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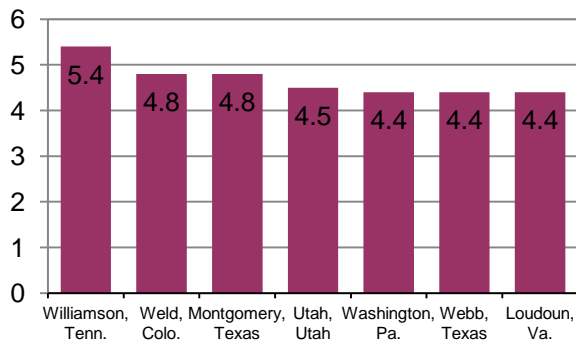
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**COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES**  
Third Quarter 2011

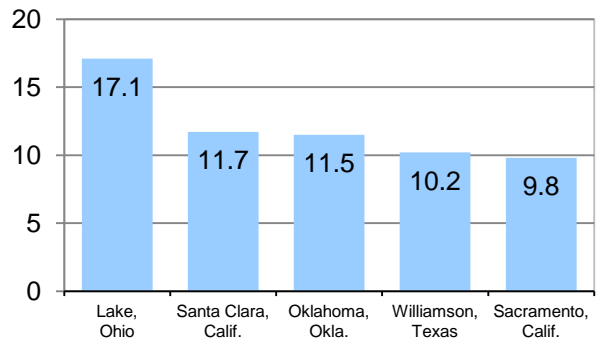
From September 2010 to September 2011, **employment** increased in 271 of the 322 largest U.S. counties, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Williamson, Tenn., posted the largest increase, with a gain of 5.4 percent over the year, compared with national job growth of 1.6 percent. Within Williamson, the largest employment increase occurred in professional and business services, which gained 1,743 jobs over the year (9.0 percent). Frederick, Md., experienced the largest over-the-year decrease in employment among the largest counties in the U.S. with a loss of 2.6 percent.

The U.S. **average weekly wage** increased over the year by 5.3 percent to \$916 in the third quarter of 2011. Among the large counties in the U.S., Lake, Ohio, had the largest over-the-year increase in average weekly wages with a gain of 17.1 percent. Within Lake, a total wage increase of \$124.7 million (48.5 percent) in the manufacturing industry had the largest impact on the county's over-the-year increase in average weekly wages. A third quarter acquisition in this industry resulted in large payouts, which may include bonuses and stock options. Clay, Mo., experienced the largest decline in average weekly wages with a loss of 2.3 percent over the year. County employment and wage data are compiled under the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program.

**Chart 1. Large counties ranked by percent increase in employment, September 2010-11**  
(U.S. average = 1.6 percent)



**Chart 2. Large counties ranked by percent increase in average weekly wages, third quarter 2010-11**  
(U.S. average = 5.3 percent)



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

Employment in large counties					
September 2011 employment (thousands)		Increase in employment, September 2010-11 (thousands)		Percent increase in employment, September 2010-11	
United States	130,524.7	United States	2,040.9	United States	1.6
Los Angeles, Calif.	3,872.5	Harris, Texas	62.3	Williamson, Tenn.	5.4
Cook, Ill.	2,402.7	New York, N.Y.	60.6	Weld, Colo.	4.8
New York, N.Y.	2,332.5	Cook, Ill.	48.5	Montgomery, Texas	4.8
Harris, Texas	2,054.1	Maricopa, Ariz.	46.0	Utah, Utah	4.5
Maricopa, Ariz.	1,641.4	Dallas, Texas	37.9	Washington, Pa.	4.4
Dallas, Texas	1,448.7	King, Wash.	31.7	Webb, Texas	4.4
Orange, Calif.	1,372.4	Los Angeles, Calif.	31.1	Loudoun, Va.	4.4
San Diego, Calif.	1,252.4	Hennepin, Minn.	28.2	Kern, Calif.	4.2
King, Wash.	1,150.7	Miami-Dade, Fla.	27.6	Fort Bend, Texas	4.2
Miami-Dade, Fla.	970.3	Santa Clara, Calif.	26.4	San Francisco, Calif.	4.1

### Large County Employment

In September 2011, **national employment**, as measured by the QCEW program, was 130.5 million, up by 1.6 percent or 2.0 million workers, from September 2010. The 322 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more employees accounted for 70.5 percent of total U.S. employment and 75.9 percent of total wages. These 322 counties had a net job growth of 1.5 million over the year, accounting for 71.5 percent of the overall U.S. employment increase. (See chart 3.)

Williamson, Tenn., had the largest percentage increase in employment among the largest U.S. counties (5.4 percent). The five counties with the largest increases in employment level were Harris, Texas; New York, N.Y.; Cook, Ill.; Maricopa, Ariz.; and Dallas, Texas. These counties had a combined over-the-year gain of 255,300, or 12.5 percent of the overall employment increase for the U.S.

Employment declined in 39 of the large counties from September 2010 to September 2011. Frederick, Md., had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment (-2.6 percent). Within Frederick, financial activities was the largest contributor to the decrease in employment with a loss of 2,168 jobs (-27.2 percent). Broome, N.Y., had the second largest employment decrease, followed by Monmouth, N.J., Mobile, Ala., and Montgomery, Ala. (See table 1.)

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

Average weekly wage in large counties					
Average weekly wage, third quarter 2011		Increase in average weekly wage, third quarter 2010-11		Percent increase in average weekly wage, third quarter 2010-11	
United States	\$916	United States	\$46	United States	5.3
Santa Clara, Calif.	\$1,857	Santa Clara, Calif.	\$195	Lake, Ohio	17.1
New York, N.Y.	1,647	Lake, Ohio	123	Santa Clara, Calif.	11.7
Arlington, Va.	1,550	Mercer, N.J.	97	Oklahoma, Okla.	11.5
Washington, D.C.	1,527	Durham, N.C.	96	Williamson, Texas	10.2
San Francisco, Calif.	1,457	Fairfield, Conn.	93	Sacramento, Calif.	9.8
Fairfax, Va.	1,440	Oklahoma, Okla.	93	Yolo, Calif.	9.7
Fairfield, Conn.	1,432	Sacramento, Calif.	91	St. Louis, Minn.	9.5
San Mateo, Calif.	1,426	King, Wash.	90	York, Pa.	9.3
Suffolk, Mass.	1,419	Williamson, Texas	86	Tulsa, Okla.	9.0
Somerset, N.J.	1,338	San Francisco, Calif.	84	Kitsap, Wash.	9.0
		Yolo, Calif.	84		
		Lake, Ill.	84		

### Large County Average Weekly Wages

**Average weekly wages for the nation** increased by 5.3 percent over the year in the third quarter of 2011. Among the 322 largest counties, 315 had over-the-year increases in average weekly wages. (See chart 4.) Lake, Ohio, had the largest wage gain among the largest U.S. counties (17.1 percent).

Of the 322 largest counties, 3 experienced declines in average weekly wages. Clay, Mo., had the largest wage decline with a loss of 2.3 percent over the year due to a 23.8 percent decline (-\$49.7 million) in manufacturing wages. In the third quarter of 2010, an acquisition in manufacturing had boosted wages. Alachua, Fla., and Leon, Fla., had the second and third largest declines in average weekly wages. Orleans, La., and Richmond, N.Y., were tied for the smallest over-the-year increase in average weekly wages. (See table 1.)

### Ten Largest U.S. Counties

All of the 10 largest counties experienced over-the-year percent increases in **employment** in September 2011. Harris, Texas, experienced the largest gain in employment (3.1 percent). Within Harris, professional and business services had the largest over-the-year level increase among all private industry groups with a gain of 19,560 workers (6.1 percent). Los Angeles, Calif., had the smallest percent increase in employment among the 10 largest counties. (See table 2.)

All of the 10 largest U.S. counties had an over-the-year increase in **average weekly wages**. San Diego, Calif., experienced the largest increase in average weekly wages with a gain of 7.5 percent, largely due to significant total wage gains over the year in professional and business services (\$261.6 million or 7.8 percent). Miami-Dade, Fla., had the smallest average weekly wage increase.

## **For More Information**

The tables and charts included in this release contain data for the nation and for the 322 U.S. counties with annual average employment levels of 75,000 or more in 2010. September 2011 employment and 2011 third quarter average weekly wages for all states are provided in table 3 of this release.

The employment and wage data by county are compiled under the QCEW program, also known as the ES-202 program. The data are derived from reports submitted by every employer subject to unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The 9.1 million employer reports cover 130.5 million full- and part-time workers. For additional information about the quarterly employment and wages data, please read the Technical Note. Data for the third quarter of 2011 will be available later at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/>. Additional information about the QCEW data may be obtained by calling (202) 691-6567.

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

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**The County Employment and Wages release for fourth quarter 2011 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, June 28, 2012.**

# Technical Note

These data are the product of a federal-state cooperative program, the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, also known as the ES-202 program. The data are derived from summaries of employment and total pay of workers covered by state and federal unemployment insurance (UI) legislation and provided by State Workforce Agencies (SWAs). The summaries are a result of the administration of state unemployment insurance programs that require most employers to pay quarterly taxes based on the employment and wages of workers covered by UI. QCEW data in this release are based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System. Data for 2011 are preliminary and subject to revision.

For purposes of this release, large counties are defined as having employment levels of 75,000 or greater. In addition, data for San Juan, Puerto Rico, are provided, but not used in calculating U.S. averages, rankings, or in the analysis in the text. Each year, these large counties are selected on the basis of the preliminary annual average of employment for the previous year. The 323 counties presented in this release were derived using 2010 preliminary annual averages of employment. For 2011 data, four counties, Okaloosa, Fla., Rock Island, Ill., St. Tammany, La., and Potter, Texas, which were published in the 2010 releases, will be excluded from this and future 2011 releases because their 2010 annual average employment levels were less than 75,000.

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

	<b>QCEW</b>	<b>BED</b>	<b>CES</b>
<b>Source</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Count of UI administrative records submitted by 9.1 million establishments in first quarter of 2011</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 6.7 million private-sector employers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sample survey: 486,000 establishments</li> </ul>
<b>Coverage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UI and UCFE coverage, including all employers subject to state and federal UI laws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UI coverage, excluding government, private households, and establishments with zero employment</li> </ul>	Nonfarm wage and salary jobs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UI coverage, excluding agriculture, private households, and self-employed workers</li> <li>Other employment, including railroads, religious organizations, and other non-UI-covered jobs</li> </ul>
<b>Publication frequency</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarterly               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 7 months after the end of each quarter</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarterly               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 8 months after the end of each quarter</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monthly               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Usually first Friday of following month</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Use of UI file</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Directly summarizes and publishes each new quarter of UI data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Links each new UI quarter to longitudinal database and directly summarizes gross job gains and losses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uses UI file as a sampling frame and annually realigns (benchmarks) sample estimates to first quarter UI levels</li> </ul>
<b>Principal products</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, MSA, state, and national levels by detailed industry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides quarterly employer dynamics data on establishment openings, closings, expansions, and contractions at the national level by NAICS supersectors and by size of firm, and at the state private-sector total level</li> <li>Future expansions will include data with greater industry detail and data at the county and MSA level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides current monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings at the MSA, state, and national level by industry</li> </ul>
<b>Principal uses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major uses include:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Detailed locality data</li> <li>– Periodic universe counts for benchmarking sample survey estimates</li> <li>– Sample frame for BLS establishment surveys</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major uses include:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Business cycle analysis</li> <li>– Analysis of employer dynamics underlying economic expansions and contractions</li> <li>– Analysis of employment expansion and contraction by size of firm</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major uses include:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Principal national economic indicator</li> <li>– Official time series for employment change measures</li> <li>– Input into other major economic indicators</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Program Web sites</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://www.bls.gov/cew/">www.bls.gov/cew/</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://www.bls.gov/bdm/">www.bls.gov/bdm/</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://www.bls.gov/ces/">www.bls.gov/ces/</a></li> </ul>

No counties have been added to the publication tables. The counties in table 2 are selected and sorted each year based on the annual average employment from the preceding year.

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

### **Differences between QCEW, BED, and CES employment measures**

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

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

### **Coverage**

Employment and wage data for workers covered by state UI laws are compiled from quarterly contribution reports submitted to the SWAs by employers. For federal civilian workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program, employment and wage data are compiled from quarterly reports submitted by four major federal payroll processing centers on behalf of all federal agencies, with the exception of a few agencies which still report directly to the individual SWA. In addition to the quarterly contribution reports, employers who operate multiple establishments within a state complete a questionnaire, called the "Multiple Worksite Report," which provides detailed information on the location and industry of each of their establishments. QCEW employment and wage data are derived from microdata summaries of 9.0 million employer reports of employment and wages submitted by states to the BLS in 2010. These reports are based on place of employment rather than place of residence.

UI and UCFE coverage is broad and has been basically comparable from state to state since 1978, when the 1976 amendments to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act became effective, expanding coverage to include most State and local government employees. In 2010, UI and UCFE programs covered workers in 127.8 million jobs. The estimated 123.2 million workers in these jobs (after adjustment for multiple jobholders) represented 95.3 percent of civilian wage and salary employment. Covered workers received \$5.976 trillion in pay, representing 93.3 percent of the wage and salary component of personal income and 41.1 percent of the gross domestic product.

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

State and federal UI laws change periodically. These changes may have an impact on the employment and wages reported by employ-

ers covered under the UI program. Coverage changes may affect the over-the-year comparisons presented in this news release.

### **Concepts and methodology**

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

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

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

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

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

the year. Changes resulting from improved employer reporting also are introduced in the first quarter.

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

The over-the-year changes of employment and wages presented in this release have been adjusted to account for most of the administrative corrections made to the underlying establishment reports. This is done by modifying the prior-year levels used to calculate the over-the-year changes. Percent changes are calculated using an adjusted version of the final 2010 quarterly data as the base data. The adjusted prior-year levels used to calculate the over-the-year percent change in employment and wages are not published. These adjusted prior-year levels do not match the unadjusted data maintained on the BLS Web site. Over-the-year change calculations based on data from the Web site, or from data published in prior BLS news releases, may differ substantially from the over-the-year changes presented in this news release.

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

The adjusted data used to calculate the over-the-year change measures presented in any County Employment and Wages news

release are valid for comparisons between the starting and ending points (a 12-month period) used in that particular release. Comparisons may not be valid for any time period other than the one featured in a release even if the changes were calculated using adjusted data.

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

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

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

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

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

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

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, third quarter 2011 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>4</sup>		
		September 2011 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2010-11 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2011	Percent change, third quarter 2010-11 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change
United States <sup>6</sup> .....	9,135.8	130,524.7	1.6	—	\$916	5.3	—
Jefferson, AL .....	17.7	332.9	1.3	151	921	4.4	197
Madison, AL .....	8.8	178.3	0.0	272	1,035	3.2	267
Mobile, AL .....	9.8	166.1	-1.1	313	836	8.2	18
Montgomery, AL .....	6.3	127.1	-0.9	312	812	4.2	214
Tuscaloosa, AL .....	4.3	84.2	1.1	167	804	3.1	274
Anchorage Borough, AK ....	8.2	155.5	1.8	109	1,017	4.3	204
Maricopa, AZ .....	95.6	1,641.4	2.9	42	901	4.8	164
Pima, AZ .....	19.0	343.2	( <sup>7</sup> )	—	799	( <sup>7</sup> )	—
Benton, AR .....	5.5	94.7	( <sup>7</sup> )	—	866	3.6	249
Pulaski, AR .....	15.2	244.7	0.3	249	842	6.2	69
Washington, AR .....	5.5	91.5	( <sup>7</sup> )	—	743	( <sup>7</sup> )	—
Alameda, CA .....	56.7	640.9	1.6	128	1,217	5.3	125
Contra Costa, CA .....	30.3	315.8	-0.5	301	1,105	5.8	90
Fresno, CA .....	31.1	346.3	-0.1	278	724	5.7	98
Kern, CA .....	18.1	293.3	4.2	8	809	8.2	18
Los Angeles, CA .....	440.1	3,872.5	0.8	204	1,026	5.2	130
Marin, CA .....	11.8	103.6	2.7	54	1,077	5.8	90
Monterey, CA .....	13.1	181.4	0.4	236	789	4.9	158
Orange, CA .....	104.4	1,372.4	1.7	121	1,036	6.0	78
Placer, CA .....	10.9	127.0	2.1	83	901	6.3	65
Riverside, CA .....	50.3	553.5	0.8	204	757	5.0	147
Sacramento, CA .....	54.5	576.9	0.5	226	1,021	9.8	5
San Bernardino, CA .....	51.8	593.9	0.3	249	795	5.4	118
San Diego, CA .....	100.7	1,252.4	1.2	158	1,014	7.5	30
San Francisco, CA .....	55.8	566.9	4.1	10	1,457	6.1	75
San Joaquin, CA .....	17.7	206.2	0.4	236	799	5.0	147
San Luis Obispo, CA .....	9.7	103.3	2.0	92	756	5.0	147
San Mateo, CA .....	24.6	327.8	2.4	69	1,426	6.2	69
Santa Barbara, CA .....	14.6	183.0	2.1	83	879	5.9	86
Santa Clara, CA .....	63.4	873.1	3.1	34	1,857	11.7	2
Santa Cruz, CA .....	9.2	95.7	-0.1	278	840	5.5	109
Solano, CA .....	10.1	119.9	0.4	236	917	5.5	109
Sonoma, CA .....	19.1	178.8	0.4	236	884	5.0	147
Stanislaus, CA .....	15.3	166.7	0.1	268	784	5.8	90
Tulare, CA .....	9.5	150.7	3.7	13	634	2.6	290
Ventura, CA .....	24.2	295.9	0.9	193	940	6.0	78
Yolo, CA .....	6.1	96.6	-0.1	278	949	9.7	6
Adams, CO .....	9.0	156.6	1.9	100	861	4.2	214
Arapahoe, CO .....	19.0	280.5	3.4	24	1,085	6.2	69
Boulder, CO .....	13.1	157.8	3.2	30	1,070	3.1	274
Denver, CO .....	25.6	426.2	2.0	92	1,125	7.6	29
Douglas, CO .....	9.6	92.5	2.8	48	972	5.2	130
El Paso, CO .....	16.9	237.2	1.8	109	855	3.6	249
Jefferson, CO .....	17.9	207.5	2.6	60	944	5.1	139
Larimer, CO .....	10.1	131.4	2.2	77	826	5.5	109
Weld, CO .....	5.8	83.4	4.8	2	800	6.0	78
Fairfield, CT .....	32.5	406.2	1.4	143	1,432	6.9	44
Hartford, CT .....	25.4	491.1	1.1	167	1,093	2.7	288
New Haven, CT .....	22.3	351.3	0.5	226	973	3.6	249
New London, CT .....	6.9	124.5	-0.8	309	929	3.7	242

See footnotes at end of table.



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

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, third quarter 2011 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>4</sup>		
		September 2011 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2010-11 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2011	Percent change, third quarter 2010-11 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change
New Castle, DE .....	17.4	266.3	0.8	204	\$1,060	4.8	164
Washington, DC .....	36.3	708.1	2.1	83	1,527	3.9	230
Alachua, FL .....	6.5	115.8	0.3	249	761	-0.8	317
Brevard, FL .....	14.4	186.2	-0.3	293	893	6.6	52
Broward, FL .....	62.4	683.4	0.9	193	861	4.4	197
Collier, FL .....	11.5	110.1	3.7	13	787	3.8	235
Duval, FL .....	26.8	436.7	0.6	216	869	4.6	184
Escambia, FL .....	7.8	119.6	0.2	261	730	5.2	130
Hillsborough, FL .....	37.1	569.7	1.7	121	885	5.1	139
Lake, FL .....	7.2	78.4	1.4	143	638	3.2	267
Lee, FL .....	18.4	194.1	3.4	24	737	3.9	230
Leon, FL .....	8.2	137.4	-0.5	301	759	-0.1	316
Manatee, FL .....	9.2	99.7	2.2	77	721	4.8	164
Marion, FL .....	7.9	88.5	-0.2	288	634	4.3	204
Miami-Dade, FL .....	86.8	970.3	2.9	42	880	3.3	262
Orange, FL .....	35.6	662.0	2.9	42	811	3.8	235
Palm Beach, FL .....	49.0	487.5	1.9	100	876	4.4	197
Pasco, FL .....	9.9	97.3	0.4	236	636	4.3	204
Pinellas, FL .....	30.4	376.0	-0.2	288	805	5.8	90
Polk, FL .....	12.4	186.0	-0.2	288	712	1.9	308
Sarasota, FL .....	14.2	132.3	2.3	72	745	3.8	235
Seminole, FL .....	13.7	153.9	0.0	272	753	5.6	101
Volusia, FL .....	13.2	149.1	0.3	249	650	2.0	306
Bibb, GA .....	4.6	79.6	0.5	226	735	5.9	86
Chatham, GA .....	7.6	129.7	1.0	177	786	5.8	90
Clayton, GA .....	4.2	100.3	-0.1	278	825	2.9	280
Cobb, GA .....	20.7	290.5	2.2	77	935	2.5	293
De Kalb, GA .....	17.5	273.8	1.3	151	958	4.8	164
Fulton, GA .....	40.2	716.6	1.3	151	1,206	7.3	36
Gwinnett, GA .....	23.6	301.7	2.4	69	919	8.0	24
Muscogee, GA .....	4.7	93.5	1.0	177	732	3.1	274
Richmond, GA .....	4.6	97.4	1.4	143	801	4.7	177
Honolulu, HI .....	24.4	435.7	1.2	158	871	4.6	184
Ada, ID .....	13.9	198.3	2.5	65	799	3.1	274
Champaign, IL .....	4.2	87.8	-0.5	301	804	4.6	184
Cook, IL .....	146.8	2,402.7	2.1	83	1,047	4.0	224
Du Page, IL .....	36.8	564.8	2.7	54	1,054	4.4	197
Kane, IL .....	13.3	194.0	1.2	158	829	5.6	101
Lake, IL .....	21.8	317.3	0.7	212	1,143	7.9	26
McHenry, IL .....	8.6	93.6	-0.8	309	785	6.9	44
McLean, IL .....	3.8	85.7	0.0	272	907	4.5	192
Madison, IL .....	6.0	95.8	1.0	177	772	4.9	158
Peoria, IL .....	4.7	101.7	0.8	204	877	4.7	177
St. Clair, IL .....	5.5	98.3	-0.4	296	819	5.8	90
Sangamon, IL .....	5.3	130.8	0.6	216	941	3.3	262
Will, IL .....	14.9	201.5	1.3	151	814	5.2	130
Winnebago, IL .....	6.8	125.2	0.4	236	799	5.4	118
Allen, IN .....	9.0	175.1	1.4	143	766	4.2	214
Elkhart, IN .....	4.8	104.8	3.2	30	737	3.2	267
Hamilton, IN .....	8.3	113.3	2.9	42	869	5.0	147

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, third quarter 2011 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>4</sup>		
		September 2011 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2010-11 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2011	Percent change, third quarter 2010-11 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Lake, IN .....	10.3	188.0	2.9	42	\$844	6.2	69
Marion, IN .....	23.7	555.7	1.9	100	943	6.9	44
St. Joseph, IN .....	6.0	117.1	0.3	249	757	5.3	125
Vanderburgh, IN .....	4.8	106.9	1.7	121	742	3.9	230
Linn, IA .....	6.2	125.8	1.1	167	884	6.5	56
Polk, IA .....	14.5	268.7	1.8	109	912	6.4	59
Scott, IA .....	5.1	87.7	2.6	60	754	4.7	177
Johnson, KS .....	21.7	303.7	2.5	65	935	4.6	184
Sedgwick, KS .....	12.6	238.2	0.2	261	825	5.6	101
Shawnee, KS .....	4.9	95.1	0.9	193	788	8.5	14
Wyandotte, KS .....	3.3	82.8	3.0	39	871	5.3	125
Fayette, KY .....	9.4	176.5	(7)	—	833	6.5	56
Jefferson, KY .....	22.1	417.6	1.6	128	887	5.1	139
Caddo, LA .....	7.4	121.0	0.3	249	772	3.3	262
Calcasieu, LA .....	4.8	82.5	1.0	177	801	5.5	109
East Baton Rouge, LA .....	14.4	255.0	1.2	158	854	3.6	249
Jefferson, LA .....	13.7	191.6	-0.6	306	874	5.2	130
Lafayette, LA .....	9.0	134.5	2.8	48	910	7.1	42
Orleans, LA .....	10.9	173.8	3.0	39	931	1.4	314
Cumberland, ME .....	12.5	171.5	1.9	100	813	2.8	284
Anne Arundel, MD .....	14.4	231.9	2.0	92	999	6.3	65
Baltimore, MD .....	20.9	359.1	0.3	249	957	6.0	78
Frederick, MD .....	6.0	90.6	-2.6	316	895	2.3	302
Harford, MD .....	5.5	85.1	3.7	13	915	3.5	258
Howard, MD .....	9.0	153.2	3.1	34	1,128	7.3	36
Montgomery, MD .....	32.6	451.2	1.0	177	1,245	4.5	192
Prince Georges, MD .....	15.5	301.9	0.5	226	1,001	5.6	101
Baltimore City, MD .....	13.7	329.9	1.1	167	1,074	7.2	40
Barnstable, MA .....	9.4	94.4	-0.8	309	757	5.1	139
Bristol, MA .....	17.0	212.2	1.5	134	823	5.1	139
Essex, MA .....	22.4	302.2	2.0	92	959	2.8	284
Hampden, MA .....	15.9	198.5	1.9	100	841	4.6	184
Middlesex, MA .....	50.9	814.8	1.5	134	1,325	2.5	293
Norfolk, MA .....	25.1	319.1	1.4	143	1,058	5.4	118
Plymouth, MA .....	14.7	173.6	0.4	236	842	4.3	204
Suffolk, MA .....	24.2	590.2	3.1	34	1,419	5.7	98
Worcester, MA .....	22.2	316.2	1.8	109	928	2.3	302
Genesee, MI .....	7.2	129.2	1.7	121	774	5.0	147
Ingham, MI .....	6.3	154.8	0.3	249	860	1.5	311
Kalamazoo, MI .....	5.3	108.2	0.2	261	850	6.6	52
Kent, MI .....	13.6	323.7	3.0	39	817	4.7	177
Macomb, MI .....	16.7	285.9	2.5	65	926	4.3	204
Oakland, MI .....	36.8	641.4	3.6	17	1,013	4.9	158
Ottawa, MI .....	5.5	108.2	3.5	21	750	4.2	214
Saginaw, MI .....	4.1	83.4	3.6	17	760	1.5	311
Washtenaw, MI .....	7.9	190.6	1.4	143	994	3.4	259
Wayne, MI .....	30.6	678.7	1.8	109	1,005	5.1	139
Anoka, MN .....	7.1	108.7	2.3	72	872	4.7	177
Dakota, MN .....	9.7	170.0	1.8	109	885	8.1	22
Hennepin, MN .....	43.8	835.5	3.5	21	1,125	3.1	274
Olmsted, MN .....	3.4	89.1	2.1	83	949	3.2	267

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, third quarter 2011 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>4</sup>		
		September 2011 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2010-11 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2011	Percent change, third quarter 2010-11 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Ramsey, MN .....	13.9	323.4	2.2	77	\$1,024	6.1	75
St. Louis, MN .....	5.6	94.8	1.1	167	785	9.5	7
Stearns, MN .....	4.3	80.0	2.3	72	750	3.7	242
Harrison, MS .....	4.5	82.7	0.6	216	687	3.6	249
Hinds, MS .....	6.0	122.4	0.6	216	799	4.0	224
Boone, MO .....	4.5	84.4	2.4	69	733	4.3	204
Clay, MO .....	5.0	90.2	0.9	193	844	-2.3	318
Greene, MO .....	8.0	149.4	1.6	128	714	4.4	197
Jackson, MO .....	18.3	340.4	-0.4	296	925	6.0	78
St. Charles, MO .....	8.2	124.4	1.5	134	731	4.4	197
St. Louis, MO .....	31.9	564.3	0.4	236	970	6.4	59
St. Louis City, MO .....	9.0	219.1	0.6	216	1,013	7.3	36
Yellowstone, MT .....	6.0	77.5	2.1	83	768	7.7	27
Douglas, NE .....	16.0	311.7	0.2	261	865	6.0	78
Lancaster, NE .....	8.2	154.9	0.8	204	746	5.4	118
Clark, NV .....	47.7	804.3	1.4	143	833	2.8	284
Washoe, NV .....	13.6	186.5	0.5	226	849	4.8	164
Hillsborough, NH .....	11.9	187.1	0.7	212	999	5.6	101
Rockingham, NH .....	10.5	135.6	1.0	177	889	8.0	24
Atlantic, NJ .....	6.7	135.7	-0.4	296	785	2.6	290
Bergen, NJ .....	33.2	426.8	1.0	177	1,083	2.6	290
Burlington, NJ .....	11.0	191.1	0.1	268	971	2.9	280
Camden, NJ .....	12.3	192.3	0.0	272	903	3.2	267
Essex, NJ .....	20.6	335.0	0.5	226	1,138	4.8	164
Gloucester, NJ .....	6.2	96.7	-0.5	301	815	3.3	262
Hudson, NJ .....	13.7	230.4	1.0	177	1,283	3.7	242
Mercer, NJ .....	11.1	226.3	0.3	249	1,206	8.7	12
Middlesex, NJ .....	21.7	377.9	0.9	193	1,104	4.8	164
Monmouth, NJ .....	20.1	241.5	-1.4	314	929	2.4	297
Morris, NJ .....	17.3	268.3	-0.1	278	1,292	4.3	204
Ocean, NJ .....	12.2	149.7	0.6	216	736	3.1	274
Passaic, NJ .....	12.2	170.0	0.6	216	916	2.5	293
Somerset, NJ .....	10.0	168.8	1.7	121	1,338	3.6	249
Union, NJ .....	14.5	218.2	0.4	236	1,142	5.9	86
Bernalillo, NM .....	17.6	312.3	0.2	261	832	4.3	204
Albany, NY .....	10.0	218.2	0.2	261	968	2.5	293
Bronx, NY .....	17.0	234.9	0.3	249	889	(7)	—
Broome, NY .....	4.5	89.9	-1.6	315	738	2.8	284
Dutchess, NY .....	8.2	110.9	0.3	249	925	(7)	—
Erie, NY .....	23.8	457.7	1.3	151	813	5.4	118
Kings, NY .....	51.7	507.7	3.3	26	764	1.5	311
Monroe, NY .....	18.2	374.6	1.6	128	887	3.9	230
Nassau, NY .....	52.7	588.9	1.5	134	987	2.1	304
New York, NY .....	122.0	2,332.5	2.7	54	1,647	4.6	184
Oneida, NY .....	5.3	106.2	-0.5	301	726	1.7	309
Onondaga, NY .....	12.8	241.9	0.5	226	845	3.9	230
Orange, NY .....	9.9	131.1	0.4	236	776	3.6	249
Queens, NY .....	46.2	509.0	2.7	54	866	2.4	297
Richmond, NY .....	9.0	91.7	1.1	167	804	1.4	314
Rockland, NY .....	10.0	114.0	2.0	92	975	5.0	147
Suffolk, NY .....	50.7	617.2	0.9	193	1,022	2.7	288

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, third quarter 2011 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>4</sup>		
		September 2011 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2010-11 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2011	Percent change, third quarter 2010-11 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Westchester, NY .....	36.1	406.2	1.7	121	\$1,146	3.4	259
Buncombe, NC .....	7.9	111.7	0.5	226	714	4.1	220
Catawba, NC .....	4.4	77.8	1.0	177	698	4.0	224
Cumberland, NC .....	6.3	119.1	1.6	128	764	5.2	130
Durham, NC .....	7.3	179.7	1.1	167	1,261	8.2	18
Forsyth, NC .....	9.0	171.5	0.9	193	851	7.2	40
Guilford, NC .....	14.2	262.6	1.5	134	814	4.1	220
Mecklenburg, NC .....	32.5	553.5	3.3	26	1,046	8.1	22
New Hanover, NC .....	7.3	97.0	0.6	216	763	3.8	235
Wake, NC .....	29.4	443.1	2.2	77	894	3.8	235
Cass, ND .....	6.0	104.2	3.9	12	823	8.4	15
Butler, OH .....	7.4	140.2	1.0	177	810	3.4	259
Cuyahoga, OH .....	36.0	692.8	1.0	177	928	5.6	101
Franklin, OH .....	29.7	663.8	2.8	48	930	4.5	192
Hamilton, OH .....	23.4	486.2	0.9	193	1,010	5.2	130
Lake, OH .....	6.5	94.9	1.2	158	842	17.1	1
Lorain, OH .....	6.1	93.0	-0.1	278	773	8.3	16
Lucas, OH .....	10.3	200.2	-0.1	278	795	3.7	242
Mahoning, OH .....	6.1	98.4	1.4	143	685	8.6	13
Montgomery, OH .....	12.3	242.1	0.7	212	814	4.0	224
Stark, OH .....	8.7	152.0	1.7	121	719	6.4	59
Summit, OH .....	14.4	256.0	1.3	151	826	6.4	59
Oklahoma, OK .....	24.3	422.5	2.1	83	903	11.5	3
Tulsa, OK .....	20.2	329.7	1.5	134	871	9.0	9
Clackamas, OR .....	12.6	138.7	0.9	193	841	5.0	147
Jackson, OR .....	6.6	77.4	1.1	167	686	5.2	130
Lane, OR .....	10.8	136.4	1.0	177	717	5.6	101
Marion, OR .....	9.3	135.8	-0.6	306	717	3.8	235
Multnomah, OR .....	29.2	433.1	2.3	72	937	5.2	130
Washington, OR .....	16.2	244.2	2.6	60	1,119	7.4	32
Allegheny, PA .....	35.1	678.8	1.0	177	978	6.8	48
Berks, PA .....	8.9	163.7	1.2	158	837	5.7	98
Bucks, PA .....	19.5	248.0	-0.2	288	880	4.9	158
Butler, PA .....	4.9	83.1	3.5	21	846	6.5	56
Chester, PA .....	15.0	235.8	0.5	226	1,134	6.6	52
Cumberland, PA .....	6.0	122.1	1.5	134	859	6.2	69
Dauphin, PA .....	7.5	174.3	-0.7	308	913	8.2	18
Delaware, PA .....	13.5	205.9	0.4	236	968	4.8	164
Erie, PA .....	7.6	125.7	1.8	109	772	7.5	30
Lackawanna, PA .....	5.8	97.0	-0.2	288	713	4.9	158
Lancaster, PA .....	12.5	218.1	-0.1	278	776	4.3	204
Lehigh, PA .....	8.5	175.4	1.9	100	898	3.2	267
Luzerne, PA .....	7.7	138.7	0.5	226	731	4.9	158
Montgomery, PA .....	27.0	458.4	0.1	268	1,108	4.7	177
Northampton, PA .....	6.4	100.4	2.2	77	810	3.7	242
Philadelphia, PA .....	34.2	626.2	-0.3	293	1,114	5.8	90
Washington, PA .....	5.5	85.0	4.4	5	867	7.0	43
Westmoreland, PA .....	9.3	131.7	-0.4	296	768	6.7	50
York, PA .....	9.1	171.1	0.8	204	854	9.3	8
Providence, RI .....	17.3	269.8	0.3	249	913	6.0	78
Charleston, SC .....	11.8	211.5	3.3	26	805	5.5	109

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, third quarter 2011 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>4</sup>		
		September 2011 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2010-11 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2011	Percent change, third quarter 2010-11 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Greenville, SC .....	12.1	231.5	3.2	30	\$806	6.1	75
Horry, SC .....	7.6	110.4	1.0	177	561	3.7	242
Lexington, SC .....	5.6	94.2	0.2	261	700	4.6	184
Richland, SC .....	8.9	201.1	-0.1	278	813	4.1	220
Spartanburg, SC .....	5.8	112.7	1.8	109	784	4.8	164
Minnehaha, SD .....	6.5	114.1	1.2	158	776	2.0	306
Davidson, TN .....	18.0	425.9	2.5	65	945	6.4	59
Hamilton, TN .....	8.4	184.6	1.9	100	815	4.8	164
Knox, TN .....	10.7	221.1	1.9	100	786	5.1	139
Rutherford, TN .....	4.3	97.1	1.8	109	803	4.6	184
Shelby, TN .....	18.8	466.9	1.6	128	948	4.8	164
Williamson, TN .....	6.1	93.0	5.4	1	948	4.4	197
Bell, TX .....	4.8	107.4	1.8	109	758	1.7	309
Bexar, TX .....	34.4	734.7	2.0	92	823	5.8	90
Brazoria, TX .....	4.9	90.2	3.7	13	899	7.4	32
Brazos, TX .....	4.0	86.1	(7)	-	719	8.3	16
Cameron, TX .....	6.4	125.7	1.1	167	591	5.5	109
Collin, TX .....	18.6	296.6	3.6	17	1,038	4.2	214
Dallas, TX .....	68.5	1,448.7	2.7	54	1,102	6.4	59
Denton, TX .....	11.2	179.5	2.9	42	814	6.7	50
El Paso, TX .....	13.8	274.9	1.2	158	671	5.5	109
Fort Bend, TX .....	9.4	137.1	4.2	8	926	5.1	139
Galveston, TX .....	5.4	95.2	1.9	100	844	7.7	27
Harris, TX .....	101.9	2,054.1	3.1	34	1,156	6.3	65
Hidalgo, TX .....	11.2	222.3	2.1	83	602	4.5	192
Jefferson, TX .....	5.9	123.6	3.6	17	919	5.0	147
Lubbock, TX .....	7.0	123.8	1.0	177	703	5.9	86
McLennan, TX .....	4.9	101.0	0.4	236	756	4.0	224
Montgomery, TX .....	8.8	135.1	4.8	2	869	6.2	69
Nueces, TX .....	7.9	153.4	0.8	204	797	6.8	48
Smith, TX .....	5.6	92.1	0.4	236	788	2.9	280
Tarrant, TX .....	38.0	766.3	3.1	34	917	3.6	249
Travis, TX .....	31.0	583.3	3.3	26	1,010	5.4	118
Webb, TX .....	4.8	89.2	4.4	5	629	5.5	109
Williamson, TX .....	7.7	129.1	2.6	60	933	10.2	4
Davis, UT .....	7.2	106.6	(7)	-	744	6.0	78
Salt Lake, UT .....	37.0	574.7	2.8	48	868	5.6	101
Utah, UT .....	12.8	172.8	4.5	4	715	4.2	214
Weber, UT .....	5.5	89.2	0.8	204	686	2.1	304
Chittenden, VT .....	5.9	96.6	2.6	60	892	2.4	297
Arlington, VA .....	8.3	167.7	1.8	109	1,550	2.4	297
Chesterfield, VA .....	7.6	113.0	0.0	272	829	3.6	249
Fairfax, VA .....	34.4	584.9	2.0	92	1,440	5.0	147
Henrico, VA .....	9.8	173.4	2.7	54	912	3.8	235
Loudoun, VA .....	9.7	137.8	4.4	5	1,114	7.4	32
Prince William, VA .....	7.7	108.2	3.2	30	845	5.4	118
Alexandria City, VA .....	6.2	95.6	1.3	151	1,268	2.4	297
Chesapeake City, VA .....	5.6	95.0	-0.1	278	736	5.3	125
Newport News City, VA .....	3.8	97.3	2.8	48	876	8.8	11
Norfolk City, VA .....	5.6	138.8	1.5	134	904	6.9	44
Richmond City, VA .....	7.1	150.3	2.0	92	1,011	5.5	109

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, third quarter 2011 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>4</sup>		
		September 2011 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2010-11 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2011	Percent change, third quarter 2010-11 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Virginia Beach City, VA .....	11.2	163.0	-0.3	293	\$725	4.8	164
Benton, WA .....	5.6	82.9	1.1	167	991	2.9	280
Clark, WA .....	13.5	129.1	1.5	134	836	4.1	220
King, WA .....	83.3	1,150.7	2.8	48	1,323	7.3	36
Kitsap, WA .....	6.8	81.2	0.6	216	894	9.0	9
Pierce, WA .....	21.7	263.5	0.0	272	841	3.2	267
Snohomish, WA .....	19.2	250.7	4.0	11	987	5.3	125
Spokane, WA .....	15.9	199.4	0.7	212	782	6.3	65
Thurston, WA .....	7.5	96.4	0.1	268	849	4.7	177
Whatcom, WA .....	7.0	80.7	2.3	72	756	4.0	224
Yakima, WA .....	8.8	110.8	-0.4	296	619	3.3	262
Kanawha, WV .....	6.0	105.7	1.0	177	804	3.7	242
Brown, WI .....	6.6	145.6	0.6	216	823	6.6	52
Dane, WI .....	14.1	301.3	2.1	83	880	5.0	147
Milwaukee, WI .....	22.6	473.0	0.9	193	917	7.4	32
Outagamie, WI .....	5.0	101.6	0.9	193	770	4.5	192
Waukesha, WI .....	12.7	225.4	1.8	109	901	4.8	164
Winnebago, WI .....	3.7	90.5	1.2	158	825	4.3	204
San Juan, PR .....	11.9	257.7	0.4	( <sup>8</sup> )	604	0.2	( <sup>8</sup> )

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2011 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>3</sup>	
		September 2011 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2010-11 <sup>4</sup>	Third quarter 2011	Percent change, third quarter 2010-11 <sup>4</sup>
United States <sup>5</sup> .....	9,135.8	130,524.7	1.6	\$916	5.3
Private industry .....	8,838.2	109,309.0	2.1	907	5.3
Natural resources and mining .....	128.4	2,023.6	5.0	988	11.6
Construction .....	768.5	5,725.3	0.5	991	4.8
Manufacturing .....	338.3	11,806.5	1.9	1,127	4.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	1,880.5	24,834.9	1.8	779	5.0
Information .....	143.4	2,674.8	-1.0	1,522	7.3
Financial activities .....	809.1	7,435.0	0.7	1,323	7.1
Professional and business services .....	1,569.8	17,513.3	3.7	1,149	5.1
Education and health services .....	913.3	19,080.1	2.2	882	4.8
Leisure and hospitality .....	760.4	13,605.1	2.2	389	5.1
Other services .....	1,330.5	4,410.3	1.4	587	4.4
Government .....	297.6	21,215.7	-1.0	965	5.2
Los Angeles, CA .....	440.1	3,872.5	0.8	1,026	5.2
Private industry .....	434.4	3,347.1	1.2	1,000	5.3
Natural resources and mining .....	0.4	9.5	-6.2	2,296	22.0
Construction .....	12.3	107.5	3.5	1,049	4.0
Manufacturing .....	12.8	366.4	-1.6	1,108	3.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	50.6	743.1	1.6	828	6.2
Information .....	8.3	190.0	-4.0	1,720	3.6
Financial activities .....	21.9	208.9	-0.3	1,549	7.0
Professional and business services .....	41.2	546.6	2.8	1,227	6.6
Education and health services .....	29.1	516.0	2.3	984	5.4
Leisure and hospitality .....	26.9	402.5	2.8	577	5.9
Other services .....	209.2	239.5	-3.3	474	1.7
Government .....	5.7	525.4	-1.5	1,191	5.7
Cook, IL .....	146.8	2,402.7	2.1	1,047	4.0
Private industry .....	145.4	2,104.8	2.4	1,038	3.8
Natural resources and mining .....	0.1	1.0	2.6	1,001	-2.5
Construction .....	12.4	67.7	1.5	1,291	5.1
Manufacturing .....	6.6	194.4	0.0	1,093	2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	28.6	438.6	2.0	831	5.9
Information .....	2.6	51.9	0.0	1,549	6.7
Financial activities .....	15.5	185.6	-1.0	1,741	5.2
Professional and business services .....	30.9	423.9	4.8	1,298	3.4
Education and health services .....	15.3	403.4	2.7	926	2.7
Leisure and hospitality .....	12.9	240.7	3.6	482	4.1
Other services .....	16.1	95.0	2.6	779	2.2
Government .....	1.4	297.9	-0.4	1,114	5.1
New York, NY .....	122.0	2,332.5	2.7	1,647	4.6
Private industry .....	121.7	1,897.5	3.5	1,766	4.5
Natural resources and mining .....	0.0	0.1	8.5	1,530	-17.5
Construction .....	2.2	31.2	1.9	1,644	1.0
Manufacturing .....	2.4	26.0	-0.7	1,214	-0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	21.0	242.6	3.5	1,183	4.3
Information .....	4.3	138.0	4.0	2,108	3.9
Financial activities .....	19.1	356.4	2.1	3,096	6.5
Professional and business services .....	25.5	471.8	3.9	1,982	4.3
Education and health services .....	9.3	296.5	2.3	1,208	5.1
Leisure and hospitality .....	12.8	238.2	5.1	770	2.1
Other services .....	18.9	89.7	3.2	1,008	-1.9
Government .....	0.3	435.0	-0.9	1,125	2.6

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2011 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>3</sup>	
		September 2011 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2010-11 <sup>4</sup>	Third quarter 2011	Percent change, third quarter 2010-11 <sup>4</sup>
Harris, TX .....	101.9	2,054.1	3.1	\$1,156	6.3
Private industry .....	101.4	1,800.8	3.9	1,173	6.9
Natural resources and mining .....	1.6	83.2	10.6	3,015	12.0
Construction .....	6.5	134.8	-0.3	1,134	7.8
Manufacturing .....	4.5	179.3	6.5	1,427	5.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	22.9	428.5	3.1	1,028	6.1
Information .....	1.3	28.1	0.0	1,343	3.4
Financial activities .....	10.5	113.1	1.7	1,412	9.2
Professional and business services .....	20.2	341.2	6.1	1,361	3.7
Education and health services .....	11.5	244.8	2.4	952	5.8
Leisure and hospitality .....	8.3	185.0	4.3	415	4.0
Other services .....	13.6	62.0	3.3	661	7.1
Government .....	0.6	253.4	-2.3	1,037	2.1
Maricopa, AZ .....	95.6	1,641.4	2.9	901	4.8
Private industry .....	94.9	1,428.6	3.5	895	5.0
Natural resources and mining .....	0.5	6.7	7.1	880	10.3
Construction .....	8.5	83.3	3.2	941	5.5
Manufacturing .....	3.2	109.1	1.3	1,332	6.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	22.1	335.3	3.4	846	6.3
Information .....	1.6	27.0	2.1	1,172	5.7
Financial activities .....	11.1	137.0	4.8	1,090	5.9
Professional and business services .....	22.7	267.5	3.1	937	4.3
Education and health services .....	10.6	242.8	3.7	942	2.2
Leisure and hospitality .....	7.3	172.1	4.1	435	6.4
Other services .....	6.7	47.0	3.7	609	6.3
Government .....	0.7	212.9	-0.8	947	3.4
Dallas, TX .....	68.5	1,448.7	2.7	1,102	6.4
Private industry .....	68.0	1,284.3	3.4	1,107	6.3
Natural resources and mining .....	0.6	8.6	-0.4	3,396	12.5
Construction .....	3.9	68.7	0.8	1,031	9.1
Manufacturing .....	2.8	115.1	1.1	1,251	5.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	14.9	288.2	3.2	1,025	6.8
Information .....	1.6	45.3	-0.4	1,661	10.3
Financial activities .....	8.5	140.2	2.7	1,429	7.5
Professional and business services .....	15.1	275.5	5.2	1,230	4.3
Education and health services .....	7.3	169.5	3.6	1,013	5.0
Leisure and hospitality .....	5.7	131.9	4.6	510	10.6
Other services .....	7.2	40.5	6.2	680	6.1
Government .....	0.5	164.5	-2.6	1,062	5.8
Orange, CA .....	104.4	1,372.4	1.7	1,036	6.0
Private industry .....	103.0	1,240.2	2.0	1,022	5.6
Natural resources and mining .....	0.2	3.4	-4.7	727	10.8
Construction .....	6.1	71.2	3.2	1,131	4.2
Manufacturing .....	4.9	154.0	2.0	1,308	7.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	15.9	244.4	0.1	970	4.8
Information .....	1.2	23.2	-2.2	1,554	6.2
Financial activities .....	9.5	105.3	1.3	1,525	11.0
Professional and business services .....	18.4	247.3	1.7	1,146	4.5
Education and health services .....	10.4	158.7	2.9	968	3.1
Leisure and hospitality .....	7.1	178.0	3.5	440	2.3
Other services .....	22.0	48.6	0.0	564	5.2
Government .....	1.4	132.2	-1.0	1,173	11.0

See footnotes at end of table.



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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2011 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>3</sup>	
		September 2011 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2010-11 <sup>4</sup>	Third quarter 2011	Percent change, third quarter 2010-11 <sup>4</sup>
San Diego, CA .....	100.7	1,252.4	1.2	\$1,014	7.5
Private industry .....	99.3	1,035.5	1.5	973	6.1
Natural resources and mining .....	0.7	10.0	-9.4	615	7.9
Construction .....	6.0	55.8	0.8	1,090	4.5
Manufacturing .....	2.9	93.4	0.5	1,391	5.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	13.4	200.4	1.6	784	5.4
Information .....	1.2	24.2	-2.4	1,617	2.2
Financial activities .....	8.4	67.5	1.6	1,173	4.5
Professional and business services .....	16.0	212.6	0.3	1,311	7.4
Education and health services .....	8.5	148.3	3.1	988	8.7
Leisure and hospitality .....	7.0	159.7	1.4	451	6.4
Other services .....	28.8	58.3	( <sup>6</sup> )	580	7.0
Government .....	1.4	216.8	-0.4	1,220	13.9
King, WA .....	83.3	1,150.7	2.8	1,323	7.3
Private industry .....	82.8	997.8	3.4	1,346	7.9
Natural resources and mining .....	0.4	2.9	8.3	1,286	8.9
Construction .....	5.8	48.9	-0.5	1,181	3.9
Manufacturing .....	2.3	101.6	4.5	1,504	3.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	14.9	210.6	3.7	1,018	5.2
Information .....	1.8	80.8	2.3	4,177	15.1
Financial activities .....	6.3	64.8	-1.4	1,376	5.1
Professional and business services .....	14.3	184.9	4.8	1,435	7.9
Education and health services .....	7.3	135.6	4.0	993	6.9
Leisure and hospitality .....	6.5	114.6	4.9	484	6.1
Other services .....	23.2	53.2	2.5	603	4.3
Government .....	0.6	152.9	-0.9	1,171	2.9
Miami-Dade, FL .....	86.8	970.3	2.9	880	3.3
Private industry .....	86.5	829.2	3.7	858	4.9
Natural resources and mining .....	0.5	7.3	5.0	534	9.9
Construction .....	5.0	30.1	-4.5	882	5.0
Manufacturing .....	2.6	35.9	1.2	877	10.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	24.9	248.0	4.7	796	5.4
Information .....	1.4	17.1	-1.0	1,387	6.9
Financial activities .....	9.0	62.2	3.8	1,292	5.9
Professional and business services .....	18.1	126.5	4.6	1,036	3.9
Education and health services .....	9.7	154.6	2.5	900	4.7
Leisure and hospitality .....	6.6	110.7	4.9	515	3.8
Other services .....	7.8	36.0	4.5	568	2.7
Government .....	0.4	141.1	-1.4	1,009	-3.4

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

<sup>2</sup> Data are preliminary. Counties selected are based on 2010 annual average employment.

<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 by state, third quarter 2011 <sup>2</sup>**

State	Establishments, third quarter 2011 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>3</sup>	
		September 2011 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2010-11	Third quarter 2011	Percent change, third quarter 2010-11
United States <sup>4</sup> .....	9,135.8	130,524.7	1.6	\$916	5.3
Alabama .....	116.6	1,823.2	0.5	803	3.7
Alaska .....	21.7	341.5	2.1	963	4.0
Arizona .....	146.0	2,391.6	2.1	860	4.9
Arkansas .....	86.2	1,151.0	0.4	715	4.5
California .....	1,394.4	14,686.3	1.5	1,051	6.8
Colorado .....	171.8	2,234.4	2.3	948	5.6
Connecticut .....	110.7	1,626.5	0.9	1,118	4.7
Delaware .....	28.2	406.1	0.2	949	5.4
District of Columbia .....	36.3	708.1	2.1	1,527	3.9
Florida .....	597.4	7,167.5	1.7	812	4.2
Georgia .....	267.3	3,799.6	1.3	867	5.3
Hawaii .....	38.3	593.6	1.2	836	4.0
Idaho .....	54.1	623.8	1.1	697	4.7
Illinois .....	386.7	5,629.1	1.6	958	4.6
Indiana .....	159.5	2,797.5	2.1	785	5.8
Iowa .....	93.3	1,466.9	1.6	760	5.6
Kansas .....	88.5	1,311.7	1.1	772	5.6
Kentucky .....	108.3	1,757.4	1.7	764	4.8
Louisiana .....	125.2	1,852.3	0.9	821	3.9
Maine .....	49.4	595.6	0.9	734	2.9
Maryland .....	163.0	2,497.6	1.1	1,023	5.9
Massachusetts .....	231.3	3,227.8	1.8	1,114	4.1
Michigan .....	243.1	3,920.5	2.4	876	4.4
Minnesota .....	167.9	2,642.8	2.5	916	4.8
Mississippi .....	69.2	1,081.3	0.1	681	4.4
Missouri .....	175.1	2,610.3	0.6	804	5.2
Montana .....	42.2	433.9	1.3	687	6.2
Nebraska .....	60.8	905.0	0.5	747	5.7
Nevada .....	72.0	1,122.0	1.3	845	3.8
New Hampshire .....	48.5	613.2	0.7	903	5.6
New Jersey .....	263.5	3,774.1	0.6	1,069	4.3
New Mexico .....	55.1	788.7	0.4	779	4.7
New York .....	599.6	8,511.6	1.7	1,099	4.0
North Carolina .....	255.9	3,863.6	1.3	809	5.3
North Dakota .....	27.6	390.8	6.7	820	12.9
Ohio .....	288.7	5,015.3	1.4	834	5.6
Oklahoma .....	102.7	1,518.5	1.8	785	8.3
Oregon .....	131.8	1,645.0	1.4	835	5.7
Pennsylvania .....	345.7	5,550.9	0.9	912	6.2
Rhode Island .....	35.0	456.8	0.3	871	5.3
South Carolina .....	111.9	1,789.9	1.4	746	4.8
South Dakota .....	31.2	398.9	1.3	684	3.6
Tennessee .....	139.1	2,631.4	2.1	819	5.3
Texas .....	583.2	10,480.4	2.7	931	6.2
Utah .....	84.2	1,192.9	2.9	779	5.1
Vermont .....	24.2	297.0	0.8	778	3.3
Virginia .....	234.2	3,602.5	1.6	974	4.7
Washington .....	235.4	2,905.4	1.7	1,011	6.1
West Virginia .....	48.8	710.8	1.6	742	5.8
Wisconsin .....	159.7	2,697.9	1.4	792	5.6

See footnotes at end of table.

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

State	Establishments, third quarter 2011 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>3</sup>	
		September 2011 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2010-11	Third quarter 2011	Percent change, third quarter 2010-11
Wyoming .....	25.3	284.0	1.6	\$832	5.1
Puerto Rico .....	50.8	910.3	-0.2	506	1.2
Virgin Islands .....	3.6	42.7	-1.5	718	-5.2

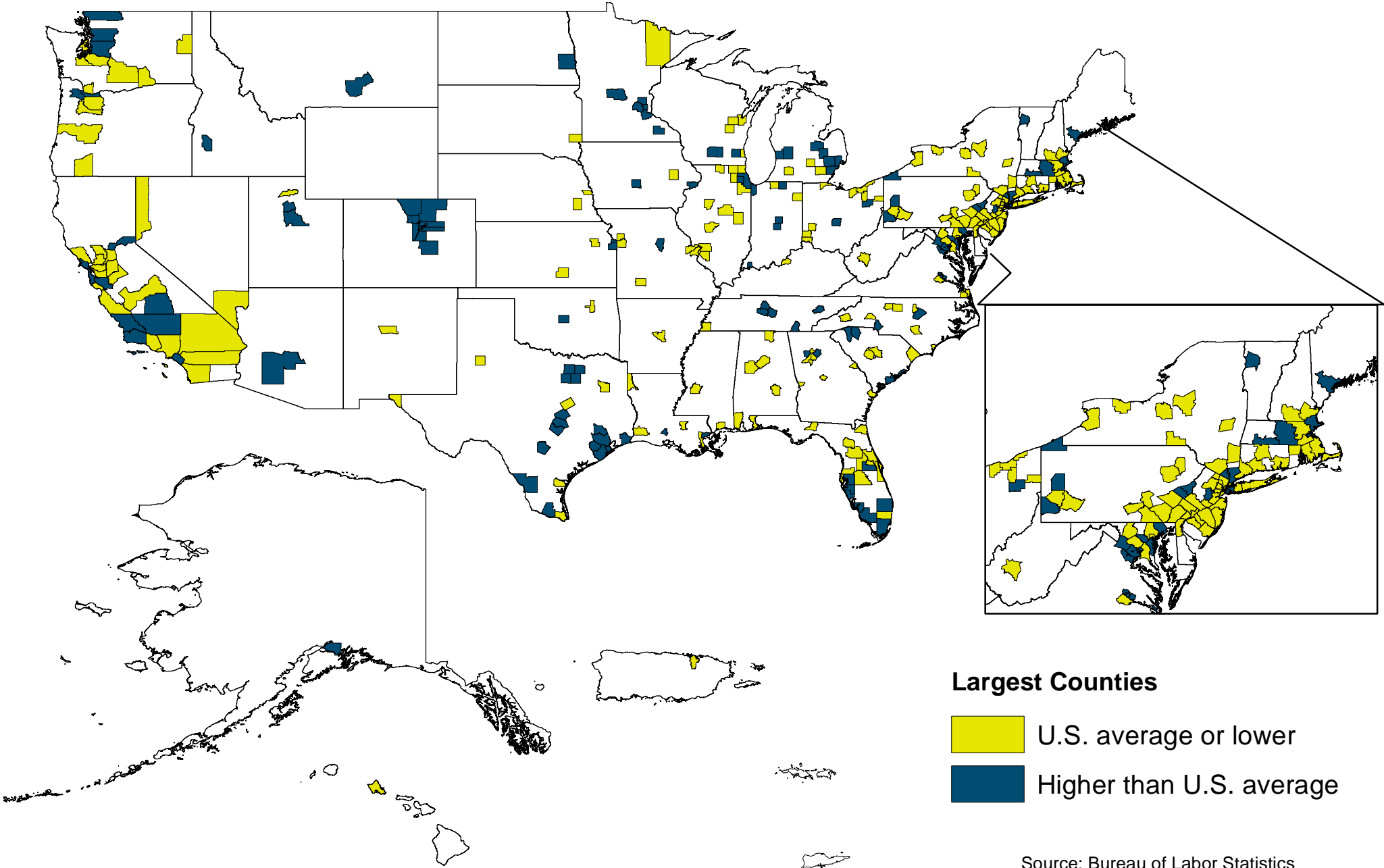
<sup>1</sup> Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

<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, September 2010-11 (U.S. average = 1.6 percent)**

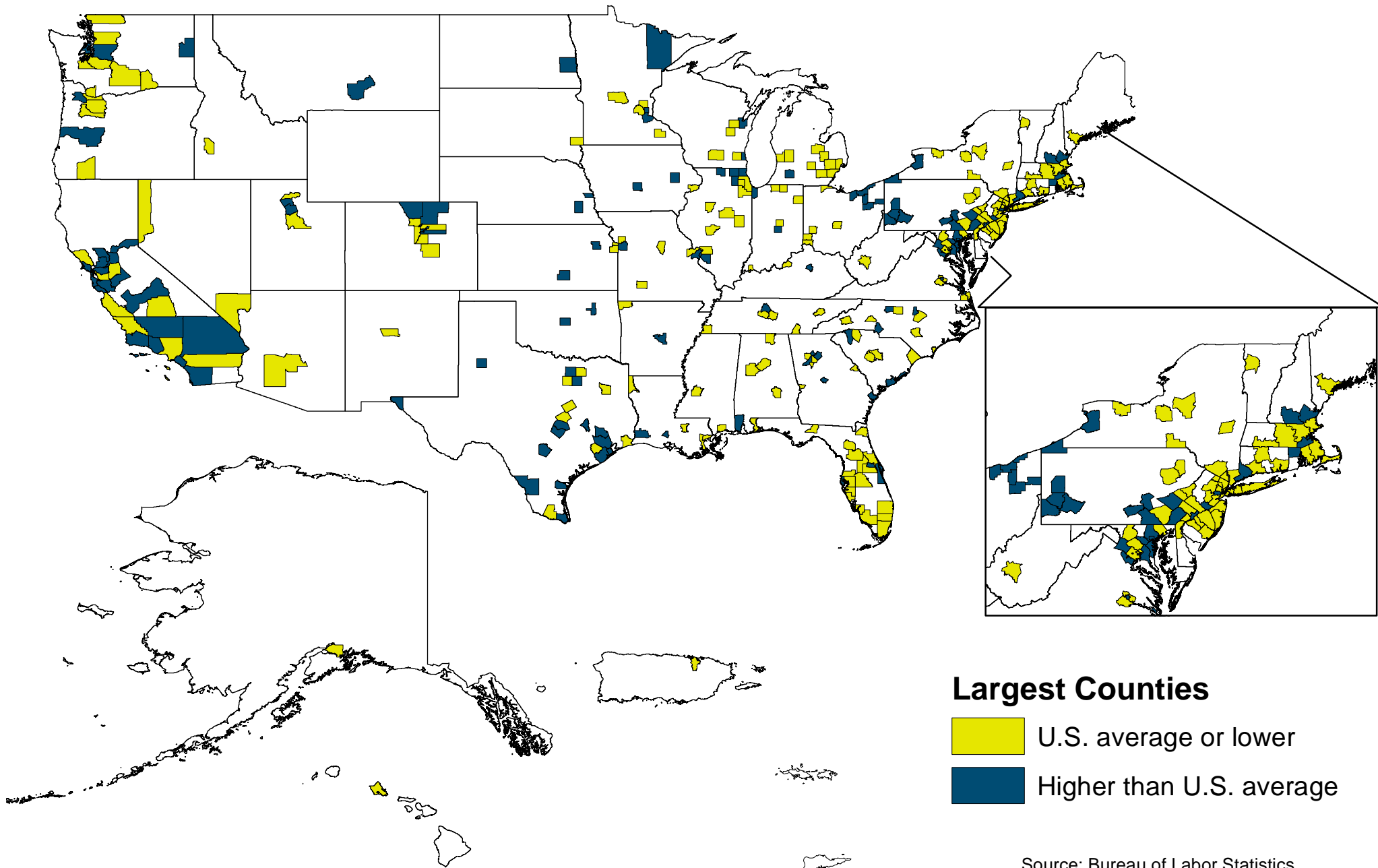


**Largest Counties**

- U.S. average or lower
- Higher than U.S. average

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics  
March 2012

**Chart 4. Percent change in average weekly wage in counties with 75,000 or more employees, third quarter 2010-11 (U.S. average = 5.3 percent)**



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics  
March 2012