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COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES: FIRST QUARTER 2007

In March 2007, Orleans County, La., 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. Orleans County, which includes the city of New Orleans, experienced an over-the-year employment gain of 15.0 percent compared with national job growth of 1.4 percent. Harrison County, Miss., followed closely behind Orleans with an over-the-year gain of 14.5 percent.

Chart 1. Top ranking large counties in employment growth, first quarter 2007
(U.S. average = 1.4 percent)

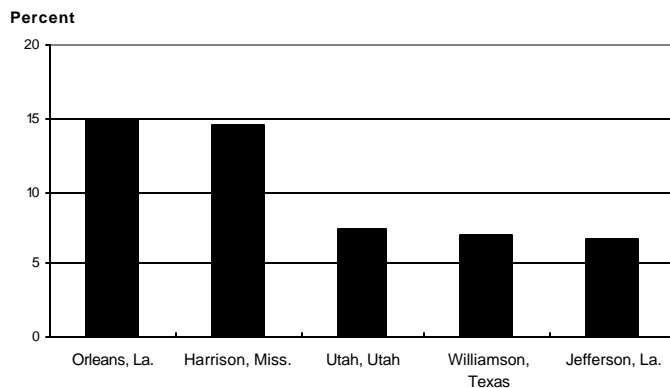
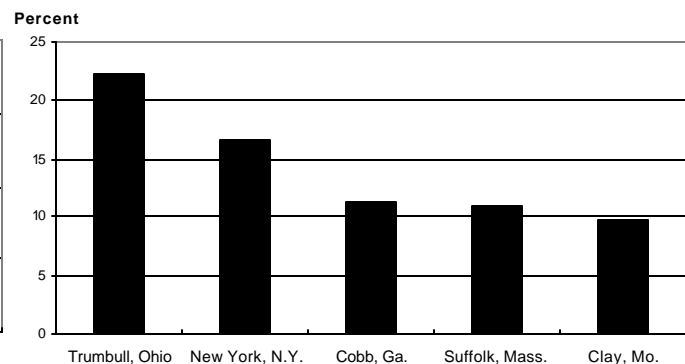


Chart 2. Top ranking large counties by percent growth in average weekly wages, first quarter 2007
(U.S. average = 5.1 percent)



Employment gains in Orleans and Harrison counties reflected significant recovery following substantial job losses that occurred in September 2005 due to Hurricane Katrina. Trumbull County, Ohio, had the largest over-the-year gain in average weekly wages in the first quarter of 2007, with an increase of 22.3 percent. The U.S. average weekly wage rose by 5.1 percent over the same time span.

Changes to County Employment and Wages Data

Beginning with the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) data presented in this release, the Bureau of Labor Statistics is introducing the 2007 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS 2007). The conversion to NAICS 2007 resulted in minor changes to the data and more accurately reflects the underlying business activities in selected industries. For further information on the NAICS 2007 revision and its effect on QCEW data, see the note on page 6 and the U.S. Census Bureau Web site at <http://www.census.gov/epcd/naics07/index.html>.

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

Employment in large counties		
March 2007 employment (thousands)	Growth in employment, March 2006-07 (thousands)	Percent growth in employment, March 2006-07
United States 134,320.6	United States 1,801.9	United States 1.4
Los Angeles, Calif. 4,210.2	Harris, Texas 72.5	Orleans, La. 15.0
Cook, Ill. 2,510.1	New York, N.Y. 52.9	Harrison, Miss. 14.5
New York, N.Y. 2,331.5	Dallas, Texas 46.0	Utah, Utah 7.3
Harris, Texas 1,985.7	King, Wash. 41.1	Williamson, Texas 7.0
Maricopa, Ariz. 1,828.2	Mecklenburg, N.C. 32.8	Jefferson, La. 6.6
Orange, Calif. 1,516.1	Maricopa, Ariz. 30.5	Mecklenburg, N.C. 6.2
Dallas, Texas 1,469.4	Travis, Texas 25.4	New Hanover, N.C. 6.2
San Diego, Calif. 1,319.8	Salt Lake, Utah..... 25.4	Williamson, Tenn. 6.0
King, Wash. 1,157.5	Wake, N.C. 22.6	Wake, N.C. 5.4
Miami-Dade, Fla. 1,025.1	Orleans, La. 21.8	Montgomery, Texas 5.3

Of the 328 largest counties in the United States, as measured by 2006 annual average employment, 117 had over-the-year percentage growth in employment above the national average (1.4 percent) in March 2007 and 196 experienced changes below the national average. (See chart 3.) The percent change in average weekly wages was higher than the national average (5.1 percent) in 77 of the largest U.S. counties, but was below the national average in 240 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 8.9 million employer reports cover 134.3 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. March 2007 employment and 2007 first-quarter average weekly wages for all states are provided in table 4 of this release. 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 quarter 2007 and final data for 2006 will be available later in October on the BLS Web site.

Large County Employment

In March 2007, national employment, as measured by the QCEW program, was 134.3 million, up by 1.4 percent from March 2006. The 328 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more employees accounted for 71.1 percent of total U.S. covered employment and 78.2 percent of total covered wages. These 328 counties had a net job gain of 1,192,248 over the year, accounting for 66.2 percent of the overall U.S. employment increase. Employment rose in 255 of the large counties from March 2006 to March 2007. Orleans County, La., had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment (15.0 percent). Harrison, Miss., had the next largest increase, 14.5 percent, followed by the counties of Utah, Utah (7.3 percent), Williamson, Texas (7.0 percent), and Jefferson, La. (6.6 percent). The large employment gains in Orleans, Harrison, and

Table B. Top 10 large counties ranked by first quarter 2007 average weekly wages, first quarter 2006-07 growth in average weekly wages, and first quarter 2006-07 percent growth in average weekly wages

Average weekly wage in large counties		
Average weekly wage, first quarter 2007	Growth in average weekly wage, first quarter 2006-07	Percent growth in average weekly wage, first quarter 2006-07
United States\$885	United States\$43	United States 5.1
New York, N.Y.\$2,821	New York, N.Y. \$403	Trumbull, Ohio 22.3
Fairfield, Conn. 1,979	Suffolk, Mass. 162	New York, N.Y. 16.7
Suffolk, Mass. 1,659	Trumbull, Ohio 157	Cobb, Ga. 11.2
San Francisco, Calif. 1,639	Fairfield, Conn. 137	Suffolk, Mass. 10.8
Somerset, N.J. 1,615	Somerset, N.J. 133	Clay, Mo. 9.7
Santa Clara, Calif. 1,584	San Francisco, Calif. 124	Montgomery, Ohio 9.3
San Mateo, Calif. 1,447	Hudson, N.J. 115	Somerset, N.J. 9.0
Arlington, Va. 1,447	Westchester, N.Y. 107	Westchester, N.Y. 8.9
Hudson, N.J. 1,434	San Mateo, Calif. 106	Hudson, N.J. 8.7
Washington, D.C. 1,428	Cobb, Ga. 100	East Baton Rouge, La. . 8.6

Jefferson counties reflected significant recovery from the substantial job losses in September 2005, which were related to Hurricane Katrina. (See table 1.)

Employment declined in 61 counties from March 2006 to March 2007. The largest percentage decline in employment was in Trumbull County, Ohio (-6.2 percent). Macomb, Mich., had the next largest employment decline (-3.8 percent), followed by the counties of Wayne, Mich., and Montgomery, Ohio (-3.2 percent each), and Elkhart, Ind. (-2.9 percent). In each of these five counties, the greatest number of jobs lost occurred in the manufacturing sector.

The largest gains in the level of employment from March 2006 to March 2007 were recorded in the counties of Harris, Texas (72,500), New York, N.Y. (52,900), Dallas, Texas (46,000), King, Wash. (41,100), and Mecklenburg, N.C. (32,800). (See table A.)

The largest decline in employment levels occurred in Wayne, Mich. (-24,600), followed by the counties of Macomb, Mich. (-12,400), Oakland, Mich. (-10,600), Montgomery, Ohio (-8,700), and Pinellas, Fla. (-5,400). Each of the 10 large counties in Michigan experienced employment declines in March 2007.

Large County Average Weekly Wages

The national average weekly wage in the first quarter of 2007 was \$885. Average weekly wages were higher than the national average in 92 of the largest 328 U.S. counties. New York County, N.Y., held the top position among the highest-paid large counties with an average weekly wage of \$2,821. Fairfield, Conn., was second with an average weekly wage of \$1,979, followed by Suffolk, Mass. (\$1,659), San Francisco, Calif. (\$1,639), and Somerset, N.J. (\$1,615). (See table B.)

There were 236 counties with an average weekly wage below the national average in the first quarter of 2007. The lowest average weekly wage was reported in Cameron County, Texas (\$502), followed by the counties of Hidalgo, Texas (\$516), Horry, S.C. (\$536), Webb, Texas (\$542), and Yakima, Wash. (\$569). (See table 1.)

Over the year, the national average weekly wage rose by 5.1 percent. Among the largest counties, Trumbull, Ohio, led the nation in growth in average weekly wages with an increase of 22.3 percent from the first quarter of 2006. New York, N.Y., was second with growth of 16.7 percent, followed by the counties of Cobb, Ga. (11.2 percent), Suffolk, Mass. (10.8 percent), and Clay, Mo. (9.7 percent). New York County experienced substantial over-the-year wage growth which had a significant impact on national average weekly wage growth in the first quarter of 2007. Without New York County's over-the-year employment and wage growth, national average weekly wage growth would have been 4.2 percent; a 0.9 percentage point reduction.

Fourteen counties experienced over-the-year declines in average weekly wages. Bibb, Ga., and Loudoun, Va., led the nation in declines (-3.0 percent each), followed by the counties of Orleans, La., and Norfolk, Mass. (-2.7 percent each), and Arapahoe, Colo., Sarasota, Fla., and Peoria, Ill. (-1.8 percent each).

Ten Largest U.S. Counties

Each of the 10 largest counties (based on 2006 annual average employment levels) reported increases in employment from March 2006 to March 2007. Harris, Texas, experienced the largest percentage gain in employment among the largest counties with a 3.8 percent increase. Within Harris County, employment rose in every industry group. The largest gains were in natural resources and mining (11.0 percent) and manufacturing (5.6 percent). King, Wash., had the next largest increase in employment, 3.7 percent, followed by Dallas, Texas (3.2 percent). The smallest percentage increase in employment occurred in Orange, Calif. (0.1 percent), followed by San Diego, Calif., and Los Angeles, Calif. (0.4 percent each). (See table 2.)

Each of the 10 largest U.S. counties saw over-the-year increases in average weekly wages. New York, N.Y., had the fastest growth in wages among the 10 largest counties with a gain of 16.7 percent. Within New York County, average weekly wages increased the most in financial activities (24.2 percent) and in manufacturing (14.6 percent). Harris, Texas, was second in wage growth with a gain of 8.5 percent, followed by Cook, Ill. (6.5 percent). The smallest wage gains among the 10 largest counties occurred in San Diego, Calif., and Orange, Calif. (3.2 percent each) and Los Angeles, Calif. (3.3 percent).

Largest County by State

Table 3 shows March 2007 employment and the 2007 first 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 March 2007 ranged from approximately 4.2 million in Los Angeles County, Calif., to 41,900 in Laramie County, Wyo. The highest average weekly wage of these counties was in New York, N.Y. (\$2,821) while the lowest average weekly wage was in Yellowstone, Mont. (\$672).

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.

For a more detailed analysis of employment declines experienced in the manufacturing sector's automotive component in various Midwestern states, see the paper entitled "Automotive industries: Concentration and change," *Issues in Labor Statistics*, Summary 07-04/July 2007. For links to this and other *Issues in Labor Statistics* papers utilizing QCEW data, see <http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewissus.htm>.

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 2007 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, January 17, 2008.

County Changes for the 2007 County Employment and Wages News Releases

Counties with employment of 75,000 or more in 2006 are included in this release. For 2007 data, four counties have been added to the publication tables: Butte, Calif., Tippecanoe, Ind., Saratoga, N.Y., and Williamson, Tenn. One county, Boone, Ky., which had data for 2006 published in the 2006 releases, will be excluded from 2007 releases because its 2006 annual average employment level was less than 75,000.

Industry Changes to County Employment and Wages Data

In an effort to enhance the comparability of industrial employment and wage statistics across Mexico, Canada, and the United States, and reflect economic activities within industries more accurately, the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is revised periodically. In conjunction with its counterparts in Mexico and Canada, the U.S. Office of Management and Budget developed NAICS 2007.

The conversion to NAICS 2007 resulted in minor revisions reflecting content changes within the Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting sector and the Manufacturing sector; the restructuring of the Telecommunications subsector; the elimination of the Real estate and investment trusts industry within the Finance and insurance sector; and minor content changes within the Professional, scientific, and technical services sector. Several industry titles and descriptions also were updated. This revision was introduced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) with the release of first quarter 2007 QCEW data. This revision had a minimal impact on QCEW data. Approximately 1 percent of both employment and establishments and 2 percent of total wages were reclassified into different industries as a result of the revision.

With the introduction of this revision, some industries were directly transferred to new industries while others were split into two or more industries, with the original industry often retaining a portion of the establishments, employment, and wages. Of the 1,179 industries used by BLS under NAICS 2002, 8 industries were directly moved to new industries created by the NAICS 2007 revision. Involved in these direct transfers were 41,821 establishments, 829,263 employees, and \$12.6 billion in total wages. In addition, 13 industries were split into 2 or more industries. In all, 27,457 establishments, 662,125 employees, and \$16.5 billion in total wages changed industries via these split transfers.

A total of 69,278 establishments, 1,491,388 employees, and \$29.1 billion in total wages changed industries in first quarter 2007 due to this revision. This represents 37 percent of the overall 186,702 establishments, 43 percent of the overall 3,478,087 employees, and 55 percent of the overall \$52.9 billion in total wages affected by an administrative industry change in first quarter 2007. (See Technical Note.) All figures cited are preliminary and all employment figures cited reflect March 2007 data. For further information on the NAICS 2007 revision, see the U.S. Census Bureau Web site at <http://www.census.gov/epcd/naics07/index.html>.

More information on the NAICS 2007 revision, including the implementation schedules of other BLS programs, will be posted on the BLS Web site as it becomes available.

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 will be included in all 2007 quarterly releases. One county, Boone, Ky., which was published in the 2006 re-

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 8.9 million establishments 	<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 super-sectors, at the state private-sector total level, and by size of firm 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 contractions 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/

leases, will be excluded from this and future 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 on the previous page.) Additional information on each program can be obtained from the program Web sites shown in the table on the previous page.

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 that are sent to the appropriate SWA by the specific federal agency. 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 nearly 9 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. 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 3-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 estab-

lishments. 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 will contain 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 will include 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 will be published exclusively in electronic formats as PDFs. *Employment and Wages Annual Averages, 2006* will be available for sale in early 2008 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 Dynam-

ics), 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 329 largest counties, first quarter 2007²

County ³	Establishments, first quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		March 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, first quarter 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
United States ⁶	8,947.1	134,320.6	1.4	—	\$885	5.1	—
Jefferson, AL	18.8	366.0	1.1	139	878	4.3	135
Madison, AL	8.5	174.9	3.6	33	892	2.5	252
Mobile, AL	10.0	175.0	2.8	56	692	4.7	111
Montgomery, AL	6.7	139.3	1.9	88	713	3.9	169
Tuscaloosa, AL	4.4	87.0	2.5	64	700	4.0	156
Anchorage Borough, AK	8.1	143.6	0.8	163	875	4.7	111
Maricopa, AZ	95.5	1,828.2	1.7	99	857	4.4	129
Pima, AZ	20.6	375.7	1.9	88	733	4.4	129
Benton, AR	5.4	96.3	3.3	39	838	5.5	62
Pulaski, AR	14.5	248.6	0.4	216	756	3.6	185
Washington, AR	5.6	92.6	0.4	216	661	5.4	65
Alameda, CA	50.3	686.0	0.4	216	1,139	3.4	199
Butte, CA	7.8	75.7	1.4	118	620	3.7	179
Contra Costa, CA	28.4	344.2	0.2	240	1,116	5.0	84
Fresno, CA	29.8	342.0	1.6	109	667	4.9	88
Kern, CA	17.7	266.1	0.7	182	735	5.8	51
Los Angeles, CA	401.3	4,210.2	0.4	216	974	3.3	204
Marin, CA	11.6	107.8	2.1	79	1,043	4.5	121
Monterey, CA	12.4	156.8	2.8	56	791	3.3	204
Orange, CA	95.8	1,516.1	0.1	250	1,001	3.2	212
Placer, CA	10.5	139.9	2.4	69	832	4.7	111
Riverside, CA	44.1	638.0	0.2	240	741	5.0	84
Sacramento, CA	51.9	638.5	0.2	240	933	2.1	267
San Bernardino, CA	47.2	666.3	1.1	139	726	3.7	179
San Diego, CA	93.3	1,319.8	0.4	216	930	3.2	212
San Francisco, CA	45.0	548.1	2.5	64	1,639	8.2	12
San Joaquin, CA	17.4	221.3	0.3	231	710	4.6	117
San Luis Obispo, CA	9.2	105.7	1.8	95	684	3.2	212
San Mateo, CA	23.2	338.5	1.4	118	1,447	7.9	15
Santa Barbara, CA	13.8	184.2	0.4	216	816	4.1	147
Santa Clara, CA	56.6	893.4	2.3	73	1,584	0.1	308
Santa Cruz, CA	8.8	94.2	0.9	158	846	4.4	129
Solano, CA	10.0	126.9	-0.4	282	831	5.1	78
Sonoma, CA	18.0	190.7	0.7	182	805	2.2	261
Stanislaus, CA	14.3	171.5	-0.3	272	697	4.0	156
Tulare, CA	9.0	139.6	1.0	149	593	3.1	221
Ventura, CA	21.9	321.7	0.4	216	939	6.3	35
Yolo, CA	5.6	99.7	0.8	163	805	6.3	35
Adams, CO	9.3	150.8	-0.1	262	764	1.7	283
Arapahoe, CO	19.9	276.8	2.0	84	1,062	-1.8	317
Boulder, CO	12.8	158.5	3.6	33	1,030	4.8	101
Denver, CO	25.5	436.9	3.0	49	1,120	4.9	88
Douglas, CO	9.2	88.4	4.5	18	896	4.2	139
El Paso, CO	17.6	244.1	0.6	195	761	3.3	204
Jefferson, CO	18.9	207.5	1.2	131	886	4.0	156
Larimer, CO	10.2	126.3	1.7	99	742	2.8	237
Weld, CO	6.0	81.6	3.8	27	687	2.5	252
Fairfield, CT	32.7	415.8	1.5	113	1,979	7.4	20
Hartford, CT	25.2	498.2	1.3	127	1,183	6.5	31
New Haven, CT	22.5	364.4	0.1	250	914	5.2	73

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 329 largest counties, first quarter 2007²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, first quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		March 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, first quarter 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
New London, CT	6.8	127.9	0.1	250	\$876	3.9	169
New Castle, DE	19.1	281.1	0.2	240	1,131	1.9	277
Washington, DC	31.9	674.4	1.1	139	1,428	4.7	111
Alachua, FL	6.6	128.4	2.5	64	690	4.1	147
Brevard, FL	14.8	205.8	-1.7	311	772	2.9	234
Broward, FL	64.4	761.7	1.0	149	814	2.4	255
Collier, FL	12.4	141.3	0.5	205	772	6.0	45
Duval, FL	26.0	468.7	1.4	118	868	2.8	237
Escambia, FL	8.0	131.1	0.1	250	663	3.1	221
Hillsborough, FL	36.8	654.9	1.2	131	809	2.8	237
Lake, FL	7.0	83.7	0.5	205	592	0.7	301
Lee, FL	19.1	231.1	0.7	182	714	0.6	303
Leon, FL	8.1	147.9	0.9	158	698	3.3	204
Manatee, FL	9.0	129.2	-1.1	303	651	2.7	243
Marion, FL	8.3	105.4	1.6	109	599	1.7	283
Miami-Dade, FL	85.8	1,025.1	1.4	118	862	3.9	169
Okaloosa, FL	6.1	82.1	-2.0	315	670	3.1	221
Orange, FL	35.7	692.8	3.0	49	774	2.1	267
Palm Beach, FL	49.9	562.2	-0.3	272	855	5.9	50
Pasco, FL	9.7	101.6	0.3	231	591	4.8	101
Pinellas, FL	31.4	442.8	-1.2	305	719	1.4	291
Polk, FL	12.6	211.0	1.0	149	648	3.0	232
Sarasota, FL	15.1	160.5	-0.2	267	716	-1.8	317
Seminole, FL	14.9	177.4	0.0	256	737	3.7	179
Volusia, FL	14.0	171.4	0.3	231	608	4.8	101
Bibb, GA	4.7	83.6	-0.3	272	674	-3.0	322
Chatham, GA	7.4	138.0	4.7	14	701	1.4	291
Clayton, GA	4.3	112.9	1.4	118	759	0.9	299
Cobb, GA	20.3	318.3	1.2	131	995	11.2	3
De Kalb, GA	16.2	297.8	-0.3	272	957	5.7	55
Fulton, GA	39.5	758.9	2.4	69	1,258	7.1	21
Gwinnett, GA	23.3	325.0	3.6	33	883	0.7	301
Muscogee, GA	4.8	96.8	-2.6	317	685	5.1	78
Richmond, GA	4.8	103.4	-1.0	301	699	3.2	212
Honolulu, HI	24.5	452.1	0.7	182	771	3.9	169
Ada, ID	15.0	209.6	1.9	88	768	5.6	57
Champaign, IL	4.1	91.2	1.0	149	678	3.5	189
Cook, IL	136.9	2,510.1	0.8	163	1,117	6.5	31
Du Page, IL	35.3	589.2	0.4	216	1,040	3.5	189
Kane, IL	12.4	206.2	0.4	216	741	0.3	306
Lake, IL	20.6	323.3	0.9	158	1,128	4.1	147
McHenry, IL	8.3	99.9	1.0	149	718	3.2	212
McLean, IL	3.6	84.7	1.4	118	862	-0.1	310
Madison, IL	5.9	94.8	0.7	182	683	1.5	287
Peoria, IL	4.7	102.8	1.9	88	815	-1.8	317
Rock Island, IL	3.5	78.4	0.4	216	847	2.3	258
St. Clair, IL	5.3	95.7	2.4	69	650	2.0	271
Sangamon, IL	5.2	128.3	-0.7	295	808	3.9	169
Will, IL	13.0	185.2	3.6	33	736	2.1	267
Winnebago, IL	6.9	135.6	1.1	139	731	3.7	179

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 329 largest counties, first quarter 2007²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, first quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		March 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, first quarter 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Allen, IN	9.0	182.9	0.9	158	\$718	2.3	258
Elkhart, IN	4.9	124.7	-2.9	318	703	0.0	309
Hamilton, IN	7.4	107.2	3.9	26	865	2.2	261
Lake, IN	10.1	192.5	0.4	216	735	1.9	277
Marion, IN	24.0	573.7	0.8	163	930	3.4	199
St. Joseph, IN	6.0	122.8	-0.3	272	699	3.2	212
Tippecanoe, IN	3.2	76.1	1.5	113	736	3.1	221
Vanderburgh, IN	4.8	107.2	-1.1	303	706	2.0	271
Linn, IA	6.2	121.1	1.6	109	816	5.3	70
Polk, IA	14.6	267.5	1.9	88	887	3.3	204
Scott, IA	5.2	87.4	0.4	216	670	1.7	283
Johnson, KS	19.9	312.8	4.4	19	910	3.2	212
Sedgwick, KS	12.0	254.8	3.4	38	848	6.4	34
Shawnee, KS	4.8	94.6	1.8	95	721	4.0	156
Wyandotte, KS	3.2	80.6	(7)	—	784	1.0	298
Fayette, KY	9.2	174.7	2.6	63	763	5.1	78
Jefferson, KY	22.2	426.8	0.5	205	846	5.8	51
Caddo, LA	7.3	125.0	-0.5	288	678	4.1	147
Calcasieu, LA	4.8	86.9	2.3	73	711	1.3	294
East Baton Rouge, LA	13.8	261.6	0.5	205	772	8.6	10
Jefferson, LA	13.8	198.1	6.6	5	771	0.8	300
Lafayette, LA	8.3	132.5	4.3	21	787	8.0	14
Orleans, LA	10.2	167.8	15.0	1	964	-2.7	320
Cumberland, ME	12.3	168.7	1.2	131	785	4.0	156
Anne Arundel, MD	14.4	229.4	1.1	139	900	4.0	156
Baltimore, MD	21.8	374.4	0.0	256	882	3.8	178
Frederick, MD	6.0	94.0	0.0	256	832	4.8	101
Harford, MD	5.7	83.1	0.3	231	802	3.1	221
Howard, MD	8.5	145.4	0.8	163	1,001	4.2	139
Montgomery, MD	32.8	457.4	0.2	240	1,213	6.6	30
Prince Georges, MD	15.6	313.2	0.8	163	891	3.0	232
Baltimore City, MD	14.0	344.0	0.1	250	995	4.5	121
Barnstable, MA	9.2	82.7	-0.7	295	724	3.7	179
Bristol, MA	15.7	216.4	-0.6	290	735	4.1	147
Essex, MA	20.5	291.5	0.3	231	917	4.0	156
Hampden, MA	14.0	196.1	-0.3	272	802	4.3	135
Middlesex, MA	47.0	802.0	1.2	131	1,250	6.0	45
Norfolk, MA	21.6	318.0	0.6	195	1,042	-2.7	320
Plymouth, MA	13.8	173.6	0.2	240	782	4.8	101
Suffolk, MA	21.6	576.7	2.4	69	1,659	10.8	4
Worcester, MA	20.6	316.6	0.5	205	848	3.3	204
Genesee, MI	8.0	143.0	-2.4	316	760	2.0	271
Ingham, MI	6.9	159.8	-1.0	301	802	3.1	221
Kalamazoo, MI	5.5	116.2	-0.2	267	746	1.5	287
Kent, MI	14.3	336.0	-0.4	282	760	4.0	156
Macomb, MI	17.9	310.7	-3.8	321	893	4.0	156
Oakland, MI	39.4	687.4	-1.5	309	1,009	3.4	199
Ottawa, MI	5.8	107.9	-1.7	311	716	1.8	281
Saginaw, MI	4.4	86.1	-0.3	272	745	4.1	147
Washtenaw, MI	8.0	192.2	-1.3	308	970	6.1	42

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 329 largest counties, first quarter 2007²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, first quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		March 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, first quarter 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Wayne, MI	32.7	744.8	-3.2	319	\$999	7.5	17
Anoka, MN	8.0	113.1	-0.1	262	778	2.6	249
Dakota, MN	10.6	171.6	-0.1	262	840	3.6	185
Hennepin, MN	42.8	837.9	0.8	163	1,128	6.9	24
Olmsted, MN	3.6	88.8	0.8	163	933	4.9	88
Ramsey, MN	15.7	328.2	0.5	205	977	5.6	57
St. Louis, MN	5.9	93.9	0.1	250	675	3.2	212
Stearns, MN	4.5	80.7	3.2	40	654	2.2	261
Harrison, MS	4.4	84.8	14.5	2	662	-0.3	313
Hinds, MS	6.5	127.8	-0.4	282	753	4.9	88
Boone, MO	4.5	82.5	1.0	149	632	2.9	234
Clay, MO	5.0	89.5	-0.4	282	805	9.7	5
Greene, MO	8.1	156.4	2.8	56	631	2.8	237
Jackson, MO	18.6	369.0	1.4	118	873	3.6	185
St. Charles, MO	8.0	122.5	1.7	99	741	6.2	41
St. Louis, MO	33.0	605.1	1.1	139	903	1.2	295
St. Louis City, MO	8.5	229.3	-1.7	311	1,020	3.1	221
Douglas, NE	15.5	311.4	0.7	182	794	1.5	287
Lancaster, NE	7.9	153.5	1.0	149	666	3.1	221
Clark, NV	47.6	922.6	1.9	88	811	5.3	70
Washoe, NV	14.2	216.5	0.7	182	767	4.4	129
Hillsborough, NH	12.4	195.2	-0.2	267	922	4.2	139
Rockingham, NH	10.9	134.8	0.8	163	874	6.8	27
Atlantic, NJ	7.1	143.2	-1.2	305	763	5.0	84
Bergen, NJ	35.3	447.9	0.6	195	1,110	4.4	129
Burlington, NJ	11.6	202.3	-1.2	305	899	4.8	101
Camden, NJ	13.4	207.8	-0.3	272	876	5.4	65
Essex, NJ	21.8	360.6	0.2	240	1,184	5.6	57
Gloucester, NJ	6.4	103.0	-0.3	272	748	2.2	261
Hudson, NJ	14.1	234.5	-0.2	267	1,434	8.7	9
Mercer, NJ	11.3	222.1	0.5	205	1,140	6.9	24
Middlesex, NJ	22.3	406.7	0.7	182	1,135	5.1	78
Monmouth, NJ	21.1	253.5	0.0	256	902	0.6	303
Morris, NJ	18.4	287.1	0.6	195	1,363	5.2	73
Ocean, NJ	12.7	145.6	0.2	240	716	2.0	271
Passaic, NJ	12.8	177.1	-1.5	309	888	2.4	255
Somerset, NJ	10.4	171.9	-0.6	290	1,615	9.0	7
Union, NJ	15.5	229.2	-0.4	282	1,235	(7)	-
Bernalillo, NM	17.5	332.3	1.5	113	732	3.4	199
Albany, NY	9.8	225.3	0.6	195	838	1.6	286
Bronx, NY	15.8	219.1	-0.6	290	788	5.1	78
Broome, NY	4.5	94.6	1.2	131	671	3.5	189
Dutchess, NY	8.3	115.8	-0.7	295	875	4.5	121
Erie, NY	23.3	451.5	0.6	195	764	6.3	35
Kings, NY	44.4	464.8	1.9	88	742	4.8	101
Monroe, NY	17.8	376.6	-0.3	272	835	3.5	189
Nassau, NY	52.2	598.1	0.8	163	983	7.5	17
New York, NY	116.7	2,331.5	2.3	73	2,821	16.7	2
Oneida, NY	5.3	108.9	1.5	113	671	6.8	27
Onondaga, NY	12.8	246.5	0.5	205	788	4.4	129

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 329 largest counties, first quarter 2007²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, first quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		March 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, first quarter 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Orange, NY	9.9	128.2	-0.2	267	\$715	3.9	169
Queens, NY	42.1	487.7	2.1	79	831	3.5	189
Richmond, NY	8.5	91.9	3.2	40	733	3.5	189
Rockland, NY	9.7	113.1	1.6	109	913	4.0	156
Saratoga, NY	5.3	74.6	0.3	231	715	4.5	121
Suffolk, NY	49.7	607.8	0.8	163	891	4.6	117
Westchester, NY	36.2	413.6	1.5	113	1,308	8.9	8
Buncombe, NC	7.8	114.3	3.8	27	638	4.1	147
Catawba, NC	4.6	89.4	2.7	59	656	1.9	277
Cumberland, NC	6.2	118.5	1.7	99	628	5.2	73
Durham, NC	6.8	182.2	4.1	24	1,204	6.1	42
Forsyth, NC	9.2	184.8	1.8	95	791	4.1	147
Guilford, NC	14.6	280.5	2.1	79	766	5.7	55
Mecklenburg, NC	31.7	565.0	6.2	6	1,220	4.9	88
New Hanover, NC	7.4	105.1	6.2	6	678	(7)	—
Wake, NC	27.5	439.6	5.4	9	867	4.2	139
Cass, ND	5.6	94.5	2.7	59	678	4.5	121
Butler, OH	7.3	145.8	3.7	30	750	2.6	249
Cuyahoga, OH	38.0	740.6	-0.4	282	914	5.4	65
Franklin, OH	29.4	677.7	0.7	182	896	6.9	24
Hamilton, OH	24.1	513.8	-0.6	290	956	4.7	111
Lake, OH	6.8	99.4	0.2	240	725	4.8	101
Lorain, OH	6.3	99.4	-0.6	290	710	2.6	249
Lucas, OH	10.8	219.4	-1.8	314	773	2.7	243
Mahoning, OH	6.3	102.7	0.0	256	620	4.0	156
Montgomery, OH	12.9	267.5	-3.2	319	832	9.3	6
Stark, OH	9.1	159.8	-0.8	298	672	4.2	139
Summit, OH	15.0	269.0	0.0	256	793	4.8	101
Trumbull, OH	4.8	78.9	-6.2	322	860	22.3	1
Oklahoma, OK	23.2	419.5	0.8	163	751	-0.8	314
Tulsa, OK	19.2	344.8	2.5	64	792	-1.7	316
Clackamas, OR	13.0	149.4	2.9	52	768	3.5	189
Jackson, OR	6.9	83.4	2.3	73	615	2.0	271
Lane, OR	11.3	149.5	1.8	95	641	2.7	243
Marion, OR	9.5	137.0	2.7	59	661	4.9	88
Multnomah, OR	27.7	443.0	3.1	46	864	2.7	243
Washington, OR	16.4	248.7	1.3	127	964	-0.1	310
Allegheny, PA	35.5	676.7	0.8	163	946	8.1	13
Berks, PA	9.1	167.7	1.4	118	752	3.6	185
Bucks, PA	20.5	262.8	1.1	139	830	4.5	121
Butler, PA	4.8	78.1	3.1	46	714	5.6	57
Chester, PA	15.0	236.4	2.0	84	1,117	2.9	234
Cumberland, PA	6.0	124.6	0.2	240	776	2.2	261
Dauphin, PA	7.3	179.6	0.8	163	834	5.2	73
Delaware, PA	13.7	208.4	1.7	99	926	5.6	57
Erie, PA	7.3	126.5	0.8	163	669	5.5	62
Lackawanna, PA	5.8	101.0	0.6	195	634	3.1	221
Lancaster, PA	12.2	225.3	0.6	195	708	2.2	261
Lehigh, PA	8.7	175.9	1.1	139	868	6.0	45
Luzerne, PA	8.0	140.0	-0.8	298	679	6.1	42

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 329 largest counties, first quarter 2007²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, first quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		March 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, first quarter 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Montgomery, PA	27.7	483.5	0.8	163	\$1,176	5.4	65
Northampton, PA	6.5	98.1	0.7	182	745	4.2	139
Philadelphia, PA	29.7	631.8	-0.1	262	1,038	5.8	51
Washington, PA	5.3	77.4	1.3	127	732	4.9	88
Westmoreland, PA	9.5	135.0	0.3	231	659	2.5	252
York, PA	9.0	175.1	0.8	163	737	3.9	169
Kent, RI	5.7	81.2	0.4	216	784	7.0	23
Providence, RI	18.2	284.5	0.5	205	857	6.3	35
Charleston, SC	14.0	208.3	4.8	11	708	1.9	277
Greenville, SC	14.1	235.6	2.5	64	713	2.3	258
Horry, SC	9.9	114.7	4.8	11	536	2.1	267
Lexington, SC	6.6	95.0	3.6	33	621	1.5	287
Richland, SC	10.9	215.3	1.7	99	749	1.4	291
Spartanburg, SC	7.0	118.0	2.1	79	754	2.0	271
Minnehaha, SD	6.2	112.0	2.0	84	708	3.7	179
Davidson, TN	18.4	444.9	0.7	182	857	6.3	35
Hamilton, TN	8.5	192.3	1.0	149	728	3.9	169
Knox, TN	10.9	224.4	2.1	79	705	3.5	189
Rutherford, TN	4.1	97.8	0.8	163	758	7.1	21
Shelby, TN	20.0	505.4	0.6	195	842	3.3	204
Williamson, TN	5.6	83.4	6.0	8	914	4.9	88
Bell, TX	4.4	97.5	3.2	40	635	3.3	204
Bexar, TX	31.5	707.1	2.9	52	768	3.4	199
Brazoria, TX	4.5	85.6	2.9	52	839	1.8	281
Brazos, TX	3.7	84.2	0.5	205	597	5.3	70
Cameron, TX	6.4	123.4	2.3	73	502	5.0	84
Collin, TX	15.8	274.9	4.4	19	1,055	5.1	78
Dallas, TX	67.5	1,469.4	3.2	40	1,092	5.2	73
Denton, TX	10.0	163.8	4.7	14	723	3.9	169
El Paso, TX	13.2	265.1	1.0	149	597	5.5	62
Fort Bend, TX	7.8	121.0	(7)	-	934	5.4	65
Galveston, TX	5.2	94.8	(7)	-	801	(7)	-
Harris, TX	94.5	1,985.7	3.8	27	1,125	8.5	11
Hidalgo, TX	10.3	213.0	3.7	30	516	4.0	156
Jefferson, TX	5.8	129.0	0.9	158	782	4.7	111
Lubbock, TX	6.7	120.2	0.7	182	618	1.1	297
McLennan, TX	4.8	102.9	1.7	99	669	4.9	88
Montgomery, TX	7.7	119.1	5.3	10	774	0.3	306
Nueces, TX	8.1	151.3	1.2	131	712	4.9	88
Smith, TX	5.2	92.4	1.7	99	691	3.1	221
Tarrant, TX	36.0	754.1	2.7	59	865	3.2	212
Travis, TX	27.4	566.2	4.7	14	944	0.5	305
Webb, TX	4.7	87.2	4.2	23	542	2.8	237
Williamson, TX	6.6	114.7	7.0	4	826	-1.0	315
Davis, UT	7.0	101.7	4.0	25	656	2.8	237
Salt Lake, UT	37.6	577.6	4.6	17	788	5.8	51
Utah, UT	12.6	172.8	7.3	3	623	6.0	45
Weber, UT	5.6	93.9	4.3	21	604	4.3	135
Chittenden, VT	5.8	93.5	0.5	205	846	-0.2	312
Arlington, VA	7.5	150.5	(7)	-	1,447	2.4	255

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 329 largest counties, first quarter 2007²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, first quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		March 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, first quarter 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Chesterfield, VA	7.3	120.4	1.4	118	\$765	3.1	221
Fairfax, VA	32.5	579.5	1.2	131	1,371	4.3	135
Henrico, VA	9.0	178.5	3.2	40	1,008	7.7	16
Loudoun, VA	8.0	126.5	1.7	99	1,081	-3.0	322
Prince William, VA	6.8	101.9	-0.9	300	744	4.2	139
Alexandria City, VA	6.0	99.9	(7)	—	1,136	(7)	—
Chesapeake City, VA	5.5	99.6	0.4	216	661	4.8	101
Newport News City, VA	4.0	99.1	1.3	127	761	7.5	17
Norfolk City, VA	5.8	143.4	1.7	99	826	6.7	29
Richmond City, VA	7.4	157.3	(7)	—	1,071	(7)	—
Virginia Beach City, VA	11.5	174.9	0.3	231	661	4.9	88
Clark, WA	11.5	130.8	2.0	84	746	3.5	189
King, WA	75.1	1,157.5	3.7	30	1,080	3.5	189
Kitsap, WA	6.4	83.5	0.4	216	727	4.0	156
Pierce, WA	19.9	272.0	3.0	49	768	4.9	88
Snohomish, WA	17.2	248.0	4.8	11	895	6.5	31
Spokane, WA	14.7	206.7	2.9	52	680	4.5	121
Thurston, WA	6.6	98.4	3.2	40	743	4.1	147
Whatcom, WA	6.7	81.2	3.1	46	653	4.6	117
Yakima, WA	7.6	94.1	2.3	73	569	2.7	243
Kanawha, WV	6.1	108.1	0.6	195	743	4.9	88
Brown, WI	6.6	146.7	-0.1	262	755	1.2	295
Dane, WI	13.7	298.3	0.8	163	848	4.6	117
Milwaukee, WI	20.7	489.6	0.3	231	875	4.2	139
Outagamie, WI	4.9	101.6	1.1	139	724	2.7	243
Racine, WI	4.2	74.4	-0.5	288	765	6.3	35
Waukesha, WI	13.0	232.4	0.7	182	860	4.5	121
Winnebago, WI	3.7	88.6	1.1	139	824	6.0	45
San Juan, PR	13.5	293.9	-3.3	(⁸)	573	7.1	(⁸)

¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. These 328 U.S. counties comprise 71.1 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 2007²

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		March 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2006-07 ⁴	Average weekly wage	Percent change, first quarter 2006-07 ⁴
United States ⁵	8,947.1	134,320.6	1.4	\$885	5.1
Private industry	8,667.5	112,574.0	1.4	892	5.2
Natural resources and mining	123.7	1,683.1	3.2	925	4.0
Construction	885.8	7,298.4	0.0	859	4.4
Manufacturing	361.2	13,862.4	-1.7	1,061	3.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,906.6	25,963.5	1.4	731	3.4
Information	143.0	3,011.6	-0.8	1,438	4.6
Financial activities	865.2	8,139.4	0.5	1,891	12.2
Professional and business services	1,455.9	17,617.5	2.7	1,083	6.2
Education and health services	813.1	17,314.4	2.8	740	3.6
Leisure and hospitality	716.7	12,938.1	2.4	351	4.2
Other services	1,154.7	4,395.2	1.6	527	3.9
Government	279.6	21,746.6	1.1	850	4.4
Los Angeles, CA	401.3	4,210.2	0.4	974	3.3
Private industry	397.3	3,616.3	0.3	957	3.5
Natural resources and mining	0.5	12.3	6.0	1,512	19.9
Construction	14.1	158.9	2.2	952	7.4
Manufacturing	15.4	453.9	-3.0	1,034	3.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	55.7	807.7	0.8	785	2.1
Information	8.8	210.0	2.3	1,733	2.9
Financial activities	25.2	247.9	(⁶)	1,806	8.9
Professional and business services	43.1	607.9	-0.1	1,108	1.1
Education and health services	28.0	478.6	1.1	825	3.5
Leisure and hospitality	26.9	392.6	1.9	518	5.1
Other services	179.6	246.3	1.0	421	4.5
Government	4.0	593.9	(⁶)	1,079	2.7
Cook, IL	136.9	2,510.1	0.8	1,117	6.5
Private industry	135.7	2,197.0	1.0	1,133	6.8
Natural resources and mining	0.1	1.2	-3.6	992	0.5
Construction	11.9	88.3	-1.0	1,202	2.7
Manufacturing	7.1	237.9	-1.2	1,044	5.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27.5	472.5	0.4	818	2.8
Information	2.6	58.3	-0.5	1,799	9.9
Financial activities	15.7	216.7	-0.3	2,780	15.9
Professional and business services	27.9	429.6	1.9	1,353	4.4
Education and health services	13.4	368.6	2.5	804	4.8
Leisure and hospitality	11.4	224.2	2.5	407	5.2
Other services	13.8	95.1	0.0	701	5.1
Government	1.2	313.1	-0.8	1,007	4.5
New York, NY	116.7	2,331.5	2.3	2,821	16.7
Private industry	116.5	1,883.8	2.8	3,261	17.4
Natural resources and mining	0.0	0.1	-10.0	2,411	-4.0
Construction	2.2	32.7	5.4	1,469	5.8
Manufacturing	2.9	37.3	-5.0	1,591	14.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.2	242.2	1.6	1,202	6.6
Information	4.1	131.7	0.7	2,586	6.2
Financial activities	17.9	372.3	2.7	10,156	24.2
Professional and business services	23.4	475.5	3.1	2,258	10.1
Education and health services	8.4	289.7	1.8	954	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	10.7	202.9	3.4	769	4.5
Other services	17.0	84.9	1.3	961	5.7
Government	0.2	447.7	0.4	982	3.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, first quarter 2007²—Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		March 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2006-07 ⁴	Average weekly wage	Percent change, first quarter 2006-07 ⁴
Harris, TX	94.5	1,985.7	3.8	\$1,125	8.5
Private industry	94.1	1,737.8	4.1	1,160	8.6
Natural resources and mining	1.4	76.7	11.0	3,237	3.4
Construction	6.3	148.1	4.5	1,009	7.8
Manufacturing	4.5	179.2	5.6	1,483	6.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.2	411.7	2.3	1,048	10.0
Information	1.3	32.6	4.6	1,419	8.1
Financial activities	10.3	119.2	2.7	1,673	13.9
Professional and business services	18.4	328.9	4.1	1,227	9.7
Education and health services	9.8	206.9	4.4	800	4.2
Leisure and hospitality	7.0	171.2	2.5	374	1.9
Other services	10.8	56.9	1.8	602	5.6
Government	0.4	248.0	1.5	882	6.7
Maricopa, AZ	95.5	1,828.2	1.7	857	4.4
Private industry	94.9	1,609.9	1.5	856	4.3
Natural resources and mining	0.5	9.2	4.1	818	9.5
Construction	10.0	166.1	-6.5	867	1.8
Manufacturing	3.5	133.2	-2.0	1,190	0.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	20.2	370.3	2.1	819	5.5
Information	1.6	29.8	-5.1	1,157	6.6
Financial activities	12.1	151.3	0.4	1,250	3.6
Professional and business services	20.6	315.6	3.5	850	8.3
Education and health services	9.2	194.8	4.7	849	5.2
Leisure and hospitality	6.7	184.0	3.4	404	6.9
Other services	6.8	49.9	4.9	558	2.0
Government	0.6	218.3	2.9	859	4.1
Orange, CA	95.8	1,516.1	0.1	1,001	3.2
Private industry	94.4	1,361.1	-0.2	986	2.9
Natural resources and mining	0.2	6.4	-7.1	555	4.9
Construction	7.1	103.5	-2.5	1,074	5.4
Manufacturing	5.5	177.5	(⁶)	1,157	(⁶)
Trade, transportation, and utilities	17.9	275.0	-0.3	916	(⁶)
Information	1.4	30.4	-3.3	1,431	0.1
Financial activities	11.5	134.2	(⁶)	1,660	3.4
Professional and business services	19.3	276.8	(⁶)	1,048	(⁶)
Education and health services	9.8	139.9	2.9	848	4.4
Leisure and hospitality	7.0	169.8	2.8	392	6.5
Other services	14.6	47.6	-0.1	558	4.3
Government	1.4	155.0	2.9	1,140	5.4
Dallas, TX	67.5	1,469.4	3.2	1,092	5.2
Private industry	67.0	1,306.2	3.4	1,116	5.1
Natural resources and mining	0.5	7.0	-4.6	2,910	-3.5
Construction	4.3	81.0	4.4	943	5.1
Manufacturing	3.2	143.6	0.3	1,352	7.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.7	302.5	2.1	980	3.5
Information	1.7	48.6	-5.2	1,616	5.2
Financial activities	8.6	146.1	3.3	1,816	10.9
Professional and business services	14.1	267.1	6.1	1,166	3.8
Education and health services	6.4	143.3	6.9	856	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	5.1	124.5	3.9	517	7.9
Other services	6.3	38.2	-2.9	605	3.4
Government	0.5	163.2	1.8	895	4.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, first quarter 2007²—Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		March 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2006-07 ⁴	Average weekly wage	Percent change, first quarter 2006-07 ⁴
San Diego, CA	93.3	1,319.8	0.4	\$930	3.2
Private industry	92.0	1,096.3	0.3	920	2.6
Natural resources and mining	0.8	11.3	-3.0	513	2.0
Construction	7.3	88.5	-5.7	950	2.0
Manufacturing	3.3	102.8	-1.7	1,248	3.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.7	219.6	1.1	745	2.3
Information	1.3	37.6	1.6	1,994	-13.1
Financial activities	10.1	81.8	-2.7	1,362	7.8
Professional and business services	16.5	214.8	0.2	1,135	6.1
Education and health services	8.1	127.5	2.3	813	4.5
Leisure and hospitality	6.9	156.8	3.5	416	6.4
Other services	23.1	55.6	2.4	475	2.4
Government	1.3	223.5	1.1	977	6.3
King, WA	75.1	1,157.5	3.7	1,080	3.5
Private industry	74.6	1,004.1	4.2	1,095	3.4
Natural resources and mining	0.4	3.1	4.7	1,618	16.4
Construction	6.8	68.6	12.3	1,017	5.3
Manufacturing	2.5	111.2	2.9	1,374	-3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.9	216.2	2.9	940	4.7
Information	1.8	74.1	7.1	1,907	4.4
Financial activities	7.0	76.1	-0.8	1,673	9.4
Professional and business services	12.8	183.5	6.4	1,258	2.3
Education and health services	6.3	119.7	3.2	793	1.4
Leisure and hospitality	6.0	106.8	4.0	451	1.3
Other services	16.1	44.8	1.8	557	6.3
Government	0.5	153.4	0.1	988	4.9
Miami-Dade, FL	85.8	1,025.1	1.4	862	3.9
Private industry	85.5	872.1	1.4	830	3.8
Natural resources and mining	0.5	11.5	1.2	455	-4.8
Construction	6.0	53.4	6.5	831	-1.8
Manufacturing	2.6	48.0	-2.0	763	1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	23.1	251.2	0.9	773	4.2
Information	1.5	20.8	-0.5	1,383	6.8
Financial activities	10.3	71.3	0.0	1,442	5.9
Professional and business services	17.3	137.2	-2.0	981	6.6
Education and health services	8.8	135.2	3.4	772	4.0
Leisure and hospitality	5.7	104.4	2.3	498	-1.8
Other services	7.6	35.7	3.4	520	8.6
Government	0.3	153.0	1.5	1,044	4.5

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 2007 ²

County ³	Establishments, first quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ⁴	
		March 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2006-07 ⁵	Average weekly wage	Percent change, first quarter 2006-07 ⁵
United States ⁶	8,947.1	134,320.6	1.4	\$885	5.1
Jefferson, AL	18.8	366.0	1.1	878	4.3
Anchorage Borough, AK	8.1	143.6	0.8	875	4.7
Maricopa, AZ	95.5	1,828.2	1.7	857	4.4
Pulaski, AR	14.5	248.6	0.4	756	3.6
Los Angeles, CA	401.3	4,210.2	0.4	974	3.3
Denver, CO	25.5	436.9	3.0	1,120	4.9
Hartford, CT	25.2	498.2	1.3	1,183	6.5
New Castle, DE	19.1	281.1	0.2	1,131	1.9
Washington, DC	31.9	674.4	1.1	1,428	4.7
Miami-Dade, FL	85.8	1,025.1	1.4	862	3.9
Fulton, GA	39.5	758.9	2.4	1,258	7.1
Honolulu, HI	24.5	452.1	0.7	771	3.9
Ada, ID	15.0	209.6	1.9	768	5.6
Cook, IL	136.9	2,510.1	0.8	1,117	6.5
Marion, IN	24.0	573.7	0.8	930	3.4
Polk, IA	14.6	267.5	1.9	887	3.3
Johnson, KS	19.9	312.8	4.4	910	3.2
Jefferson, KY	22.2	426.8	0.5	846	5.8
East Baton Rouge, LA	13.8	261.6	0.5	772	8.6
Cumberland, ME	12.3	168.7	1.2	785	4.0
Montgomery, MD	32.8	457.4	0.2	1,213	6.6
Middlesex, MA	47.0	802.0	1.2	1,250	6.0
Wayne, MI	32.7	744.8	-3.2	999	7.5
Hennepin, MN	42.8	837.9	0.8	1,128	6.9
Hinds, MS	6.5	127.8	-0.4	753	4.9
St. Louis, MO	33.0	605.1	1.1	903	1.2
Yellowstone, MT	5.6	75.5	3.6	672	5.5
Douglas, NE	15.5	311.4	0.7	794	1.5
Clark, NV	47.6	922.6	1.9	811	5.3
Hillsborough, NH	12.4	195.2	-0.2	922	4.2
Bergen, NJ	35.3	447.9	0.6	1,110	4.4
Bernalillo, NM	17.5	332.3	1.5	732	3.4
New York, NY	116.7	2,331.5	2.3	2,821	16.7
Mecklenburg, NC	31.7	565.0	6.2	1,220	4.9
Cass, ND	5.6	94.5	2.7	678	4.5
Cuyahoga, OH	38.0	740.6	-0.4	914	5.4
Oklahoma, OK	23.2	419.5	0.8	751	-0.8
Multnomah, OR	27.7	443.0	3.1	864	2.7
Allegheny, PA	35.5	676.7	0.8	946	8.1
Providence, RI	18.2	284.5	0.5	857	6.3
Greenville, SC	14.1	235.6	2.5	713	2.3
Minnehaha, SD	6.2	112.0	2.0	708	3.7
Shelby, TN	20.0	505.4	0.6	842	3.3
Harris, TX	94.5	1,985.7	3.8	1,125	8.5
Salt Lake, UT	37.6	577.6	4.6	788	5.8
Chittenden, VT	5.8	93.5	0.5	846	-0.2
Fairfax, VA	32.5	579.5	1.2	1,371	4.3
King, WA	75.1	1,157.5	3.7	1,080	3.5
Kanawha, WV	6.1	108.1	0.6	743	4.9
Milwaukee, WI	20.7	489.6	0.3	875	4.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Covered ¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the largest county by state, first quarter 2007 ²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, first quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ⁴	
		March 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2006-07 ⁵	Average weekly wage	Percent change, first quarter 2006-07 ⁵
Laramie, WY	3.1	41.9	2.1	\$673	6.2
San Juan, PR	13.5	293.9	-3.3	573	7.1
St. Thomas, VI	1.8	23.5	-0.6	653	6.0

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.

Table 4. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages by state, first quarter 2007²

State	Establishments, first quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		March 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2006-07	Average weekly wage	Percent change, first quarter 2006-07
United States ⁴	8,947.1	134,320.6	1.4	\$885	5.1
Alabama	118.8	1,953.7	1.6	716	3.5
Alaska	21.0	299.8	1.1	831	5.2
Arizona	156.1	2,667.2	1.8	803	4.7
Arkansas	82.5	1,179.9	0.7	642	3.2
California	1,311.2	15,569.4	1.2	988	3.9
Colorado	177.0	2,262.4	2.3	889	3.6
Connecticut	112.3	1,665.0	0.9	1,263	6.1
Delaware	29.4	416.6	0.4	986	2.1
District of Columbia	31.9	674.4	1.1	1,428	4.7
Florida	601.6	8,093.4	0.9	764	3.4
Georgia	268.0	4,065.1	1.9	837	4.9
Hawaii	38.6	626.4	1.6	748	4.2
Idaho	56.1	645.0	3.4	636	4.6
Illinois	355.5	5,795.7	1.1	956	4.6
Indiana	157.6	2,880.8	0.4	739	2.9
Iowa	92.8	1,457.6	0.8	686	3.6
Kansas	84.7	1,349.1	2.7	720	4.7
Kentucky	110.7	1,791.5	0.9	699	4.0
Louisiana	119.7	1,863.5	4.2	730	4.4
Maine	50.2	582.1	0.9	677	3.7
Maryland	163.9	2,527.0	0.6	939	4.6
Massachusetts	208.9	3,167.5	1.0	1,110	6.1
Michigan	257.5	4,130.2	-1.7	851	4.0
Minnesota	168.8	2,629.6	0.0	873	5.2
Mississippi	69.8	1,127.3	1.1	616	3.2
Missouri	173.0	2,710.1	1.1	744	2.9
Montana	41.9	428.8	3.0	600	4.9
Nebraska	57.8	899.3	1.1	667	2.8
Nevada	73.8	1,282.3	1.8	802	4.8
New Hampshire	48.5	619.8	0.4	836	4.6
New Jersey	278.7	3,926.6	0.2	1,097	5.6
New Mexico	53.3	819.3	3.2	685	5.9
New York	574.0	8,441.3	1.3	1,397	11.8
North Carolina	249.1	4,034.3	3.2	779	4.7
North Dakota	24.6	334.5	1.7	615	4.8
Ohio	292.3	5,241.0	-0.3	793	5.3
Oklahoma	97.9	1,534.3	1.9	676	1.3
Oregon	133.5	1,707.8	2.3	755	2.7
Pennsylvania	339.6	5,589.6	0.9	849	5.1
Rhode Island	36.0	472.2	0.8	834	7.1
South Carolina	134.7	1,885.9	3.0	677	2.3
South Dakota	29.8	381.9	2.4	602	3.4
Tennessee	139.1	2,732.5	0.7	738	4.7
Texas	545.9	10,143.0	3.3	872	5.6
Utah	84.9	1,203.9	5.1	696	5.3
Vermont	24.7	300.0	-0.2	704	2.3
Virginia	225.9	3,644.6	1.0	901	4.4
Washington	213.4	2,869.9	3.1	868	4.3
West Virginia	48.3	700.3	0.3	652	4.2
Wisconsin	157.5	2,727.7	0.5	745	3.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages by state, first quarter 2007²—Continued

State	Establishments, first quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		March 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2006-07	Average weekly wage	Percent change, first quarter 2006-07
Wyoming	24.1	269.1	4.8	\$730	9.3
Puerto Rico	56.5	1,024.5	-2.3	476	5.3
Virgin Islands	3.4	45.6	-0.3	687	6.3

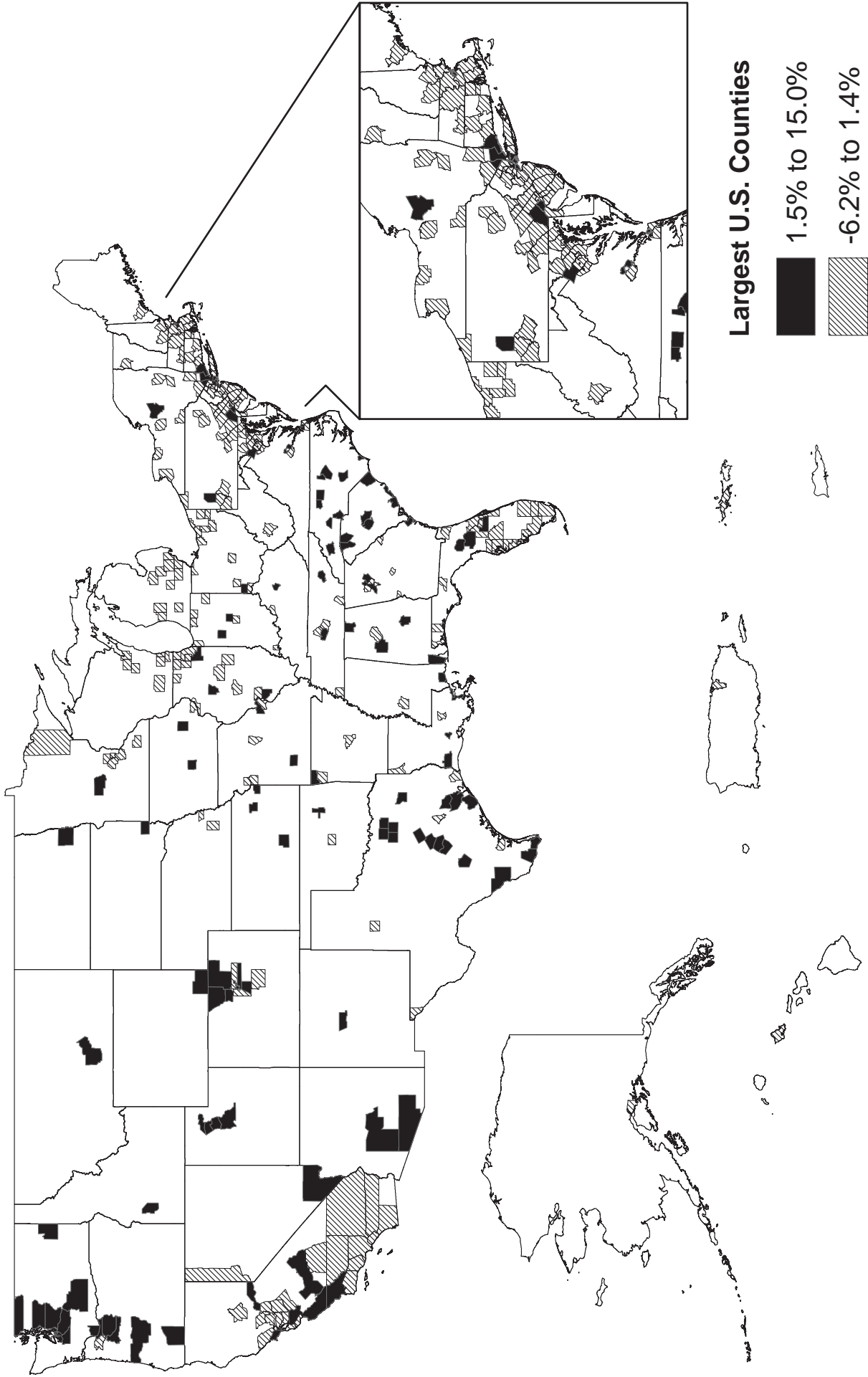
¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

² Data are preliminary.

³ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

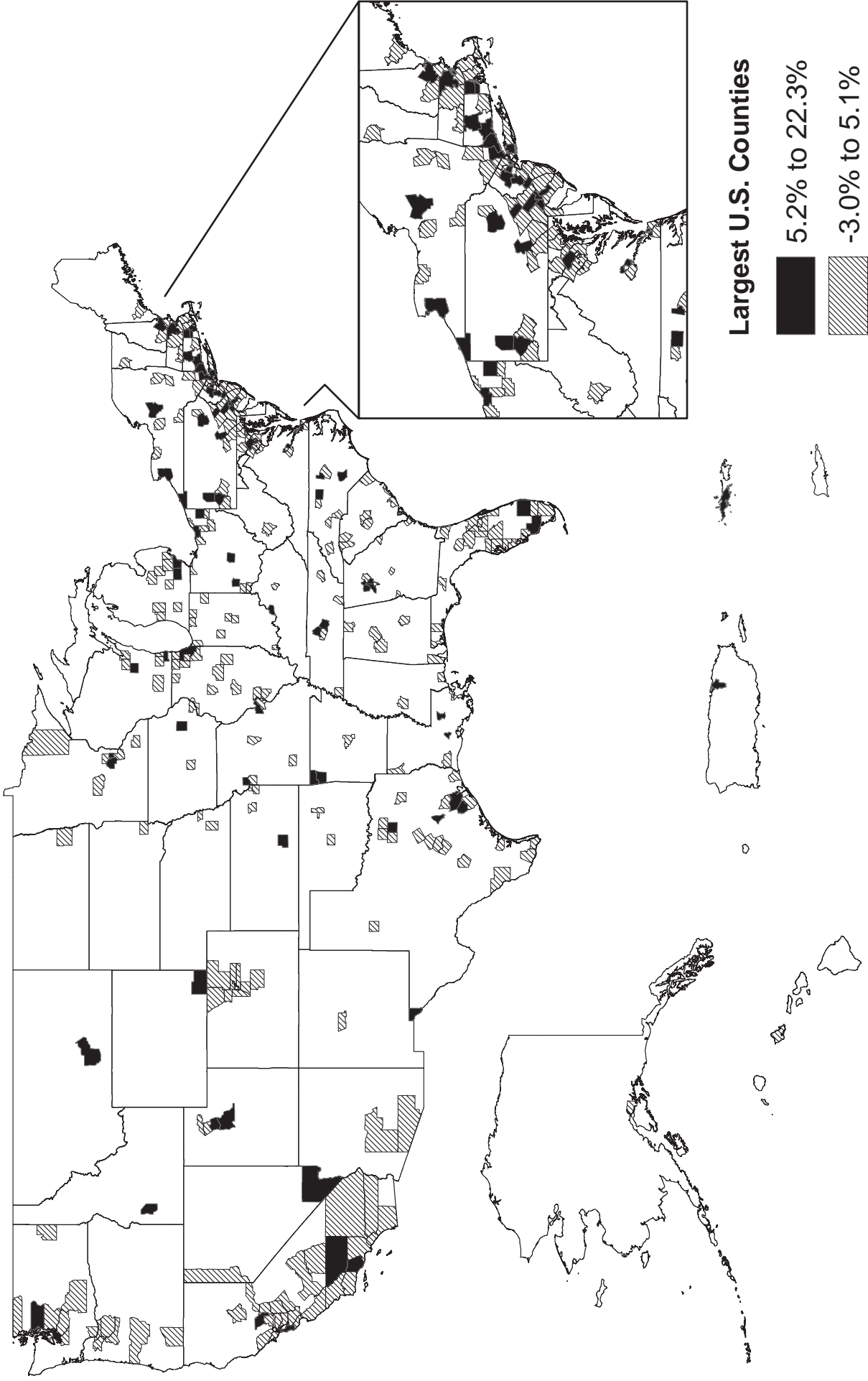
Chart 3. Percent change in employment in counties with 75,000 or more employees, March 2006-07 (U.S. average = 1.4 percent)



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
October 2007

Chart 4. Percent change in average weekly wage in counties with 75,000 or more employees, first quarter 2006-07 (U.S. average = 5.1 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
October 2007