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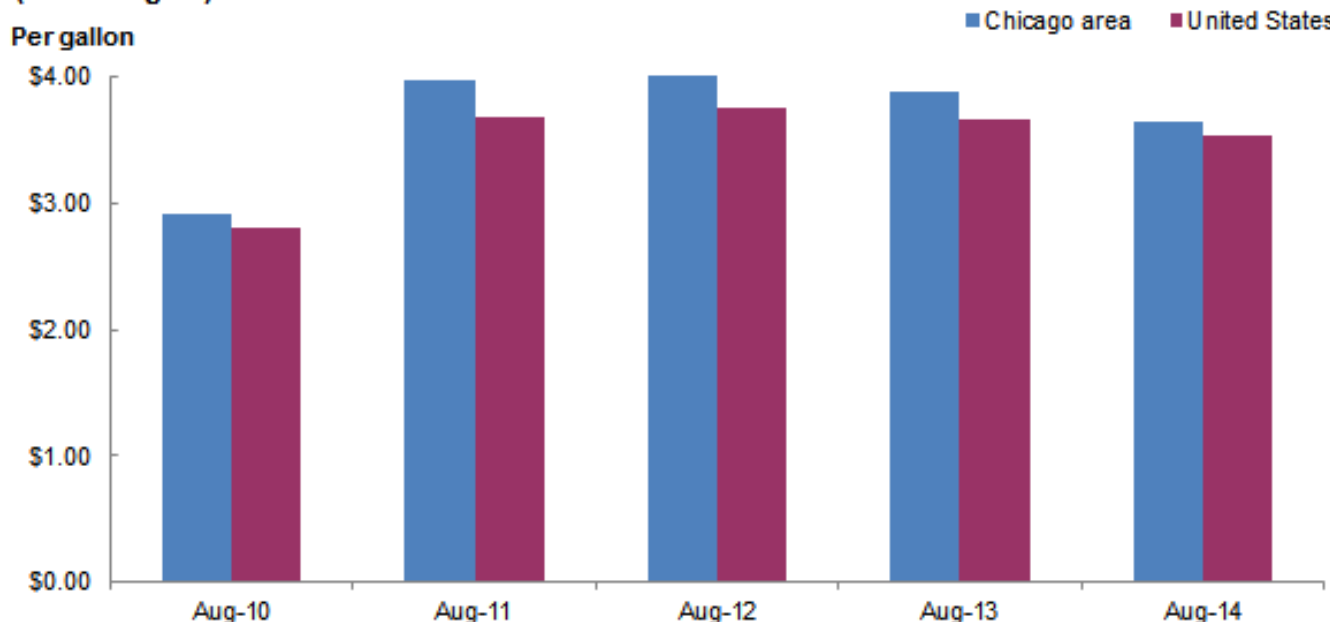
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## Chicago Area Employment - November 2010 X

### Rate of employment loss slowed over the year

TESTTotal nonfarm employment for the Chicago-Joliet-Naperville Metropolitan Statistical Area<sup>1</sup> stood at 4,220,400 in November 2010, 52,100 below its year-ago level, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Regional Commissioner Charlene Peiffer noted that the Chicago area job count fell by 1.2 percent during the 12-month period; however, the rate of loss was considerably smaller than the 5.3 percent over-the-year decline registered in November 2009. Nationally, employment increased 0.6 percent from November 2009 to November 2010. (See chart 1 and table 1.) All data in this release are not seasonally adjusted; accordingly, over-the-year analysis is used throughout.)

**Chart 1. Average prices for gasoline, Chicago-Gary-Kenosha and the United States, 2010-2014 (as of August)**



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Chicago metropolitan area is made up of three metropolitan divisions—separately identifiable employment centers within the larger metropolitan area. More than two-thirds of job losses from November 2009 to November 2010 occurred in the Chicago-Joliet-Naperville Metropolitan Division (-36,400), which accounted for 85 percent of the area's workforce. (See table 1.) The two metropolitan divisions of Lake

County-Kenosha County and Gary represented the remaining 15 percent of the area's overall employment and experienced combined job losses of 15,700, over the year.

**CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. City Average, Dallas-Fort Worth, and Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, October 2014 (1982-84=100 unless otherwise noted) (PDF format : not updated until mid-morning on release day)**

Item and group	U.S. City Average				Dallas-Fort Worth			
	Index	Percent change			Index	Percent change		
		12-month	1-month	2-month		12-month	1-month	2-month
<b>All items</b>	237.433	1.7	-0.3	-0.2				
Transportation <sup>(1)</sup> .....	212.626	-1.1	-1.7	-2.6				
Private transportation <sup>(2)</sup> .....	207.737	-1.0	-2.0	-2.9				
Motor fuel.....	277.290	-5.0	-6.2	-8.2	273.196	-6.8	-7.7	-10.0
Gasoline (all types) <sup>(3)</sup> .....	275.729	-5.0	-6.3	-8.3	271.181	-6.8	-7.8	-10.1
Gasoline (2) <sup>(4)</sup> .....	275.729	-5.0	-6.3	-8.3	271.181	-6.8	-7.8	-10.1
Gasoline (3).....	275.729	-5.0	-6.3	-8.3	271.181	-6.8	-7.8	-10.1
Gasoline (4).....	275.729	-5.0	-6.3	-8.3	271.181	-6.8	-7.8	-10.1
Gasoline (5).....	275.729	-5.0	-6.3	-8.3	271.181	-6.8	-7.8	-10.1
Gasoline (6).....	275.729	-5.0	-6.3	-8.3	271.181	-6.8	-7.8	-10.1
Gasoline (7).....	275.729	-5.0	-6.3	-8.3	271.181	-6.8	-7.8	-10.1
Gasoline (8).....	275.729	-5.0	-6.3	-8.3	271.181	-6.8	-7.8	-10.1
Gasoline (9).....	275.729	-5.0	-6.3	-8.3	271.181	-6.8	-7.8	-10.1

<sup>(1)</sup> This index series was calculated using a Laspeyres estimator. All other item stratum index series were calculated using a geometric means estimator.

<sup>(2)</sup> Index on a December 1982=100 base.

<sup>(3)</sup> This index series was formerly titled Gas (piped) and electricity.

<sup>(4)</sup> Index on a December 1997=100 base.

Note: The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of all goods and services purchased for consumption by urban households. The indexes for food at home, energy, and shelter are compiled monthly for Dallas-Fort Worth and Houston. Full surveys, which produce the All Items Indexes and major components, are compiled every two months. These full surveys are published for the odd-numbered months for Dallas-Fort Worth and for the even-numbered months for Houston.

## Industry employment

The largest employment declines in the Chicago metropolitan area were in construction (-18,200) and professional and business services (-14,800). In construction, the Chicago area's 11.2-percent rate of job loss was over five times the national rate of decline of 2.0 percent. (See chart 2 and table 1.) Locally, this industry has recorded over-the-year job declines since January 2007. Professional and business services employment fell 2.2 percent in the Chicago area, but rose 2.4 percent nationwide. The latest employment decline in Chicago's professional and business services was down considerably from the 62,100 recorded in November 2009.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

re and hospitality lost 9,100 jobs, a 2.3-percent decline from the previous month. Retail and hospitality employment grew 1.1 percent. Trade, transportation, and utilities employment in Chicago, dropped 5,300 jobs from November a year ago, and the supersector fell 1.1 percent. Overall, employment in the trade, transportation, and utilities supersector fell 1.1 percent from November 2009. Over-the-year employment in the trade, transportation, and utilities in the Chicago area have been recorded since June 2009. Major job losses in the area have been recorded for four consecutive months.

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Locally, the financial activities supersector lost 3,000 jobs over the year. The Chicago area's rate of job loss in financial activities, at 1.0 percent, was close to the 1.2-percent pace experienced nationwide.

Education and health services and manufacturing were the only supersectors in the Chicago area to add more than 1,000 jobs over the year. Since November 2009, employment in education and health services was up 5,000, a gain of 0.8 percent. Nationwide, this supersector added jobs at a 2.1-percent pace. Manufacturing added 2,000 jobs from November 2009, up 0.5 percent. Nationally, manufacturing employment increased 0.8 percent from November 2009 to November 2010.

## Twelve largest metropolitan areas

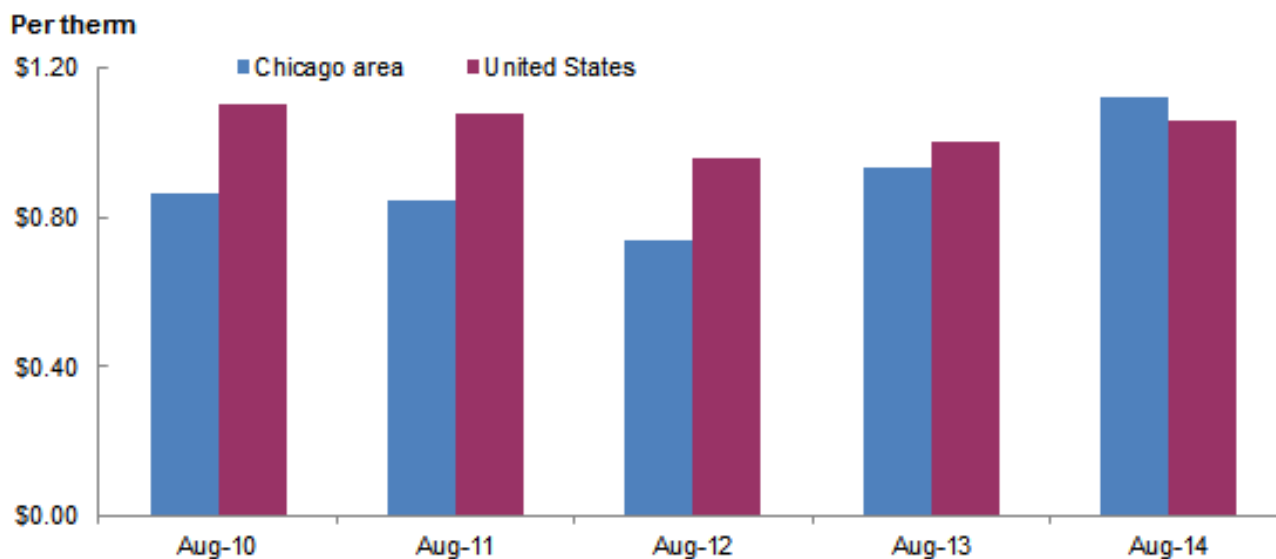
The Chicago area was 1 of the nation's 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in November 2010. Three of these areas—Washington, Dallas, and Boston—experienced over-the-year job gains ranging from 1.7 to 1.1 percent. (See chart 3 and table 2.) Nationally<sup>2</sup>, job growth increased 0.6 percent from November 2009 to November 2010. Four metropolitan areas had employment gains lower than the national average. Five metropolitan areas experienced employment losses with annual declines ranging from 1.7 to 0.1 percent. Three of these areas registered decreases greater than 1.0 percent: San Francisco, Detroit, and Chicago.

Of the seven metropolitan areas experiencing employment increases from the previous November, Washington added the largest number of jobs, 49,200, and Atlanta, the smallest, 2,300. Of the five areas registering annual decreases over this period, Chicago led all others with job losses totaling 52,100; no other area had losses exceeding 33,000.

Among the 12 metropolitan areas, education and health services registered the largest employment gains in 7 areas (Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Houston, Miami, New York, and Philadelphia) and professional and business services in 2 other areas (Dallas and Washington). San Francisco was the only area not to add at least 1,000 jobs in any supersector from November a year ago.

Five metropolitan areas recorded the largest job losses in construction—Boston, Chicago, Houston, Miami, and San Francisco; four other areas experienced the largest declines in government—Atlanta, Los Angeles, New York, and Philadelphia.

**Chart 3. Average prices for utility (piped) gas, Chicago-Gary-Kenosha and the United States, 2010-2014 (as of August)**



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Footnotes

<sup>1</sup> Text for Footnote 1 would go here.

<sup>2</sup> Footnote 2. Releases that use footnotes include minimum wage, women's earnings, and CFOI.

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The next release will be Monday, January 2, 20xx.

**Box Note Title**

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**Technical Note**

This release presents nonfarm payroll employment estimates from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. The CES program is a Federal-State cooperative endeavor in which State employment security agencies prepare the data using concepts, definitions, and technical procedures prescribed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Definitions.** Employment data refer to persons on establishment payrolls who receive pay for any part of the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons are counted at their place of work rather than at their place of residence; those appearing on more than one payroll are counted on each payroll. Industries are classified on the basis of their principal activity in accordance with the 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System.

**Method of estimation.** The employment data are estimated using a "link relative" technique in which a ratio (link relative) of current-month employment to that of the previous month is computed from a sample of establishments reporting for both months. The estimates of employment for the current month are obtained by multiplying the estimates for the previous month by these ratios. Small-domain models are used as the official estimators for the approximately 39 percent of CES published series which have insufficient sample for direct sample-based estimates.

**Annual revisions.** Employment estimates are adjusted annually to a complete count of jobs, called benchmarks, derived principally from tax reports that are submitted by employers who are covered under state unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The benchmark information is used to adjust the monthly estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one and also to establish the level of employment for the new benchmark month. Thus, the benchmarking process establishes the level of employment, and the sample is used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level for the subsequent months.

**Reliability of the estimates** The estimates presented in this release are based on sample survey, administrative data, and modeling and, thus, are subject to sampling and other types of errors. Sampling error is a measure of sampling variability—that is, variation that occurs by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. Survey data also are subject to nonsampling errors, such as those which can be introduced into the data collection and processing operations. Estimates not directly derived from sample surveys are subject to additional errors resulting from the specific estimation processes used. The

sums of individual items may not always equal the totals shown in the same tables because of rounding.

**Employment estimates.** Measures of sampling error for state CES data at the supersector level are available online at [www.bls.gov/sae/790stderr.htm](http://www.bls.gov/sae/790stderr.htm). Information on recent benchmark revisions for states is available on the BLS Web site at [www.bls.gov/sae](http://www.bls.gov/sae). Additional information

More complete information on the technical procedures used to develop these estimates and additional data appear in *Employment and Earnings*, which is available by subscription from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 (telephone 202-512-1800).

Industry employment data for states and metropolitan areas from the CES program are also available in the above mentioned news releases and from the Internet at [www.bls.gov/sae/](http://www.bls.gov/sae/).

For personal assistance or further information on the Current Employment Statistics program, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Midwest Information Office at (312) 353-1880 from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. CT.

**Area definitions.** The substate area data published in this release reflect the standards and definitions established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget dated December 1, 2009. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is available at [www.bls.gov/lau/lausmsa.htm](http://www.bls.gov/lau/lausmsa.htm).

The **Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, Ill.-Ind.-Wis. Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)** includes Cook, DeKalb, DuPage, Grundy, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, and Will Counties in Illinois; Jasper, Lake, Newton, and Porter Counties in Indiana; and Kenosha County in Wisconsin.

- The **Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, Ill. Metropolitan Division (MD)** includes Cook, DeKalb, DuPage, Grundy, Kane, Kendall, McHenry, and Will Counties in Illinois.
  - The **Lake County-Kenosha County, Ill.-Wis. Metropolitan Division (MD)** includes Lake County in Illinois and Kenosha County in Wisconsin.
  - The **Gary, Ind. Metropolitan Division (MD)** includes Jasper, Lake, Newton, and Porter Counties in Indiana.
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  2. The **Lake County-Kenosha County, Ill.-Wis. Metropolitan Division (MD)** includes Lake County in Illinois and Kenosha County in Wisconsin.
  3. The **Gary, Ind. Metropolitan Division (MD)** includes Jasper, Lake, Newton, and Porter Counties in Indiana.

**Table 2. Testing on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, 12 largest metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)**

Area and Industry	Nov 2009	Sept 2010	Oct 2010	Nov 2010 <sup>(P)</sup>	Change from Nov 2009 to Nov 2010	
					Number	Percent
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA.....						
Total nonfarm.....	2,276.3	2,261.9	2,274.4	2,278.6	2.3	0.1
Mining and logging.....	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	-0.1	-7.7
Construction.....	96.8	94.5	93.4	90.4	-6.4	-6.6
Manufacturing.....	139.2	140.1	139.6	140.2	1.0	0.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	519.7	513.8	518.2	523.6	3.9	0.8
Information.....	78.7	75.8	75.7	76.5	-2.2	-2.8
Financial activities.....	139.7	133.7	134.5	133.2	-6.5	-4.7
Professional and business services.....	372.3	373.3	378.4	380.9	8.6	2.3
Education and health services.....	270.5	278.5	279.0	280.7	10.2	3.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	221.7	224.6	225.2	223.0	1.3	0.6
Other services.....	101.7	101.4	102.0	101.3	-0.4	-0.4
Government.....	334.7	325.0	327.2	327.6	-7.1	-2.1
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH.....						
Total nonfarm.....	2,415.0	2,425.5	2,444.0	2,441.5	26.5	1.1
Mining and logging.....	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Construction.....	80.8	81.8	80.3	79.2	-1.6	-2.0
Manufacturing.....	193.8	194.4	194.7	194.9	1.1	0.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	401.1	394.6	397.6	401.8	0.7	0.2
Information.....	70.8	70.7	70.5	70.5	-0.3	-0.4
Financial activities.....	174.1	176.5	175.9	175.4	1.3	0.7
Professional and business services.....	392.6	399.8	399.2	399.0	6.4	1.6
Education and health services.....	492.8	484.6	499.0	502.0	9.2	1.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	211.3	226.9	227.4	218.7	7.4	3.5
Other services.....	87.2	88.4	89.3	88.4	1.2	1.4
Government.....	309.7	307.0	309.3	310.8	1.1	0.4
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL-IN-WI.....						
Total nonfarm.....	4,272.5	4,209.5	4,220.2	4,220.4	-52.1	-1.2
Mining and logging.....	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	-0.1	-5.6
Construction.....	161.8	147.3	148.2	143.6	-18.2	-11.2
Manufacturing.....	406.1	407.0	407.1	408.1	2.0	0.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	870.6	851.3	855.0	865.3	-5.3	-0.6
Information.....	80.8	80.4	80.5	80.6	-0.2	-0.2
Financial activities.....	291.3	290.6	288.6	288.3	-3.0	-1.0
Professional and business services.....	664.0	653.7	653.3	649.2	-14.8	-2.2
Education and health services.....	635.1	629.6	636.9	640.1	5.0	0.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	388.9	395.7	388.0	379.8	-9.1	-2.3
Other services.....	191.8	187.4	187.1	188.4	-3.4	-1.8
Government.....	580.3	564.7	573.8	575.3	-5.0	-0.9
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX.....						
Total nonfarm.....	2,862.4	2,866.2	2,891.4	2,903.0	40.6	1.4
Mining, logging, and construction.....	157.3	157.2	159.0	157.0	-0.3	-0.2
Manufacturing.....	256.6	262.8	261.5	259.3	2.7	1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	599.1	583.9	586.5	596.0	-3.1	-0.5
Information.....	80.6	74.9	75.0	75.3	-5.3	-6.6
Financial activities.....	225.9	222.7	223.3	224.6	-1.3	-0.6
Professional and business services.....	417.8	432.0	440.5	441.5	23.7	5.7
Education and health services.....	350.9	361.0	364.7	367.0	16.1	4.6

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. Testing on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, 12 largest metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands) - Continued**

Area and Industry	Nov 2009	Sept 2010	Oct 2010	Nov 2010 <sup>(P)</sup>	Change from Nov 2009 to Nov 2010	
					Number	Percent
Leisure and hospitality.....	276.5	278.9	277.7	276.1	-0.4	-0.1
Other services.....	99.2	100.5	99.7	100.2	1.0	1.0
Government.....	398.5	392.3	403.5	406.0	7.5	1.9
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI.....						
Total nonfarm.....	1,735.0	1,698.0	1,710.7	1,707.3	-27.7	-1.6
Mining, logging, and construction.....	50.8	49.5	50.1	48.4	-2.4	-4.7
Manufacturing.....	180.4	181.3	182.7	183.0	2.6	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	326.0	311.2	314.7	317.2	-8.8	-2.7
Information.....	26.6	25.0	25.0	25.0	-1.6	-6.0
Financial activities.....	95.5	91.8	91.8	92.1	-3.4	-3.6
Professional and business services.....	300.5	295.4	297.6	296.9	-3.6	-1.2
Education and health services.....	287.4	283.6	287.6	288.4	1.0	0.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	166.8	169.9	166.9	162.3	-4.5	-2.7
Other services.....	83.5	84.1	83.3	83.9	0.4	0.5
Government.....	217.5	206.2	211.0	210.1	-7.4	-3.4
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX.....						
Total nonfarm.....	2,527.0	2,516.3	2,525.6	2,536.5	9.5	0.4
Mining and logging.....	87.4	90.5	91.0	91.3	3.9	4.5
Construction.....	173.9	168.8	171.9	170.5	-3.4	-2.0
Manufacturing.....	218.8	221.4	221.8	221.5	2.7	1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	522.5	511.2	513.0	521.6	-0.9	-0.2
Information.....	33.8	32.1	32.1	32.2	-1.6	-4.7
Financial activities.....	137.6	137.0	136.8	136.6	-1.0	-0.7
Professional and business services.....	351.6	351.0	349.3	348.7	-2.9	-0.8
Education and health services.....	302.3	308.7	309.5	311.1	8.8	2.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	229.8	236.3	233.5	233.8	4.0	1.7
Other services.....	90.7	92.0	91.5	91.7	1.0	1.1
Government.....	378.6	367.3	375.2	377.5	-1.1	-0.3
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA.....						
Total nonfarm.....	5,158.6	5,094.5	5,144.7	5,162.8	4.2	0.1
Mining and logging.....	4.4	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.4	9.1
Construction.....	176.4	166.8	164.6	163.4	-13.0	-7.4
Manufacturing.....	524.4	519.3	517.5	517.4	-7.0	-1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	991.8	972.6	978.0	985.1	-6.7	-0.7
Information.....	225.3	237.9	237.6	241.5	16.2	7.2
Financial activities.....	320.1	322.0	323.0	321.7	1.6	0.5
Professional and business services.....	761.7	759.1	764.4	768.7	7.0	0.9
Education and health services.....	674.7	670.3	683.0	686.9	12.2	1.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	546.8	564.3	565.9	563.2	16.4	3.0
Other services.....	178.0	176.0	176.3	174.5	-3.5	-2.0
Government.....	755.0	701.4	729.6	735.6	-19.4	-2.6
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL.....						
Total nonfarm.....	2,186.8	2,169.9	2,175.7	2,192.1	5.3	0.2
Mining and logging.....	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Construction.....	93.1	87.3	84.5	83.4	-9.7	-10.4
Manufacturing.....	76.3	74.7	74.3	73.8	-2.5	-3.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	503.0	502.1	504.2	511.5	8.5	1.7
Information.....	42.9	40.9	40.9	41.1	-1.8	-4.2

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. Testing on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, 12 largest metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands) - Continued**

Area and Industry	Nov 2009	Sept 2010	Oct 2010	Nov 2010 <sup>(P)</sup>	Change from Nov 2009 to Nov 2010	
					Number	Percent
Financial activities.....	149.7	144.9	144.9	145.4	-4.3	-2.9
Professional and business services.....	325.9	328.0	327.0	328.2	2.3	0.7
Education and health services.....	334.1	342.2	343.6	343.2	9.1	2.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	242.9	238.6	241.3	247.6	4.7	1.9
Other services.....	92.8	92.2	93.3	94.6	1.8	1.9
Government.....	325.6	318.5	321.2	322.8	-2.8	-0.9
<b>New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA. ....</b>						
Total nonfarm.....	8,320.6	8,208.0	8,280.2	8,311.9	-8.7	-0.1
Mining, logging, and construction.....	313.2	311.8	310.9	309.0	-4.2	-1.3
Manufacturing.....	376.0	363.3	363.0	363.2	-12.8	-3.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,540.1	1,516.0	1,523.5	1,533.7	-6.4	-0.4
Information.....	267.6	262.3	263.4	264.1	-3.5	-1.3
Financial activities.....	727.2	726.4	728.9	730.5	3.3	0.5
Professional and business services.....	1,238.0	1,238.7	1,250.9	1,259.4	21.4	1.7
Education and health services.....	1,527.5	1,506.5	1,538.2	1,553.1	25.6	1.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	663.6	695.4	682.2	675.7	12.1	1.8
Other services.....	354.8	364.0	365.1	363.6	8.8	2.5
Government.....	1,312.6	1,223.6	1,254.1	1,259.6	-53.0	-4.0
<b>Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD. ....</b>						
Total nonfarm.....	2,714.6	2,676.3	2,702.2	2,712.3	-2.3	-0.1
Mining, logging, and construction.....	100.9	95.3	95.0	95.6	-5.3	-5.3
Manufacturing.....	188.8	184.3	183.9	184.2	-4.6	-2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	505.8	493.7	498.5	507.3	1.5	0.3
Information.....	52.9	52.1	52.4	52.1	-0.8	-1.5
Financial activities.....	202.3	201.1	200.9	200.8	-1.5	-0.7
Professional and business services.....	405.1	405.7	407.0	407.2	2.1	0.5
Education and health services.....	563.0	557.4	571.0	573.5	10.5	1.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	213.5	223.2	220.8	216.5	3.0	1.4
Other services.....	118.1	119.2	119.5	119.6	1.5	1.3
Government.....	364.2	344.3	353.2	355.5	-8.7	-2.4
<b>San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA. ....</b>						
Total nonfarm.....	1,887.4	1,844.4	1,850.3	1,855.2	-32.2	-1.7
Mining and logging.....	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.1	7.1
Construction.....	85.5	79.1	78.7	77.2	-8.3	-9.7
Manufacturing.....	117.9	113.7	113.5	114.3	-3.6	-3.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	328.8	318.5	319.3	324.1	-4.7	-1.4
Information.....	63.8	60.9	60.8	61.2	-2.6	-4.1
Financial activities.....	129.9	127.0	126.2	125.6	-4.3	-3.3
Professional and business services.....	340.3	337.7	338.5	339.8	-0.5	-0.1
Education and health services.....	237.1	232.3	235.4	236.9	-0.2	-0.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	205.9	208.7	207.2	205.0	-0.9	-0.4
Other services.....	69.7	69.8	69.2	69.1	-0.6	-0.9
Government.....	307.1	295.2	300.0	300.5	-6.6	-2.1
<b>Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV. ....</b>						
Total nonfarm.....	2,953.6	2,980.9	2,995.8	3,002.8	49.2	1.7
Mining, logging, and construction.....	143.7	144.9	141.1	139.2	-4.5	-3.1
Manufacturing.....	54.3	51.5	51.9	51.4	-2.9	-5.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	383.8	383.5	388.6	398.7	14.9	3.9

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. Testing on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, 12 largest metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands) - Continued**

Area and Industry	Nov 2009	Sept 2010	Oct 2010	Nov 2010 <sup>(P)</sup>	Change from Nov 2009 to Nov 2010	
					Number	Percent
Information.....	80.9	78.2	78.5	78.3	-2.6	-3.2
Financial activities.....	145.9	142.7	143.8	142.7	-3.2	-2.2
Professional and business services.....	672.4	685.2	690.4	690.9	18.5	2.8
Education and health services.....	354.1	356.4	364.1	366.1	12.0	3.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	253.3	272.2	265.3	263.5	10.2	4.0
Other services.....	183.6	180.8	180.0	179.5	-4.1	-2.2
Government.....	681.6	685.5	692.1	692.5	10.9	1.6

<sup>(P)</sup> Preliminary

**Table 3. Covered employment and wages in the United States and the 8 largest counties in Maryland, second quarter 2012**

Area <sup>(2)</sup>	Employment <sup>(1)</sup>			Average Weekly Wage <sup>(3)</sup>			
	June 2012 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2011-12 <sup>(4)</sup>	National ranking by percent change <sup>(5)</sup>	Average weekly wage	National ranking by level <sup>(5)</sup>	Percent change, second quarter 2011-12 <sup>(4)</sup>	National ranking by percent change <sup>(5)</sup>
United States <sup>(6)</sup> .....	132,896.0	1.8	--	\$903	--	1.3	--
Maryland.....	2,550.2	1.5	--	992	7	0.7	39
Anne Arundel, Md.....	242.4	3.6	27	958	76	-0.8	285
Baltimore, Md.....	366.1	1.1	204	917	98	1.8	111
Baltimore City, Md.....	329.9	0.1	280	1,020	49	-1.4	302
Frederick, Md.....	94.2	0.5	253	889	121	2.7	66
Harford, Md.....	88.2	3.2	44	917	98	2.8	61
Howard, Md.....	162.0	2.7	72	1,106	31	2.7	66
Montgomery, Md.....	455.8	1.4	176	1,222	15	1.2	153
Prince George's, Md.....	302.6	0.0	288	979	62	-0.4	262

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

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

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

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

<sup>(5)</sup> Ranking does not include the county of San Juan, Puerto Rico.

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