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COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES: SECOND QUARTER 2003

In June 2003, Loudoun County, Va., 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. Loudoun County, Va., experienced an over-the-year employment gain of 5.2 percent, compared with a national decline of 0.5 percent. Kent County, R.I., had the biggest over-the-year gain in average weekly wages in the second quarter of 2003, with an increase of 7.9 percent. U.S. average weekly wages increased by 2.2 percent over the same timespan.

Of the 315 largest counties in the United States, 184 had rates of over-the-year employment growth above the national average in June 2003, and 119 experienced declines in employment greater than the national average. Average weekly wages grew faster than the national average in 181 of the largest U.S. counties, while the percent change in average weekly wages was below the national average in 119 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. These more than 8.2 million employer reports covered 129.2 million full- and part-time workers in June 2003. 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 not used in calculating U.S. averages. (See Technical Note.) June 2003 employment and 2003 second-quarter average weekly wages for all states are provided in table 4 of this release. Data for all states, MSAs, counties, and the nation through the first quarter of 2003 are available on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/>. Preliminary data for the second quarter of 2003 and revised data for the first quarter of 2003 will be available later in January on the BLS Web site.

Large County Employment

The national employment total in June 2003 was 129.2 million, which was 0.5 percent lower than in June 2002. The 315 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more employees accounted for 70.3 percent of total U.S. covered employment, 76.2 percent of total wages, and 86.2 percent of the net over-the-year employment decline from June 2002. (San Juan, P.R., is not included in this grouping of U.S. counties.) The biggest gains in employment from June 2002 to June 2003 were recorded in the counties of Clark, Nev. (26,500), Riverside, Calif. (22,500), Orange, Calif. (21,300), San Bernardino, Calif. (11,500), and Orange, Fla. (10,900). (See table A.)

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

Employment					
June 2003 employment (thousands)		Net change in employment, June 2002-03 (thousands)		Percent change in employment, June 2002-03	
U.S.	129,169.4	U.S.	-628.3	U.S.	-0.5
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,060.4	Clark, Nev.	26.5	Loudoun, Va.	5.2
Cook, Ill.	2,543.0	Riverside, Calif.	22.5	Yakima, Wash.	4.8
New York, N.Y.	2,214.1	Orange, Calif.	21.3	Lee, Fla.	4.6
Harris, Texas	1,837.2	San Bernardino, Calif.	11.5	St. Charles, Mo.	4.3
Maricopa, Ariz.	1,547.0	Orange, Fla.	10.9	Placer, Calif.	4.2
Dallas, Texas	1,442.7	Maricopa, Ariz.	10.1	Rutherford, Tenn.	4.1
Orange, Calif.	1,433.5	San Joaquin, Calif.	9.1	Pasco, Fla.	3.9
San Diego, Calif.	1,263.1	Lee, Fla.	8.9	Thurston, Wash.	3.7
King, Wash.	1,090.7	San Diego, Calif.	8.7	Hidalgo, Texas	3.6
Miami-Dade, Fla.	966.5	Sacramento, Calif.	7.4	Clark, Nev.	3.5

Loudoun County, Va., had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment (5.2 percent), followed by the counties of Yakima, Wash. (4.8 percent), Lee, Fla. (4.6 percent), St. Charles, Mo. (4.3 percent), and Placer, Calif. (4.2 percent). (See table 1 and chart 1.)

Employment declined in 167 counties from June 2002 to June 2003. The largest percentage decline in employment was in Sangamon County, Ill. (-5.9 percent), followed by the counties of Catawba, N.C. (-5.3 percent), Santa Clara, Calif., and Tulsa, Okla. (-5.1 percent each), and Wyandotte, Kan. (-4.4 percent). The largest absolute declines in employment occurred in New York County, N.Y. (-54,600), followed by the counties of Santa Clara, Calif. (-52,500), Cook, Ill. (-47,600), Dallas, Texas (-45,200), and Los Angeles, Calif. (-30,800).

Large County Average Weekly Wages

The national average weekly wage in the second quarter of 2003 was \$702, which was 2.2 percent higher than in the second quarter of 2002. Average weekly wages were higher than the national average in 114 of the largest 315 U.S. counties. New York County, N.Y., comprised entirely of the borough of Manhattan, held the top position among the highest-paid large counties with an average weekly wage of \$1,250. Santa Clara County, Calif., was second with an average weekly wage of \$1,224, followed by Washington, D.C. (\$1,150), San Mateo County, Calif. (\$1,127), and Arlington County, Va. (\$1,092). (See table B.)

Kent County, R.I., led the nation in growth in average weekly wages with an increase of 7.9 percent. Norfolk City, Va., and Pasco County, Fla., were second with 7.1 percent growth each, followed by the counties of Williamson, Texas (6.6 percent), and San Mateo, Calif. (6.3 percent). (See chart 2.)

There were 193 large 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 (\$443), followed by the counties of Hidalgo, Texas (\$444), Horry, S.C. (\$472), Yakima, Wash. (\$481), and Tulare, Calif. (\$501). (See table 1.)

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

Average weekly wages					
Average weekly wages, second quarter 2003		Change in average weekly wages, second quarter 2002-03		Percent change in average weekly wages, second quarter 2002-03	
U.S.	\$702	U.S.	\$15	U.S.	2.2
New York, N.Y.	\$1,250	San Mateo, Calif.	\$67	Kent, R.I.	7.9
Santa Clara, Calif.	1,224	Washington, D.C.	55	Norfolk City, Va.	7.1
Washington, D.C.	1,150	Kent, R.I.	49	Pasco, Fla.	7.1
San Mateo, Calif.	1,127	Norfolk City, Va.	46	Williamson, Texas	6.6
Arlington, Va.	1,092	Williamson, Texas	46	San Mateo, Calif.	6.3
Fairfield, Conn.	1,074	Chester, Pa.	44	Oklahoma, Okla.	5.5
San Francisco, Calif.	1,051	King, Wash.	38	Prince William, Va.	5.4
Fairfax, Va.	1,044	Ventura, Calif.	38	Ventura, Calif.	5.4
Suffolk, Mass.	1,039	Clayton, Ga.	36	Chester, Pa.	5.2
Morris, N.J.	1,023	Morris, N.J.	36	Dane, Wis.	5.2
		Pasco, Fla.	36	Marion, Fla.	5.2

Seven large counties showed over-the-year declines in average weekly wages. Brazoria County, Texas, had the largest decrease, registering a 3.6 percent decline. Shawnee, Kan., was second with a 2.7 percent decline, followed by the counties of Elkhart, Ind. (-1.9 percent), Rockingham, N.H. (-0.7 percent), and El Paso, Texas, Erie, Pa., and Sedgwick, Kan. (-0.2 percent each).

Ten Largest U.S. Counties

Of the 10 largest U.S. counties (based on 2002 employment levels), 3 experienced increases in employment and 7 experienced declines in employment from June 2002 to June 2003. Orange County, Calif., experienced the fastest growth in employment among the largest counties with a 0.9 percent increase. Orange County's growth was due to employment increases in every private industry supersector except natural resources and mining, manufacturing, and information. Government employment in Orange County declined by 4.5 percent. (See table 2.) Maricopa County, Ariz., had the next largest increase with employment rising by 0.7 percent, followed by San Diego County, Calif., which experienced a 0.4 percent increase in employment over this period. The largest declines in employment for the 10 largest counties were in Dallas County, Texas, and New York County, N.Y., which both decreased by 2.4 percent. The next largest decline in employment was recorded in Cook County, Ill., where employment fell by 1.6 percent.

All of the 10 largest U.S. counties experienced over-the-year increases in average weekly wages. King County, Wash., had the fastest growth in wages among the top 10 counties, growing at a 4.2 percent rate. King County's fastest growing supersectors were natural resources and mining, where wages rose by 14.0 percent, and information with a 12.3 percent increase. Orange County, Calif., experienced growth in wages of 3.5 percent, followed by Miami-Dade County, Fla., with a 3.1 percent increase. New York County, N.Y., experienced the smallest increase in average weekly wages among the largest 10 counties, rising by only 0.6 percent. This was primarily due to wage decreases in the financial activities supersector. This was

followed by Dallas County, Texas, and Cook County, Ill., with increases in average weekly wages of 0.8 percent and 1.2 percent, respectively.

Largest County by State

Table 3 shows the June 2003 employment and 2003 second-quarter average weekly wages in the largest county for each state. This table includes two counties that have employment below 75,000 (Yellowstone, Mont., and Laramie, Wyo.). The employment levels in these counties in June 2003 ranged from approximately 4 million in Los Angeles County, Calif., to 40,000 in Laramie County, Wyo. The highest average weekly wages of these counties were in New York, N.Y. (\$1,250), while the lowest average weekly wages were in Laramie, Wyo. (\$553).

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 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. Data for 2003 are preliminary and subject to revision.

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 over-the-quarter employment change. It is important to understand program differences and the intended uses of the program products. (See table below.) Additional information on each program can be obtained from the program Web sites shown in the table below.

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

	QCEW	BED	CES
Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of UI administrative records submitted by 8.2 million employers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 6.4 million private sector employers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample survey: 400,000 employers
Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI and UCFE coverage, including all employers subject to state and federal UI laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI coverage, excluding government, private households, and establishments with zero employment 	Nonfarm wage and salary jobs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI coverage, excluding agriculture, private households, and self-employed Other employment, including railroads, religious organizations, and other non-UI-covered jobs
Publication frequency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly - 7 months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly - 8 months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly - Usually first Friday of following month
Use of UI file	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directly summarizes and publishes each new quarter of UI data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links each new UI quarter to longitudinal database and directly summarizes gross job gains and losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses UI file as a sampling frame and annually realigns (benchmarks) sample estimates to first quarter UI levels
Principal products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, MSA, state, and national levels by detailed industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides quarterly employer dynamics data on establishment openings, closings, expansions, and contractions at the national level Future expansions will include data at the county, MSA, and state level by industry and size of establishment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides current monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings at the MSA, state, and national level by industry
Principal uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Detailed locality data - Periodic universe counts for benchmarking sample survey estimates - Sample frame for BLS establishment surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Business cycle analysis - Analysis of employer dynamics underlying economic expansions and contractions - Future: employment expansion and contraction by size of establishment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Principal national economic indicator - Official time series for employment change measures - Input into other major economic indicators
Program Web sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/cew/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/bdm/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/ces/

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. The estimated 123.4 million workers in these jobs (after adjustment for multiple jobholders) represented 99.1 percent of civilian wage and salary employment. 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 second 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 second quarter of 2003. As a result, the adjusted 2002 second 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, 2002* is available for sale from the BLS Publications Sales Center, P.O. Box 2145, Chicago, Illinois 60690, telephone 312-353-1880. The bulletin is now available in a portable document format (PDF) on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewbultn02.htm>.

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

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

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

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2003 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wages ⁵		
		June 2003 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2002-03 ⁴	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wages	Percent change, second quarter 2002-03 ⁴	Ranking by percent change
United States ⁶	8,232.5	129,169.4	-0.5	-	\$702	2.2	-
Jefferson, AL	18.1	369.4	-1.2	232	700	2.2	183
Madison, AL	7.5	159.7	2.7	18	766	2.7	132
Mobile, AL	9.5	162.8	-1.1	226	574	2.5	159
Montgomery, AL	6.4	129.8	0.1	139	609	3.0	96
Tuscaloosa, AL	4.0	76.0	-0.2	162	589	2.4	170
Anchorage Borough, AK	7.5	143.6	1.8	36	757	2.0	200
Maricopa, AZ	79.4	1,547.0	0.7	89	710	2.9	108
Pima, AZ	17.3	317.2	-0.1	149	631	4.3	29
Benton, AR	3.9	82.3	1.9	32	621	3.2	79
Pulaski, AR	13.1	240.2	0.5	107	634	1.8	221
Washington, AR	4.8	84.2	1.1	65	556	3.9	38
Alameda, CA	47.2	684.4	-2.5	287	916	1.7	231
Contra Costa, CA	27.2	341.4	-0.8	205	870	1.3	258
Fresno, CA	28.1	344.1	1.7	40	555	2.6	148
Kern, CA	15.3	257.6	3.2	11	610	3.0	96
Los Angeles, CA	340.7	4,060.4	-0.3	171	789	2.9	108
Marin, CA	11.7	111.9	-0.4	178	888	4.0	36
Monterey, CA	11.7	181.6	0.6	98	629	3.5	60
Orange, CA	87.1	1,433.5	0.9	80	800	3.5	60
Placer, CA	9.1	124.7	4.2	5	713	3.9	38
Riverside, CA	35.5	546.5	3.0	13	609	3.4	64
Sacramento, CA	44.4	605.6	1.6	43	782	2.5	159
San Bernardino, CA	38.8	575.8	1.5	50	634	3.3	69
San Diego, CA	83.1	1,263.1	0.4	116	757	1.9	212
San Francisco, CA	42.6	530.9	-3.1	299	1,051	0.1	299
San Joaquin, CA	15.0	226.0	2.9	15	607	2.0	200
San Luis Obispo, CA	8.5	102.7	-0.1	149	578	2.8	122
San Mateo, CA	23.1	334.5	-3.4	302	1,127	6.3	5
Santa Barbara, CA	12.9	188.5	0.7	89	654	3.0	96
Santa Clara, CA	50.7	864.2	-5.1	309	1,224	2.7	132
Santa Cruz, CA	8.2	103.3	-1.5	245	650	0.5	294
Solano, CA	9.0	128.7	1.0	70	655	2.2	183
Sonoma, CA	16.7	192.8	-2.4	283	699	0.7	287
Stanislaus, CA	12.6	171.8	1.0	70	594	2.8	122
Tulare, CA	8.7	142.8	-0.1	149	501	4.6	22
Ventura, CA	20.1	307.2	0.8	85	747	5.4	7
Yolo, CA	4.9	91.7	1.3	54	(7)	(7)	-
Adams, CO	8.5	142.4	-4.2	307	673	2.0	200
Arapahoe, CO	18.7	273.2	-2.7	293	860	2.9	108
Boulder, CO	11.7	152.5	-3.6	305	846	2.8	122
Denver, CO	24.2	428.2	-2.9	295	850	2.9	108
El Paso, CO	15.5	235.9	-1.6	253	664	1.7	231
Jefferson, CO	17.7	206.8	-1.1	226	729	1.8	221
Larimer, CO	9.0	123.5	-1.5	245	654	1.4	255
Fairfield, CT	31.8	418.1	-0.9	211	1,074	3.4	64
Hartford, CT	24.2	485.2	-2.2	278	864	1.9	212
New Haven, CT	21.8	361.2	-2.4	283	774	3.3	69
New London, CT	6.5	131.5	1.8	36	748	2.6	148
New Castle, DE	17.7	279.2	1.0	70	833	3.3	69
Washington, DC	29.4	651.6	-0.6	193	1,150	5.0	13

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2003 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wages ⁵		
		June 2003 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2002-03 ⁴	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wages	Percent change, second quarter 2002-03 ⁴	Ranking by percent change
Alachua, FL	5.6	120.0	1.6	43	\$560	4.7	19
Brevard, FL	11.9	185.5	1.1	65	(7)	(7)	-
Broward, FL	55.4	678.9	0.6	98	681	4.4	25
Collier, FL	10.0	108.4	1.1	65	621	3.0	96
Duval, FL	21.4	426.3	-0.3	171	687	3.9	38
Escambia, FL	7.0	119.9	2.3	24	558	3.7	50
Hillsborough, FL	29.9	584.8	1.3	54	664	4.1	34
Lee, FL	14.3	180.9	4.6	3	590	2.6	148
Leon, FL	7.1	139.2	1.3	54	609	2.7	132
Manatee, FL	6.5	(7)	(7)	-	558	0.9	277
Marion, FL	6.0	84.5	1.1	65	530	5.2	10
Miami-Dade, FL	78.9	966.5	-1.2	232	689	3.1	84
Okaloosa, FL	4.8	79.5	0.4	116	(7)	(7)	-
Orange, FL	28.3	596.7	2.3	24	649	1.7	231
Palm Beach, FL	41.5	499.8	0.5	107	703	1.3	258
Pasco, FL	7.2	75.7	3.9	7	542	7.1	2
Pinellas, FL	27.5	424.8	2.2	27	619	2.5	159
Polk, FL	10.0	176.0	-0.7	196	570	3.6	54
Sarasota, FL	12.4	144.0	-0.3	171	596	3.8	47
Seminole, FL	11.4	145.4	0.6	98	635	2.4	170
Volusia, FL	(7)	(7)	(7)	-	(7)	(7)	-
Bibb, GA	4.7	85.5	-0.1	149	600	2.2	183
Chatham, GA	6.9	122.9	-0.3	171	596	3.1	84
Clayton, GA	4.4	108.5	-3.5	304	779	4.8	15
Cobb, GA	19.5	294.3	-1.9	266	781	1.7	231
De Kalb, GA	16.9	292.6	-1.2	232	782	2.9	108
Fulton, GA	37.2	718.4	-2.0	270	916	1.8	221
Gwinnett, GA	20.9	289.6	-1.0	218	760	2.2	183
Muscogee, GA	4.7	96.0	0.7	89	571	0.9	277
Richmond, GA	4.8	102.9	-0.3	171	604	3.1	84
Honolulu, HI	24.1	417.9	0.6	98	658	3.3	69
Ada, ID	13.2	184.0	0.1	139	647	1.6	242
Champaign, IL	3.9	89.6	-0.1	149	604	1.3	258
Cook, IL	125.8	2,543.0	-1.6	253	836	1.2	267
Du Page, IL	32.0	571.8	-0.7	196	853	1.7	231
Kane, IL	10.6	198.2	-0.5	185	647	2.7	132
Lake, IL	18.5	327.3	0.5	107	847	3.2	79
McHenry, IL	7.2	94.7	0.6	98	633	2.1	191
McLean, IL	3.3	84.9	-0.4	178	727	2.8	122
Madison, IL	5.6	96.4	-0.3	171	589	2.8	122
Peoria, IL	4.5	97.2	-3.4	302	660	1.7	231
Rock Island, IL	3.3	78.7	-1.1	226	667	3.9	38
St. Clair, IL	5.0	92.7	1.9	32	569	2.7	132
Sangamon, IL	5.0	137.0	-5.9	312	709	1.4	255
Will, IL	10.2	155.0	1.9	32	664	0.9	277
Winnebago, IL	6.6	136.1	-2.9	295	624	1.8	221
Allen, IN	8.6	175.3	-2.1	275	638	0.8	284
Elkhart, IN	4.8	117.4	1.0	70	621	-1.9	307
Hamilton, IN	5.9	86.2	2.9	15	717	1.3	258
Lake, IN	9.8	194.5	2.7	18	635	3.4	64

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2003 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wages ⁵		
		June 2003 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2002-03 ⁴	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wages	Percent change, second quarter 2002-03 ⁴	Ranking by percent change
Marion, IN	23.4	575.7	-1.2	232	\$727	2.0	200
St. Joseph, IN	6.0	123.6	-0.5	185	620	1.8	221
Vanderburgh, IN	4.8	109.0	-0.1	149	599	1.0	273
Linn, IA	5.9	116.1	-2.1	275	672	2.4	170
Polk, IA	13.6	262.8	-0.7	196	695	3.9	38
Scott, IA	4.9	85.2	-0.2	162	580	2.5	159
Johnson, KS	18.5	291.8	-0.1	149	735	2.9	108
Sedgwick, KS	11.6	239.2	-3.8	306	649	-0.2	303
Shawnee, KS	4.8	97.1	-2.5	287	602	-2.7	308
Wyandotte, KS	3.1	75.3	-4.4	308	691	0.1	299
Fayette, KY	8.7	164.5	-1.0	218	651	2.5	159
Jefferson, KY	21.4	421.1	-0.2	162	688	2.7	132
Caddo, LA	7.1	119.6	-0.5	185	601	3.1	84
Calcasieu, LA	4.6	82.4	-0.9	211	572	1.4	255
East Baton Rouge, LA	13.2	243.1	1.4	52	614	2.5	159
Jefferson, LA	14.1	212.3	-1.2	232	584	2.8	122
Lafayette, LA	7.5	119.9	0.0	145	615	2.2	183
Orleans, LA	12.9	253.3	0.3	124	659	3.3	69
Cumberland, ME	11.0	170.2	-0.1	149	639	2.7	132
Anne Arundel, MD	12.9	208.0	-0.2	162	737	3.9	38
Baltimore, MD	20.0	360.2	-0.2	162	721	2.3	179
Frederick, MD	5.2	87.7	2.2	27	678	2.6	148
Howard, MD	7.6	137.0	1.0	70	797	3.2	79
Montgomery, MD	30.7	456.9	0.7	89	917	2.7	132
Prince Georges, MD	14.5	312.3	0.8	85	775	3.3	69
Baltimore City, MD	13.9	369.2	-0.6	193	803	3.1	84
Barnstable, MA	9.0	101.3	0.7	89	616	3.7	50
Bristol, MA	14.6	220.6	-0.7	196	645	0.9	277
Essex, MA	20.1	301.0	-2.2	278	765	2.8	122
Hampden, MA	13.3	202.8	-1.9	266	657	3.1	84
Middlesex, MA	46.8	797.6	-3.2	300	984	1.9	212
Norfolk, MA	21.4	323.0	-1.7	259	857	2.5	159
Plymouth, MA	13.1	173.8	0.0	145	712	5.0	13
Suffolk, MA	21.9	563.8	-3.2	300	1,039	0.3	297
Worcester, MA	19.7	319.1	-0.7	196	737	2.6	148
Genesee, MI	8.6	155.6	-2.6	291	681	0.7	287
Ingham, MI	7.1	171.6	-1.4	242	693	1.2	267
Kalamazoo, MI	5.5	117.4	-0.2	162	664	4.4	25
Kent, MI	14.4	332.6	-1.7	259	675	3.1	84
Macomb, MI	18.0	326.2	-0.9	211	792	0.1	299
Oakland, MI	41.7	739.7	-1.5	245	874	2.1	191
Ottawa, MI	5.7	111.9	-1.3	239	655	3.5	60
Saginaw, MI	4.6	92.6	-0.2	162	661	0.6	291
Washtenaw, MI	8.1	192.5	-1.4	242	819	2.4	170
Wayne, MI	35.4	816.6	-1.8	265	824	1.7	231
Anoka, MN	7.3	112.8	0.1	139	724	3.9	38
Dakota, MN	9.6	169.0	3.0	13	713	1.9	212
Hennepin, MN	41.1	827.8	-1.2	232	891	3.1	84
Olmsted, MN	3.3	87.6	0.9	80	779	3.0	96
Ramsey, MN	15.1	330.0	-0.1	149	812	3.2	79

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2003 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wages ⁵		
		June 2003 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2002-03 ⁴	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wages	Percent change, second quarter 2002-03 ⁴	Ranking by percent change
St. Louis, MN	5.7	95.4	0.4	116	\$595	0.7	287
Stearns, MN	4.1	76.8	-0.1	149	584	1.6	242
Harrison, MS	4.5	89.9	1.6	43	522	2.8	122
Hinds, MS	6.6	130.5	-1.9	266	627	3.6	54
Boone, MO	4.2	76.7	-0.4	178	561	1.3	258
Clay, MO	4.8	87.0	-0.8	205	670	3.1	84
Greene, MO	7.9	144.3	1.5	50	559	2.0	200
Jackson, MO	18.8	368.8	-2.9	295	730	2.0	200
St. Charles, MO	7.0	108.9	4.3	4	611	2.3	179
St. Louis, MO	33.8	630.4	-1.5	245	770	3.1	84
St. Louis City, MO	8.4	229.6	-2.9	295	792	2.2	183
Douglas, NE	14.7	313.3	-1.2	232	657	4.6	22
Lancaster, NE	7.3	150.6	0.3	124	588	2.1	191
Clark, NV	34.5	750.3	3.5	10	655	3.6	54
Washoe, NV	11.7	195.7	1.6	43	665	3.3	69
Hillsborough, NH	12.1	192.5	1.3	54	769	4.8	15
Rockingham, NH	10.5	133.4	-0.3	171	694	-0.7	306
Atlantic, NJ	6.5	147.5	1.2	63	647	3.0	96
Bergen, NJ	34.2	455.7	0.9	80	898	2.4	170
Burlington, NJ	(7)	(7)	(7)	-	(7)	(7)	-
Camden, NJ	13.1	207.0	1.0	70	727	4.6	22
Essex, NJ	21.2	362.9	-0.4	178	895	2.3	179
Gloucester, NJ	5.9	97.6	2.7	18	647	2.5	159
Hudson, NJ	13.7	234.6	-1.1	226	900	2.9	108
Mercer, NJ	10.4	222.8	1.6	43	881	1.1	271
Middlesex, NJ	20.5	395.9	-2.0	270	889	1.7	231
Monmouth, NJ	19.6	252.7	0.1	139	779	2.8	122
Morris, NJ	17.5	281.2	-0.5	185	1,023	3.6	54
Ocean, NJ	11.4	148.7	2.1	30	609	2.7	132
Passaic, NJ	12.4	177.7	-0.5	185	765	1.5	250
Somerset, NJ	(7)	(7)	(7)	-	(7)	(7)	-
Union, NJ	14.9	242.4	2.5	21	899	2.7	132
Bernalillo, NM	17.0	310.8	0.2	134	634	2.9	108
Albany, NY	9.4	228.5	-0.5	185	744	3.0	96
Bronx, NY	15.1	214.9	-0.7	196	693	2.7	132
Broome, NY	4.4	95.8	-2.6	291	604	3.1	84
Dutchess, NY	7.5	117.1	1.7	40	738	1.2	267
Erie, NY	23.2	457.6	-0.5	185	625	1.6	242
Kings, NY	41.1	442.1	0.3	124	626	3.3	69
Monroe, NY	17.5	387.0	-1.0	218	730	4.4	25
Nassau, NY	49.7	603.8	0.8	85	805	3.7	50
New York, NY	111.8	2,214.1	-2.4	283	1,250	0.6	291
Oneida, NY	5.3	110.1	0.7	89	560	2.6	148
Onondaga, NY	12.4	248.6	-0.1	149	670	2.3	179
Orange, NY	8.9	126.1	1.3	54	(7)	(7)	-
Queens, NY	39.2	477.5	0.1	139	725	3.0	96
Richmond, NY	7.7	88.7	0.0	145	645	1.7	231
Rockland, NY	9.1	112.2	0.3	124	775	2.6	148
Suffolk, NY	46.3	603.9	0.6	98	757	2.9	108
Westchester, NY	34.7	410.5	0.1	139	919	2.5	159

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2003 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wages ⁵		
		June 2003 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2002-03 ⁴	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wages	Percent change, second quarter 2002-03 ⁴	Ranking by percent change
Buncombe, NC	6.6	104.5	1.7	40	\$549	1.9	212
Catawba, NC	4.3	85.6	-5.3	311	556	0.0	302
Cumberland, NC	5.5	109.2	-0.1	149	548	2.0	200
Durham, NC	6.1	160.2	-2.1	275	899	2.0	200
Forsyth, NC	8.3	174.1	-1.5	245	672	2.0	200
Guilford, NC	13.6	266.5	-0.7	196	644	1.6	242
Mecklenburg, NC	26.9	504.9	-1.0	218	807	1.1	271
New Hanover, NC	6.2	88.3	0.3	124	568	0.4	295
Wake, NC	22.5	381.8	0.5	107	716	0.7	287
Cass, ND	5.1	86.6	3.2	11	568	2.5	159
Butler, OH	6.8	130.7	1.6	43	630	1.6	242
Cuyahoga, OH	38.8	772.3	-0.4	178	731	2.7	132
Franklin, OH	29.8	687.3	-1.5	245	714	2.4	170
Hamilton, OH	25.3	552.3	0.4	116	753	1.8	221
Lake, OH	6.7	98.7	-0.9	211	617	4.8	15
Lorain, OH	6.2	102.8	0.4	116	621	1.5	250
Lucas, OH	11.0	226.9	-1.6	253	662	2.6	148
Mahoning, OH	6.5	106.4	-0.7	196	534	2.5	159
Montgomery, OH	13.4	289.7	-1.0	218	682	2.1	191
Stark, OH	9.1	169.2	-2.0	270	574	1.8	221
Summit, OH	14.8	259.3	-0.8	205	664	2.9	108
Trumbull, OH	4.9	87.6	-2.2	278	637	1.8	221
Oklahoma, OK	21.5	398.8	-2.7	293	618	5.5	6
Tulsa, OK	18.1	317.8	-5.1	309	642	4.2	32
Clackamas, OR	10.9	133.9	-1.7	259	675	3.2	79
Lane, OR	10.1	138.1	-1.4	242	579	3.6	54
Marion, OR	8.2	132.2	0.7	89	575	2.1	191
Multnomah, OR	25.1	419.4	-2.5	287	732	1.0	273
Washington, OR	13.8	221.5	-1.9	266	793	0.6	291
Allegheny, PA	35.6	701.5	-1.6	253	738	2.2	183
Berks, PA	8.7	160.9	-2.3	282	669	3.9	38
Bucks, PA	19.7	256.0	1.9	32	696	3.7	50
Chester, PA	14.5	219.4	1.0	70	895	5.2	10
Cumberland, PA	5.5	125.0	0.2	134	687	3.8	47
Dauphin, PA	6.8	177.6	-0.2	162	694	3.4	64
Delaware, PA	13.7	210.4	-1.7	259	772	4.7	19
Erie, PA	7.1	126.6	-1.0	218	565	-0.2	303
Lackawanna, PA	5.6	98.3	0.3	124	551	2.0	200
Lancaster, PA	11.4	223.3	0.3	124	625	3.3	69
Lehigh, PA	8.1	172.6	1.0	70	706	0.4	295
Luzerne, PA	7.8	141.9	0.5	107	576	2.7	132
Montgomery, PA	26.9	479.8	-0.9	211	849	3.0	96
Northampton, PA	5.9	92.6	1.1	65	627	1.5	250
Philadelphia, PA	27.3	646.9	-1.6	253	813	3.8	47
Westmoreland, PA	9.2	133.3	-2.0	270	575	2.1	191
York, PA	8.4	164.4	-0.4	178	622	2.0	200
Kent, RI	5.4	79.8	2.5	21	672	7.9	1
Providence, RI	17.3	289.7	0.2	134	681	2.6	148
Charleston, SC	12.9	188.7	1.8	36	591	4.4	25
Greenville, SC	13.3	223.5	0.4	116	628	0.3	297

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2003 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wages ⁵		
		June 2003 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2002-03 ⁴	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wages	Percent change, second quarter 2002-03 ⁴	Ranking by percent change
Horry, SC	8.6	108.3	2.3	24	\$472	1.7	231
Lexington, SC	6.1	83.7	0.5	107	546	1.5	250
Richland, SC	10.5	203.6	-0.1	149	612	2.7	132
Spartanburg, SC	6.9	115.4	-0.7	196	629	1.3	258
Minnehaha, SD	5.8	109.6	0.5	107	586	3.9	38
Davidson, TN	17.9	424.3	1.3	54	696	0.9	277
Hamilton, TN	8.2	187.3	0.8	85	629	3.3	69
Knox, TN	10.2	211.0	1.3	54	611	2.9	108
Rutherford, TN	3.5	83.1	4.1	6	674	2.9	108
Shelby, TN	19.9	497.4	0.9	80	710	2.2	183
Bell, TX	4.1	88.9	-0.6	193	543	4.8	15
Bexar, TX	29.1	657.8	0.3	124	604	2.7	132
Brazoria, TX	4.0	75.8	0.3	124	665	-3.6	309
Brazos, TX	3.4	73.7	0.5	107	511	4.3	29
Cameron, TX	6.0	114.5	-0.8	205	443	3.0	96
Collin, TX	11.5	192.8	1.4	52	783	0.8	284
Dallas, TX	67.3	1,442.7	-2.4	283	853	0.8	284
Denton, TX	7.9	127.5	0.4	116	601	2.4	170
El Paso, TX	12.3	248.8	-1.3	239	510	-0.2	303
Fort Bend, TX	6.0	97.2	-1.0	218	699	1.0	273
Galveston, TX	4.7	90.7	1.3	54	614	1.3	258
Harris, TX	87.7	1,837.2	-1.1	226	818	2.0	200
Hidalgo, TX	8.9	180.4	3.6	9	444	2.8	122
Jefferson, TX	5.8	117.2	-1.0	218	642	4.7	19
Lubbock, TX	6.4	114.4	-1.3	239	531	2.9	108
McLennan, TX	4.6	98.3	0.2	134	558	4.1	34
Montgomery, TX	6.0	86.8	2.8	17	628	1.9	212
Nueces, TX	7.9	143.4	-0.5	185	571	2.1	191
Smith, TX	4.8	84.8	0.4	116	593	0.9	277
Tarrant, TX	33.1	692.9	-1.7	259	726	1.0	273
Travis, TX	24.0	509.3	-2.0	270	792	2.9	108
Williamson, TX	4.7	82.8	2.2	27	741	6.6	4
Davis, UT	5.8	91.4	0.6	98	576	4.3	29
Salt Lake, UT	32.9	514.3	-0.8	205	646	1.3	258
Utah, UT	10.1	142.7	0.0	145	550	2.6	148
Weber, UT	5.0	86.0	0.5	107	540	1.9	212
Chittenden, VT	5.6	95.2	-0.8	205	702	3.5	60
Arlington, VA	6.8	150.7	-1.7	259	1,092	1.6	242
Chesterfield, VA	6.5	111.3	-0.2	162	640	0.9	277
Fairfax, VA	29.5	538.5	0.9	80	1,044	3.1	84
Henrico, VA	7.9	167.8	-0.4	178	737	1.5	250
Loudoun, VA	5.7	106.1	5.2	1	924	1.3	258
Prince William, VA	5.5	90.8	2.1	30	626	5.4	7
Alexandria City, VA	5.5	92.4	1.2	63	903	2.7	132
Chesapeake City, VA	4.6	90.4	2.4	23	552	3.4	64
Newport News City, VA	3.6	96.3	0.6	98	642	1.9	212
Norfolk City, VA	5.5	144.6	-1.5	245	691	7.1	2
Richmond City, VA	6.9	159.4	-2.2	278	782	1.2	267
Virginia Beach City, VA	10.3	168.5	0.7	89	543	3.6	54
Clark, WA	11.1	116.5	1.3	54	657	1.7	231

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2003 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wages ⁵		
		June 2003 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2002-03 ⁴	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wages	Percent change, second quarter 2002-03 ⁴	Ranking by percent change
King, WA	86.3	1,090.7	-1.5	245	\$950	4.2	32
Kitsap, WA	6.6	77.7	1.0	70	638	2.1	191
Pierce, WA	21.3	244.7	1.6	43	642	3.0	96
Snohomish, WA	17.1	209.3	0.3	124	725	2.4	170
Spokane, WA	15.7	193.0	1.0	70	573	1.6	242
Thurston, WA	6.8	90.1	3.7	8	653	1.9	212
Yakima, WA	9.5	102.8	4.8	2	481	2.1	191
Kanawha, WV	6.1	109.6	-0.9	211	624	1.8	221
Brown, WI	6.7	144.9	0.6	98	650	3.0	96
Dane, WI	13.4	283.9	0.7	89	707	5.2	10
Milwaukee, WI	22.4	504.1	-1.1	226	701	1.6	242
Outagamie, WI	4.9	99.6	1.8	36	619	1.8	221
Racine, WI	4.3	76.9	-1.6	253	676	4.0	36
Waukesha, WI	13.2	227.1	0.2	134	722	2.6	148
Winnebago, WI	3.9	87.8	-2.5	287	671	2.4	170
San Juan, PR	11.4	306.7	-0.9	211	460	5.3	9

¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. These 315 U.S. counties comprise 70.3 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 quarterly 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, second quarter 2003²

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2003 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wages ⁴	
		June 2003 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2002-03 ³	Average weekly wages	Percent change, second quarter 2002-03 ³
United States ⁵	8,232.5	129,169.4	-0.5	\$702	2.2
Private industry	7,966.5	108,223.1	-0.7	691	2.1
Natural resources and mining	124.3	1,798.8	0.2	617	2.2
Construction	801.8	6,855.5	-0.4	733	1.1
Manufacturing	380.4	14,546.7	-5.2	851	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,856.9	25,042.2	-1.0	617	2.0
Information	146.9	3,187.6	-6.0	1,069	3.0
Financial activities	759.0	7,884.4	1.8	996	3.5
Professional and business services	1,317.2	15,946.2	-0.9	829	2.0
Education and health services	723.5	15,714.0	2.5	654	3.2
Leisure and hospitality	663.9	12,657.0	0.9	299	1.7
Other services	1,047.4	4,344.2	0.2	458	2.2
Government	266.0	20,946.3	0.5	761	3.3
Los Angeles, CA	340.7	4,060.4	-0.3	789	2.9
Private industry	336.9	3,461.0	0.1	768	2.7
Natural resources and mining	0.6	12.1	0.9	865	11.9
Construction	12.8	134.8	1.2	775	-1.9
Manufacturing	18.1	503.7	-6.8	787	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	53.5	767.1	-0.5	686	3.2
Information	9.2	199.3	-4.2	1,298	3.8
Financial activities	22.7	236.1	1.3	1,151	2.0
Professional and business services	39.6	568.1	1.4	896	5.7
Education and health services	26.1	446.9	3.6	716	3.6
Leisure and hospitality	24.9	372.5	3.4	462	3.1
Other services	129.0	219.2	5.1	394	1.5
Government	3.9	599.4	-2.1	905	3.5
Cook, IL	125.8	2,543.0	-1.6	836	1.2
Private industry	124.7	2,213.0	-1.9	826	1.3
Natural resources and mining	0.1	1.6	0.4	880	1.7
Construction	10.3	99.6	-0.8	1,027	2.6
Manufacturing	7.9	269.1	-6.0	858	2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26.6	480.7	-1.6	693	0.6
Information	2.5	66.6	-6.9	1,094	1.1
Financial activities	13.6	220.2	-0.3	1,283	0.9
Professional and business services	25.9	404.5	-3.7	1,034	1.5
Education and health services	12.1	343.6	0.0	709	3.8
Leisure and hospitality	10.4	225.4	2.8	357	1.7
Other services	12.7	97.2	-1.7	605	2.7
Government	1.1	330.0	-0.2	902	-0.3
New York, NY	111.8	2,214.1	-2.4	1,250	0.6
Private industry	111.6	1,762.3	-2.2	1,343	0.1
Natural resources and mining	0.0	0.1	12.7	1,052	-7.1
Construction	2.2	31.3	-3.4	1,270	0.8
Manufacturing	3.6	47.7	-10.5	985	10.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.5	235.2	-0.3	967	1.0
Information	4.5	130.2	-8.3	1,576	3.5
Financial activities	17.0	352.4	-3.3	2,284	-2.8
Professional and business services	22.8	426.7	-3.8	1,510	3.2
Education and health services	7.8	267.3	1.5	821	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	10.1	180.0	0.6	623	1.3
Other services	16.0	82.0	0.6	742	3.1
Government	0.2	451.8	-2.9	889	4.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2003 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wages ⁴	
		June 2003 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2002-03 ³	Average weekly wages	Percent change, second quarter 2002-03 ³
Harris, TX	87.7	1,837.2	-1.1	\$818	2.0
Private industry	87.3	1,596.6	-1.8	830	1.7
Natural resources and mining	1.2	60.8	4.4	1,870	2.4
Construction	6.3	142.8	-2.2	789	-0.6
Manufacturing	4.7	167.9	-5.5	1,051	3.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	20.9	390.5	-3.7	779	3.7
Information	1.4	34.5	-4.6	1,025	0.6
Financial activities	9.2	112.0	0.3	1,016	1.3
Professional and business services	16.7	278.8	-3.0	904	1.1
Education and health services	8.6	185.8	1.7	721	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	6.4	161.5	2.3	315	-2.2
Other services	10.3	58.2	-3.4	502	1.8
Government	0.4	240.6	3.6	738	4.2
Maricopa, AZ	79.4	1,547.0	0.7	710	2.9
Private industry	78.9	1,354.9	0.2	694	3.0
Natural resources and mining	0.5	10.4	-1.4	456	0.9
Construction	8.4	127.5	1.6	712	3.5
Manufacturing	3.3	126.0	-7.3	972	4.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	18.7	315.7	-0.4	684	2.2
Information	1.6	37.5	-2.6	858	3.0
Financial activities	9.3	131.3	2.5	882	6.4
Professional and business services	17.8	253.7	1.0	683	2.4
Education and health services	7.4	154.5	5.2	729	3.0
Leisure and hospitality	5.5	151.8	0.8	334	0.9
Other services	5.6	44.9	-2.9	481	2.6
Government	0.5	192.2	4.0	816	3.2
Dallas, TX	67.3	1,442.7	-2.4	853	0.8
Private industry	66.9	1,285.9	-3.1	862	0.8
Natural resources and mining	0.5	6.4	(⁶)	2,421	(⁶)
Construction	4.5	75.4	-5.4	808	4.0
Manufacturing	3.4	146.5	-6.6	988	-3.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.6	319.6	-3.6	835	2.0
Information	1.8	64.9	-9.4	1,156	-2.0
Financial activities	8.4	139.1	0.5	1,087	2.9
Professional and business services	13.8	232.2	-3.5	954	2.0
Education and health services	6.1	129.8	3.5	767	1.9
Leisure and hospitality	5.0	127.2	-1.6	383	1.1
Other services	6.7	42.4	-3.1	535	0.9
Government	0.4	156.8	4.2	780	1.8
Orange, CA	87.1	1,433.5	0.9	800	3.5
Private industry	85.7	1,283.4	1.6	789	3.3
Natural resources and mining	0.2	8.3	-8.3	494	1.6
Construction	6.4	84.4	6.4	851	2.3
Manufacturing	6.1	183.3	-6.1	919	5.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	17.3	265.5	0.3	751	0.0
Information	1.5	34.3	-7.5	1,092	3.1
Financial activities	9.5	123.7	11.7	1,228	10.8
Professional and business services	17.2	253.2	3.0	829	-0.1
Education and health services	8.9	123.9	6.5	728	-0.3
Leisure and hospitality	6.6	160.4	0.0	352	5.7
Other services	11.8	46.0	3.8	480	0.8
Government	1.4	150.1	-4.5	891	6.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2003 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wages ⁴	
		June 2003 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2002-03 ³	Average weekly wages	Percent change, second quarter 2002-03 ³
San Diego, CA	83.1	1,263.1	0.4	\$757	1.9
Private industry	81.8	1,040.5	0.4	737	1.2
Natural resources and mining	0.9	12.0	-1.6	469	1.1
Construction	6.3	80.0	1.5	785	1.6
Manufacturing	3.6	107.2	-6.9	1,007	5.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.1	206.2	0.9	635	1.4
Information	1.4	37.0	-2.6	1,328	-6.3
Financial activities	8.7	81.0	6.2	1,002	5.5
Professional and business services	14.6	201.2	-0.6	883	-0.5
Education and health services	7.5	120.7	2.3	677	4.0
Leisure and hospitality	6.4	142.1	1.3	330	3.8
Other services	18.1	52.9	5.4	426	1.7
Government	1.4	222.6	0.0	849	4.9
King, WA	86.3	1,090.7	-1.5	950	4.2
Private industry	85.7	936.5	-1.8	966	4.4
Natural resources and mining	0.5	3.1	-12.9	1,187	14.0
Construction	6.9	54.5	-2.3	866	-0.6
Manufacturing	2.8	104.4	-10.7	1,097	2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.9	216.0	-1.7	759	0.3
Information	1.7	67.3	-2.2	2,794	12.3
Financial activities	6.3	76.6	2.3	1,082	8.6
Professional and business services	12.8	155.1	-1.6	1,076	6.1
Education and health services	6.1	107.9	1.2	700	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	5.6	101.9	0.6	374	0.5
Other services	27.1	49.7	2.4	435	-2.2
Government	0.6	154.1	0.7	855	3.0
Miami-Dade, FL	78.9	966.5	-1.2	689	3.1
Private industry	78.6	814.3	-1.6	659	2.6
Natural resources and mining	0.5	8.8	4.3	381	-7.5
Construction	4.8	40.1	0.8	704	-1.3
Manufacturing	2.8	51.4	-7.9	622	3.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	23.2	239.3	-2.2	630	1.4
Information	1.7	27.4	-9.2	946	3.6
Financial activities	8.1	64.8	1.9	933	1.5
Professional and business services	15.5	130.8	-5.8	782	5.7
Education and health services	7.7	123.0	2.4	681	5.1
Leisure and hospitality	5.2	91.1	1.4	377	3.3
Other services	7.4	34.9	-1.4	424	2.4
Government	0.3	152.1	1.0	851	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 quarterly 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.

⁶ Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

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

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2003 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wages ⁵	
		June 2003 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2002-03 ⁴	Average weekly wages	Percent change, second quarter 2002-03 ⁴
United States ⁶	8,232.5	129,169.4	-0.5	\$702	2.2
Jefferson, AL	18.1	369.4	-1.2	700	2.2
Anchorage Borough, AK	7.5	143.6	1.8	757	2.0
Maricopa, AZ	79.4	1,547.0	0.7	710	2.9
Pulaski, AR	13.1	240.2	0.5	634	1.8
Los Angeles, CA	340.7	4,060.4	-0.3	789	2.9
Denver, CO	24.2	428.2	-2.9	850	2.9
Hartford, CT	24.2	485.2	-2.2	864	1.9
New Castle, DE	17.7	279.2	1.0	833	3.3
Washington, DC	29.4	651.6	-0.6	1,150	5.0
Miami-Dade, FL	78.9	966.5	-1.2	689	3.1
Fulton, GA	37.2	718.4	-2.0	916	1.8
Honolulu, HI	24.1	417.9	0.6	658	3.3
Ada, ID	13.2	184.0	0.1	647	1.6
Cook, IL	125.8	2,543.0	-1.6	836	1.2
Marion, IN	23.4	575.7	-1.2	727	2.0
Polk, IA	13.6	262.8	-0.7	695	3.9
Johnson, KS	18.5	291.8	-0.1	735	2.9
Jefferson, KY	21.4	421.1	-0.2	688	2.7
Orleans, LA	12.9	253.3	0.3	659	3.3
Cumberland, ME	11.0	170.2	-0.1	639	2.7
Montgomery, MD	30.7	456.9	0.7	917	2.7
Middlesex, MA	46.8	797.6	-3.2	984	1.9
Wayne, MI	35.4	816.6	-1.8	824	1.7
Hennepin, MN	41.1	827.8	-1.2	891	3.1
Hinds, MS	6.6	130.5	-1.9	627	3.6
St. Louis, MO	33.8	630.4	-1.5	770	3.1
Yellowstone, MT	5.7	69.9	0.6	572	4.2
Douglas, NE	14.7	313.3	-1.2	657	4.6
Clark, NV	34.5	750.3	3.5	655	3.6
Hillsborough, NH	12.1	192.5	1.3	769	4.8
Bergen, NJ	34.2	455.7	0.9	898	2.4
Bernalillo, NM	17.0	310.8	0.2	634	2.9
New York, NY	111.8	2,214.1	-2.4	1,250	0.6
Mecklenburg, NC	26.9	504.9	-1.0	807	1.1
Cass, ND	5.1	86.6	3.2	568	2.5
Cuyahoga, OH	38.8	772.3	-0.4	731	2.7
Oklahoma, OK	21.5	398.8	-2.7	618	5.5
Multnomah, OR	25.1	419.4	-2.5	732	1.0
Allegheny, PA	35.6	701.5	-1.6	738	2.2
Providence, RI	17.3	289.7	0.2	681	2.6
Greenville, SC	13.3	223.5	0.4	628	0.3
Minnehaha, SD	5.8	109.6	0.5	586	3.9
Shelby, TN	19.9	497.4	0.9	710	2.2
Harris, TX	87.7	1,837.2	-1.1	818	2.0
Salt Lake, UT	32.9	514.3	-0.8	646	1.3
Chittenden, VT	5.6	95.2	-0.8	702	3.5
Fairfax, VA	29.5	538.5	0.9	1,044	3.1
King, WA	86.3	1,090.7	-1.5	950	4.2
Kanawha, WV	6.1	109.6	-0.9	624	1.8
Milwaukee, WI	22.4	504.1	-1.1	701	1.6

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2003 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wages ⁵	
		June 2003 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2002-03 ⁴	Average weekly wages	Percent change, second quarter 2002-03 ⁴
Laramie, WY	2.8	40.0	3.0	\$553	3.6
San Juan, PR	11.4	306.7	-0.9	460	5.3
St. Thomas, VI	1.7	22.9	0.1	577	8.9

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 quarterly 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.

Table 4. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages by state, second quarter 2003²

State	Establishments, second quarter 2003 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wages ³	
		June 2003 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2002-03	Average weekly wages	Percent change, second quarter 2002-03
United States ⁴	8,232.5	129,169.4	-0.5	\$702	2.2
Alabama	110.4	1,828.1	-0.6	602	2.7
Alaska	19.4	305.7	1.9	723	2.3
Arizona	123.8	2,221.9	0.7	673	3.2
Arkansas	74.8	1,123.3	-0.9	546	2.1
California	1,145.6	15,065.0	-0.1	790	2.3
Colorado	159.7	2,144.6	-2.2	724	2.3
Connecticut	108.8	1,652.3	-1.6	874	2.7
Delaware	26.5	408.9	0.4	748	2.9
District of Columbia	29.4	651.6	-0.6	1,150	5.0
Florida	494.0	7,181.1	1.2	630	2.9
Georgia	242.1	3,790.5	-1.0	684	2.1
Hawaii	36.8	569.6	0.9	635	3.6
Idaho	49.2	590.5	0.7	538	2.1
Illinois	323.7	5,773.8	-1.4	751	1.5
Indiana	152.0	2,839.7	-0.5	623	1.6
Iowa	89.7	1,428.3	-1.1	572	2.7
Kansas	82.0	1,298.4	-2.2	591	1.2
Kentucky	106.0	1,727.5	-0.5	608	2.7
Louisiana	116.6	1,867.2	0.0	579	2.1
Maine	46.9	605.5	-0.7	569	3.1
Maryland	149.9	2,470.0	0.3	761	3.1
Massachusetts	203.2	3,200.1	-2.2	849	1.6
Michigan	251.4	4,399.7	-1.5	728	2.0
Minnesota	157.6	2,631.6	-0.1	723	2.7
Mississippi	64.9	1,095.5	-1.7	521	3.0
Missouri	165.8	2,655.3	-0.4	639	2.1
Montana	42.0	404.9	1.1	521	3.8
Nebraska	54.9	887.5	-0.4	565	3.5
Nevada	57.3	1,077.2	2.8	658	3.6
New Hampshire	46.3	614.7	0.1	692	2.2
New Jersey	263.2	3,935.7	-0.1	850	2.7
New Mexico	50.8	755.2	1.1	579	1.6
New York	549.8	8,347.6	-0.7	851	1.8
North Carolina	224.6	3,728.6	-1.1	621	1.0
North Dakota	23.8	319.1	0.6	516	3.4
Ohio	292.6	5,348.4	-0.9	654	2.2
Oklahoma	91.5	1,404.4	-3.1	566	4.2
Oregon	116.1	1,586.4	-1.1	651	1.4
Pennsylvania	324.2	5,548.3	-0.6	689	2.8
Rhode Island	34.5	482.2	0.8	671	3.4
South Carolina	123.5	1,786.8	-0.3	578	1.9
South Dakota	27.8	374.9	0.1	507	3.3
Tennessee	127.8	2,611.7	-0.2	628	1.9
Texas	498.5	9,250.4	-0.7	686	1.6
Utah	71.5	1,047.9	-0.1	588	1.9
Vermont	24.0	297.8	-0.9	609	3.2
Virginia	200.2	3,453.2	-0.1	719	2.7
Washington	233.2	2,701.1	0.6	747	2.9
West Virginia	46.9	685.7	-0.6	573	3.1
Wisconsin	155.0	2,741.3	-0.3	628	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages by state, second quarter 2003² — Continued

State	Establishments, second quarter 2003 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wages ³	
		June 2003 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2002-03	Average weekly wages	Percent change, second quarter 2002-03
Wyoming	21.9	252.7	0.9	\$563	2.9
Puerto Rico	43.6	977.0	-1.1	400	5.0
Virgin Islands	3.2	41.5	-3.7	602	2.0

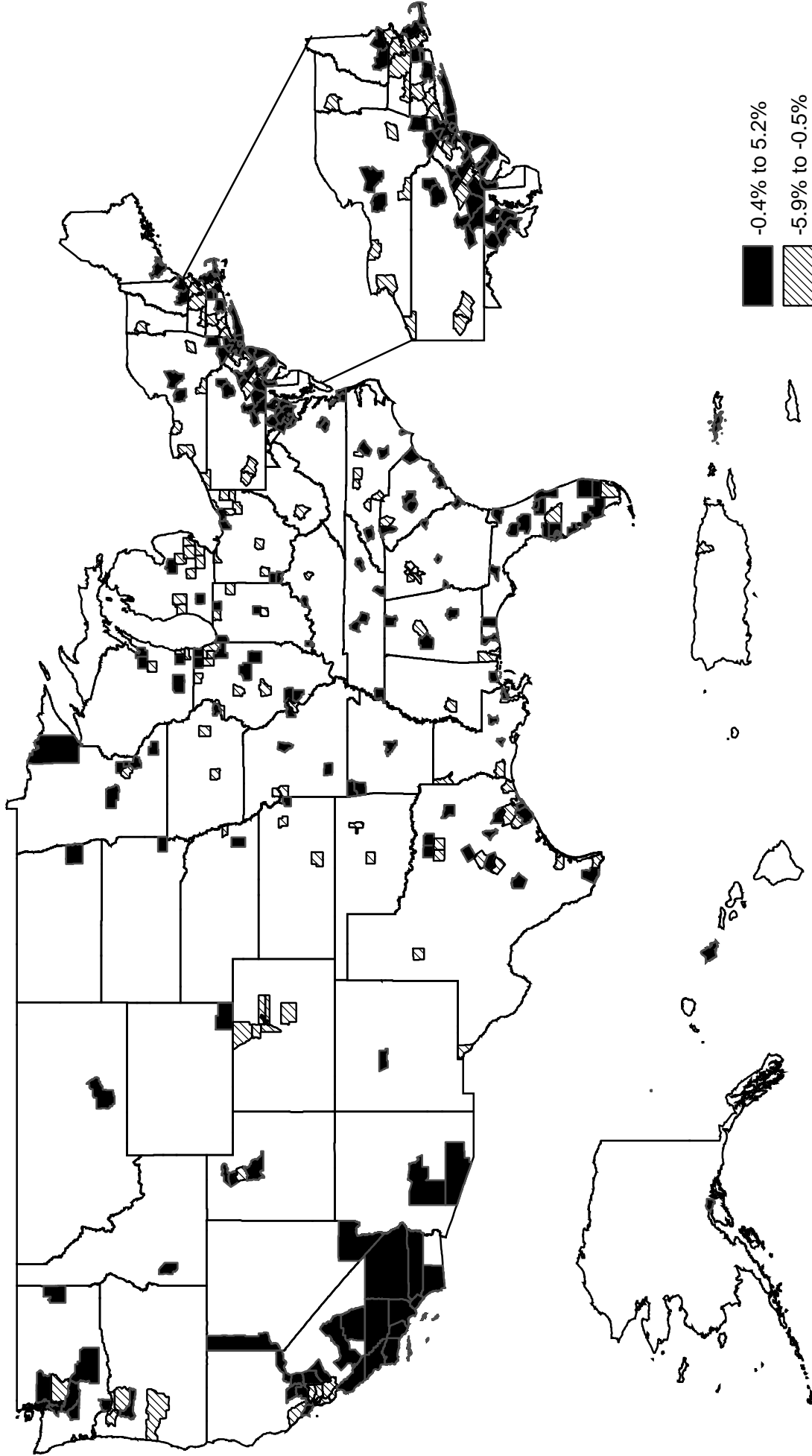
¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

² Data are preliminary.

³ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

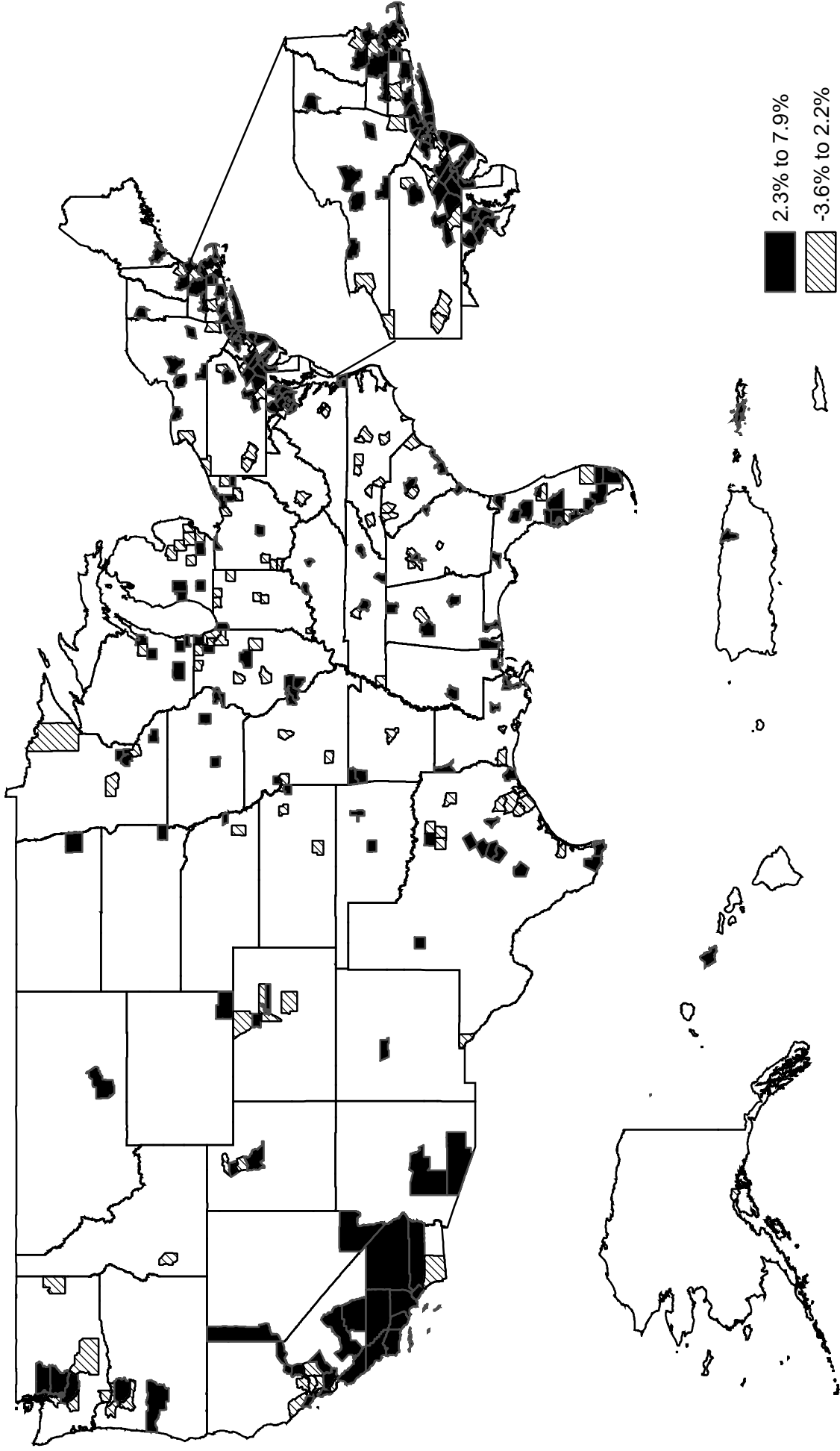
Chart 1. Percent change in employment in counties with 75,000 employees or more, June 2002-03 (U.S. Average = -0.5%)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
January 2004

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, second quarter 2002-03 (U.S. Average = 2.2%)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
January 2004

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.