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COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES: FIRST QUARTER 2003

In March 2003, Placer County in California had the biggest 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. Placer County experienced an over-the-year employment gain of 4.9 percent, compared with a national decline of 0.3 percent. Marin County, Calif., had the biggest over-the-year gain in average weekly wages in the first quarter of 2003, with an increase of 10.7 percent. U.S. average weekly wages increased by 1.5 percent.

Of the 315 largest counties in the United States, 167 had rates of over-the-year employment growth above the national average in March 2003, and 145 experienced declines in employment greater than the national average. Average weekly wages grew faster than the national average in 208 of the largest U.S. counties, while the percent change in average weekly wages was below the national average in 99 counties.

The employment and average weekly wage data by county are compiled from 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. More than 8.2 million employer reports cover 126.9 million full- and part-time workers. The attached tables and charts contain data for the nation and for the 315 U.S. counties with employment levels of 75,000 or more. In addition, data for San Juan, Puerto Rico, are provided, but are not used in calculating U.S. averages. (See Technical Note.) Data for all counties regardless of size through the fourth quarter of 2002 are available on the BLS Web site <http://www.bls.gov/cew/>; data for all U.S. counties for the first quarter of 2003 will be available in November.

Large County Employment

The national employment total in March 2003 was 126.9 million, which was 0.3 percent lower than in March 2002. The 315 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more employees accounted for 70.6 percent of total U.S. employment covered under UI laws, 77.1 percent of total covered wages, and 77.9 percent of the over-the-year employment decline since March 2002. (San Juan, P.R., is not included in the grouping of U.S. counties.) The biggest gains in employment from March 2002 to March 2003 were recorded in the counties of Clark, Nev. (27,500), San Diego, Calif. (20,900), Riverside, Calif. (20,400), and Maricopa, Ariz., and Pinellas, Fla. (18,500 each). (See table A.)

Placer County, Calif., had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment (4.9 percent), followed by the counties of Lee, Fla., and St. Charles, Mo. (4.6 percent each), Rutherford, Tenn. (4.5 percent), and Pinellas, Fla. (4.3 percent). (See table 1 and chart 1.)

Table A. Top 10 counties ranked by March 2003 employment, March 2002-03 employment change, and March 2002-03 percent change in employment

Employment					
March 2003 employment (thousands)		Net change in employment, March 2002-03 (thousands)		Percent change in employment, March 2002-03	
U.S.	126,860.3	U.S.	-443.4	U.S.	-0.3
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,050.1	Clark, Nev.	27.5	Placer, Calif.	4.9
Cook, Ill.	2,496.5	San Diego, Calif.	20.9	Lee, Fla.	4.6
New York, N.Y.	2,210.3	Riverside, Calif.	20.4	St. Charles, Mo.	4.6
Harris, Texas	1,830.8	Maricopa, Ariz.	18.5	Rutherford, Tenn.	4.5
Maricopa, Ariz.	1,569.5	Pinellas, Fla.	18.5	Pinellas, Fla.	4.3
Dallas, Texas	1,436.5	Orange, Calif.	14.1	Thurston, Wash.	4.1
Orange, Calif.	1,421.1	Orange, Fla.	11.8	Riverside, Calif.	4.0
San Diego, Calif.	1,250.5	Honolulu, Hawaii	9.1	Clark, Nev.	3.8
King, Wash.	1,080.7	San Bernardino, Calif.	8.9	Yakima, Wash.	3.6
Miami-Dade, Fla.	984.0	Lee, Fla.	8.2	Gloucester, N.J.	3.4

Employment declined in 163 counties from March 2002 to March 2003. The largest percentage decline in employment was in Santa Clara County, Calif. (-5.9 percent), followed by the counties of Sangamon, Ill. (-5.4 percent), Catawba, N.C. (-4.2 percent), and Boulder, Colo., and Tulsa, Okla. (-4.1 percent each). The largest numerical declines in employment occurred in Santa Clara County, Calif. (-53,400), followed by the counties of Dallas, Texas (-43,900), New York, N.Y. (-41,200), Cook, Ill. (-39,200), and Middlesex, Mass. (-32,000).

Large County Average Weekly Wages

The national average weekly wage in the first quarter of 2003 was \$729, which was 1.5 percent higher than the first quarter of 2002. Average weekly wages were higher than the national average in 111 of the largest 315 U.S. counties. New York County, N.Y., comprised entirely of the borough of Manhattan, had the highest pay among the large counties with an average weekly wage of \$1,648. Fairfield County, Conn., followed with an average weekly wage of \$1,376. Somerset County, N.J., was third with an average weekly wage of \$1,299. Suffolk County, Mass., was fourth with \$1,238, followed by Santa Clara County, Calif., at \$1,235. (See table B.)

Marin County, Calif., led the nation in over-the-year growth in average weekly wages with an increase of 10.7 percent. Galveston County, Texas, was second with 7.4 percent growth, followed by the counties of Providence, R.I. (7.3 percent), Macomb, Mich. (6.7 percent), and Okaloosa, Fla., and Trumbull, Ohio (6.5 percent each). (See chart 2.)

There were 201 counties with average weekly wages below the national average. The lowest average weekly wage (excluding San Juan, P.R.) was reported in Cameron County, Texas (\$438), followed by the counties of Hidalgo, Texas (\$445), Horry, S.C. (\$487), Pasco, Fla. (\$488), and Brazos, Texas (\$503). (See table 1.)

Thirty-one large counties showed over-the-year declines in average weekly wages. Hudson County, N.J., had the largest decrease, registering a 9.1 percent decline. Loudoun County, Va., was second with a

Table B. Top 10 counties ranked by first quarter 2003 average weekly wages, first quarter 2002-03 change in average weekly wages, and first quarter 2002-03 percent change in average weekly wages

Average weekly wages					
Average weekly wages, first quarter 2003		Change in average weekly wages, first quarter 2002-03		Percent change in average weekly wages, first quarter 2002-03	
U.S.	\$729	U.S.	\$11	U.S.	1.5
New York, N.Y.	\$1,648	Marin, Calif.	\$90	Marin, Calif.	10.7
Fairfield, Conn.	1,376	Somerset, N.J.	68	Galveston, Texas	7.4
Somerset, N.J.	1,299	Macomb, Mich.	52	Providence, R.I.	7.3
Suffolk, Mass.	1,238	Providence, R.I.	51	Macomb, Mich.	6.7
Santa Clara, Calif.	1,235	Chester, Pa.	47	Okaloosa, Fla.	6.5
San Francisco, Calif.	1,234	Clayton, Ga.	46	Trumbull, Ohio	6.5
Arlington, Va.	1,138	Johnson, Kan.	45	Clayton, Ga.	6.3
Washington, D.C.	1,135	Galveston, Texas	44	Sangamon, Ill.	6.3
Morris, N.J.	1,106	Sangamon, Ill.	44	Summit, Ohio	6.3
Fairfax, Va.	1,091	Williamson, Texas	43	Johnson, Kan.	6.0

7.9 percent decline, followed by the counties of New York, N.Y. (-5.9 percent), and Calcasieu, La., and Richmond, N.Y. (-4.0 percent each).

Ten Largest U.S. Counties

Of the 10 largest U.S. counties (based on 2002 annual employment levels), 3 experienced increases in employment, 1 had no change in employment, and 6 experienced declines in employment from March 2002 to March 2003. San Diego County, Calif., experienced the fastest growth in employment among the largest counties with a 1.7 percent increase. San Diego's growth was spread across most industry supersectors, with the largest exception in manufacturing, where employment declined by 6.3 percent. (See table 2.) Maricopa County, Ariz., had the next largest increase, with employment rising by 1.2 percent, followed by Orange County, Calif., which experienced a 1.0 percent increase in employment. The biggest decline in employment for the 10 largest counties was in Dallas County, Texas, a decrease of 3.0 percent. This was primarily attributable to an 8.0 percent decrease in manufacturing of 11,600 jobs. The next largest declines in employment were recorded in New York County, N.Y., and Cook County, Ill., where employment fell by 1.8 and 1.5 percent, respectively.

Seven of the 10 largest U.S. counties had over-the-year increases in average weekly wages, and 3 had declines. Orange County, Calif., had the fastest growth in wages among the top 10 counties, growing at a 3.6 percent rate. Orange County's fastest growing industry for wages was financial activities, up by 8.9 percent. Miami-Dade County, Fla., experienced growth in wages of 2.7 percent, followed by San Diego County, Calif., with a 2.6 percent increase. New York County, N.Y., experienced the largest decrease in average weekly wages among the largest 10 counties, falling by 5.9 percent. This was primarily attributable to a 12.7 percent decrease in average weekly wages in financial activities. This was followed by King County, Wash., with a decline in average weekly wages of 1.1 percent, and Harris County, Texas, where average weekly wages declined by 0.5 percent.

Largest County by State

Table 3 shows employment and average weekly wages in the largest county for each state. This table includes two counties that had employment below 75,000 (Yellowstone, Mont. and Laramie, Wyo.). The employment levels in these counties in March 2003 ranged from over 4 million in Los Angeles County, Calif., to about 38,000 in Laramie County, Wyo. The highest average weekly wages of these counties were \$1,648 in New York, N.Y., while the lowest average weekly wages were in Yellowstone, Mont. (\$532).

QCEW Employment Totals and the CES Benchmark

QCEW employment totals, adjusted for coverage differences, are used each year by the CES program to adjust monthly nonfarm payroll employment estimates to the employment census totals. This CES adjustment is commonly referred to as the annual benchmark. The QCEW totals presented in this release will differ to some extent from the adjusted totals used in the benchmark process. For details on how the latest QCEW data may affect the CES benchmark and on how QCEW employment totals are adjusted as part of this process, please see <http://www.bls.gov/ces/cesbmkqa.htm>.

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 Employment Security Agencies (SESAs). The summaries are a byproduct 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. Data for 2003 are preliminary and subject to revision.

Differences between QCEW and CES employment measures. The employment and wage universe totals from the QCEW differ from the official Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) estimates of employment and earnings produced by the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program due to differences in scope and coverage. The preliminary universe totals released by BLS are based on establishment reports including more than 95 percent of the employees within the scope of the QCEW program. Estimates are used to impute employment and wages for the remaining establishments. Please see <http://www.bls.gov/ces/> for more detailed technical information on the CES program concepts, coverage, and methodology.

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.

Coverage

Employment and wage data for workers covered by state UI laws and for federal civilian workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program are compiled from quarterly contribution reports submitted to the SESAs by employers. 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 wages data included in this release are derived from microdata summaries of more than 8 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 2002, UI and UCFE programs covered workers in 128.2 million jobs. Covered workers received \$4.713 trillion in pay, representing 94.3 percent of the wage and salary component of personal income and 45.1 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.

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 from unrounded employment and wage values so the average wage values that can be calculated from data from this database may differ from the averages reported, due to rounding. 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.

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. When comparing average weekly wage levels between industries and/or states, these factors should be taken into consideration.

Percent changes are calculated using the final 2002 quarterly data as the base data. Final data for 2002 may differ from preliminary data published earlier.

In order to insure the highest possible quality of data, SESAs 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 the verification 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. For these reasons, some data, especially at more detailed industry levels, may not be strictly comparable with earlier years. The 2002 first quarter data used to calculate the over-the-year changes presented in this release were adjusted for changes in county classification to make them comparable with data for the first quarter of 2003. As a result, the adjusted 2002 first quarter data differ to some extent from the data available on the BLS Web site.

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.

Change in industry classification systems

Beginning with the release of data for 2001 in 2002, publications presenting data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages program use the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry. NAICS is the product of a cooperative effort on the part of the statistical agencies of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. The NAICS structure is significantly different from that of the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system, which had been used for industry classification purposes until 2002. Due to the differences in NAICS and SIC structures, industry data for 2001 are not comparable with the SIC-based data for earlier years.

NAICS uses a production-oriented approach to categorize economic units. Units with similar production processes are classified in the same industry. NAICS focuses on how products and services are created, as opposed to the SIC focus on what is produced. This approach yields significantly different industry groupings than those produced by the SIC approach.

Data users will be able to work with new NAICS industrial groupings that better reflect the workings of the U.S. economy. For example, a new industry sector called Information brings together units which turn information into a commodity with units which distribute that commodity. Information's major

components are publishing, broadcasting, telecommunications, information services, and data processing. Under the SIC system, these units were spread across the manufacturing, communications, business services, and amusement services groups. Another new sector of interest is Professional and technical services. This sector is comprised of establishments engaged in activities where human capital is the major input.

Users interested in more information about NAICS can access the Bureau of Labor Statistics Web page (<http://www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm>) and the U.S. Census Bureau Web page (<http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html>). The NAICS 2002 manual is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) Web page (<http://www.ntis.gov/>).

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. *Employment and Wages Annual Averages, 2001* is available for sale from the BLS Publications Sales Center, P.O. Box 2145, Chicago, Illinois 60690, telephone 312-353-1880. The 2002 annual bulletin will be published in November 2003.

News releases on 2002 quarterly employment and pay data are available upon request from the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, DC 20212; telephone 202-691-6567; (<http://www.bls.gov/cew/>); (e-mail: CEWInfo@bls.gov).

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

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

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 316 largest counties, first quarter 2003²

County ³	Establishments, first quarter 2003 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wages ⁵		
		March 2003 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2002-03 ⁴	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wages	Percent change, first quarter 2002-03 ⁴	Ranking by percent change
United States ⁶	8,250.6	126,860.3	-0.3	-	\$729	1.5	-
Jefferson, AL	18.2	368.0	-1.7	260	742	4.7	28
Madison, AL	7.6	158.0	2.6	17	760	4.8	27
Mobile, AL	9.5	162.6	-0.9	203	581	1.9	185
Montgomery, AL	6.5	128.2	-0.5	180	602	4.7	28
Tuscaloosa, AL	4.0	77.2	1.2	72	584	3.5	64
Anchorage Borough, AK	7.4	136.7	2.6	17	740	0.4	265
Maricopa, AZ	79.0	1,569.5	1.2	72	699	1.2	231
Pima, AZ	17.3	327.9	0.1	138	616	2.7	130
Benton, AR	3.9	80.5	2.7	16	751	1.5	210
Pulaski, AR	13.1	237.0	0.4	114	636	2.3	161
Washington, AR	4.8	82.5	-0.2	159	544	3.4	69
Alameda, CA	48.1	685.1	-1.3	234	922	1.3	225
Contra Costa, CA	27.9	337.6	0.0	143	913	0.7	257
Fresno, CA	29.2	312.7	2.1	33	579	3.0	101
Kern, CA	15.8	235.2	2.8	15	655	2.7	130
Los Angeles, CA	347.1	4,050.1	0.0	143	817	1.2	231
Marin, CA	11.9	108.8	-1.5	247	931	10.7	1
Monterey, CA	11.9	157.3	2.2	27	670	2.9	112
Orange, CA	87.6	1,421.1	1.0	83	832	3.6	58
Placer, CA	9.1	123.5	4.9	1	701	2.6	139
Riverside, CA	35.8	534.2	4.0	7	617	2.8	115
Sacramento, CA	45.0	592.7	0.7	100	819	3.5	64
San Bernardino, CA	39.0	565.8	1.6	48	627	3.8	51
San Diego, CA	83.8	1,250.5	1.7	45	777	2.6	139
San Francisco, CA	44.0	533.0	-2.7	296	1,234	-2.2	305
San Joaquin, CA	15.2	210.4	3.0	12	623	3.1	95
San Luis Obispo, CA	8.6	98.8	-0.5	180	596	4.4	34
San Mateo, CA	23.3	333.3	-3.3	307	1,089	-1.2	301
Santa Barbara, CA	13.0	178.3	1.9	40	686	3.3	78
Santa Clara, CA	51.2	858.0	-5.9	315	1,235	-1.8	304
Santa Cruz, CA	8.3	92.2	-1.8	266	704	3.5	64
Solano, CA	9.1	125.6	2.2	27	667	1.1	236
Sonoma, CA	16.9	187.2	-2.4	290	702	2.0	179
Stanislaus, CA	12.9	162.3	1.7	45	617	4.0	42
Tulare, CA	9.0	129.4	1.5	54	506	3.7	57
Ventura, CA	20.3	303.1	0.5	109	773	5.2	17
Yolo, CA	4.9	88.2	2.3	24	700	3.2	88
Adams, CO	8.5	138.1	-3.3	307	671	1.5	210
Arapahoe, CO	18.7	267.4	-2.7	296	918	0.1	280
Boulder, CO	11.6	149.8	-4.1	311	869	2.6	139
Denver, CO	24.0	424.9	-1.9	273	882	1.0	243
El Paso, CO	15.4	229.4	-1.7	260	674	1.7	202
Jefferson, CO	17.6	200.2	-1.4	241	754	1.1	236
Larimer, CO	9.0	116.5	-1.5	247	643	0.2	276
Fairfield, CT	31.6	406.5	-1.8	266	1,376	2.1	170
Hartford, CT	24.0	475.1	-2.7	296	938	3.9	46
New Haven, CT	21.7	357.7	-0.7	194	777	1.6	206
New London, CT	6.5	127.0	-0.2	159	750	2.6	139
New Castle, DE	17.3	271.4	-0.5	180	932	0.4	265
Washington, DC	29.3	651.8	1.1	79	1,135	2.8	115

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 316 largest counties, first quarter 2003² — Continued

County ³	Establishments, first quarter 2003 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wages ⁵		
		March 2003 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2002-03 ⁴	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wages	Percent change, first quarter 2002-03 ⁴	Ranking by percent change
Alachua, FL	5.6	121.2	1.5	54	\$527	3.9	46
Brevard, FL	11.9	184.3	0.6	107	662	2.5	148
Broward, FL	55.0	682.8	0.9	88	671	2.8	115
Collier, FL	10.0	122.4	2.1	33	605	2.0	179
Duval, FL	21.3	428.6	0.3	122	713	4.7	28
Escambia, FL	7.1	122.8	1.7	45	558	1.5	210
Hillsborough, FL	29.6	614.3	1.1	79	677	3.0	101
Lee, FL	14.2	187.8	4.6	2	584	1.9	185
Leon, FL	8.1	142.3	1.8	42	592	3.0	101
Manatee, FL	6.4	(7)	(7)	-	553	2.6	139
Marion, FL	5.9	85.1	1.2	72	514	3.4	69
Miami-Dade, FL	78.0	984.0	-0.2	159	692	2.7	130
Okaloosa, FL	4.8	78.5	3.0	12	541	6.5	5
Orange, FL	28.0	601.7	2.0	37	652	2.0	179
Palm Beach, FL	41.2	518.6	1.5	54	712	1.9	185
Pasco, FL	7.1	81.2	2.5	20	488	5.4	14
Pinellas, FL	27.3	444.0	4.3	5	616	-0.5	292
Polk, FL	10.1	187.2	-0.6	187	562	3.3	78
Sarasota, FL	12.5	142.8	-0.2	159	586	2.6	139
Seminole, FL	11.3	149.3	1.3	64	632	-0.3	288
Volusia, FL	11.2	150.0	1.8	42	517	4.4	34
Bibb, GA	4.8	84.0	-0.9	203	606	-3.3	310
Chatham, GA	7.1	123.1	0.7	100	609	2.9	112
Clayton, GA	4.5	110.2	-1.3	234	775	6.3	7
Cobb, GA	19.8	299.1	1.6	48	805	1.0	243
De Kalb, GA	17.1	299.9	0.2	131	808	4.4	34
Fulton, GA	37.7	728.8	-0.9	203	1,010	2.1	170
Gwinnett, GA	20.9	290.0	-0.1	152	776	0.5	261
Muscogee, GA	4.7	97.0	0.8	95	589	2.8	115
Richmond, GA	4.9	102.9	-0.3	167	602	4.9	23
Honolulu, HI	24.0	416.7	2.2	27	660	2.0	179
Ada, ID	12.8	179.3	0.4	114	648	0.3	271
Champaign, IL	3.9	89.4	0.9	88	605	1.0	243
Cook, IL	125.5	2,496.5	-1.5	247	905	1.3	225
Du Page, IL	31.9	556.1	-0.8	200	863	2.4	153
Kane, IL	10.5	190.3	-0.6	187	655	2.7	130
Lake, IL	18.5	311.2	0.9	88	906	-2.5	307
McHenry, IL	7.1	89.4	-0.1	152	633	2.3	161
McLean, IL	3.3	84.4	-0.3	167	708	2.8	115
Madison, IL	5.5	93.6	-1.6	256	587	2.1	170
Peoria, IL	4.5	95.5	-2.8	301	667	2.3	161
Rock Island, IL	3.3	76.8	-1.1	224	658	-0.2	285
St. Clair, IL	4.9	90.8	0.7	100	566	1.3	225
Sangamon, IL	5.0	135.1	-5.4	314	746	6.3	7
Will, IL	10.0	146.4	1.2	72	668	0.1	280
Winnebago, IL	6.6	133.9	-1.9	273	638	1.8	193
Allen, IN	8.6	176.1	-1.3	234	659	1.4	218
Elkhart, IN	4.8	113.7	2.6	17	617	3.4	69
Hamilton, IN	5.9	81.9	2.3	24	780	1.6	206
Lake, IN	9.8	189.8	1.5	54	635	5.0	21

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 316 largest counties, first quarter 2003² — Continued

County ³	Establishments, first quarter 2003 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wages ⁵		
		March 2003 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2002-03 ⁴	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wages	Percent change, first quarter 2002-03 ⁴	Ranking by percent change
Marion, IN	23.6	565.5	-1.0	216	\$769	0.4	265
St. Joseph, IN	6.0	121.5	0.6	107	624	3.3	78
Vanderburgh, IN	4.8	108.0	0.1	138	615	1.2	231
Linn, IA	5.9	114.4	-1.3	234	678	2.4	153
Polk, IA	13.6	254.2	-0.8	200	752	4.3	37
Scott, IA	4.9	82.4	-0.1	152	576	0.9	249
Johnson, KS	18.3	284.1	0.0	143	791	6.0	10
Sedgwick, KS	11.5	239.8	-2.1	280	666	0.5	261
Shawnee, KS	4.7	95.8	-2.3	286	609	-0.8	296
Wyandotte, KS	3.1	74.4	-3.5	309	716	1.0	243
Fayette, KY	8.7	163.3	0.1	138	670	4.9	23
Jefferson, KY	21.6	412.9	-0.9	203	708	3.4	69
Caddo, LA	7.1	117.5	-1.4	241	588	4.3	37
Calcasieu, LA	4.6	81.9	-2.9	302	575	-4.0	311
East Baton Rouge, LA	13.1	239.8	1.0	83	624	3.8	51
Jefferson, LA	13.9	210.8	-0.6	187	591	2.4	153
Lafayette, LA	7.5	118.7	1.3	64	622	-0.3	288
Orleans, LA	12.7	248.6	-0.9	203	674	1.2	231
Cumberland, ME	11.2	162.8	-0.1	152	663	3.0	101
Anne Arundel, MD	12.9	201.8	0.0	143	729	0.3	271
Baltimore, MD	19.9	351.9	-1.3	234	745	3.5	64
Frederick, MD	5.2	84.7	0.7	100	695	3.9	46
Howard, MD	7.6	133.3	0.0	143	818	2.6	139
Montgomery, MD	30.6	445.9	0.0	143	940	2.7	130
Prince Georges, MD	14.5	307.0	-0.2	159	767	1.3	225
Baltimore City, MD	14.0	364.0	-1.5	247	826	1.8	193
Barnstable, MA	8.9	82.2	1.3	64	632	1.8	193
Bristol, MA	14.5	213.9	-0.9	203	640	2.4	153
Essex, MA	19.9	291.2	-2.3	286	773	2.7	130
Hampden, MA	13.1	196.0	-2.1	280	694	3.0	101
Middlesex, MA	46.6	782.5	-3.9	310	1,003	1.5	210
Norfolk, MA	21.3	313.5	-1.9	273	892	3.1	95
Plymouth, MA	13.0	164.8	-0.7	194	690	3.4	69
Suffolk, MA	21.7	565.5	-3.0	304	1,238	0.4	265
Worcester, MA	19.6	311.7	-0.9	203	730	2.2	166
Genesee, MI	8.6	153.7	-2.6	295	722	4.0	42
Ingham, MI	7.1	168.6	-2.2	283	725	1.1	236
Kalamazoo, MI	5.6	115.1	-1.2	228	714	3.8	51
Kent, MI	14.4	325.7	-1.6	256	682	2.6	139
Macomb, MI	18.1	316.8	-0.3	167	832	6.7	4
Oakland, MI	41.8	724.0	-1.2	228	919	4.7	28
Ottawa, MI	5.7	108.2	-1.2	228	638	3.4	69
Saginaw, MI	4.7	89.5	-1.0	216	695	5.3	15
Washtenaw, MI	8.2	194.2	-0.6	187	827	3.4	69
Wayne, MI	35.5	804.8	-1.8	266	857	4.9	23
Anoka, MN	7.1	107.3	-0.6	187	690	3.3	78
Dakota, MN	9.4	160.7	2.2	27	735	2.8	115
Hennepin, MN	40.8	812.8	-1.5	247	923	1.1	236
Olmsted, MN	3.2	85.2	1.3	64	757	2.3	161
Ramsey, MN	14.5	322.1	-1.2	228	831	3.6	58

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 316 largest counties, first quarter 2003² — Continued

County ³	Establishments, first quarter 2003 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wages ⁵		
		March 2003 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2002-03 ⁴	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wages	Percent change, first quarter 2002-03 ⁴	Ranking by percent change
St. Louis, MN	5.6	91.8	0.5	109	\$615	3.2	88
Stearns, MN	4.1	74.9	-1.5	247	562	3.5	64
Harrison, MS	4.4	88.1	2.0	37	537	3.3	78
Hinds, MS	6.6	129.6	-1.8	266	621	5.3	15
Boone, MO	4.2	75.9	-0.7	194	545	-0.2	285
Clay, MO	4.9	85.3	1.3	64	664	2.6	139
Greene, MO	8.0	144.0	2.4	21	545	1.9	185
Jackson, MO	18.9	364.4	-2.5	293	752	-0.8	296
St. Charles, MO	7.0	105.9	4.6	2	626	3.1	95
St. Louis, MO	34.1	618.7	-0.6	187	785	2.2	166
St. Louis City, MO	8.4	230.5	-2.7	296	861	1.1	236
Douglas, NE	14.7	304.9	-1.7	260	695	3.3	78
Lancaster, NE	7.3	146.7	0.8	95	592	2.8	115
Clark, NV	33.9	744.2	3.8	8	655	2.5	148
Washoe, NV	11.5	192.3	2.2	27	673	2.4	153
Hillsborough, NH	12.0	187.4	-0.1	152	783	3.8	51
Rockingham, NH	10.4	126.6	-0.4	171	725	3.6	58
Atlantic, NJ	6.4	138.8	0.7	100	662	3.3	78
Bergen, NJ	34.0	446.2	0.0	143	936	1.5	210
Burlington, NJ	10.9	193.3	1.6	48	775	1.8	193
Camden, NJ	12.9	201.8	1.0	83	750	3.6	58
Essex, NJ	21.0	360.0	-0.2	159	982	2.1	170
Gloucester, NJ	5.8	94.5	3.4	10	648	0.6	260
Hudson, NJ	13.6	235.7	-1.3	234	1,034	-9.1	315
Mercer, NJ	10.3	217.2	0.0	143	984	2.4	153
Middlesex, NJ	20.3	386.2	-2.9	302	980	1.0	243
Monmouth, NJ	19.3	239.8	-0.4	171	805	0.8	254
Morris, NJ	17.3	274.3	-1.5	247	1,106	0.1	280
Ocean, NJ	11.2	135.5	1.4	59	629	2.8	115
Passaic, NJ	12.3	174.5	-1.2	228	782	3.2	88
Somerset, NJ	9.7	168.1	-2.3	286	1,299	5.5	12
Union, NJ	14.8	232.9	-0.8	200	948	0.5	261
Bernalillo, NM	16.8	308.3	1.2	72	628	2.1	170
Albany, NY	9.4	224.7	-1.0	216	762	2.3	161
Bronx, NY	15.1	214.1	0.3	122	674	1.4	218
Broome, NY	4.4	97.2	-0.4	171	589	-2.2	305
Dutchess, NY	7.5	114.0	0.3	122	756	0.3	271
Erie, NY	23.3	447.7	-0.4	171	656	1.9	185
Kings, NY	41.2	438.7	0.8	95	631	1.4	218
Monroe, NY	17.6	378.5	-0.9	203	729	0.3	271
Nassau, NY	49.9	588.8	0.4	114	800	1.0	243
New York, NY	112.6	2,210.3	-1.8	266	1,648	-5.9	313
Oneida, NY	5.3	106.7	0.2	131	566	0.2	276
Onondaga, NY	12.5	243.4	0.3	122	683	0.1	280
Orange, NY	8.9	122.3	1.4	59	607	3.2	88
Queens, NY	39.3	469.8	0.0	143	723	1.4	218
Richmond, NY	7.7	86.1	0.3	122	632	-4.0	311
Rockland, NY	9.1	108.5	0.3	122	768	1.2	231
Suffolk, NY	46.4	579.2	0.1	138	761	2.7	130
Westchester, NY	34.9	399.6	0.2	131	989	-2.5	307

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 316 largest counties, first quarter 2003² — Continued

County ³	Establishments, first quarter 2003 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wages ⁵		
		March 2003 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2002-03 ⁴	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wages	Percent change, first quarter 2002-03 ⁴	Ranking by percent change
Buncombe, NC	6.9	102.9	0.1	138	\$551	1.1	236
Catawba, NC	4.5	87.5	-4.2	313	551	1.8	193
Cumberland, NC	5.8	109.0	1.6	48	540	1.3	225
Durham, NC	6.4	161.7	-2.4	290	985	1.3	225
Forsyth, NC	8.6	173.5	-2.7	296	715	4.2	40
Guilford, NC	14.4	265.0	-1.0	216	669	3.1	95
Mecklenburg, NC	28.5	499.9	-2.0	278	936	3.3	78
New Hanover, NC	6.4	86.3	-0.7	194	567	0.7	257
Wake, NC	23.6	373.9	-1.0	216	742	1.8	193
Cass, ND	5.0	82.6	2.1	33	583	2.8	115
Butler, OH	6.8	126.5	-0.2	159	647	2.2	166
Cuyahoga, OH	38.7	753.4	-0.9	203	768	2.9	112
Franklin, OH	29.7	674.9	-2.5	293	743	3.1	95
Hamilton, OH	25.2	540.1	-0.1	152	800	2.8	115
Lake, OH	6.7	95.5	-0.7	194	634	3.8	51
Lorain, OH	6.2	98.9	-0.4	171	619	3.0	101
Lucas, OH	11.0	223.5	-1.4	241	681	3.0	101
Mahoning, OH	6.5	102.9	-1.0	216	551	3.6	58
Montgomery, OH	13.3	284.9	-1.7	260	697	2.8	115
Stark, OH	9.1	165.7	-2.2	283	586	3.9	46
Summit, OH	14.8	257.0	-0.6	187	704	6.3	7
Trumbull, OH	4.9	85.8	-1.5	247	672	6.5	5
Oklahoma, OK	21.5	396.4	-2.3	286	620	5.1	20
Tulsa, OK	18.2	319.3	-4.1	311	649	-1.7	303
Clackamas, OR	11.0	129.7	-1.5	247	661	1.7	202
Lane, OR	10.2	136.3	0.2	131	558	3.0	101
Marion, OR	8.3	123.9	1.3	64	573	2.5	148
Multnomah, OR	25.3	418.1	-1.9	273	748	1.8	193
Washington, OR	13.9	218.1	-0.9	203	810	-2.6	309
Allegheny, PA	36.0	687.5	-1.1	224	769	1.1	236
Berks, PA	8.7	157.9	-2.2	283	652	0.9	249
Bucks, PA	19.5	247.0	1.6	48	688	1.5	210
Chester, PA	14.3	213.5	-0.4	171	945	5.2	17
Cumberland, PA	5.5	123.2	0.5	109	691	1.6	206
Dauphin, PA	6.8	171.6	-0.9	203	724	0.3	271
Delaware, PA	13.7	210.1	-0.5	180	805	4.3	37
Erie, PA	7.2	123.2	-1.1	224	563	-0.2	285
Lackawanna, PA	5.6	96.5	-0.4	171	561	0.9	249
Lancaster, PA	11.4	217.2	-0.1	152	631	2.8	115
Lehigh, PA	8.1	165.0	-1.6	256	727	1.5	210
Luzerne, PA	7.8	137.2	-0.9	203	580	2.1	170
Montgomery, PA	27.2	472.3	-1.3	234	936	2.5	148
Northampton, PA	5.9	90.0	0.2	131	623	-0.3	288
Philadelphia, PA	27.1	654.0	0.2	131	834	1.7	202
Westmoreland, PA	9.3	129.5	-1.0	216	569	2.0	179
York, PA	8.4	162.2	-1.1	224	657	3.8	51
Kent, RI	5.4	76.9	2.0	37	638	2.7	130
Providence, RI	17.2	282.9	-0.5	180	747	7.3	3
Charleston, SC	12.8	184.9	3.1	11	586	3.2	88
Greenville, SC	13.2	221.4	1.3	64	655	3.0	101

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 316 largest counties, first quarter 2003² — Continued

County ³	Establishments, first quarter 2003 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wages ⁵		
		March 2003 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2002-03 ⁴	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wages	Percent change, first quarter 2002-03 ⁴	Ranking by percent change
Horry, SC	8.5	96.7	2.2	27	\$487	5.0	21
Lexington, SC	6.0	82.4	0.5	109	534	0.9	249
Richland, SC	10.4	204.9	1.1	79	617	2.8	115
Spartanburg, SC	6.9	115.6	-0.4	171	650	1.4	218
Minnehaha, SD	5.8	105.7	1.4	59	594	4.9	23
Davidson, TN	17.9	423.2	0.9	88	721	3.0	101
Hamilton, TN	8.3	186.5	0.3	122	611	2.5	148
Knox, TN	10.3	207.8	2.3	24	611	3.0	101
Rutherford, TN	3.5	81.8	4.5	4	637	1.4	218
Shelby, TN	20.0	494.3	1.5	54	730	2.4	153
Bell, TX	4.0	88.8	0.3	122	538	1.5	210
Bexar, TX	29.0	652.7	0.4	114	637	2.2	166
Brazoria, TX	4.0	75.6	-2.4	290	712	1.9	185
Brazos, TX	3.4	77.3	0.7	100	503	0.8	254
Cameron, TX	6.0	115.0	1.4	59	438	2.1	170
Collin, TX	11.4	191.2	0.8	95	812	-1.3	302
Dallas, TX	67.4	1,436.5	-3.0	304	890	0.2	276
Denton, TX	7.8	126.1	-0.3	167	600	0.0	284
El Paso, TX	12.3	250.8	0.4	114	510	2.8	115
Fort Bend, TX	5.9	96.5	1.0	83	740	-0.4	291
Galveston, TX	4.7	88.2	0.9	88	641	7.4	2
Harris, TX	87.7	1,830.8	-0.9	203	860	-0.5	292
Hidalgo, TX	8.9	179.9	1.9	40	445	4.0	42
Jefferson, TX	5.8	115.2	-3.0	304	634	-0.5	292
Lubbock, TX	6.4	115.4	-1.4	241	531	3.3	78
McLennan, TX	4.6	96.8	-0.4	171	559	2.0	179
Montgomery, TX	6.0	84.2	1.8	42	626	-0.9	298
Nueces, TX	7.9	143.6	0.4	114	586	1.9	185
Smith, TX	4.8	84.4	0.3	122	591	4.2	40
Tarrant, TX	33.1	687.5	-1.7	260	739	1.7	202
Travis, TX	24.0	507.3	-2.0	278	815	1.4	218
Williamson, TX	4.6	80.5	0.8	95	808	5.6	11
Davis, UT	5.7	86.9	1.1	79	595	3.1	95
Salt Lake, UT	32.3	508.2	-1.7	260	647	-1.1	299
Utah, UT	9.9	139.0	0.5	109	536	0.4	265
Weber, UT	5.0	85.4	1.2	72	525	2.1	170
Chittenden, VT	5.6	91.6	-1.4	241	718	0.8	254
Arlington, VA	6.8	148.6	-1.9	273	1,138	3.2	88
Chesterfield, VA	6.5	108.3	-0.7	194	647	0.5	261
Fairfax, VA	29.6	525.1	0.4	114	1,091	4.0	42
Henrico, VA	7.9	165.1	-0.5	180	806	3.6	58
Loudoun, VA	5.8	101.1	2.9	14	872	-7.9	314
Prince William, VA	5.5	85.4	1.2	72	621	3.3	78
Alexandria City, VA	5.6	89.7	0.7	100	903	1.8	193
Chesapeake City, VA	4.6	88.7	2.4	21	543	3.4	69
Newport News City, VA	3.6	94.7	0.9	88	639	2.7	130
Norfolk City, VA	5.5	144.2	-0.2	159	695	5.5	12
Richmond City, VA	6.9	159.1	-1.6	256	870	3.4	69
Virginia Beach City, VA	10.3	161.5	-0.5	180	551	4.6	33
Clark, WA	10.9	113.9	1.6	48	645	0.2	276

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 316 largest counties, first quarter 2003² — Continued

County ³	Establishments, first quarter 2003 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wages ⁵		
		March 2003 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2002-03 ⁴	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wages	Percent change, first quarter 2002-03 ⁴	Ranking by percent change
King, WA	85.3	1,080.7	-1.0	216	\$919	-1.1	299
Kitsap, WA	6.5	75.9	2.1	33	664	1.8	193
Pierce, WA	21.1	240.5	2.4	21	638	3.2	88
Snohomish, WA	16.9	206.0	1.0	83	749	1.9	185
Spokane, WA	15.4	187.7	1.4	59	584	0.7	257
Thurston, WA	6.7	88.7	4.1	6	651	-0.5	292
Yakima, WA	9.4	87.9	3.6	9	(7)	(7)	-
Kanawha, WV	6.1	107.8	-1.2	228	636	1.6	206
Brown, WI	6.6	139.5	0.4	114	649	0.9	249
Dane, WI	13.3	279.2	0.9	88	697	3.9	46
Milwaukee, WI	22.3	496.4	-1.4	241	739	2.1	170
Outagamie, WI	4.9	95.1	1.3	64	635	2.4	153
Racine, WI	4.3	74.2	-2.1	280	653	5.2	17
Waukesha, WI	13.1	219.0	0.2	131	736	0.4	265
Winnebago, WI	3.9	85.6	-1.8	266	703	2.8	115
San Juan, PR	11.6	313.4	-1.8	266	464	4.7	28

¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. These 315 U.S. counties comprise 70.6 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 Percent changes were computed from annual employment and pay data adjusted for noneconomic county reclassifications. See Technical Note.

⁵ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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 2. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the ten largest counties, first quarter 2003²

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2003 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wages ⁴	
		March 2003 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2002-03 ³	Average weekly wages	Percent change, March 2002-03 ³
United States ⁵	8,250.6	126,860.3	-0.3	\$729	1.5
Private industry	7,984.4	105,662.0	-0.6	727	1.1
Natural resources and mining	125.0	1,528.5	-0.5	674	0.1
Construction	800.9	6,292.4	-1.4	723	-0.1
Manufacturing	383.0	14,618.6	-4.6	882	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,861.1	24,709.0	-0.8	634	1.9
Information	148.1	3,204.6	-6.7	1,155	1.1
Financial activities	755.5	7,758.4	1.5	1,255	-1.3
Professional and business services	1,315.8	15,653.9	-0.7	865	1.2
Education and health services	721.9	15,678.7	2.9	637	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	660.2	11,734.6	1.4	303	2.0
Other services	1,060.7	4,243.4	0.6	459	2.0
Government	266.2	21,198.4	0.7	739	3.2
Los Angeles, CA	347.1	4,050.1	0.0	817	1.2
Private industry	343.3	3,448.7	0.1	797	0.9
Natural resources and mining	0.6	11.8	-0.9	945	-7.5
Construction	12.9	133.1	0.6	789	0.0
Manufacturing	18.3	512.3	-5.9	839	4.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	53.7	766.9	0.4	691	2.7
Information	9.5	206.3	-5.6	1,473	4.8
Financial activities	22.7	235.5	1.4	1,290	-3.9
Professional and business services	39.7	563.6	1.0	895	0.9
Education and health services	25.9	448.1	3.3	697	0.6
Leisure and hospitality	24.9	355.6	2.2	456	0.4
Other services	134.5	214.3	6.6	405	1.5
Government	3.8	601.4	-0.7	928	2.8
Cook, IL	125.5	2,496.5	-1.5	905	1.3
Private industry	124.3	2,168.2	-2.0	911	1.2
Natural resources and mining	0.1	1.3	-2.3	899	2.3
Construction	10.2	88.1	-2.7	1,045	-1.1
Manufacturing	8.0	271.4	-5.7	897	4.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26.6	477.6	-1.1	714	1.7
Information	2.5	66.5	-7.0	1,294	3.9
Financial activities	13.5	216.9	-0.7	1,806	-1.7
Professional and business services	25.8	396.8	-4.3	1,126	2.2
Education and health services	12.1	344.8	0.0	688	3.8
Leisure and hospitality	10.4	204.7	1.9	356	0.0
Other services	12.7	95.2	-0.7	616	2.7
Government	1.1	328.3	1.5	869	2.8
New York, NY	112.6	2,210.3	-1.8	1,648	-5.9
Private industry	112.4	1,762.0	-1.7	1,817	-7.7
Natural resources and mining	0.0	0.1	1.6	1,484	1.2
Construction	2.2	29.8	-5.7	1,336	3.6
Manufacturing	3.7	48.9	-8.8	1,068	4.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.7	233.9	0.3	1,009	1.4
Information	4.5	130.7	-6.7	1,966	8.3
Financial activities	17.1	350.8	-3.3	4,219	-12.7
Professional and business services	22.9	428.1	-3.2	1,669	-6.7
Education and health services	7.8	270.7	1.0	840	5.8
Leisure and hospitality	10.1	178.2	2.7	635	1.9
Other services	15.9	82.1	0.6	758	2.0
Government	0.2	448.3	-2.2	987	8.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the ten largest counties, first quarter 2003² — Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2003 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wages ⁴	
		March 2003 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2002-03 ³	Average weekly wages	Percent change, March 2002-03 ³
Harris, TX	87.7	1,830.8	-0.9	\$860	-0.5
Private industry	87.3	1,587.0	-1.5	877	-0.9
Natural resources and mining	1.2	60.5	3.4	2,229	3.9
Construction	6.4	142.6	-2.8	802	-1.1
Manufacturing	4.7	169.1	-5.5	1,093	4.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.2	390.5	-3.6	818	-4.9
Information	1.4	34.7	-6.7	1,096	-1.2
Financial activities	9.1	110.6	-0.4	1,192	-1.9
Professional and business services	16.8	279.5	-2.0	913	-2.0
Education and health services	8.5	183.8	2.1	719	3.2
Leisure and hospitality	6.4	155.2	4.5	313	1.0
Other services	10.3	57.6	-3.4	506	-0.4
Government	0.4	243.8	3.5	749	3.7
Maricopa, AZ	79.0	1,569.5	1.2	699	1.2
Private industry	78.5	1,352.8	1.0	700	0.9
Natural resources and mining	0.5	9.0	4.3	534	17.4
Construction	8.4	123.1	1.3	700	-0.4
Manufacturing	3.3	127.8	-6.4	1,019	0.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	18.7	316.7	1.1	687	0.9
Information	1.6	38.0	-3.6	847	1.0
Financial activities	9.2	131.5	2.4	935	4.5
Professional and business services	17.7	251.0	1.1	683	1.0
Education and health services	7.4	153.4	4.9	694	3.0
Leisure and hospitality	5.3	156.0	3.2	337	1.5
Other services	5.6	45.0	0.5	470	0.4
Government	0.5	216.7	2.7	694	2.7
Dallas, TX	67.4	1,436.5	-3.0	890	0.2
Private industry	67.0	1,279.1	-3.5	904	0.2
Natural resources and mining	0.5	6.4	-25.0	2,154	4.6
Construction	4.5	72.5	-7.5	774	2.1
Manufacturing	3.5	145.6	-8.0	1,010	0.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.8	320.5	-3.5	866	1.8
Information	1.8	65.1	-14.3	1,305	1.6
Financial activities	8.3	137.7	-0.5	1,269	-0.3
Professional and business services	13.9	232.0	-3.6	956	-0.1
Education and health services	6.1	129.4	5.1	782	1.0
Leisure and hospitality	5.0	125.1	-0.3	431	5.1
Other services	6.8	42.7	-2.5	545	-0.5
Government	0.4	157.4	1.7	778	1.7
Orange, CA	87.6	1,421.1	1.0	832	3.6
Private industry	86.2	1,267.6	1.3	813	3.2
Natural resources and mining	0.2	8.6	-1.6	472	1.3
Construction	6.4	81.8	3.8	863	0.5
Manufacturing	6.2	184.4	-5.8	947	6.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	17.4	263.1	0.4	775	2.2
Information	1.5	34.5	-7.8	1,208	0.7
Financial activities	9.4	119.0	8.6	1,323	8.9
Professional and business services	17.3	252.5	3.3	858	-0.8
Education and health services	8.9	123.0	6.7	702	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	6.5	155.6	0.1	343	6.2
Other services	12.0	44.8	3.9	481	0.4
Government	1.4	153.5	-1.6	985	6.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the ten largest counties, first quarter 2003² — Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2003 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wages ⁴	
		March 2003 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2002-03 ³	Average weekly wages	Percent change, March 2002-03 ³
San Diego, CA	83.8	1,250.5	1.7	\$777	2.6
Private industry	82.5	1,025.6	1.6	756	2.3
Natural resources and mining	0.9	11.3	-1.6	438	0.9
Construction	6.4	75.9	2.0	774	1.0
Manufacturing	3.7	107.7	-6.3	1,004	0.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.2	204.0	2.1	656	4.5
Information	1.4	37.0	-3.0	1,322	4.3
Financial activities	8.7	78.9	5.2	1,101	2.3
Professional and business services	14.6	202.7	1.5	919	2.8
Education and health services	7.5	120.2	3.0	661	5.6
Leisure and hospitality	6.4	136.9	4.8	332	4.4
Other services	18.6	50.5	4.8	430	2.9
Government	1.3	224.9	2.1	874	3.6
King, WA	85.3	1,080.7	-1.0	919	-1.1
Private industry	84.7	926.5	-1.4	934	-1.5
Natural resources and mining	0.5	3.3	-1.2	1,180	24.1
Construction	6.9	51.4	-4.4	868	0.1
Manufacturing	2.8	105.8	-10.3	1,174	-1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.0	213.7	-1.4	788	1.4
Information	1.7	66.6	-3.2	2,121	-9.5
Financial activities	6.3	76.2	2.4	1,183	5.1
Professional and business services	12.9	157.7	1.3	1,031	-0.8
Education and health services	6.0	107.2	0.7	673	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	5.6	95.8	1.4	371	4.8
Other services	26.1	48.6	1.1	440	-1.1
Government	0.6	154.2	1.5	830	2.9
Miami-Dade, FL	78.0	984.0	-0.2	692	2.7
Private industry	77.8	831.9	-0.4	676	2.3
Natural resources and mining	0.5	11.6	4.4	349	-2.8
Construction	4.7	39.2	0.7	690	2.2
Manufacturing	2.9	53.1	-5.4	630	5.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.8	242.9	-1.8	656	3.5
Information	1.7	28.9	-7.7	1,026	0.2
Financial activities	8.0	65.6	1.6	1,074	-3.6
Professional and business services	15.1	134.3	-3.0	773	6.2
Education and health services	7.6	122.8	2.1	672	4.3
Leisure and hospitality	5.1	94.6	4.3	368	-1.6
Other services	7.3	35.2	-1.8	427	2.2
Government	0.3	152.1	0.7	779	4.8

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

² Data are preliminary.

³ Percent changes were computed from annual employment and pay data adjusted for noneconomic county reclassifications. See Technical Note.

⁴ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

Table 3. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the largest county by state, first quarter 2003²

County ³	Establishments, first quarter 2003 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wages ⁵	
		March 2003 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2002-03 ⁴	Average weekly wages	Percent change, March 2002-03 ⁴
United States ⁶	8,250.6	126,860.3	-0.3	\$729	1.5
Jefferson, AL	18.2	368.0	-1.7	742	4.7
Anchorage Borough, AK	7.4	136.7	2.6	740	0.4
Maricopa, AZ	79.0	1,569.5	1.2	699	1.2
Pulaski, AR	13.1	237.0	0.4	636	2.3
Los Angeles, CA	347.1	4,050.1	0.0	817	1.2
Denver, CO	24.0	424.9	-1.9	882	1.0
Hartford, CT	24.0	475.1	-2.7	938	3.9
New Castle, DE	17.3	271.4	-0.5	932	0.4
Washington, DC	29.3	651.8	1.1	1,135	2.8
Miami-Dade, FL	78.0	984.0	-0.2	692	2.7
Fulton, GA	37.7	728.8	-0.9	1,010	2.1
Honolulu, HI	24.0	416.7	2.2	660	2.0
Ada, ID	12.8	179.3	0.4	648	0.3
Cook, IL	125.5	2,496.5	-1.5	905	1.3
Marion, IN	23.6	565.5	-1.0	769	0.4
Polk, IA	13.6	254.2	-0.8	752	4.3
Johnson, KS	18.3	284.1	0.0	791	6.0
Jefferson, KY	21.6	412.9	-0.9	708	3.4
Orleans, LA	12.7	248.6	-0.9	674	1.2
Cumberland, ME	11.2	162.8	-0.1	663	3.0
Montgomery, MD	30.6	445.9	0.0	940	2.7
Middlesex, MA	46.6	782.5	-3.9	1,003	1.5
Wayne, MI	35.5	804.8	-1.8	857	4.9
Hennepin, MN	40.8	812.8	-1.5	923	1.1
Hinds, MS	6.6	129.6	-1.8	621	5.3
St. Louis, MO	34.1	618.7	-0.6	785	2.2
Yellowstone, MT	5.6	66.7	0.9	532	0.6
Douglas, NE	14.7	304.9	-1.7	695	3.3
Clark, NV	33.9	744.2	3.8	655	2.5
Hillsborough, NH	12.0	187.4	-0.1	783	3.8
Bergen, NJ	34.0	446.2	0.0	936	1.5
Bernalillo, NM	16.8	308.3	1.2	628	2.1
New York, NY	112.6	2,210.3	-1.8	1,648	-5.9
Mecklenburg, NC	28.5	499.9	-2.0	936	3.3
Cass, ND	5.0	82.6	2.1	583	2.8
Cuyahoga, OH	38.7	753.4	-0.9	768	2.9
Oklahoma, OK	21.5	396.4	-2.3	620	5.1
Multnomah, OR	25.3	418.1	-1.9	748	1.8
Allegheny, PA	36.0	687.5	-1.1	769	1.1
Providence, RI	17.2	282.9	-0.5	747	7.3
Greenville, SC	13.2	221.4	1.3	655	3.0
Minnehaha, SD	5.8	105.7	1.4	594	4.9
Shelby, TN	20.0	494.3	1.5	730	2.4
Harris, TX	87.7	1,830.8	-0.9	860	-0.5
Salt Lake, UT	32.3	508.2	-1.7	647	-1.1
Chittenden, VT	5.6	91.6	-1.4	718	0.8
Fairfax, VA	29.6	525.1	0.4	1,091	4.0
King, WA	85.3	1,080.7	-1.0	919	-1.1
Kanawha, WV	6.1	107.8	-1.2	636	1.6
Milwaukee, WI	22.3	496.4	-1.4	739	2.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the largest county by state, first quarter 2003² — Continued

County ³	Establishments, first quarter 2003 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wages ⁵	
		March 2003 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2002-03 ⁴	Average weekly wages	Percent change, March 2002-03 ⁴
Laramie, WY	2.8	38.1	3.5	\$560	2.4
San Juan, PR	11.6	313.4	-1.8	464	4.7
St. Thomas, VI	1.7	23.2	2.0	572	6.5

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

² Data are preliminary.

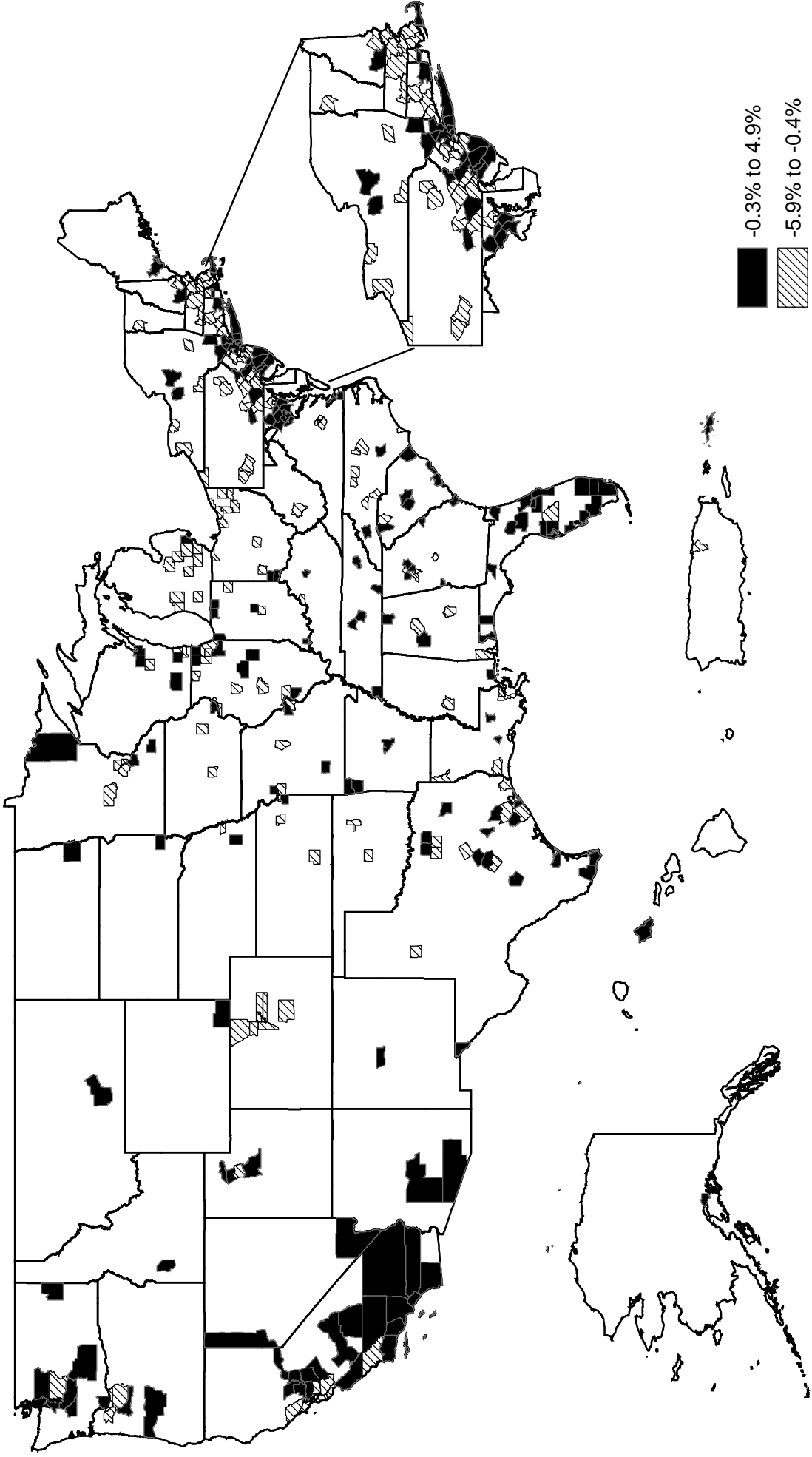
³ Includes areas not officially designated as counties. See Technical Note.

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

⁵ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

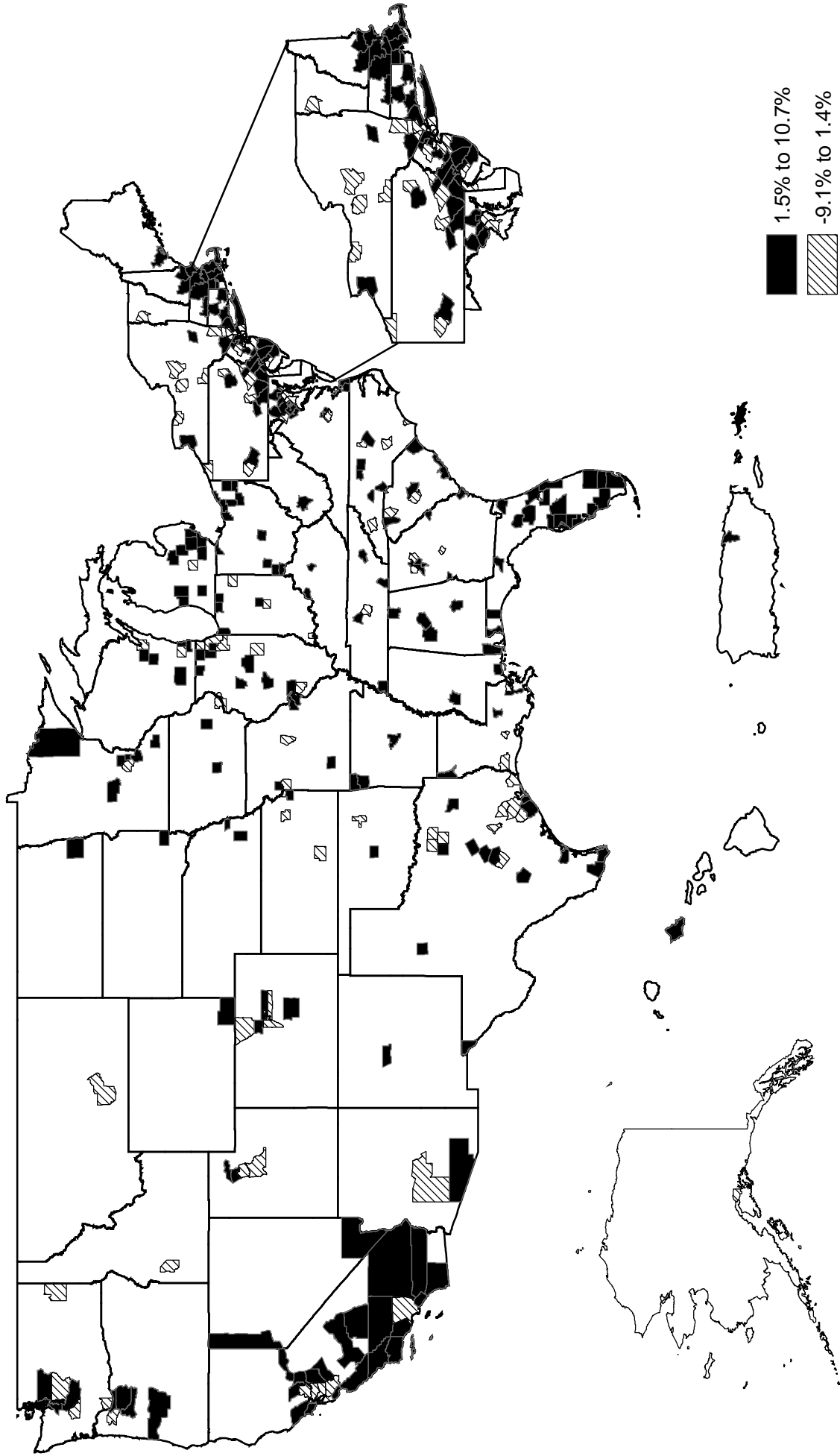
Chart 1. Percent change in employment in counties with 75,000 employees or more, March 2002-03 (U.S. Average = -0.3%)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
October 2003

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

Chart 2. Percent change in average weekly wages in counties with 75,000 employees or more, first quarter 2002-03 (U.S. Average = 1.5%)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
October 2003

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