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COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

First Quarter 2009

From March 2008 to March 2009, **employment** declined in 323 of the 334 largest U.S. counties according to preliminary data, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Elkhart County, Ind., located about 100 miles east of Chicago, posted the largest percentage decline, with a loss of 23.4 percent over the year, compared with a national job decrease of 4.2 percent. Nearly 80 percent of the employment decline in Elkhart occurred in manufacturing, which lost 22,100 jobs over the year. Arlington County, Va., experienced the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment among the largest counties in the U.S., with a gain of 2.6 percent.

The U.S. average weekly wage fell by 2.5 percent in the first quarter of 2009. This is the largest over-the-year decline in U.S. average weekly wages dating back to 1978, when these quarterly data were first comparable. (See Technical Note.) The financial activities supersector sustained the largest decline in average weekly wages, with a decrease of 15.9 percent. Total wages for this industry fell by \$37.9 billion over the year. New York County, N.Y., had the largest over-the-year decrease in **average weekly wages** in the first quarter of 2009, with a loss of 23.4 percent. The area's substantial over-the-year wage declines, which were largely attributable to lower bonus payments in financial activities, had a significant impact on the national average weekly wage trend in the first quarter of 2009. Excluding New York County, the national average weekly wage decrease is 1.3 percent—a difference of 1.2 percentage points.

Chart 1. Large counties ranked by percent decline in employment, March 2008-09
(U.S. average = -4.2 percent)

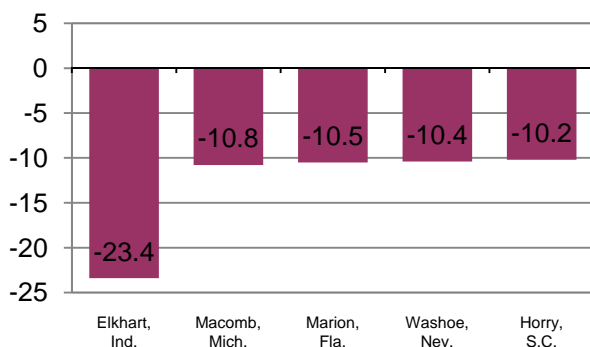


Chart 2. Large counties ranked by percent decline in average weekly wages, first quarter 2008-09
(U.S. average = -2.5 percent)

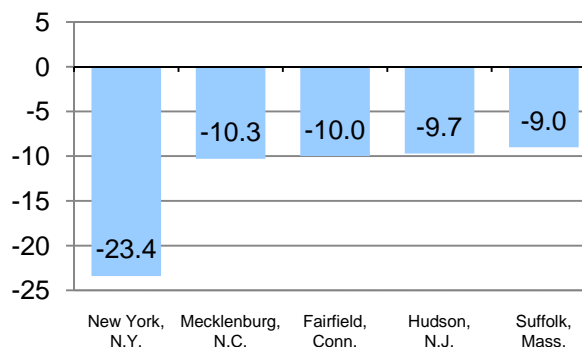


Table A. Top 10 large counties ranked by March 2009 employment, March 2008-09 employment decrease, and March 2008-09 percent decrease in employment

Employment in large counties					
March 2009 employment (thousands)		Decrease in employment, March 2008-09 (thousands)		Percent decrease in employment, March 2008-09	
United States	128,992.2	United States	-5,676.3	United States	-4.2
Los Angeles, Calif.	3,996.3	Los Angeles, Calif.	-206.5	Elkhart, Ind.	-23.4
Cook, Ill.	2,381.5	Maricopa, Ariz.	-133.9	Macomb, Mich.	-10.8
New York, N.Y.	2,290.3	Cook, Ill.	-108.4	Marion, Fla.	-10.5
Harris, Texas	2,028.4	Orange, Calif.	-102.8	Washoe, Nev.	-10.4
Maricopa, Ariz.	1,671.0	New York, N.Y.	-84.9	Horry, S.C.	-10.2
Dallas, Texas	1,425.7	Clark, Nev.	-83.3	Seminole, Fla.	-9.7
Orange, Calif.	1,399.5	Miami-Dade, Fla.	-62.8	Ottawa, Mich.	-9.7
San Diego, Calif.	1,263.0	San Diego, Calif.	-61.6	Catawba, N.C.	-9.7
King, Wash.	1,135.9	Wayne, Mich.	-59.0	Lee, Fla.	-9.5
Miami-Dade, Fla.	963.9	Broward, Fla.	-58.6	Sarasota, Fla.	-9.5

Of the 334 **largest counties** in the United States (as measured by 2008 annual average employment), 154 had over-the-year percentage changes in employment equal to or below the national average (-4.2 percent) in March 2009; 178 large counties experienced changes above the national average. (See chart 3.) The percent change in average weekly wages was equal to or lower than the national average (-2.5 percent) in 76 of the largest U.S. counties but was above the national average in 255 counties. (See chart 4.)

The employment and average weekly wage data by county are compiled under the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, also known as the ES-202 program. The data are derived from reports submitted by every employer subject to unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The 9.1 million employer reports cover 129 million full- and part-time workers.

Large County Employment

In March 2009, **national employment**, as measured by the QCEW program, was 129 million, down by 4.2 percent from March 2008. The 334 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more employees accounted for 71.5 percent of total U.S. employment and 77.7 percent of total wages. These 334 counties had a net job decline of 4,160,200 over the year, accounting for 73.3 percent of the overall U.S. employment decrease.

Employment declined in 323 counties from March 2008 to March 2009. The largest percentage decline in employment was in Elkhart, Ind. (-23.4 percent). Macomb, Mich., had the next largest percentage decline (-10.8 percent), followed by the counties of Marion, Fla. (-10.5 percent), Washoe, Nev. (-10.4 percent), and Horry, S.C. (-10.2 percent). The largest decline in employment levels occurred in Los Angeles, Calif. (-206,500), followed by the counties of Maricopa, Ariz. (-133,900), Cook, Ill. (-108,400), Orange, Calif. (-102,800), and New York, N.Y. (-84,900). (See table A.) Combined employment losses in these five counties over the year totaled 636,500 or 11.2 percent of the employment decline for the U.S. as a whole.

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

Average weekly wage in large counties					
Average weekly wage, first quarter 2009		Decrease in average weekly wage, first quarter 2008-09		Percent decrease in average weekly wage, first quarter 2008-09	
United States	\$882	United States	-\$23	United States	-2.5
New York, N.Y.	\$2,149	New York, N.Y.	-\$657	New York, N.Y.	-23.4
San Mateo, Calif.	1,786	Fairfield, Conn.	-192	Mecklenburg, N.C.	-10.3
Fairfield, Conn.	1,735	Suffolk, Mass.	-155	Fairfield, Conn.	-10.0
Somerset, N.J.	1,734	Hudson, N.J.	-150	Hudson, N.J.	-9.7
Suffolk, Mass.	1,558	Mecklenburg, N.C.	-121	Suffolk, Mass.	-9.0
San Francisco, Calif.	1,523	San Francisco, Calif.	-100	Westmoreland, Pa.	-8.9
Santa Clara, Calif.	1,519	Westchester, N.Y.	-92	Elkhart, Ind.	-8.7
Arlington, Va.	1,472	Hennepin, Minn.	-80	Trumbull, Ohio	-7.1
Washington, D.C.	1,461	Union, N.J.	-72	Westchester, N.Y.	-7.0
Hudson, N.J.	1,394	Santa Clara, Calif.	-70	Hennepin, Minn.	-6.7
Morris, N.J.	1,394				

Employment rose in eight of the large counties from March 2008 to March 2009. None of the large counties grew by more than three percent over the year. Arlington, Va., had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment (2.6 percent) among the largest counties in the U.S. Montgomery, Texas, had the next largest increase (1.5 percent), followed by the counties of Fort Bend, Texas (1.2 percent), Bronx, N.Y. (1.1 percent), and Anchorage, Alaska, and East Baton Rouge, La. (0.3 percent each). The largest gains in the level of employment from March 2008 to March 2009 were recorded in the counties of Arlington, Va. (3,900), Bronx, N.Y. (2,400), Montgomery, Texas (1,900), Fort Bend, Texas (1,500), and East Baton Rouge, La. (900).

Large County Average Weekly Wages

Average weekly wages for the nation fell 2.5 percent over the year in the first quarter of 2009. This is the largest over-the-year decline in U.S. average weekly wages dating back to 1978. During that time span, over-the-year declines in average weekly wages occurred in only two other quarters: first quarter 1993 (-0.9 percent) and fourth quarter 1994 (-1.1 percent). The average weekly wages in those two quarters declined because employment growth outpaced total wage growth; in the first quarter of 2009, both employment and wages decreased.

Among the 334 largest counties, 202 had over-the-year decreases in average weekly wages this quarter. The largest wage losses occurred in New York, N.Y., with a decline of 23.4 percent from the first quarter of 2008. Mecklenburg, N.C., had the second largest decline (-10.3 percent), followed by the counties of Fairfield, Conn. (-10.0 percent), Hudson, N.J. (-9.7 percent), and Suffolk, Mass. (-9.0 percent). (See table B.)

Of the 334 largest counties, 120 experienced growth in average weekly wages. San Mateo, Calif., led the nation in growth in average weekly wages with an increase of 23.7 percent from the first quarter of

2008. Benton, Ark., was second with a gain of 16.7 percent, followed by the counties of Solano, Calif. (16.0 percent), Pulaski, Ark. (10.7 percent), and Peoria, Ill. (6.2 percent).

The national average weekly wage in the first quarter of 2009 was \$882. Average weekly wages were higher than the national average in 103 of the 334 largest U.S. counties. Three of the five counties with the highest average weekly wages in the nation were also among the five counties with the largest over-the-year losses in average weekly wages. Despite suffering the largest average weekly wage losses in the nation, New York, N.Y., held the top position among the highest-paid large counties with an average weekly wage of \$2,149. San Mateo, Calif., was second with an average weekly wage of \$1,786, followed by Fairfield, Conn. (\$1,735), Somerset, N.J. (\$1,734), and Suffolk, Mass. (\$1,558). There were 230 counties with an average weekly wage below the national average in the first quarter of 2009. The lowest average weekly wage was reported in Horry, S.C. (\$525), followed by the counties of Cameron, Texas (\$527), Hidalgo, Texas (\$538), Webb, Texas (\$552), and Lake, Fla. (\$576). (See table 1.)

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

Ten Largest U.S. Counties

All of the 10 largest counties (based on 2008 annual average employment levels) experienced over-the-year percent declines in **employment** in March 2009. Maricopa, Ariz., experienced the largest decline in employment among the 10 largest counties with a 7.4 percent decrease. Within Maricopa, every private industry group except education and health services experienced employment declines, with construction experiencing the largest decline (-30.7 percent). (See table 2.) Orange, Calif., had the next largest decline in employment, -6.8 percent, followed by Miami-Dade, Fla. (-6.1 percent). Harris, Texas, experienced the smallest decline in employment (-1.1 percent) among the 10 largest counties. Dallas, Texas (-3.3 percent), and New York, N.Y. (-3.6 percent), had the second and third smallest employment losses, respectively.

Nine of the 10 largest U.S. counties saw an over-the-year decrease in **average weekly wages**. The nation-leading 23.4-percent wage decrease in New York, N.Y., was fueled by significant wage losses in the finance industry (-35.2 percent). New York's average weekly wage loss was followed by Cook, Ill. (-5.4 percent), and Dallas, Texas (-3.3 percent). San Diego, Calif., had the smallest decrease in wages (-1.1 percent), followed by Miami-Dade, Fla. (-1.2 percent). The only wage increase occurred in King, Wash. (0.2 percent).

Largest County by State

Table 3 shows March 2009 employment and the 2009 first quarter average weekly wage in the largest county in each state, which is based on 2008 annual average employment levels. The employment levels in the counties in table 3 in March 2009 ranged from approximately four million in Los Angeles County, Calif., to 42,900 in Laramie County, Wyo. The highest average weekly wage of these counties was in New York, N.Y. (\$2,149), while the lowest average weekly wage was in Yellowstone, Mont. (\$697).

For More Information

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

For additional information about the quarterly employment and wages data, please read the Technical Note. Data for the first quarter of 2009 and final data for 2008 will be available later at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/>. Additional information about the QCEW data may be obtained by calling (202) 691-6567.

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

The County Employment and Wages release for second quarter 2009 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, January 13, 2010.

County Changes for the 2009 County Employment and Wages News Releases

Counties with annual average employment of 75,000 or more in 2008 are included in this release and will be included in future 2009 releases. For 2009 data, two counties have been added to the publication tables: Johnson, Iowa, and Gregg, Texas. Two counties, Boone, Ky., and St. Tammany, La., will be excluded from 2009 releases.

Technical Note

These data are the product of a federal-state cooperative program, the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, also known as the ES-202 program. The data are derived from summaries of employment and total pay of workers covered by state and federal unemployment insurance (UI) legislation and provided by State Workforce Agencies (SWAs). The summaries are a result of the administration of state unemployment insurance programs that require most employers to pay quarterly taxes based on the employment and wages of workers covered by UI. QCEW data in this release are based on the 2007 North American Industry Classification System. Data for 2009 are preliminary and subject to revision.

For purposes of this release, large counties are defined as having employment levels of 75,000 or greater. In addition, data for San Juan, Puerto Rico, are provided, but not used in calculating U.S. averages, rankings, or in the analysis in the text. Each year, these large counties are selected on the basis of the preliminary annual average of employment for the previous year. The 335 counties presented in this release were derived using 2008 preliminary annual averages of employment. For 2009 data, two counties have been added to the publication tables: Johnson, Iowa, and Gregg, Texas. These counties will be included in all 2009 quarterly releases. Two counties, Boone, Ky., and St. Tammany, La., which were published in the 2008 releases, will be excluded from this and

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

	QCEW	BED	CES
Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of UI administrative records submitted by 9.1 million establishments in first quarter 2009 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 7.0 million private-sector employers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample survey: 400,000 establishments
Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI and UCFE coverage, including all employers subject to state and federal UI laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI coverage, excluding government, private households, and establishments with zero employment 	Nonfarm wage and salary jobs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI coverage, excluding agriculture, private households, and self-employed workers Other employment, including railroads, religious organizations, and other non-UI-covered jobs
Publication frequency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly – 7 months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly – 8 months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly – Usually first Friday of following month
Use of UI file	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directly summarizes and publishes each new quarter of UI data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links each new UI quarter to longitudinal database and directly summarizes gross job gains and losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses UI file as a sampling frame and annually realigns (benchmarks) sample estimates to first quarter UI levels
Principal products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, MSA, state, and national levels by detailed industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides quarterly employer dynamics data on establishment openings, closings, expansions, and contractions at the national level by NAICS supersectors and by size of firm, 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 2009 releases because their 2008 annual average employment levels were less than 75,000. The counties in table 2 are selected and sorted each year based on the annual average employment from the preceding year.

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

Differences between QCEW, BED, and CES employment measures

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

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

Coverage

Employment and wage data for workers covered by state UI laws are compiled from quarterly contribution reports submitted to the SWAs by employers. For federal civilian workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program, employment and wage data are compiled from quarterly reports submitted by four major federal payroll processing centers on behalf of all federal agencies, with the exception of a few agencies which still report directly to the individual SWA. In addition to the quarterly contribution reports, employers who operate multiple establishments within a state complete a questionnaire, called the "Multiple Worksite Report," which provides detailed information on the location and industry of each of their establishments. QCEW employment and wage data are derived from microdata summaries of 9.1 million employer reports of employment and wages submitted by states to the BLS in 2008. These reports are based on place of employment rather than place of residence.

UI and UCFE coverage is broad and has been basically comparable from state to state since 1978, when the 1976 amendments to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act became effective, expanding coverage to include most State and local government employees. In 2008, UI and UCFE programs covered workers in 134.8 million jobs. The estimated 129.4 million workers in these jobs (after adjustment for multiple jobholders) represented 95.5 percent of civilian wage and salary employment. Covered workers received

\$6.142 trillion in pay, representing 93.8 percent of the wage and salary component of personal income and 42.5 percent of the gross domestic product.

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

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

Concepts and methodology

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

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

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

Federal government pay levels are subject to periodic, sometimes large, fluctuations due to a calendar effect that consists of some quarters having more pay periods than others. Most federal employees are paid on a biweekly pay schedule. As a result of this schedule, in some quarters, federal wages contain payments for six pay periods, while in other quarters their wages include payments

for seven pay periods. Over-the-year comparisons of average weekly wages may reflect this calendar effect. Higher growth in average weekly wages may be attributed, in part, to a comparison of quarterly wages for the current year, which include seven pay periods, with year-ago wages that reflect only six pay periods. An opposite effect will occur when wages in the current period, which contain six pay periods, are compared with year-ago wages that include seven pay periods. The effect on over-the-year pay comparisons can be pronounced in federal government due to the uniform nature of federal payroll processing. This pattern may exist in private sector pay; however, because there are more pay period types (weekly, biweekly, semimonthly, monthly) it is less pronounced. The effect is most visible in counties with large concentrations of federal employment.

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

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

The over-the-year changes of employment and wages presented in this release have been adjusted to account for most of the administrative corrections made to the underlying establishment reports. This is done by modifying the prior-year levels used to calculate the over-the-year changes. Percent changes are calculated using an adjusted version of the final 2008 quarterly data as the base data. The adjusted prior-year levels used to calculate the over-the-year percent change in employment and wages are not published. These adjusted prior-year levels do not match the unadjusted data maintained on the BLS Web site. Over-the-year change calculations based on data from the Web site, or from data published in prior BLS news releases, may differ substantially from the over-the-year changes presented in this news release.

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

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

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

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

Additional statistics and other information

An annual bulletin, *Employment and Wages*, features comprehensive information by detailed industry on establishments, employment, and wages for the nation and all states. The 2007 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 2008 version of this news release. Tables and additional content from the 2007 *Employment and Wages Annual Bulletin* are now available online at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewbultn07.htm>. These tables present final 2007 annual averages. The tables are included on the CD which accompanies the hardcopy version of the Annual Bulletin. *Employment and Wages Annual Averages, 2007* is available for sale as a chartbook from the United States Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250, telephone (866) 512-1800, outside Washington, D.C. Within Washington, D.C., the telephone number is (202) 512-1800. The fax number is (202) 512-2104.

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

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

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, first quarter 2009²

County ³	Establishments, first quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		March 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2008-09 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, first quarter 2008-09 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
United States ⁶	9,113.9	128,992.2	-4.2	—	\$882	-2.5	—
Jefferson, AL	18.6	341.2	-5.1	242	890	-2.5	256
Madison, AL	8.9	178.7	-1.8	38	930	1.3	49
Mobile, AL	10.0	168.9	-4.1	174	713	0.4	96
Montgomery, AL	6.5	131.4	-5.2	249	726	0.4	96
Shelby, AL	5.0	72.1	-5.1	242	867	-1.0	183
Tuscaloosa, AL	4.4	83.4	-3.7	137	731	2.0	30
Anchorage Borough, AK	8.1	144.8	0.3	5	928	1.3	49
Maricopa, AZ	104.0	1,671.0	-7.4	304	854	-1.3	200
Pima, AZ	21.2	356.5	-5.1	242	746	-3.7	290
Benton, AR	5.6	91.4	-4.6	211	1,029	16.7	2
Pulaski, AR	15.0	244.7	-2.3	62	877	10.7	4
Washington, AR	5.8	88.8	-3.3	111	684	-1.0	183
Alameda, CA	54.4	647.7	-6.1	276	1,109	-3.1	275
Butte, CA	8.1	71.2	-5.4	259	654	2.5	21
Contra Costa, CA	30.5	324.8	-5.0	235	1,088	-1.6	229
Fresno, CA	31.0	327.1	-4.3	189	688	-0.3	137
Kern, CA	18.4	258.0	-3.8	148	767	1.1	59
Los Angeles, CA	431.2	3,996.3	-4.9	229	967	-2.4	252
Marin, CA	11.9	103.2	-5.3	255	1,051	-1.9	240
Monterey, CA	12.9	151.1	-6.1	276	789	-0.9	178
Orange, CA	102.3	1,399.5	-6.8	294	992	-2.7	260
Placer, CA	11.0	127.5	-7.7	308	844	1.1	59
Riverside, CA	48.8	575.6	-8.3	318	743	-0.7	160
Sacramento, CA	55.1	605.3	-4.5	205	970	0.6	86
San Bernardino, CA	51.0	619.9	-6.4	284	735	-0.7	160
San Diego, CA	99.6	1,263.0	-4.7	216	934	-1.1	187
San Francisco, CA	52.5	551.7	-3.5	122	1,523	-6.2	319
San Joaquin, CA	18.2	207.8	-5.0	235	723	-0.8	173
San Luis Obispo, CA	9.9	100.9	-4.8	221	753	1.1	59
San Mateo, CA	24.2	326.4	-4.8	221	1,786	23.7	1
Santa Barbara, CA	14.4	177.6	-4.7	216	826	0.9	73
Santa Clara, CA	61.4	863.3	-5.3	255	1,519	-4.4	301
Santa Cruz, CA	9.1	88.7	-4.2	179	818	0.2	109
Solano, CA	10.3	121.1	-4.4	200	1,016	16.0	3
Sonoma, CA	18.9	178.0	-7.3	301	807	-1.3	200
Stanislaus, CA	15.2	160.5	-6.3	283	717	0.7	83
Tulare, CA	9.7	136.9	-4.7	216	603	-0.7	160
Ventura, CA	24.0	304.7	-5.7	267	912	-1.7	234
Yolo, CA	6.1	96.9	-3.8	148	808	0.2	109
Adams, CO	9.1	149.7	-4.6	211	798	-1.4	206
Arapahoe, CO	19.3	270.7	-4.2	179	1,074	-0.2	134
Boulder, CO	12.9	153.5	-3.7	137	1,016	-4.0	296
Denver, CO	25.6	424.1	-4.3	189	1,139	-2.7	260
Douglas, CO	9.5	88.9	-3.8	148	990	3.9	8
El Paso, CO	17.3	234.2	-4.1	174	797	1.1	59
Jefferson, CO	18.3	203.7	-3.1	103	894	-1.2	196
Larimer, CO	10.2	124.9	-2.6	75	762	0.8	77
Weld, CO	6.0	80.5	-2.7	79	723	1.0	68
Fairfield, CT	33.0	401.5	-4.0	169	1,735	-10.0	329
Hartford, CT	25.6	488.4	-3.1	103	1,142	-3.9	294

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, first quarter 2009²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, first quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		March 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2008-09 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, first quarter 2008-09 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
New Haven, CT	22.6	350.6	-4.4	200	\$911	-1.1	187
New London, CT	7.0	125.9	-2.4	69	941	0.0	121
New Castle, DE	18.2	268.1	-5.2	249	1,114	-0.8	173
Washington, DC	33.3	679.2	-0.1	10	1,461	-1.9	240
Alachua, FL	6.8	116.6	-5.0	235	740	2.4	24
Brevard, FL	14.9	192.1	-6.9	298	788	1.7	35
Broward, FL	64.1	699.1	-7.7	308	812	-0.7	160
Collier, FL	12.2	122.6	-8.6	320	722	-3.9	294
Duval, FL	27.3	444.0	-5.2	249	848	-4.3	299
Escambia, FL	8.2	120.0	-7.4	304	678	0.6	86
Hillsborough, FL	38.0	585.9	-7.5	306	859	1.8	32
Lake, FL	7.5	82.7	-6.8	294	576	-2.9	268
Lee, FL	19.5	201.9	-9.5	323	694	-3.3	278
Leon, FL	8.3	139.1	-4.2	179	726	1.7	35
Manatee, FL	9.5	114.8	-6.0	274	646	-1.8	237
Marion, FL	8.4	94.2	-10.5	330	608	0.2	109
Miami-Dade, FL	84.7	963.9	-6.1	276	858	-1.2	196
Okaloosa, FL	6.1	77.1	-4.0	169	693	1.6	37
Orange, FL	36.0	653.8	-7.7	308	785	-1.5	217
Palm Beach, FL	50.2	510.7	-7.8	311	844	-1.5	217
Pasco, FL	10.2	96.8	-7.3	301	603	1.5	41
Pinellas, FL	31.6	402.3	-6.7	291	740	-0.4	143
Polk, FL	12.8	197.8	-6.5	286	652	-1.2	196
Sarasota, FL	15.1	140.5	-9.5	323	718	0.0	121
Seminole, FL	14.5	161.6	-9.7	325	735	-0.9	178
Volusia, FL	14.1	155.3	-7.8	311	606	-1.6	229
Bibb, GA	4.7	80.8	-4.3	189	691	0.3	102
Chatham, GA	7.8	129.7	-5.9	268	734	1.8	32
Clayton, GA	4.5	108.4	-4.8	221	772	-4.9	307
Cobb, GA	21.0	302.6	-5.4	259	951	-1.2	196
De Kalb, GA	18.0	282.7	-5.1	242	939	-1.1	187
Fulton, GA	39.6	711.1	-5.0	235	1,212	-3.7	290
Gwinnett, GA	24.1	300.0	-6.8	294	853	-2.3	250
Muscogee, GA	4.8	92.5	-4.5	205	693	-1.7	234
Richmond, GA	4.8	99.6	-2.8	87	728	0.3	102
Honolulu, HI	24.8	438.9	-3.4	117	801	0.4	96
Ada, ID	14.8	194.0	-7.3	301	749	0.7	83
Champaign, IL	4.2	88.3	-3.5	122	729	3.1	12
Cook, IL	141.1	2,381.5	-4.4	200	1,084	-5.4	311
Du Page, IL	36.2	556.2	-5.5	264	1,028	-3.4	281
Kane, IL	12.8	192.7	-7.2	300	755	-0.7	160
Lake, IL	21.2	311.0	-5.0	235	1,120	-1.4	206
McHenry, IL	8.5	94.3	-5.9	268	705	-3.3	278
McLean, IL	3.7	84.3	-1.4	29	893	-2.7	260
Madison, IL	5.9	91.9	-4.3	189	714	1.4	46
Peoria, IL	4.8	100.5	-4.3	189	895	6.2	5
Rock Island, IL	3.5	75.5	-4.8	221	888	2.9	15
St. Clair, IL	5.5	94.2	-2.3	62	696	3.6	10
Sangamon, IL	5.3	126.3	-1.9	44	863	1.6	37
Will, IL	14.1	187.2	-3.7	137	749	-1.1	187

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, first quarter 2009²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, first quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		March 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2008-09 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, first quarter 2008-09 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Winnebago, IL	7.0	126.1	-6.7	291	\$743	-1.1	187
Allen, IN	9.1	169.4	-5.1	242	717	-1.5	217
Elkhart, IN	5.0	92.0	-23.4	332	642	-8.7	325
Hamilton, IN	7.9	108.1	-3.1	103	837	-6.5	321
Lake, IN	10.4	184.2	-4.6	211	756	0.4	96
Marion, IN	24.2	547.1	-4.2	179	932	-2.5	256
St. Joseph, IN	6.1	115.1	-6.2	281	715	-3.2	277
Tippecanoe, IN	3.3	73.7	-2.7	79	764	0.0	121
Vanderburgh, IN	4.8	102.9	-3.6	126	709	-2.7	260
Johnson, IA	3.5	74.9	0.2	7	769	1.3	49
Linn, IA	6.3	123.9	-0.2	12	825	-1.1	187
Polk, IA	14.9	265.9	-2.0	48	892	-1.3	200
Scott, IA	5.3	84.7	-3.9	161	695	-0.1	130
Johnson, KS	20.6	302.4	-3.6	126	906	-3.5	284
Sedgwick, KS	12.3	251.6	-2.8	87	789	-5.4	311
Shawnee, KS	4.9	93.1	-1.5	32	748	1.9	31
Wyandotte, KS	3.2	78.4	-1.4	29	771	-4.2	298
Fayette, KY	9.3	168.0	-4.5	205	776	1.4	46
Jefferson, KY	22.0	407.6	-4.3	189	841	-0.9	178
Caddo, LA	7.4	122.4	-2.4	69	699	0.6	86
Calcasieu, LA	4.9	86.0	-1.4	29	758	2.2	26
East Baton Rouge, LA	14.4	263.0	0.3	5	829	1.5	41
Jefferson, LA	13.9	195.3	-2.1	51	799	0.4	96
Lafayette, LA	8.9	133.8	-0.7	15	827	1.3	49
Orleans, LA	10.5	168.9	-0.6	14	959	-4.7	304
Cumberland, ME	12.2	163.7	-3.4	117	794	-3.5	284
Anne Arundel, MD	14.5	225.0	-3.5	122	929	-0.3	137
Baltimore, MD	21.4	363.1	-3.8	148	887	-1.4	206
Frederick, MD	6.0	91.3	-3.3	111	886	2.7	18
Harford, MD	5.6	79.9	-2.5	74	810	-1.5	217
Howard, MD	8.8	142.2	-3.7	137	1,038	0.9	73
Montgomery, MD	32.7	444.0	-2.0	48	1,234	-0.6	153
Prince Georges, MD	15.8	305.1	-3.0	99	921	1.1	59
Baltimore City, MD	13.9	326.8	-3.6	126	1,011	-2.0	243
Barnstable, MA	9.0	78.5	-5.2	249	742	-0.7	160
Bristol, MA	15.3	204.9	-5.0	235	747	-2.9	268
Essex, MA	20.7	286.3	-3.5	122	895	-3.0	270
Hampden, MA	14.6	191.4	-2.8	87	794	-3.6	287
Middlesex, MA	47.3	791.7	-3.0	99	1,276	-0.5	149
Norfolk, MA	23.2	308.5	-3.1	103	1,020	-4.0	296
Plymouth, MA	13.6	167.5	-3.4	117	787	-1.4	206
Suffolk, MA	21.7	574.8	-2.4	69	1,558	-9.0	327
Worcester, MA	20.6	306.8	-3.7	137	858	-1.8	237
Genesee, MI	7.7	127.1	-5.9	268	715	-4.4	301
Ingham, MI	6.7	151.5	-5.4	259	812	-0.6	153
Kalamazoo, MI	5.5	108.3	-5.9	268	784	1.8	32
Kent, MI	14.2	302.4	-8.1	315	780	0.8	77
Macomb, MI	17.5	270.5	-10.8	331	849	-3.0	270
Oakland, MI	38.8	618.3	-7.8	311	973	-4.8	306
Ottawa, MI	5.7	95.9	-9.7	325	695	-2.1	246

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, first quarter 2009²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, first quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		March 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2008-09 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, first quarter 2008-09 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Saginaw, MI	4.3	77.6	-6.4	284	\$698	-2.8	264
Washtenaw, MI	8.1	181.7	-3.4	117	932	-1.3	200
Wayne, MI	31.8	671.7	-8.1	315	936	(⁷)	—
Anoka, MN	7.5	106.2	-5.3	255	796	-0.1	130
Dakota, MN	10.3	166.4	-3.6	126	860	-1.1	187
Hennepin, MN	41.2	800.8	-4.4	200	1,108	-6.7	322
Olmsted, MN	3.4	87.3	-1.9	44	933	2.6	19
Ramsey, MN	14.9	315.9	-3.8	148	1,011	0.7	83
St. Louis, MN	5.8	91.7	-4.3	189	710	2.6	19
Stearns, MN	4.4	76.0	-5.4	259	697	1.6	37
Harrison, MS	4.6	83.3	-4.2	179	676	1.3	49
Hinds, MS	6.3	126.2	-0.7	15	759	0.9	73
Boone, MO	4.5	80.5	-2.6	75	661	1.1	59
Clay, MO	4.9	86.5	-3.6	126	785	-3.4	281
Greene, MO	8.1	150.1	-3.6	126	644	0.8	77
Jackson, MO	18.4	357.0	-3.7	137	897	0.3	102
St. Charles, MO	8.2	118.3	-3.3	111	714	-4.3	299
St. Louis, MO	32.2	578.1	-3.9	161	960	0.6	86
St. Louis City, MO	8.5	222.0	-5.3	255	1,024	-1.3	200
Yellowstone, MT	5.8	75.1	-2.7	79	697	0.1	114
Douglas, NE	15.7	310.5	-2.1	51	855	4.9	6
Lancaster, NE	8.1	153.6	-2.4	69	681	-0.4	143
Clark, NV	50.4	834.2	-9.1	321	814	-4.7	304
Washoe, NV	14.6	187.8	-10.4	329	785	-1.4	206
Hillsborough, NH	12.2	187.9	-3.6	126	927	-5.5	314
Rockingham, NH	10.7	128.9	-4.3	189	823	-2.1	246
Atlantic, NJ	7.0	134.0	-6.2	281	745	-5.6	315
Bergen, NJ	34.3	428.5	-3.9	161	1,109	-3.1	275
Burlington, NJ	11.4	195.7	-3.9	161	915	-1.5	217
Camden, NJ	13.0	197.1	-4.8	221	877	0.1	114
Essex, NJ	21.2	346.5	-3.8	148	1,153	-3.8	292
Gloucester, NJ	6.3	100.4	-3.1	103	776	-1.1	187
Hudson, NJ	14.0	232.5	-2.9	97	1,394	-9.7	328
Mercer, NJ	11.1	224.9	-2.6	75	1,157	-5.3	310
Middlesex, NJ	21.9	380.5	-5.9	268	1,135	-1.5	217
Monmouth, NJ	20.7	243.5	-4.3	189	918	-1.5	217
Morris, NJ	18.0	272.7	-3.7	137	1,394	-1.6	229
Ocean, NJ	12.3	140.8	-3.8	148	721	-0.8	173
Passaic, NJ	12.5	167.8	-5.9	268	909	1.2	58
Somerset, NJ	10.3	167.8	-3.2	109	1,734	-2.0	243
Union, NJ	14.9	218.5	-5.5	264	1,116	-6.1	317
Bernalillo, NM	17.8	317.7	-4.2	179	770	1.6	37
Albany, NY	10.0	222.4	-1.8	38	881	2.1	27
Bronx, NY	16.3	228.7	1.1	4	803	-0.6	153
Broome, NY	4.5	92.3	-3.0	99	692	-0.6	153
Dutchess, NY	8.3	112.2	-2.7	79	900	-0.7	160
Erie, NY	23.7	444.3	-2.1	51	759	-0.7	160
Kings, NY	47.4	474.9	-0.7	15	725	-1.0	183
Monroe, NY	18.1	369.9	-1.8	38	828	-3.8	292
Nassau, NY	52.5	582.9	-2.6	75	962	0.1	114

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, first quarter 2009²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, first quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		March 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2008-09 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, first quarter 2008-09 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
New York, NY	119.1	2,290.3	-3.6	126	\$2,149	-23.4	331
Oneida, NY	5.3	107.1	-2.2	57	678	0.1	114
Onondaga, NY	12.8	243.0	-2.8	87	800	0.0	121
Orange, NY	10.0	127.0	-2.8	87	726	0.3	102
Queens, NY	44.0	489.5	-2.7	79	828	-2.8	264
Richmond, NY	8.8	91.2	-2.3	62	733	-1.5	217
Rockland, NY	9.9	111.7	-2.8	87	927	-0.7	160
Saratoga, NY	5.4	73.2	-2.2	57	724	-1.8	237
Suffolk, NY	50.5	597.4	-3.6	126	922	2.8	16
Westchester, NY	36.4	401.9	-3.8	148	1,224	-7.0	323
Buncombe, NC	8.2	110.5	-4.1	174	655	-0.3	137
Catawba, NC	4.6	78.6	-9.7	325	625	-5.4	311
Cumberland, NC	6.4	118.6	-0.4	13	659	0.3	102
Durham, NC	7.2	181.9	-1.0	22	1,224	-2.8	264
Forsyth, NC	9.3	179.4	-3.7	137	805	-3.0	270
Guilford, NC	14.9	263.7	-6.0	274	757	-1.7	234
Mecklenburg, NC	33.5	543.6	-4.6	211	1,058	-10.3	330
New Hanover, NC	7.6	97.2	-6.8	294	706	0.6	86
Wake, NC	29.3	432.4	-4.0	169	880	0.2	109
Cass, ND	5.8	97.0	-1.1	23	717	0.1	114
Butler, OH	7.4	137.3	-6.1	276	769	-0.5	149
Cuyahoga, OH	37.6	693.4	-4.5	205	892	-1.5	217
Franklin, OH	29.9	651.7	-3.1	103	897	-0.8	173
Hamilton, OH	23.9	491.6	-3.8	148	949	-1.4	206
Lake, OH	6.7	94.6	-4.1	174	720	-1.4	206
Lorain, OH	6.3	92.5	-5.2	249	716	-0.3	137
Lucas, OH	10.8	198.6	-6.5	286	772	0.0	121
Mahoning, OH	6.4	95.8	-4.3	189	622	0.8	77
Montgomery, OH	12.8	244.1	-5.6	266	777	-3.0	270
Stark, OH	9.0	151.2	-5.4	259	677	0.4	96
Summit, OH	15.0	257.0	-5.1	242	811	-0.2	134
Trumbull, OH	4.7	69.3	-8.4	319	659	-7.1	324
Warren, OH	4.3	72.2	-4.3	189	730	-1.6	229
Oklahoma, OK	23.7	415.2	-1.9	44	790	-0.1	130
Tulsa, OK	19.5	337.5	-3.3	111	802	-2.0	243
Clackamas, OR	12.7	140.2	-7.1	299	779	-1.3	200
Jackson, OR	6.5	75.3	-7.9	314	628	1.1	59
Lane, OR	10.9	135.8	-9.3	322	655	-0.3	137
Marion, OR	9.3	131.2	-5.1	242	689	2.1	27
Multnomah, OR	27.9	425.8	-4.9	229	873	-1.4	206
Washington, OR	16.0	233.2	-6.5	286	1,006	-1.4	206
Allegheny, PA	35.2	664.9	-1.8	38	953	0.5	94
Berks, PA	9.1	160.9	-4.2	179	764	-0.7	160
Bucks, PA	19.8	249.5	-4.8	221	845	-0.7	160
Butler, PA	4.8	77.3	-1.9	44	736	-0.7	160
Chester, PA	15.2	235.7	-2.3	62	1,114	-0.4	143
Cumberland, PA	6.0	121.0	-3.7	137	797	1.1	59
Dauphin, PA	7.4	176.6	-2.2	57	848	0.6	86
Delaware, PA	13.6	203.2	-2.8	87	941	-2.4	252
Erie, PA	7.4	121.5	-3.3	111	688	0.6	86

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, first quarter 2009²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, first quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		March 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2008-09 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, first quarter 2008-09 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Lackawanna, PA	5.9	98.9	-2.8	87	\$646	0.0	121
Lancaster, PA	12.4	217.7	-4.2	179	720	-1.5	217
Lehigh, PA	8.8	169.4	-3.8	148	858	-1.4	206
Luzerne, PA	7.9	137.0	-1.8	38	668	-0.9	178
Montgomery, PA	27.5	467.1	-3.7	137	1,162	-2.4	252
Northampton, PA	6.5	96.7	-3.2	109	769	-0.1	130
Philadelphia, PA	31.1	624.5	-1.1	23	1,050	-1.4	206
Washington, PA	5.4	77.5	-1.3	26	783	2.5	21
Westmoreland, PA	9.4	130.3	-2.7	79	689	-8.9	326
York, PA	9.1	169.6	-4.1	174	756	-0.3	137
Kent, RI	5.6	73.2	-6.6	290	758	-2.1	246
Providence, RI	17.8	265.6	-4.9	229	865	-3.5	284
Charleston, SC	12.0	201.7	-4.7	216	739	0.8	77
Greenville, SC	12.5	226.2	-6.1	276	731	-0.7	160
Horry, SC	8.1	104.0	-10.2	328	525	-0.9	178
Lexington, SC	5.6	94.6	-3.9	161	629	-1.6	229
Richland, SC	9.3	207.9	-4.2	179	782	1.0	68
Spartanburg, SC	6.1	112.4	-8.2	317	749	-3.6	287
Minnehaha, SD	6.4	113.1	-0.7	15	720	-1.9	240
Davidson, TN	18.5	420.5	-3.8	148	876	-1.1	187
Hamilton, TN	8.6	180.0	-6.5	286	754	1.3	49
Knox, TN	11.1	217.6	-4.8	221	715	0.1	114
Rutherford, TN	4.3	93.4	-7.6	307	737	-0.5	149
Shelby, TN	19.8	478.5	-4.8	221	861	-3.4	281
Williamson, TN	6.1	84.8	-2.8	87	949	0.0	121
Bell, TX	4.6	102.7	0.0	9	680	1.5	41
Bexar, TX	32.7	717.8	-1.5	32	774	-1.5	217
Brazoria, TX	4.7	85.4	-2.8	87	821	-5.1	309
Brazos, TX	3.9	86.6	(7)	-	644	(7)	-
Cameron, TX	6.4	122.5	-2.3	62	527	0.8	77
Collin, TX	17.3	283.2	(7)	-	1,030	(7)	-
Dallas, TX	67.9	1,425.7	-3.3	111	1,085	-3.3	278
Denton, TX	10.7	166.6	-1.6	34	763	0.1	114
El Paso, TX	13.6	266.8	-2.1	51	603	0.3	102
Fort Bend, TX	8.5	129.9	1.2	3	956	-0.6	153
Galveston, TX	5.2	90.5	-6.7	291	864	3.1	12
Gregg, TX	4.0	72.9	-2.9	97	736	-0.4	143
Harris, TX	97.9	2,028.4	-1.1	23	1,143	-2.6	258
Hidalgo, TX	10.6	218.9	-1.7	35	538	1.3	49
Jefferson, TX	5.9	124.0	-0.8	19	863	1.1	59
Lubbock, TX	6.8	123.1	-0.1	10	633	1.3	49
McLennan, TX	4.8	101.0	-1.3	26	696	0.6	86
Montgomery, TX	8.3	126.9	1.5	2	794	-1.0	183
Nueces, TX	8.0	154.1	-1.3	26	734	-2.8	264
Potter, TX	3.8	75.3	0.2	7	714	-0.4	143
Smith, TX	5.3	92.3	-1.8	38	720	1.3	49
Tarrant, TX	37.3	752.4	-2.2	57	862	-2.3	250
Travis, TX	29.3	563.2	-2.2	57	950	-2.6	258
Webb, TX	4.8	86.4	-2.3	62	552	-0.4	143
Williamson, TX	7.3	119.7	-1.7	35	857	-6.2	319

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, first quarter 2009²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, first quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		March 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2008-09 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, first quarter 2008-09 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Davis, UT	7.2	97.5	-4.5	205	\$682	0.9	73
Salt Lake, UT	37.4	561.4	-4.2	179	820	1.0	68
Utah, UT	12.8	164.5	-5.0	235	659	1.5	41
Weber, UT	5.6	90.7	-4.9	229	625	1.0	68
Chittenden, VT	6.0	91.3	-2.4	69	869	-3.0	270
Arlington, VA	7.8	157.3	2.6	1	1,472	0.0	121
Chesterfield, VA	7.6	115.0	-4.0	169	784	-0.8	173
Fairfax, VA	34.2	568.5	-2.1	51	1,389	0.3	102
Henrico, VA	9.7	173.4	-3.7	137	947	-5.0	308
Loudoun, VA	9.2	128.2	-1.7	35	1,053	-4.6	303
Prince William, VA	7.4	100.0	-3.0	99	773	1.4	46
Alexandria City, VA	6.2	98.0	-0.9	20	1,200	1.5	41
Chesapeake City, VA	5.8	94.7	-4.6	211	701	4.2	7
Newport News City, VA	4.0	96.0	-3.6	126	790	-0.5	149
Norfolk City, VA	5.9	140.0	-2.1	51	851	3.0	14
Richmond City, VA	7.4	152.5	-3.9	161	1,035	-6.1	317
Virginia Beach City, VA	11.6	163.9	-4.7	216	687	1.0	68
Clark, WA	12.0	126.4	-4.0	169	772	0.5	94
King, WA	75.4	1,135.9	-3.9	161	1,127	0.2	109
Kitsap, WA	6.4	81.6	-2.7	79	771	3.8	9
Pierce, WA	20.2	264.6	-3.6	126	797	-0.6	153
Snohomish, WA	17.5	241.2	-5.2	249	893	-0.2	134
Spokane, WA	15.0	199.8	-4.4	200	724	3.3	11
Thurston, WA	6.8	98.2	-2.3	62	786	2.1	27
Whatcom, WA	6.7	79.5	-3.9	161	702	2.8	16
Yakima, WA	7.9	94.2	-3.8	148	600	2.4	24
Kanawha, WV	6.0	106.0	-0.9	20	785	2.5	21
Brown, WI	6.6	142.5	-3.4	117	775	-1.5	217
Dane, WI	13.8	292.1	-2.7	79	840	-2.1	246
Milwaukee, WI	20.7	471.9	-4.5	205	882	-0.6	153
Outagamie, WI	5.0	100.0	-3.8	148	717	-2.4	252
Racine, WI	4.1	70.7	-4.9	229	756	-3.6	287
Waukesha, WI	12.9	220.5	-4.9	229	866	0.0	121
Winnebago, WI	3.7	86.6	-2.0	48	777	-5.7	316
San Juan, PR	12.6	275.5	-2.7	(⁸)	593	0.2	(⁸)

¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. These 334 U.S. counties comprise 71.5 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, first quarter 2009²

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		March 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2008-09 ⁴	Average weekly wage	Percent change, first quarter 2008-09 ⁴
United States ⁵	9,113.9	128,992.2	-4.2	\$882	-2.5
Private industry	8,819.8	106,866.1	-5.1	882	-3.3
Natural resources and mining	126.3	1,670.1	-3.8	993	-2.3
Construction	860.9	5,937.8	-15.4	906	0.9
Manufacturing	356.4	12,096.6	-10.6	1,062	-1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,912.2	24,597.3	-5.5	733	-1.6
Information	148.0	2,858.8	-5.0	1,439	-2.0
Financial activities	853.1	7,651.3	-4.4	1,596	-15.9
Professional and business services	1,533.8	16,534.8	-6.4	1,129	-0.2
Education and health services	861.3	18,245.7	2.2	776	1.2
Leisure and hospitality	739.1	12,715.3	-3.1	351	-2.2
Other services	1,234.6	4,357.1	-2.1	543	-0.5
Government	294.2	22,126.1	0.5	884	1.6
Los Angeles, CA	431.2	3,996.3	-4.9	967	-2.4
Private industry	427.3	3,395.0	-5.7	945	-3.0
Natural resources and mining	0.5	10.7	-6.2	1,479	-15.8
Construction	14.0	123.3	-17.4	973	0.3
Manufacturing	14.4	401.4	-9.3	1,063	-1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	54.0	744.8	-7.2	776	-1.5
Information	8.9	197.3	-7.3	1,755	1.8
Financial activities	24.0	223.4	-6.8	1,577	-12.1
Professional and business services	43.3	541.8	-8.3	1,149	-2.1
Education and health services	28.6	499.8	1.1	865	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	27.5	384.1	-3.9	519	-2.4
Other services	202.9	258.5	3.0	424	-3.9
Government	3.9	601.3	-0.3	1,090	-0.2
Cook, IL	141.1	2,381.5	-4.4	1,084	-5.4
Private industry	139.8	2,069.2	-5.0	1,093	-6.3
Natural resources and mining	0.1	0.9	-3.7	792	-12.8
Construction	12.3	71.9	-14.4	1,317	0.5
Manufacturing	6.9	206.7	-9.5	1,013	-4.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27.5	438.8	-6.5	797	-4.3
Information	2.6	53.5	(⁶)	1,644	-8.7
Financial activities	15.6	197.7	-5.0	2,397	-17.4
Professional and business services	29.1	398.3	-8.0	1,403	-0.6
Education and health services	14.1	385.9	3.1	839	1.0
Leisure and hospitality	11.9	216.4	-3.6	404	-2.9
Other services	14.7	94.8	-1.4	729	1.1
Government	1.4	312.3	0.0	1,022	1.6
New York, NY	119.1	2,290.3	-3.6	2,149	-23.4
Private industry	118.8	1,837.8	-4.4	2,425	-24.9
Natural resources and mining	0.0	0.2	1.3	1,967	-16.9
Construction	2.4	34.0	-7.2	1,479	-6.4
Manufacturing	2.9	30.4	-15.3	1,365	-8.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.7	230.7	-6.6	1,136	-5.4
Information	4.5	129.0	-4.7	2,449	-7.9
Financial activities	19.0	355.9	-6.2	6,379	-35.2
Professional and business services	25.4	463.7	-5.6	2,095	-10.2
Education and health services	8.8	293.9	0.7	998	0.8
Leisure and hospitality	11.9	208.9	-3.0	725	-5.0
Other services	18.2	86.9	-1.3	999	-9.0
Government	0.3	452.6	0.0	1,017	1.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, first quarter 2009²—Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		March 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2008-09 ⁴	Average weekly wage	Percent change, first quarter 2008-09 ⁴
Harris, TX	97.9	2,028.4	-1.1	\$1,143	-2.6
Private industry	97.4	1,766.7	-1.5	1,175	-3.1
Natural resources and mining	1.5	82.8	(⁶)	3,483	-5.5
Construction	6.7	149.0	-6.5	1,051	0.0
Manufacturing	4.6	182.5	-2.0	1,411	-7.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.3	418.9	-1.5	1,029	-3.1
Information	1.4	31.3	-3.4	1,314	-3.2
Financial activities	10.5	116.2	-3.9	1,511	-12.7
Professional and business services	19.6	321.4	-4.5	1,321	2.1
Education and health services	10.4	224.3	3.9	851	1.3
Leisure and hospitality	7.7	179.8	1.2	374	-2.3
Other services	11.9	59.1	0.3	628	-0.8
Government	0.5	261.7	2.2	926	3.7
Maricopa, AZ	104.0	1,671.0	-7.4	854	-1.3
Private industry	103.3	1,444.9	-8.6	852	-1.3
Natural resources and mining	0.5	8.5	-1.0	855	-14.2
Construction	10.8	100.5	-30.7	877	-0.9
Manufacturing	3.5	111.9	-11.2	1,227	-2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	23.2	344.5	-7.7	801	-0.7
Information	1.7	29.0	-5.0	1,166	0.0
Financial activities	12.8	137.5	-4.9	1,145	-7.5
Professional and business services	23.0	270.4	-11.5	896	3.1
Education and health services	10.3	214.8	3.6	875	0.0
Leisure and hospitality	7.5	178.1	-5.2	398	-1.7
Other services	7.3	47.8	-6.5	567	-1.2
Government	0.7	226.1	0.5	868	-1.3
Dallas, TX	67.9	1,425.7	-3.3	1,085	-3.3
Private industry	67.3	1,257.6	-3.8	1,103	-3.9
Natural resources and mining	0.6	8.3	(⁶)	3,066	-13.0
Construction	4.3	76.3	-9.8	942	-0.8
Manufacturing	3.1	123.7	-8.2	1,267	-3.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.0	287.9	(⁶)	964	-4.1
Information	1.7	46.7	-6.5	1,823	(⁶)
Financial activities	8.7	140.3	(⁶)	1,632	-13.3
Professional and business services	14.8	255.0	-6.4	1,219	-2.5
Education and health services	6.7	154.6	4.5	920	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	5.4	126.3	(⁶)	499	-1.4
Other services	6.7	37.7	-3.0	624	0.8
Government	0.5	168.0	0.7	950	3.6
Orange, CA	102.3	1,399.5	-6.8	992	-2.7
Private industry	100.9	1,244.8	-7.4	967	-3.6
Natural resources and mining	0.2	5.1	-16.0	561	-3.4
Construction	6.9	78.3	-18.1	1,072	-1.0
Manufacturing	5.3	159.9	-8.8	1,148	-3.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	17.3	253.7	-8.5	916	-0.1
Information	1.4	28.2	-4.8	1,567	0.8
Financial activities	10.7	106.7	(⁶)	1,502	-12.0
Professional and business services	19.4	244.0	-10.4	1,121	-2.4
Education and health services	10.2	150.7	1.7	873	1.6
Leisure and hospitality	7.2	167.0	-4.7	382	-3.3
Other services	19.2	47.7	-3.0	513	-4.6
Government	1.4	154.7	-1.8	1,188	1.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, first quarter 2009²—Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		March 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2008-09 ⁴	Average weekly wage	Percent change, first quarter 2008-09 ⁴
San Diego, CA	99.6	1,263.0	-4.7	\$934	-1.1
Private industry	98.3	1,035.8	-5.5	916	-1.9
Natural resources and mining	0.7	9.7	-13.8	540	0.7
Construction	7.0	64.1	-18.1	975	-0.3
Manufacturing	3.1	99.3	(⁶)	1,309	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.4	197.1	-7.9	744	(⁶)
Information	1.3	37.8	-1.2	1,604	-16.1
Financial activities	9.4	71.4	-6.0	1,257	-5.6
Professional and business services	16.5	201.2	-6.9	1,208	2.7
Education and health services	8.3	142.2	3.2	851	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	7.0	152.2	-5.6	393	-6.9
Other services	27.6	57.4	0.2	466	-2.1
Government	1.3	227.2	-0.4	1,017	2.7
King, WA	75.4	1,135.9	-3.9	1,127	0.2
Private industry	74.9	979.2	-4.6	1,136	-0.5
Natural resources and mining	0.4	2.8	-9.6	1,553	-1.2
Construction	6.4	57.1	-18.7	1,130	4.1
Manufacturing	2.4	104.2	-7.2	1,366	-5.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.7	206.7	-5.7	967	1.5
Information	1.8	80.7	4.0	2,125	-0.9
Financial activities	6.8	69.7	-6.7	1,579	-5.0
Professional and business services	13.6	176.9	-6.8	1,311	0.2
Education and health services	6.6	130.4	5.1	857	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	6.1	105.0	-4.2	422	-5.8
Other services	16.3	45.8	0.6	634	5.8
Government	0.5	156.6	0.8	1,074	6.0
Miami-Dade, FL	84.7	963.9	-6.1	858	-1.2
Private industry	84.4	813.6	-6.9	818	-1.8
Natural resources and mining	0.5	10.0	-8.8	403	-12.6
Construction	6.1	37.7	-25.4	861	6.6
Manufacturing	2.6	38.4	-16.7	783	0.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	23.0	238.8	-6.0	765	-0.6
Information	1.5	18.5	-7.1	1,308	-3.5
Financial activities	9.8	63.7	-9.0	1,353	-9.7
Professional and business services	17.7	124.5	-8.7	992	0.1
Education and health services	9.4	144.1	1.8	801	1.0
Leisure and hospitality	5.9	102.0	-4.2	471	-1.5
Other services	7.5	35.3	-5.5	529	-0.4
Government	0.4	150.3	-1.7	1,074	0.8

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. Covered ¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the largest county by state, first quarter 2009 ²

County ³	Establishments, first quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ⁴	
		March 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2008-09 ⁵	Average weekly wage	Percent change, first quarter 2008-09 ⁵
United States ⁶	9,113.9	128,992.2	-4.2	\$882	-2.5
Jefferson, AL	18.6	341.2	-5.1	890	-2.5
Anchorage Borough, AK	8.1	144.8	0.3	928	1.3
Maricopa, AZ	104.0	1,671.0	-7.4	854	-1.3
Pulaski, AR	15.0	244.7	-2.3	877	10.7
Los Angeles, CA	431.2	3,996.3	-4.9	967	-2.4
Denver, CO	25.6	424.1	-4.3	1,139	-2.7
Hartford, CT	25.6	488.4	-3.1	1,142	-3.9
New Castle, DE	18.2	268.1	-5.2	1,114	-0.8
Washington, DC	33.3	679.2	-0.1	1,461	-1.9
Miami-Dade, FL	84.7	963.9	-6.1	858	-1.2
Fulton, GA	39.6	711.1	-5.0	1,212	-3.7
Honolulu, HI	24.8	438.9	-3.4	801	0.4
Ada, ID	14.8	194.0	-7.3	749	0.7
Cook, IL	141.1	2,381.5	-4.4	1,084	-5.4
Marion, IN	24.2	547.1	-4.2	932	-2.5
Polk, IA	14.9	265.9	-2.0	892	-1.3
Johnson, KS	20.6	302.4	-3.6	906	-3.5
Jefferson, KY	22.0	407.6	-4.3	841	-0.9
East Baton Rouge, LA	14.4	263.0	0.3	829	1.5
Cumberland, ME	12.2	163.7	-3.4	794	-3.5
Montgomery, MD	32.7	444.0	-2.0	1,234	-0.6
Middlesex, MA	47.3	791.7	-3.0	1,276	-0.5
Wayne, MI	31.8	671.7	-8.1	936	(7)
Hennepin, MN	41.2	800.8	-4.4	1,108	-6.7
Hinds, MS	6.3	126.2	-0.7	759	0.9
St. Louis, MO	32.2	578.1	-3.9	960	0.6
Yellowstone, MT	5.8	75.1	-2.7	697	0.1
Douglas, NE	15.7	310.5	-2.1	855	4.9
Clark, NV	50.4	834.2	-9.1	814	-4.7
Hillsborough, NH	12.2	187.9	-3.6	927	-5.5
Bergen, NJ	34.3	428.5	-3.9	1,109	-3.1
Bernalillo, NM	17.8	317.7	-4.2	770	1.6
New York, NY	119.1	2,290.3	-3.6	2,149	-23.4
Mecklenburg, NC	33.5	543.6	-4.6	1,058	-10.3
Cass, ND	5.8	97.0	-1.1	717	0.1
Cuyahoga, OH	37.6	693.4	-4.5	892	-1.5
Oklahoma, OK	23.7	415.2	-1.9	790	-0.1
Multnomah, OR	27.9	425.8	-4.9	873	-1.4
Allegheny, PA	35.2	664.9	-1.8	953	0.5
Providence, RI	17.8	265.6	-4.9	865	-3.5
Greenville, SC	12.5	226.2	-6.1	731	-0.7
Minnehaha, SD	6.4	113.1	-0.7	720	-1.9
Shelby, TN	19.8	478.5	-4.8	861	-3.4
Harris, TX	97.9	2,028.4	-1.1	1,143	-2.6
Salt Lake, UT	37.4	561.4	-4.2	820	1.0
Chittenden, VT	6.0	91.3	-2.4	869	-3.0
Fairfax, VA	34.2	568.5	-2.1	1,389	0.3
King, WA	75.4	1,135.9	-3.9	1,127	0.2
Kanawha, WV	6.0	106.0	-0.9	785	2.5
Milwaukee, WI	20.7	471.9	-4.5	882	-0.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Covered ¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the largest county by state, first quarter 2009 ²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, first quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ⁴	
		March 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2008-09 ⁵	Average weekly wage	Percent change, first quarter 2008-09 ⁵
Laramie, WY	3.2	42.9	-1.4	\$714	1.7
San Juan, PR	12.6	275.5	-2.7	593	0.2
St. Thomas, VI	1.9	23.3	-3.5	629	-1.1

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

² Data are preliminary.

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

⁴ 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.

Table 4. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages by state, first quarter 2009²

State	Establishments, first quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		March 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2008-09	Average weekly wage	Percent change, first quarter 2008-09
United States ⁴	9,113.9	128,992.2	-4.2	\$882	-2.5
Alabama	119.2	1,844.6	-5.2	736	-0.4
Alaska	21.3	303.5	0.1	887	2.5
Arizona	164.6	2,459.7	-6.9	807	-1.3
Arkansas	86.4	1,144.5	-2.9	695	4.2
California	1,369.6	14,742.5	-5.0	994	-1.2
Colorado	176.6	2,211.0	-3.9	913	-0.8
Connecticut	113.0	1,620.1	-3.8	1,189	-5.6
Delaware	29.3	399.9	-5.1	975	-0.8
District of Columbia	33.3	679.2	-0.1	1,461	-1.9
Florida	612.2	7,352.2	-7.0	771	-0.8
Georgia	274.4	3,835.9	-5.4	831	-1.4
Hawaii	39.2	599.1	-4.9	775	0.4
Idaho	56.7	603.4	-6.3	638	0.3
Illinois	372.2	5,552.0	-4.2	951	-3.0
Indiana	161.3	2,701.1	-5.6	739	-2.4
Iowa	94.6	1,432.5	-2.5	709	-0.1
Kansas	87.3	1,326.2	-2.6	719	-2.3
Kentucky	109.1	1,710.0	-4.6	712	-0.3
Louisiana	124.2	1,867.4	-1.1	772	0.8
Maine	51.0	563.1	-3.7	688	-1.9
Maryland	164.5	2,452.8	-3.1	964	0.1
Massachusetts	213.0	3,102.8	-3.3	1,101	-3.7
Michigan	253.8	3,765.9	-7.2	825	-3.7
Minnesota	168.6	2,538.5	-4.0	882	-2.9
Mississippi	71.0	1,087.9	-4.5	633	-0.2
Missouri	173.7	2,618.3	-3.4	771	0.1
Montana	42.9	413.9	-4.2	628	0.5
Nebraska	59.6	894.8	-2.0	699	1.7
Nevada	76.6	1,150.8	-9.1	810	-3.5
New Hampshire	48.8	601.2	-3.2	837	-3.0
New Jersey	271.3	3,775.1	-4.0	1,100	-2.8
New Mexico	54.9	794.1	-3.5	723	0.7
New York	588.1	8,332.4	-2.6	1,207	-13.8
North Carolina	260.6	3,852.4	-5.2	766	-2.8
North Dakota	25.6	341.8	-0.4	666	2.0
Ohio	293.6	4,937.1	-4.9	790	-1.0
Oklahoma	100.5	1,517.0	-2.0	709	-0.3
Oregon	130.7	1,602.8	-6.3	772	-0.6
Pennsylvania	342.4	5,449.4	-2.9	862	-0.7
Rhode Island	35.5	441.8	-4.9	831	-2.4
South Carolina	115.3	1,779.4	-5.9	692	-0.4
South Dakota	30.6	382.9	-1.7	630	-0.3
Tennessee	142.7	2,586.1	-5.7	751	-1.3
Texas	564.9	10,237.9	-1.8	886	-1.9
Utah	85.3	1,162.2	-4.6	726	1.1
Vermont	24.8	291.7	-3.2	719	-2.0
Virginia	232.6	3,541.6	-3.0	920	0.1
Washington	216.4	2,810.6	-3.8	906	0.8
West Virginia	48.4	690.2	-1.4	704	4.0
Wisconsin	156.8	2,619.0	-4.3	747	-1.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages by state, first quarter 2009²—Continued

State	Establishments, first quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		March 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2008-09	Average weekly wage	Percent change, first quarter 2008-09
Wyoming	25.1	272.1	-2.0	\$778	-0.1
Puerto Rico	53.4	967.1	-4.1	496	1.4
Virgin Islands	3.6	44.6	-4.3	685	-3.1

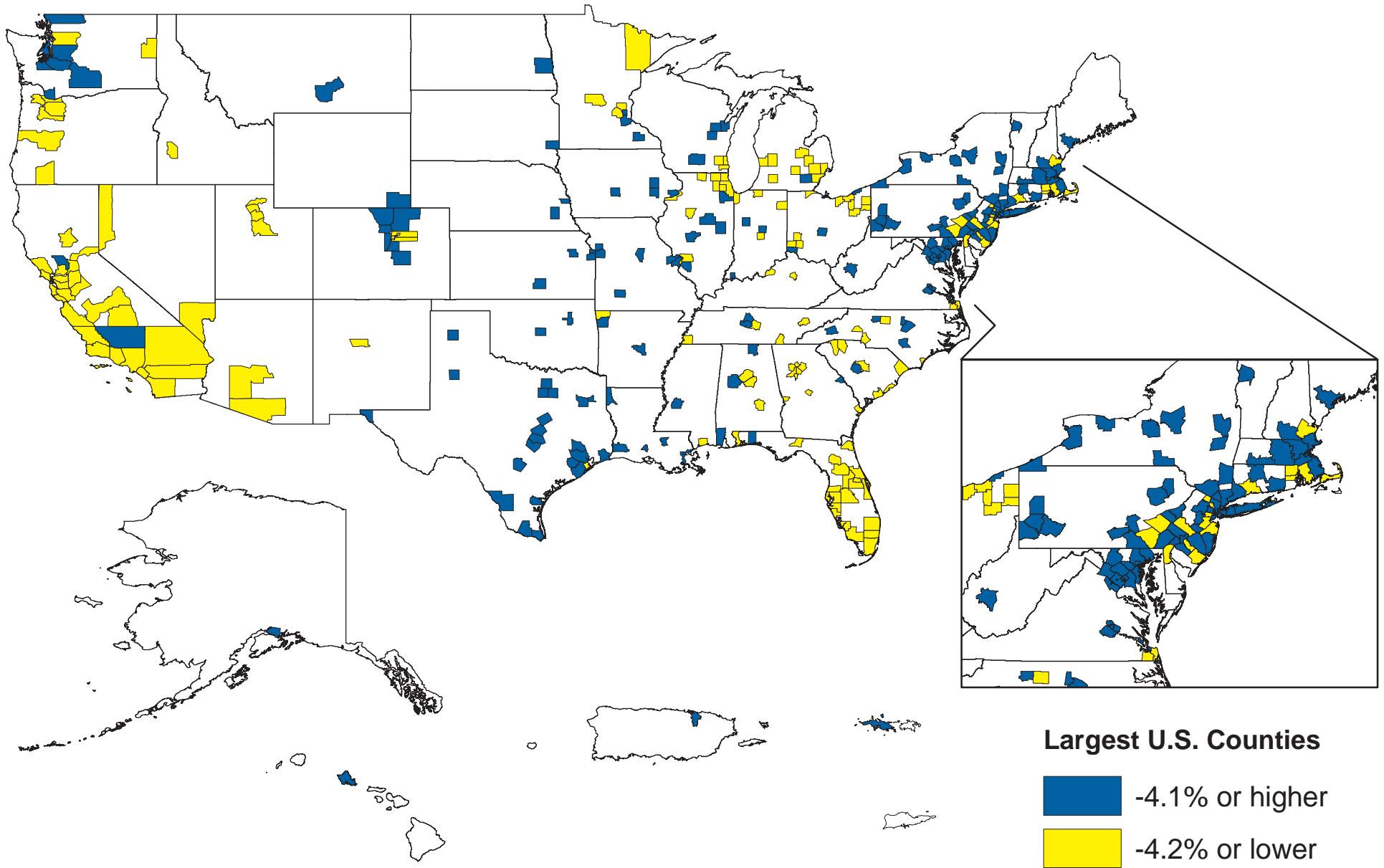
¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

² Data are preliminary.

³ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

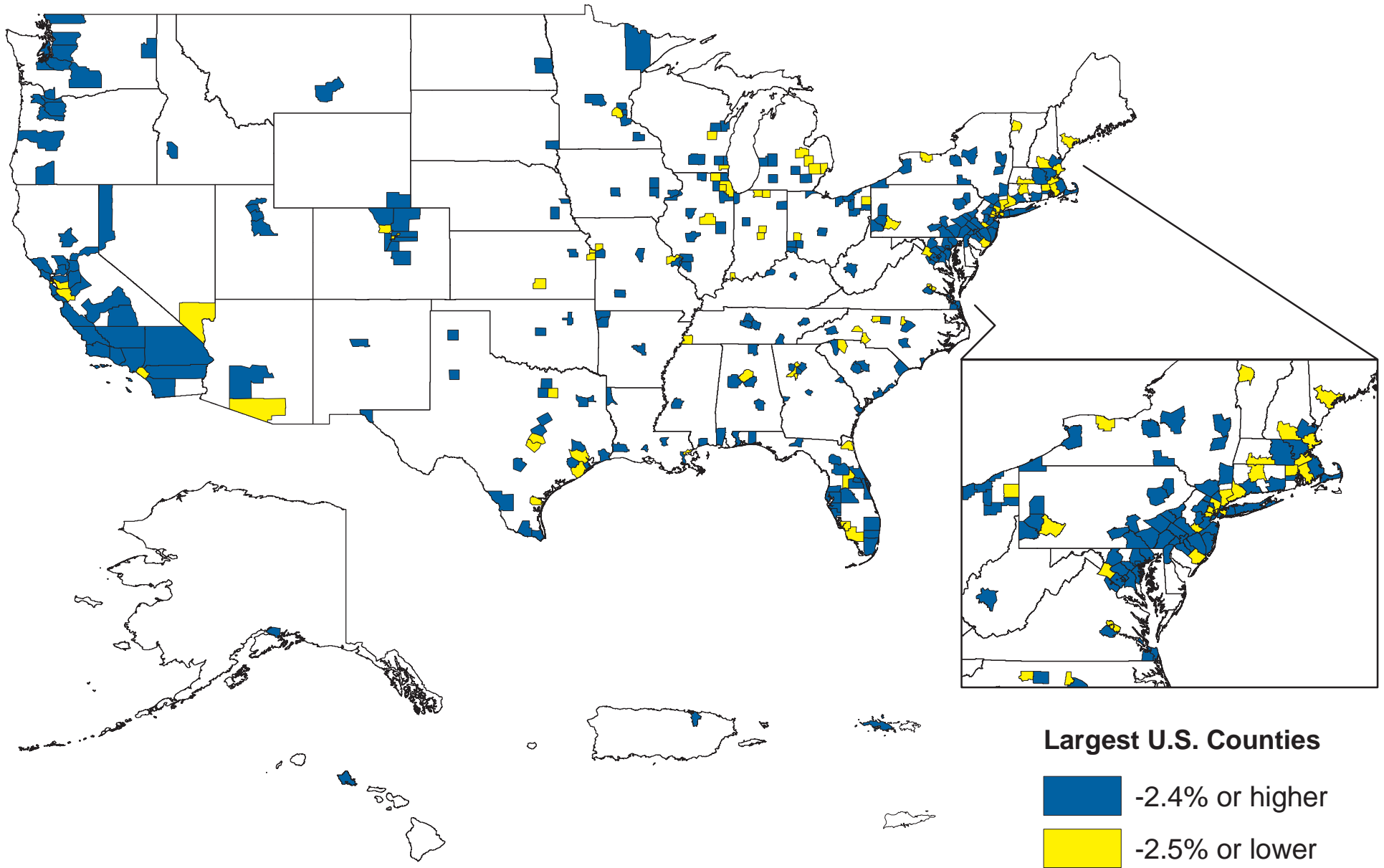
Chart 3. Percent change in employment in counties with 75,000 or more employees, March 2008-09 (U.S. average = -4.2 percent)



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

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
October 2009

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



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

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
October 2009