

For release 10:00 a.m. (EDT), Thursday, June 30, 2011

USDL-11-0962

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COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

Fourth Quarter 2010

From December 2009 to December 2010, **employment** increased in 220 of the 326 largest U.S. counties, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Elkhart, Ind., posted the largest percentage increase, with a gain of 5.2 percent over the year, compared with national job growth of 0.9 percent. Within Elkhart, the largest employment increase occurred in manufacturing, which gained 4,185 jobs over the year (10.3 percent). Manatee, Fla., experienced the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment among the largest counties in the U.S. with a loss of 4.0 percent.

The U.S. **average weekly wage** increased over the year by 3.0 percent to \$971 in the fourth quarter of 2010. Among the large counties in the U.S., Olmsted, Minn., had the largest over-the-year increase in average weekly wages in the fourth quarter of 2010 with a gain of 31.9 percent. Within Olmsted, education and health services had the largest impact on the county's over-the-year increase in average weekly wages. Union, N.J., experienced the largest decline in average weekly wages with a loss of 2.8 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, December 2009-10
(U.S. average = 0.9 percent)

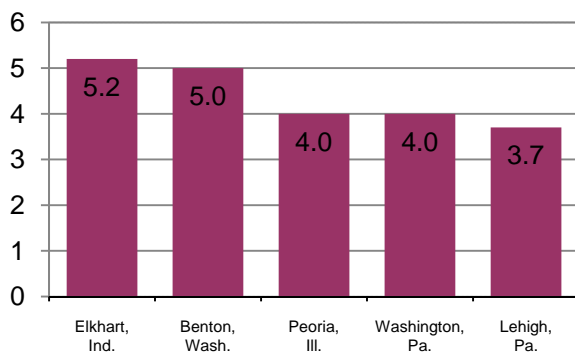


Chart 2. Large counties ranked by percent increase in average weekly wages, fourth quarter 2009-10
(U.S. average = 3.0 percent)

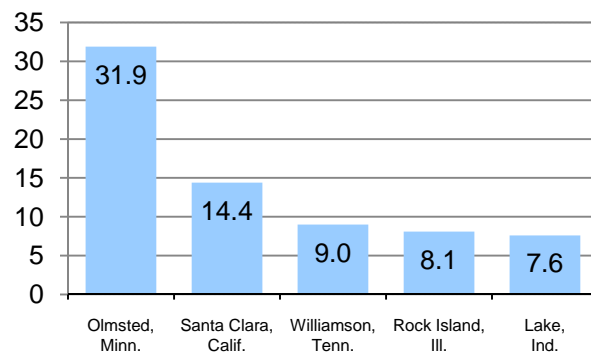


Table A. Top 10 large counties ranked by December 2010 employment, December 2009-10 employment increase, and December 2009-10 percent increase in employment

Employment in large counties					
December 2010 employment (thousands)		Increase in employment, December 2009-10 (thousands)		Percent increase in employment, December 2009-10	
United States	129,451.6	United States	1,139.2	United States	0.9
Los Angeles, Calif.	3,931.6	New York, N.Y.	37.5	Elkhart, Ind.	5.2
Cook, Ill.	2,379.8	Harris, Texas	35.6	Benton, Wash.	5.0
New York, N.Y.	2,335.9	Dallas, Texas	22.4	Peoria, Ill.	4.0
Harris, Texas	2,019.3	Maricopa, Ariz.	18.8	Washington, Pa.	4.0
Maricopa, Ariz.	1,643.9	Cook, Ill.	15.9	Lehigh, Pa.	3.7
Dallas, Texas	1,429.9	Kings, N.Y.	15.8	Montgomery, Texas	3.6
Orange, Calif.	1,382.0	King, Wash.	15.7	Kings, N.Y.	3.2
San Diego, Calif.	1,256.1	Travis, Texas	15.2	Washington, Ore.	3.2
King, Wash.	1,131.8	Santa Clara, Calif.	14.0	Denton, Texas	3.2
Miami-Dade, Fla.	970.3	Hennepin, Minn.	12.8	Arlington, Va.	3.0

Large County Employment

In December 2010, **national employment**, as measured by the QCEW program, was 129.5 million, up by 0.9 percent or 1.1 million workers, from December 2009. The 326 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more employees accounted for 70.9 percent of total U.S. employment and 76.8 percent of total wages. These 326 counties had a net job growth of 704,131 over the year, accounting for 61.8 percent of the overall U.S. employment increase. (See chart 3.)

Elkhart, Ind., had the largest percentage increase in employment among the largest U.S. counties. The five counties with the largest increases in employment level (New York, N.Y.; Harris, Texas; Dallas, Texas; Maricopa, Ariz.; and Cook, Ill.) had a combined over-the-year gain of 130,200, or 11.4 percent of the employment increase for the U.S.

Employment declined in 83 of the large counties from December 2009 to December 2010. Manatee, Fla., had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment (-4.0 percent) in the nation. Within Manatee, professional and business services was the largest contributor to the decrease in employment with a loss of 14.0 percent. San Joaquin, Calif., experienced the second largest employment decrease, followed by Volusia, Fla., Marion, Fla., and Broome, N.Y.

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

Average weekly wage in large counties					
Average weekly wage, fourth quarter 2010		Increase in average weekly wage, fourth quarter 2009-10		Percent increase in average weekly wage, fourth quarter 2009-10	
United States	\$971	United States	\$28	United States	3.0
Santa Clara, Calif.	\$1,943	Olmsted, Minn.	\$317	Olmsted, Minn.	31.9
New York, N.Y.	1,929	Santa Clara, Calif.	245	Santa Clara, Calif.	14.4
Washington, D.C.	1,688	Williamson, Tenn.	92	Williamson, Tenn.	9.0
Fairfield, Conn.	1,668	Rock Island, Ill.	90	Rock Island, Ill.	8.1
Arlington, Va.	1,668	San Mateo, Calif.	86	Lake, Ind.	7.6
Suffolk, Mass.	1,651	Arlington, Va.	76	Ottawa, Mich.	6.6
San Francisco, Calif.	1,573	Washington, D.C.	72	Lafayette, La.	6.5
San Mateo, Calif.	1,564	Fulton, Ga.	70	Jefferson, Colo.	6.4
Fairfax, Va.	1,541	Suffolk, Mass.	70	Weld, Colo.	6.2
Somerset, N.J.	1,448	Middlesex, Mass.	69	Lorain, Ohio	6.2
		Alexandria City, Va.	69		

Large County Average Weekly Wages

Average weekly wages for the nation increased by 3.0 percent over the year in the fourth quarter of 2010. Among the 326 largest counties, 294 had over-the-year increases in average weekly wages. (See chart 4.) Olmsted, Minn., had the largest wage gain among the largest U.S. counties, 31.9 percent. This increase was largely due to a 55.1 percent increase in average weekly wages in education and health services.

Union, N.J., had the largest wage decline with a loss of 2.8 percent over the year. Professional and business services contributed significantly to the county's overall average weekly wage loss. Montgomery, Ala., and Montgomery, Pa., had the second largest percent decline in average weekly wages among the counties, followed by Collin, Texas, Benton, Ark., and Williamson, Texas.

Ten Largest U.S. Counties

Nine of the 10 largest counties experienced over-the-year percent increases in **employment** in December 2010. Harris, Texas, experienced the largest gain in employment with a 1.8 percent increase. Within Harris, trade, transportation, and utilities had the largest over-the-year increase among all private industry groups with a gain of 7,830 workers (1.8 percent). (See table 2.) Employment was unchanged in Los Angeles, Calif., over the year.

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 5.3 percent. Within San Diego, the largest impact on the county's average weekly wage growth occurred in professional and business services, where total wages increased by \$268.7 million over the year (6.8 percent). Maricopa, Ariz., had the smallest wage increase.

For More Information

The tables and charts included in this release contain data for the nation and for the 326 U.S. counties with annual average employment levels of 75,000 or more in 2009. December 2010 employment and 2010 fourth 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 129.5 million full- and part-time workers. For additional information about the quarterly employment and wages data, please read the Technical Note. Data for the fourth quarter of 2010 will be available later at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/>. Additional information about the QCEW data may be obtained by calling (202) 691-6567.

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

The County Employment and Wages release for first quarter 2011 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, September 29, 2011.

Upcoming Industry Changes to Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages Data

The 2010 data will be the last from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program using the 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Beginning with the release of first quarter 2011 data, the program will switch to the 2012 version of the North American Industry Classification System as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry. For more information on the change, please see the Federal Register notice at http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/federal_register_notices/notices/fr12my10.pdf.

Technical Note

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Differences between QCEW, BED, and CES employment measures

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

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

Coverage

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

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

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

State and federal UI laws change periodically. These changes may have an impact on the employment and wages reported by 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 2009 quarterly data as the base data. The adjusted prior-year levels used to calculate the over-the-year percent change in employment and wages are not published. These adjusted prior-year levels do not match the unadjusted data maintained on the BLS Web site. Over-the-year change calculations based on data from the Web site, or from data published in prior BLS news releases, may differ substantially from the over-the-year changes presented in this news release.

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

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

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

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

Additional statistics and other information

An annual bulletin, *Employment and Wages Annual Averages*, features comprehensive information by detailed industry on establishments, employment, and wages for the nation and all states. The 2009 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 2010 version of this news release. This web-only publication has replaced the annual print bulletin, *Employment and Wages Annual Averages*. The March 2010 issue of this annual bulletin was the final one to be issued on paper. Tables and additional content from the 2009 Employment and Wages Annual Bulletin are now available online at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewbultn09.htm>.

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

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

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

County ³	Establishments, fourth quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		December 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2009-10 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2009-10 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
United States ⁶	9,093.5	129,451.6	0.9	–	\$971	3.0	–
Jefferson, AL	17.9	332.7	-0.8	284	972	2.6	144
Madison, AL	8.8	179.9	0.0	221	1,087	3.8	71
Mobile, AL	9.9	166.3	0.8	151	856	3.0	124
Montgomery, AL	6.3	129.4	-0.7	280	873	-2.1	316
Tuscaloosa, AL	4.3	83.6	1.8	47	832	4.3	45
Anchorage Borough, AK	8.1	149.3	1.1	116	1,031	2.1	192
Maricopa, AZ	94.6	1,643.9	1.2	103	937	1.1	251
Pima, AZ	19.1	347.1	-0.9	287	846	1.8	210
Benton, AR	5.4	93.9	2.0	35	839	-1.6	313
Pulaski, AR	14.9	244.9	0.2	206	872	0.8	271
Washington, AR	5.5	90.6	1.7	52	805	3.7	74
Alameda, CA	56.1	631.2	-0.5	268	1,260	4.9	29
Contra Costa, CA	30.1	315.0	-1.4	304	1,175	3.9	59
Fresno, CA	30.8	326.0	0.5	173	766	0.9	264
Kern, CA	18.0	267.1	2.5	21	859	4.8	32
Los Angeles, CA	437.6	3,931.6	0.0	221	1,158	5.2	19
Marin, CA	12.0	103.7	1.4	84	1,197	3.6	80
Monterey, CA	13.0	144.6	2.2	29	822	-0.1	296
Orange, CA	104.5	1,382.0	0.9	139	1,112	4.4	41
Placer, CA	11.0	125.5	1.7	52	960	(⁷)	–
Riverside, CA	49.2	556.8	-0.9	287	772	2.1	192
Sacramento, CA	54.1	577.1	-1.7	307	1,059	4.0	53
San Bernardino, CA	50.8	605.4	-0.1	234	825	2.5	152
San Diego, CA	100.4	1,256.1	0.5	173	1,075	5.3	17
San Francisco, CA	54.8	557.9	1.7	52	1,573	1.7	220
San Joaquin, CA	17.4	197.8	-2.5	315	822	1.0	255
San Luis Obispo, CA	9.8	97.8	1.4	84	804	0.6	279
San Mateo, CA	24.4	323.5	0.3	199	1,564	5.8	12
Santa Barbara, CA	14.7	169.1	0.0	221	919	2.6	144
Santa Clara, CA	62.6	862.3	1.6	69	1,943	14.4	2
Santa Cruz, CA	9.2	86.7	0.1	215	848	2.8	133
Solano, CA	10.2	123.0	0.3	199	945	4.0	53
Sonoma, CA	19.0	176.6	1.0	125	930	4.6	37
Stanislaus, CA	15.2	157.0	0.9	139	792	0.5	282
Tulare, CA	9.5	140.1	-0.5	268	668	0.3	287
Ventura, CA	24.2	300.9	1.2	103	983	2.7	141
Yolo, CA	6.2	92.4	(⁷)	–	915	(⁷)	–
Adams, CO	8.9	148.9	0.5	173	875	3.1	118
Arapahoe, CO	18.7	272.8	1.1	116	1,116	1.5	232
Boulder, CO	12.8	154.5	1.3	93	1,122	5.2	19
Denver, CO	25.1	426.5	1.9	41	1,215	5.4	16
Douglas, CO	9.3	91.0	0.7	163	1,165	-1.2	311
El Paso, CO	16.7	234.2	0.5	173	891	3.1	118
Jefferson, CO	17.8	204.3	0.2	206	1,031	6.4	8
Larimer, CO	9.9	127.0	1.7	52	858	1.8	210
Weld, CO	5.7	79.4	2.9	11	820	6.2	9
Fairfield, CT	32.7	407.4	1.3	93	1,668	3.9	59
Hartford, CT	25.3	491.3	0.9	139	1,177	1.7	220
New Haven, CT	22.4	352.8	-0.4	259	1,039	2.8	133
New London, CT	6.9	125.0	-0.4	259	956	1.5	232

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ³	Establishments, fourth quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		December 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2009-10 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2009-10 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
New Castle, DE	17.4	267.7	1.1	116	\$1,123	4.9	29
Washington, DC	35.5	698.5	1.6	69	1,688	4.5	38
Alachua, FL	6.6	115.7	-1.1	298	837	3.2	111
Brevard, FL	14.4	188.9	-0.3	251	906	1.0	255
Broward, FL	62.4	692.4	0.2	206	923	2.4	161
Collier, FL	11.6	119.4	0.9	139	849	1.7	220
Duval, FL	26.6	439.2	1.0	125	939	2.8	133
Escambia, FL	7.8	120.3	0.8	151	771	1.6	226
Hillsborough, FL	36.7	575.3	0.2	206	939	1.1	251
Lake, FL	7.2	79.5	-0.9	287	671	-0.6	303
Lee, FL	18.4	198.1	0.9	139	775	-1.0	309
Leon, FL	8.2	139.7	0.3	199	831	1.7	220
Manatee, FL	9.4	103.5	-4.0	316	741	2.1	192
Marion, FL	7.9	89.5	-1.9	312	680	0.6	279
Miami-Dade, FL	85.7	970.3	0.9	139	966	1.4	236
Okaloosa, FL	6.0	74.1	-0.9	287	801	0.3	287
Orange, FL	35.4	661.2	1.9	41	862	1.2	246
Palm Beach, FL	49.0	499.9	-0.2	246	977	1.0	255
Pasco, FL	9.7	97.9	1.0	125	686	0.9	264
Pinellas, FL	30.7	384.7	-1.0	295	891	4.9	29
Polk, FL	12.3	193.5	-0.1	234	728	-0.7	305
Sarasota, FL	14.4	135.2	-0.1	234	814	1.2	246
Seminole, FL	13.8	156.4	-0.4	259	795	0.4	285
Volusia, FL	13.3	149.2	-2.1	314	692	1.8	210
Bibb, GA	4.6	79.8	-0.3	251	755	0.8	271
Chatham, GA	7.6	128.4	1.0	125	823	1.2	246
Clayton, GA	4.2	103.4	(7)	-	820	(7)	-
Cobb, GA	20.8	288.4	0.5	173	997	3.2	111
De Kalb, GA	17.6	275.4	-1.0	295	993	2.1	192
Fulton, GA	39.9	715.4	(7)	-	1,289	5.7	13
Gwinnett, GA	23.6	300.7	1.7	52	942	3.7	74
Muscogee, GA	4.7	92.3	0.4	187	777	2.6	144
Richmond, GA	4.7	98.4	-0.5	268	820	2.8	133
Honolulu, HI	24.8	440.6	1.1	116	896	2.4	161
Ada, ID	14.2	193.0	0.0	221	868	5.2	19
Champaign, IL	4.2	87.6	-1.8	309	793	-0.3	300
Cook, IL	144.6	2,379.8	0.7	163	1,157	1.8	210
Du Page, IL	36.5	556.0	1.4	84	1,125	3.6	80
Kane, IL	13.1	191.8	0.8	151	867	1.5	232
Lake, IL	21.6	309.2	-0.8	284	1,255	4.8	32
McHenry, IL	8.6	92.9	-0.8	284	817	3.4	97
McLean, IL	3.8	85.6	(7)	-	925	2.2	180
Madison, IL	6.0	94.5	2.1	31	801	0.5	282
Peoria, IL	4.7	101.7	4.0	3	926	3.8	71
Rock Island, IL	3.5	74.3	0.2	206	1,206	8.1	4
St. Clair, IL	5.5	94.4	0.1	215	803	2.3	170
Sangamon, IL	5.3	127.9	1.2	103	952	2.5	152
Will, IL	14.5	195.5	1.2	103	864	3.3	102
Winnebago, IL	6.9	125.0	0.8	151	828	3.9	59
Allen, IN	9.0	172.5	1.7	52	782	1.0	255

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ³	Establishments, fourth quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		December 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2009-10 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2009-10 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Elkhart, IN	4.9	101.4	5.2	1	\$739	-0.7	305
Hamilton, IN	8.1	109.6	1.5	77	912	3.6	80
Lake, IN	10.3	184.6	0.4	187	859	7.6	5
Marion, IN	23.7	549.3	0.4	187	965	2.3	170
St. Joseph, IN	6.0	115.2	-0.3	251	796	-0.3	300
Vanderburgh, IN	4.8	104.8	0.5	173	835	6.1	11
Linn, IA	6.3	126.5	2.0	35	923	4.5	38
Polk, IA	14.7	266.4	0.0	221	969	3.9	59
Scott, IA	5.2	86.3	1.4	84	796	4.2	49
Johnson, KS	21.1	300.4	0.9	139	994	1.1	251
Sedgwick, KS	12.6	240.5	-0.4	259	900	3.2	111
Shawnee, KS	4.9	93.8	0.4	187	811	2.3	170
Wyandotte, KS	3.3	80.3	1.7	52	893	0.0	295
Fayette, KY	9.6	177.7	(7)	—	847	-0.1	296
Jefferson, KY	22.5	416.8	1.7	52	924	1.7	220
Caddo, LA	7.5	122.0	0.8	151	817	2.5	152
Calcasieu, LA	4.9	82.4	-0.9	287	806	2.8	133
East Baton Rouge, LA	14.6	255.7	-1.7	307	904	0.9	264
Jefferson, LA	13.9	195.5	0.4	187	911	1.4	236
Lafayette, LA	9.1	132.4	1.6	69	946	6.5	7
Orleans, LA	11.0	172.4	1.4	84	1,036	3.0	124
St. Tammany, LA	7.3	76.1	0.7	163	816	(7)	—
Cumberland, ME	12.5	170.1	1.0	125	875	1.4	236
Anne Arundel, MD	14.5	230.0	1.3	93	1,054	(7)	—
Baltimore, MD	21.3	367.1	-0.1	234	1,022	1.7	220
Frederick, MD	6.0	93.1	1.2	103	966	3.4	97
Harford, MD	5.6	82.6	1.4	84	940	4.3	45
Howard, MD	8.9	148.7	(7)	—	1,182	4.4	41
Montgomery, MD	32.9	451.5	1.0	125	1,326	2.2	180
Prince Georges, MD	15.7	305.3	0.4	187	1,040	1.0	255
Baltimore City, MD	13.7	326.8	-0.4	259	1,157	4.0	53
Barnstable, MA	9.3	83.2	0.1	215	836	0.5	282
Bristol, MA	16.4	211.0	1.6	69	860	-0.8	307
Essex, MA	21.7	298.4	1.8	47	1,040	2.5	152
Hampden, MA	15.3	196.2	1.7	52	881	-1.1	310
Middlesex, MA	49.3	817.3	1.2	103	1,411	5.1	24
Norfolk, MA	24.5	318.6	1.7	52	1,188	3.1	118
Plymouth, MA	14.3	172.4	0.5	173	915	0.8	271
Suffolk, MA	23.1	580.1	2.0	35	1,651	4.4	41
Worcester, MA	21.5	314.7	1.3	93	969	2.0	198
Genesee, MI	7.4	128.7	0.8	151	834	0.8	271
Ingham, MI	6.5	153.6	0.6	169	936	2.6	144
Kalamazoo, MI	5.4	107.8	-0.4	259	880	4.4	41
Kent, MI	13.9	314.9	2.5	21	871	1.8	210
Macomb, MI	17.0	280.2	1.9	41	990	2.0	198
Oakland, MI	37.5	623.3	1.5	77	1,127	2.9	131
Ottawa, MI	5.6	100.4	(7)	—	842	6.6	6
Saginaw, MI	4.2	81.0	1.0	125	800	1.1	251
Washtenaw, MI	8.1	193.6	(7)	—	1,009	2.7	141
Wayne, MI	31.2	665.1	0.0	221	1,065	3.1	118

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ³	Establishments, fourth quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		December 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2009-10 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2009-10 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Anoka, MN	7.1	104.9	-0.7	280	\$894	4.1	51
Dakota, MN	9.7	168.5	0.0	221	950	3.6	80
Hennepin, MN	43.1	817.0	1.6	69	1,211	5.0	26
Olmsted, MN	3.3	87.0	-0.2	246	1,312	31.9	1
Ramsey, MN	13.9	317.6	0.2	206	1,070	3.1	118
St. Louis, MN	5.6	93.3	0.4	187	781	3.9	59
Stearns, MN	4.3	78.4	0.2	206	761	2.0	198
Harrison, MS	4.5	82.5	-0.2	246	710	-1.4	312
Hinds, MS	6.1	122.9	-1.8	309	847	2.2	180
Boone, MO	4.5	82.7	1.3	93	738	3.4	97
Clay, MO	5.0	90.9	1.7	52	916	3.9	59
Greene, MO	8.0	148.0	-1.0	295	728	2.4	161
Jackson, MO	18.2	341.8	-0.6	275	975	2.5	152
St. Charles, MO	8.2	122.5	2.3	28	754	0.9	264
St. Louis, MO	31.9	567.0	-0.6	275	1,046	4.1	51
St. Louis City, MO	8.9	216.4	-0.4	259	1,048	3.9	59
Yellowstone, MT	5.9	75.5	-0.2	246	803	4.7	35
Douglas, NE	15.9	315.5	1.2	103	881	0.7	278
Lancaster, NE	8.2	154.4	1.1	116	769	2.4	161
Clark, NV	47.2	798.2	-1.5	306	870	-0.3	300
Washoe, NV	13.7	186.7	-0.3	251	877	1.0	255
Hillsborough, NH	12.0	188.4	0.5	173	1,095	2.8	133
Rockingham, NH	10.6	134.0	1.5	77	946	1.8	210
Atlantic, NJ	6.9	131.5	-1.8	309	824	-0.6	303
Bergen, NJ	34.1	433.8	0.2	206	1,229	1.9	205
Burlington, NJ	11.3	193.3	-0.9	287	1,044	3.1	118
Camden, NJ	12.8	195.9	-1.2	301	1,030	1.8	210
Essex, NJ	21.4	342.3	-1.1	298	1,231	1.9	205
Gloucester, NJ	6.3	99.0	-1.4	304	870	0.6	279
Hudson, NJ	14.1	232.9	0.3	199	1,276	2.6	144
Mercer, NJ	11.4	226.9	-0.3	251	1,283	5.0	26
Middlesex, NJ	22.3	382.6	-0.5	268	1,178	1.0	255
Monmouth, NJ	20.6	245.5	-0.1	234	1,035	0.3	287
Morris, NJ	17.8	271.3	-1.1	298	1,420	-0.9	308
Ocean, NJ	12.4	144.4	-0.1	234	828	1.3	242
Passaic, NJ	12.5	173.0	0.9	139	1,004	0.8	271
Somerset, NJ	10.2	168.0	-0.1	234	1,448	2.8	133
Union, NJ	14.9	221.8	0.1	215	1,200	-2.8	318
Bernalillo, NM	17.8	312.9	-1.3	302	849	-0.2	299
Albany, NY	10.0	219.8	-0.9	287	981	2.2	180
Bronx, NY	16.8	234.3	0.5	173	927	0.2	291
Broome, NY	4.5	91.3	-1.9	312	762	1.5	232
Dutchess, NY	8.2	112.4	0.3	199	976	3.2	111
Erie, NY	23.6	456.7	0.9	139	838	2.3	170
Kings, NY	50.2	506.0	3.2	7	837	0.2	291
Monroe, NY	18.1	373.0	0.3	199	895	1.0	255
Nassau, NY	52.6	597.6	0.4	187	1,119	0.9	264
New York, NY	121.4	2,335.9	1.6	69	1,929	2.5	152
Oneida, NY	5.3	108.3	-0.4	259	762	1.3	242
Onondaga, NY	12.8	243.6	-0.6	275	896	2.2	180

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ³	Establishments, fourth quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		December 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2009-10 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2009-10 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Orange, NY	10.0	132.2	0.8	151	\$822	2.4	161
Queens, NY	45.3	500.3	1.0	125	941	0.9	264
Richmond, NY	8.9	95.9	(7)	—	827	(7)	—
Rockland, NY	9.9	114.9	0.7	163	1,035	3.2	111
Suffolk, NY	50.5	612.8	0.5	173	1,067	1.6	226
Westchester, NY	36.2	406.6	0.1	215	1,333	3.0	124
Buncombe, NC	7.9	111.9	1.0	125	747	0.1	294
Catawba, NC	4.4	78.3	1.5	77	734	1.4	236
Cumberland, NC	6.2	119.1	-0.1	234	769	2.7	141
Durham, NC	7.3	179.8	0.6	169	1,282	3.3	102
Forsyth, NC	9.0	174.8	-0.3	251	876	3.3	102
Guilford, NC	14.2	261.7	0.7	163	840	2.1	192
Mecklenburg, NC	32.2	547.8	2.2	29	1,081	3.9	59
New Hanover, NC	7.3	94.9	-0.1	234	803	0.4	285
Wake, NC	28.8	437.5	1.5	77	963	3.9	59
Cass, ND	5.9	101.1	2.1	31	826	3.9	59
Butler, OH	7.3	140.0	1.1	116	841	2.8	133
Cuyahoga, OH	36.2	690.7	0.4	187	989	5.2	19
Franklin, OH	29.5	658.0	1.5	77	938	2.2	180
Hamilton, OH	23.4	486.8	-0.1	234	1,044	3.5	90
Lake, OH	6.5	93.3	1.2	103	804	3.5	90
Lorain, OH	6.1	92.9	1.0	125	787	6.2	9
Lucas, OH	10.4	201.6	1.9	41	847	1.8	210
Mahoning, OH	6.2	98.2	0.9	139	707	3.5	90
Montgomery, OH	12.3	241.6	0.0	221	857	1.4	236
Stark, OH	8.8	151.8	1.7	52	741	3.6	80
Summit, OH	14.5	256.8	1.2	103	873	3.9	59
Oklahoma, OK	24.3	418.5	2.5	21	907	4.3	45
Tulsa, OK	20.3	332.1	0.0	221	887	4.5	38
Clackamas, OR	12.4	138.4	0.5	173	869	3.3	102
Jackson, OR	6.5	77.5	1.4	84	700	1.6	226
Lane, OR	10.8	135.6	0.1	215	745	2.2	180
Marion, OR	9.3	129.6	-0.5	268	744	2.2	180
Multnomah, OR	28.9	429.2	2.0	35	979	2.5	152
Washington, OR	16.1	240.8	3.2	7	1,070	4.0	53
Allegheny, PA	34.9	674.8	0.7	163	1,033	3.3	102
Berks, PA	9.0	163.5	1.2	103	869	2.5	152
Bucks, PA	19.6	252.1	1.1	116	953	1.9	205
Butler, PA	4.8	80.9	2.5	21	855	3.8	71
Chester, PA	14.9	237.8	0.4	187	1,264	2.0	198
Cumberland, PA	6.0	121.4	0.0	221	886	1.8	210
Dauphin, PA	7.5	175.9	-0.6	275	955	3.0	124
Delaware, PA	13.6	209.1	1.7	52	1,011	0.9	264
Erie, PA	7.6	123.9	2.7	17	754	2.4	161
Lackawanna, PA	5.9	98.5	-0.7	280	741	1.0	255
Lancaster, PA	12.4	219.7	0.8	151	811	2.9	131
Lehigh, PA	8.6	177.2	3.7	5	956	4.0	53
Luzerne, PA	7.7	138.5	0.9	139	745	1.4	236
Montgomery, PA	27.2	466.4	0.3	199	1,200	-2.1	316
Northampton, PA	6.4	99.3	1.3	93	847	2.5	152

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ³	Establishments, fourth quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		December 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2009-10 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2009-10 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Philadelphia, PA	33.0	634.3	1.3	93	\$1,156	1.2	246
Washington, PA	5.5	81.3	4.0	3	881	2.4	161
Westmoreland, PA	9.4	131.9	0.8	151	780	3.7	74
York, PA	9.1	170.3	1.3	93	838	3.2	111
Providence, RI	17.6	269.2	0.6	169	980	3.0	124
Charleston, SC	11.6	207.4	2.9	11	843	2.3	170
Greenville, SC	12.0	229.1	2.4	26	843	2.3	170
Horry, SC	7.5	101.3	1.1	116	585	0.2	291
Lexington, SC	5.6	93.5	-0.9	287	717	1.3	242
Richland, SC	8.8	203.6	-0.4	259	836	0.8	271
Spartanburg, SC	5.9	112.8	0.8	151	819	2.0	198
Minnehaha, SD	6.5	113.5	0.5	173	806	3.7	74
Davidson, TN	18.1	422.7	0.8	151	1,051	5.6	14
Hamilton, TN	8.4	183.1	2.7	17	864	5.2	19
Knox, TN	10.8	218.0	0.4	187	847	3.5	90
Rutherford, TN	4.3	95.6	(7)	—	861	(7)	—
Shelby, TN	19.0	472.0	-0.2	246	1,010	3.3	102
Williamson, TN	6.1	90.5	2.8	14	1,110	9.0	3
Bell, TX	4.7	106.9	2.4	26	769	(7)	—
Bexar, TX	33.8	728.4	1.2	103	865	2.2	180
Brazoria, TX	4.8	87.6	2.6	20	897	4.2	49
Brazos, TX	3.9	87.7	0.5	173	714	2.6	144
Cameron, TX	6.4	125.9	1.2	103	610	2.2	180
Collin, TX	18.2	292.0	2.9	11	1,091	-1.8	315
Dallas, TX	68.1	1,429.9	1.6	69	1,167	3.4	97
Denton, TX	11.0	175.9	3.2	7	836	0.8	271
El Paso, TX	13.7	274.9	1.7	52	692	1.3	242
Fort Bend, TX	9.1	133.1	2.1	31	981	3.3	102
Galveston, TX	5.3	95.8	2.8	14	902	3.2	111
Harris, TX	100.7	2,019.3	1.8	47	1,234	3.5	90
Hidalgo, TX	10.9	225.1	2.0	35	611	2.3	170
Jefferson, TX	6.0	122.4	2.5	21	953	3.3	102
Lubbock, TX	6.9	125.4	1.7	52	743	3.6	80
McLennan, TX	4.8	100.4	-0.3	251	792	2.6	144
Montgomery, TX	8.6	131.1	3.6	6	918	4.3	45
Nueces, TX	8.0	152.3	0.9	139	826	4.0	53
Potter, TX	3.9	75.1	0.8	151	839	5.1	24
Smith, TX	5.4	93.2	1.0	125	829	2.2	180
Tarrant, TX	37.6	758.7	1.7	52	978	3.4	97
Travis, TX	30.2	576.5	2.7	17	1,092	5.3	17
Webb, TX	4.8	87.6	1.8	47	653	5.5	15
Williamson, TX	7.5	122.4	2.1	31	887	-1.6	313
Davis, UT	7.2	100.2	1.0	125	784	2.3	170
Salt Lake, UT	37.2	568.2	1.2	103	923	3.7	74
Utah, UT	12.9	167.3	1.8	47	767	3.5	90
Weber, UT	5.6	88.2	-0.6	275	720	2.4	161
Chittenden, VT	5.9	95.3	2.0	35	961	2.1	192
Arlington, VA	8.2	166.0	3.0	10	1,668	4.8	32
Chesterfield, VA	7.6	114.5	-0.5	268	879	3.0	124
Fairfax, VA	34.4	585.9	1.9	41	1,541	3.6	80

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ³	Establishments, fourth quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		December 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2009-10 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2009-10 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Henrico, VA	9.8	173.3	1.7	52	\$958	1.2	246
Loudoun, VA	9.6	135.4	2.8	14	1,194	3.0	124
Prince William, VA	7.6	106.3	1.9	41	871	2.6	144
Alexandria City, VA	6.2	96.4	-1.3	302	1,441	5.0	26
Chesapeake City, VA	5.7	96.7	1.0	125	763	-0.1	296
Newport News City, VA	3.9	96.6	-0.1	234	889	1.9	205
Norfolk City, VA	5.7	137.5	0.0	221	962	1.8	210
Richmond City, VA	7.2	149.0	-0.3	251	1,066	4.7	35
Virginia Beach City, VA	11.4	163.0	-0.7	280	768	1.6	226
Benton, WA	5.7	79.6	5.0	2	1,023	3.9	59
Clark, WA	13.5	128.0	1.3	93	860	2.0	198
King, WA	83.9	1,131.8	1.4	84	1,216	3.6	80
Kitsap, WA	6.8	81.4	0.0	221	890	3.5	90
Pierce, WA	22.2	262.5	0.2	206	864	2.2	180
Snohomish, WA	19.4	243.2	1.6	69	971	0.3	287
Spokane, WA	16.4	197.2	-0.5	268	788	1.9	205
Thurston, WA	7.5	97.2	0.0	221	848	2.3	170
Whatcom, WA	7.1	77.8	0.6	169	758	3.3	102
Yakima, WA	9.1	92.2	1.4	84	653	2.0	198
Kanawha, WV	6.0	105.8	-0.1	234	840	2.4	161
Brown, WI	6.6	144.8	1.0	125	868	1.6	226
Dane, WI	14.0	300.1	1.1	116	928	3.6	80
Milwaukee, WI	21.6	473.2	0.5	173	968	2.3	170
Outagamie, WI	5.0	101.1	0.4	187	801	1.6	226
Waukesha, WI	12.8	222.3	1.3	93	951	3.6	80
Winnebago, WI	3.7	89.8	1.5	77	902	3.7	74
San Juan, PR	11.7	269.9	-3.2	(⁸)	669	2.8	(⁸)

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

² Data are preliminary.

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

⁴ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

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

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

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		December 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2009-10 ⁴	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2009-10 ⁴
United States ⁵	9,093.5	129,451.6	0.9	\$971	3.0
Private industry	8,795.6	107,606.5	1.2	973	3.2
Natural resources and mining	127.7	1,723.4	4.6	1,056	7.1
Construction	790.8	5,392.7	-2.9	1,060	0.6
Manufacturing	342.8	11,569.9	0.7	1,206	5.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,882.5	25,333.3	1.1	806	2.9
Information	144.7	2,715.0	-1.8	1,513	4.5
Financial activities	816.7	7,431.1	-0.9	1,487	4.4
Professional and business services	1,557.6	17,073.9	3.4	1,289	4.1
Education and health services	899.7	18,949.5	1.8	924	1.4
Leisure and hospitality	751.9	12,850.8	1.8	409	2.5
Other services	1,289.6	4,363.2	0.5	604	2.5
Government	298.0	21,845.1	-0.8	962	2.1
Los Angeles, CA	437.6	3,931.6	0.0	1,158	5.2
Private industry	432.0	3,358.5	0.4	1,156	5.6
Natural resources and mining	0.5	9.6	4.2	1,797	21.3
Construction	13.1	102.8	-5.8	1,148	-0.7
Manufacturing	13.5	371.6	-1.1	1,204	3.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	52.2	761.8	0.8	884	3.4
Information	8.5	198.5	0.8	2,234	9.3
Financial activities	22.5	211.5	-0.6	1,601	7.2
Professional and business services	42.1	540.9	1.7	1,464	8.6
Education and health services	29.0	511.8	(⁶)	1,065	(⁶)
Leisure and hospitality	27.3	387.9	1.2	931	2.0
Other services	204.3	243.6	-4.5	477	6.0
Government	5.6	573.0	-2.4	1,165	2.6
Cook, IL	144.6	2,379.8	0.7	1,157	1.8
Private industry	143.2	2,079.8	1.1	1,161	1.7
Natural resources and mining	0.1	0.9	0.8	1,154	3.3
Construction	12.3	61.5	-8.0	1,420	0.6
Manufacturing	6.7	194.9	0.0	1,251	7.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27.8	448.2	1.5	888	5.8
Information	2.6	51.1	-3.6	1,550	-3.4
Financial activities	15.4	188.5	-1.7	1,979	-4.5
Professional and business services	30.4	414.2	3.2	1,584	3.2
Education and health services	15.0	398.9	2.7	976	0.1
Leisure and hospitality	12.5	224.1	1.4	469	3.5
Other services	15.6	93.4	-0.8	822	3.8
Government	1.4	299.9	-2.4	1,129	2.8
New York, NY	121.4	2,335.9	1.6	1,929	2.5
Private industry	121.1	1,894.9	2.4	2,126	2.4
Natural resources and mining	0.0	0.1	5.0	3,306	58.3
Construction	2.2	30.2	-3.1	1,966	-4.9
Manufacturing	2.5	26.8	0.9	1,915	22.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.0	249.0	3.1	1,350	2.7
Information	4.4	131.5	0.0	2,279	6.8
Financial activities	19.0	352.9	2.2	4,222	0.6
Professional and business services	25.5	469.3	2.3	2,328	5.1
Education and health services	9.2	303.0	1.2	1,203	1.8
Leisure and hospitality	12.4	236.2	5.1	922	-0.5
Other services	18.7	88.8	0.7	1,117	-0.4
Government	0.3	441.0	(⁶)	1,094	(⁶)

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		December 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2009-10 ⁴	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2009-10 ⁴
Harris, TX	100.7	2,019.3	1.8	\$1,234	3.5
Private industry	100.2	1,755.8	2.2	1,269	3.7
Natural resources and mining	1.6	76.3	6.4	3,203	1.8
Construction	6.5	130.3	-2.6	1,206	-1.6
Manufacturing	4.5	171.7	1.9	1,588	5.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.6	432.0	1.8	1,101	5.4
Information	1.3	28.3	-4.8	1,423	2.9
Financial activities	10.5	112.9	0.1	1,542	4.9
Professional and business services	19.9	324.4	(⁶)	1,579	5.7
Education and health services	11.2	240.4	3.3	977	-1.3
Leisure and hospitality	8.2	178.4	2.2	420	1.4
Other services	13.4	60.1	3.2	682	3.5
Government	0.6	263.6	-0.6	1,004	1.3
Maricopa, AZ	94.6	1,643.9	1.2	937	1.1
Private industry	93.9	1,428.3	1.6	940	1.6
Natural resources and mining	0.5	7.9	-0.4	822	-4.1
Construction	8.7	79.5	-3.9	990	-1.6
Manufacturing	3.2	107.5	-1.1	1,332	3.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.8	346.4	1.0	862	4.2
Information	1.5	27.5	5.3	1,252	0.6
Financial activities	11.2	134.6	0.0	1,131	2.6
Professional and business services	21.9	271.3	2.8	1,032	1.8
Education and health services	10.4	235.9	(⁶)	1,028	(⁶)
Leisure and hospitality	6.9	170.4	1.8	444	1.1
Other services	6.8	46.3	2.8	636	-3.0
Government	0.7	215.7	-1.6	919	-2.2
Dallas, TX	68.1	1,429.9	1.6	1,167	3.4
Private industry	67.6	1,259.4	1.7	1,185	3.6
Natural resources and mining	0.6	8.9	16.7	3,908	3.9
Construction	4.0	67.5	-0.3	1,125	-0.8
Manufacturing	2.9	112.8	-1.8	1,372	7.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.9	288.4	1.0	1,046	5.3
Information	1.6	45.0	-1.6	1,643	3.6
Financial activities	8.5	137.0	0.1	1,486	4.2
Professional and business services	14.9	266.0	4.0	1,403	2.1
Education and health services	7.1	167.6	3.8	1,080	1.1
Leisure and hospitality	5.5	127.0	1.8	527	2.9
Other services	7.1	38.3	-0.1	704	5.4
Government	0.5	170.5	1.0	1,034	1.5
Orange, CA	104.5	1,382.0	0.9	1,112	4.4
Private industry	103.1	1,237.8	1.2	1,119	4.8
Natural resources and mining	0.2	3.3	-3.5	677	5.3
Construction	6.4	67.3	-0.8	1,237	2.6
Manufacturing	5.0	151.7	0.4	1,368	5.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.4	254.7	0.4	1,008	3.9
Information	1.3	24.6	-4.3	1,625	1.1
Financial activities	9.8	105.6	1.1	1,871	13.4
Professional and business services	18.9	248.3	2.2	1,308	2.4
Education and health services	10.4	158.2	(⁶)	1,045	(⁶)
Leisure and hospitality	7.2	169.3	1.2	422	1.9
Other services	21.1	48.4	-0.5	560	0.9
Government	1.4	144.1	-1.7	1,057	1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		December 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2009-10 ⁴	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2009-10 ⁴
San Diego, CA	100.4	1,256.1	0.5	\$1,075	5.3
Private industry	99.1	1,029.5	0.6	1,065	5.7
Natural resources and mining	0.7	9.0	1.7	627	2.3
Construction	6.4	54.5	-5.8	1,174	-0.8
Manufacturing	3.0	92.8	(⁶)	1,482	(⁶)
Trade, transportation, and utilities	13.7	207.1	0.5	809	3.1
Information	1.2	24.9	-3.7	1,607	9.5
Financial activities	8.7	68.2	-0.2	1,477	24.5
Professional and business services	16.2	209.0	-0.7	1,559	7.3
Education and health services	8.5	147.9	2.5	1,013	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	7.0	152.3	2.0	444	1.1
Other services	27.9	58.3	1.4	530	4.1
Government	1.4	226.6	0.0	1,124	(⁶)
King, WA	83.9	1,131.8	1.4	1,216	3.6
Private industry	83.3	974.5	1.7	1,226	3.7
Natural resources and mining	0.4	2.5	-5.1	1,472	9.3
Construction	6.0	45.7	-5.5	1,244	-1.0
Manufacturing	2.3	97.1	-0.7	1,489	-0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.0	212.3	2.5	1,036	4.2
Information	1.8	79.3	1.3	2,093	3.6
Financial activities	6.6	64.4	-2.5	1,449	-4.7
Professional and business services	14.4	180.6	5.0	1,625	11.5
Education and health services	7.1	133.4	1.5	1,004	3.4
Leisure and hospitality	6.5	107.5	1.6	480	2.3
Other services	23.3	51.7	5.6	596	-0.3
Government	0.6	157.3	-0.2	1,156	(⁶)
Miami-Dade, FL	85.7	970.3	0.9	966	1.4
Private industry	85.3	826.1	1.6	938	1.5
Natural resources and mining	0.5	9.1	-5.1	522	8.3
Construction	5.1	31.0	-6.5	982	0.8
Manufacturing	2.6	34.4	-3.9	934	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	24.5	249.0	2.8	849	1.2
Information	1.5	17.3	-3.0	1,419	3.2
Financial activities	9.0	61.6	-0.2	1,412	0.9
Professional and business services	18.0	126.6	2.0	1,291	4.3
Education and health services	9.7	151.8	1.1	930	1.5
Leisure and hospitality	6.4	109.6	5.2	534	-0.9
Other services	7.7	35.5	1.5	591	2.4
Government	0.4	144.2	-2.5	1,122	0.9

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

² Data are preliminary.

³ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

⁶ Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

Table 3. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages by state, fourth quarter 2010²

State	Establishments, fourth quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		December 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2009-10	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2009-10
United States ⁴	9,093.5	129,451.6	0.9	\$971	3.0
Alabama	116.9	1,823.8	0.3	839	2.4
Alaska	21.3	306.6	1.4	987	2.9
Arizona	146.2	2,417.0	0.5	892	1.4
Arkansas	84.6	1,143.4	0.5	738	1.8
California	1,375.4	14,561.6	0.6	1,128	5.0
Colorado	169.8	2,203.9	0.9	1,001	3.7
Connecticut	111.3	1,628.6	0.5	1,226	2.8
Delaware	28.2	404.9	1.5	1,003	4.4
District of Columbia	35.5	698.5	1.6	1,688	4.5
Florida	595.6	7,258.9	0.7	871	1.8
Georgia	268.7	3,790.7	0.7	906	3.4
Hawaii	38.9	598.0	0.8	859	1.9
Idaho	54.9	601.7	-0.4	733	3.5
Illinois	381.4	5,573.7	0.9	1,035	2.9
Indiana	158.4	2,743.6	1.2	804	2.9
Iowa	94.7	1,446.1	0.6	797	3.4
Kansas	88.3	1,311.7	0.2	812	2.5
Kentucky	110.5	1,747.7	1.3	794	1.7
Louisiana	126.5	1,849.5	0.3	863	3.5
Maine	49.5	578.3	-0.1	769	1.3
Maryland	164.6	2,488.6	1.0	1,080	2.7
Massachusetts	223.5	3,188.2	1.4	1,217	3.3
Michigan	246.4	3,817.3	1.3	938	2.7
Minnesota	165.5	2,579.6	0.6	974	5.0
Mississippi	69.6	1,081.6	0.4	706	1.3
Missouri	175.1	2,596.8	-0.1	839	2.8
Montana	42.3	419.5	0.1	721	3.6
Nebraska	60.7	902.9	0.7	772	2.0
Nevada	71.5	1,114.5	-0.8	880	0.6
New Hampshire	48.5	610.0	0.6	978	2.1
New Jersey	270.0	3,792.0	-0.2	1,161	1.5
New Mexico	55.3	786.7	-0.1	817	2.8
New York	593.4	8,507.7	1.0	1,219	2.1
North Carolina	253.4	3,831.7	0.7	840	2.7
North Dakota	26.5	368.8	4.3	809	7.6
Ohio	287.6	4,963.5	1.1	865	3.0
Oklahoma	102.6	1,506.9	1.2	797	4.5
Oregon	130.9	1,609.4	1.0	852	2.8
Pennsylvania	343.6	5,547.3	1.3	951	2.0
Rhode Island	35.2	450.8	0.5	940	3.1
South Carolina	109.7	1,770.6	1.2	775	1.6
South Dakota	31.0	391.1	1.4	714	3.8
Tennessee	139.6	2,599.4	1.1	878	3.5
Texas	575.5	10,352.8	2.0	977	3.4
Utah	84.8	1,170.2	1.1	827	3.9
Vermont	24.3	299.3	0.9	814	1.1
Virginia	234.4	3,578.5	0.8	1,028	3.3
Washington	238.9	2,803.1	1.0	981	2.9
West Virginia	48.7	698.0	0.6	778	3.5
Wisconsin	158.6	2,665.9	1.1	836	3.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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

State	Establishments, fourth quarter 2010 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		December 2010 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2009-10	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2009-10
Wyoming	25.1	270.5	1.3	\$872	4.9
Puerto Rico	49.8	956.7	-2.3	559	1.5
Virgin Islands	3.6	44.9	2.0	805	8.3

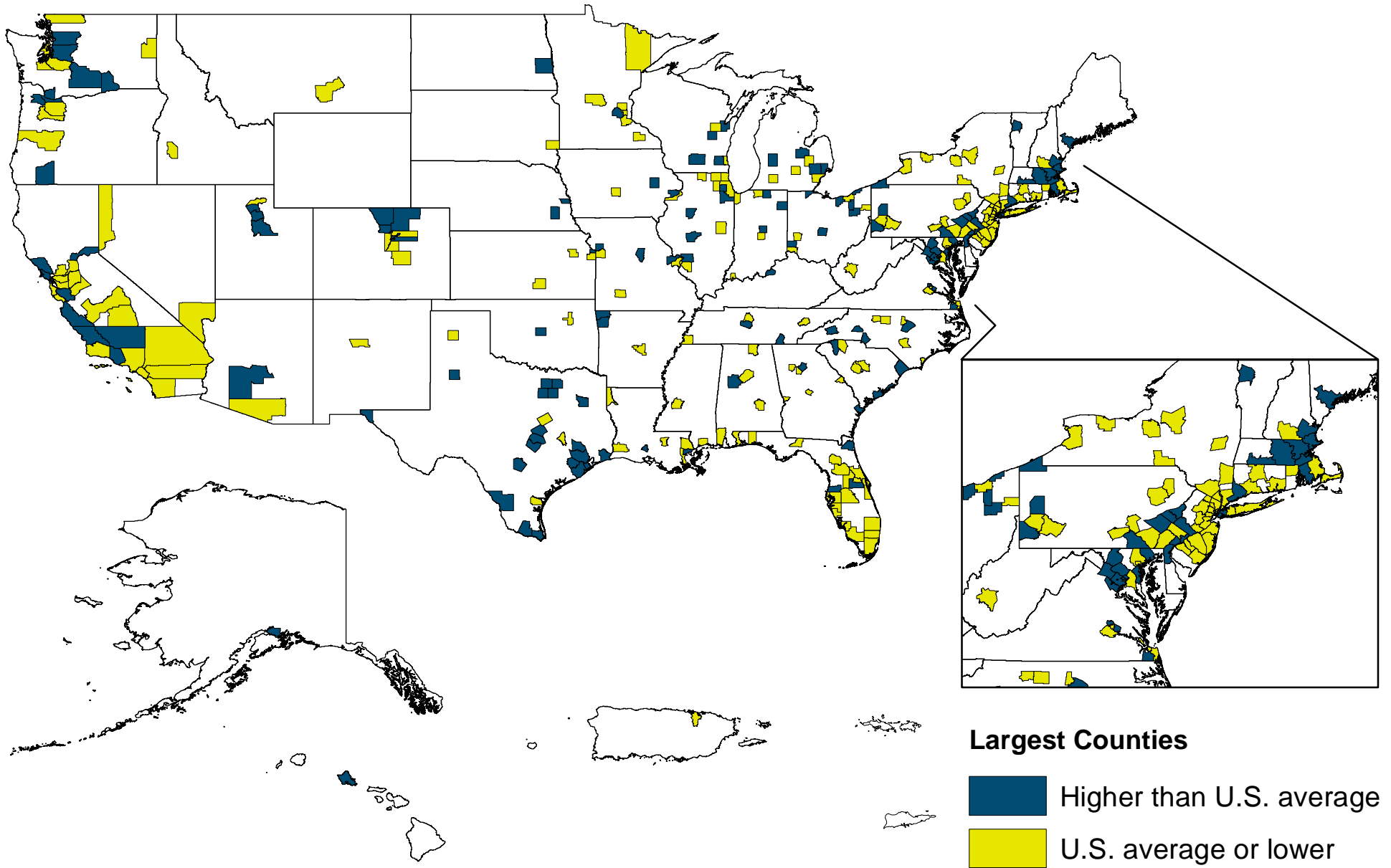
¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

² Data are preliminary.

³ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

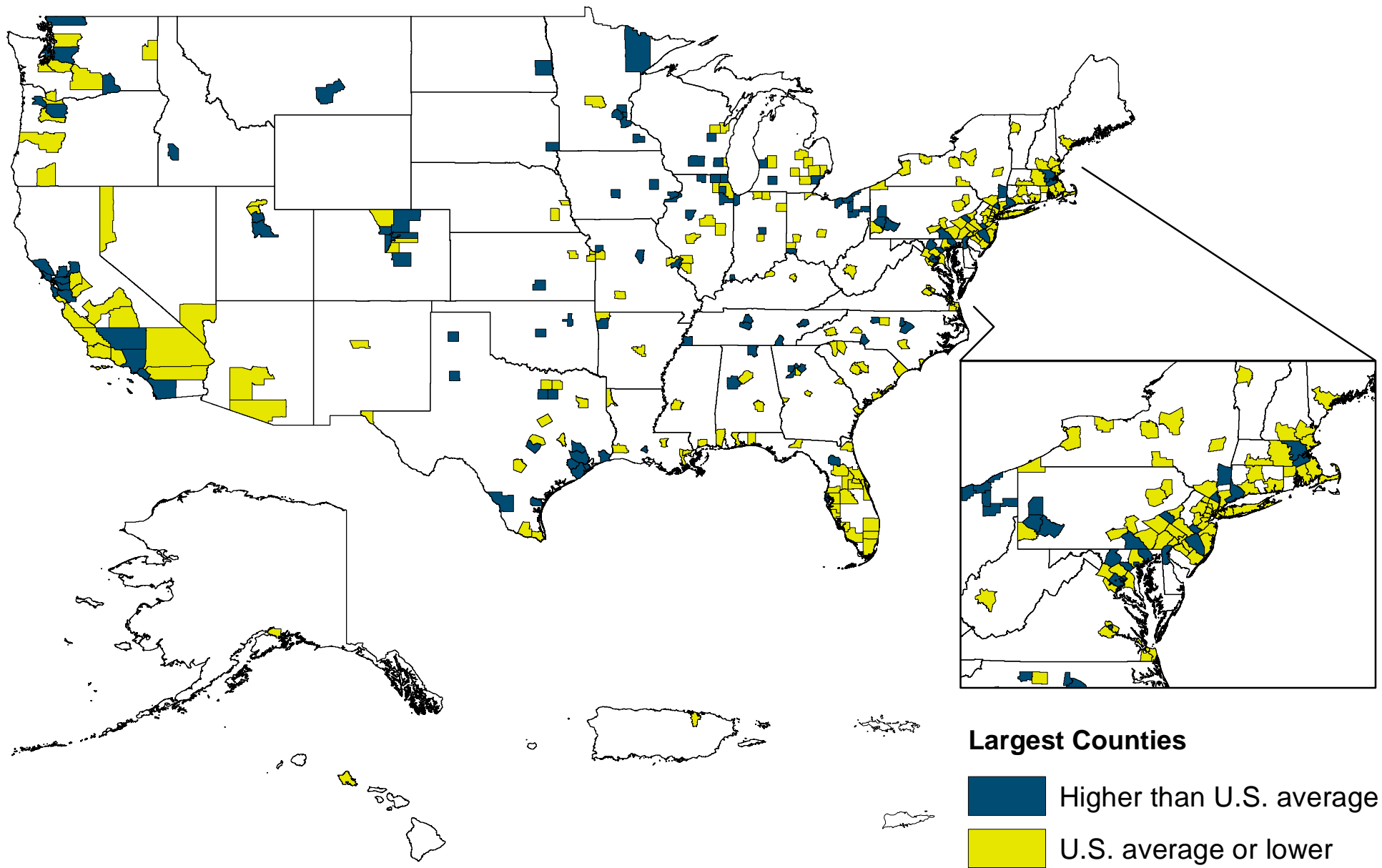
⁴ Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

Chart 3. Percent change in employment in counties with 75,000 or more employees, December 2009-10 (U.S. average = 0.9 percent)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
June 2011

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



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
June 2011