	667	5.0
Kentucky	109.2	1,797.2	1.2	672	3.4
Louisiana	122.2	1,831.7	-3.9	680	10.2
Maine	49.1	616.0	0.8	632	3.8
Maryland	162.9	2,567.8	1.6	855	4.7
Massachusetts	207.8	3,256.7	1.1	963	5.1
Michigan	256.7	4,320.8	-1.0	783	1.8
Minnesota	173.0	2,731.9	2.3	789	4.0
Mississippi	68.6	1,127.4	0.9	587	5.6
Missouri	171.7	2,743.6	1.6	703	3.7
Montana	41.2	442.8	4.3	575	4.0
Nebraska	57.4	915.6	1.1	632	5.7
Nevada	70.7	1,284.6	5.2	748	1.4
New Hampshire	48.6	639.1	1.2	774	2.5
New Jersey	277.5	4,053.9	1.0	948	5.1
New Mexico	52.6	824.4	5.0	653	4.6
New York	570.4	8,566.2	1.0	962	5.4
North Carolina	241.1	3,965.0	3.0	690	3.8
North Dakota	25.3	342.4	2.7	591	5.3
Ohio	291.5	5,396.5	0.4	716	3.3
Oklahoma	96.2	1,512.5	3.0	639	7.4
Oregon	127.9	1,732.5	3.0	710	3.3
Pennsylvania	332.2	5,675.5	1.0	766	3.9
Rhode Island	35.9	490.7	0.6	755	4.7
South Carolina	125.0	1,858.5	1.5	646	4.2
South Dakota	29.6	396.1	2.3	563	4.3
Tennessee	136.1	2,749.2	2.2	703	4.9
Texas	532.8	9,965.6	3.8	781	5.8
Utah	86.4	1,182.9	5.6	655	5.3
Vermont	24.6	307.7	1.1	665	3.1
Virginia	219.6	3,697.5	2.1	822	4.4
Washington	210.9	2,911.9	3.0	799	5.1
West Virginia	48.3	714.3	1.6	636	3.9
Wisconsin	162.6	2,828.3	1.1	685	3.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages by state, second quarter 2006² — Continued

State	Establishments, second quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		June 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2005-06	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2005-06
Wyoming	23.9	278.6	5.1	\$685	10.3
Puerto Rico	60.0	1,039.6	-0.4	435	4.1
Virgin Islands	3.4	45.3	3.2	679	5.6

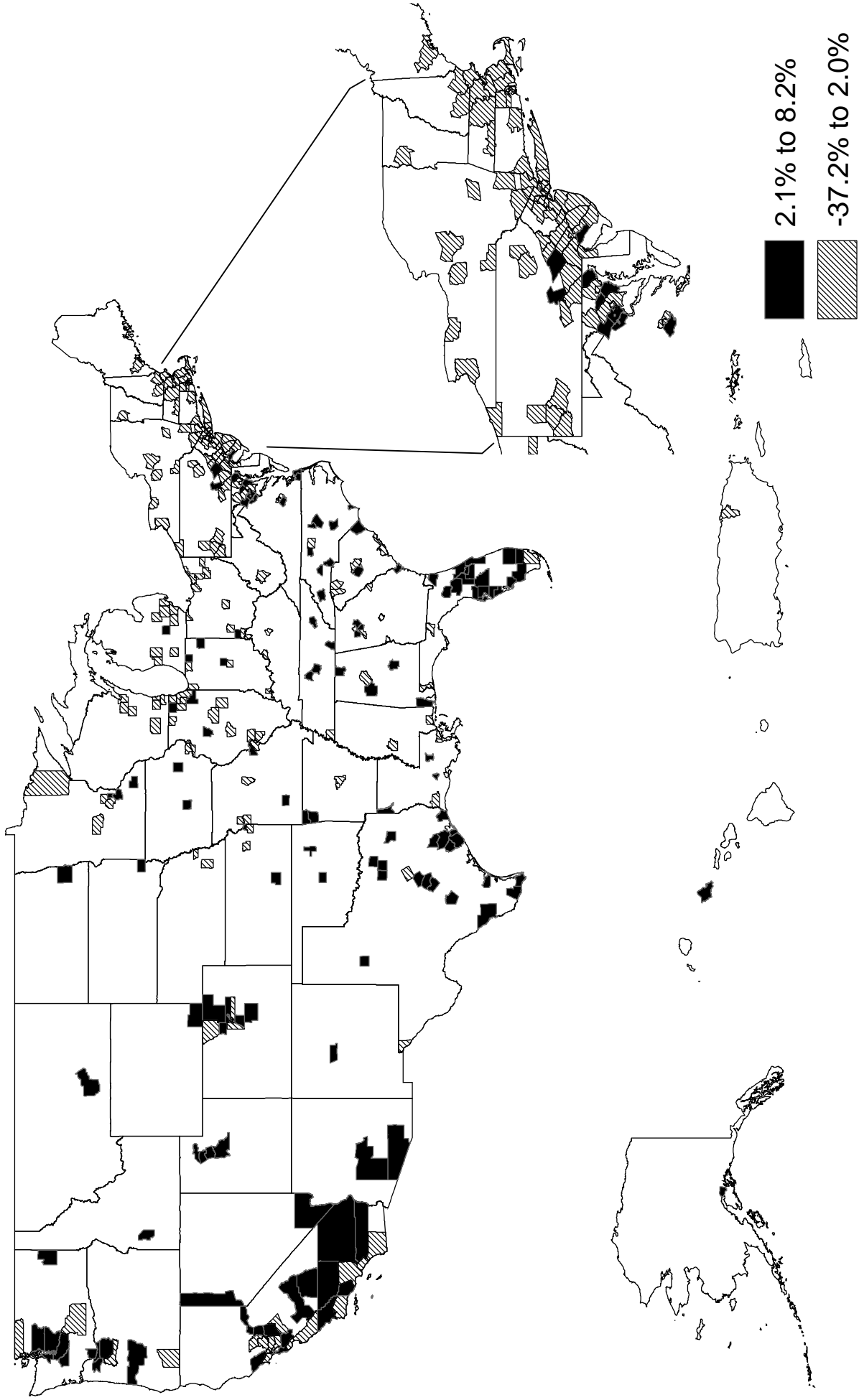
¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

² Data are preliminary.

³ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

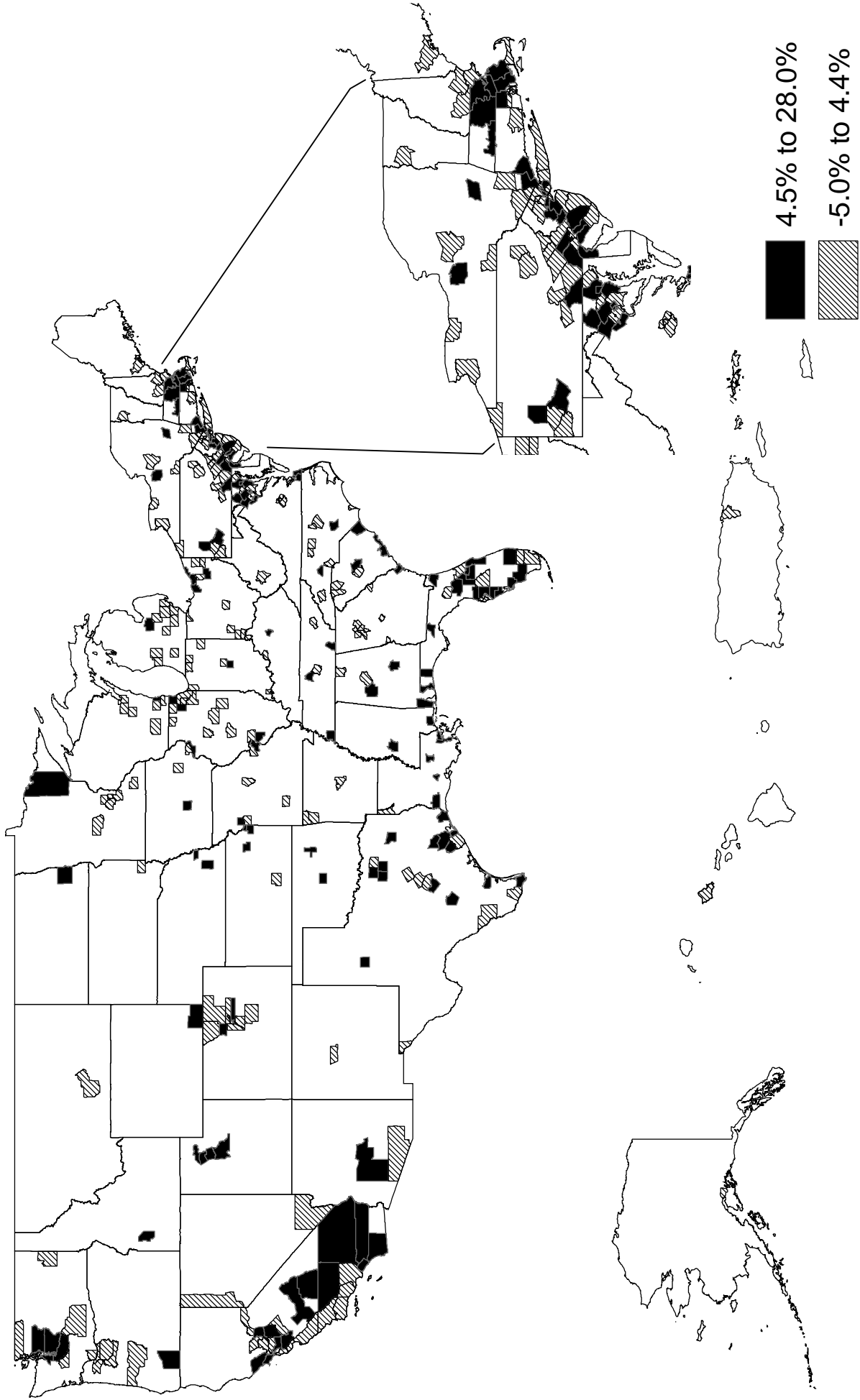
Chart 1. Percent change in employment in counties with 75,000 employees or more, June 2005–06 (U.S. Average = 2.0%)



Note: The following counties had fewer than 75,000 employees in 2005 but are included because they are the largest county in their state or territory: Laramie, Wyo., Yellowstone, Mont., and St. Thomas, V.I.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
January 2007

Chart 2. Percent change in average weekly wage in counties with 75,000 employees or more, June 2005–06 (U.S. Average = 4.4%)



Note: The following counties had fewer than 75,000 employees in 2005 but are included because they are the largest county in their state or territory: Laramie, Wyo., Yellowstone, Mont., and St. Thomas, V.I.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
January 2007