

# News

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## COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES: THIRD QUARTER 2008

From September 2007 to September 2008, employment declined in more than half of the largest U.S. counties, according to preliminary data released today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. Elkhart County, Ind., located about 100 miles east of Chicago, posted the largest percentage decline, with a loss of 10.8 percent over the year, compared with a national job decrease of 0.8 percent. Manufacturing sustained the largest employment losses in Elkhart. Yakima, Wash., in the south-central part of the State, experienced the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment among the largest counties in the U.S., with a gain of 3.2 percent, led by growth in agriculture.

Rutherford County, Tenn., within the metropolitan Nashville area, had the largest over-the-year gain in average weekly wages in the third quarter of 2008, with an increase of 17.3 percent coming largely from manufacturing. The U.S. average weekly wage rose by 2.8 percent over the same time span.

Chart 1. Large counties ranked by percent decline in employment, September 2008  
(U.S. average = -0.8 percent)

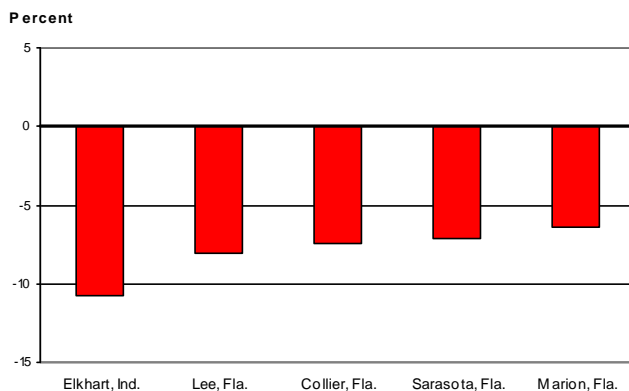
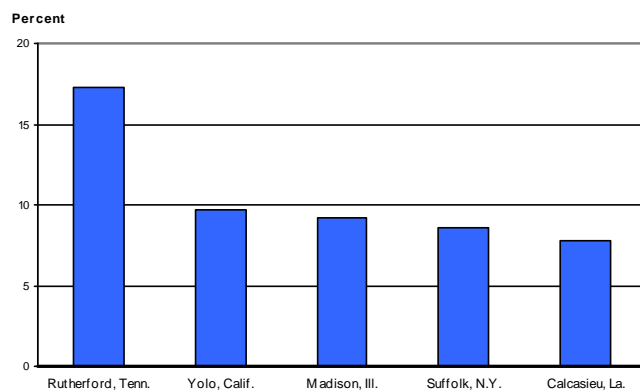


Chart 2. Large counties ranked by percent increase in average weekly wages, third quarter 2008  
(U.S. average = 2.8 percent)



Of the 334 largest counties in the United States (as measured by 2007 annual average employment) 139 had over-the-year percentage change in employment below the national average (-0.8 percent) in September 2008; 178 large counties experienced changes above the national average. (See chart 3.) The percent change in average weekly wages was higher than the national average (2.8 percent) in 155 of the largest U.S. counties but was below the national average in 168 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

**Table A. Top 10 large counties ranked by September 2008 employment, September 2007-08 employment decrease, and September 2007-08 percent decrease in employment**

Employment in large counties					
September 2008 employment (thousands)		Decrease in employment, September 2007-08 (thousands)		Percent decrease in employment, September 2007-08	
United States	135,173.8	United States	-1,056.1	United States	-0.8
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,141.1	Maricopa, Ariz.	-67.1	Elkhart, Ind.	-10.8
Cook, Ill.	2,504.2	Los Angeles, Calif.	-61.5	Lee, Fla.	-8.1
New York, N.Y.	2,363.8	Orange, Calif.	-42.2	Collier, Fla.	-7.4
Harris, Texas	2,047.2	Riverside, Calif.	-35.5	Sarasota, Fla.	-7.1
Maricopa, Ariz.	1,761.0	Miami-Dade, Fla.	-33.1	Marion, Fla.	-6.4
Dallas, Texas	1,489.1	Cook, Ill.	-33.0	Volusia, Fla.	-5.9
Orange, Calif.	1,469.5	Wayne, Mich.	-31.2	Seminole, Fla.	-5.8
San Diego, Calif.	1,318.0	Hillsborough, Fla.	-31.1	Macomb, Mich.	-5.8
King, Wash.	1,198.7	Broward, Fla.	-31.0	Riverside, Calif.	-5.6
Miami-Dade, Fla.	993.1	San Bernardino, Calif.	-25.1	Washoe, Nev.	-5.4
		Palm Beach, Fla.	-25.1		

submitted by every employer subject to unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The 9.2 million employer reports cover 135.2 million full- and part-time workers.

### Large County Employment

In September 2008, national employment, as measured by the QCEW program, was 135.2 million, down by 0.8 percent from September 2007. The 334 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more employees accounted for 71.2 percent of total U.S. employment and 76.8 percent of total wages. These 334 counties had a net job decline of 891,159 over the year, accounting for 84.4 percent of the overall U.S. employment decrease.

Employment declined in 207 counties from September 2007 to September 2008. The largest percentage decline in employment was in Elkhart, Ind. (-10.8 percent). Lee, Fla., had the next largest percentage decline (-8.1 percent), followed by the counties of Collier, Fla. (-7.4 percent), Sarasota, Fla. (-7.1 percent), and Marion, Fla. (-6.4 percent). The largest decline in employment levels occurred in Maricopa, Ariz. (-67,100), followed by the counties of Los Angeles, Calif. (-61,500), Orange, Calif. (-42,200), Riverside, Calif. (-35,500), and Miami-Dade, Fla. (-33,100). (See table A.) Combined employment losses in these five counties over the year totaled 239,400, or 23 percent of the employment decline for the U.S. as a whole.

Employment rose in 109 of the large counties from September 2007 to September 2008. Yakima County, Wash., had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment (3.2 percent). Potter, Texas, had the next largest increase, 3.1 percent, followed by the counties of Montgomery, Texas (3.0 percent), Douglas, Colo. (2.9 percent), and Cass, N.D. (2.6 percent). The largest gains in the level of employment from September 2007 to September 2008 were recorded in the counties of Harris, Texas (26,500), King, Wash. (17,100), New York, N.Y. (14,800), Travis, Texas (9,400), and Washington, D.C. (9,300).

**Table B. Top 10 large counties ranked by third quarter 2008 average weekly wages, third quarter 2007-08 growth in average weekly wages, and third quarter 2007-08 percent growth in average weekly wages**

Average weekly wage in large counties					
Average weekly wage, third quarter 2008		Growth in average weekly wage, third quarter 2007-08		Percent growth in average weekly wage, third quarter 2007-08	
United States	\$841	United States	\$23	United States	2.8
New York, N.Y.	\$1,552	Rutherford, Tenn.	\$124	Rutherford, Tenn.	17.3
Santa Clara, Calif.	1,530	Suffolk, N.Y.	77	Yolo, Calif.	9.7
Washington, D.C.	1,391	Yolo, Calif.	73	Madison, Ill.	9.2
San Mateo, Calif.	1,374	San Francisco, Calif.	65	Suffolk, N.Y.	8.6
San Francisco, Calif.	1,350	Lake, Ill.	63	Calcasieu, La.	7.8
Arlington, Va.	1,348	Solano, Calif.	61	Solano, Calif.	7.7
Suffolk, Mass.	1,321	Madison, Ill.	61	Santa Cruz, Calif.	7.5
Fairfield, Conn.	1,310	Wyandotte, Kan.	58	Wyandotte, Kan.	7.5
Fairfax, Va.	1,295	Santa Cruz, Calif.	56	Polk, Fla.	7.0
Somerset, N.J.	1,233	Hennepin, Minn.	56	Benton, Ark.	6.7
				Lafayette, La.	6.7

#### Large County Average Weekly Wages

The national average weekly wage in the third quarter of 2008 was \$841. Average weekly wages were higher than the national average in 108 of the largest 334 U.S. counties. New York, N.Y., held the top position among the highest-paid large counties with an average weekly wage of \$1,552. Santa Clara, Calif., was second with an average weekly wage of \$1,530, followed by Washington, D.C. (\$1,391), San Mateo, Calif. (\$1,374), and San Francisco, Calif. (\$1,350). (See table B.) Over the year, the national average weekly wage rose by 2.8 percent. Among the largest counties, Rutherford, Tenn., led the nation in growth in average weekly wages with an increase of 17.3 percent from the third quarter of 2007. Yolo, Calif., was second with growth of 9.7 percent, followed by the counties of Madison, Ill. (9.2 percent), Suffolk, N.Y. (8.6 percent), and Calcasieu, La. (7.8 percent).

Average weekly wages are affected by the number of high-paying and low-paying jobs in an industry. The 2.8 percent over-the-year gain in average weekly wages for the nation is partially due to large employment declines in the construction and manufacturing industries, which posted the largest over-the-year percent declines in September employment. (See table 2.) Average weekly wages for construction workers increased 5.1 percent as employment fell by more than 6 percent. Construction and manufacturing lost 518,400 and 499,200 jobs, respectively, over the year in September. Employment declines exceeded 3 percent in manufacturing as average weekly wages for these workers grew by 1.9 percent. (See Technical Note.)

There were 226 counties with an average weekly wage below the national average in the third quarter of 2008. The lowest average weekly wage was reported in Horry, S.C. (\$537), followed by the counties of Cameron, Texas (\$538), Hidalgo, Texas (\$549), Webb, Texas (\$559), and Yakima, Wash. (\$580). (See table 1.) Twenty-one large counties experienced over-the-year declines in average weekly wages. Clayton, Ga., had the largest decrease (-14.6 percent), followed by the counties of Santa Clara, Calif. and Duval, Fla. (-3.4 percent each), Gwinnett, Ga. (-3.1 percent), and Rock Island, Ill. (-2.6 percent).

## Ten Largest U.S. Counties

Six of the 10 largest counties (based on 2007 annual average employment levels) experienced over-the-year percent declines in employment in September 2008. Maricopa, Ariz., experienced the largest decline in employment among the 10 largest counties with a 3.7 percent decrease. Within Maricopa, eight industry groups experienced employment declines, with construction experiencing the largest decline, -21.8 percent. Miami-Dade, Fla., had the next largest decline in employment, -3.2 percent, followed by Orange, Calif. (-2.8 percent). (See table 2.) King, Wash., experienced the largest percent gain in employment (1.4 percent) among the 10 largest counties. Within King County, the largest gains in employment were in information (5.9 percent) and education and health services (5.2 percent). Harris, Texas, had the next largest increase in employment, 1.3 percent, followed by New York, N.Y. (0.6 percent).

Each of the 10 largest U.S. counties saw an over-the-year increase in average weekly wages. San Diego, Calif., had the fastest growth in wages among the 10 largest counties, with a gain of 3.8 percent. Within San Diego County, average weekly wages increased the most in the information industry (30.4 percent). Los Angeles, Calif., was second in wage growth with a gain of 3.1 percent, followed by Orange, Calif., and Harris, Texas (3.0 percent each). The smallest wage gain occurred in New York, N.Y. (0.5 percent), followed by Maricopa, Ariz. (1.8 percent), and Miami-Dade, Fla. (2.2 percent).

## Largest County by State

Table 3 shows September 2008 employment and the 2008 third quarter average weekly wage in the largest county in each state, which is based on 2007 annual average employment levels. (This table includes one county—Laramie, Wyo.—that had an employment level below 75,000 in 2007.) The employment levels in the counties in table 3 in September 2008 ranged from approximately 4.14 million in Los Angeles County, Calif., to 44,200 in Laramie County, Wyo. The highest average weekly wage of these counties was in New York, N.Y. (\$1,552), while the lowest average weekly wage was in Yellowstone, Mont. (\$688).

## For More Information

The tables and charts included in this release contain data for the nation and for the 334 counties with annual average employment levels of 75,000 or more in 2007. September 2008 employment and 2008 third-quarter average weekly wages for all states are provided in table 4 of this release.

For additional information about the quarterly employment and wages data, please read the Technical Note. Final data for all states, metropolitan statistical areas, counties, and the nation through the fourth quarter of 2007 are available on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/>. Preliminary data for first and second quarter 2008 also are available on the site. Updated data for first and second quarter 2008 and preliminary data for third quarter 2008 will be available later in April online. Additional information about the QCEW data may be obtained by calling (202) 691-6567.

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

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The County Employment and Wages release for fourth quarter 2008 is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, July 21, 2009.

# 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 2008 are preliminary and subject to revision.

For purposes of this release, large counties are defined as having employment levels of 75,000 or greater. In addition, data for San Juan, Puerto Rico, are provided, but not used in calculating U.S. averages, rankings, or in the analysis in the text. Each year, these large counties are selected on the basis of the preliminary annual average of employment for the previous year. The 335 counties presented in this release were derived using 2007 preliminary annual averages of employment. For 2008 data, six counties have been added to the publication tables: Shelby, Ala., Boone, Ky., St. Tammany, La., Yellowstone, Mont., Warren, Ohio, and Potter, Texas. These counties will be included in all 2008 quarterly releases. The counties in table 2 are selected and sorted each year based on the annual average employment from the preceding year.

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

	QCEW	BED	CES
<b>Source</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Count of UI administrative records submitted by 9.1 million establishments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 7.1 million private-sector employers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sample survey: 400,000 establishments</li> </ul>
<b>Coverage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UI and UCFE coverage, including all employers subject to state and federal UI laws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UI coverage, excluding government, private households, and establishments with zero employment</li> </ul>	Nonfarm wage and salary jobs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UI coverage, excluding agriculture, private households, and self-employed workers</li> <li>Other employment, including railroads, religious organizations, and other non-UI-covered jobs</li> </ul>
<b>Publication frequency</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarterly</li> <li>– 7 months after the end of each quarter</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarterly</li> <li>– 8 months after the end of each quarter</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monthly</li> <li>– Usually first Friday of following month</li> </ul>
<b>Use of UI file</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Directly summarizes and publishes each new quarter of UI data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Links each new UI quarter to longitudinal database and directly summarizes gross job gains and losses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uses UI file as a sampling frame and annually realigns (benchmarks) sample estimates to first quarter UI levels</li> </ul>
<b>Principal products</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, MSA, state, and national levels by detailed industry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides quarterly employer dynamics data on establishment openings, closings, expansions, and contractions at the national level by NAICS supersectors and by size of firm, and at the state private-sector total level</li> <li>Future expansions will include data with greater industry detail and data at the county and MSA level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides current monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings at the MSA, state, and national level by industry</li> </ul>
<b>Principal uses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major uses include:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detailed locality data</li> <li>Periodic universe counts for benchmarking sample survey estimates</li> <li>Sample frame for BLS establishment surveys</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major uses include:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business cycle analysis</li> <li>Analysis of employer dynamics underlying economic expansions and contractions</li> <li>Analysis of employment expansion and contraction by size of firm</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major uses include:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Principal national economic indicator</li> <li>Official time series for employment change measures</li> <li>Input into other major economic indicators</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Program Web sites</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://www.bls.gov/cew/">www.bls.gov/cew/</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://www.bls.gov/bdm/">www.bls.gov/bdm/</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://www.bls.gov/ces/">www.bls.gov/ces/</a></li> </ul>

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

### **Differences between QCEW, BED, and CES employment measures**

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

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

### **Coverage**

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

UI and UCFE coverage is broad and basically comparable from state to state. In 2007, UI and UCFE programs covered workers in 135.4 million jobs. The estimated 130.3 million workers in these jobs (after adjustment for multiple jobholders) represented 96.2 percent of civilian wage and salary employment. Covered workers received \$6.018 trillion in pay, representing 94.6 percent of the wage and salary component of personal income and 43.6 percent of the gross domestic product.

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

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

### **Concepts and methodology**

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

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

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

Federal government pay levels are subject to periodic, sometimes large, fluctuations due to a calendar effect that consists of some quarters having more pay periods than others. Most federal employees are paid on a biweekly pay schedule. As a result of this schedule, in some quarters, federal wages contain payments for six pay periods, while in other quarters their wages include payments for seven pay periods. Over-the-year comparisons of average weekly wages may reflect this calendar effect. Higher growth in average weekly wages may be attributed, in part, to a comparison of quarterly wages for the current year, which include seven pay periods, with year-ago wages that reflect only six pay periods. An opposite effect will occur when wages in the current period, which contain six pay periods, are compared with year-ago wages that include seven pay periods. The effect on over-the-year pay comparisons can be pronounced in federal government due to the uniform nature of

federal payroll processing. This pattern may exist in private sector pay; however, because there are more pay period types (weekly, biweekly, semimonthly, monthly) it is less pronounced. The effect is most visible in counties with large concentrations of federal employment.

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

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

The over-the-year changes of employment and wages presented in this release have been adjusted to account for most of the administrative corrections made to the underlying establishment reports. This is done by modifying the prior-year levels used to calculate the over-the-year changes. Percent changes are calculated using an adjusted version of the final 2007 quarterly data as the base data. The adjusted prior-year levels used to calculate the over-the-year percent change in employment and wages are not published. These adjusted prior-year levels do not match the unadjusted data maintained on the BLS Web site. Over-the-year change calculations based on data from the Web site, or from data published in prior BLS news releases, may differ substantially from the over-the-year changes presented in this news release.

The adjusted data used to calculate the over-the-year change measures presented in this release account for most of the administrative changes—those occurring when employers update the industry, location, and ownership information of their establishments. The most common adjustments for administrative change are the result of updated information about the county location of individual establishments. Included in these adjustments are administrative changes involving the classification of establishments that were previously reported in the unknown or statewide county or unknown industry categories. Beginning with the first quarter of 2008, adjusted data will also account for administrative changes caused by multi-unit employers who start reporting for each individual establishment rather than as a single entity.

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

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

#### **Additional statistics and other information**

An annual bulletin, *Employment and Wages*, features comprehensive information by detailed industry on establishments, employment, and wages for the nation and all states. The 2007 edition of this bulletin contains selected data produced by Business Employment Dynamics (BED) on job gains and losses, as well as selected data from the first quarter 2008 version of this news release. Tables and additional content from the 2007 Employment and Wages Annual Bulletin are now available online at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewbultn07.htm>. These tables present final 2007 annual averages. The tables will also be included on the CD which accompanies the hardcopy version of the Annual Bulletin. *Employment and Wages Annual Averages, 2007* is expected to be available for sale as a chartbook by the end of the second quarter of 2009 from the United States Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250, telephone (866) 512-1800, outside Washington, D.C. Within Washington, D.C., the telephone number is (202) 512-1800. The fax number is (202) 512-2104.

News releases on quarterly measures of gross job flows also are available upon request from the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover (Business Employment Dynamics), telephone (202) 691-6467; (<http://www.bls.gov/bdm/>); (e-mail: [BDMInfo@bls.gov](mailto: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. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, third quarter 2008<sup>2</sup>**

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, third quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>4</sup>		
		September 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2007-08 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2007-08 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change
United States <sup>6</sup> .....	9,150.8	135,173.8	-0.8	-	\$841	2.8	-
Jefferson, AL .....	19.0	357.9	-1.6	233	863	3.1	123
Madison, AL .....	9.0	183.1	2.2	13	913	2.0	221
Mobile, AL .....	10.1	175.4	0.5	69	715	2.9	148
Montgomery, AL .....	6.7	138.5	0.0	110	725	4.8	33
Shelby, AL .....	5.0	75.7	-0.6	162	806	0.4	297
Tuscaloosa, AL .....	4.5	87.2	0.1	101	730	4.4	43
Anchorage Borough, AK ....	8.3	152.0	2.0	15	922	3.1	123
Maricopa, AZ .....	103.0	1,761.0	-3.7	300	836	1.8	234
Pima, AZ .....	21.3	370.5	-1.5	226	747	2.2	201
Benton, AR .....	5.6	95.9	-0.8	179	760	6.7	10
Pulaski, AR .....	15.1	252.2	0.3	84	765	2.0	221
Washington, AR .....	5.8	92.1	-1.2	205	679	2.3	192
Alameda, CA .....	54.3	684.0	-1.5	226	1,115	3.6	76
Butte, CA .....	8.0	77.0	-1.8	250	660	3.3	103
Contra Costa, CA .....	30.1	339.9	-2.0	258	1,034	3.1	123
Fresno, CA .....	30.5	372.4	-0.4	145	658	2.2	201
Kern, CA .....	18.3	297.4	0.7	59	737	2.9	148
Los Angeles, CA .....	428.8	4,141.1	-1.5	226	951	3.1	123
Marin, CA .....	12.1	109.5	0.3	84	1,029	0.7	287
Monterey, CA .....	12.9	182.8	-0.1	121	747	1.5	255
Orange, CA .....	102.5	1,469.5	-2.8	283	955	3.0	139
Placer, CA .....	11.0	135.0	-3.8	303	815	-0.1	308
Riverside, CA .....	47.1	598.5	-5.6	319	716	2.1	211
Sacramento, CA .....	54.4	623.6	-2.5	272	952	5.1	24
San Bernardino, CA .....	49.1	642.8	-3.8	303	740	2.2	201
San Diego, CA .....	99.6	1,318.0	-1.2	205	921	3.8	66
San Francisco, CA .....	52.3	575.4	0.8	50	1,350	5.1	24
San Joaquin, CA .....	18.0	224.5	-3.1	290	744	4.1	52
San Luis Obispo, CA .....	9.9	105.3	-2.0	258	714	3.9	62
San Mateo, CA .....	24.2	343.8	0.1	101	1,374	3.5	82
Santa Barbara, CA .....	14.4	189.8	0.0	110	788	1.2	264
Santa Clara, CA .....	60.7	910.5	0.5	69	1,530	-3.4	326
Santa Cruz, CA .....	9.1	102.1	-1.7	245	798	7.5	7
Solano, CA .....	10.2	126.4	-2.5	272	853	7.7	6
Sonoma, CA .....	18.9	193.0	-2.4	271	828	2.1	211
Stanislaus, CA .....	14.9	177.1	-1.6	233	723	4.0	57
Tulare, CA .....	9.6	154.1	0.8	50	606	3.4	94
Ventura, CA .....	23.7	314.3	-1.6	233	858	2.4	183
Yolo, CA .....	5.9	104.0	-0.6	162	829	9.7	2
Adams, CO .....	9.4	155.8	1.0	39	792	3.1	123
Arapahoe, CO .....	19.6	282.9	-0.3	141	1,002	4.6	40
Boulder, CO .....	13.1	162.3	0.9	45	1,020	3.1	123
Denver, CO .....	26.0	453.3	0.5	69	1,031	3.6	76
Douglas, CO .....	9.7	94.2	2.9	4	864	3.1	123
El Paso, CO .....	17.6	245.3	-1.6	233	780	2.1	211
Jefferson, CO .....	18.9	212.4	0.2	97	883	5.2	22
Larimer, CO .....	10.5	133.6	0.1	101	771	2.4	183
Weld, CO .....	6.1	84.4	0.0	110	731	0.6	290
Fairfield, CT .....	33.1	418.8	-0.5	153	1,310	0.5	293
Hartford, CT .....	25.6	506.7	0.3	84	1,012	0.9	275

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 1. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, third quarter 2008<sup>2</sup>—Continued**

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, third quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>4</sup>		
		September 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2007-08 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2007-08 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change
New Haven, CT .....	22.7	364.0	-1.1	200	\$909	2.9	148
New London, CT .....	7.0	131.8	0.4	76	864	1.1	266
New Castle, DE .....	18.5	278.0	-1.5	226	981	2.6	174
Washington, DC .....	33.8	688.2	1.4	24	1,391	1.0	270
Alachua, FL .....	6.8	123.2	-0.6	162	723	2.0	221
Brevard, FL .....	15.0	196.9	-4.2	308	793	3.5	82
Broward, FL .....	65.9	728.6	-4.1	307	792	2.2	201
Collier, FL .....	12.5	116.5	-7.4	325	749	(7)	-
Duval, FL .....	27.6	456.0	-3.4	295	797	-3.4	326
Escambia, FL .....	8.2	125.0	-4.9	315	667	2.9	148
Hillsborough, FL .....	38.1	604.0	-4.9	315	807	3.5	82
Lake, FL .....	7.4	83.6	-4.5	312	606	1.7	244
Lee, FL .....	20.2	201.1	-8.1	326	706	1.0	270
Leon, FL .....	8.3	142.3	-2.6	277	750	4.2	46
Manatee, FL .....	9.4	109.6	-1.8	250	663	0.8	281
Marion, FL .....	8.7	98.9	-6.4	323	606	2.5	176
Miami-Dade, FL .....	87.8	993.1	-3.2	291	842	2.2	201
Okaloosa, FL .....	6.2	78.4	-4.3	310	688	1.8	234
Orange, FL .....	36.4	680.9	-2.5	272	764	1.3	260
Palm Beach, FL .....	51.5	519.2	-4.6	313	811	0.9	275
Pasco, FL .....	10.3	99.4	-2.8	283	595	1.9	230
Pinellas, FL .....	31.9	414.8	-4.4	311	737	3.4	94
Polk, FL .....	12.9	197.1	-3.3	293	699	7.0	9
Sarasota, FL .....	15.4	143.5	-7.1	324	709	1.0	270
Seminole, FL .....	14.9	171.0	-5.8	320	712	0.8	281
Volusia, FL .....	14.2	159.4	-5.9	322	615	2.8	156
Bibb, GA .....	4.7	84.8	0.8	50	669	2.0	221
Chatham, GA .....	7.6	134.6	-2.6	277	728	3.4	94
Clayton, GA .....	4.4	111.8	-2.6	277	787	-14.6	328
Cobb, GA .....	20.7	310.3	-2.8	283	906	3.2	110
De Kalb, GA .....	16.7	293.9	-1.9	255	888	1.6	250
Fulton, GA .....	39.1	741.7	-1.0	192	1,078	1.9	230
Gwinnett, GA .....	23.4	315.1	-3.6	298	842	-3.1	325
Muscogee, GA .....	4.8	94.5	-2.7	282	676	-2.0	321
Richmond, GA .....	4.8	101.1	0.2	97	733	3.2	110
Honolulu, HI .....	24.7	444.6	-1.6	233	800	1.8	234
Ada, ID .....	15.0	210.4	-1.5	226	746	-0.5	310
Champaign, IL .....	4.1	93.2	0.7	59	728	3.3	103
Cook, IL .....	140.4	2,504.2	-1.3	212	988	2.8	156
Du Page, IL .....	36.0	590.9	-1.9	255	990	0.9	275
Kane, IL .....	12.8	208.2	-2.9	286	765	3.1	123
Lake, IL .....	21.1	335.8	-1.2	205	1,037	6.5	13
McHenry, IL .....	8.5	103.6	-1.3	212	729	1.8	234
McLean, IL .....	3.7	86.9	0.6	64	818	4.3	44
Madison, IL .....	6.0	96.6	0.3	84	723	9.2	3
Peoria, IL .....	4.8	105.7	1.0	39	806	4.0	57
Rock Island, IL .....	3.5	79.9	0.4	76	823	-2.6	324
St. Clair, IL .....	5.5	98.4	1.2	30	694	2.8	156
Sangamon, IL .....	5.2	129.4	-0.5	153	850	3.8	66
Will, IL .....	13.8	199.0	1.0	39	751	3.2	110

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, third quarter 2008<sup>2</sup>—Continued**

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, third quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>4</sup>		
		September 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2007-08 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2007-08 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Winnebago, IL .....	7.0	136.1	-1.4	221	\$739	3.5	82
Allen, IN .....	9.1	183.1	-1.0	192	702	1.6	250
Elkhart, IN .....	5.0	112.3	-10.8	327	667	-2.2	322
Hamilton, IN .....	7.7	113.6	1.0	39	809	0.5	293
Lake, IN .....	10.3	195.9	0.1	101	771	5.0	28
Marion, IN .....	24.2	580.5	-0.7	174	852	2.7	161
St. Joseph, IN .....	6.1	123.3	-2.0	258	715	5.0	28
Tippecanoe, IN .....	3.3	77.3	-0.3	141	725	2.7	161
Vanderburgh, IN .....	4.8	108.2	0.6	64	702	3.8	66
Linn, IA .....	6.3	126.4	1.9	17	826	4.7	36
Polk, IA .....	14.9	276.3	0.6	64	831	3.5	82
Scott, IA .....	5.3	90.1	0.9	45	697	2.3	192
Johnson, KS .....	20.6	318.1	0.1	101	867	4.0	57
Sedgwick, KS .....	12.2	258.0	-0.2	132	763	3.8	66
Shawnee, KS .....	4.8	96.8	1.1	37	710	3.5	82
Wyandotte, KS .....	3.2	81.7	-0.2	132	830	7.5	7
Boone, KY .....	3.5	75.2	1.7	20	724	-1.4	316
Fayette, KY .....	9.1	176.2	(7)	—	754	2.7	161
Jefferson, KY .....	22.3	426.4	-2.3	269	799	1.1	266
Caddo, LA .....	7.4	125.3	-0.7	174	717	5.8	15
Calcasieu, LA .....	4.9	85.8	-0.5	153	750	7.8	5
East Baton Rouge, LA .....	14.4	261.4	-0.1	121	790	6.6	12
Jefferson, LA .....	14.0	195.0	-1.1	200	777	3.3	103
Lafayette, LA .....	8.8	135.0	-0.2	132	826	6.7	10
Orleans, LA .....	10.6	170.7	(7)	—	901	1.5	255
St. Tammany, LA .....	7.2	74.0	-0.6	162	699	4.2	46
Cumberland, ME .....	12.0	174.0	-0.1	121	768	3.4	94
Anne Arundel, MD .....	14.5	234.0	-0.4	145	891	1.8	234
Baltimore, MD .....	21.5	373.0	-1.3	212	858	3.1	123
Frederick, MD .....	6.0	94.3	-1.7	245	819	2.4	183
Harford, MD .....	5.6	83.5	(7)	—	785	(7)	—
Howard, MD .....	8.7	148.4	(7)	—	979	3.4	94
Montgomery, MD .....	32.8	459.0	-0.4	145	1,122	2.9	148
Prince Georges, MD .....	15.7	312.7	-1.4	221	933	3.6	76
Baltimore City, MD .....	13.9	340.8	-1.0	192	988	5.2	22
Barnstable, MA .....	9.2	96.9	-1.6	233	709	3.1	123
Bristol, MA .....	15.4	216.6	-2.0	258	751	3.9	62
Essex, MA .....	20.9	301.4	-0.2	132	888	0.9	275
Hampden, MA .....	14.4	200.2	-0.4	145	785	3.2	110
Middlesex, MA .....	47.6	825.1	0.8	50	1,200	1.8	234
Norfolk, MA .....	23.7	327.0	0.4	76	971	0.7	287
Plymouth, MA .....	13.7	177.3	-1.3	212	786	3.4	94
Suffolk, MA .....	21.7	591.8	0.4	76	1,321	2.2	201
Worcester, MA .....	20.6	320.8	-0.6	162	859	3.4	94
Genesee, MI .....	7.9	135.5	-5.1	317	738	0.3	302
Ingham, MI .....	6.8	159.5	-2.1	264	806	3.2	110
Kalamazoo, MI .....	5.6	113.4	-2.3	269	784	6.4	14
Kent, MI .....	14.3	329.8	-3.5	296	757	3.0	139
Macomb, MI .....	17.7	298.8	-5.8	320	853	-2.4	323
Oakland, MI .....	39.2	671.0	-3.5	296	966	0.9	275

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, third quarter 2008<sup>2</sup>—Continued**

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, third quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>4</sup>		
		September 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2007-08 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2007-08 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Ottawa, MI .....	5.7	109.8	-2.6	277	\$730	3.0	139
Saginaw, MI .....	4.3	83.7	-3.7	300	703	0.1	306
Washtenaw, MI .....	8.1	187.3	-2.5	272	944	-0.9	313
Wayne, MI .....	32.1	717.9	-4.2	308	942	1.4	259
Anoka, MN .....	7.8	114.8	-1.6	233	769	0.3	302
Dakota, MN .....	10.6	175.1	-1.2	205	801	3.4	94
Hennepin, MN .....	42.2	840.7	-0.8	179	1,102	5.4	20
Olmsted, MN .....	3.5	90.6	-1.0	192	949	5.1	24
Ramsey, MN .....	15.2	335.2	-0.2	132	933	3.7	73
St. Louis, MN .....	5.9	98.3	0.4	76	696	3.9	62
Stearns, MN .....	4.5	83.0	0.3	84	679	3.2	110
Harrison, MS .....	4.6	86.1	-2.0	258	664	3.4	94
Hinds, MS .....	6.4	126.6	-0.6	162	745	4.3	44
Boone, MO .....	4.6	83.5	0.0	110	660	3.6	76
Clay, MO .....	5.1	90.2	-1.3	212	765	-1.7	319
Greene, MO .....	8.2	156.2	-1.6	233	653	2.5	176
Jackson, MO .....	18.7	370.0	-0.1	121	851	3.0	139
St. Charles, MO .....	8.2	123.2	-2.1	264	695	0.4	297
St. Louis, MO .....	32.9	605.6	-1.0	192	890	1.8	234
St. Louis City, MO .....	8.5	237.9	1.6	21	937	5.5	18
Yellowstone, MT .....	5.8	78.5	0.7	59	688	2.4	183
Douglas, NE .....	16.0	321.4	0.9	45	820	4.9	31
Lancaster, NE .....	8.1	158.2	0.3	84	687	3.2	110
Clark, NV .....	50.9	903.7	-2.0	258	812	2.0	221
Washoe, NV .....	14.6	208.5	-5.4	318	796	2.3	192
Hillsborough, NH .....	12.4	196.5	-0.6	162	924	2.7	161
Rockingham, NH .....	11.0	138.6	-1.8	250	796	1.7	244
Atlantic, NJ .....	7.1	147.0	0.0	110	740	2.2	201
Bergen, NJ .....	35.0	445.7	-1.3	212	1,031	2.3	192
Burlington, NJ .....	11.6	198.9	-2.6	277	890	1.8	234
Camden, NJ .....	13.3	207.7	-0.5	153	858	2.8	156
Essex, NJ .....	21.7	357.2	-0.5	153	1,038	1.8	234
Gloucester, NJ .....	6.4	103.9	0.4	76	763	2.7	161
Hudson, NJ .....	14.2	236.2	-0.8	179	1,162	4.1	52
Mercer, NJ .....	11.4	229.5	0.3	84	1,063	3.2	110
Middlesex, NJ .....	22.3	399.0	-2.1	264	1,033	4.1	52
Monmouth, NJ .....	21.1	257.2	-0.6	162	888	1.3	260
Morris, NJ .....	18.4	285.6	-0.7	174	1,178	2.7	161
Ocean, NJ .....	12.7	152.8	-0.9	189	689	1.6	250
Passaic, NJ .....	12.9	174.5	-1.4	221	873	2.5	176
Somerset, NJ .....	10.4	172.9	-0.8	179	1,233	2.6	174
Union, NJ .....	15.3	232.1	-1.1	200	1,057	0.4	297
Bernalillo, NM .....	17.6	335.6	0.2	97	763	3.8	66
Albany, NY .....	10.0	227.7	0.0	110	878	5.3	21
Bronx, NY .....	16.0	227.5	2.3	9	836	(?)	-
Broome, NY .....	4.5	95.3	-0.6	162	696	4.8	33
Dutchess, NY .....	8.4	115.4	-1.3	212	860	1.7	244
Erie, NY .....	23.7	463.8	1.2	30	736	3.1	123
Kings, NY .....	46.4	478.2	1.4	24	735	2.1	211
Monroe, NY .....	18.1	381.1	0.3	84	817	1.5	255

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, third quarter 2008<sup>2</sup>—Continued**

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, third quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>4</sup>		
		September 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2007-08 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2007-08 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Nassau, NY .....	52.7	601.7	-0.5	153	\$915	0.2	305
New York, NY .....	118.9	2,363.8	0.6	64	1,552	0.5	293
Oneida, NY .....	5.3	109.7	-0.2	132	671	3.2	110
Onondaga, NY .....	12.8	254.3	-0.3	141	774	2.2	201
Orange, NY .....	10.0	132.0	-0.2	132	711	3.3	103
Queens, NY .....	43.7	506.9	1.2	30	836	3.0	139
Richmond, NY .....	8.8	93.3	0.8	50	769	2.5	176
Rockland, NY .....	9.9	116.0	-0.1	121	918	5.8	15
Saratoga, NY .....	5.4	76.2	-0.8	179	708	1.7	244
Suffolk, NY .....	50.7	626.3	-0.4	145	969	8.6	4
Westchester, NY .....	36.6	420.7	-0.1	121	1,086	1.6	250
Buncombe, NC .....	8.2	115.8	-1.4	221	666	3.1	123
Catawba, NC .....	4.7	85.2	-3.6	298	637	0.5	293
Cumberland, NC .....	6.3	120.8	2.3	9	654	0.3	302
Durham, NC .....	7.1	184.3	-0.8	179	1,115	0.9	275
Forsyth, NC .....	9.3	184.1	-1.0	192	764	1.2	264
Guilford, NC .....	14.8	278.9	-1.1	200	758	5.0	28
Mecklenburg, NC .....	33.3	570.0	0.0	110	956	3.5	82
New Hanover, NC .....	7.5	103.3	-3.3	293	696	3.1	123
Wake, NC .....	28.9	453.6	0.7	59	836	2.7	161
Cass, ND .....	5.9	101.1	2.6	5	723	5.1	24
Butler, OH .....	7.5	147.3	-1.2	205	743	-1.6	317
Cuyahoga, OH .....	38.1	732.3	-1.7	245	853	2.4	183
Franklin, OH .....	30.3	678.7	-0.8	179	851	2.3	192
Hamilton, OH .....	24.3	515.4	-0.6	162	933	4.9	31
Lake, OH .....	6.8	100.5	-0.7	174	685	2.7	161
Lorain, OH .....	6.3	99.1	-1.4	221	710	1.3	260
Lucas, OH .....	10.8	212.2	-3.8	303	737	0.4	297
Mahoning, OH .....	6.5	103.0	-1.9	255	616	3.5	82
Montgomery, OH .....	13.0	261.1	-3.0	288	787	4.5	42
Stark, OH .....	9.1	160.9	-1.6	233	658	2.3	192
Summit, OH .....	15.1	273.9	-0.4	145	756	2.3	192
Trumbull, OH .....	4.7	76.3	-1.8	250	713	2.9	148
Warren, OH .....	4.3	76.9	-1.7	245	719	3.3	103
Oklahoma, OK .....	24.0	427.1	1.2	30	784	4.7	36
Tulsa, OK .....	19.4	351.8	1.0	39	767	3.0	139
Clackamas, OR .....	12.8	151.7	0.3	84	772	0.8	281
Jackson, OR .....	6.7	83.7	-2.9	286	634	1.1	266
Lane, OR .....	11.0	147.1	-3.0	288	684	3.5	82
Marion, OR .....	9.5	145.1	0.6	64	673	2.0	221
Multnomah, OR .....	28.2	451.7	0.4	76	858	2.1	211
Washington, OR .....	16.2	248.1	-1.6	233	985	1.9	230
Allegheny, PA .....	35.4	686.8	-0.1	121	886	2.7	161
Berks, PA .....	9.3	168.3	-0.2	132	770	0.8	281
Bucks, PA .....	20.2	260.8	-1.8	250	819	3.9	62
Butler, PA .....	4.9	81.1	1.1	37	747	4.2	46
Chester, PA .....	15.2	244.2	0.9	45	1,024	-1.9	320
Cumberland, PA .....	6.0	125.8	-0.9	189	774	1.7	244
Dauphin, PA .....	7.4	183.1	0.1	101	820	2.1	211
Delaware, PA .....	13.7	210.7	0.1	101	878	3.7	73

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, third quarter 2008<sup>2</sup>—Continued**

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, third quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>4</sup>		
		September 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2007-08 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2007-08 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Erie, PA .....	7.4	128.5	-0.5	153	\$680	3.3	103
Lackawanna, PA .....	5.9	101.2	-1.0	192	651	3.5	82
Lancaster, PA .....	12.5	229.4	-0.8	179	720	2.7	161
Lehigh, PA .....	8.8	178.9	-0.2	132	829	-0.6	312
Luzerne, PA .....	7.9	143.6	0.0	110	663	1.8	234
Montgomery, PA .....	27.6	487.7	0.3	84	1,012	1.5	255
Northampton, PA .....	6.5	99.0	-1.6	233	743	3.2	110
Philadelphia, PA .....	31.0	634.8	0.7	59	1,021	4.6	40
Washington, PA .....	5.4	81.3	2.3	9	739	2.4	183
Westmoreland, PA .....	9.5	137.6	0.3	84	684	4.0	57
York, PA .....	9.2	178.7	0.2	97	741	1.9	230
Kent, RI .....	5.7	78.5	-4.7	314	732	0.7	287
Providence, RI .....	18.1	281.9	-2.2	268	805	3.5	82
Charleston, SC .....	12.7	212.6	-0.6	162	723	3.1	123
Greenville, SC .....	12.9	241.1	0.8	50	728	2.2	201
Horry, SC .....	8.5	116.9	-3.8	303	537	0.4	297
Lexington, SC .....	5.8	98.4	-0.6	162	652	2.2	201
Richland, SC .....	9.6	215.2	-1.1	200	749	2.7	161
Spartanburg, SC .....	6.2	119.2	-3.2	291	734	4.0	57
Minnehaha, SD .....	6.4	116.7	1.4	24	717	3.2	110
Davidson, TN .....	18.7	437.4	-2.1	264	861	2.4	183
Hamilton, TN .....	8.6	193.4	-0.5	153	718	1.0	270
Knox, TN .....	11.3	230.1	0.0	110	711	2.0	221
Rutherford, TN .....	4.4	97.7	-3.7	300	840	17.3	1
Shelby, TN .....	20.0	500.6	-1.7	245	855	0.6	290
Williamson, TN .....	6.0	87.1	-0.4	145	915	5.8	15
Bell, TX .....	4.6	103.0	1.9	17	663	2.5	176
Bexar, TX .....	32.5	729.1	1.2	30	734	2.1	211
Brazoria, TX .....	4.6	86.0	0.1	101	800	0.8	281
Brazos, TX .....	3.8	85.2	1.0	39	646	3.2	110
Cameron, TX .....	6.4	122.4	-0.1	121	538	4.1	52
Collin, TX .....	17.2	294.8	2.0	15	997	1.1	266
Dallas, TX .....	68.2	1,489.1	0.5	69	1,025	2.4	183
Denton, TX .....	10.6	168.8	1.4	24	738	3.1	123
El Paso, TX .....	13.5	271.4	1.2	30	601	0.8	281
Fort Bend, TX .....	8.4	128.9	2.5	6	865	2.1	211
Galveston, TX .....	5.2	95.7	0.4	76	803	3.5	82
Harris, TX .....	97.3	2,047.2	1.3	29	1,050	3.0	139
Hidalgo, TX .....	10.6	214.8	1.2	30	549	3.8	66
Jefferson, TX .....	5.9	123.3	-1.3	212	820	3.8	66
Lubbock, TX .....	6.8	124.7	1.9	17	641	4.2	46
McLennan, TX .....	4.9	103.2	(7)	—	685	4.1	52
Montgomery, TX .....	8.2	125.8	3.0	3	785	5.5	18
Nueces, TX .....	8.1	155.0	2.5	6	728	2.5	176
Potter, TX .....	3.8	77.2	3.1	2	729	(7)	—
Smith, TX .....	5.3	94.4	2.4	8	743	4.2	46
Tarrant, TX .....	37.4	769.5	0.8	50	843	1.0	270
Travis, TX .....	29.0	581.5	1.6	21	924	1.3	260
Webb, TX .....	4.8	88.5	-0.4	145	559	2.0	221
Williamson, TX .....	7.2	120.8	1.6	21	800	3.1	123

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, third quarter 2008<sup>2</sup>—Continued**

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, third quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>4</sup>		
		September 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2007-08 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2007-08 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Davis, UT .....	7.3	103.5	-1.5	226	\$659	-1.1	314
Salt Lake, UT .....	38.5	591.7	0.5	69	796	3.0	139
Utah, UT .....	13.1	175.8	-1.3	212	665	3.3	103
Weber, UT .....	5.7	94.4	-0.8	179	637	3.6	76
Chittenden, VT .....	6.0	95.6	-0.3	141	838	3.2	110
Arlington, VA .....	7.8	156.2	0.8	50	1,348	-1.3	315
Chesterfield, VA .....	7.6	118.9	-2.5	272	774	3.6	76
Fairfax, VA .....	34.0	587.0	0.3	84	1,295	4.2	46
Henrico, VA .....	9.7	177.2	-1.5	226	852	2.3	192
Loudoun, VA .....	9.1	133.3	2.3	9	1,006	-0.3	309
Prince William, VA .....	7.3	103.3	-0.8	179	775	2.8	156
Alexandria City, VA .....	6.2	100.9	0.9	45	1,160	2.4	183
Chesapeake City, VA .....	5.8	99.3	-1.6	233	678	2.3	192
Newport News City, VA .....	4.0	98.6	-1.2	205	769	2.1	211
Norfolk City, VA .....	5.9	144.1	0.0	110	815	-1.6	317
Richmond City, VA .....	7.5	159.0	(7)	—	954	(7)	—
Virginia Beach City, VA .....	11.7	174.7	-0.9	189	656	2.0	221
Clark, WA .....	12.5	134.4	0.5	69	777	3.7	73
King, WA .....	78.5	1,198.7	1.4	24	1,162	2.9	148
Kitsap, WA .....	6.8	83.8	-0.1	121	766	-0.5	310
Pierce, WA .....	21.1	278.4	-0.1	121	774	2.7	161
Snohomish, WA .....	18.2	256.0	0.3	84	856	1.7	244
Spokane, WA .....	15.6	211.5	0.1	101	700	2.9	148
Thurston, WA .....	7.1	102.0	2.1	14	786	0.6	290
Whatcom, WA .....	7.0	83.3	0.8	50	679	3.0	139
Yakima, WA .....	8.3	111.2	3.2	1	580	2.1	211
Kanawha, WV .....	6.1	108.5	-0.5	153	738	4.8	33
Brown, WI .....	6.8	148.7	-1.0	192	754	4.7	36
Dane, WI .....	14.3	304.1	(7)	—	823	(7)	—
Milwaukee, WI .....	21.5	498.3	-0.1	121	839	4.7	36
Outagamie, WI .....	5.1	104.2	0.0	110	719	1.6	250
Racine, WI .....	4.2	76.4	-0.7	174	756	2.7	161
Waukesha, WI .....	13.4	233.7	-1.2	205	836	2.5	176
Winnebago, WI .....	3.8	91.1	0.5	69	768	0.0	307
San Juan, PR .....	13.1	283.5	-1.2	(8)	569	6.0	(8)

<sup>1</sup> Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. These 334 U.S. counties comprise 71.2 percent of the total covered workers in the U.S.

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

<sup>3</sup> Includes areas not officially designated as counties. See Technical Note.

<sup>4</sup> Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

<sup>5</sup> Percent changes were computed from quarterly employment and pay data adjusted for noneconomic county reclassifications. See Technical Note.

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

<sup>7</sup> Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

<sup>8</sup> This county was not included in the U.S. rankings.

**Table 2. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, third quarter 2008<sup>2</sup>**

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>3</sup>	
		September 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2007-08 <sup>4</sup>	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2007-08 <sup>4</sup>
United States <sup>5</sup> .....	9,150.8	135,173.8	-0.8	\$841	2.8
Private industry .....	8,857.7	113,499.1	-1.1	833	2.8
Natural resources and mining .....	126.2	2,003.6	3.6	880	7.3
Construction .....	889.2	7,255.4	-6.7	922	5.1
Manufacturing .....	361.0	13,345.0	-3.6	1,006	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	1,927.8	25,953.1	-1.3	719	1.7
Information .....	146.3	2,973.8	-2.0	1,335	4.9
Financial activities .....	866.3	7,919.9	-2.5	1,207	0.8
Professional and business services .....	1,528.7	17,752.2	-1.4	1,045	4.6
Education and health services .....	851.2	17,996.4	2.7	803	3.6
Leisure and hospitality .....	739.3	13,568.1	0.0	358	2.9
Other services .....	1,205.9	4,482.9	0.9	544	2.4
Government .....	293.1	21,674.7	1.0	886	3.0
Los Angeles, CA .....	428.8	4,141.1	-1.5	951	3.1
Private industry .....	424.8	3,581.8	-1.4	923	2.7
Natural resources and mining .....	0.5	11.7	-2.8	1,232	9.3
Construction .....	14.0	145.0	-9.5	994	5.2
Manufacturing .....	14.6	432.3	-3.4	1,009	4.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	53.7	792.1	-2.1	775	2.1
Information .....	8.7	214.8	( <sup>6</sup> )	1,551	( <sup>6</sup> )
Financial activities .....	24.1	233.8	-5.4	1,482	0.1
Professional and business services .....	42.5	583.7	( <sup>6</sup> )	1,104	( <sup>6</sup> )
Education and health services .....	28.0	488.8	1.7	888	4.5
Leisure and hospitality .....	27.0	401.6	-0.2	536	3.3
Other services .....	195.2	259.5	4.2	439	0.5
Government .....	4.0	559.3	( <sup>6</sup> )	1,132	5.8
Cook, IL .....	140.4	2,504.2	-1.3	988	2.8
Private industry .....	139.0	2,195.4	-1.5	986	2.8
Natural resources and mining .....	0.1	1.3	-3.6	960	-9.3
Construction .....	12.4	92.9	-5.9	1,284	5.9
Manufacturing .....	7.0	226.3	-4.1	1,002	2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	27.6	460.4	-2.3	788	1.8
Information .....	2.5	56.5	-1.5	1,557	10.2
Financial activities .....	15.7	206.3	-3.2	1,538	-0.8
Professional and business services .....	28.9	434.2	-2.1	1,248	5.3
Education and health services .....	13.9	378.9	2.9	873	3.3
Leisure and hospitality .....	11.7	237.8	-1.3	443	3.3
Other services .....	14.5	96.6	1.5	707	2.2
Government .....	1.4	308.8	0.0	1,009	2.9
New York, NY .....	118.9	2,363.8	0.6	1,552	0.5
Private industry .....	118.6	1,919.7	0.7	1,673	0.4
Natural resources and mining .....	0.0	0.2	-8.9	1,820	14.0
Construction .....	2.4	37.8	4.1	1,535	5.4
Manufacturing .....	3.0	35.4	-5.8	1,183	-2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	22.1	248.9	0.4	1,127	0.4
Information .....	4.6	135.9	0.0	1,982	4.2
Financial activities .....	19.1	372.9	-2.1	2,985	-2.2
Professional and business services .....	25.6	491.8	1.4	1,799	2.3
Education and health services .....	8.8	283.4	0.6	1,059	4.7
Leisure and hospitality .....	11.7	218.9	3.9	748	3.2
Other services .....	18.0	89.1	2.1	919	4.1
Government .....	0.3	444.1	0.1	1,027	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, third quarter 2008<sup>2</sup>—Continued**

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>3</sup>	
		September 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2007-08 <sup>4</sup>	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2007-08 <sup>4</sup>
Harris, TX .....	97.3	2,047.2	1.3	\$1,050	3.0
Private industry .....	96.7	1,796.9	1.1	1,061	2.9
Natural resources and mining .....	1.6	84.8	7.9	2,585	( <sup>6</sup> )
Construction .....	6.7	157.2	( <sup>6</sup> )	1,005	( <sup>6</sup> )
Manufacturing .....	4.6	187.3	2.8	1,272	-1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	22.4	428.3	1.0	919	2.1
Information .....	1.4	31.9	-2.4	1,285	2.1
Financial activities .....	10.6	118.2	( <sup>6</sup> )	1,287	2.6
Professional and business services .....	19.4	336.5	( <sup>6</sup> )	1,233	4.8
Education and health services .....	10.3	218.7	1.6	865	4.3
Leisure and hospitality .....	7.5	174.2	-1.2	385	5.2
Other services .....	11.7	58.5	0.2	598	1.2
Government .....	0.5	250.3	2.7	973	5.1
Maricopa, AZ .....	103.0	1,761.0	-3.7	836	1.8
Private industry .....	102.3	1,535.7	-4.5	825	1.9
Natural resources and mining .....	0.5	8.5	0.9	840	16.5
Construction .....	11.0	130.8	-21.8	878	5.1
Manufacturing .....	3.6	125.0	-5.6	1,137	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	22.8	361.4	-3.9	770	-0.3
Information .....	1.7	29.8	-2.0	1,083	5.5
Financial activities .....	12.9	142.4	-4.0	1,004	-1.8
Professional and business services .....	22.9	293.9	-6.4	863	4.2
Education and health services .....	10.1	216.2	7.8	906	2.7
Leisure and hospitality .....	7.4	176.8	-1.7	394	1.8
Other services .....	7.3	49.2	-2.3	584	3.4
Government .....	0.7	225.3	2.3	915	0.9
Orange, CA .....	102.5	1,469.5	-2.8	955	3.0
Private industry .....	101.1	1,327.1	-3.0	947	2.4
Natural resources and mining .....	0.2	4.5	-10.7	681	7.1
Construction .....	6.9	90.0	-13.4	1,094	6.0
Manufacturing .....	5.3	171.4	-3.2	1,133	3.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	17.3	270.0	-4.0	880	1.7
Information .....	1.3	29.4	-1.2	1,552	15.6
Financial activities .....	10.8	112.3	-9.0	1,346	-1.0
Professional and business services .....	19.0	266.8	-4.2	1,071	4.5
Education and health services .....	10.0	148.9	3.9	899	3.7
Leisure and hospitality .....	7.1	177.8	1.3	420	2.2
Other services .....	17.5	49.4	2.6	551	-1.6
Government .....	1.4	142.3	-1.2	1,033	9.2
Dallas, TX .....	68.2	1,489.1	0.5	1,025	2.4
Private industry .....	67.6	1,321.8	0.3	1,034	2.3
Natural resources and mining .....	0.6	8.3	14.7	4,831	61.8
Construction .....	4.4	84.7	0.3	922	2.6
Manufacturing .....	3.1	132.9	-4.0	1,148	-1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	15.1	304.7	0.1	953	0.3
Information .....	1.7	47.6	-3.2	1,445	5.8
Financial activities .....	8.9	143.9	0.4	1,311	-3.7
Professional and business services .....	14.8	279.1	0.7	1,153	2.6
Education and health services .....	6.7	150.7	3.1	938	4.1
Leisure and hospitality .....	5.4	129.7	1.5	461	4.5
Other services .....	6.5	39.1	-0.5	634	4.1
Government .....	0.5	167.3	2.0	952	3.6

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 2. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, third quarter 2008<sup>2</sup>—Continued**

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>3</sup>	
		September 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2007-08 <sup>4</sup>	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2007-08 <sup>4</sup>
San Diego, CA .....	99.6	1,318.0	-1.2	\$921	3.8
Private industry .....	98.3	1,099.8	-1.5	904	4.1
Natural resources and mining .....	0.8	11.4	-3.6	564	1.6
Construction .....	7.1	76.2	-12.9	988	4.2
Manufacturing .....	3.1	102.1	-0.4	1,198	3.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	14.2	214.5	-3.2	733	-0.8
Information .....	1.3	39.1	3.6	2,244	30.4
Financial activities .....	9.6	75.2	-5.2	1,090	-2.2
Professional and business services .....	16.2	215.9	-2.2	1,131	4.6
Education and health services .....	8.1	135.5	3.8	869	4.3
Leisure and hospitality .....	6.9	165.8	0.0	419	2.9
Other services .....	26.1	58.2	1.6	489	1.5
Government .....	1.3	218.2	0.4	1,014	2.7
King, WA .....	78.5	1,198.7	1.4	1,162	2.9
Private industry .....	78.0	1,045.7	1.3	1,176	2.7
Natural resources and mining .....	0.4	3.2	0.8	1,288	12.1
Construction .....	6.9	72.3	-2.9	1,083	4.9
Manufacturing .....	2.5	112.0	-0.8	1,259	0.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	15.2	220.2	0.3	921	3.5
Information .....	1.8	80.9	5.9	3,364	8.3
Financial activities .....	7.1	74.6	-0.9	1,368	6.0
Professional and business services .....	13.9	193.2	1.3	1,243	-6.3
Education and health services .....	6.6	126.5	5.2	863	3.0
Leisure and hospitality .....	6.2	115.7	1.9	447	0.9
Other services .....	17.5	47.2	4.2	601	4.7
Government .....	0.5	153.0	2.1	1,064	4.9
Miami-Dade, FL .....	87.8	993.1	-3.2	842	2.2
Private industry .....	87.5	842.7	-3.5	805	1.5
Natural resources and mining .....	0.5	7.7	-9.6	474	-2.3
Construction .....	6.6	44.2	-20.3	844	2.9
Manufacturing .....	2.6	42.8	-10.2	745	3.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	23.5	248.8	-2.1	746	-0.4
Information .....	1.5	19.0	-7.5	1,227	2.8
Financial activities .....	10.4	68.0	-5.6	1,156	0.3
Professional and business services .....	18.1	129.8	-4.4	1,011	4.6
Education and health services .....	9.4	144.2	2.8	822	1.7
Leisure and hospitality .....	6.0	100.6	-2.0	481	4.3
Other services .....	7.6	35.9	-0.5	523	1.4
Government .....	0.4	150.4	-1.4	1,058	4.9

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>6</sup> Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

**Table 3. Covered <sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the largest county by state, third quarter 2008 <sup>2</sup>**

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, third quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>4</sup>	
		September 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2007-08 <sup>5</sup>	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2007-08 <sup>5</sup>
United States <sup>6</sup> .....	9,150.8	135,173.8	-0.8	\$841	2.8
Jefferson, AL .....	19.0	357.9	-1.6	863	3.1
Anchorage Borough, AK .....	8.3	152.0	2.0	922	3.1
Maricopa, AZ .....	103.0	1,761.0	-3.7	836	1.8
Pulaski, AR .....	15.1	252.2	0.3	765	2.0
Los Angeles, CA .....	428.8	4,141.1	-1.5	951	3.1
Denver, CO .....	26.0	453.3	0.5	1,031	3.6
Hartford, CT .....	25.6	506.7	0.3	1,012	0.9
New Castle, DE .....	18.5	278.0	-1.5	981	2.6
Washington, DC .....	33.8	688.2	1.4	1,391	1.0
Miami-Dade, FL .....	87.8	993.1	-3.2	842	2.2
Fulton, GA .....	39.1	741.7	-1.0	1,078	1.9
Honolulu, HI .....	24.7	444.6	-1.6	800	1.8
Ada, ID .....	15.0	210.4	-1.5	746	-0.5
Cook, IL .....	140.4	2,504.2	-1.3	988	2.8
Marion, IN .....	24.2	580.5	-0.7	852	2.7
Polk, IA .....	14.9	276.3	0.6	831	3.5
Johnson, KS .....	20.6	318.1	0.1	867	4.0
Jefferson, KY .....	22.3	426.4	-2.3	799	1.1
East Baton Rouge, LA .....	14.4	261.4	-0.1	790	6.6
Cumberland, ME .....	12.0	174.0	-0.1	768	3.4
Montgomery, MD .....	32.8	459.0	-0.4	1,122	2.9
Middlesex, MA .....	47.6	825.1	0.8	1,200	1.8
Wayne, MI .....	32.1	717.9	-4.2	942	1.4
Hennepin, MN .....	42.2	840.7	-0.8	1,102	5.4
Hinds, MS .....	6.4	126.6	-0.6	745	4.3
St. Louis, MO .....	32.9	605.6	-1.0	890	1.8
Yellowstone, MT .....	5.8	78.5	0.7	688	2.4
Douglas, NE .....	16.0	321.4	0.9	820	4.9
Clark, NV .....	50.9	903.7	-2.0	812	2.0
Hillsborough, NH .....	12.4	196.5	-0.6	924	2.7
Bergen, NJ .....	35.0	445.7	-1.3	1,031	2.3
Bernalillo, NM .....	17.6	335.6	0.2	763	3.8
New York, NY .....	118.9	2,363.8	0.6	1,552	0.5
Mecklenburg, NC .....	33.3	570.0	0.0	956	3.5
Cass, ND .....	5.9	101.1	2.6	723	5.1
Cuyahoga, OH .....	38.1	732.3	-1.7	853	2.4
Oklahoma, OK .....	24.0	427.1	1.2	784	4.7
Multnomah, OR .....	28.2	451.7	0.4	858	2.1
Allegheny, PA .....	35.4	686.8	-0.1	886	2.7
Providence, RI .....	18.1	281.9	-2.2	805	3.5
Greenville, SC .....	12.9	241.1	0.8	728	2.2
Minnehaha, SD .....	6.4	116.7	1.4	717	3.2
Shelby, TN .....	20.0	500.6	-1.7	855	0.6
Harris, TX .....	97.3	2,047.2	1.3	1,050	3.0
Salt Lake, UT .....	38.5	591.7	0.5	796	3.0
Chittenden, VT .....	6.0	95.6	-0.3	838	3.2
Fairfax, VA .....	34.0	587.0	0.3	1,295	4.2
King, WA .....	78.5	1,198.7	1.4	1,162	2.9
Kanawha, WV .....	6.1	108.5	-0.5	738	4.8
Milwaukee, WI .....	21.5	498.3	-0.1	839	4.7

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Covered <sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the largest county by state, third quarter 2008 <sup>2</sup>—Continued**

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, third quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>4</sup>	
		September 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2007-08 <sup>5</sup>	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2007-08 <sup>5</sup>
Laramie, WY .....	3.2	44.2	0.9	\$718	3.9
San Juan, PR .....	13.1	283.5	-1.2	569	6.0
St. Thomas, VI .....	1.8	23.6	1.4	651	2.2

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Includes areas not officially designated as counties. See Technical Note.

<sup>4</sup> Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

<sup>5</sup> Percent changes were computed from quarterly employment and pay data adjusted for noneconomic county reclassifications. See Technical Note.

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

**Table 4. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages by state, third quarter 2008<sup>2</sup>**

State	Establishments, third quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>3</sup>	
		September 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2007-08	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2007-08
United States <sup>4</sup> .....	9,150.8	135,173.8	-0.8	\$841	2.8
Alabama .....	121.8	1,936.4	-1.2	730	3.3
Alaska .....	21.6	332.1	1.4	872	3.7
Arizona .....	164.1	2,570.1	-3.0	798	2.0
Arkansas .....	86.1	1,185.0	-0.1	649	3.0
California .....	1,344.6	15,527.1	-1.4	959	2.9
Colorado .....	180.4	2,322.7	0.4	877	3.8
Connecticut .....	113.5	1,692.5	-0.3	1,032	1.0
Delaware .....	29.5	420.6	-1.1	879	2.1
District of Columbia .....	33.8	688.2	1.4	1,391	1.0
Florida .....	625.2	7,546.4	-4.1	756	2.2
Georgia .....	276.6	4,018.6	-1.6	794	1.5
Hawaii .....	39.1	613.0	-2.1	774	1.8
Idaho .....	57.0	665.7	-1.4	643	1.3
Illinois .....	369.7	5,872.8	-0.7	891	2.9
Indiana .....	160.5	2,897.6	-1.4	718	2.3
Iowa .....	94.6	1,499.0	0.2	696	4.2
Kansas .....	86.7	1,368.9	0.0	711	4.6
Kentucky .....	110.4	1,795.3	-1.0	692	2.4
Louisiana .....	124.1	1,877.4	-0.2	756	5.6
Maine .....	50.7	610.8	-0.6	683	3.5
Maryland .....	163.9	2,543.4	-0.8	920	3.1
Massachusetts .....	213.9	3,265.7	0.0	1,025	2.3
Michigan .....	259.0	4,093.9	-3.0	820	1.5
Minnesota .....	171.6	2,699.6	-0.5	862	4.7
Mississippi .....	70.8	1,128.3	-1.3	631	4.0
Missouri .....	175.4	2,736.1	-0.4	739	2.8
Montana .....	43.3	446.4	0.1	628	3.1
Nebraska .....	60.0	925.7	0.2	694	4.2
Nevada .....	77.5	1,253.0	-2.7	809	2.1
New Hampshire .....	49.8	634.6	-0.5	822	2.8
New Jersey .....	277.8	3,952.9	-0.7	990	2.5
New Mexico .....	54.7	835.2	0.7	712	3.5
New York .....	586.1	8,633.8	0.5	1,030	2.2
North Carolina .....	259.4	4,064.2	-1.0	741	3.1
North Dakota .....	25.8	357.0	2.8	665	6.9
Ohio .....	295.5	5,251.1	-1.5	766	2.8
Oklahoma .....	100.9	1,562.8	1.2	698	4.5
Oregon .....	132.5	1,734.1	-1.0	766	2.1
Pennsylvania .....	343.5	5,679.0	0.0	822	2.5
Rhode Island .....	35.9	476.0	-2.0	778	2.5
South Carolina .....	119.6	1,874.6	-1.5	683	2.9
South Dakota .....	30.6	401.3	1.0	623	4.2
Tennessee .....	143.5	2,730.4	-1.5	745	2.8
Texas .....	563.6	10,438.3	1.4	850	2.9
Utah .....	87.3	1,229.3	-0.1	717	2.9
Vermont .....	25.1	304.2	-0.5	722	3.3
Virginia .....	232.7	3,676.1	-0.3	877	2.3
Washington .....	225.5	3,007.5	1.0	903	3.0
West Virginia .....	48.9	716.4	0.6	661	5.9
Wisconsin .....	161.6	2,788.7	-0.6	730	3.4

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 4. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages by state, third quarter 2008<sup>2</sup>—Continued**

State	Establishments, third quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>3</sup>	
		September 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2007-08	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2007-08
Wyoming .....	25.2	294.0	3.3	\$781	6.4
Puerto Rico .....	55.6	992.8	-1.6	477	5.5
Virgin Islands .....	3.5	44.9	-0.9	709	4.3

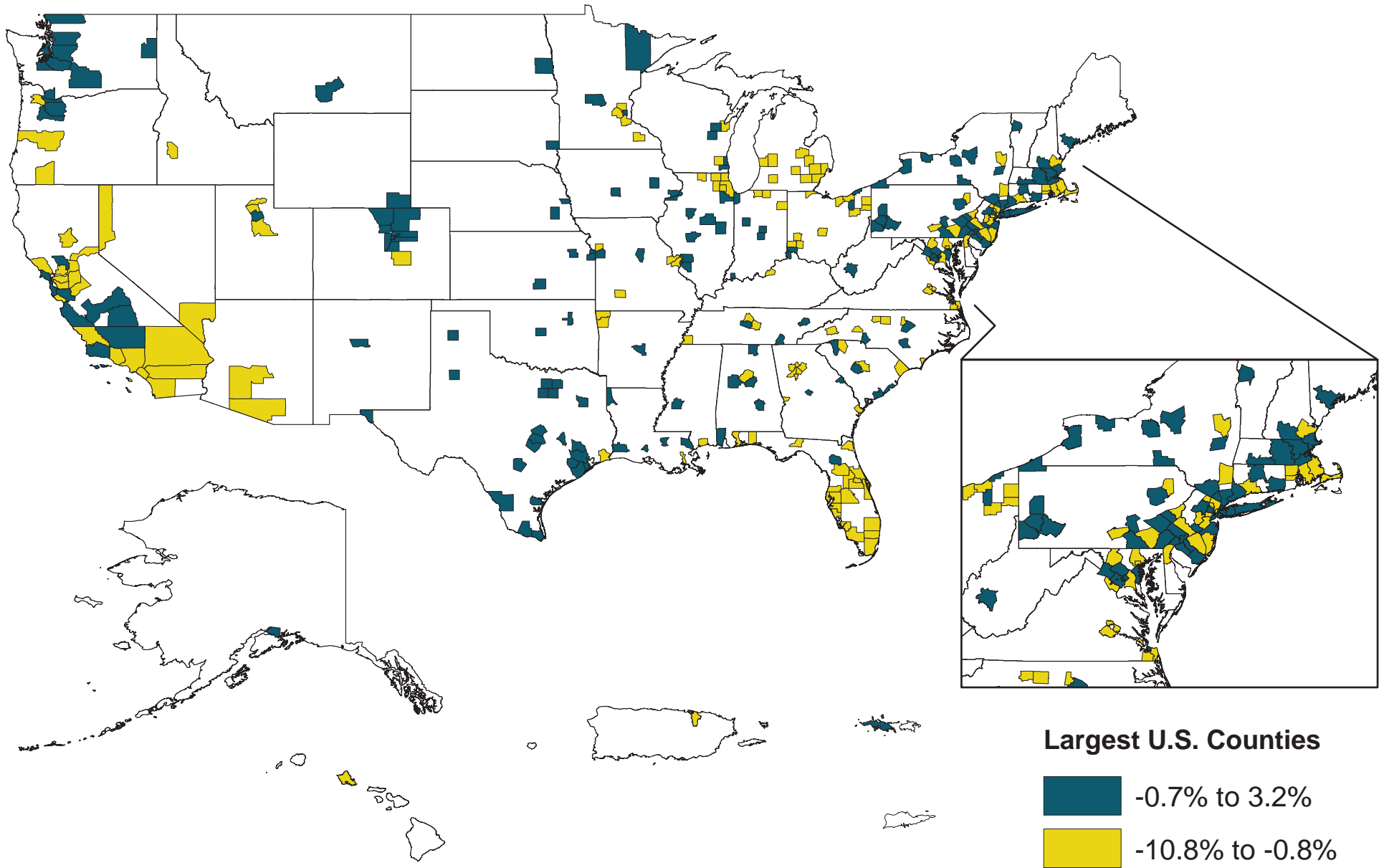
<sup>1</sup> Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

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

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

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

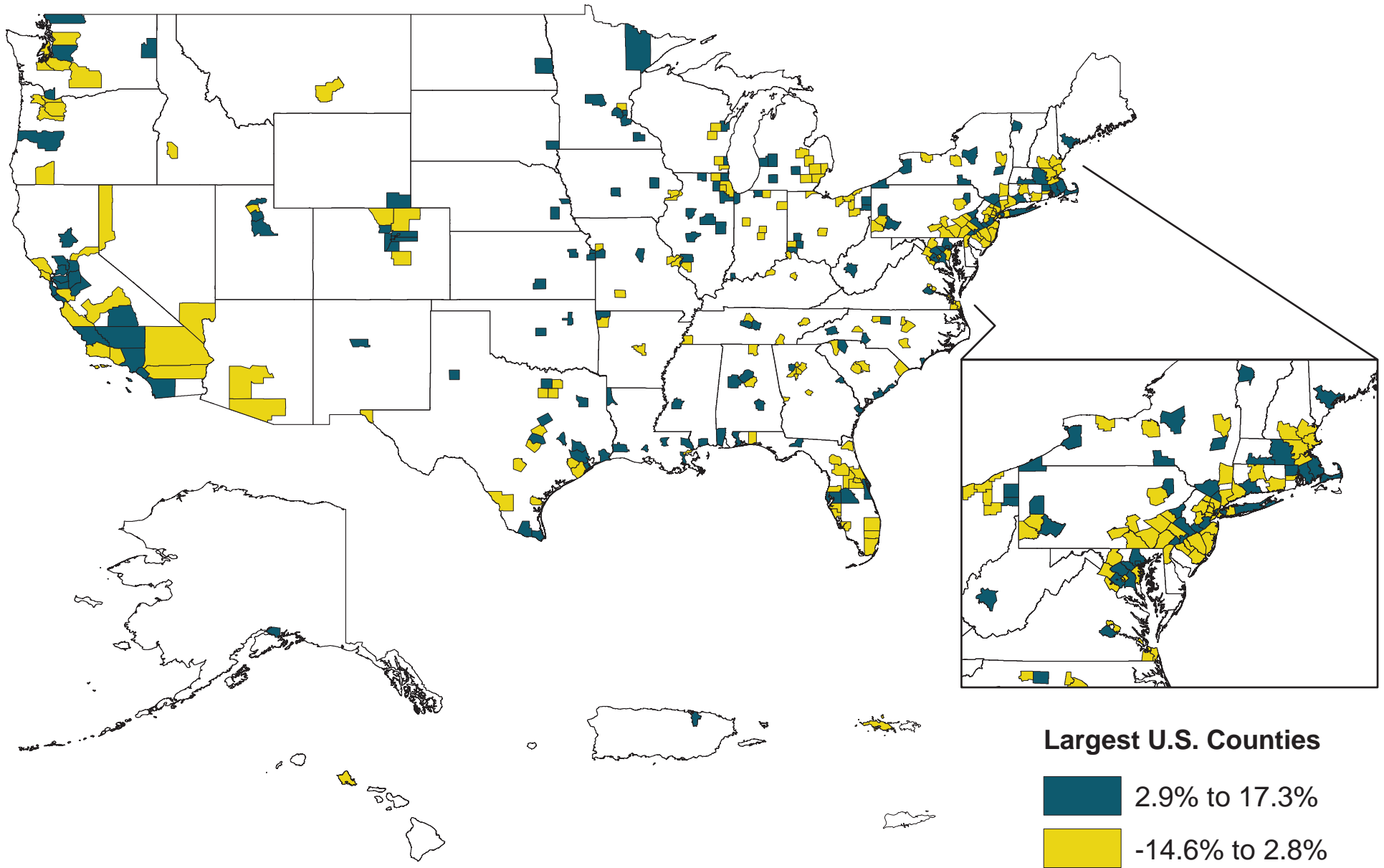
**Chart 3. Percent change in employment in counties with 75,000 or more employees, September 2007-08 (U.S. average = -0.8 percent)**



NOTE: The following counties had fewer than 75,000 employees in 2007 but are included because they are the largest county in their state or territory: Laramie, Wyo., and St. Thomas, V.I.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics  
April 2009

**Chart 4. Percent change in average weekly wage in counties with 75,000 or more employees, third quarter 2007-08 (U.S. average = 2.8 percent)**



NOTE: The following counties had fewer than 75,000 employees in 2007 but are included because they are the largest county in their state or territory: Laramie, Wyo., and St. Thomas, V.I.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics  
April 2009