For release 10:00 a.m. (EDT), Tuesday, October 19, 2010 USDL-10-1449

Technical Information: (202) 691-6567 • QCEWInfo@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/cew
Media Contact: (202) 691-5902 • PressOffice@bls.gov

COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES
First Quarter 2010

From March 2009 to March 2010, **employment** declined in 296 of the 326 largest U.S. counties according to preliminary data, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Collier, Fla., posted the largest percentage decline, with a loss of 6.0 percent over the year, compared with a national job decrease of 2.1 percent. Forty-five percent of the employment decline in Collier occurred in natural resources and mining, which lost 3,282 jobs over the year (-41.2 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 5.7 percent.

The U.S. **average weekly wage** increased over the year by 0.8 percent to $889 in the first quarter of 2010. Among the large counties in the U.S., New York, N.Y., had the largest over-the-year increase in average weekly wages in the first quarter of 2010, with a gain of 11.9 percent. Within New York, financial activities had the largest over-the-year increase in average weekly wages with a gain of 22.7 percent. San Mateo, Calif., experienced the largest decline in average weekly wages with a loss of 17.7 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, March 2009-10 (U.S. average = -2.1 percent)

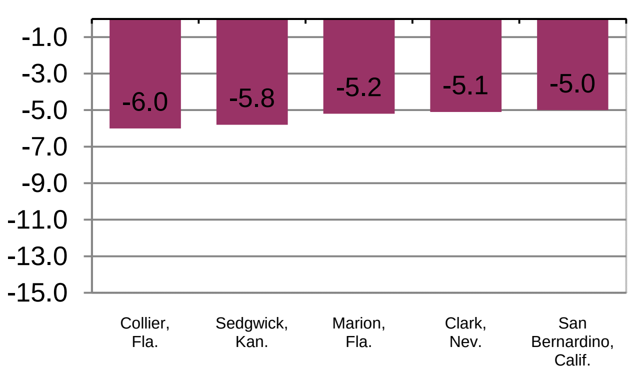


Chart 2. Large counties ranked by percent increase in average weekly wages, first quarter 2009-10 (U.S. average = 0.8 percent)

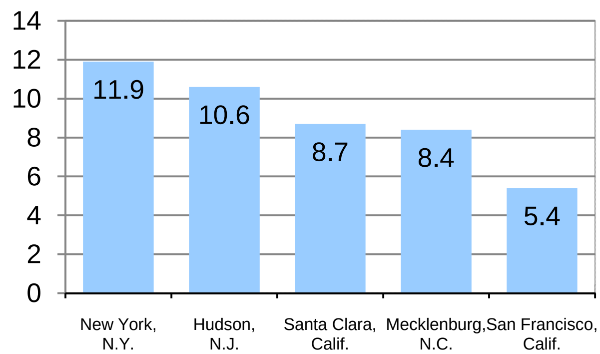


Table A. Top 10 large counties ranked by March 2010 employment, March 2009-10 employment decrease, and March 2009-10 percent decrease in employment

Employment in large counties					
March 2010 employment (thousands)		Decrease in employment, March 2009-10 (thousands)		Percent decrease in employment, March 2009-10	
United States	126,281.7	United States	-2,646.7	United States	-2.1
Los Angeles, Calif.	3,863.3	Los Angeles, Calif.	-133.9	Collier, Fla.	-6.0
Cook, Ill.	2,311.0	Cook, Ill.	-69.1	Sedgwick, Kan.	-5.8
New York, N.Y.	2,255.5	Maricopa, Ariz.	-64.0	Marion, Fla.	-5.2
Harris, Texas	1,970.8	Orange, Calif.	-58.2	Clark, Nev.	-5.1
Maricopa, Ariz.	1,606.6	Harris, Texas	-49.8	San Bernardino, Calif.	-5.0
Dallas, Texas	1,392.8	Clark, Nev.	-42.5	McHenry, Ill.	-4.8
Orange, Calif.	1,342.8	New York, N.Y.	-38.2	Contra Costa, Calif.	-4.7
San Diego, Calif.	1,229.8	King, Wash.	-35.5	Seminole, Fla.	-4.6
King, Wash.	1,098.9	San Diego, Calif.	-35.2	Gloucester, N.J.	-4.6
Miami-Dade, Fla.	947.4	San Bernardino, Calif.	-30.9	Tulsa, Okla.	-4.6

Large County Employment

In March 2010, **national employment**, as measured by the QCEW program, was 126.3 million, down by 2.1 percent from March 2009. The 326 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more employees accounted for 70.9 percent of total U.S. employment and 77.5 percent of total wages. These 326 counties had a net job decline of 2,075,200 over the year, accounting for 78.4 percent of the overall U.S. employment decrease. (See chart 3.)

Collier, Fla., 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.; Cook, Ill.; Maricopa, Ariz.; Orange, Calif.; and Harris, Texas) had a combined over-the-year loss of 375,000, or 14.2 percent of the employment decline for the U.S. as a whole. (See table A.)

Employment rose in 22 of the large counties from March 2009 to March 2010. Elkhart, Ind., had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment (5.7 percent) in the nation. Within Elkhart, manufacturing was the largest contributor to the increase in employment. Benton, Wash., experienced the second largest employment increase, followed by Arlington, Va.; Kings, N.Y.; Washington, D.C.; and Passaic, N.J.

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

Average weekly wage in large counties					
Average weekly wage, first quarter 2010		Increase in average weekly wage, first quarter 2009-10		Percent increase in average weekly wage, first quarter 2009-10	
United States	$889	United States	$7	United States	0.8
New York, N.Y.	$2,404	New York, N.Y.	$255	New York, N.Y.	11.9
Fairfield, Conn.	1,787	Hudson, N.J.	147	Hudson, N.J.	10.6
Somerset, N.J.	1,745	Santa Clara, Calif.	133	Santa Clara, Calif.	8.7
Santa Clara, Calif.	1,655	Mecklenburg, N.C.	89	Mecklenburg, N.C.	8.4
San Francisco, Calif.	1,594	San Francisco, Calif.	82	San Francisco, Calif.	5.4
Suffolk, Mass.	1,557	Arlington, Va.	53	Winnebago, Wis.	4.8
Hudson, N.J.	1,538	Fairfield, Conn.	51	Williamson, Tenn.	4.6
Arlington, Va.	1,520	Mercer, N.J.	50	Hamilton, Tenn.	4.4
Washington, D.C.	1,505	Contra Costa, Calif.	46	Mercer, N.J.	4.3
San Mateo, Calif.	1,469	Durham, N.C.	45	Washington, Ore.	4.3

Large County Average Weekly Wages

Average weekly wages for the nation increased by 0.8 percent over the year in the first quarter of 2010. Among the 326 largest counties, 147 had over-the-year increases in average weekly wages. New York, N.Y. had the largest wage gain among the largest U.S. counties. (See table B.) Of the 326 largest counties, 165 experienced declines in average weekly wages. (See chart 4.)

San Mateo, Calif., led the nation in average weekly wage decline with a loss of 17.7 percent over the year. In the county, manufacturing had the largest over-the-year decline in average weekly wages (-58.2 percent) due to a large payout related to an acquisition in first quarter of 2009. Solano, Calif., had the second largest overall decline among the counties, followed by Pulaski, Ark.; Peoria, Ill.; and Stark, Ohio.

Ten Largest U.S. Counties

All of the 10 largest counties experienced over-the-year percent declines in **employment** in March 2010. Orange, Calif., experienced the largest decline in employment among the 10 largest counties with a 4.2 percent decrease. Within Orange, every private industry group except education and health services experienced an employment decline, with construction experiencing the largest decline (-15.2 percent). (See table 2.) New York, N.Y., experienced the smallest decline in employment among the 10 largest counties.

Five 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 11.9 percent. Miami-Dade, Fla., had the largest wage decline 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. March 2010 employment and 2010 first quarter average weekly wages for all states are provided in table 3 of this release.

The employment and wage data by county are compiled under the QCEW program, also known as the ES-202 program. The data are derived from reports submitted by every employer subject to unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The 9.0 million employer reports cover 126.3 million full- and part-time workers. For additional information about the quarterly employment and wages data, please read the Technical Note. Data for the first quarter of 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 second quarter 2010 is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, January 11, 2011.

QCEW Beta Products

The QCEW State and County Map application was released on June 30, 2010 (http://beta.bls.gov/maps). This new feature of the BLS website provides users with supersector industry employment and wages at the national, state, and county levels. Data are presented in map, tabular, and downloadable formats.

QCEW flat files are available in a new format as of October 19, 2010 on the BLS web site at ftp://ftp.bls.gov/public/cew/beta. The new format was developed to be easier to use than the existing format. Files will be available in both formats for approximately one year. Please direct comments on the new file format to QCEWInfo@bls.gov. For more information, see the readme file available on the ftp directory listed above.

Changes for the 2010 County Employment and Wages News Releases

Effective with this release, the “Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the largest county by state” table (formerly Table 3), along with the associated text on the largest county by state, has been removed.

Counties with annual average employment of 75,000 or more in 2009 are included in this release and will be included in future 2010 releases. For 2010 data, two counties have been added to the publication tables: St. Tammany Parish, La., and Benton, Wash. Ten counties will be excluded from 2010 releases: Shelby, Ala.; Butte, Calif.; Tippecanoe, Ind.; Johnson, Iowa; Saratoga, N.Y.; Trumbull, Ohio; Warren, Ohio; Kent, R.I.; Gregg, Texas; and Racine, Wis.

Technical Note

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

For purposes of this release, large counties are defined as having employment levels of 75,000 or greater. In addition, data for San Juan, Puerto Rico, are provided, but not used in calculating U.S. averages, rankings, or in the analysis in the text. Each year, these large counties are selected on the basis of the preliminary annual average of employment for the previous year. The 327 counties presented in this release were derived using 2009 preliminary annual averages of employment. For 2010 data, two counties have been added to the publication tables: St. Tammany Parish, La., and Benton, Wash. These counties will be included in all 2010 quarterly releases. Ten counties, Shelby, Ala.; Butte, Calif.; Tippecanoe, Ind.; Johnson, Iowa; Saratoga, N.Y.; Trumbull, Ohio; Warren, Ohio; Kent, R.I.; Gregg, Texas; and Racine, Wis., which were published in the 2009 releases, will be excluded from this and

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

	QCEW	BED	CES
Source	• Count of UI administrative records submitted by 9.0 million establishments in first quarter of 2010	• Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 6.8 million private-sector employers	• Sample survey: 400,000 establishments
Coverage	• UI and UCFE coverage, including all employers subject to state and federal UI laws	• UI coverage, excluding government, private households, and establishments with zero employment	Nonfarm wage and salary jobs: • UI coverage, excluding agriculture, private households, and self-employed workers • Other employment, including railroads, religious organizations, and other non-UI-covered jobs
Publication frequency	• Quarterly – 7 months after the end of each quarter	• Quarterly – 8 months after the end of each quarter	• Monthly – Usually first Friday of following month
Use of UI file	• Directly summarizes and publishes each new quarter of UI data	• Links each new UI quarter to longitudinal database and directly summarizes gross job gains and losses	• Uses UI file as a sampling frame and annually realigns (benchmarks) sample estimates to first quarter UI levels
Principal products	• Provides a quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, MSA, state, and national levels by detailed industry	• Provides quarterly employer dynamics data on establishment openings, closings, expansions, and contractions at the national level by NAICS supersectors and by size of firm, and at the state private-sector total level • Future expansions will include data with greater industry detail and data at the county and MSA level	• Provides current monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings at the MSA, state, and national level by industry
Principal uses	• Major uses include: – Detailed locality data – Periodic universe counts for benchmarking sample survey estimates – Sample frame for BLS establishment surveys	• Major uses include: – Business cycle analysis – Analysis of employer dynamics underlying economic expansions and contractions – Analysis of employment expansion and contraction by size of firm	• Major uses include: – Principal national economic indicator – Official time series for employment change measures – Input into other major economic indicators
Program Web sites	• www.bls.gov/cew/	• www.bls.gov/bdm/	• www.bls.gov/ces/

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

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

Differences between QCEW, BED, and CES employment measures

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

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

Coverage

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

UI and UCFE coverage is broad and has been basically comparable from state to state since 1978, when the 1976 amendments to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act became effective, expanding coverage to include most State and local government employees. In 2009, UI and UCFE programs covered workers in 128.6 million jobs. The estimated 123.6 million workers in these jobs (after adjustment for multiple jobholders) represented 95.1 percent of civilian wage and salary employment. Covered workers received $5.859 trillion in pay, representing 93.4 percent of the wage and salary component of personal income and 41.5 percent of the gross domestic product.

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

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

Concepts and methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The adjusted data used to calculate the over-the-year change measures presented in this release account for most of the administrative changes—those occurring when employers update the industry, location, and ownership information of their establishments. The most common adjustments for administrative change are the result of updated information about the county location of individual establishments. Included in these adjustments are administrative changes involving the classification of establishments that were previously reported in the unknown or statewide county or unknown industry categories. Beginning with the first quarter of 2008, adjusted data account for administrative changes caused by multi-unit employers who start reporting for each individual establishment rather than as a single entity.

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

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

Additional statistics and other information

An annual bulletin, *Employment and Wages*, 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. Covered [1] establishments, employment, and wages in the 327 largest counties, first quarter 2010 [2]

County [3]	Establishments, first quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [4]		
		March 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2009-10 [5]	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, first quarter 2009-10 [5]	Ranking by percent change
United States [6]	9,043.6	126,281.7	-2.1	–	$889	0.8	–
Jefferson, AL	18.0	331.3	-2.6	210	880	-1.2	228
Madison, AL	8.8	177.1	-0.7	45	938	0.6	117
Mobile, AL	9.9	164.0	-2.5	202	707	-0.8	204
Montgomery, AL	6.4	129.7	-1.4	92	741	1.9	47
Tuscaloosa, AL	4.3	82.2	-1.2	76	746	2.1	42
Anchorage Borough, AK	8.1	144.8	-0.2	29	933	0.0	148
Maricopa, AZ	95.1	1,606.6	-3.8	289	848	-0.8	204
Pima, AZ	19.6	345.5	-3.0	242	739	-0.9	214
Benton, AR	5.5	91.3	-2.1	161	1,038	1.8	54
Pulaski, AR	15.1	240.7	-2.0	153	779	-11.3	318
Washington, AR	5.6	89.4	1.1	7	691	0.7	105
Alameda, CA	54.3	629.9	-3.4	269	1,142	2.2	36
Contra Costa, CA	29.8	310.3	-4.7	313	1,140	4.2	11
Fresno, CA	30.7	316.1	-3.6	282	686	-0.1	156
Kern, CA	18.2	253.1	-2.1	161	760	-0.7	196
Los Angeles, CA	431.4	3,863.3	-3.4	269	978	1.0	93
Marin, CA	11.6	99.2	-3.2	257	1,040	-0.7	196
Monterey, CA	12.8	148.1	-2.2	174	797	1.0	93
Orange, CA	101.6	1,342.8	-4.2	303	1,001	1.2	85
Placer, CA	10.7	124.4	-3.1	248	843	-0.6	188
Riverside, CA	48.2	553.4	-4.4	308	728	-1.2	228
Sacramento, CA	54.4	583.8	-3.5	275	974	0.5	124
San Bernardino, CA	50.5	588.9	-5.0	315	732	0.0	148
San Diego, CA	98.5	1,229.8	-2.8	224	930	-0.6	188
San Francisco, CA	52.9	537.7	-3.1	248	1,594	5.4	5
San Joaquin, CA	17.6	200.8	-3.7	286	721	0.1	141
San Luis Obispo, CA	9.6	97.6	-4.0	296	729	-2.8	291
San Mateo, CA	23.8	313.8	-3.2	257	1,469	-17.7	320
Santa Barbara, CA	14.3	171.1	-3.5	275	830	0.5	124
Santa Clara, CA	60.9	832.2	-3.4	269	1,655	8.7	3
Santa Cruz, CA	9.1	85.6	-4.1	300	791	-2.8	291
Solano, CA	10.2	119.9	-1.0	57	888	-12.0	319
Sonoma, CA	18.6	171.2	-3.8	289	820	1.5	73
Stanislaus, CA	15.1	156.5	-2.0	153	735	2.2	36
Tulare, CA	9.4	133.2	-2.8	224	604	0.3	135
Ventura, CA	23.7	295.2	-3.8	289	923	1.7	60
Yolo, CA	6.0	92.9	-4.0	296	820	1.5	73
Adams, CO	9.0	145.2	-3.2	257	771	-3.6	306
Arapahoe, CO	18.9	266.6	-1.6	112	1,088	0.6	117
Boulder, CO	12.8	150.2	-2.1	161	1,011	-0.5	182
Denver, CO	25.2	413.6	-2.1	161	1,158	1.8	54
Douglas, CO	9.4	87.5	-2.1	161	1,003	1.2	85
El Paso, CO	16.8	229.1	-2.2	174	790	-0.8	204
Jefferson, CO	18.0	200.0	-2.2	174	899	0.7	105
Larimer, CO	10.0	123.0	-1.6	112	755	-1.0	219
Weld, CO	5.8	77.7	-3.7	286	722	-0.1	156
Fairfield, CT	32.7	387.7	-3.3	262	1,787	2.9	20
Hartford, CT	25.2	475.0	-2.8	224	1,162	1.8	54
New Haven, CT	22.4	341.7	-2.6	210	911	-0.2	165
New London, CT	6.9	121.7	-3.4	269	918	-2.3	282

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County [3]	Establishments, first quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment: March 2010 (thousands)	Employment: Percent change, March 2009-10 [5]	Employment: Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage [4]: Average weekly wage	Average weekly wage [4]: Percent change, first quarter 2009-10 [5]	Average weekly wage [4]: Ranking by percent change
New Castle, DE	17.7	257.4	-4.1	300	$1,123	0.8	100
Washington, DC	34.3	685.2	1.2	5	1,505	2.8	25
Alachua, FL	6.7	114.9	-2.3	186	709	-4.1	311
Brevard, FL	14.6	188.7	-2.1	161	793	0.4	127
Broward, FL	63.0	680.6	-3.1	248	807	-0.7	196
Collier, FL	11.8	114.8	-6.0	319	739	1.9	47
Duval, FL	26.7	430.4	-2.9	234	861	1.4	76
Escambia, FL	7.9	120.1	-0.1	24	659	-2.7	290
Hillsborough, FL	37.0	570.3	-3.1	248	842	-1.9	266
Lake, FL	7.3	79.2	-4.0	296	572	-1.0	219
Lee, FL	18.7	197.7	-3.1	248	682	-1.6	252
Leon, FL	8.2	138.4	-1.3	83	713	-1.7	256
Manatee, FL	9.2	110.7	-1.6	112	632	-2.6	289
Marion, FL	8.0	89.7	-5.2	317	600	-1.2	228
Miami-Dade, FL	84.8	947.4	-2.0	153	845	-1.3	237
Okaloosa, FL	6.0	75.6	-1.8	129	706	1.3	79
Orange, FL	35.1	641.7	-2.2	174	774	-0.9	214
Palm Beach, FL	49.0	494.6	-3.1	248	855	1.4	76
Pasco, FL	9.8	95.9	-2.5	202	579	-2.2	279
Pinellas, FL	30.5	390.7	-1.8	129	738	-0.3	169
Polk, FL	12.3	192.0	-3.9	293	643	-1.4	242
Sarasota, FL	14.6	133.9	-4.0	296	706	-1.8	261
Seminole, FL	13.9	154.7	-4.6	310	714	-3.1	298
Volusia, FL	13.4	152.3	-2.9	234	614	1.3	79
Bibb, GA	4.6	78.9	-2.7	218	682	-0.7	196
Chatham, GA	7.6	127.6	-1.8	129	726	-1.5	246
Clayton, GA	4.3	101.6	([7])	–	756	([7])	–
Cobb, GA	20.5	283.4	-3.1	248	923	-1.1	225
De Kalb, GA	17.4	274.8	-2.6	210	943	0.0	148
Fulton, GA	39.2	696.4	-2.9	234	1,262	2.9	20
Gwinnett, GA	23.3	292.3	-2.8	224	844	-1.2	228
Muscogee, GA	4.7	91.7	-1.3	83	705	1.9	47
Richmond, GA	4.7	98.1	-0.9	51	718	-1.6	252
Honolulu, HI	24.9	429.6	-2.3	186	797	-0.4	176
Ada, ID	14.3	189.4	-1.7	121	739	-1.6	252
Champaign, IL	4.2	87.0	-1.3	83	732	0.4	127
Cook, IL	142.9	2,311.0	-2.9	234	1,083	-0.1	156
Du Page, IL	36.3	535.6	-2.9	234	1,043	1.3	79
Kane, IL	13.0	186.7	-4.2	303	750	-0.4	176
Lake, IL	21.4	300.6	-3.4	269	1,154	3.2	18
McHenry, IL	8.6	90.1	-4.8	314	699	-0.9	214
McLean, IL	3.7	84.2	-0.8	47	885	-1.1	225
Madison, IL	6.0	91.8	-0.9	51	724	2.1	42
Peoria, IL	4.7	97.3	-3.5	275	794	-11.0	317
Rock Island, IL	3.5	73.3	-3.0	242	868	-2.1	275
St. Clair, IL	5.5	92.7	-1.9	144	697	-0.3	169
Sangamon, IL	5.3	124.7	-1.0	57	877	1.7	60
Will, IL	14.4	187.0	-2.6	210	754	0.4	127
Winnebago, IL	6.9	122.3	-3.5	275	714	-3.8	309
Allen, IN	9.0	166.2	-1.1	67	718	0.1	141

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County[3]	Establishments, first quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage[4]		
		March 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2009-10[5]	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, first quarter 2009-10[5]	Ranking by percent change
Elkhart, IN	4.9	97.6	5.7	1	$664	3.6	14
Hamilton, IN	8.0	104.7	-3.5	275	866	2.9	20
Lake, IN	10.4	179.8	-2.4	190	746	-1.5	246
Marion, IN	24.0	540.4	-1.1	67	951	1.8	54
St. Joseph, IN	6.1	113.0	-2.2	174	696	-2.5	285
Vanderburgh, IN	4.8	103.6	0.1	19	690	-3.0	296
Linn, IA	6.3	121.6	-1.9	144	813	-1.2	228
Polk, IA	14.6	262.3	-1.5	98	898	0.7	105
Scott, IA	5.2	83.2	-1.8	129	683	-1.7	256
Johnson, KS	20.9	291.9	-3.2	257	932	2.9	20
Sedgwick, KS	12.4	237.1	-5.8	318	762	-3.4	303
Shawnee, KS	4.9	93.1	-1.2	76	725	-2.8	291
Wyandotte, KS	3.2	78.3	-0.6	42	787	1.7	60
Fayette, KY	9.4	165.6	-1.8	129	767	-0.5	182
Jefferson, KY	22.2	402.6	-1.3	83	845	0.2	138
Caddo, LA	7.6	120.1	-1.5	98	695	-0.4	176
Calcasieu, LA	5.0	83.1	-3.6	282	728	-4.2	312
East Baton Rouge, LA	14.9	256.6	-2.3	186	802	-3.5	304
Jefferson, LA	14.3	191.7	-1.8	129	800	0.1	141
Lafayette, LA	9.3	129.2	-3.6	282	808	-2.2	279
Orleans, LA	11.0	171.3	1.0	8	957	-0.3	169
St. Tammany, LA	7.5	74.6	-0.8	47	679	-2.9	295
Cumberland, ME	12.1	163.7	-1.5	98	803	0.8	100
Anne Arundel, MD	14.3	222.6	-0.8	47	944	1.7	60
Baltimore, MD	21.2	359.5	-1.7	121	899	0.9	98
Frederick, MD	5.9	89.9	-2.4	190	853	-3.5	304
Harford, MD	5.6	79.6	0.0	23	809	-0.6	188
Howard, MD	8.7	142.5	-0.5	37	1,068	2.6	28
Montgomery, MD	32.2	436.3	-1.6	112	1,260	2.4	31
Prince Georges, MD	15.5	295.4	-3.5	275	918	-0.1	156
Baltimore City, MD	13.4	319.3	-2.7	218	1,049	3.1	19
Barnstable, MA	9.1	77.9	-1.0	57	726	-1.9	266
Bristol, MA	15.7	201.3	-1.9	144	749	0.1	141
Essex, MA	21.0	284.9	-0.6	42	903	1.0	93
Hampden, MA	14.8	189.0	-1.4	92	803	1.4	76
Middlesex, MA	48.0	790.0	-1.1	67	1,274	0.2	138
Norfolk, MA	23.8	306.1	-1.0	57	1,026	0.8	100
Plymouth, MA	13.8	164.7	-1.8	129	780	-0.9	214
Suffolk, MA	22.3	565.0	-1.1	67	1,557	-0.9	214
Worcester, MA	20.9	303.3	-1.5	98	849	-1.2	228
Genesee, MI	7.6	124.7	-3.0	242	691	-3.1	298
Ingham, MI	6.6	150.5	-1.2	76	833	2.6	28
Kalamazoo, MI	5.5	105.2	-3.3	262	778	-0.5	182
Kent, MI	14.0	297.7	-1.5	98	769	-1.5	246
Macomb, MI	17.3	267.4	-1.9	144	847	-0.2	165
Oakland, MI	38.0	595.9	-3.8	289	952	-2.4	284
Ottawa, MI	5.6	96.1	0.3	17	674	-3.3	302
Saginaw, MI	4.3	77.2	-0.4	35	692	-1.0	219
Washtenaw, MI	8.1	183.7	0.1	19	915	-1.8	261
Wayne, MI	31.4	645.5	-3.9	293	922	-1.7	256

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County [3]	Establishments, first quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [4]		
		March 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2009-10 [5]	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, first quarter 2009-10 [5]	Ranking by percent change
Anoka, MN	7.4	102.7	-3.3	262	$773	-3.1	298
Dakota, MN	10.0	164.0	-1.3	83	867	1.2	85
Hennepin, MN	43.5	791.1	-1.4	92	1,106	-0.1	156
Olmsted, MN	3.4	85.3	-2.8	224	937	0.5	124
Ramsey, MN	14.4	308.6	-2.4	190	1,031	1.9	47
St. Louis, MN	5.8	90.9	-1.1	67	680	-3.7	307
Stearns, MN	4.3	75.2	-1.8	129	693	-0.6	188
Harrison, MS	4.5	82.4	-1.0	57	676	-0.1	156
Hinds, MS	6.2	122.9	-2.2	174	754	-0.4	176
Boone, MO	4.4	81.2	0.9	10	670	1.7	60
Clay, MO	5.0	88.6	-2.7	218	829	3.6	14
Greene, MO	8.0	147.9	-1.5	98	632	-2.0	272
Jackson, MO	18.1	338.9	-3.6	282	878	-1.7	256
St. Charles, MO	8.2	115.7	-3.3	262	733	1.9	47
St. Louis, MO	31.6	562.1	-3.3	262	938	-3.0	296
St. Louis City, MO	8.6	210.6	([7])	–	978	-0.3	169
Yellowstone, MT	5.8	74.5	-0.6	42	688	-1.3	237
Douglas, NE	15.6	304.3	-1.7	121	827	-3.2	301
Lancaster, NE	8.0	150.8	-1.8	129	686	0.4	127
Clark, NV	48.8	793.0	-5.1	316	775	-4.8	314
Washoe, NV	14.1	180.7	-3.5	275	768	-2.3	282
Hillsborough, NH	11.9	181.7	-2.7	218	921	-0.5	182
Rockingham, NH	10.6	128.2	-0.1	24	815	-1.0	219
Atlantic, NJ	7.0	130.3	-2.4	190	752	0.7	105
Bergen, NJ	34.3	419.7	-2.2	174	1,119	1.0	93
Burlington, NJ	11.3	189.8	-3.3	262	931	1.7	60
Camden, NJ	12.9	194.0	-1.3	83	859	-1.2	228
Essex, NJ	21.4	339.8	-1.6	112	1,173	2.4	31
Gloucester, NJ	6.3	96.4	-4.6	310	760	-1.8	261
Hudson, NJ	14.0	228.0	-2.2	174	1,538	10.6	2
Mercer, NJ	11.2	222.5	-1.5	98	1,208	4.3	9
Middlesex, NJ	22.1	375.1	-1.6	112	1,146	0.4	127
Monmouth, NJ	20.7	239.5	-1.9	144	922	0.7	105
Morris, NJ	18.0	266.0	-2.9	234	1,421	2.0	45
Ocean, NJ	12.4	140.5	-0.5	37	725	0.7	105
Passaic, NJ	12.4	168.8	1.2	5	889	-1.8	261
Somerset, NJ	10.2	163.7	-1.8	129	1,745	-0.6	188
Union, NJ	14.9	216.9	([7])	–	1,177	([7])	–
Bernalillo, NM	17.4	309.5	-2.1	161	760	-1.3	237
Albany, NY	9.9	217.1	-2.0	153	907	2.8	25
Bronx, NY	16.5	231.4	0.7	13	791	-1.5	246
Broome, NY	4.5	90.6	-2.4	190	672	-2.5	285
Dutchess, NY	8.1	110.3	-1.9	144	897	-0.7	196
Erie, NY	23.4	441.7	-0.5	37	757	-0.1	156
Kings, NY	48.6	483.9	1.4	4	718	-1.0	219
Monroe, NY	17.8	364.1	-1.3	83	820	-0.8	204
Nassau, NY	52.1	576.2	-1.5	98	985	2.0	45
New York, NY	118.3	2,255.5	-1.7	121	2,404	11.9	1
Oneida, NY	5.3	106.0	-0.9	51	679	0.4	127
Onondaga, NY	12.7	237.1	-2.2	174	795	-0.4	176

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County [3]	Establishments, first quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment: March 2010 (thousands)	Employment: Percent change, March 2009-10 [5]	Employment: Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage [4]: Average weekly wage	Average weekly wage [4]: Percent change, first quarter 2009-10 [5]	Average weekly wage [4]: Ranking by percent change
Orange, NY	9.9	125.7	-1.0	57	$743	2.2	36
Queens, NY	44.3	485.1	-0.3	32	812	-1.0	219
Richmond, NY	8.8	90.9	-1.1	67	728	-0.3	169
Rockland, NY	9.8	110.0	-1.8	129	966	0.7	105
Suffolk, NY	50.0	591.4	-1.5	98	929	0.8	100
Westchester, NY	35.8	393.1	-2.3	186	1,319	([7])	–
Buncombe, NC	7.8	108.3	-1.6	112	654	-0.2	165
Catawba, NC	4.4	76.4	-2.4	190	643	2.9	20
Cumberland, NC	6.2	117.6	-0.7	45	672	2.4	31
Durham, NC	7.1	175.1	-4.1	300	1,272	3.7	13
Forsyth, NC	8.9	172.1	-3.0	242	827	2.2	36
Guilford, NC	14.1	255.6	-2.5	202	767	1.5	73
Mecklenburg, NC	31.9	532.1	-2.1	161	1,150	8.4	4
New Hanover, NC	7.2	94.5	-2.6	210	714	1.1	90
Wake, NC	28.2	423.6	-1.9	144	902	2.7	27
Cass, ND	5.8	97.3	0.5	15	718	0.0	148
Butler, OH	7.3	135.3	-1.5	98	775	0.6	117
Cuyahoga, OH	36.0	673.1	-2.7	218	885	-0.8	204
Franklin, OH	29.0	638.1	-1.8	129	884	-1.1	225
Hamilton, OH	23.3	476.2	-2.8	224	953	0.4	127
Lake, OH	6.5	90.5	-4.3	305	747	3.8	12
Lorain, OH	6.1	88.9	-4.4	308	697	-2.0	272
Lucas, OH	10.4	194.1	-2.2	174	752	-2.5	285
Mahoning, OH	6.1	93.3	-2.4	190	609	-1.9	266
Montgomery, OH	12.3	236.5	-2.9	234	753	-2.8	291
Stark, OH	8.7	145.7	-3.7	286	641	-5.6	316
Summit, OH	14.4	248.7	-2.8	224	823	1.6	69
Oklahoma, OK	24.2	403.7	-2.8	224	800	1.1	90
Tulsa, OK	20.2	324.6	-4.6	310	788	-2.1	275
Clackamas, OR	12.5	134.6	-3.4	269	775	0.0	148
Jackson, OR	6.5	73.9	-2.0	153	625	-0.5	182
Lane, OR	10.8	133.4	-1.7	121	650	-0.8	204
Marion, OR	9.3	129.2	-1.4	92	687	-0.4	176
Multnomah, OR	28.3	415.7	-2.1	161	874	0.0	148
Washington, OR	16.0	230.1	-2.0	153	1,048	4.3	9
Allegheny, PA	34.8	656.0	-1.2	76	951	0.1	141
Berks, PA	9.0	159.1	-1.1	67	750	-2.1	275
Bucks, PA	19.6	244.5	-1.8	129	831	-1.7	256
Butler, PA	4.8	76.8	-0.1	24	734	-0.3	169
Chester, PA	14.9	231.4	-2.0	153	1,132	1.3	79
Cumberland, PA	6.0	118.5	-2.7	218	787	-1.3	237
Dauphin, PA	7.4	173.0	-2.1	161	849	0.0	148
Delaware, PA	13.5	201.2	-1.0	57	965	2.4	31
Erie, PA	7.5	117.9	-3.0	242	654	-4.8	314
Lackawanna, PA	5.8	96.6	-2.0	153	648	0.6	117
Lancaster, PA	12.5	213.2	-2.2	174	702	-2.2	279
Lehigh, PA	8.7	166.9	-1.0	57	848	-1.2	228
Luzerne, PA	7.7	134.6	-1.0	57	661	-1.3	237
Montgomery, PA	27.2	454.0	-2.6	210	1,174	1.2	85
Northampton, PA	6.5	96.5	-0.4	35	755	-2.1	275

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County [3]	Establishments, first quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment: March 2010 (thousands)	Employment: Percent change, March 2009-10 [5]	Employment: Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage [4]: Average weekly wage	Average weekly wage [4]: Percent change, first quarter 2009-10 [5]	Average weekly wage [4]: Ranking by percent change
Philadelphia, PA	31.9	619.4	-0.9	51	$1,035	-1.4	242
Washington, PA	5.4	76.5	-1.7	121	796	0.1	141
Westmoreland, PA	9.3	127.3	-2.5	202	676	-1.9	266
York, PA	9.0	165.5	-2.4	190	761	0.7	105
Providence, RI	17.4	262.3	-1.5	98	876	1.3	79
Charleston, SC	11.6	201.2	-1.4	92	737	-0.7	196
Greenville, SC	12.0	222.9	-1.2	76	732	0.0	148
Horry, SC	7.6	101.2	-2.1	161	519	-1.5	246
Lexington, SC	5.6	92.5	-2.8	224	624	-0.8	204
Richland, SC	9.1	202.8	-1.5	98	774	-1.8	261
Spartanburg, SC	6.0	109.1	-2.5	202	748	-0.1	156
Minnehaha, SD	6.4	110.3	-2.4	190	713	-0.8	204
Davidson, TN	18.2	412.4	-1.5	98	901	2.6	28
Hamilton, TN	8.4	177.1	-1.7	121	785	4.4	8
Knox, TN	10.8	212.4	-2.1	161	725	1.1	90
Rutherford, TN	4.3	93.4	-0.2	29	761	3.4	17
Shelby, TN	19.2	462.1	-3.3	262	870	0.7	105
Williamson, TN	6.0	85.6	([7])	–	1,002	4.6	7
Bell, TX	4.6	104.6	([7])	–	708	([7])	–
Bexar, TX	33.2	719.5	0.1	19	786	1.8	54
Brazoria, TX	4.8	85.0	-1.7	121	838	-1.4	242
Brazos, TX	3.8	87.2	0.5	15	640	-0.6	188
Cameron, TX	6.4	124.1	0.9	10	531	0.6	117
Collin, TX	17.7	281.8	-0.3	32	1,017	-0.7	196
Dallas, TX	67.7	1,392.8	-1.9	144	1,093	0.7	105
Denton, TX	10.8	168.8	-0.1	24	746	-2.5	285
El Paso, TX	13.5	269.7	1.0	8	608	0.8	100
Fort Bend, TX	8.9	129.2	-1.6	112	909	-4.6	313
Galveston, TX	5.2	93.4	([7])	–	815	([7])	–
Harris, TX	99.5	1,970.8	-2.5	202	1,168	2.2	36
Hidalgo, TX	10.8	219.8	0.6	14	540	0.2	138
Jefferson, TX	5.9	118.8	-2.9	234	852	-1.2	228
Lubbock, TX	6.9	121.6	-0.9	51	637	1.0	93
McLennan, TX	4.8	99.6	([7])	–	708	1.7	60
Montgomery, TX	8.5	125.7	-1.3	83	799	0.4	127
Nueces, TX	7.9	153.1	-1.1	67	704	-3.7	307
Potter, TX	3.8	73.0	-2.4	190	731	([7])	–
Smith, TX	5.3	90.5	-1.4	92	712	-1.4	242
Tarrant, TX	37.3	740.9	-1.3	83	875	1.7	60
Travis, TX	29.7	565.3	0.1	19	972	2.1	42
Webb, TX	4.7	85.1	-1.5	98	561	1.6	69
Williamson, TX	7.4	120.0	-0.1	24	867	1.9	47
Davis, UT	7.0	97.2	-0.3	32	688	0.9	98
Salt Lake, UT	36.2	551.1	-1.8	129	827	0.6	117
Utah, UT	12.5	160.5	-2.4	190	657	-0.2	165
Weber, UT	5.5	87.9	-3.1	248	626	0.3	135
Chittenden, VT	5.9	90.6	-0.5	37	852	-2.0	272
Arlington, VA	8.0	160.4	1.6	3	1,520	3.6	14
Chesterfield, VA	7.6	112.0	-2.5	202	798	1.9	47
Fairfax, VA	34.1	563.1	-1.0	57	1,419	2.2	36

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County [3]	Establishments, first quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment: March 2010 (thousands)	Employment: Percent change, March 2009-10 [5]	Employment: Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage [4]: Average weekly wage	Average weekly wage [4]: Percent change, first quarter 2009-10 [5]	Average weekly wage [4]: Ranking by percent change
Henrico, VA	9.7	168.8	-3.0	242	$967	1.8	54
Loudoun, VA	9.2	128.7	0.2	18	1,071	1.6	69
Prince William, VA	7.4	101.2	0.8	12	773	-0.1	156
Alexandria City, VA	6.1	96.0	-0.8	47	1,223	2.3	35
Chesapeake City, VA	5.7	93.2	-1.8	129	702	1.2	85
Newport News City, VA	3.9	95.0	-1.2	76	791	0.1	141
Norfolk City, VA	5.7	136.3	-2.6	210	834	-1.9	266
Richmond City, VA	7.2	147.5	-2.5	202	1,025	-0.8	204
Virginia Beach City, VA	11.3	161.3	-1.2	76	677	-1.9	266
Benton, WA	5.4	77.4	5.0	2	915	1.6	69
Clark, WA	12.7	125.4	-0.9	51	763	-0.5	182
King, WA	79.0	1,098.9	-3.1	248	1,120	-0.6	188
Kitsap, WA	6.5	80.1	-1.9	144	783	1.7	60
Pierce, WA	21.0	258.2	-2.6	210	794	0.3	135
Snohomish, WA	18.3	235.9	-3.2	257	890	0.7	105
Spokane, WA	15.6	195.3	-2.4	190	716	-0.7	196
Thurston, WA	7.1	96.1	-2.1	161	794	0.6	117
Whatcom, WA	6.8	76.4	-3.9	293	697	-0.6	188
Yakima, WA	8.7	94.0	-0.2	29	592	-0.8	204
Kanawha, WV	6.0	103.8	-2.2	174	757	-3.8	309
Brown, WI	6.5	141.3	-1.1	67	772	-0.3	169
Dane, WI	13.7	288.5	-1.6	112	826	-1.5	246
Milwaukee, WI	20.8	458.5	-2.8	224	867	-1.6	252
Outagamie, WI	5.0	96.0	-4.3	305	723	1.3	79
Waukesha, WI	12.7	211.9	-4.3	305	871	0.7	105
Winnebago, WI	3.7	86.2	-0.5	37	815	4.8	6
San Juan, PR	11.6	265.7	-3.6	([8])	600	0.8	([8])

[1] Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. These 326 U.S. counties comprise 70.9 percent of the total covered workers in the U.S.

[2] Data are preliminary.

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

[4] Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

[6] Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

[7] Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

[8] This county was not included in the U.S. rankings.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [3]	
		March 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2009-10 [4]	Average weekly wage	Percent change, first quarter 2009-10 [4]
United States [5]	9,043.6	126,281.7	-2.1	$889	0.8
Private industry	8,746.4	104,193.4	-2.5	890	1.0
Natural resources and mining	125.9	1,615.4	-3.3	1,019	2.7
Construction	806.6	5,192.5	-12.4	894	-1.3
Manufacturing	345.6	11,343.0	-6.2	1,081	1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,875.7	23,997.7	-2.4	727	-0.7
Information	144.0	2,707.0	-5.2	1,468	2.1
Financial activities	824.9	7,380.6	-3.4	1,711	7.2
Professional and business services	1,528.2	16,314.2	-1.2	1,153	2.0
Education and health services	880.9	18,587.8	1.7	770	-0.8
Leisure and hospitality	740.1	12,534.9	-1.5	353	0.6
Other services	1,267.8	4,296.4	-1.5	540	-0.4
Government	297.2	22,088.3	-0.1	883	-0.2
Los Angeles, CA	431.4	3,863.3	-3.4	978	1.0
Private industry	425.9	3,280.3	-3.4	958	1.2
Natural resources and mining	0.5	10.1	-5.0	1,635	10.3
Construction	13.1	104.6	-16.0	966	-0.5
Manufacturing	13.6	373.5	-6.6	1,080	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	51.6	720.9	-2.8	764	-1.0
Information	8.4	190.6	-2.9	1,805	2.0
Financial activities	22.5	208.0	-4.3	1,736	9.4
Professional and business services	41.2	524.0	-3.6	1,178	1.1
Education and health services	28.4	510.9	0.7	859	-0.8
Leisure and hospitality	26.7	374.8	-2.9	520	0.6
Other services	205.5	248.6	-4.0	421	-0.7
Government	5.5	583.0	-3.1	1,093	0.3
Cook, IL	142.9	2,311.0	-2.9	1,083	-0.1
Private industry	141.5	2,002.3	-3.1	1,088	-0.5
Natural resources and mining	0.1	0.8	-7.1	840	5.7
Construction	12.1	58.6	-15.8	1,289	-1.1
Manufacturing	6.7	192.0	-6.4	1,028	1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27.5	420.1	-3.5	777	-2.0
Information	2.6	51.1	-5.4	1,676	2.5
Financial activities	15.4	189.0	-4.5	2,465	2.2
Professional and business services	29.7	389.6	-2.8	1,417	0.9
Education and health services	14.6	389.0	0.6	815	-2.7
Leisure and hospitality	12.2	215.0	-1.3	402	-0.5
Other services	15.2	92.3	-3.7	720	-1.5
Government	1.4	308.7	-1.3	1,045	2.2
New York, NY	118.3	2,255.5	-1.7	2,404	11.9
Private industry	118.0	1,806.6	-1.9	2,743	13.1
Natural resources and mining	0.0	0.1	-15.7	2,233	-0.7
Construction	2.2	30.2	-13.2	1,532	3.7
Manufacturing	2.6	26.4	-10.5	1,503	9.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	20.9	225.6	-2.2	1,175	3.8
Information	4.3	127.6	-4.5	2,504	2.4
Financial activities	18.7	341.6	-3.7	7,709	22.7
Professional and business services	24.7	446.9	-3.2	2,422	10.9
Education and health services	8.9	300.2	2.1	1,013	1.1
Leisure and hospitality	11.9	215.6	1.9	707	-1.9
Other services	18.2	85.6	-3.2	1,174	18.1
Government	0.3	448.9	-0.8	1,045	2.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [3]	
		March 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2009-10 [4]	Average weekly wage	Percent change, first quarter 2009-10 [4]
Harris, TX	99.5	1,970.8	-2.5	$1,168	2.2
Private industry	98.9	1,704.4	-3.1	1,204	2.6
Natural resources and mining	1.6	71.7	-3.6	3,911	12.9
Construction	6.5	133.4	-10.4	1,039	-1.1
Manufacturing	4.5	167.1	-7.4	1,490	7.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.5	410.7	-2.9	1,084	1.4
Information	1.3	28.7	-6.3	1,284	-2.1
Financial activities	10.5	112.0	-3.5	1,645	7.7
Professional and business services	19.8	310.1	-4.0	1,333	0.2
Education and health services	10.9	233.9	4.4	841	-1.4
Leisure and hospitality	7.9	176.6	-1.6	381	1.9
Other services	13.0	59.0	0.2	617	-2.5
Government	0.5	266.3	2.0	937	0.9
Maricopa, AZ	95.1	1,606.6	-3.8	848	-0.8
Private industry	94.4	1,386.6	-4.0	854	0.2
Natural resources and mining	0.5	7.6	-11.6	971	13.7
Construction	9.1	80.2	-20.7	866	-1.8
Manufacturing	3.3	105.6	-9.1	1,272	3.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.8	331.0	-3.0	796	0.0
Information	1.5	27.0	-2.3	1,156	-2.4
Financial activities	11.4	133.2	-3.1	1,176	2.5
Professional and business services	21.6	258.1	-4.4	893	0.0
Education and health services	10.2	224.7	3.7	862	-1.3
Leisure and hospitality	6.8	172.1	-3.6	403	1.3
Other services	6.8	46.1	-0.8	549	-2.3
Government	0.7	219.9	-2.7	811	-6.5
Dallas, TX	67.7	1,392.8	-1.9	1,093	0.7
Private industry	67.2	1,223.5	-2.3	1,113	0.9
Natural resources and mining	0.6	7.8	0.6	3,466	14.2
Construction	4.2	66.6	-12.6	955	1.0
Manufacturing	3.0	113.2	-8.2	1,271	0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.8	276.3	-2.7	954	0.1
Information	1.6	45.1	-3.9	1,852	1.2
Financial activities	8.5	135.6	-3.1	1,729	5.9
Professional and business services	14.8	253.2	-0.6	1,228	-0.5
Education and health services	6.9	161.5	4.4	919	-0.4
Leisure and hospitality	5.5	125.3	-0.8	487	-2.2
Other services	7.0	38.0	0.1	607	-2.7
Government	0.5	169.3	0.8	952	0.1
Orange, CA	101.6	1,342.8	-4.2	1,001	1.2
Private industry	100.2	1,194.0	-4.2	976	1.1
Natural resources and mining	0.2	5.0	-2.3	524	-6.9
Construction	6.5	66.4	-15.2	1,038	-3.3
Manufacturing	5.0	149.3	-7.3	1,209	5.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.3	239.9	-3.7	896	-0.7
Information	1.3	25.1	-10.4	1,814	15.2
Financial activities	9.9	103.3	-3.8	1,579	5.5
Professional and business services	18.5	235.4	-4.4	1,132	0.5
Education and health services	10.1	154.5	1.2	852	-1.4
Leisure and hospitality	7.0	162.4	-2.9	391	3.2
Other services	20.5	47.5	-1.2	502	-2.3
Government	1.4	148.8	-3.8	1,197	0.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage[3]	
		March 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2009-10[4]	Average weekly wage	Percent change, first quarter 2009-10[4]
San Diego, CA	98.5	1,229.8	-2.8	$930	-0.6
Private industry	97.2	1,004.0	-3.3	912	-0.8
Natural resources and mining	0.7	9.8	-2.5	530	-2.6
Construction	6.5	55.1	-14.3	982	0.6
Manufacturing	3.0	92.6	-6.2	1,354	3.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	13.7	192.9	-2.9	740	-1.7
Information	1.2	25.3	-5.9	1,423	1.9
Financial activities	8.7	67.1	-4.0	1,233	-2.1
Professional and business services	15.9	204.0	-4.0	1,260	0.2
Education and health services	8.3	146.2	1.5	844	-0.6
Leisure and hospitality	7.0	149.7	-1.6	381	-2.8
Other services	27.9	57.0	-1.2	479	0.4
Government	1.3	225.8	-0.6	1,010	-0.7
King, WA	79.0	1,098.9	-3.1	1,120	-0.6
Private industry	78.5	941.8	-3.7	1,129	-0.5
Natural resources and mining	0.4	2.8	2.9	1,491	-5.0
Construction	5.8	45.7	-19.4	1,112	-1.8
Manufacturing	2.3	96.9	-6.8	1,383	1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.4	199.1	-3.2	961	-0.4
Information	1.7	78.4	-3.2	2,136	0.2
Financial activities	6.5	64.6	-7.5	1,542	-2.3
Professional and business services	13.5	170.1	-3.5	1,350	2.4
Education and health services	6.7	130.2	-0.2	857	-0.1
Leisure and hospitality	6.2	104.0	-1.4	434	2.6
Other services	21.0	50.0	8.3	574	-4.5
Government	0.5	157.1	0.6	1,066	-0.8
Miami-Dade, FL	84.8	947.4	-2.0	845	-1.3
Private industry	84.4	801.0	-1.9	819	0.4
Natural resources and mining	0.5	9.7	-5.7	379	-5.3
Construction	5.5	31.7	-17.1	831	-2.7
Manufacturing	2.6	34.6	-10.8	827	5.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	23.6	234.6	-1.3	763	-0.3
Information	1.5	17.7	-4.7	1,370	3.3
Financial activities	9.2	60.6	-4.0	1,439	6.2
Professional and business services	17.7	122.9	-1.8	988	0.3
Education and health services	9.6	148.2	2.1	792	-0.9
Leisure and hospitality	6.2	105.5	1.3	466	-1.7
Other services	7.6	34.8	-1.4	519	-1.9
Government	0.4	146.4	-2.8	988	-7.9

[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.

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

State	Establishments, first quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [3]	
		March 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2009-10	Average weekly wage	Percent change, first quarter 2009-10
United States [4]	9,043.6	126,281.7	-2.1	$889	0.8
Alabama	117.0	1,803.7	-2.1	737	0.0
Alaska	21.2	304.4	0.2	878	-0.9
Arizona	148.9	2,373.3	-3.5	800	-0.9
Arkansas	86.0	1,133.6	-1.0	674	-2.9
California	1,367.1	14,280.4	-3.0	1,003	0.9
Colorado	171.7	2,151.3	-2.7	912	-0.1
Connecticut	111.6	1,566.7	-3.2	1,206	1.3
Delaware	28.5	388.4	-2.9	971	-0.5
District of Columbia	34.3	685.2	1.2	1,505	2.8
Florida	595.5	7,162.0	-2.6	766	-0.5
Georgia	269.0	3,728.2	-2.6	837	0.6
Hawaii	39.3	585.6	-2.4	767	-0.9
Idaho	55.3	591.8	-1.6	634	-0.6
Illinois	376.9	5,406.6	-2.6	946	-0.4
Indiana	160.2	2,666.1	-1.3	739	0.0
Iowa	94.0	1,410.0	-1.6	707	-0.1
Kansas	87.8	1,286.4	-2.9	718	-0.1
Kentucky	109.2	1,690.8	-1.1	712	0.0
Louisiana	128.6	1,827.6	-2.1	762	-1.4
Maine	48.9	557.7	-0.9	691	0.4
Maryland	162.1	2,414.4	-1.6	977	1.5
Massachusetts	216.7	3,071.0	-1.2	1,098	-0.2
Michigan	250.9	3,677.2	-2.3	815	-1.2
Minnesota	168.8	2,493.9	-1.8	883	0.2
Mississippi	69.9	1,068.6	-1.8	633	0.0
Missouri	173.1	2,554.7	-2.4	762	-0.9
Montana	42.2	411.0	-0.6	634	1.0
Nebraska	59.4	880.4	-1.7	694	-0.7
Nevada	73.9	1,097.8	-4.6	780	-3.7
New Hampshire	47.7	589.9	-1.7	833	-0.6
New Jersey	269.6	3,710.7	-1.5	1,121	1.8
New Mexico	54.2	777.3	-2.0	716	-0.8
New York	586.1	8,239.4	-1.1	1,281	6.1
North Carolina	250.8	3,752.2	-2.5	791	3.1
North Dakota	25.8	347.2	1.5	684	2.5
Ohio	285.3	4,806.4	-2.7	783	-0.8
Oklahoma	102.7	1,474.2	-3.0	705	-0.4
Oregon	130.3	1,570.1	-1.9	776	0.5
Pennsylvania	341.3	5,376.6	-1.3	858	-0.3
Rhode Island	35.1	437.1	-1.1	836	0.7
South Carolina	111.9	1,742.0	-1.9	692	-0.1
South Dakota	30.8	377.2	-1.4	634	0.6
Tennessee	139.9	2,535.5	-1.7	764	1.6
Texas	569.5	10,101.3	-1.3	893	0.8
Utah	82.7	1,135.8	-2.2	729	0.3
Vermont	24.3	288.6	-1.0	716	-0.4
Virginia	231.6	3,489.1	-1.3	932	1.3
Washington	226.0	2,752.4	-2.2	899	-0.4
West Virginia	48.5	682.3	-1.1	693	-1.6
Wisconsin	156.8	2,565.5	-2.1	741	-0.8

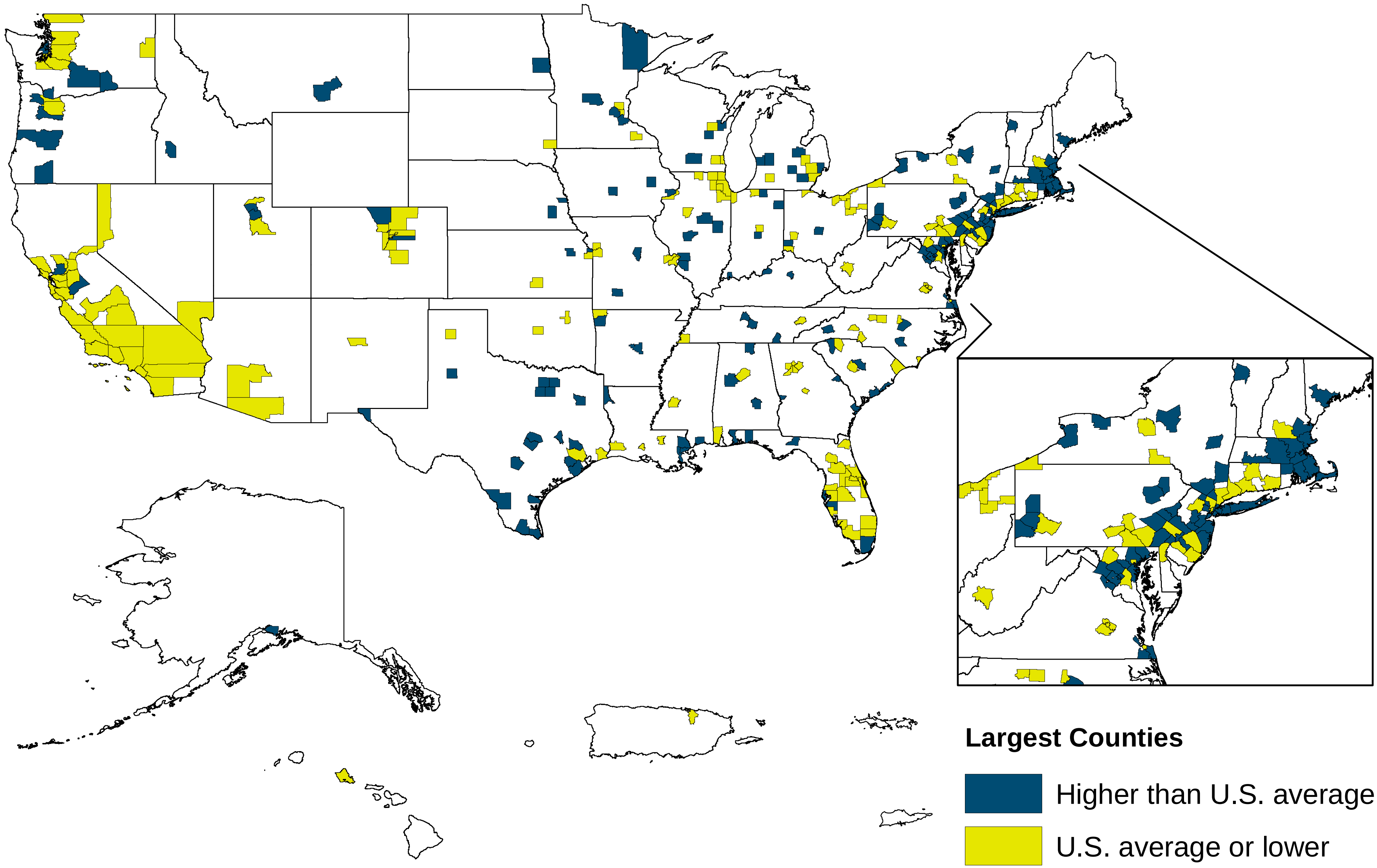
See footnotes at end of table.

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

State	Establishments, first quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [3]	
		March 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2009-10	Average weekly wage	Percent change, first quarter 2009-10
Wyoming	25.0	262.2	-3.8	$775	-0.4
Puerto Rico	49.2	943.4	-2.6	497	0.0
Virgin Islands	3.6	44.9	0.5	720	5.1

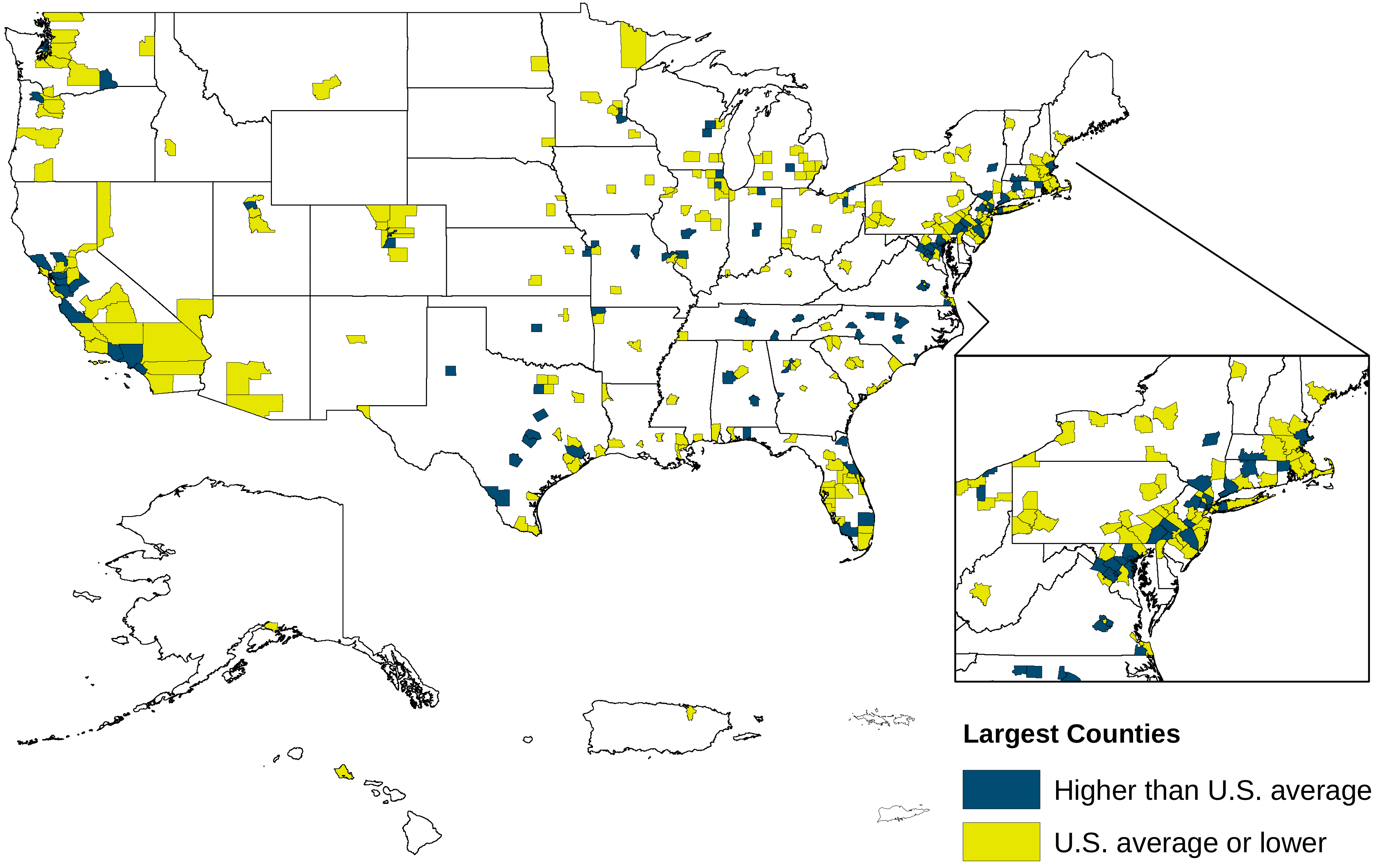
1 Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.
2 Data are preliminary.
3 Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.
4 Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

Chart 3. Percent change in employment in counties with 75,000 or more employees, March 2009-10 (U.S. average = -2.1 percent)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
October 2010

Chart 4. Percent change in average weekly wage in counties with 75,000 or more employees, first quarter 2009-10 (U.S. average = 0.8 percent)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
October 2010