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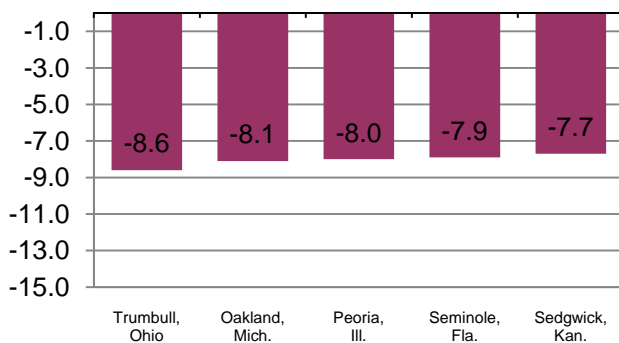
## COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

### Fourth Quarter 2009

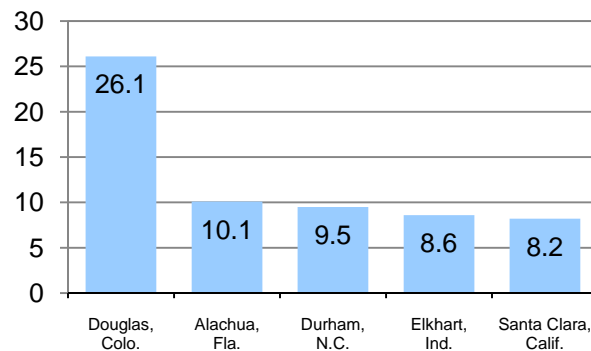
From December 2008 to December 2009, **employment** declined in 325 of the 334 largest U.S. counties according to preliminary data, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Trumbull, Ohio, posted the largest percentage decline, with a loss of 8.6 percent over the year, compared with a national job decrease of 4.1 percent. Almost 54 percent of the employment decline in Trumbull occurred in manufacturing, which lost 3,504 jobs over the year (-22.7 percent). Arlington, Va., experienced the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment among the largest counties in the U.S., with a gain of 0.5 percent.

The U.S. **average weekly wage** increased by 2.5 percent over the year. Among the large counties in the U.S., Douglas, Colo., had the largest over-the-year increase in average weekly wages in the fourth quarter of 2009, with a gain of 26.1 percent. Within Douglas, professional and business services had the largest over-the-year increase in average weekly wages with a gain of 99.8 percent. A fourth-quarter acquisition in this industry resulted in large payouts, which may include bonuses, severance pay, and stock options. St. Louis City, Mo., experienced the largest decline in average weekly wages with a loss of 33.9 percent over the year. This decline reflects a return from very high levels in 2008 caused by an acquisition in professional and business services and manufacturing.

**Chart 1. Large counties ranked by percent decline in employment, December 2008-09**  
(U.S. average = -4.1 percent)



**Chart 2. Large counties ranked by percent increase in average weekly wages, fourth quarter 2008-09**  
(U.S. average = 2.5 percent)



A redesign of the County Employment and Wages news release will be implemented with the first quarter 2010 release. Table 3, along with the associated text on the largest county by state, will be removed.

**Table A. Top 10 large counties ranked by December 2009 employment, December 2008-09 employment decrease, and December 2008-09 percent decrease in employment**

Employment in large counties					
December 2009 employment (thousands)		Decrease in employment, December 2008-09 (thousands)		Percent decrease in employment, December 2008-09	
United States	128,334.9	United States	-5,521.5	United States	-4.1
Los Angeles, Calif.	3,926.0	Los Angeles, Calif.	-217.9	Trumbull, Ohio	-8.6
Cook, Ill.	2,369.9	Maricopa, Ariz.	-113.0	Oakland, Mich.	-8.1
New York, N.Y.	2,294.4	Cook, Ill.	-111.1	Peoria, Ill.	-8.0
Harris, Texas	1,990.2	New York, N.Y.	-93.6	Seminole, Fla.	-7.9
Maricopa, Ariz.	1,626.8	Harris, Texas	-90.0	Sedgwick, Kan.	-7.7
Dallas, Texas	1,409.9	Orange, Calif.	-89.7	Tulare, Calif.	-7.6
Orange, Calif.	1,361.4	San Diego, Calif.	-64.6	Winnebago, Ill.	-7.6
San Diego, Calif.	1,245.3	Dallas, Texas	-63.6	Catawba, N.C.	-7.5
King, Wash.	1,119.1	Clark, Nev.	-60.7	Kern, Calif.	-7.4
Miami-Dade, Fla.	959.7	Santa Clara, Calif.	-56.8	Macomb, Mich.	-7.3

Of the 334 **largest counties** in the United States (as measured by 2008 annual average employment), 159 had over-the-year percentage declines in employment greater than or equal to the national average (-4.1 percent) in December 2009, 166 large counties experienced smaller declines than the national average, and 3 counties experienced employment gains. (See chart 3.) The percent change in average weekly wages was equal to or greater than the national average (2.5 percent) in 196 of the largest U.S. counties and was below the national average in 133 counties. (See chart 4.)

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 9.1 million employer reports cover 128.3 million full- and part-time workers.

### Large County Employment

In December 2009, **national employment**, as measured by the QCEW program, was 128.3 million, down by 4.1 percent from December 2008. The 334 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more employees accounted for 71.4 percent of total U.S. employment and 77.1 percent of total wages. These 334 counties had a net job decline of 4,119,900 over the year, accounting for 74.6 percent of the overall U.S. employment decrease.

Employment declined in 325 counties from December 2008 to December 2009. The largest percentage decline in employment was in Trumbull, Ohio (-8.6 percent). Oakland, Mich., had the next largest percentage decline (-8.1 percent), followed by the counties of Peoria, Ill. (-8.0 percent), Seminole, Fla. (-7.9 percent), and Sedgwick, Kan. (-7.7 percent). The largest decline in employment levels occurred in Los Angeles, Calif. (-217,900), followed by the counties of Maricopa, Ariz. (-113,000), Cook, Ill. (-111,100), New York, N.Y. (-93,600), and Harris, Texas (-90,000). (See table A.) Combined employment losses in these five counties over the year totaled 625,600, or 11.3 percent of the employment decline for the U.S. as a whole.

**Table B. Top 10 large counties ranked by fourth quarter 2009 average weekly wages, fourth quarter 2008-09 increase in average weekly wages, and fourth quarter 2008-09 percent increase in average weekly wages**

Average weekly wage in large counties					
Average weekly wage, fourth quarter 2009		Increase in average weekly wage, fourth quarter 2008-09		Percent increase in average weekly wage, fourth quarter 2008-09	
United States	\$942	United States	\$23	United States	2.5
New York, N.Y.	\$1,878	Douglas, Colo.	\$244	Douglas, Colo.	26.1
Santa Clara, Calif.	1,699	Santa Clara, Calif.	129	Alachua, Fla.	10.1
Washington, D.C.	1,614	Durham, N.C.	108	Durham, N.C.	9.5
Fairfield, Conn.	1,607	Arlington, Va.	87	Elkhart, Ind.	8.6
Arlington, Va.	1,594	Montgomery, Md.	76	Santa Clara, Calif.	8.2
Suffolk, Mass.	1,565	Alachua, Fla.	74	Montgomery, Ala.	8.0
San Francisco, Calif.	1,539	Fairfax, Va.	73	McLean, Ill.	7.9
Fairfax, Va.	1,489	Montgomery, Ala.	66	Okaloosa, Fla.	7.5
San Mateo, Calif.	1,477	McLean, Ill.	66	McLennan, Texas	7.4
Morris, N.J.	1,429	Morris, N.J.	64	Lucas, Ohio	7.0
		Montgomery, Pa.	64		

Employment rose in three of the large counties from December 2008 to December 2009. Arlington, Va., had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment (0.5 percent), followed by Bronx, N.Y., and Kings, N.Y. (0.2 percent each).

### Large County Average Weekly Wages

**Average weekly wages for the nation** increased by 2.5 percent over the year ending in the fourth quarter of 2009. Among the 334 largest counties, 305 had over-the-year increases in average weekly wages in the fourth quarter. The largest wage gain occurred in Douglas, Colo., with an increase of 26.1 percent from the fourth quarter of 2008. Alachua, Fla., had the second largest gain (10.1 percent), followed by the counties of Durham, N.C. (9.5 percent), Elkhart, Ind. (8.6 percent), and Santa Clara, Calif. (8.2 percent). (See table B.)

Of the 334 largest counties, 23 experienced declines in average weekly wages. St. Louis City, Mo., led the nation in average weekly wage decline with a loss of 33.9 percent over the year. Within St. Louis City, large payouts related to an acquisition were distributed within professional and business services and manufacturing industries in the fourth quarter of 2008. Manufacturing had the largest over-the-year decline in average weekly wages (-57.9 percent) followed by professional and business services (-56.2 percent). Somerset, N.J., had the second largest overall decline (-6.2 percent), followed by the counties of Clayton, Ga. (-5.3 percent), Calcasieu, La. (-5.1 percent), and Lake, Ind. (-3.4 percent).

The national average weekly wage in the fourth quarter of 2009 was \$942. Average weekly wages were higher than the national average in 105 of the 334 largest U.S. counties. New York, N.Y., held the top position among the highest-paid large counties with an average weekly wage of \$1,878. Santa Clara, Calif., was second with an average weekly wage of \$1,699, followed by Washington, D.C. (\$1,614), Fairfield, Conn. (\$1,607), and Arlington, Va. (\$1,594). There were 226 counties with an average weekly wage below the national average in the fourth quarter of 2009. The lowest average weekly wage was

reported in Horry, S.C. (\$584), followed by the counties of Cameron, Texas, Hidalgo, Texas (\$598 each), Webb, Texas (\$619), and Yakima, Wash. (\$640). (See table 1.)

Average weekly wages are affected not only by changes in total wages but also by employment changes in high- and low-paying industries. (See Technical Note.) The 2.5-percent over-the-year increase in average weekly wages for the nation was partially due to large employment declines in low-paying industries such as trade, transportation, and utilities. (See table 2.)

### **Ten Largest U.S. Counties**

All of the 10 largest counties (based on 2008 annual average employment levels) experienced over-the-year percent declines in **employment** in December 2009. Maricopa, Ariz., experienced the largest decline in employment among the 10 largest counties with a 6.5 percent decrease. Within Maricopa, every private industry group except education and health services experienced an employment decline, with construction experiencing the largest decline (-28.5 percent). (See table 2.) Orange, Calif., had the next largest decline in employment (6.2 percent), followed by Los Angeles, Calif. (-5.3 percent). New York, N.Y., experienced the smallest decline in employment (-3.9 percent) among the 10 largest counties. Dallas, Texas, and Harris, Texas, had the second smallest employment losses (-4.3 percent each).

All of the 10 largest U.S. counties saw an over-the-year increase in **average weekly wages**. San Diego, Calif., experienced the largest increase in average weekly wages among the 10 largest counties with a gain of 3.7 percent. This average weekly wage growth was a result of a large employment loss in the professional and business services supersector. Employment dropped by 7.2 percent while total wages only dropped by 2.7 percent, thus average weekly wages for this supersector increased by 4.8 percent. San Diego's average weekly wage growth was followed by King, Wash. (3.6 percent), and Maricopa, Ariz. (3.4 percent).

### **Largest County by State**

Table 3 shows December 2009 employment and the 2009 fourth quarter average weekly wage in the largest county in each state, which is based on 2008 annual average employment levels. The employment levels in the counties ranged from 3.9 million in Los Angeles, Calif., to 42,600 in Laramie, Wyo. The highest average weekly wage of these counties was in New York, N.Y. (\$1,878), while the lowest average weekly wage was in Yellowstone, Mont. (\$768).

## **For More Information**

The tables and charts included in this release contain data for the nation and for the 334 U.S. counties with annual average employment levels of 75,000 or more in 2008. December 2009 employment and 2009 fourth quarter average weekly wages for all states are provided in table 4 of this release.

For additional information about the quarterly employment and wages data, please read the Technical Note. Data for the fourth quarter of 2009 will be available 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>.

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**The County Employment and Wages release for first quarter 2010 is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, October 19, 2010.**

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.

# 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 2009 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 335 counties presented in this release were derived using 2008 preliminary annual averages of employment. For 2009 data, two counties have been added to the publication tables: Johnson, Iowa, and Gregg, Texas. These counties will be included in all 2009 quarterly releases. Two counties, Boone, Ky., and St. Tammany, La., which were published in the 2008 releases, will be excluded from this and

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

	<b>QCEW</b>	<b>BED</b>	<b>CES</b>
<b>Source</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Count of UI administrative records submitted by 9.1 million establishments in first quarter of 2009</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 6.8 million private-sector employers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sample survey: 400,000 establishments</li> </ul>
<b>Coverage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UI and UCFE coverage, including all employers subject to state and federal UI laws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UI coverage, excluding government, private households, and establishments with zero employment</li> </ul>	Nonfarm wage and salary jobs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UI coverage, excluding agriculture, private households, and self-employed workers</li> <li>Other employment, including railroads, religious organizations, and other non-UI-covered jobs</li> </ul>
<b>Publication frequency</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarterly</li> <li>– 7 months after the end of each quarter</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarterly</li> <li>– 8 months after the end of each quarter</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monthly</li> <li>– Usually first Friday of following month</li> </ul>
<b>Use of UI file</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Directly summarizes and publishes each new quarter of UI data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Links each new UI quarter to longitudinal database and directly summarizes gross job gains and losses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uses UI file as a sampling frame and annually realigns (benchmarks) sample estimates to first quarter UI levels</li> </ul>
<b>Principal products</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, MSA, state, and national levels by detailed industry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides quarterly employer dynamics data on establishment openings, closings, expansions, and contractions at the national level by NAICS supersectors and by size of firm, and at the state private-sector total level</li> <li>Future expansions will include data with greater industry detail and data at the county and MSA level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides current monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings at the MSA, state, and national level by industry</li> </ul>
<b>Principal uses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major uses include:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detailed locality data</li> <li>Periodic universe counts for benchmarking sample survey estimates</li> <li>Sample frame for BLS establishment surveys</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major uses include:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business cycle analysis</li> <li>Analysis of employer dynamics underlying economic expansions and contractions</li> <li>Analysis of employment expansion and contraction by size of firm</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major uses include:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Principal national economic indicator</li> <li>Official time series for employment change measures</li> <li>Input into other major economic indicators</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Program Web sites</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://www.bls.gov/cew/">www.bls.gov/cew/</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://www.bls.gov/bdm/">www.bls.gov/bdm/</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://www.bls.gov/ces/">www.bls.gov/ces/</a></li> </ul>

future 2009 releases because their 2008 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 9.1 million employer reports of employment and wages submitted by states to the BLS in 2008. 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 2008, UI and UCFE programs covered workers in 134.8 million jobs. The estimated 129.4 million workers in these jobs (after adjustment for multiple jobholders) represented 95.5 percent of civilian wage and salary employment. Covered workers received

\$6.142 trillion in pay, representing 93.8 percent of the wage and salary component of personal income and 42.5 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 2008 quarterly data as the base data. The adjusted prior-year levels used to calculate the over-the-year percent change in employment and wages are not published. These adjusted prior-year levels do not match the unadjusted data maintained on the BLS Web site. Over-the-year change calculations based on data from the Web site, or from data published in prior BLS news releases, may differ substantially from the over-the-year changes presented in this news release.

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

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

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

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

#### **Additional statistics and other information**

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

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

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



**Table 1. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, fourth quarter 2009<sup>2</sup>**

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, fourth quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>4</sup>		
		December 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2008-09 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2008-09 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change
United States <sup>6</sup> .....	9,085.0	128,334.9	-4.1	-	\$942	2.5	-
Jefferson, AL .....	18.1	336.1	-5.6	263	946	2.5	193
Madison, AL .....	8.8	179.8	-1.6	20	1,047	4.9	41
Mobile, AL .....	9.8	165.8	-5.1	241	828	2.5	193
Montgomery, AL .....	6.4	130.0	-3.7	140	891	8.0	6
Shelby, AL .....	4.8	70.7	-6.5	302	849	1.6	247
Tuscaloosa, AL .....	4.4	82.2	-4.6	209	798	1.9	230
Anchorage Borough, AK ....	8.2	147.6	-0.3	6	1,005	3.5	114
Maricopa, AZ .....	98.7	1,626.8	-6.5	302	923	3.4	119
Pima, AZ .....	20.2	350.9	-4.8	221	829	3.4	119
Benton, AR .....	5.5	90.9	-3.6	134	854	0.9	280
Pulaski, AR .....	15.1	244.2	-2.7	64	863	1.6	247
Washington, AR .....	5.6	89.0	-2.4	50	774	3.9	87
Alameda, CA .....	54.3	628.3	-6.6	305	1,195	2.8	167
Butte, CA .....	8.0	71.4	-3.7	140	720	3.4	119
Contra Costa, CA .....	30.0	318.4	-5.6	263	1,132	0.3	301
Fresno, CA .....	30.9	323.7	-6.5	302	759	2.8	167
Kern, CA .....	18.3	260.4	-7.4	320	820	2.0	227
Los Angeles, CA .....	434.0	3,926.0	-5.3	248	1,099	2.0	227
Marin, CA .....	11.8	102.4	-5.6	263	1,163	1.0	276
Monterey, CA .....	12.9	141.4	-7.0	312	821	2.4	197
Orange, CA .....	102.8	1,361.4	-6.2	295	1,065	2.0	227
Placer, CA .....	10.9	122.0	-7.0	312	920	3.0	141
Riverside, CA .....	48.4	559.7	-6.4	300	757	1.7	244
Sacramento, CA .....	54.5	587.0	-4.1	170	1,019	1.3	262
San Bernardino, CA .....	50.6	606.0	-5.8	276	806	2.3	208
San Diego, CA .....	99.4	1,245.3	-4.9	225	1,019	3.7	103
San Francisco, CA .....	52.9	548.0	-4.5	201	1,539	3.1	136
San Joaquin, CA .....	17.8	202.3	-6.0	287	816	2.4	197
San Luis Obispo, CA .....	9.7	95.7	-6.1	289	798	4.2	74
San Mateo, CA .....	24.1	324.1	-5.2	245	1,477	2.6	180
Santa Barbara, CA .....	14.5	169.5	-6.2	295	895	3.2	129
Santa Clara, CA .....	61.6	846.5	-6.3	297	1,699	8.2	5
Santa Cruz, CA .....	9.2	86.4	-4.0	162	819	-0.2	308
Solano, CA .....	10.2	120.5	-3.8	147	921	1.9	230
Sonoma, CA .....	18.9	174.2	-6.3	297	886	-1.1	313
Stanislaus, CA .....	15.2	155.5	-6.8	310	790	4.4	61
Tulare, CA .....	9.6	140.9	-7.6	322	666	4.4	61
Ventura, CA .....	24.0	295.5	-5.7	272	959	2.6	180
Yolo, CA .....	6.0	93.7	-6.0	287	882	-0.1	307
Adams, CO .....	9.0	147.7	-5.3	248	849	1.4	257
Arapahoe, CO .....	18.8	269.9	-3.8	147	1,094	3.8	96
Boulder, CO .....	12.8	152.8	-3.8	147	1,069	3.2	129
Denver, CO .....	25.0	420.2	-4.7	215	1,154	3.4	119
Douglas, CO .....	9.3	89.9	-4.8	221	1,179	26.1	1
El Paso, CO .....	16.8	232.7	-3.7	140	863	3.6	110
Jefferson, CO .....	18.0	202.9	-4.0	162	969	4.4	61
Larimer, CO .....	10.1	124.6	-4.2	178	841	0.5	293
Weld, CO .....	5.8	77.1	-6.6	305	772	1.3	262
Fairfield, CT .....	32.9	401.6	-4.5	201	1,607	0.7	288
Hartford, CT .....	25.4	486.0	-3.8	147	1,153	3.6	110

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, fourth quarter 2009<sup>2</sup>—Continued**

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, fourth quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>4</sup>		
		December 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2008-09 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2008-09 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change
New Haven, CT .....	22.4	353.3	-3.6	134	\$1,013	3.7	103
New London, CT .....	7.0	125.7	-3.8	147	942	3.5	114
New Castle, DE .....	17.8	264.6	-5.9	282	1,070	1.9	230
Washington, DC .....	34.8	686.7	-0.1	4	1,614	2.7	173
Alachua, FL .....	6.7	116.7	-4.1	170	810	10.1	2
Brevard, FL .....	14.7	189.1	-4.0	162	897	4.3	67
Broward, FL .....	63.3	689.2	-5.6	263	900	2.4	197
Collier, FL .....	11.9	117.5	-6.6	305	832	2.7	173
Duval, FL .....	26.9	436.8	-4.5	201	911	3.9	87
Escambia, FL .....	7.9	118.9	-3.3	107	760	5.6	22
Hillsborough, FL .....	37.2	574.9	-6.1	289	927	5.8	17
Lake, FL .....	7.3	80.4	-5.3	248	674	2.6	180
Lee, FL .....	18.8	194.9	-5.6	263	781	2.9	153
Leon, FL .....	8.2	139.1	-2.4	50	815	4.2	74
Manatee, FL .....	9.2	111.8	-4.0	162	708	2.2	214
Marion, FL .....	8.2	90.6	(7)	-	677	(7)	-
Miami-Dade, FL .....	85.0	959.7	-4.5	201	949	2.9	153
Okaloosa, FL .....	6.0	75.6	-2.2	41	791	7.5	8
Orange, FL .....	35.4	648.2	-4.8	221	850	2.4	197
Palm Beach, FL .....	49.5	500.2	-5.4	253	967	5.2	33
Pasco, FL .....	9.8	96.6	-4.4	196	680	1.8	241
Pinellas, FL .....	31.0	389.2	-5.5	257	852	5.7	21
Polk, FL .....	12.5	192.8	-4.4	196	734	4.0	83
Sarasota, FL .....	14.8	134.6	-5.9	282	804	2.6	180
Seminole, FL .....	14.2	156.2	-7.9	325	791	0.8	285
Volusia, FL .....	13.6	151.0	-4.9	225	680	2.7	173
Bibb, GA .....	4.6	79.4	-5.8	276	752	5.0	39
Chatham, GA .....	7.7	127.9	-5.0	231	807	1.6	247
Clayton, GA .....	4.4	107.3	-3.9	156	810	-5.3	327
Cobb, GA .....	20.7	296.4	-5.7	272	974	0.9	280
De Kalb, GA .....	17.6	278.8	-4.2	178	971	4.7	46
Fulton, GA .....	39.3	697.4	-5.0	231	1,207	1.9	230
Gwinnett, GA .....	23.6	294.5	-5.7	272	907	1.3	262
Muscogee, GA .....	4.7	91.5	-3.9	156	757	5.1	35
Richmond, GA .....	4.8	99.3	-2.4	50	793	3.4	119
Honolulu, HI .....	25.0	435.3	-3.2	100	875	2.9	153
Ada, ID .....	14.5	193.7	-4.9	225	824	1.5	252
Champaign, IL .....	4.2	89.3	-2.9	76	794	2.1	222
Cook, IL .....	142.6	2,369.9	-4.5	201	1,142	2.1	222
Du Page, IL .....	36.4	548.0	-5.9	282	1,082	2.2	214
Kane, IL .....	12.9	190.3	-7.2	318	848	1.8	241
Lake, IL .....	21.4	311.4	-5.1	241	1,197	4.9	41
McHenry, IL .....	8.6	93.5	-7.0	312	789	0.9	280
McLean, IL .....	3.7	83.7	-3.1	88	901	7.9	7
Madison, IL .....	6.0	91.3	-4.5	201	801	4.2	74
Peoria, IL .....	4.7	97.9	-8.0	326	895	2.8	167
Rock Island, IL .....	3.5	74.4	-6.1	289	1,115	2.9	153
St. Clair, IL .....	5.5	93.9	-3.1	88	782	3.7	103
Sangamon, IL .....	5.3	126.3	-2.3	47	928	3.5	114
Will, IL .....	14.2	188.4	-4.3	184	837	1.2	268

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, fourth quarter 2009<sup>2</sup>—Continued**

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, fourth quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>4</sup>		
		December 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2008-09 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2008-09 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Winnebago, IL .....	6.9	123.8	-7.6	322	\$797	2.7	173
Allen, IN .....	9.1	170.7	-4.7	215	774	3.3	126
Elkhart, IN .....	4.9	96.4	-4.8	221	744	8.6	4
Hamilton, IN .....	7.9	107.1	-5.1	241	873	2.2	214
Lake, IN .....	10.3	183.6	-5.3	248	798	-3.4	325
Marion, IN .....	24.0	547.0	-3.8	147	942	3.1	136
St. Joseph, IN .....	6.1	114.9	-5.5	257	799	5.1	35
Tippecanoe, IN .....	3.3	72.1	-6.8	310	800	3.8	96
Vanderburgh, IN .....	4.8	104.7	-3.2	100	791	3.3	126
Johnson, IA .....	3.5	74.5	-2.1	36	807	2.7	173
Linn, IA .....	6.3	123.6	-3.0	85	885	-1.1	313
Polk, IA .....	14.8	265.7	-3.1	88	933	3.1	136
Scott, IA .....	5.3	84.9	-4.6	209	763	1.6	247
Johnson, KS .....	20.9	298.8	-5.0	231	982	3.4	119
Sedgwick, KS .....	12.5	241.3	-7.7	324	872	3.3	126
Shawnee, KS .....	4.9	92.9	-2.9	76	798	5.4	30
Wyandotte, KS .....	3.2	79.0	-1.5	17	890	4.3	67
Fayette, KY .....	9.4	172.9	-2.9	76	846	1.7	244
Jefferson, KY .....	22.0	409.9	-3.2	100	908	4.2	74
Caddo, LA .....	7.5	121.9	-2.7	64	790	1.4	257
Calcasieu, LA .....	5.0	83.1	-5.4	253	783	-5.1	326
East Baton Rouge, LA .....	14.7	259.1	-3.1	88	897	2.6	180
Jefferson, LA .....	14.2	194.5	-3.0	85	896	2.6	180
Lafayette, LA .....	9.1	129.6	-5.5	257	887	-2.6	324
Orleans, LA .....	10.9	169.4	-1.5	17	1,007	0.5	293
Cumberland, ME .....	12.3	168.0	-3.2	100	863	4.7	46
Anne Arundel, MD .....	14.3	226.4	-3.1	88	1,019	5.6	22
Baltimore, MD .....	21.2	364.8	-3.4	117	1,004	4.0	83
Frederick, MD .....	5.9	91.4	-2.9	76	933	4.7	46
Harford, MD .....	5.6	81.6	-1.1	11	896	6.2	12
Howard, MD .....	8.7	143.0	-2.9	76	1,131	4.0	83
Montgomery, MD .....	32.5	447.4	-2.1	36	1,294	6.2	12
Prince Georges, MD .....	15.5	304.2	-3.4	117	1,032	3.8	96
Baltimore City, MD .....	13.7	326.1	-3.4	117	1,113	1.2	268
Barnstable, MA .....	9.0	82.7	-1.9	27	834	2.7	173
Bristol, MA .....	15.6	207.4	-4.1	170	866	2.2	214
Essex, MA .....	21.0	293.0	-2.0	32	1,013	3.6	110
Hampden, MA .....	14.8	192.3	-3.6	134	893	2.8	167
Middlesex, MA .....	47.9	803.0	-2.8	70	1,344	3.5	114
Norfolk, MA .....	23.6	312.9	-3.4	117	1,151	0.5	293
Plymouth, MA .....	13.6	171.3	-2.5	56	902	1.0	276
Suffolk, MA .....	22.2	574.8	-3.5	128	1,565	-0.3	309
Worcester, MA .....	20.8	309.8	-3.0	85	947	1.6	247
Genesee, MI .....	7.6	127.0	-5.5	257	826	3.0	141
Ingham, MI .....	6.6	151.1	-4.3	184	913	3.0	141
Kalamazoo, MI .....	5.5	108.0	-4.6	209	842	-1.3	317
Kent, MI .....	14.0	305.9	-5.0	231	855	2.4	197
Macomb, MI .....	17.2	270.8	-7.3	319	976	1.0	276
Oakland, MI .....	37.9	607.1	-8.1	327	1,093	-0.5	311
Ottawa, MI .....	5.6	98.0	-5.9	282	787	-0.4	310

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, fourth quarter 2009<sup>2</sup>—Continued**

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, fourth quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>4</sup>		
		December 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2008-09 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2008-09 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Saginaw, MI .....	4.2	79.1	(7)	—	\$782	(7)	—
Washtenaw, MI .....	8.0	184.2	-1.8	24	981	1.0	276
Wayne, MI .....	31.1	662.6	-7.1	317	1,036	0.5	293
Anoka, MN .....	7.4	105.8	-6.6	305	858	2.3	208
Dakota, MN .....	10.0	168.8	-2.6	62	920	2.6	180
Hennepin, MN .....	40.7	802.6	-4.3	184	1,152	0.7	288
Olmsted, MN .....	3.4	87.3	-2.8	70	994	1.9	230
Ramsey, MN .....	14.5	316.0	-4.3	184	1,040	6.0	15
St. Louis, MN .....	5.7	92.2	-4.2	178	755	-0.7	312
Stearns, MN .....	4.3	78.1	-3.3	107	747	5.8	17
Harrison, MS .....	4.6	83.4	-2.1	36	718	2.3	208
Hinds, MS .....	6.3	125.0	-2.4	50	832	3.4	119
Boone, MO .....	4.5	81.2	-1.7	22	719	4.2	74
Clay, MO .....	5.0	84.8	-5.2	245	856	4.3	67
Greene, MO .....	8.0	149.2	-4.2	178	711	3.9	87
Jackson, MO .....	18.5	351.2	-4.3	184	958	3.2	129
St. Charles, MO .....	8.2	117.8	-4.1	170	739	0.8	285
St. Louis, MO .....	32.1	571.0	-4.7	215	1,006	1.5	252
St. Louis City, MO .....	8.6	215.2	(7)	—	996	-33.9	329
Yellowstone, MT .....	5.9	75.7	-3.4	117	768	3.9	87
Douglas, NE .....	15.9	312.1	-3.1	88	874	3.9	87
Lancaster, NE .....	8.2	153.2	-3.9	156	750	3.2	129
Clark, NV .....	49.4	809.7	-7.0	312	872	1.9	230
Washoe, NV .....	14.3	187.4	-7.0	312	868	0.1	304
Hillsborough, NH .....	12.1	188.3	-3.9	156	1,065	0.2	303
Rockingham, NH .....	10.8	131.9	-3.2	100	930	2.6	180
Atlantic, NJ .....	7.0	133.3	-4.5	201	832	1.2	268
Bergen, NJ .....	34.5	432.8	-3.8	147	1,205	1.7	244
Burlington, NJ .....	11.4	194.6	-2.7	64	1,011	3.8	96
Camden, NJ .....	13.0	198.8	-2.9	76	1,010	0.9	280
Essex, NJ .....	21.5	348.2	-2.7	64	1,211	2.7	173
Gloucester, NJ .....	6.4	100.4	-4.3	184	865	1.3	262
Hudson, NJ .....	14.1	232.4	-2.8	70	1,241	2.4	197
Mercer, NJ .....	11.2	226.1	-2.2	41	1,224	-2.2	322
Middlesex, NJ .....	22.1	385.0	-3.4	117	1,160	1.4	257
Monmouth, NJ .....	20.8	246.3	-3.3	107	1,032	1.3	262
Morris, NJ .....	18.1	274.3	-3.5	128	1,429	4.7	46
Ocean, NJ .....	12.4	144.3	-1.3	13	816	2.6	180
Passaic, NJ .....	12.5	171.3	-3.1	88	997	2.3	208
Somerset, NJ .....	10.3	168.8	-3.3	107	1,413	-6.2	328
Union, NJ .....	14.9	221.3	-3.3	107	1,226	(7)	—
Bernalillo, NM .....	17.5	317.3	-3.7	140	850	4.4	61
Albany, NY .....	9.9	223.3	-2.6	62	963	1.9	230
Bronx, NY .....	16.4	232.7	0.2	2	919	3.5	114
Broome, NY .....	4.5	92.7	-3.3	107	753	3.7	103
Dutchess, NY .....	8.2	113.1	-2.8	70	942	4.7	46
Erie, NY .....	23.5	453.4	-2.5	56	817	3.0	141
Kings, NY .....	48.3	488.8	0.2	2	830	1.2	268
Monroe, NY .....	17.9	371.8	-2.9	76	887	3.0	141
Nassau, NY .....	52.4	595.3	-2.2	41	1,101	4.3	67

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, fourth quarter 2009<sup>2</sup>—Continued**

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, fourth quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>4</sup>		
		December 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2008-09 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2008-09 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change
New York, NY .....	118.1	2,294.4	-3.9	156	\$1,878	1.1	273
Oneida, NY .....	5.3	109.3	-2.3	47	745	3.2	129
Onondaga, NY .....	12.7	246.1	-3.1	88	881	3.8	96
Orange, NY .....	9.9	131.4	-1.3	13	799	2.8	167
Queens, NY .....	44.2	499.4	-2.1	36	935	1.3	262
Richmond, NY .....	8.8	94.6	-1.1	11	850	2.9	153
Rockland, NY .....	9.8	114.3	-2.8	70	982	-2.1	321
Saratoga, NY .....	5.4	74.6	-2.5	56	792	3.9	87
Suffolk, NY .....	50.0	608.5	-3.1	88	1,044	0.3	301
Westchester, NY .....	36.0	406.5	-4.0	162	1,288	4.4	61
Buncombe, NC .....	7.8	110.7	-4.0	162	747	2.9	153
Catawba, NC .....	4.4	77.3	-7.5	321	725	4.2	74
Cumberland, NC .....	6.2	119.6	-1.4	15	749	5.5	27
Durham, NC .....	7.1	177.3	-4.3	184	1,239	9.5	3
Forsyth, NC .....	9.0	176.2	-4.6	209	849	2.9	153
Guilford, NC .....	14.3	260.1	-5.4	253	823	3.0	141
Mecklenburg, NC .....	32.3	534.2	-5.7	272	1,042	2.5	193
New Hanover, NC .....	7.3	95.3	-5.8	276	798	5.6	22
Wake, NC .....	28.5	430.7	-4.1	170	929	1.5	252
Cass, ND .....	5.9	99.3	-1.4	15	795	2.1	222
Butler, OH .....	7.3	138.2	-5.0	231	819	4.6	55
Cuyahoga, OH .....	36.7	689.8	-4.7	215	939	1.2	268
Franklin, OH .....	29.4	651.3	-3.7	140	918	4.3	67
Hamilton, OH .....	23.5	488.6	-4.6	209	1,007	2.4	197
Lake, OH .....	6.6	92.1	-6.7	309	777	2.8	167
Lorain, OH .....	6.2	91.8	-4.1	170	742	0.0	306
Lucas, OH .....	10.5	198.5	-5.5	257	830	7.0	10
Mahoning, OH .....	6.2	97.7	-2.7	64	683	1.9	230
Montgomery, OH .....	12.5	242.1	-5.5	257	846	2.9	153
Stark, OH .....	8.9	149.2	-5.8	276	713	1.4	257
Summit, OH .....	14.7	254.2	-6.3	297	842	2.1	222
Trumbull, OH .....	4.6	68.9	-8.6	328	739	-1.3	317
Warren, OH .....	4.2	71.7	-3.5	128	802	5.4	30
Oklahoma, OK .....	24.1	408.0	-4.4	196	870	1.9	230
Tulsa, OK .....	19.8	331.0	-5.6	263	845	0.8	285
Clackamas, OR .....	12.6	138.5	-5.3	248	842	2.4	197
Jackson, OR .....	6.5	76.2	-5.8	276	688	3.1	136
Lane, OR .....	10.9	135.4	-5.9	282	729	2.5	193
Marion, OR .....	9.3	130.4	-3.4	117	727	2.3	208
Multnomah, OR .....	28.1	421.9	-4.9	225	953	1.9	230
Washington, OR .....	16.0	230.9	-5.0	231	1,031	4.5	58
Allegheny, PA .....	35.1	668.8	-2.4	50	1,003	2.9	153
Berks, PA .....	9.0	161.5	-3.8	147	849	3.8	96
Bucks, PA .....	19.7	249.3	-4.2	178	930	2.9	153
Butler, PA .....	4.8	79.5	-1.6	20	831	3.0	141
Chester, PA .....	15.0	236.1	-3.3	107	1,233	5.4	30
Cumberland, PA .....	6.0	120.8	-3.4	117	869	6.0	15
Dauphin, PA .....	7.4	177.8	-2.1	36	924	4.3	67
Delaware, PA .....	13.5	205.2	-3.2	100	994	4.3	67
Erie, PA .....	7.6	120.9	-4.3	184	735	0.7	288

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, fourth quarter 2009<sup>2</sup>—Continued**

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, fourth quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>4</sup>		
		December 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2008-09 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2008-09 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Lackawanna, PA .....	5.9	98.7	-2.9	76	\$736	3.1	136
Lancaster, PA .....	12.5	217.7	-4.2	178	789	2.2	214
Lehigh, PA .....	8.7	170.4	-3.7	140	921	1.5	252
Luzerne, PA .....	7.8	137.5	-3.4	117	735	5.6	22
Montgomery, PA .....	27.4	469.0	-3.5	128	1,219	5.5	27
Northampton, PA .....	6.5	97.7	-1.5	17	823	2.1	222
Philadelphia, PA .....	31.4	624.5	-2.4	50	1,145	4.7	46
Washington, PA .....	5.4	77.5	-3.7	140	847	4.2	74
Westmoreland, PA .....	9.4	130.2	-3.9	156	751	3.0	141
York, PA .....	9.0	168.8	-4.7	215	810	2.9	153
Kent, RI .....	5.5	73.7	-5.1	241	828	5.6	22
Providence, RI .....	17.7	267.0	-4.0	162	951	1.9	230
Charleston, SC .....	11.6	198.1	-5.6	263	821	5.1	35
Greenville, SC .....	12.4	224.0	-4.5	201	820	2.9	153
Horry, SC .....	7.9	100.1	-5.6	263	584	1.4	257
Lexington, SC .....	5.6	93.0	-5.0	231	710	4.1	82
Richland, SC .....	9.2	205.1	-4.3	184	826	4.7	46
Spartanburg, SC .....	6.0	111.9	-5.4	253	803	3.7	103
Minnehaha, SD .....	6.5	113.2	-2.5	56	777	5.0	39
Davidson, TN .....	18.3	418.3	-4.0	162	996	2.2	214
Hamilton, TN .....	8.5	177.4	-6.1	289	821	0.6	292
Knox, TN .....	10.9	217.2	-4.4	196	835	4.5	58
Rutherford, TN .....	4.3	93.5	-4.6	209	846	0.4	299
Shelby, TN .....	19.4	471.5	-5.0	231	971	3.9	87
Williamson, TN .....	6.0	85.7	-2.9	76	1,012	3.0	141
Bell, TX .....	4.6	103.5	-0.7	7	741	5.1	35
Bexar, TX .....	33.0	719.1	-1.9	27	843	4.7	46
Brazoria, TX .....	4.7	84.0	-5.0	231	845	-2.3	323
Brazos, TX .....	3.9	87.2	(7)	-	695	(7)	-
Cameron, TX .....	6.4	123.7	-0.8	8	598	2.2	214
Collin, TX .....	17.5	282.4	(7)	-	1,108	5.5	27
Dallas, TX .....	67.8	1,409.9	-4.3	184	1,129	0.5	293
Denton, TX .....	10.7	167.9	-1.8	24	827	2.2	214
El Paso, TX .....	13.5	269.5	-1.7	22	684	6.4	11
Fort Bend, TX .....	8.8	128.9	-3.4	117	954	-2.0	320
Galveston, TX .....	5.2	93.1	-0.2	5	877	5.8	17
Gregg, TX .....	4.1	71.5	-5.6	263	821	-1.2	316
Harris, TX .....	98.7	1,990.2	-4.3	184	1,195	0.7	288
Hidalgo, TX .....	10.7	220.4	-1.0	10	598	4.2	74
Jefferson, TX .....	5.9	119.8	-6.1	289	924	-1.5	319
Lubbock, TX .....	6.9	123.9	-2.2	41	718	2.6	180
McLennan, TX .....	4.9	101.4	-2.0	32	772	7.4	9
Montgomery, TX .....	8.4	127.1	-2.0	32	879	0.5	293
Nueces, TX .....	8.0	151.2	(7)	-	794	(7)	-
Potter, TX .....	3.9	74.9	-2.0	32	798	2.3	208
Smith, TX .....	5.3	92.2	-3.6	134	811	0.4	299
Tarrant, TX .....	37.3	748.1	-3.1	88	947	3.2	129
Travis, TX .....	29.5	558.5	-3.3	107	1,036	2.6	180
Webb, TX .....	4.7	86.0	-3.5	128	619	3.0	141
Williamson, TX .....	7.4	120.2	-1.9	27	906	1.1	273

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, fourth quarter 2009<sup>2</sup>—Continued**

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, fourth quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>4</sup>		
		December 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2008-09 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2008-09 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Davis, UT .....	7.2	99.2	-2.8	70	\$764	3.0	141
Salt Lake, UT .....	37.5	562.1	-4.1	170	888	4.7	46
Utah, UT .....	13.0	164.6	-4.4	196	741	1.8	241
Weber, UT .....	5.7	88.5	-5.0	231	705	3.7	103
Chittenden, VT .....	6.0	93.2	-2.3	47	937	4.6	55
Arlington, VA .....	8.0	160.9	0.5	1	1,594	5.8	17
Chesterfield, VA .....	7.6	115.0	-4.3	184	852	3.0	141
Fairfax, VA .....	34.3	574.6	-1.9	27	1,489	5.2	33
Henrico, VA .....	9.7	169.8	-5.8	276	945	2.9	153
Loudoun, VA .....	9.2	131.1	-1.9	27	1,141	4.8	43
Prince William, VA .....	7.4	103.5	-0.8	8	848	3.9	87
Alexandria City, VA .....	6.1	98.6	-2.7	64	1,376	4.8	43
Chesapeake City, VA .....	5.7	94.9	-3.8	147	761	6.1	14
Newport News City, VA .....	3.9	96.4	-3.5	128	873	2.6	180
Norfolk City, VA .....	5.8	138.1	-3.1	88	946	4.5	58
Richmond City, VA .....	7.3	150.2	-3.2	100	1,021	0.9	280
Virginia Beach City, VA .....	11.5	164.4	-3.3	107	756	4.0	83
Clark, WA .....	13.3	126.8	-2.2	41	842	3.2	129
King, WA .....	82.1	1,119.1	-4.7	215	1,172	3.6	110
Kitsap, WA .....	6.8	81.6	-1.8	24	858	4.6	55
Pierce, WA .....	21.9	261.4	-3.4	117	846	3.9	87
Snohomish, WA .....	18.9	238.1	-5.2	245	969	4.4	61
Spokane, WA .....	16.2	198.2	-4.1	170	771	4.8	43
Thurston, WA .....	7.4	97.3	-2.2	41	830	2.6	180
Whatcom, WA .....	7.1	77.5	-3.6	134	734	3.7	103
Yakima, WA .....	8.9	90.9	-2.5	56	640	2.4	197
Kanawha, WV .....	6.0	105.7	-3.3	107	819	2.4	197
Brown, WI .....	6.7	143.6	-3.6	134	851	3.8	96
Dane, WI .....	13.9	295.6	-3.1	88	897	2.4	197
Milwaukee, WI .....	21.2	470.3	-4.9	225	948	2.9	153
Outagamie, WI .....	5.0	100.3	-4.9	225	792	1.1	273
Racine, WI .....	4.1	70.5	-6.1	289	867	-1.1	313
Waukesha, WI .....	12.9	218.1	-6.4	300	919	0.1	304
Winnebago, WI .....	3.7	87.9	-2.5	56	870	1.5	252
San Juan, PR .....	11.8	276.8	-4.6	( <sup>8</sup> )	653	4.8	( <sup>8</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. These 334 U.S. counties comprise 71.4 percent of the total covered workers in the U.S.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Table 2. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, fourth quarter 2009<sup>2</sup>**

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>3</sup>	
		December 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2008-09 <sup>4</sup>	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2008-09 <sup>4</sup>
United States <sup>5</sup>	9,085.0	128,334.9	-4.1	\$942	2.5
Private industry	8,790.5	106,313.0	-4.9	942	2.4
Natural resources and mining	126.9	1,649.6	-8.5	985	-1.1
Construction	827.3	5,558.7	-16.2	1,053	0.1
Manufacturing	349.9	11,484.8	-10.9	1,148	4.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,886.7	25,057.0	-4.8	783	2.2
Information	145.7	2,766.2	-6.3	1,448	6.4
Financial activities	834.7	7,498.6	-4.6	1,422	2.3
Professional and business services	1,534.3	16,512.5	-4.9	1,237	2.9
Education and health services	876.0	18,597.7	1.6	911	4.5
Leisure and hospitality	742.6	12,621.7	-2.6	399	2.3
Other services	1,261.9	4,343.0	-2.4	589	1.4
Government	294.5	22,022.0	-0.4	942	3.1
Los Angeles, CA	434.0	3,926.0	-5.3	1,099	2.0
Private industry	430.1	3,342.6	-5.7	1,093	2.4
Natural resources and mining	0.5	9.3	-10.6	1,473	16.6
Construction	13.6	107.1	-21.2	1,154	1.3
Manufacturing	13.9	375.8	-10.5	1,169	6.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	52.4	752.7	-6.1	858	3.5
Information	8.8	199.0	-4.4	2,045	7.2
Financial activities	23.2	217.3	-6.1	1,487	1.5
Professional and business services	42.5	526.0	-8.1	1,339	1.7
Education and health services	28.5	504.6	0.6	1,034	5.6
Leisure and hospitality	27.4	380.2	-4.5	908	-3.4
Other services	204.6	253.7	-1.4	449	-1.3
Government	3.9	583.4	-2.4	1,136	-0.4
Cook, IL	142.6	2,369.9	-4.5	1,142	2.1
Private industry	141.2	2,062.3	-5.0	1,141	1.2
Natural resources and mining	0.1	0.9	-11.2	1,071	-0.6
Construction	12.2	69.1	-16.0	1,407	-4.6
Manufacturing	6.8	196.5	-10.1	1,158	3.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27.5	444.4	-5.7	843	0.8
Information	2.6	52.1	-5.9	1,622	9.1
Financial activities	15.4	190.9	-6.6	2,063	2.0
Professional and business services	29.5	396.2	-6.7	1,542	0.7
Education and health services	14.5	392.6	1.6	976	5.1
Leisure and hospitality	12.2	220.9	-2.4	454	2.0
Other services	15.1	93.9	-2.9	792	1.4
Government	1.4	307.6	-1.0	1,148	8.4
New York, NY	118.1	2,294.4	-3.9	1,878	1.1
Private industry	117.9	1,845.7	-4.7	2,072	1.5
Natural resources and mining	0.0	0.1	-8.9	1,795	12.0
Construction	2.2	31.0	-15.3	2,062	6.1
Manufacturing	2.7	27.3	-17.4	1,582	5.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.0	241.2	-5.5	1,316	1.6
Information	4.4	124.9	-7.4	2,144	4.1
Financial activities	18.7	345.1	-7.2	4,264	4.6
Professional and business services	24.6	459.7	-6.3	2,148	-1.1
Education and health services	8.8	298.9	1.3	1,180	4.1
Leisure and hospitality	11.9	223.7	-1.2	927	3.8
Other services	18.1	88.2	-2.0	1,112	1.0
Government	0.3	448.7	-0.8	1,087	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 2. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, fourth quarter 2009<sup>2</sup>—Continued**

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>3</sup>	
		December 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2008-09 <sup>4</sup>	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2008-09 <sup>4</sup>
Harris, TX .....	98.7	1,990.2	-4.3	\$1,195	0.7
Private industry .....	98.2	1,726.5	-5.3	1,225	0.8
Natural resources and mining .....	1.5	80.3	-5.9	3,130	9.4
Construction .....	6.6	134.7	-14.5	1,229	1.1
Manufacturing .....	4.6	166.9	-12.3	1,494	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	22.4	421.5	-4.7	1,027	-0.5
Information .....	1.4	30.2	-4.8	1,381	-0.4
Financial activities .....	10.6	114.2	-4.0	1,456	-3.4
Professional and business services .....	19.8	311.4	-7.3	1,494	2.5
Education and health services .....	10.7	232.9	4.0	990	3.3
Leisure and hospitality .....	7.9	175.0	-0.8	414	2.7
Other services .....	12.4	58.7	-2.6	660	-2.4
Government .....	0.5	263.7	2.4	997	1.0
Maricopa, AZ .....	98.7	1,626.8	-6.5	923	3.4
Private industry .....	98.0	1,407.7	-6.9	920	2.8
Natural resources and mining .....	0.5	7.9	-6.4	857	-16.6
Construction .....	9.8	82.8	-28.5	998	1.1
Manufacturing .....	3.3	106.7	-11.5	1,272	4.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	22.4	345.4	-5.5	824	3.3
Information .....	1.5	27.5	-6.8	1,227	11.0
Financial activities .....	12.1	134.3	-4.5	1,094	2.5
Professional and business services .....	22.3	265.2	-7.9	1,007	1.6
Education and health services .....	10.3	224.1	3.2	1,037	3.9
Leisure and hospitality .....	7.1	166.3	-5.9	440	4.3
Other services .....	7.1	46.6	-4.6	655	6.0
Government .....	0.7	219.1	-4.0	940	6.6
Dallas, TX .....	67.8	1,409.9	-4.3	1,129	0.5
Private industry .....	67.3	1,240.9	-4.9	1,144	0.3
Natural resources and mining .....	0.6	8.3	-0.5	3,746	-22.4
Construction .....	4.2	67.6	-15.9	1,110	3.4
Manufacturing .....	3.0	116.5	-11.2	1,279	( <sup>6</sup> )
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	14.9	288.7	-5.1	997	0.7
Information .....	1.6	45.5	-5.0	1,564	3.2
Financial activities .....	8.6	137.0	( <sup>6</sup> )	1,427	( <sup>6</sup> )
Professional and business services .....	14.8	251.3	-7.4	1,377	0.0
Education and health services .....	6.9	162.2	6.1	1,067	1.0
Leisure and hospitality .....	5.4	124.9	-3.0	514	4.5
Other services .....	6.9	38.1	-2.2	672	-0.3
Government .....	0.5	169.0	-0.1	1,018	3.2
Orange, CA .....	102.8	1,361.4	-6.2	1,065	2.0
Private industry .....	101.5	1,215.9	-6.5	1,067	2.2
Natural resources and mining .....	0.2	3.3	-16.9	637	-5.5
Construction .....	6.7	67.8	-20.0	1,199	-2.1
Manufacturing .....	5.1	149.4	-11.1	1,299	6.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	16.6	253.8	-6.7	971	3.3
Information .....	1.3	26.0	-10.0	1,546	7.3
Financial activities .....	10.2	104.8	( <sup>6</sup> )	1,643	3.4
Professional and business services .....	19.0	238.5	( <sup>6</sup> )	1,279	0.6
Education and health services .....	10.2	152.1	0.0	1,014	5.7
Leisure and hospitality .....	7.1	166.5	-3.1	417	3.5
Other services .....	20.0	47.8	-2.7	556	-0.7
Government .....	1.4	145.5	-3.1	1,048	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. Covered <sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, fourth quarter 2009 <sup>2</sup>—Continued**

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>3</sup>	
		December 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2008-09 <sup>4</sup>	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2008-09 <sup>4</sup>
San Diego, CA .....	99.4	1,245.3	-4.9	\$1,019	3.7
Private industry .....	98.1	1,021.4	-5.8	1,005	4.4
Natural resources and mining .....	0.7	8.6	-7.6	613	4.8
Construction .....	6.7	57.0	-19.2	1,182	3.6
Manufacturing .....	3.1	92.0	-9.7	1,411	7.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	13.9	205.9	-5.6	785	( <sup>6</sup> )
Information .....	1.2	36.3	-6.1	2,156	9.8
Financial activities .....	9.0	69.6	-5.1	1,185	0.5
Professional and business services .....	16.3	197.0	-6.3	1,320	4.8
Education and health services .....	8.3	144.6	2.5	990	4.3
Leisure and hospitality .....	7.0	149.2	-6.3	442	3.3
Other services .....	27.7	56.8	-3.6	512	7.6
Government .....	1.3	224.0	-0.9	1,082	0.0
King, WA .....	82.1	1,119.1	-4.7	1,172	3.6
Private industry .....	81.6	962.2	-5.4	1,180	3.4
Natural resources and mining .....	0.4	2.7	-7.9	1,321	-16.3
Construction .....	6.6	48.8	-22.8	1,255	5.0
Manufacturing .....	2.4	98.5	-9.4	1,504	3.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	15.2	209.1	-5.5	996	4.0
Information .....	1.8	78.4	-4.3	2,016	2.1
Financial activities .....	6.9	66.2	-7.9	1,515	6.4
Professional and business services .....	14.5	171.9	-7.5	1,449	5.3
Education and health services .....	6.9	131.6	1.8	968	8.0
Leisure and hospitality .....	6.4	105.8	-2.7	469	4.5
Other services .....	20.5	49.2	12.6	598	-5.7
Government .....	0.5	157.0	0.0	1,122	4.9
Miami-Dade, FL .....	85.0	959.7	-4.5	949	2.9
Private industry .....	84.6	811.8	-4.7	919	1.7
Natural resources and mining .....	0.5	9.5	-3.2	483	7.3
Construction .....	5.6	32.9	-21.1	980	0.8
Manufacturing .....	2.6	35.5	-14.1	914	10.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	23.3	242.0	-4.4	834	2.8
Information .....	1.5	17.4	-8.6	1,340	6.3
Financial activities .....	9.5	62.2	-6.2	1,397	0.1
Professional and business services .....	17.7	123.4	-7.0	1,215	-1.0
Education and health services .....	9.6	150.2	3.0	915	1.7
Leisure and hospitality .....	6.1	103.5	-1.9	538	6.5
Other services .....	7.5	34.7	-4.9	576	-0.9
Government .....	0.4	147.8	-3.2	1,112	9.3

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>6</sup> Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

**Table 3. Covered <sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the largest county by state, fourth quarter 2009 <sup>2</sup>**

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, fourth quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>4</sup>	
		December 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2008-09 <sup>5</sup>	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2008-09 <sup>5</sup>
United States <sup>6</sup> .....	9,085.0	128,334.9	-4.1	\$942	2.5
Jefferson, AL .....	18.1	336.1	-5.6	946	2.5
Anchorage Borough, AK .....	8.2	147.6	-0.3	1,005	3.5
Maricopa, AZ .....	98.7	1,626.8	-6.5	923	3.4
Pulaski, AR .....	15.1	244.2	-2.7	863	1.6
Los Angeles, CA .....	434.0	3,926.0	-5.3	1,099	2.0
Denver, CO .....	25.0	420.2	-4.7	1,154	3.4
Hartford, CT .....	25.4	486.0	-3.8	1,153	3.6
New Castle, DE .....	17.8	264.6	-5.9	1,070	1.9
Washington, DC .....	34.8	686.7	-0.1	1,614	2.7
Miami-Dade, FL .....	85.0	959.7	-4.5	949	2.9
Fulton, GA .....	39.3	697.4	-5.0	1,207	1.9
Honolulu, HI .....	25.0	435.3	-3.2	875	2.9
Ada, ID .....	14.5	193.7	-4.9	824	1.5
Cook, IL .....	142.6	2,369.9	-4.5	1,142	2.1
Marion, IN .....	24.0	547.0	-3.8	942	3.1
Polk, IA .....	14.8	265.7	-3.1	933	3.1
Johnson, KS .....	20.9	298.8	-5.0	982	3.4
Jefferson, KY .....	22.0	409.9	-3.2	908	4.2
East Baton Rouge, LA .....	14.7	259.1	-3.1	897	2.6
Cumberland, ME .....	12.3	168.0	-3.2	863	4.7
Montgomery, MD .....	32.5	447.4	-2.1	1,294	6.2
Middlesex, MA .....	47.9	803.0	-2.8	1,344	3.5
Wayne, MI .....	31.1	662.6	-7.1	1,036	0.5
Hennepin, MN .....	40.7	802.6	-4.3	1,152	0.7
Hinds, MS .....	6.3	125.0	-2.4	832	3.4
St. Louis, MO .....	32.1	571.0	-4.7	1,006	1.5
Yellowstone, MT .....	5.9	75.7	-3.4	768	3.9
Douglas, NE .....	15.9	312.1	-3.1	874	3.9
Clark, NV .....	49.4	809.7	-7.0	872	1.9
Hillsborough, NH .....	12.1	188.3	-3.9	1,065	0.2
Bergen, NJ .....	34.5	432.8	-3.8	1,205	1.7
Bernalillo, NM .....	17.5	317.3	-3.7	850	4.4
New York, NY .....	118.1	2,294.4	-3.9	1,878	1.1
Mecklenburg, NC .....	32.3	534.2	-5.7	1,042	2.5
Cass, ND .....	5.9	99.3	-1.4	795	2.1
Cuyahoga, OH .....	36.7	689.8	-4.7	939	1.2
Oklahoma, OK .....	24.1	408.0	-4.4	870	1.9
Multnomah, OR .....	28.1	421.9	-4.9	953	1.9
Allegheny, PA .....	35.1	668.8	-2.4	1,003	2.9
Providence, RI .....	17.7	267.0	-4.0	951	1.9
Greenville, SC .....	12.4	224.0	-4.5	820	2.9
Minnehaha, SD .....	6.5	113.2	-2.5	777	5.0
Shelby, TN .....	19.4	471.5	-5.0	971	3.9
Harris, TX .....	98.7	1,990.2	-4.3	1,195	0.7
Salt Lake, UT .....	37.5	562.1	-4.1	888	4.7
Chittenden, VT .....	6.0	93.2	-2.3	937	4.6
Fairfax, VA .....	34.3	574.6	-1.9	1,489	5.2
King, WA .....	82.1	1,119.1	-4.7	1,172	3.6
Kanawha, WV .....	6.0	105.7	-3.3	819	2.4
Milwaukee, WI .....	21.2	470.3	-4.9	948	2.9

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Covered <sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the largest county by state, fourth quarter 2009 <sup>2</sup>—Continued**

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, fourth quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>4</sup>	
		December 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2008-09 <sup>5</sup>	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2008-09 <sup>5</sup>
Laramie, WY .....	3.2	42.6	-3.2	\$778	3.5
San Juan, PR .....	11.8	276.8	-4.6	653	4.8
St. Thomas, VI .....	1.8	23.3	-2.7	696	3.7

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Table 4. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages by state, fourth quarter 2009<sup>2</sup>**

State	Establishments, fourth quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>3</sup>	
		December 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2008-09	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2008-09
United States <sup>4</sup> .....	9,085.0	128,334.9	-4.1	\$942	2.5
Alabama .....	117.5	1,819.9	-4.7	818	3.4
Alaska .....	21.4	302.4	-0.5	959	3.5
Arizona .....	154.1	2,406.2	-6.0	876	3.3
Arkansas .....	86.1	1,136.2	-2.8	725	2.5
California .....	1,374.0	14,476.4	-5.3	1,074	3.1
Colorado .....	171.7	2,183.6	-4.9	965	3.5
Connecticut .....	112.0	1,620.1	-4.0	1,192	2.3
Delaware .....	28.6	398.3	-5.0	960	2.1
District of Columbia .....	34.8	686.7	-0.1	1,614	2.7
Florida .....	599.3	7,208.9	-5.0	855	3.6
Georgia .....	271.6	3,773.5	-4.9	875	2.6
Hawaii .....	39.3	592.5	-3.7	843	2.7
Idaho .....	55.8	604.3	-4.7	708	2.2
Illinois .....	376.4	5,529.4	-4.6	1,008	2.3
Indiana .....	159.9	2,709.7	-4.3	781	2.2
Iowa .....	94.6	1,436.2	-3.3	771	2.1
Kansas .....	88.1	1,309.8	-4.4	792	2.9
Kentucky .....	108.2	1,726.2	-3.1	781	3.4
Louisiana .....	127.0	1,842.8	-3.5	833	0.4
Maine .....	50.2	579.0	-2.8	759	3.3
Maryland .....	162.4	2,462.9	-2.8	1,054	4.5
Massachusetts .....	215.5	3,142.5	-3.0	1,176	1.8
Michigan .....	252.2	3,767.7	-5.6	913	1.1
Minnesota .....	166.0	2,559.4	-3.8	928	2.3
Mississippi .....	70.7	1,076.5	-3.7	697	2.7
Missouri .....	174.3	2,598.7	-3.8	816	-3.2
Montana .....	42.5	419.4	-3.3	695	2.5
Nebraska .....	60.5	896.6	-2.9	756	3.6
Nevada .....	74.9	1,123.2	-6.9	875	1.4
New Hampshire .....	48.9	605.8	-3.2	958	2.4
New Jersey .....	270.8	3,806.6	-2.9	1,143	1.6
New Mexico .....	54.1	787.0	-4.2	794	3.3
New York .....	586.4	8,445.4	-2.6	1,190	1.7
North Carolina .....	251.3	3,802.2	-5.0	818	3.2
North Dakota .....	26.0	353.6	-0.2	752	3.7
Ohio .....	288.1	4,911.8	-4.9	840	2.9
Oklahoma .....	101.9	1,486.4	-4.8	763	0.9
Oregon .....	130.6	1,593.3	-4.8	829	2.5
Pennsylvania .....	342.0	5,474.5	-3.1	931	3.8
Rhode Island .....	35.3	448.1	-3.5	912	2.9
South Carolina .....	112.7	1,748.6	-4.9	763	4.4
South Dakota .....	31.0	386.0	-2.4	688	3.8
Tennessee .....	140.5	2,572.3	-4.5	849	2.9
Texas .....	567.1	10,146.9	-3.5	944	1.2
Utah .....	85.7	1,158.1	-4.5	796	3.2
Vermont .....	24.6	296.4	-2.7	804	3.7
Virginia .....	231.7	3,551.6	-2.8	994	4.3
Washington .....	235.0	2,776.6	-3.7	952	3.6
West Virginia .....	48.5	693.6	-2.9	752	2.5
Wisconsin .....	158.2	2,634.2	-4.4	810	2.1

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 4. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages by state, fourth quarter 2009<sup>2</sup>—Continued**

State	Establishments, fourth quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>3</sup>	
		December 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2008-09	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2008-09
Wyoming .....	25.1	266.9	-6.3	\$831	-2.2
Puerto Rico .....	50.0	977.6	-5.2	552	4.5
Virgin Islands .....	3.5	43.9	-3.7	746	2.2

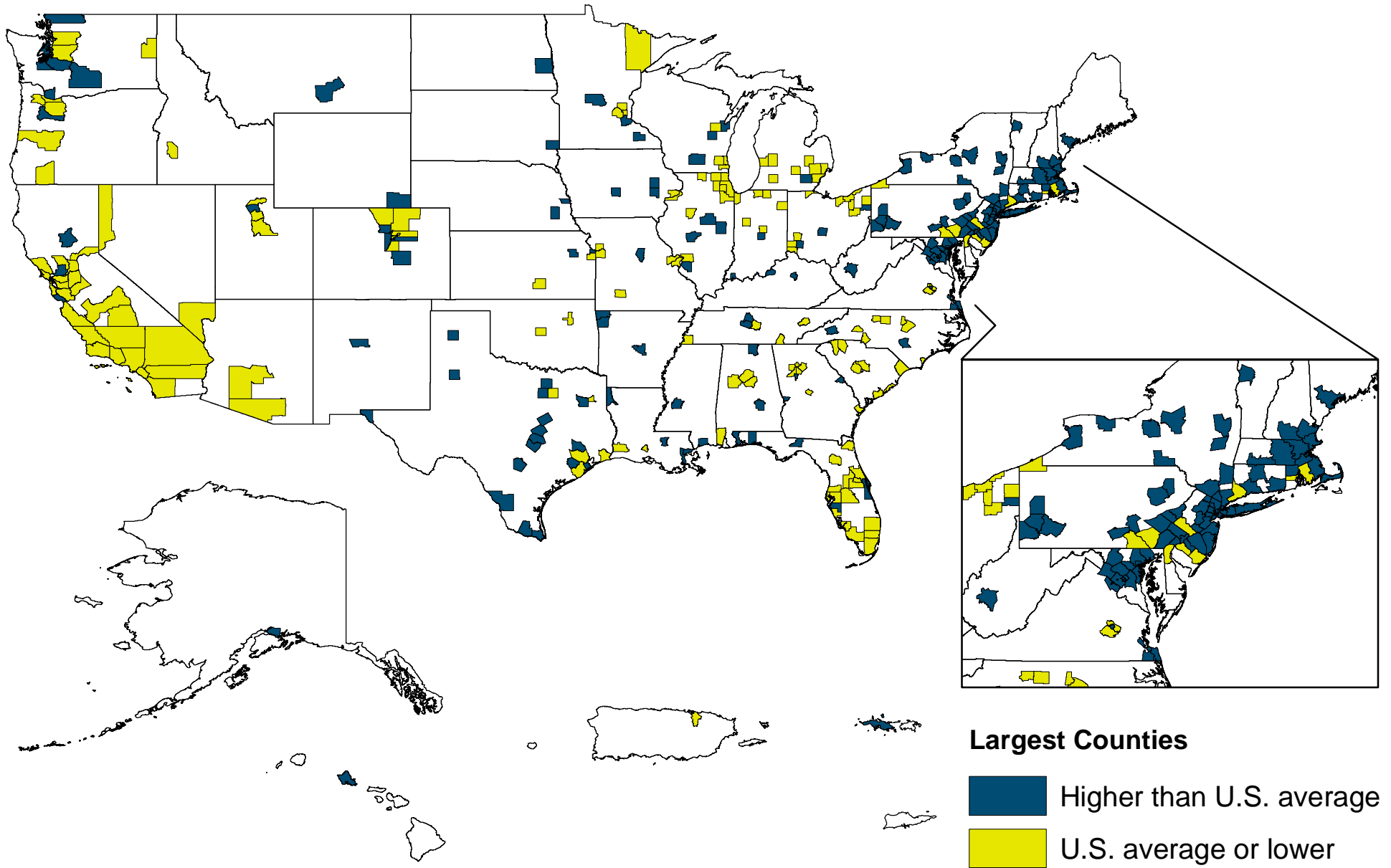
<sup>1</sup> Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

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

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

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

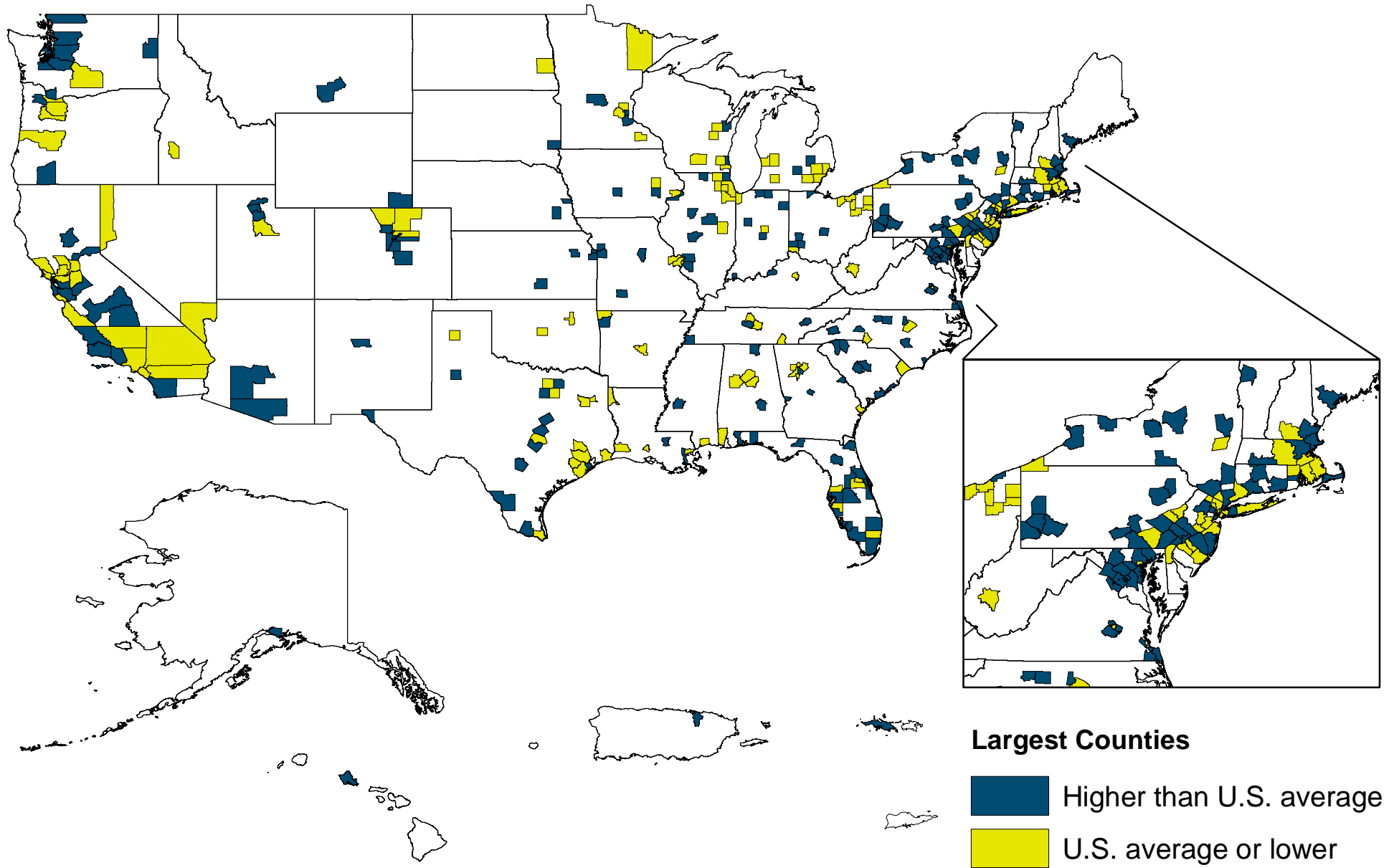
**Chart 3. Percent change in employment in counties with 75,000 or more employees, December 2008-09 (U.S. average = -4.1 percent)**



NOTE: The following counties had fewer than 75,000 employees in 2008 but are included because they are the largest county in their state or territory: Laramie, Wyo., and St. Thomas, V.I.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics  
July 2010

**Chart 4. Percent change in average weekly wage in counties with 75,000 or more employees, fourth quarter 2008-09 (U.S. average = 2.5 percent)**



NOTE: The following counties had fewer than 75,000 employees in 2008 but are included because they are the largest county in their state or territory: Laramie, Wyo., and St. Thomas, V.I.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics  
July 2010