News

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COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES: FOURTH QUARTER 2007

In December 2007, Fort Bend County, Texas, had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment among the largest counties in the U.S., according to preliminary data released today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. Fort Bend County, which contains a portion of southwest Houston, experienced an over-the-year employment gain of 7.4 percent, compared with national job growth of 0.8 percent. Pulaski County, Ark., which includes Little Rock, had the largest over-the-year gain in average weekly wages in the fourth quarter of 2007, with an increase of 26.2 percent due to gains in the information supersector. The U.S. average weekly wage rose by 4.2 percent over the same time span.



Of the 328 largest counties in the United States, as measured by 2006 annual average employment, 126 had over-the-year percentage growth in employment above the national average (0.8 percent) in December 2007; 182 large counties experienced changes below the national average. (See chart 3.) The percent change in average weekly wages was higher than the national average (4.2 percent) in 128 of the largest U.S. counties, but was below the national average in 186 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 137.0 million full- and part-time workers. The attached tables and charts contain data for the nation and for the 328 U.S. counties with annual average employment levels of 75,000 or more in 2006. December 2007 employment and 2007 fourth-quarter average weekly wages for all states are provided in table 4 of this release.

Table A. Top 10 large counties ranked by December 2007 employment, December 2006-07 employment growth, and December 2006-07 percent growth in employment

Employment in large counties								
December 2007 employment (thousands)		Growth in employ December 2006 (thousands)	rment, i-07	Percent growth in employment, December 2006-07				
United States	137,027.3	United States	1,089.1	United States	0.8			
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,293.4	Harris, Texas	73.2	Fort Bend, Texas	7.4			
Cook, Ill.	2,556.2	New York, N.Y.	52.0	Monterey, Calif.	5.2			
New York, N.Y.	2,419.9	King, Wash.	35.2	Williamson, Tenn.	4.5			
Harris, Texas	2,061.4	Los Angeles, Calif.	32.9	Madison, Ala.	4.0			
Maricopa, Ariz.	1,848.2	Dallas, Texas	31.3	San Francisco, Calif.	4.0			
Orange, Calif.	1,517.7	San Francisco, Calif.	21.8	Wake, N.C.	3.9			
Dallas, Texas	1,504.8	Bexar, Texas	18.8	Hidalgo, Texas	3.9			
San Diego, Calif.	1,340.3	Tarrant, Texas	17.3	Harris, Texas	3.7			
King, Wash.	1,194.1	Wake, N.C.	17.1	Tulare, Calif.	3.6			
Miami-Dade, Fla.	1,032.1	Travis, Texas	16.4	Denton, Texas	3.6			
				Arlington, Va.	3.6			

Final data for all states, metropolitan statistical areas, counties, and the nation through the fourth quarter of 2006 are available on the BLS Web site at http://www.bls.gov/cew/. Preliminary data for first, second, and third quarter 2007 also are available on the BLS Web site. Updated data for first, second, and third quarter 2007 and preliminary data for fourth quarter 2007 will be available later in July on the BLS Web site.

Large County Employment

In December 2007, national employment, as measured by the QCEW program, was 137.0 million, up by 0.8 percent from December 2006. The 328 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more employees accounted for 71.2 percent of total U.S. employment and 77.2 percent of total wages. These 328 counties had a net job gain of 666,400 over the year, accounting for 61.2 percent of the overall U.S. employment increase. Employment rose in 201 of the large counties from December 2006 to December 2007. Fort Bend County, Texas, had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment (7.4 percent). Monterey, Calif., had the next largest increase, 5.2 percent, followed by the counties of Williamson, Tenn. (4.5 percent), and Madison, Ala., and San Francisco, Calif. (4.0 percent each).

Employment declined in 98 counties from December 2006 to December 2007. The largest percentage decline in employment was in Trumbull County, Ohio (-5.7 percent). Lee, Fla., had the next largest employment decline (-5.5 percent), followed by the counties of Collier, Fla. (-5.1 percent), Sarasota, Fla. (-4.1 percent), and Manatee, Fla., and Saginaw, Mich. (-3.7 percent each).

The largest gains in the level of employment from December 2006 to December 2007 were recorded in the counties of Harris, Texas (73,200), New York, N.Y. (52,000), King, Wash. (35,200), Los Angeles, Calif. (32,900), and Dallas, Texas (31,300). (See table A.) The largest decline in employment levels occurred in Orange, Calif. (-25,300), followed by the counties of Wayne, Mich. (-19,900), Lee, Fla. (-12,700), Pinellas, Fla. (-11,500), and Oakland, Mich. (-9,100).

Average weekly wage in large counties								
Average weekly w fourth quarter 20	7age, 107	Growth in average wage, fourth quarter	weekly 2006-07	Percent growth in average weekly wage, fourth quarter 2006-07				
United States	\$898	United States	\$36	United States	4.2			
New York, N.Y.	\$1,862	Pulaski, Ark.	\$205	Pulaski, Ark.	26.2			
Santa Clara, Calif.	1,700	Lake, Ill.	171	Williamson, Texas	16.5			
Fairfield, Conn.	1,575	Williamson, Texas	134	Lake, Ill.	15.6			
Suffolk, Mass.	1,546	Santa Clara, Calif.	126	Douglas, Colo.	12.6			
San Francisco, Calif.	1,529	Somerset, N.J.	123	Westmoreland, Pa.	9.8			
San Mateo, Calif.	1,513	San Mateo, Calif.	112	Olmsted, Minn.	9.4			
Washington, D.C.	1,506	Douglas, Colo.	110	Somerset, N.J.	9.2			
Somerset, N.J.	1,461	Middlesex, Mass.	94	Williamson, Tenn.	8.2			
Arlington, Va.	1,458	Washington, D.C.	82	San Mateo, Calif.	8.0			
Fairfax, Va.	1,358	Olmsted, Minn.	79	Santa Clara, Calif.	8.0			

Large County Average Weekly Wages

The national average weekly wage in the fourth quarter of 2007 was \$898. Average weekly wages were higher than the national average in 106 of the largest 328 U.S. counties. New York, N.Y., held the top position among the highest-paid large counties with an average weekly wage of \$1,862. Santa Clara, Calif., was second with an average weekly wage of \$1,700, followed by Fairfield, Conn. (\$1,575), Suffolk, Mass. (\$1,546), and San Francisco, Calif. (\$1,529). (See table B.)

There were 222 counties with an average weekly wage below the national average in the fourth quarter of 2007. The lowest average weekly wage was reported in Cameron County, Texas (\$555), followed by the counties of Hidalgo, Texas (\$562), Horry, S.C. (\$582), Webb, Texas (\$590), and Yakima, Wash. (\$596). (See table 1.)

Over the year, the national average weekly wage rose by 4.2 percent. Among the largest counties, Pulaski County, Ark., led the nation in growth in average weekly wages, with an increase of 26.2 percent from the fourth quarter of 2006. Williamson, Texas, was second with growth of 16.5 percent, followed by the counties of Lake, Ill. (15.6 percent), Douglas, Colo. (12.6 percent), and Westmoreland, Pa. (9.8 percent).

Eight large counties experienced over-the-year declines in average weekly wages. Among the five largest decreases in wages, Rockingham, N.H., had the greatest decline (-12.4 percent), followed by the counties of Trumbull, Ohio (-7.2 percent), Sedgwick, Kan. (-4.1 percent), Lake, Fla. (-3.9 percent), and Montgomery, Ohio (-2.4 percent).

Ten Largest U.S. Counties

Six of the 10 largest counties (based on 2006 annual average employment levels) experienced over-the-year percent increases in employment in December 2007. Harris, Texas, experienced the largest percent gain in employment among the 10 largest counties with a 3.7 percent increase. Within Harris County, the largest gains in employment were in construction (6.9 percent) and other services (4.7 percent). King, Wash., had the next largest increase in employment, 3.0 percent, followed by New York, N.Y. (2.2 percent). Orange, Calif., experienced the largest decline in employment among the 10 largest counties with a 1.6 percent decrease. Within Orange County, four industry groups experienced employment declines, with financial activities experiencing the largest drop,

-12.4 percent. Maricopa, Ariz., and Cook, Ill., had the next largest decline in employment (-0.1 percent each). (See table 2.)

Each of the 10 largest U.S. counties saw an over-the-year increase in average weekly wages. Harris, Texas, had the fastest growth in wages among the 10 largest counties, with a gain of 5.9 percent. Within Harris County, average weekly wages increased the most in the natural resources and mining industry (14.2 percent), followed by the manufacturing industry (12.5 percent). Cook, Ill., was second in wage growth with a gain of 4.8 percent, followed by San Diego, Calif. (4.4 percent). The smallest wage gain among the 10 largest counties occurred in Miami-Dade, Fla. (0.6 percent), followed by Maricopa, Ariz. (2.0 percent), and Orange, Calif. (2.8 percent).

Largest County by State

Table 3 shows December 2007 employment and the 2007 fourth quarter average weekly wage in the largest county in each state, which is based on 2006 annual average employment levels. (This table includes two counties—Yellowstone, Mont., and Laramie, Wyo.—that had employment levels below 75,000 in 2006.) The employment levels in the counties in table 3 in December 2007 ranged from approximately 4.29 million in Los Angeles County, Calif., to 43,500 in Laramie County, Wyo. The highest average weekly wage of these counties was in New York, N.Y. (\$1,862), while the lowest average weekly wage was in Yellowstone, Mont. (\$729).

For More Information

For additional information about the quarterly employment and wages data, please read the Technical Note or visit the QCEW Web site at http://www.bls.gov/cew/. Additional information about the QCEW data also 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 2008 is scheduled to be released on Friday, October 17, 2008.

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 2007 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 329 counties presented in this release were derived using 2006 preliminary annual averages of employment. For 2007 data, four counties have been added to the publication tables: Butte, Calif., Tippecanoe, Ind., Saratoga, N.Y., and Williamson, Tenn. These counties have been included in all 2007 quarterly releases. One county, Boone, Ky., which was published in the 2006 releases, has been excluded from

	QCEW	BED	CES
Source	Count of UI administrative records submitted by 9.1 million establish- ments	Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 6.9 million private-sector employers	• Sample survey: 400,000 establishments
Coverage	• UI and UCFE coverage, including all employers subject to state and federal UI laws	• UI coverage, excluding government, private households, and establish- ments with zero employment	 Nonfarm wage and salary jobs: UI coverage, excluding agriculture, private households, and self-employed workers Other employment, including railroads, religious organizations, and other non-UI-covered jobs
Publication fre- quency	 Quarterly 7 months after the end of each quarter 	 Quarterly 8 months after the end of each quarter 	 Monthly Usually first Friday of following month
Use of UI file	• Directly summarizes and publishes each new quarter of UI data	• Links each new UI quarter to longitu- dinal database and directly summa- rizes gross job gains and losses	• Uses UI file as a sampling frame and annually realigns (benchmarks) sample estimates to first quarter UI levels
Principal products	• Provides a quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, MSA, state, and national levels by detailed industry	 Provides quarterly employer dynamics data on establishment openings, clos- ings, expansions, and contractions at the national level by NAICS supersec- tors 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 	• Provides current monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings at the MSA, state, and national level by indus- try
Principal uses	 Major uses include: Detailed locality data Periodic universe counts for benchmarking sample survey es- timates Sample frame for BLS establish- ment surveys 	 Major uses include: Business cycle analysis Analysis of employer dynamics underlying economic expansions and contractions Analysis of employment expansion and contraction by size of firm 	 Major uses include: Principal national economic indicator Official time series for employment change measures Input into other major economic indicators
Program Web sites	• www.bls.gov/cew/	• www.bls.gov/bdm/	• www.bls.gov/ces/

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

all 2007 releases because its 2006 annual average employment level was 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. The employment and wage data included in this release are derived from microdata summaries of 9.1 million employer reports of employment and wages submitted by states to the BLS. These reports are based on place of employment rather than place of residence.

UI and UCFE coverage is broad and basically comparable from state to state. In 2006, UI and UCFE programs covered workers in 133.8 million jobs. The estimated 128.9 million workers in these jobs (after adjustment for multiple jobholders) represented 96.4 percent of civilian wage and salary employment. Covered workers received \$5.693 trillion in pay, representing 94.3 percent of the wage and salary component of personal income and 43.1 percent of the gross domestic product. Major exclusions from UI coverage include self-employed workers, most agricultural workers on small farms, all members of the Armed Forces, elected officials in most states, most employees of railroads, some domestic workers, most student workers at schools, and employees of certain small nonprofit organizations.

State and federal UI laws change periodically. These changes may have an impact on the employment and wages reported by 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. Overthe-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 highpaying 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 2006 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. The adjusted data do not 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 2006 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 2007 version of this news release. As with the 2005 edition, this edition includes the data on a CD for enhanced access and usability with the printed booklet containing selected graphic representations of QCEW data; the data tables themselves have been published exclusively in electronic formats as PDFs. The 2006 bulletin is available in a PDF on the BLS Web site at http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewbultn06.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.

	Establishments	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
County ³	fourth quarter 2007 (thousands)	December 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
United States ⁶	9,064.5	137,027.3	0.8	_	\$898	4.2	_
Jefferson, AL Madison, AL Mobile, AL Montgomery, AL Tuscaloosa, AL Anchorage Borough, AK Maricopa, AZ Pima, AZ Benton, AR Pulaski, AR	19.0 8.8 10.1 6.8 4.4 8.1 100.3 21.0 5.6 14.8	367.5 182.1 177.3 140.5 87.0 146.2 1,848.2 377.1 96.3 253.6	(7) 4.0 2.7 1.4 0.1 0.8 -0.1 -0.6 0.1 1.2	- 4 28 87 189 127 215 250 189 97	901 925 767 782 768 924 875 770 791 986	3.4 3.6 1.5 1.8 1.1 5.0 2.0 3.5 4.8 26.2	186 164 289 278 297 76 271 172 86 1
Washington, AR Alameda, CA Butte, CA Contra Costa, CA Fresno, CA Kern, CA Los Angeles, CA Marin, CA Monterey, CA Orange, CA	5.7 51.2 7.9 29.2 30.2 18.2 418.1 11.9 12.6 99.1	93.2 692.7 76.5 348.0 352.7 288.5 4,293.4 110.9 156.9 1,517.7	-0.6 0.3 0.0 -0.8 -0.3 1.2 0.8 0.9 5.2 -1.6	250 173 202 263 233 97 127 119 2 290	735 1,165 669 1,117 724 761 1,054 1,170 773 1,027	2.5 5.1 5.9 4.9 5.4 3.7 2.5 1.0 2.8	245 68 35 35 80 53 152 245 299 226
Placer, CA Riverside, CA Sacramento, CA San Bernardino, CA San Diego, CA San Francisco, CA San Joaquin, CA San Luis Obispo, CA San Mateo, CA Santa Barbara, CA	10.9 45.5 53.5 48.3 96.4 46.3 17.8 9.4 23.8 14.2	136.8 634.1 633.6 672.9 1,340.3 573.2 223.6 105.1 347.6 183.1	-0.1 -0.9 0.3 -0.1 0.1 4.0 0.0 1.2 0.7 0.7	215 265 173 215 189 4 202 97 131 131	875 730 974 766 963 1,529 771 750 1,513 852	0.8 2.7 4.6 2.8 4.4 4.7 3.6 4.6 8.0 4.9	300 236 101 226 116 94 164 101 9 80
Santa Clara, CA Santa Cruz, CA Solano, CA Sonoma, CA Stanislaus, CA Tulare, CA Ventura, CA Yolo, CA Adams, CO Arapahoe, CO	59.1 8.9 10.1 18.5 14.7 9.3 22.7 5.8 9.2 19.6	913.9 94.4 127.7 194.1 173.1 152.4 319.0 101.9 158.2 285.5	1.5 2.0 0.1 0.2 -0.6 3.6 -1.0 1.8 3.4 2.1	81 56 189 181 250 9 269 61 14 50	1,700 851 870 873 733 629 979 860 827 1,087	8.0 5.2 6.9 3.7 3.2 5.4 3.5 (⁷) 5.6 6.5	9 62 20 152 198 53 172 - 46 26
Boulder, CO Denver, CO Douglas, CO El Paso, CO Jefferson, CO Larimer, CO Weld, CO Fairfield, CT Hartford, CT New Haven, CT	12.7 25.5 9.4 17.6 18.7 10.3 6.0 33.0 25.5 22.7	162.5 448.2 93.5 248.3 214.1 130.5 83.3 432.8 511.1 374.5	1.7 2.0 3.3 0.5 1.7 1.7 1.3 1.3 0.7 0.0	68 56 150 68 91 91 131 202	1,064 1,129 983 803 907 812 744 1,575 1,100 946	4.1 5.6 12.6 3.9 6.3 3.6 4.8 4.3 5.2 3.7	131 46 4 141 28 164 86 123 62 152

		Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
County ³	Establishments, fourth quarter 2007 (thousands)	December 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
New London, CT New Castle, DE Washington, DC Alachua, FL Brevard, FL Broward, FL Collier, FL Duval, FL Escambia, FL Hillsborough, FL	6.9 18.3 32.4 6.7 14.8 66.0 12.6 26.4 8.1 37.2	131.2 289.1 681.6 122.9 203.1 759.9 133.7 467.8 130.3 655.8	0.7 -0.2 0.7 (⁷) -2.3 -1.0 -5.1 -0.5 -1.2 0.0	131 224 131 - 300 269 310 243 277 202	\$914 1,031 1,506 743 830 864 839 870 705 846	5.4 3.0 5.8 (⁷) 3.1 0.5 1.9 2.7 2.5 3.7	53 219 40 - 207 302 275 236 245 152
Lake, FL Leon, FL Manatee, FL Marion, FL Miami-Dade, FL Okaloosa, FL Orange, FL Palm Beach, FL Pasco, FL	7.2 19.8 8.2 9.1 8.5 87.8 6.2 36.8 51.0 9.9	84.2 218.3 146.6 127.6 102.2 1,032.1 80.0 700.9 567.0 101.2	0.4 -5.5 -1.7 -3.7 -3.1 0.0 (⁷) 1.5 -0.6 -0.7	157 311 293 307 305 202 - 81 250 259	649 765 780 693 637 902 715 821 900 652	-3.9 2.0 6.8 2.5 0.3 0.6 3.2 4.5 2.5 3.5	313 271 22 245 306 301 198 108 245 172
Pinellas, FL Polk, FL Sarasota, FL Seminole, FL Volusia, FL Bibb, GA Chatham, GA Clayton, GA Cobb, GA De Kalb, GA	31.9 12.8 15.2 15.3 14.1 4.7 7.6 4.3 20.6 16.3	436.3 208.8 154.8 179.0 164.7 84.2 137.3 115.2 323.0 300.0	-2.6 -1.5 -4.1 -1.1 -1.5 -0.3 0.0 0.6 0.9 -0.9	302 287 309 275 287 233 202 143 119 265	790 694 766 794 654 703 766 779 927 916	3.5 2.4 0.0 1.5 1.2 1.7 3.7 2.5 1.4 2.1	172 254 307 289 296 283 152 245 292 268
Fulton, GA	40.3 23.7 4.8 4.8 24.7 15.2 4.1 138.5 35.8 12.6	771.5 326.6 97.0 103.5 461.0 213.1 92.5 2,556.2 604.8 212.2	1.1 -0.2 -0.8 0.1 0.1 0.4 0.6 -0.1 0.0 0.1	106 224 263 189 189 157 143 215 202 189	1,173 902 716 728 819 823 734 1,101 1,056 820	2.8 2.3 6.5 2.4 4.1 0.5 4.1 4.8 3.5 2.4	226 261 254 131 302 131 86 172 254
Lake, IL McHenry, IL McLean, IL Madison, IL Peoria, IL Rock Island, IL St. Clair, IL Sangamon, IL Will, IL Winnebago, IL	21.0 8.4 3.7 6.0 4.8 3.5 5.4 5.3 13.4 6.9	335.3 103.8 86.0 96.7 105.2 79.8 98.0 130.4 195.9 138.6	$\begin{array}{c} 1.3\\ 0.8\\ 0.3\\ 1.2\\ 0.4\\ 1.1\\ 1.6\\ 0.0\\ 3.5\\ 0.7\end{array}$	91 127 173 97 157 106 75 202 12 12	1,266 784 814 731 841 1,063 724 862 797 750	15.6 1.4 2.0 2.5 2.9 6.8 4.9 4.6 1.1 2.6	3 292 271 245 223 22 80 101 297 240

		Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
County ³	Establishments, fourth quarter 2007 (thousands)	December 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Allen, IN	9.0	184.5	-1.2	277	\$759	4.8	86
Elkhart, IN	4.9	123.4	-0.5	243	714	3.2	198
Hamilton, IN	7.5	111.7	(⁷)	-	859	(⁷)	-
Lake, IN	10.2	197.7	0.4	157	768	3.9	141
Marion, IN	23.9	588.6	0.6	143	888	2.5	245
St. Joseph, IN	6.0	126.0	-0.5	243	736	4.2	129
Tippecanoe, IN	3.2	76.7	-0.7	259	735	4.0	137
Vanderburgh, IN	4.8	107.9	-0.2	224	729	3.3	191
Linn, IA	6.3	125.8	2.2	46	876	5.7	44
Polk, IA	14.8	276.7	1.8	61	883	3.6	164
Scott, IA	5.2	89.3	-0.5	243	740	4.4	116
Johnson, KS	20.4	318.7	1.4	87	926	4.8	86
Sedgwick, KS	12.2	260.5	1.2	97	811	-4.1	314
Shawnee, KS	4.9	95.8	2.4	37	749	4.8	86
Wyandotte, KS	3.2	81.1	0.4	157	840	2.7	236
Fayette, KY	9.3	179.3	0.3	173	812	4.4	116
Jefferson, KY	22.5	439.6	0.4	157	859	3.4	186
Caddo, LA	7.3	128.0	2.0	56	750	4.3	123
Calcasieu, LA	4.8	86.7	-0.6	250	765	5.1	68
East Baton Rouge, LA	14.1	268.3	1.8	61	812	5.3	59
Jefferson, LA	13.8	202.9	1.8	61	845	3.7	152
Lafayette, LA	8.5	136.6	3.4	14	869	5.8	40
Orleans, LA	10.2	172.0	(7)	-	957	(7)	-
Cumberland, ME	12.4	177.4	1.0	114	798	3.6	164
Anne Arundel, MD	14.5	235.6	0.5	150	924	3.1	207
Baltimore, MD	21.8	383.6	0.2	181	959	4.9	80
Frederick, MD	6.0	96.4	-0.6	250	857	6.2	29
Harford, MD	5.7	84.7	0.1	189	803	3.6	164
Howard, MD	8.6	147.9	-0.3	233	1,031	3.1	207
Montgomery, MD	33.0	466.4	-0.1	215	1,195	4.9	80
Prince Georges, MD Baltimore City, MD Barnstable, MA Bristol, MA Essex, MA Hampden, MA Middlesex, MA Norfolk, MA Plymouth, MA Suffolk, MA	15.7 14.2 9.2 15.6 20.8 14.3 47.6 22.6 13.9 21.8	322.3 348.4 86.8 221.7 302.1 201.7 827.5 330.3 178.8 594.7	1.9 -0.2 -1.2 -1.3 0.5 -0.4 1.2 0.9 -1.0 1.9	59 224 277 283 150 238 97 119 269 59	968 1,092 790 945 815 1,307 1,117 864 1,546	3.5 7.4 3.9 3.4 3.2 3.3 7.7 4.7 3.8 3.8	172 14 141 186 198 191 11 94 149 149
Worcester, MA	20.8	324.6	0.0	202	915	6.8	22
Genesee, MI	7.9	143.9	-3.2	306	802	2.8	226
Ingham, MI	6.8	163.1	0.2	181	859	4.4	116
Kalamazoo, MI	5.5	116.5	-1.0	269	799	3.9	141
Kent, MI	14.1	341.0	-1.1	275	804	1.6	285
Macomb, MI	17.7	313.3	-2.5	301	922	3.7	152
Oakland, MI	39.0	696.6	-1.3	283	1,049	1.8	278
Ottawa, MI	5.7	108.1	-2.2	299	761	0.0	307
Saginaw, MI	4.3	86.3	-3.7	307	756	0.5	302
Washtenaw, MI	8.0	194.1	-1.2	277	957	3.5	172

	Establish as a fe	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
County ³	fourth quarter 2007 (thousands)	December 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Wayne, MI	32.1	751.0	-2.6	302	\$991	2.2	264
Anoka, MN	7.8	117.5	0.9	119	831	2.3	261
Dakota, MN	10.6	176.8	0.4	157	883	5.7	44
Hennepin, MN	42.4	858.4	0.7	131	1,116	6.2	29
Olmsted, MN	3.6	91.3	0.9	119	916	9.4	6
Ramsey, MN	15.4	334.3	0.0	202	953	5.4	53
St. Louis, MN	5.9	98.1	1.6	75	726	4.3	123
Stearns, MN	4.5	83.2	2.5	34	676	1.3	295
Harrison, MS	4.6	87.0	1.6	75	680	1.9	275
Hinds, MS	6.4	130.6	1.0	114	785	3.4	186
Boone, MO	4.6	82.8	-0.3	233	671	3.7	152
Clay, MO	5.1	91.2	0.7	131	823	5.5	50
Greene, MO	8.3	159.2	2.5	34	663	4.9	80
Jackson, MO	18.9	372.1	0.6	143	893	3.7	152
St. Charles, MO	8.3	125.8	1.2	97	737	3.2	198
St. Louis, MO	33.2	618.4	0.1	189	977	7.5	12
St. Louis City, MO	8.5	234.0	-0.1	215	962	2.6	240
Douglas, NE	15.9	323.0	1.2	97	860	5.5	50
Lancaster, NE	8.1	159.0	(7)	-	700	3.2	198
Clark, NV	49.8	929.0	0.8	127	875	7.2	16
Washoe, NV	14.6	219.1	-1.3	283	865	5.4	53
Hillsborough, NH	12.5	201.1	0.0	202	1,039	4.5	108
Rockingham, NH	11.1	138.8	-1.2	277	892	-12.4	316
Atlantic, NJ	7.1	145.7	-1.6	290	800	2.6	240
Bergen, NJ	35.0	464.3	0.3	173	1,185	5.6	46
Burlington, NJ	11.6	205.6	-0.7	259	939	3.3	191
Camden, NJ	13.3	212.3	-0.4	238	953	2.3	261
Essex, NJ	21.6	368.7	0.4	157	1,135	2.4	254
Gloucester, NJ	6.3	106.3	-0.4	238	832	5.6	46
Hudson, NJ	14.1	241.4	1.1	106	1,170	4.5	108
Mercer, NJ	11.4	229.9	(7)	-	1,151	5.2	62
Middlesex, NJ	22.2	415.2	-0.3	233	1,130	1.6	285
Monmouth, NJ	21.1	260.0	-0.1	215	1,003	4.7	94
Morris, NJ	18.4	292.0	-2.0	296	1,316	1.9	275
Ocean, NJ	12.6	148.9	-0.5	243	772	1.4	292
Passaic, NJ	12.7	182.4	-0.2	224	937	1.5	289
Somerset, NJ	10.3	176.3	-0.6	250	1,461	9.2	7
Union, NJ	15.3	238.8	(7)	-	1,138	(7)	-
Bernalillo, NM	17.8	337.2	0.5	150	785	3.3	191
Albany, NY	10.0	231.0	0.1	189	894	-0.8	310
Bronx, NY	15.7	225.8	0.7	131	863	4.0	137
Broome, NY	4.5	96.6	0.4	157	696	3.9	141
Dutchess, NY	8.3	118.6	-1.4	286	872	2.2	264
Frie, NY	23.5	465.9	0.7	131	772	1.8	278
Kings, NY	45.2	484.2	2.2	46	789	3.1	207
Monroe, NY	18.0	385.8	0.1	189	849	4.6	101
Nassau, NY	52.5	623.6	0.5	150	1,030	4.4	116
New York, NY	118.0	2,419.9	2.2	46	1,862	4.1	131
Oneida, NY	5.3	112.7	0.4	157	683	1.8	278
Onondaga, NY	12.8	256.7	1.1	106	844	5.2	62

	Establish as a sta	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
County ³	Establishments, fourth quarter 2007 (thousands)	December 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Orange, NY Queens, NY Richmond, NY Rockland, NY Saratoga, NY Suffolk, NY Westchester, NY Buncombe, NC Catawba, NC Cumberland, NC	10.0 42.8 8.6 9.8 5.4 50.1 36.4 8.1 4.7 6.3	133.6 509.4 95.5 119.1 77.9 639.1 432.7 118.8 88.4 120.6	1.1 2.1 0.2 1.7 1.0 1.2 1.5 2.3 -1.5 1.8	106 50 181 68 114 97 81 41 287 61	\$744 894 953 735 997 1,248 712 687 675	2.6 5.1 5.1 3.4 4.8 3.3 3.5 2.4 6.0	240 68 68 186 86 191 172 254 33
Durham, NC Forsyth, NC Guilford, NC Mecklenburg, NC New Hanover, NC Wake, NC Cass, ND Butler, OH Cuyahoga, OH Franklin, OH	7.0 9.3 14.9 32.6 7.6 28.5 5.8 7.4 37.7 29.7	186.8 189.8 286.3 578.6 106.3 459.8 99.1 150.2 750.9 698.8	1.6 1.1 0.7 2.7 2.1 3.9 3.2 2.1 -0.5 1.1	75 106 131 28 50 6 17 50 243 106	1,151 803 781 1,000 736 893 762 776 909 847	7.2 2.2 1.8 3.1 4.7 3.0 5.2 4.3 3.9 1.6	16 264 278 207 94 219 62 123 141 285
Hamilton, OH Lake, OH Lorain, OH Lucas, OH Mahoning, OH Montgomery, OH Stark, OH Summit, OH Trumbull, OH Oklahoma, OK	24.0 6.7 6.2 10.7 6.3 12.8 9.1 14.9 4.7 23.7	525.8 101.7 98.8 222.4 105.2 269.0 163.3 276.9 78.5 426.2	0.2 -0.1 -2.1 -1.8 -0.1 -1.8 0.4 0.4 -5.7 1.0	181 215 298 294 215 294 157 157 312 114	960 739 723 765 655 807 686 809 752 806	4.7 2.8 2.4 3.5 -2.4 3.5 2.8 -7.2 6.1	94 226 254 172 312 172 226 315 32
Tulsa, OK Clackamas, OR Jackson, OR Lane, OR Marion, OR Multnomah, OR Washington, OR Allegheny, PA Berks, PA Bucks, PA	19.6 12.7 6.8 11.1 9.5 27.6 16.2 35.4 9.3 20.3	348.9 152.5 86.0 152.6 139.1 458.1 253.2 692.7 171.4 267.9	0.9 1.4 -0.6 0.3 1.8 2.4 -0.2 0.6 -0.4 0.0	119 87 250 173 61 37 224 143 238 202	818 816 651 693 694 915 1,007 942 813 880	5.1 2.9 4.0 3.1 3.6 5.3 6.6 2.8 5.2 3.5	68 223 137 207 164 59 25 226 62 172
Butler, PA Chester, PA Cumberland, PA Dauphin, PA Delaware, PA Erie, PA Lackawanna, PA Lancaster, PA Lehigh, PA Luzerne, PA	4.8 15.1 6.0 7.4 13.6 7.3 5.8 12.3 8.7 7.9	80.4 245.3 126.7 182.8 214.0 128.6 102.9 232.1 180.3 143.1	1.3 2.4 -0.9 0.2 0.9 0.3 -0.4 0.4 0.4 -0.2	91 37 265 181 119 173 238 157 157 224	766 1,154 799 846 940 701 680 742 915 686	(⁷) 3.7 3.2 2.2 2.4 4.5 2.6 1.6 5.8 5.1	- 152 198 264 254 108 240 285 40 68

	Establish as a fe	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
County ³	fourth quarter 2007 (thousands)	December 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Montgomery, PA Northampton, PA Philadelphia, PA Washington, PA Westmoreland, PA York, PA Kent, RI Providence, RI Charleston, SC Greenville, SC	27.5 6.5 30.2 5.3 9.5 9.2 5.8 18.3 12.2 12.6	495.3 101.4 639.7 79.3 136.4 180.5 81.4 288.4 213.4 241.6	0.3 2.3 0.1 0.7 -1.2 1.4 -2.8 -2.0 2.7 1.7	173 41 189 131 277 87 304 296 28 68	\$1,152 781 1,068 783 728 763 775 868 785 769	5.3 2.8 5.8 7.4 9.8 1.7 4.4 2.0 7.5 3.1	59 226 40 14 5 283 116 271 12 207
Horry, SC Lexington, SC Richland, SC Spartanburg, SC Minnehaha, SD Davidson, TN Hamilton, TN Knox, TN Rutherford, TN Shelby, TN	8.4 5.7 9.3 6.1 6.3 18.5 8.7 11.1 4.3 20.1	111.4 97.8 217.1 120.9 116.0 452.0 196.7 232.2 101.2 516.0	-1.0 2.4 -0.5 1.3 1.8 (7) 0.4 1.5 2.5 -0.2	269 37 243 91 61 - 157 81 34 224	582 673 759 746 734 953 788 788 787 837 935	$\begin{array}{c} 0.5\\ 3.9\\ 2.8\\ 3.2\\ 4.4\\ 4.3\\ 3.0\\ 3.0\\ 4.5\\ 5.5\end{array}$	302 141 226 198 116 123 219 219 108 50
Williamson, TN Bell, TX Bexar, TX Brazoria, TX Brazos, TX Cameron, TX Collin, TX Dallas, TX Denton, TX El Paso, TX	5.9 4.5 32.1 4.6 3.8 6.5 16.5 67.9 10.3 13.3	87.8 99.7 730.9 87.3 85.6 124.8 290.0 1,504.8 170.0 275.3	4.5 1.7 2.6 2.7 (7) 1.0 (7) 2.1 3.6 2.9	3 68 32 28 - 114 - 50 9 21	1,020 671 793 840 658 555 1,015 1,112 792 625	8.2 4.8 4.5 4.6 (⁷) 5.1 (⁷) 3.8 2.7 3.6	8 86 108 101 - 68 - 149 236 164
Fort Bend, TX Galveston, TX Harris, TX Hidalgo, TX Jefferson, TX Lubbock, TX McLennan, TX Montgomery, TX Nueces, TX Smith, TX	8.1 5.2 96.1 10.5 5.9 6.7 4.9 7.9 8.2 5.3	129.0 98.5 2,061.4 219.9 124.4 124.0 105.0 125.4 154.9 94.9	7.4 (7) 3.7 3.9 0.0 1.1 1.7 (7) 2.1 2.8	1 - 8 6 202 106 68 - 50 25	967 828 1,152 562 867 683 702 847 764 760	5.9 6.2 5.9 3.3 4.2 4.6 3.5 (⁷) 4.1 3.1	35 29 35 191 129 101 172 - 131 207
Tarrant, TX Travis, TX Webb, TX Williamson, TX Davis, UT Salt Lake, UT Utah, UT Weber, UT Chittenden, VT Arlington, VA	36.7 28.3 4.9 6.9 7.2 39.0 13.1 5.8 5.9 7.6	777.0 579.2 90.0 121.8 103.3 599.7 177.5 95.6 96.5 157.0	2.3 2.9 (7) 1.5 2.8 2.9 2.8 0.1 3.6	41 21 21 25 21 25 189 9	897 1,012 590 947 729 843 714 673 875 1,458	2.9 (7) 3.1 16.5 2.1 5.0 5.0 3.5 5.9 4.7	223 - 207 2 268 76 76 76 172 35 94

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 329 largest counties, fourth quarter 2007 2-Continued

	Fatabliahmanta		Employment		Average weekly wage ⁴		
County ³	fourth quarter 2007 (thousands)	December 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Chesterfield, VA Fairfax, VA Henrico, VA Loudoun, VA Prince William, VA Alexandria City, VA Chesapeake City, VA Newport News City, VA Norfolk City, VA Richmond City, VA Virginia Beach City, VA Clark, WA Kitsap, WA Pierce, WA Snohomish, WA Thurston, WA	7.5 33.1 9.2 8.4 6.9 6.0 5.7 4.0 5.8 7.4 11.6 12.1 77.0 6.7 20.8 17.8 15.4 6.9	123.3 593.2 182.8 132.2 104.9 101.8 101.6 100.7 144.0 160.2 178.4 133.6 1,194.1 84.7 278.4 256.1 211.0 100.6	2006-07 ⁵ 0.6 0.6 1.6 2.6 -0.9 -1.0 -0.7 0.5 -0.6 (7) 0.4 1.6 3.0 0.5 2.3 3.2 1.5 3.1	143 143 75 32 265 269 259 150 250 - 150 250 - 157 75 20 150 41 17 81 19	\$800 1,358 903 1,084 817 1,240 701 794 866 1,013 709 793 1,088 787 780 905 706 785	3.1 4.5 -0.1 2.1 7.2 3.9 3.1 3.5 3.7 (7) 3.2 3.7 (7) 3.2 3.7 4.1 3.3 5.0 6.0 4.3 4.7	207 108 309 268 16 141 207 172 152 - 198 152 131 191 76 33 123 94
Whatcom, WA Yakima, WA	6.9 8.0	83.3 92.8	3.5 2.2	19 12 46	689 596	7.0 4.0	19 137
Kanawha, WV Brown, WI Dane, WI Milwaukee, WI Outagamie, WI Racine, WI Waukesha, WI Winnebago, WI San Juan, PR	6.1 6.8 14.1 21.3 5.1 4.2 13.4 3.8 13.4	109.5 151.3 308.3 502.9 106.5 76.4 238.3 90.9 300.4	0.2 0.9 (7) 0.2 2.3 -1.6 -0.2 1.3 -3.9	181 119 - 181 41 290 224 91 (⁸)	764 795 834 900 754 884 892 813 607	5.4 4.6 (7) 4.5 3.1 6.9 -2.3 2.5 4.5	53 101 - 108 207 20 311 245 (⁸)

¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. These 328 U.S. counties comprise 71.2 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.

		Emplo	oyment	Average weekly wage ³		
County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2007 (thousands)	December 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2006-07 ⁴	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2006-07 ⁴	
United States ⁵	9,064.5	137,027.3	0.8	\$898	4.2	
Private industry	8,773.2	115,110.2	0.7	901	4.0	
Natural resources and mining	125.5	1,769.5	2.8	948	8.6	
Construction	893.7	7,383.8	-2.1	1,002	5.5	
Manufacturing	360.8	13,748.3	-2.0	1,075	3.8	
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,919.0	27,258.0	0.8	758	3.4	
Information	145.2	3,048.3	-0.6	1,358	5.1	
Financial activities	872.2	8,105.2	-1.5	1,355	3.6	
Professional and business services	1,497.1	18,098.9	1.7	1,157	5.7	
Education and health services	830.4	17,781.1	3.1	841	3.7	
Leisure and hospitality	728.7	13,174.3	1.8	383	4.1	
Other services	1,185.8	4,469.7	1.7	564	3.3	
Government	291.2	21,917.0	1.2	879	4.9	
Los Angeles, CA Private industry Natural resources and mining Construction Manufacturing Trade, transportation, and utilities Information Financial activities Professional and business services Education and health services Leisure and hospitality Other services Government	418.1 414.1 0.5 14.3 15.1 55.1 8.9 25.0 43.4 28.1 27.2 187.1 4.0	$\begin{array}{r} 4,293.4\\ 3,688.0\\ 10.9\\ 155.1\\ 441.5\\ 849.5\\ 215.6\\ 241.9\\ 616.2\\ 490.0\\ 400.9\\ 254.5\\ 605.4\end{array}$	0.8 0.5 -1.3 -2.1 (⁶) 0.4 5.6 -3.9 -0.7 2.3 1.1 5.2 2.6	1,054 1,050 1,202 1,087 1,066 847 1,794 1,520 1,311 943 865 451 1,081	$\begin{array}{c} 3.7\\ 3.7\\ 19.5\\ 5.2\\ (^{6})\\ 2.2\\ -2.0\\ 2.2\\ 10.2\\ 1.7\\ 3.3\\ 2.0\\ (^{6})\end{array}$	
Cook, IL	138.5	2,556.2	-0.1	1,101	4.8	
Private industry	137.1	2,247.9	0.0	1,111	4.8	
Natural resources and mining	0.1	1.1	-11.5	1,054	-5.2	
Construction	12.2	92.4	-2.6	1,379	4.3	
Manufacturing	7.1	236.6	-2.3	1,089	2.3	
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27.6	492.4	-0.8	845	3.2	
Information	2.6	58.9	0.6	1,547	8.7	
Financial activities	15.9	215.0	-1.9	1,981	13.3	
Professional and business services	28.4	443.8	0.6	1,469	4.3	
Education and health services	13.6	374.7	2.3	918	1.7	
Leisure and hospitality	11.6	232.5	(⁶)	441	5.0	
Other services	14.0	96.1	0.6	758	5.0	
Government	1.4	308.3	-0.9	1,028	4.0	
New York, NY	$\begin{array}{c} 118.0\\ 117.7\\ 0.0\\ 2.4\\ 3.1\\ 22.0\\ 4.4\\ 18.6\\ 24.6\\ 8.6\\ 11.2\\ 17.5\\ 0.3\\ \end{array}$	2,419.9	2.2	1,862	4.1	
Private industry		1,967.9	2.6	2,050	4.2	
Natural resources and mining		0.1	7.0	1,511	10.2	
Construction		36.4	9.9	1,911	8.3	
Manufacturing		36.9	-4.3	1,560	8.2	
Trade, transportation, and utilities		265.1	2.0	1,309	2.7	
Information		136.0	1.2	2,059	0.1	
Financial activities		383.6	1.8	4,129	4.7	
Professional and business services		497.4	(⁶)	2,170	(⁶)	
Education and health services		294.7	1.4	1,062	3.8	
Leisure and hospitality		221.3	4.4	895	-4.2	
Other services		89.3	1.9	988	-0.8	
Government		452.0	0.3	1,045	2.0	

Table 2. Covered ¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, fourth quarter 2007 ²—Continued

	Establish as a fa	Emplo	oyment	Average weekly wage ³		
County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2007 (thousands)	December 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2006-07 ⁴	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2006-07 ⁴	
Harris, TX Private industry Natural resources and mining Construction Manufacturing Trade, transportation, and utilities Information Financial activities Professional and business services	96.1 95.6 1.5 6.7 4.6 22.0 1.4 10.7 19.2	2,061.4 1,809.3 80.1 155.5 183.4 441.2 32.6 120.8 342.5	3.7 4.0 (⁶) 6.9 2.7 3.7 0.4 1.5 4.4	\$1,152 1,182 3,098 1,130 1,518 997 1,289 1,443 1,373	5.9 5.9 14.2 3.4 12.5 4.4 6.1 4.2 2.8	
Leisure and hospitality Other services Government	7.4 11.3 0.5	175.5 59.2 252.2	(°) 3.1 4.7 1.5	320 385 654 940	2.1 6.9 5.3	
Maricopa, AZ Private industry Natural resources and mining Construction Manufacturing Trade, transportation, and utilities Information Financial activities Professional and business services Education and health services Leisure and hospitality Other services Government	100.3 99.7 0.5 10.8 3.6 22.0 1.6 12.9 22.4 9.8 7.3 7.2 0.7	1,848.2 1,624.4 9.6 153.4 131.5 392.4 30.6 147.4 319.2 203.8 184.8 50.5 223.7	-0.1 -0.6 0.2 -10.8 (⁶) 1.5 -1.8 -4.4 0.2 4.8 2.6 1.1 3.0	875 874 954 1,173 794 1,068 1,071 938 971 424 601 880	2.0 1.7 8.6 3.1 -4.7 0.9 -1.0 -2.6 7.3 4.2 4.7 6.6 4.3	
Orange, CA Private industry Natural resources and mining Construction Manufacturing Trade, transportation, and utilities Information Financial activities Professional and business services Education and health services Leisure and hospitality Other services Government	99.1 97.7 0.2 7.1 5.3 17.7 1.4 11.3 19.3 9.9 7.0 15.1 1.4	1,517.7 1,366.6 98.2 175.1 293.1 30.4 119.7 272.2 145.3 174.9 48.6 151.1	-1.6 -1.9 1.0 -8.0 (⁶) (⁶) -0.5 -12.4 -3.9 4.7 2.4 1.9 0.4	1,027 1,029 666 1,180 1,236 938 1,368 1,620 1,168 941 401 602 1,011	2.8 2.1 3.7 4.0 5.3 4.2 -1.7 -0.6 4.5 2.6 4.4 3.8 10.0	
Dallas, TX Private industry Natural resources and mining Construction Manufacturing Trade, transportation, and utilities Information Financial activities Professional and business services Education and health services Leisure and hospitality Other services Government	67.9 67.4 0.6 4.4 3.1 15.1 1.7 8.7 14.8 6.6 5.4 6.5 0.5	$\begin{array}{c} 1,504.8\\ 1,338.5\\ 7.4\\ 83.7\\ 141.4\\ 316.1\\ 48.4\\ 145.1\\ 278.1\\ 148.7\\ 129.2\\ 39.5\\ 166.2\end{array}$	2.1 (6) 2.7 -1.3 1.6 (6) 0.7 3.7 4.9 4.0 2.6 2.3	1,112 1,131 3,412 1,058 1,231 1,037 1,503 1,457 1,338 1,021 497 658 960	3.8 3.7 (⁶) 3.8 7.7 6.8 (⁶) -2.1 3.4 2.6 2.7 3.1 5.5	

Table 2. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, fourth quarter 2007 2-Continued

	Establishments	Emplo	oyment	Average weekly wage ³	
County by NAICS supersector	fourth quarter 2007 (thousands)	December 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2006-07 ⁴	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2006-07 ⁴
Can Diana (A	00.4	4 0 40 0	0.1	¢000	
San Diego, CA	96.4	1,340.3	0.1	\$963	4.4
Private industry	95.1	1,112.9	-0.1	945	3.7
Natural resources and mining	0.8	10.7	2.7	576	-2.2
Construction	7.3	81.7	-10.3	1,080	5.1
Manufacturing	3.2	103.6	(0)	1,302	7.9
I rade, transportation, and utilities	14.5	231.0	-0.7	750	3.3
	1.3	38.9	2.6	1,913	12.5
Financial activities	9.9	/8.6	-5.3	1,172	0.4
Professional and business services	16.5	217.4	0.8	1,216	2.5
Education and health services	8.1	130.7	3.4	927	3.3
Leisure and hospitality	6.9	160.3	1.9	410	3.8
Other services	23.8	56.2	0.4	489	-0.8
Government	1.3	227.4	1.5	1,050	7.4
King, WA	77.0	1,194.1	3.0	1,088	4.1
Private industry	76.5	1,040.0	3.3	1,098	3.9
Natural resources and mining	0.4	2.7	4.5	1,407	6.1
Construction	6.8	72.5	9.9	1,119	8.2
Manufacturing	2.5	112.4	1.4	1,353	-1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.7	227.9	2.3	944	4.8
Information	1.8	76.8	3.7	1,920	2.2
Financial activities	7.0	76.0	-0.7	1,378	2.3
Professional and business services	13.3	192.6	5.1	1,320	5.8
Education and health services	6.4	123.4	4.0	863	5.5
Leisure and hospitality	6.1	111.4	3.0	443	3.7
Other services	17.6	44.2	2.1	607	8.2
Government	0.5	154.1	1.0	1,026	5.9
Miami-Dade, FL	87.8	1,032.1	0.0	902	0.6
Private industry	87.4	877.9	-0.2	888	0.2
Natural resources and mining	0.5	10.4	-1.3	516	6.2
Construction	6.4	50.6	(6)	935	(6)
Manufacturing	2.6	45.7	-5.2	817	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	23.5	260.2	0.3	808	-0.7
Information	1.5	20.7	1.0	1,205	0.8
Financial activities	10.6	71.6	-1.8	1.397	4.6
Professional and business services	17.8	135.8	(6)	1,147	(6)
Education and health services	9.2	139.4	3.6	883	3.9
Leisure and hospitality	5.9	104.2	1.6	509	5.8
Other services	7.7	36.5	2.9	543	3.8
Government	0.4	154.2	1.2	981	2.4
	0.7	101.2	•		

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 $^{\rm 1}$ establishments, employment, and wages in the largest county by state, fourth quarter 2007 $^{\rm 2}$

		Employment		Average weekly wage ⁴		
County ³	Establishments, fourth quarter 2007 (thousands)	December 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2006-07 ⁵	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2006-07 ⁵	
United States ⁶	9,064.5	137,027.3	0.8	\$898	4.2	
Jefferson, AL Anchorage Borough, AK Maricopa, AZ Pulaski, AR Los Angeles, CA Denver, CO Hartford, CT New Castle, DE Washington, DC	19.0 8.1 100.3 14.8 418.1 25.5 25.5 18.3 32.4	367.5 146.2 1,848.2 253.6 4,293.4 448.2 511.1 289.1 681.6	(7) 0.8 -0.1 1.2 0.8 2.0 0.7 -0.2 0.7	901 924 875 986 1,054 1,129 1,100 1,031 1,506	3.4 5.0 26.2 3.7 5.6 5.2 3.0 5.8	
Miami-Dade, FL	87.8	1,032.1	0.0	902	0.6	
Fulton, GA Honolulu, HI Ada, ID Cook, IL Marion, IN Polk, IA Johnson, KS Jefferson, KY East Baton Rouge, LA Cumberland, ME	40.3 24.7 15.2 138.5 23.9 14.8 20.4 22.5 14.1 12.4	771.5 461.0 213.1 2,556.2 588.6 276.7 318.7 439.6 268.3 177.4	1.1 0.1 0.4 -0.1 0.6 1.8 1.4 0.4 1.8 1.0	1,173 819 823 1,101 888 883 926 859 812 798	2.8 4.1 0.5 4.8 2.5 3.6 4.8 3.4 5.3 3.6	
Montgomery, MD Middlesex, MA Wayne, MI Hennepin, MN Hinds, MS St. Louis, MO Yellowstone, MT Douglas, NE Clark, NV Hillsborough, NH	33.0 47.6 32.1 42.4 6.4 33.2 5.7 15.9 49.8 12.5	466.4 827.5 751.0 858.4 130.6 618.4 78.2 323.0 929.0 201.1	-0.1 1.2 -2.6 0.7 1.0 0.1 3.6 1.2 0.8 0.0	1,195 1,307 991 1,116 785 977 729 860 875 1,039	4.9 7.7 2.2 6.2 3.4 7.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 7.2 4.5	
Bergen, NJ Bernalillo, NM New York, NY Mecklenburg, NC Cass, ND Cuyahoga, OH Oklahoma, OK Multnomah, OR Allegheny, PA Providence, RI	35.0 17.8 118.0 32.6 5.8 37.7 23.7 27.6 35.4 18.3	464.3 337.2 2,419.9 578.6 99.1 750.9 426.2 458.1 692.7 288.4	0.3 0.5 2.2 2.7 3.2 -0.5 1.0 2.4 0.6 -2.0	1,185 785 1,862 1,000 762 909 806 915 942 868	5.6 3.3 4.1 5.2 3.9 6.1 5.3 2.8 2.0	
Greenville, SC Minnehaha, SD Shelby, TN Harris, TX Salt Lake, UT Chittenden, VT Fairfax, VA King, WA Kanawha, WV Milwaukee, WI	12.6 6.3 20.1 96.1 39.0 5.9 33.1 77.0 6.1 21.3	241.6 116.0 516.0 2,061.4 599.7 96.5 593.2 1,194.1 109.5 502.9	1.7 1.8 -0.2 3.7 2.8 0.1 0.6 3.0 0.2 0.2	769 734 935 1,152 843 875 1,358 1,088 764 900	3.1 4.4 5.5 5.9 5.0 5.9 4.5 4.1 5.4 4.5	

Table 3. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the largest county by state, fourth quarter 2007 2-Continued

County ³	Fatabliahmanta	Employment Average			weekly wage 4
	fourth quarter 2007 (thousands)	December 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2006-07 ⁵	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2006-07 ⁵
Laramie, WY	3.2	43.5	2.0	\$738	7.1
San Juan, PR St. Thomas, VI	13.4 1.8	300.4 24.0	-3.9 0.9	607 703	4.5 3.2

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. Covered $^{\rm 1}$ establishments, employment, and wages by state, fourth quarter 2007 $^{\rm 2}$

		Emple	oyment	Average weekly wage ³		
State	Establishments, fourth quarter 2007 (thousands)	December 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2006-07	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2006-07	
United States ⁴	9,064.5	137,027.3	0.8	\$898	4.2	
Alabama	121.1	1,971.0	1.2	762	3.3	
Alaska	160.9	299.4	-0.1	827	4.9	
Arkansas	84.1	1 187 6	0.7	712	9.2	
California	1.340.6	15,794,7	0.8	1.035	4.8	
Colorado	177.7	2.329.9	2.0	927	5.7	
Connecticut	113.2	1.717.8	0.7	1.149	4.5	
Delaware	28.6	428.8	0.3	926	3.3	
District of Columbia	32.4	681.6	0.7	1,506	5.8	
Florida	614.5	8,024.3	-1.3	810	2.8	
Georgia	275.0	4,111.5	0.6	835	2.8	
	57.2	660 2	0.7	793	4.1	
Illinois	363.7	5 933 0	1.7	000	Z.1 5.1	
Indiana	158.2	2 020 1	0.0	975 745	3.1	
lowa	94.0	2,929.1	0.1	745	3.0 4 9	
Kansas	86.3	1 372 7	12	745	26	
Kentucky	111.7	1.830.5	0.8	732	3.4	
Louisiana	121.1	1,903.1	2.3	783	4.7	
Maine	50.6	608.8	0.8	707	4.1	
Maryland	165.2	2,580.1	0.4	986	4.7	
Massachusetts	212.7	3,270.9	0.7	1,133	5.4	
	256.9	4,194.9	-1.2	873	2.5	
Minnesota	70.9	2,708.7	0.8	883	5.1	
Missouri	176.0	1,140.9	0.7	780	5.0	
Montana	170.1	2,740.2	0.3	650	5.5	
Nebraska	59.6	925.2	13	723	5.4	
Nevada	76.5	1 290 8	0.4	872	67	
New Hampshire	49.7	638.8	0.3	914	-0.3	
New Jersey	275.8	4,027.4	0.2	1,092	3.5	
New Mexico	54.5	831.7	1.1	738	4.8	
New York	579.2	8,762.7	1.4	1,152	4.2	
North Carolina	257.3	4,127.7	1.5	777	3.5	
North Dakota	25.4	347.7	2.0	690	7.3	
Ohio	291.4	5,336.8	-0.2	795	2.8	
	100.1	1,000.1 1,740 E	1.3	721	0.2	
Pennsylvania	3/0.5	1,740.0 5 710 P	0.9	190 872	4.0 1.2	
Rhode Island	36.1	480.9	-1.5	838	2.6	
South Carolina	118.0	1,904.0	1.0	716	4.1	
South Dakota	30.3	393.5	1.7	647	5.4	
Tennessee	141.8	2,790.3	0.9	813	4.0	
Texas	555.4	10,460.8	3.0	911	4.6	
Utah	88.1	1,241.8	2.8	758	4.6	
Vermont	24.9	309.1	-0.2	743	4.9	
Virginia	227.6	3,709.0	0.7	921	3.8	
Washington	221.4	2,936.0	2.6	885	4.6	
West Virginia	48.8	716.8	0.4	683	4.1	
Wisconsin	159.8	2,803.9	0.3	769	3.1	

Table 4. Covered $^{\scriptscriptstyle 1}$ establishments, employment, and wages by state, fourth quarter 2007 $^{\scriptscriptstyle 2}\!-\!\!-$ Continued

State	Fatabliahmanta	Emplo	mployment Average weekly wag		weekly wage ³
	Establishments, fourth quarter 2007 (thousands)	December 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2006-07	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2006-07
Wyoming	24.7	279.6	3.0	\$815	7.1
Puerto Rico Virgin Islands	56.5 3.5	1,055.2 46.0	-1.4 0.6	517 738	4.4 3.9

Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.
 Data are preliminary.
 Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.
 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 2006-07 (U.S. average = 0.8 percent)



NOTE: The following counties had fewer than 75,000 employees in 2006 but are included because they are the largest county in their state or territory: Laramie, Wyo., Yellowstone, Mont., and St. Thomas, V.I.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics July 2008 Chart 4. Percent change in average weekly wage in counties with 75,000 or more employees, fourth quarter 2006-07 (U.S. average = 4.2 percent)



NOTE: The following counties had fewer than 75,000 employees in 2006 but are included because they are the largest county in their state or territory: Laramie, Wyo., Yellowstone, Mont., and St. Thomas, V.I.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics July 2008