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COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES: FOURTH QUARTER 2008

From December 2007 to December 2008, employment declined in 285 of the 334 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 17.8 percent over the year, compared with a national job decrease of 2.3 percent. Manufacturing sustained the largest employment losses in Elkhart. Montgomery County, Texas, which is about 20 miles north of Houston, experienced the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment among the largest counties in the U.S., with a gain of 2.7 percent.

St. Louis City, Mo., had the largest over-the-year gain in average weekly wages in the fourth quarter of 2008, with an increase of 56.8 percent coming predominantly from the professional and business services and manufacturing supersectors. The U.S. average weekly wage rose by 2.2 percent over the same time span.

Chart 1. Large counties ranked by percent decline in employment, December 2007-08 (U.S. average = -2.3 percent)

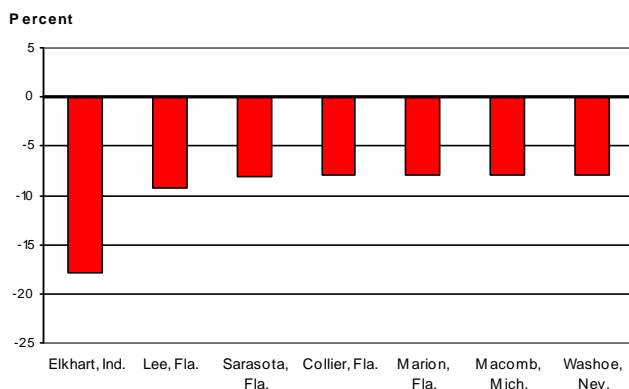
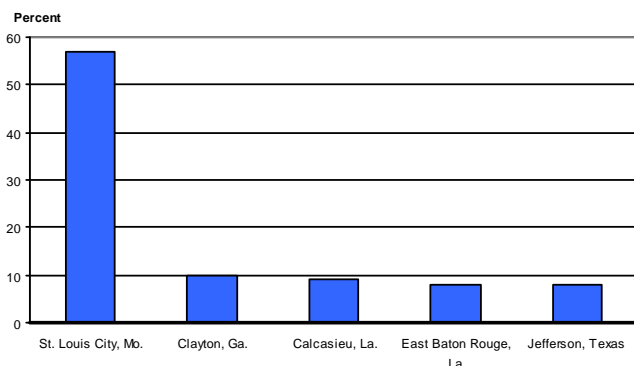


Chart 2. Large counties ranked by percent increase in average weekly wages, fourth quarter 2007-08 (U.S. average = 2.2 percent)



Of the 334 largest counties in the United States (as measured by 2007 annual average employment) 151 had over-the-year percentage change in employment below the national average (-2.3 percent) in December 2008; 174 large counties experienced changes above the national average. (See chart 3.) The percent change in average weekly wages was higher than the national average (2.2 percent) in 180 of the largest U.S. counties, but was below the national average in 137 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 December 2008 employment, December 2007-08 employment decrease, and December 2007-08 percent decrease in employment

Employment in large counties					
December 2008 employment (thousands)		Decrease in employment, December 2007-08 (thousands)		Percent decrease in employment, December 2007-08	
United States	133,870.4	United States	-3,170.1	United States	-2.3
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,152.9	Los Angeles, Calif.	-147.8	Elkhart, Ind.	-17.8
Cook, Ill.	2,480.0	Maricopa, Ariz.	-107.2	Lee, Fla.	-9.2
New York, N.Y.	2,386.4	Orange, Calif.	-73.8	Sarasota, Fla.	-8.1
Harris, Texas	2,078.1	Cook, Ill.	-71.0	Collier, Fla.	-8.0
Maricopa, Ariz.	1,741.0	Clark, Nev.	-60.0	Marion, Fla.	-7.9
Dallas, Texas	1,484.4	Riverside, Calif.	-44.7	Macomb, Mich.	-7.9
Orange, Calif.	1,451.2	Miami-Dade, Fla.	-43.8	Washoe, Nev.	-7.9
San Diego, Calif.	1,309.1	Broward, Fla.	-43.1	Seminole, Fla.	-7.5
King, Wash.	1,175.3	Wayne, Mich.	-42.3	Horry, S.C.	-7.1
Miami-Dade, Fla.	1,003.9	San Diego, Calif.	-39.9	Riverside, Calif.	-7.0
				Genesee, Mich.	-7.0

submitted by every employer subject to unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The 9.2 million employer reports cover 133.9 million full- and part-time workers.

Large County Employment

In December 2008, national employment, as measured by the QCEW program, was 133.9 million, down by 2.3 percent from December 2007. The 334 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more employees accounted for 71.5 percent of total U.S. employment and 77.2 percent of total wages. These 334 counties had a net job decline of 2,467,500 over the year, accounting for 77.8 percent of the overall U.S. employment decrease.

Employment declined in 285 counties from December 2007 to December 2008. The largest percentage decline in employment was in Elkhart, Ind. (-17.8 percent). Lee, Fla., had the next largest percentage decline (-9.2 percent), followed by the counties of Sarasota, Fla. (-8.1 percent), Collier, Fla. (-8.0 percent), and Marion, Fla., Macomb, Mich., and Washoe, Nev. (-7.9 percent each). The largest decline in employment levels occurred in Los Angeles, Calif. (-147,800), followed by the counties of Maricopa, Ariz. (-107,200), Orange, Calif. (-73,800), Cook, Ill. (-71,000), and Clark, Nev. (-60,000). (See table A.) Combined employment losses in these five counties over the year totaled 459,800 or 14.5 percent of the employment decline for the U.S. as a whole.

Employment rose in 37 of the large counties from December 2007 to December 2008. More than a third of these growing counties were located in Texas (13 counties). Neighboring Louisiana had the second largest number of counties (4) that experienced employment growth. Montgomery, Texas, had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment (2.7 percent) among the largest counties in the U.S. Jefferson, Texas, had the next largest increase, 2.5 percent, followed by the counties of Lubbock, Texas (2.4 percent), Fort Bend, Texas (2.2 percent), and Orleans, La. (2.1 percent). The largest gains in the level of employment from December 2007 to December 2008 were recorded in the counties of Harris, Texas (20,000), Orleans, La. (3,500), Montgomery, Texas (3,400), Bronx, N.Y. (3,200), and Jefferson, Texas (3,100).

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

Average weekly wage in large counties					
Average weekly wage, fourth quarter 2008		Growth in average weekly wage, fourth quarter 2007-08		Percent growth in average weekly wage, fourth quarter 2007-08	
United States	\$918	United States	\$20	United States	2.2
New York, N.Y.	\$1,856	St. Louis City, Mo.	\$546	St. Louis City, Mo.	56.8
Fairfield, Conn.	1,596	Mercer, N.J.	89	Clayton, Ga.	9.9
Washington, D.C.	1,570	Clayton, Ga.	77	Calcasieu, La.	9.0
Suffolk, Mass.	1,568	Washington, D.C.	76	East Baton Rouge, La.	8.0
Santa Clara, Calif.	1,566	Madison, Ala.	73	Jefferson, Texas	8.0
Arlington, Va.	1,509	Jefferson, Texas	70	Madison, Ala.	7.9
St. Louis City, Mo.	1,508	Calcasieu, La.	69	Mercer, N.J.	7.7
Somerset, N.J.	1,498	Alexandria City, Va.	69	Lake, Ind.	7.4
San Francisco, Calif.	1,491	East Baton Rouge, La.	65	Bristol, Mass.	7.3
San Mateo, Calif.	1,439	Providence, R.I.	62	Providence, R.I.	7.1
				Newport News City, Va.	7.1

Large County Average Weekly Wages

The national average weekly wage in the fourth quarter of 2008 was \$918. Average weekly wages were higher than the national average in 106 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 \$1,856. Fairfield, Conn., was second with an average weekly wage of \$1,596, followed by Washington, D.C. (\$1,570), Suffolk, Mass. (\$1,568), and Santa Clara, Calif. (\$1,566). (See table B.) Over the year, the national average weekly wage rose by 2.2 percent. Among the largest counties, St. Louis City, Mo., led the nation in growth in average weekly wages with an increase of 56.8 percent from the fourth quarter of 2007. Clayton, Ga., was second with growth of 9.9 percent, followed by the counties of Calcasieu, La. (9.0 percent), and East Baton Rouge, La. and Jefferson, Texas (8.0 percent each).

Average weekly wages are affected by the number of high-paying and low-paying jobs in an industry. The 2.2 percent over-the-year gain in average weekly wages for the nation is partially due to large employment declines in several industries. The largest over-the-year December percent employment declines were in construction (-10.2 percent), manufacturing (-6.2 percent), professional and business services (-4.1 percent), and trade, transportation, and utilities (-3.5 percent). (See table 2.) Trade, transportation and utilities posted the largest number of jobs lost (-957,500) followed by manufacturing (-850,400), construction (-749,900), and professional and business services (-735,400). Among these industries, average weekly wage growth was strongest in construction (4.9 percent), and professional and business services (3.7 percent). (See Technical Note.)

There were 228 counties with an average weekly wage below the national average in the fourth quarter of 2008. The lowest average weekly wage was reported in Hidalgo, Texas (\$574), followed by the counties of Horry, S.C. (\$581), Cameron, Texas (\$584), Webb, Texas (\$600), and Yakima, Wash. (\$624). (See table 1.) Forty-three large counties experienced over-the-year declines in average weekly wages. Pulaski, Ark., had the largest decrease (-14.3 percent), followed by the counties of Lake, Ill. (-9.9 percent), Santa Clara, Calif. (-7.8 percent), Douglas, Colo. (-5.9 percent), and San Mateo, Calif. (-5.4 percent).

Ten Largest U.S. Counties

Nine of the 10 largest counties (based on 2007 annual average employment levels) experienced over-the-year percent declines in employment in December 2008. Maricopa, Ariz., experienced the largest decline in employment among the 10 largest counties with a 5.8 percent decrease. Within Maricopa, every private industry group except education and health services experienced employment declines, with construction experiencing the largest decline, -25.3 percent. (See table 2.) Orange, Calif., had the next largest decline in employment, -4.8 percent, followed by Miami-Dade, Fla. (-4.2 percent). Harris, Texas, experienced the only percentage gain in employment (1.0 percent) among the 10 largest counties. Within Harris County, the largest gains in employment were in natural resources and mining (7.1 percent) and education and health services (3.1 percent). Dallas, Texas, had the smallest decrease in employment, -1.2 percent, followed by New York, N.Y. (-1.3 percent).

Nine of the 10 largest U.S. counties saw an over-the-year increase in average weekly wages. King, Wash., had the fastest growth in wages among the 10 largest counties, with a gain of 4.0 percent. Within King County, average weekly wages increased the most in the natural resources and mining industry (11.8 percent). Miami-Dade, Fla., and Harris, Texas, tied for second in wage growth with a gain of 2.6 percent each. The only wage decrease occurred in New York, N.Y. (-0.6 percent). Dallas, Texas, had the smallest increase in wages, 1.1 percent, followed by Orange, Calif. (1.4 percent).

Largest County by State

Table 3 shows December 2008 employment and the 2008 fourth quarter average weekly wage in the largest county in each state, which is based on 2007 annual average employment levels. The employment levels in the counties in table 3 in December 2008 ranged from approximately 4.15 million in Los Angeles County, Calif., to 43,800 in Laramie County, Wyo. The highest average weekly wage of these counties was in New York, N.Y. (\$1,856), while the lowest average weekly wage was in Yellowstone, Mont. (\$738).

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. December 2008 employment and 2008 fourth-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/>. Updated data for first, second, and third quarter 2008, as well as preliminary data for fourth quarter 2008 and preliminary annual averages for 2008, will be available later 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>.

The County Employment and Wages release for first quarter 2009 is scheduled to be released on Friday, October 16, 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
Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of UI administrative records submitted by 9.1 million establishments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 7.1 million private-sector employers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample survey: 400,000 establishments
Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI and UCFE coverage, including all employers subject to state and federal UI laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI coverage, excluding government, private households, and establishments with zero employment 	Nonfarm wage and salary jobs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI coverage, excluding agriculture, private households, and self-employed workers Other employment, including railroads, religious organizations, and other non-UI-covered jobs
Publication frequency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 7 months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 8 months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Usually first Friday of following month
Use of UI file	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directly summarizes and publishes each new quarter of UI data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links each new UI quarter to longitudinal database and directly summarizes gross job gains and losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses UI file as a sampling frame and annually realigns (benchmarks) sample estimates to first quarter UI levels
Principal products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, MSA, state, and national levels by detailed industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides quarterly employer dynamics data on establishment openings, closings, expansions, and contractions at the national level by NAICS supersectors and by size of firm, and at the state private-sector total level Future expansions will include data with greater industry detail and data at the county and MSA level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides current monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings at the MSA, state, and national level by industry
Principal uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Detailed locality data – Periodic universe counts for benchmarking sample survey estimates – Sample frame for BLS establishment surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Business cycle analysis – Analysis of employer dynamics underlying economic expansions and contractions – Analysis of employment expansion and contraction by size of firm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Principal national economic indicator – Official time series for employment change measures – Input into other major economic indicators
Program Web sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/cew/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/bdm/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/ces/

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. QCEW employment and wage data are derived from microdata summaries of 9.0 million employer reports of employment and wages submitted by states to the BLS in 2007. 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. 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 available for sale as a chartbook 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).

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 335 largest counties, fourth quarter 2008²

County ³	Establishments, fourth quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		December 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2007-08 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2007-08 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
United States ⁶	9,177.5	133,870.4	-2.3	-	\$918	2.2	-
Jefferson, AL	19.0	355.3	-3.3	234	922	2.2	181
Madison, AL	9.0	182.5	-0.4	51	997	7.9	6
Mobile, AL	10.2	174.5	-1.6	118	806	5.1	31
Montgomery, AL	6.7	135.4	-3.8	261	824	5.4	27
Shelby, AL	5.0	75.5	-2.1	153	842	-1.2	304
Tuscaloosa, AL	4.5	86.0	-1.8	131	783	2.1	188
Anchorage Borough, AK	8.2	148.2	1.5	8	969	4.9	35
Maricopa, AZ	103.6	1,741.0	-5.8	305	892	2.1	188
Pima, AZ	21.3	366.7	-3.4	241	805	4.5	48
Benton, AR	5.6	94.7	-2.2	160	844	6.3	15
Pulaski, AR	15.2	250.3	-1.2	92	847	-14.3	324
Washington, AR	5.8	90.9	-2.4	177	747	2.2	181
Alameda, CA	54.4	669.9	-4.0	267	1,161	0.1	277
Butte, CA	8.1	74.4	-3.1	222	698	4.6	45
Contra Costa, CA	30.4	335.8	-3.6	252	1,135	1.7	209
Fresno, CA	30.9	345.9	-1.6	118	737	1.7	209
Kern, CA	18.5	285.6	-1.2	92	794	4.5	48
Los Angeles, CA	433.9	4,152.9	-3.4	241	1,075	1.8	204
Marin, CA	12.1	108.6	-2.0	145	1,152	-2.0	310
Monterey, CA	13.0	152.3	-3.4	241	801	3.4	95
Orange, CA	102.7	1,451.2	-4.8	286	1,043	1.4	235
Placer, CA	11.0	130.5	-5.9	311	892	1.8	204
Riverside, CA	47.5	593.2	-7.0	317	745	2.2	181
Sacramento, CA	54.7	610.8	-3.6	252	1,006	3.2	107
San Bernardino, CA	49.8	640.3	-5.8	305	788	3.0	122
San Diego, CA	100.0	1,309.1	-3.0	208	981	2.0	192
San Francisco, CA	52.7	574.0	-0.9	76	1,491	-2.4	314
San Joaquin, CA	18.1	214.5	-4.4	282	796	3.2	107
San Luis Obispo, CA	9.8	101.8	-2.8	196	765	1.7	209
San Mateo, CA	24.2	342.4	-1.6	118	1,439	-5.4	320
Santa Barbara, CA	14.4	180.5	-2.0	145	868	1.6	218
Santa Clara, CA	61.2	901.1	-1.7	126	1,566	-7.8	322
Santa Cruz, CA	9.2	90.0	-4.2	273	821	-2.3	312
Solano, CA	10.2	124.8	-3.1	222	903	3.9	71
Sonoma, CA	19.0	185.8	-4.9	291	896	3.0	122
Stanislaus, CA	15.1	166.7	-4.3	278	759	3.8	77
Tulare, CA	9.7	147.6	-3.0	208	651	3.7	81
Ventura, CA	23.7	310.4	-3.4	241	926	-5.1	318
Yolo, CA	6.0	99.1	-2.2	160	883	3.2	107
Adams, CO	9.2	152.4	-2.2	160	840	1.3	237
Arapahoe, CO	19.3	279.7	-2.2	160	1,054	-2.8	315
Boulder, CO	12.9	161.1	-0.9	76	1,047	-1.5	308
Denver, CO	25.6	445.0	-1.5	109	1,111	-1.3	305
Douglas, CO	9.5	93.8	0.5	24	933	-5.9	321
El Paso, CO	17.3	241.7	-2.9	204	834	3.9	71
Jefferson, CO	18.5	210.9	-0.8	70	926	2.0	192
Larimer, CO	10.4	129.9	-0.4	51	837	3.1	114
Weld, CO	6.0	82.3	-0.9	76	765	2.5	159
Fairfield, CT	33.1	420.2	-2.2	160	1,596	1.1	247
Hartford, CT	25.6	504.5	-1.5	109	1,111	1.0	253

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, fourth quarter 2008²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, fourth quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		December 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2007-08 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2007-08 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
New Haven, CT	22.7	366.4	-2.2	160	\$978	3.3	101
New London, CT	7.0	130.1	-0.8	70	910	-0.4	290
New Castle, DE	18.3	278.7	-3.7	255	1,055	2.3	169
Washington, DC	34.4	687.5	0.3	29	1,570	5.1	31
Alachua, FL	6.8	121.7	-2.0	145	740	-0.1	282
Brevard, FL	15.0	195.7	-5.8	305	856	3.9	71
Broward, FL	65.6	729.6	-5.6	302	874	0.8	259
Collier, FL	12.6	125.4	-8.0	324	811	(7)	-
Duval, FL	27.7	455.5	-4.3	278	874	0.8	259
Escambia, FL	8.1	122.9	-5.8	305	720	2.1	188
Hillsborough, FL	38.3	609.9	-6.1	312	872	2.7	143
Lake, FL	7.6	83.6	-5.5	300	665	-0.9	300
Lee, FL	20.1	203.3	-9.2	326	760	-0.3	286
Leon, FL	8.3	141.9	-3.3	234	783	0.5	268
Manatee, FL	9.4	114.1	-4.3	278	691	-0.7	297
Marion, FL	8.6	97.6	-7.9	321	657	3.5	88
Miami-Dade, FL	86.8	1,003.9	-4.2	273	924	2.6	151
Okaloosa, FL	6.2	77.1	-3.8	261	735	2.8	139
Orange, FL	36.3	678.3	-4.6	285	829	1.1	247
Palm Beach, FL	51.4	527.4	-6.3	314	914	1.6	218
Pasco, FL	10.4	100.9	-3.3	234	672	3.1	114
Pinellas, FL	32.1	410.9	-6.2	313	808	1.9	200
Polk, FL	12.8	199.3	-5.4	298	706	1.7	209
Sarasota, FL	15.4	144.4	-8.1	325	783	1.4	235
Seminole, FL	14.9	168.9	-7.5	320	789	-0.3	286
Volusia, FL	14.2	158.2	-6.4	315	665	1.5	224
Bibb, GA	4.8	84.1	-1.0	80	716	1.8	204
Chatham, GA	7.9	133.8	-3.3	234	799	4.4	52
Clayton, GA	4.5	111.1	-4.0	267	856	9.9	2
Cobb, GA	21.2	312.7	-4.2	273	959	3.1	114
De Kalb, GA	18.1	294.0	-3.1	222	936	1.6	218
Fulton, GA	39.9	732.2	-3.4	241	1,183	1.0	253
Gwinnett, GA	24.5	310.9	-5.3	297	894	-0.8	299
Muscogee, GA	4.9	94.7	-2.7	193	721	1.5	224
Richmond, GA	4.8	101.2	-1.4	104	770	5.5	23
Honolulu, HI	24.8	449.5	-2.4	177	850	3.8	77
Ada, ID	15.0	202.9	-5.0	293	814	-1.1	301
Champaign, IL	4.2	92.0	-0.6	63	777	5.7	19
Cook, IL	141.0	2,480.0	-2.8	196	1,118	1.5	224
Du Page, IL	36.2	586.1	-3.5	248	1,059	0.2	273
Kane, IL	12.8	203.3	-4.9	291	836	1.7	209
Lake, IL	21.2	328.0	-2.5	183	1,143	-9.9	323
McHenry, IL	8.5	100.6	-3.1	222	784	-0.4	290
McLean, IL	3.7	85.9	-0.3	47	836	2.7	143
Madison, IL	6.0	95.9	-0.6	63	770	5.5	23
Peoria, IL	4.8	105.3	0.0	38	869	3.5	88
Rock Island, IL	3.5	79.4	-1.2	92	1,082	2.0	192
St. Clair, IL	5.5	96.8	-1.9	139	755	4.4	52
Sangamon, IL	5.2	128.8	-1.1	84	897	3.9	71
Will, IL	13.9	194.5	-2.0	145	824	3.5	88

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, fourth quarter 2008²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, fourth quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		December 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2007-08 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2007-08 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Winnebago, IL	7.0	134.3	-3.0	208	\$775	3.1	114
Allen, IN	9.1	180.0	-3.0	208	748	-1.1	301
Elkhart, IN	5.0	101.3	-17.8	327	686	-3.9	316
Hamilton, IN	7.8	111.3	-1.1	84	852	-1.3	305
Lake, IN	10.4	193.2	-2.6	189	826	7.4	8
Marion, IN	24.3	571.8	-2.8	196	913	2.8	139
St. Joseph, IN	6.1	121.0	-4.2	273	761	3.5	88
Tippecanoe, IN	3.4	76.8	-0.6	63	773	5.3	29
Vanderburgh, IN	4.8	107.8	-0.4	51	767	5.5	23
Linn, IA	6.3	127.2	1.0	14	896	2.3	169
Polk, IA	14.9	273.7	-1.1	84	904	2.4	163
Scott, IA	5.2	88.8	-0.4	51	751	1.3	237
Johnson, KS	20.7	316.0	-1.1	84	949	1.3	237
Sedgwick, KS	12.3	261.6	0.3	29	846	5.2	30
Shawnee, KS	4.9	96.4	0.7	22	753	0.9	255
Wyandotte, KS	3.2	80.9	0.2	35	854	2.2	181
Boone, KY	3.4	74.5	-2.6	189	800	4.8	39
Fayette, KY	9.0	178.1	(7)	—	832	(7)	—
Jefferson, KY	22.0	423.8	-3.3	234	871	1.5	224
Caddo, LA	7.5	125.3	-1.9	139	762	1.7	209
Calcasieu, LA	5.1	87.9	0.6	23	832	9.0	3
East Baton Rouge, LA	14.8	265.9	0.3	29	874	8.0	4
Jefferson, LA	14.7	200.5	-1.5	109	876	4.0	67
Lafayette, LA	9.1	137.4	0.5	24	911	4.8	39
Orleans, LA	11.6	173.6	2.1	5	1,002	4.2	62
St. Tammany, LA	7.5	75.3	-2.2	160	749	2.6	151
Cumberland, ME	12.2	173.4	-2.3	175	822	3.0	122
Anne Arundel, MD	14.5	233.3	-1.4	104	963	3.8	77
Baltimore, MD	21.5	374.5	-2.7	193	963	0.7	264
Frederick, MD	6.0	93.4	-3.1	222	890	3.1	114
Harford, MD	5.6	82.6	(7)	—	846	(7)	—
Howard, MD	8.7	147.5	(7)	—	1,073	3.9	71
Montgomery, MD	32.9	460.3	-1.3	100	1,219	1.9	200
Prince Georges, MD	15.7	312.5	-3.0	208	993	2.5	159
Baltimore City, MD	14.0	340.4	-1.6	118	1,112	1.5	224
Barnstable, MA	9.1	84.2	-3.2	230	813	3.2	107
Bristol, MA	15.3	215.0	-3.0	208	854	7.3	9
Essex, MA	20.9	298.2	-1.5	109	976	3.3	101
Hampden, MA	14.5	199.2	-1.4	104	867	6.4	13
Middlesex, MA	47.8	826.2	-0.4	51	1,296	-1.1	301
Norfolk, MA	24.2	326.4	-1.1	84	1,139	2.3	169
Plymouth, MA	13.7	175.9	-1.9	139	894	3.5	88
Suffolk, MA	21.8	593.4	-0.5	58	1,568	1.3	237
Worcester, MA	20.7	318.5	-2.2	160	931	2.2	181
Genesee, MI	7.8	134.3	-7.0	317	804	0.2	273
Ingham, MI	6.8	158.3	-3.8	261	886	3.4	95
Kalamazoo, MI	5.6	112.1	-4.1	270	855	7.0	12
Kent, MI	14.3	323.8	-5.5	300	832	3.2	107
Macomb, MI	17.7	291.2	-7.9	321	966	5.1	31
Oakland, MI	39.3	660.7	-5.4	298	1,096	4.3	58

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, fourth quarter 2008²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, fourth quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		December 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2007-08 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2007-08 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Ottawa, MI	5.7	102.9	-5.2	295	\$794	4.3	58
Saginaw, MI	4.4	81.8	-5.8	305	776	3.6	86
Washtenaw, MI	8.1	187.3	-3.8	261	971	1.5	224
Wayne, MI	32.1	709.8	-5.6	302	1,032	4.2	62
Anoka, MN	7.8	113.2	-3.7	255	839	1.1	247
Dakota, MN	10.6	172.8	-2.4	177	898	1.6	218
Hennepin, MN	42.5	837.8	-2.4	177	1,146	2.7	143
Olmsted, MN	3.6	89.5	-1.8	131	975	6.4	13
Ramsey, MN	15.3	328.9	-1.3	100	980	2.3	169
St. Louis, MN	5.9	96.0	-1.9	139	759	4.4	52
Stearns, MN	4.5	82.2	-1.2	92	700	3.6	86
Harrison, MS	4.6	85.0	-3.1	222	702	3.4	95
Hinds, MS	6.4	127.6	-1.8	131	809	3.3	101
Boone, MO	4.5	82.5	-0.7	69	691	3.1	114
Clay, MO	5.1	88.2	-3.4	241	821	-0.2	285
Greene, MO	8.2	155.6	-2.1	153	685	3.2	107
Jackson, MO	18.8	368.6	-0.9	76	926	3.8	77
St. Charles, MO	8.2	122.0	-3.0	208	733	-0.5	293
St. Louis, MO	32.8	600.5	-3.0	208	990	1.3	237
St. Louis City, MO	8.5	231.2	-1.2	92	1,508	56.8	1
Yellowstone, MT	5.8	78.2	-0.2	45	738	1.2	245
Douglas, NE	16.1	322.8	0.0	38	842	-2.1	311
Lancaster, NE	8.2	158.5	-0.1	43	726	3.7	81
Clark, NV	51.0	870.0	-6.5	316	856	-2.3	312
Washoe, NV	14.7	201.6	-7.9	321	867	0.0	280
Hillsborough, NH	12.4	195.9	-2.6	189	1,062	1.8	204
Rockingham, NH	11.0	136.1	-2.3	175	906	1.6	218
Atlantic, NJ	7.0	139.3	-4.0	267	818	1.7	209
Bergen, NJ	34.6	450.4	-2.5	183	1,188	0.4	270
Burlington, NJ	11.5	198.2	-3.9	266	968	3.0	122
Camden, NJ	13.1	205.9	-2.8	196	1,008	5.5	23
Essex, NJ	21.5	359.7	-2.5	183	1,170	3.3	101
Gloucester, NJ	6.4	104.0	-1.3	100	855	2.0	192
Hudson, NJ	14.1	237.1	-2.2	160	1,205	2.3	169
Mercer, NJ	11.3	230.4	-0.6	63	1,249	7.7	7
Middlesex, NJ	22.0	398.0	-3.7	255	1,148	2.2	181
Monmouth, NJ	20.9	254.6	-2.8	196	1,016	1.3	237
Morris, NJ	18.1	285.3	-2.9	204	1,351	2.5	159
Ocean, NJ	12.5	146.3	-2.5	183	792	2.9	131
Passaic, NJ	12.6	175.4	-3.7	255	974	4.1	65
Somerset, NJ	10.3	173.1	-2.1	153	1,498	2.9	131
Union, NJ	15.1	230.8	-3.1	222	1,166	2.6	151
Bernalillo, NM	17.8	329.9	-2.0	145	812	3.0	122
Albany, NY	10.0	228.3	-1.4	104	945	4.9	35
Bronx, NY	16.1	230.0	1.4	10	889	(7)	-
Broome, NY	4.5	95.5	-1.1	84	727	4.3	58
Dutchess, NY	8.3	116.1	-2.2	160	904	3.4	95
Erie, NY	23.7	464.1	-0.5	58	794	3.0	122
Kings, NY	46.8	488.2	0.3	29	816	3.3	101
Monroe, NY	18.1	382.4	-0.8	70	859	1.1	247

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, fourth quarter 2008²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, fourth quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		December 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2007-08 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2007-08 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Nassau, NY	52.5	611.8	-1.7	126	\$1,049	1.5	224
New York, NY	118.9	2,386.4	-1.3	100	1,856	-0.6	294
Oneida, NY	5.3	112.0	-0.5	58	720	5.6	20
Onondaga, NY	12.8	252.9	-1.6	118	849	0.7	264
Orange, NY	10.0	132.6	-1.5	109	778	4.4	52
Queens, NY	43.7	507.0	-0.3	47	926	3.7	81
Richmond, NY	8.7	95.5	-0.2	45	835	4.0	67
Rockland, NY	9.9	117.5	-1.7	126	1,002	(7)	—
Saratoga, NY	5.4	76.5	-2.2	160	762	3.4	95
Suffolk, NY	50.6	626.9	-2.2	160	1,037	(7)	—
Westchester, NY	36.5	424.3	-2.2	160	1,234	-1.4	307
Buncombe, NC	8.2	115.9	-2.1	153	724	1.7	209
Catawba, NC	4.6	83.8	-4.8	286	695	1.5	224
Cumberland, NC	6.3	121.9	1.0	14	711	4.9	35
Durham, NC	7.2	185.0	(7)	—	1,131	(7)	—
Forsyth, NC	9.3	184.8	-2.5	183	826	2.7	143
Guilford, NC	14.8	275.4	-3.6	252	797	2.0	192
Mecklenburg, NC	33.4	567.7	-1.7	126	1,016	1.5	224
New Hanover, NC	7.5	101.0	-4.8	286	755	2.4	163
Wake, NC	29.2	448.8	-2.1	153	915	1.8	204
Cass, ND	5.9	100.7	1.5	8	778	2.1	188
Butler, OH	7.4	145.0	-3.8	261	788	1.3	237
Cuyahoga, OH	37.7	724.7	-3.0	208	926	2.0	192
Franklin, OH	30.0	678.4	-2.2	160	879	3.7	81
Hamilton, OH	24.0	514.3	-1.5	109	980	2.3	169
Lake, OH	6.7	99.0	-3.0	208	755	2.3	169
Lorain, OH	6.3	95.7	-5.0	293	742	3.2	107
Lucas, OH	10.7	210.6	-4.3	278	776	0.9	255
Mahoning, OH	6.4	100.7	-3.7	255	670	3.4	95
Montgomery, OH	12.9	257.6	-4.5	283	824	2.4	163
Stark, OH	9.0	158.3	-3.3	234	706	2.9	131
Summit, OH	15.0	271.3	-2.1	153	827	2.4	163
Trumbull, OH	4.7	75.1	-3.1	222	752	-0.1	282
Warren, OH	4.2	74.6	-4.1	270	763	3.0	122
Oklahoma, OK	23.9	427.1	0.1	36	852	5.6	20
Tulsa, OK	19.5	349.8	-0.1	43	838	2.3	169
Clackamas, OR	13.1	145.9	-4.5	283	821	0.2	273
Jackson, OR	6.7	81.2	-5.7	304	665	2.3	169
Lane, OR	11.1	144.0	-5.8	305	711	2.6	151
Marion, OR	9.6	135.3	-2.9	204	711	2.3	169
Multnomah, OR	28.7	444.7	-2.6	189	934	2.0	192
Washington, OR	16.4	243.3	-4.2	273	986	-1.8	309
Allegheny, PA	35.3	685.4	-1.0	80	976	3.5	88
Berks, PA	9.2	167.8	-1.8	131	817	0.2	273
Bucks, PA	20.1	259.8	-3.0	208	905	2.6	151
Butler, PA	4.8	80.8	0.5	24	806	5.8	18
Chester, PA	15.3	244.4	-0.4	51	1,181	2.2	181
Cumberland, PA	6.0	124.5	-1.8	131	823	3.0	122
Dauphin, PA	7.4	180.8	-1.0	80	883	4.1	65
Delaware, PA	13.7	213.0	-0.3	47	953	1.1	247

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, fourth quarter 2008²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, fourth quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		December 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2007-08 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2007-08 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Erie, PA	7.4	126.4	-1.8	131	\$729	4.0	67
Lackawanna, PA	5.9	101.2	-2.0	145	717	5.9	17
Lancaster, PA	12.5	226.9	-2.7	193	771	4.2	62
Lehigh, PA	8.8	177.6	-1.8	131	906	-0.7	297
Luzerne, PA	7.9	142.5	-1.0	80	695	1.5	224
Montgomery, PA	27.7	488.0	-1.6	118	1,151	-0.3	286
Northampton, PA	6.5	98.3	-3.3	234	805	2.7	143
Philadelphia, PA	31.5	637.6	-0.5	58	1,094	2.8	139
Washington, PA	5.4	80.5	0.9	18	814	4.5	48
Westmoreland, PA	9.4	135.7	-0.4	51	728	0.1	277
York, PA	9.2	177.6	-1.2	92	788	3.0	122
Kent, RI	5.7	77.6	-4.8	286	783	0.9	255
Providence, RI	18.1	277.8	-3.5	248	931	7.1	10
Charleston, SC	12.8	209.5	-1.9	139	782	-0.4	290
Greenville, SC	13.0	237.1	-2.8	196	795	2.7	143
Horry, SC	8.5	105.6	-7.1	319	581	-0.3	286
Lexington, SC	5.8	98.4	-1.7	126	680	1.2	245
Richland, SC	9.7	214.4	-2.1	153	790	3.3	101
Spartanburg, SC	6.3	117.9	-5.2	295	776	4.7	42
Minnehaha, SD	6.4	116.8	1.2	12	741	0.8	259
Davidson, TN	18.6	436.1	-3.0	208	976	2.7	143
Hamilton, TN	8.6	189.2	-3.5	248	813	2.8	139
Knox, TN	11.2	228.9	-1.5	109	796	0.8	259
Rutherford, TN	4.3	97.5	-4.8	286	842	0.8	259
Shelby, TN	19.9	497.0	-3.5	248	935	0.1	277
Williamson, TN	6.1	87.5	-1.6	118	980	-4.9	317
Bell, TX	4.6	104.1	1.6	7	705	4.6	45
Bexar, TX	32.8	731.6	0.0	38	806	1.9	200
Brazoria, TX	4.7	87.8	0.0	38	871	3.9	71
Brazos, TX	3.9	86.9	(7)	-	688	(7)	-
Cameron, TX	6.4	124.5	-0.5	58	584	5.4	27
Collin, TX	17.4	297.8	0.9	18	1,040	0.7	264
Dallas, TX	68.6	1,484.4	-1.2	92	1,123	1.1	247
Denton, TX	10.7	170.5	0.0	38	798	1.9	200
El Paso, TX	13.6	273.0	-0.6	63	643	2.9	131
Fort Bend, TX	8.5	132.3	2.2	4	967	0.5	268
Galveston, TX	5.2	93.8	-4.1	270	829	0.0	280
Harris, TX	98.1	2,078.1	1.0	14	1,187	2.6	151
Hidalgo, TX	10.7	222.4	0.9	18	574	2.0	192
Jefferson, TX	5.9	127.9	2.5	2	941	8.0	4
Lubbock, TX	6.8	126.4	2.4	3	699	2.3	169
McLennan, TX	4.9	103.6	(7)	-	718	2.4	163
Montgomery, TX	8.3	129.6	2.7	1	876	3.7	81
Nueces, TX	8.1	156.1	0.8	21	806	4.9	35
Potter, TX	3.8	77.5	1.3	11	797	(7)	-
Smith, TX	5.3	95.7	1.2	12	809	6.2	16
Tarrant, TX	37.6	770.8	-0.8	70	919	2.7	143
Travis, TX	29.3	578.8	0.1	36	1,009	-0.6	294
Webb, TX	4.8	89.4	0.4	28	600	1.5	224
Williamson, TX	7.3	121.6	-0.3	47	895	-5.1	318

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, fourth quarter 2008²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, fourth quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		December 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2007-08 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2007-08 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Davis, UT	7.4	101.4	-2.2	160	\$737	0.7	264
Salt Lake, UT	38.9	588.6	-1.5	109	847	0.4	270
Utah, UT	13.3	172.2	-3.2	230	727	1.7	209
Weber, UT	5.7	93.0	-2.8	196	677	0.4	270
Chittenden, VT	6.0	95.3	-1.4	104	896	2.4	163
Arlington, VA	7.8	158.6	1.9	6	1,509	3.1	114
Chesterfield, VA	7.7	120.0	-2.9	204	825	2.9	131
Fairfax, VA	34.3	589.2	-0.8	70	1,407	3.5	88
Henrico, VA	9.7	178.0	-2.4	177	916	1.3	237
Loudoun, VA	9.2	133.8	0.3	29	1,091	0.9	255
Prince William, VA	7.3	103.6	-1.2	92	816	-0.6	294
Alexandria City, VA	6.2	102.2	0.5	24	1,311	5.6	20
Chesapeake City, VA	5.8	98.5	-3.7	255	714	1.6	218
Newport News City, VA	4.0	99.2	-1.8	131	850	7.1	10
Norfolk City, VA	5.9	143.7	-1.1	84	906	4.3	58
Richmond City, VA	7.5	157.8	(7)	—	1,024	(7)	—
Virginia Beach City, VA	11.7	170.8	-3.0	208	726	2.5	159
Clark, WA	12.3	129.9	-2.8	196	817	2.9	131
King, WA	77.6	1,175.3	-1.5	109	1,130	4.0	67
Kitsap, WA	6.6	82.7	-2.4	177	822	4.6	45
Pierce, WA	20.8	269.4	-3.4	241	814	4.4	52
Snohomish, WA	17.9	250.2	-2.5	183	928	2.9	131
Spokane, WA	15.5	207.2	-2.0	145	737	4.4	52
Thurston, WA	7.0	100.0	-0.8	70	807	2.9	131
Whatcom, WA	6.9	80.6	-3.2	230	708	2.6	151
Yakima, WA	8.3	93.5	1.0	14	624	5.1	31
Kanawha, WV	6.1	109.0	-0.6	63	799	4.7	42
Brown, WI	6.8	148.1	-1.9	139	821	3.1	114
Dane, WI	14.2	304.1	-1.1	84	878	4.8	39
Milwaukee, WI	21.3	495.4	-1.6	118	923	2.6	151
Outagamie, WI	5.1	103.6	-2.0	145	784	4.5	48
Racine, WI	4.2	74.7	-3.0	208	879	-0.1	282
Waukesha, WI	13.3	231.0	-3.2	230	920	2.3	169
Winnebago, WI	3.8	91.1	0.3	29	855	4.7	42
San Juan, PR	13.0	291.7	-2.5	(⁸)	621	2.3	(⁸)

¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. These 334 U.S. counties comprise 71.5 percent of the total covered workers in the U.S.

² Data are preliminary.

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

⁴ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

⁷ Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

⁸ This county was not included in the U.S. rankings.

Table 2. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, fourth quarter 2008²

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		December 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2007-08 ⁴	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2007-08 ⁴
United States ⁵	9,177.5	133,870.4	-2.3	\$918	2.2
Private industry	8,884.3	111,752.9	-2.9	919	2.0
Natural resources and mining	127.0	1,802.7	2.0	996	5.1
Construction	881.7	6,636.1	-10.2	1,052	4.9
Manufacturing	360.0	12,891.3	-6.2	1,094	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,925.3	26,316.1	-3.5	766	1.1
Information	147.4	2,948.2	-3.4	1,360	0.1
Financial activities	862.8	7,853.7	-3.2	1,390	-0.4
Professional and business services	1,537.6	17,366.1	-4.1	1,201	3.7
Education and health services	857.4	18,304.3	2.9	872	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	742.2	12,957.7	-1.7	390	1.8
Other services	1,229.1	4,445.7	-0.7	581	2.8
Government	293.2	22,117.5	0.9	914	4.0
Los Angeles, CA	433.9	4,152.9	-3.4	1,075	1.8
Private industry	430.0	3,552.8	-3.8	1,064	1.1
Natural resources and mining	0.5	10.5	-2.7	1,261	5.4
Construction	14.0	136.7	-12.3	1,138	4.8
Manufacturing	14.5	417.6	-5.9	1,107	3.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	53.6	802.4	-5.4	833	-0.8
Information	8.8	207.5	(⁶)	1,889	(⁶)
Financial activities	24.1	231.8	-5.7	1,462	-3.8
Professional and business services	42.6	574.2	(⁶)	1,306	(⁶)
Education and health services	28.1	500.0	1.8	979	3.8
Leisure and hospitality	27.2	396.1	-1.6	927	5.9
Other services	201.1	258.8	0.5	454	1.1
Government	4.0	600.1	(⁶)	1,141	5.6
Cook, IL	141.0	2,480.0	-2.8	1,118	1.5
Private industry	139.6	2,169.2	-3.3	1,126	1.3
Natural resources and mining	0.1	1.1	-5.6	998	-5.0
Construction	12.4	82.8	-10.5	1,478	6.9
Manufacturing	7.0	219.9	-6.5	1,119	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27.6	467.7	-4.9	840	-0.4
Information	2.6	56.1	-3.2	1,487	-4.3
Financial activities	15.7	203.7	-4.3	2,007	0.7
Professional and business services	29.1	423.4	-4.8	1,525	3.5
Education and health services	14.0	386.1	3.1	930	1.3
Leisure and hospitality	11.7	227.5	-2.2	440	0.0
Other services	14.6	96.1	-0.1	783	3.2
Government	1.4	310.8	0.8	1,058	2.9
New York, NY	118.9	2,386.4	-1.3	1,856	-0.6
Private industry	118.6	1,934.3	-1.6	2,041	-0.7
Natural resources and mining	0.0	0.2	-3.6	1,594	4.7
Construction	2.4	36.3	0.6	1,939	0.6
Manufacturing	3.0	33.7	-8.3	1,565	0.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.0	255.2	-3.3	1,294	-1.5
Information	4.6	134.5	-1.5	2,055	-0.3
Financial activities	19.2	369.0	-3.9	4,085	-1.3
Professional and business services	25.5	489.1	-2.4	2,173	0.6
Education and health services	8.9	297.7	1.6	1,133	6.0
Leisure and hospitality	11.8	224.3	0.8	889	-0.7
Other services	18.0	90.2	0.7	1,102	7.1
Government	0.3	452.1	0.0	1,062	1.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered ¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, fourth quarter 2008 ²—Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		December 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2007-08 ⁴	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2007-08 ⁴
Harris, TX	98.1	2,078.1	1.0	\$1,187	2.6
Private industry	97.6	1,820.6	0.9	1,215	2.3
Natural resources and mining	1.6	85.8	7.1	2,872	(⁶)
Construction	6.7	156.9	(⁶)	1,217	(⁶)
Manufacturing	4.6	187.7	2.4	1,468	-3.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.5	443.1	0.6	1,035	4.0
Information	1.4	32.0	-2.4	1,393	8.2
Financial activities	10.6	117.9	(⁶)	1,517	4.7
Professional and business services	19.6	336.9	(⁶)	1,448	3.7
Education and health services	10.4	224.3	3.1	958	3.2
Leisure and hospitality	7.6	175.2	-0.6	404	4.7
Other services	11.9	59.6	0.4	673	3.2
Government	0.5	257.5	1.8	988	5.2
Maricopa, AZ	103.6	1,741.0	-5.8	892	2.1
Private industry	102.9	1,512.8	-6.9	893	2.2
Natural resources and mining	0.5	9.0	-4.9	1,026	20.6
Construction	11.0	115.5	-25.3	986	3.4
Manufacturing	3.6	120.8	-8.0	1,217	3.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.9	365.7	-6.8	796	0.9
Information	1.7	29.4	-4.1	1,098	3.4
Financial activities	12.9	140.1	-4.8	1,066	-0.4
Professional and business services	23.2	289.2	-8.5	989	5.0
Education and health services	10.3	216.8	5.7	999	2.3
Leisure and hospitality	7.4	176.8	-5.3	420	-1.4
Other services	7.4	48.4	-4.9	613	2.7
Government	0.7	228.2	2.0	881	0.1
Orange, CA	102.7	1,451.2	-4.8	1,043	1.4
Private industry	101.3	1,301.1	-5.3	1,043	1.2
Natural resources and mining	0.2	4.2	-9.0	665	-2.8
Construction	6.9	83.3	-14.9	1,234	4.5
Manufacturing	5.3	166.4	-5.7	1,226	-0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	17.2	272.3	-6.9	947	1.4
Information	1.3	29.0	-3.8	1,423	4.0
Financial activities	10.7	110.0	-7.5	1,582	-2.6
Professional and business services	19.1	258.3	-7.6	1,259	6.0
Education and health services	10.0	150.8	(⁶)	960	(⁶)
Leisure and hospitality	7.1	171.7	-2.2	406	1.5
Other services	18.0	49.0	-0.3	569	-4.2
Government	1.4	150.1	-0.8	1,044	3.2
Dallas, TX	68.6	1,484.4	-1.2	1,123	1.1
Private industry	68.1	1,314.7	-1.6	1,141	1.1
Natural resources and mining	0.6	8.5	12.6	4,744	38.9
Construction	4.4	80.1	-4.3	1,075	1.7
Manufacturing	3.1	129.8	-5.4	1,224	1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.2	308.2	-2.1	990	-4.2
Information	1.7	47.3	-4.2	1,524	3.6
Financial activities	8.8	142.9	-1.2	1,429	-1.7
Professional and business services	15.1	275.6	-2.1	1,375	2.4
Education and health services	6.7	153.9	3.8	1,059	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	5.4	128.5	(⁶)	493	(⁶)
Other services	6.6	39.0	-1.2	682	3.6
Government	0.5	169.7	2.3	984	2.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, fourth quarter 2008²—Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		December 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2007-08 ⁴	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2007-08 ⁴
San Diego, CA	100.0	1,309.1	-3.0	\$981	2.0
Private industry	98.8	1,082.3	-3.5	960	1.6
Natural resources and mining	0.8	9.4	-11.4	577	0.2
Construction	7.0	70.4	-14.3	1,140	5.5
Manufacturing	3.1	100.4	-3.3	1,306	0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.2	218.3	-6.3	759	0.7
Information	1.3	38.6	0.6	1,970	2.3
Financial activities	9.5	74.2	-5.7	1,171	-1.0
Professional and business services	16.3	210.9	-4.4	1,238	2.0
Education and health services	8.2	138.3	4.2	953	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	6.9	158.2	-2.3	425	3.9
Other services	26.9	58.4	2.0	491	1.7
Government	1.3	226.8	-0.4	1,079	2.8
King, WA	77.6	1,175.3	-1.5	1,130	4.0
Private industry	77.0	1,018.2	-2.0	1,140	4.0
Natural resources and mining	0.4	2.9	7.0	1,573	11.8
Construction	6.6	63.8	-11.6	1,197	6.8
Manufacturing	2.4	108.8	-3.3	1,449	7.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.9	221.8	-2.9	955	1.0
Information	1.8	81.4	6.1	1,982	3.9
Financial activities	6.9	72.4	-5.0	1,418	2.6
Professional and business services	13.7	185.4	-3.3	1,378	4.6
Education and health services	6.5	129.3	4.6	894	3.8
Leisure and hospitality	6.2	108.6	-2.5	450	1.6
Other services	17.6	43.7	-0.8	631	3.6
Government	0.5	157.1	1.9	1,069	4.2
Miami-Dade, FL	86.8	1,003.9	-4.2	924	2.6
Private industry	86.4	851.3	-4.7	907	2.3
Natural resources and mining	0.5	9.6	-10.6	457	-11.1
Construction	6.4	42.0	-21.4	973	5.3
Manufacturing	2.6	41.2	-11.7	818	1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	23.5	253.4	-4.0	814	1.2
Information	1.5	19.0	-8.1	1,266	5.2
Financial activities	10.2	67.2	-7.6	1,387	0.1
Professional and business services	18.2	132.2	-5.2	1,229	6.6
Education and health services	9.4	145.9	2.8	901	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	6.0	104.0	-1.9	514	0.6
Other services	7.6	36.2	-3.3	579	6.0
Government	0.4	152.6	-1.1	1,017	(⁶)

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

² Data are preliminary.

³ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

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

Table 3. Covered ¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the largest county by state, fourth quarter 2008 ²

County ³	Establishments, fourth quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ⁴	
		December 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2007-08 ⁵	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2007-08 ⁵
United States ⁶	9,177.5	133,870.4	-2.3	\$918	2.2
Jefferson, AL	19.0	355.3	-3.3	922	2.2
Anchorage Borough, AK	8.2	148.2	1.5	969	4.9
Maricopa, AZ	103.6	1,741.0	-5.8	892	2.1
Pulaski, AR	15.2	250.3	-1.2	847	-14.3
Los Angeles, CA	433.9	4,152.9	-3.4	1,075	1.8
Denver, CO	25.6	445.0	-1.5	1,111	-1.3
Hartford, CT	25.6	504.5	-1.5	1,111	1.0
New Castle, DE	18.3	278.7	-3.7	1,055	2.3
Washington, DC	34.4	687.5	0.3	1,570	5.1
Miami-Dade, FL	86.8	1,003.9	-4.2	924	2.6
Fulton, GA	39.9	732.2	-3.4	1,183	1.0
Honolulu, HI	24.8	449.5	-2.4	850	3.8
Ada, ID	15.0	202.9	-5.0	814	-1.1
Cook, IL	141.0	2,480.0	-2.8	1,118	1.5
Marion, IN	24.3	571.8	-2.8	913	2.8
Polk, IA	14.9	273.7	-1.1	904	2.4
Johnson, KS	20.7	316.0	-1.1	949	1.3
Jefferson, KY	22.0	423.8	-3.3	871	1.5
East Baton Rouge, LA	14.8	265.9	0.3	874	8.0
Cumberland, ME	12.2	173.4	-2.3	822	3.0
Montgomery, MD	32.9	460.3	-1.3	1,219	1.9
Middlesex, MA	47.8	826.2	-0.4	1,296	-1.1
Wayne, MI	32.1	709.8	-5.6	1,032	4.2
Hennepin, MN	42.5	837.8	-2.4	1,146	2.7
Hinds, MS	6.4	127.6	-1.8	809	3.3
St. Louis, MO	32.8	600.5	-3.0	990	1.3
Yellowstone, MT	5.8	78.2	-0.2	738	1.2
Douglas, NE	16.1	322.8	0.0	842	-2.1
Clark, NV	51.0	870.0	-6.5	856	-2.3
Hillsborough, NH	12.4	195.9	-2.6	1,062	1.8
Bergen, NJ	34.6	450.4	-2.5	1,188	0.4
Bernalillo, NM	17.8	329.9	-2.0	812	3.0
New York, NY	118.9	2,386.4	-1.3	1,856	-0.6
Mecklenburg, NC	33.4	567.7	-1.7	1,016	1.5
Cass, ND	5.9	100.7	1.5	778	2.1
Cuyahoga, OH	37.7	724.7	-3.0	926	2.0
Oklahoma, OK	23.9	427.1	0.1	852	5.6
Multnomah, OR	28.7	444.7	-2.6	934	2.0
Allegheny, PA	35.3	685.4	-1.0	976	3.5
Providence, RI	18.1	277.8	-3.5	931	7.1
Greenville, SC	13.0	237.1	-2.8	795	2.7
Minnehaha, SD	6.4	116.8	1.2	741	0.8
Shelby, TN	19.9	497.0	-3.5	935	0.1
Harris, TX	98.1	2,078.1	1.0	1,187	2.6
Salt Lake, UT	38.9	588.6	-1.5	847	0.4
Chittenden, VT	6.0	95.3	-1.4	896	2.4
Fairfax, VA	34.3	589.2	-0.8	1,407	3.5
King, WA	77.6	1,175.3	-1.5	1,130	4.0
Kanawha, WV	6.1	109.0	-0.6	799	4.7
Milwaukee, WI	21.3	495.4	-1.6	923	2.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Covered ¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the largest county by state, fourth quarter 2008 ²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, fourth quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ⁴	
		December 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2007-08 ⁵	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2007-08 ⁵
Laramie, WY	3.2	43.8	0.3	\$753	2.0
San Juan, PR	13.0	291.7	-2.5	621	2.3
St. Thomas, VI	1.8	23.9	-0.3	673	-4.1

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

² Data are preliminary.

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

⁴ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

Table 4. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages by state, fourth quarter 2008²

State	Establishments, fourth quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		December 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2007-08	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2007-08
United States ⁴	9,177.5	133,870.4	-2.3	\$918	2.2
Alabama	121.6	1,909.8	-3.1	790	3.5
Alaska	21.4	303.9	1.6	927	5.7
Arizona	164.5	2,557.9	-5.1	848	2.7
Arkansas	86.5	1,168.2	-1.5	706	-1.0
California	1,370.0	15,288.5	-3.2	1,042	0.7
Colorado	177.1	2,295.8	-1.5	932	0.5
Connecticut	113.5	1,688.0	-1.7	1,164	1.2
Delaware	29.4	416.8	-3.0	943	1.9
District of Columbia	34.4	687.5	0.3	1,570	5.1
Florida	623.0	7,586.6	-5.3	824	1.6
Georgia	276.7	3,970.3	-3.5	853	2.3
Hawaii	39.3	614.7	-3.5	821	3.5
Idaho	57.2	634.1	-3.9	693	1.0
Illinois	371.5	5,795.8	-2.3	985	1.0
Indiana	161.4	2,831.3	-3.4	764	2.7
Iowa	94.6	1,483.7	-1.0	756	3.1
Kansas	87.2	1,370.2	-0.2	769	3.1
Kentucky	108.4	1,783.2	-2.6	754	3.0
Louisiana	128.5	1,907.5	0.1	829	5.9
Maine	51.1	595.3	-2.1	735	4.0
Maryland	164.3	2,531.8	-1.9	1,010	2.4
Massachusetts	215.1	3,239.6	-1.1	1,154	1.8
Michigan	258.2	3,993.3	-4.9	903	3.6
Minnesota	172.0	2,658.8	-1.9	907	2.6
Mississippi	71.0	1,117.2	-2.8	679	3.8
Missouri	175.7	2,700.9	-1.7	842	7.9
Montana	43.2	433.8	-1.5	678	2.9
Nebraska	60.4	923.1	-0.3	730	1.0
Nevada	77.5	1,206.5	-6.5	862	-1.1
New Hampshire	49.9	626.2	-2.0	936	2.2
New Jersey	273.7	3,927.7	-2.4	1,123	2.8
New Mexico	54.9	821.2	-1.2	768	3.9
New York	585.9	8,677.4	-1.0	1,169	1.4
North Carolina	260.1	4,003.8	-3.0	793	1.9
North Dakota	25.8	354.4	1.9	725	5.1
Ohio	293.0	5,167.5	-3.2	816	2.6
Oklahoma	100.8	1,559.8	0.0	755	4.9
Oregon	134.1	1,676.6	-3.7	808	1.3
Pennsylvania	344.0	5,645.8	-1.3	897	2.6
Rhode Island	35.9	464.3	-3.4	887	5.7
South Carolina	119.5	1,837.1	-3.5	731	2.1
South Dakota	30.8	395.2	0.4	663	2.5
Tennessee	143.1	2,695.7	-3.3	824	1.4
Texas	566.6	10,510.8	0.4	933	2.4
Utah	88.3	1,215.0	-2.1	770	1.4
Vermont	25.1	304.4	-1.7	774	4.3
Virginia	233.5	3,656.8	-1.3	953	3.3
Washington	222.8	2,885.0	-1.8	918	3.7
West Virginia	48.9	713.8	-0.1	735	7.1
Wisconsin	161.1	2,753.2	-1.9	793	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages by state, fourth quarter 2008²—Continued

State	Establishments, fourth quarter 2008 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		December 2008 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2007-08	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2007-08
Wyoming	25.2	284.5	1.5	\$850	4.3
Puerto Rico	55.3	1,028.5	-2.9	528	2.3
Virgin Islands	3.6	45.5	-1.4	731	-0.8

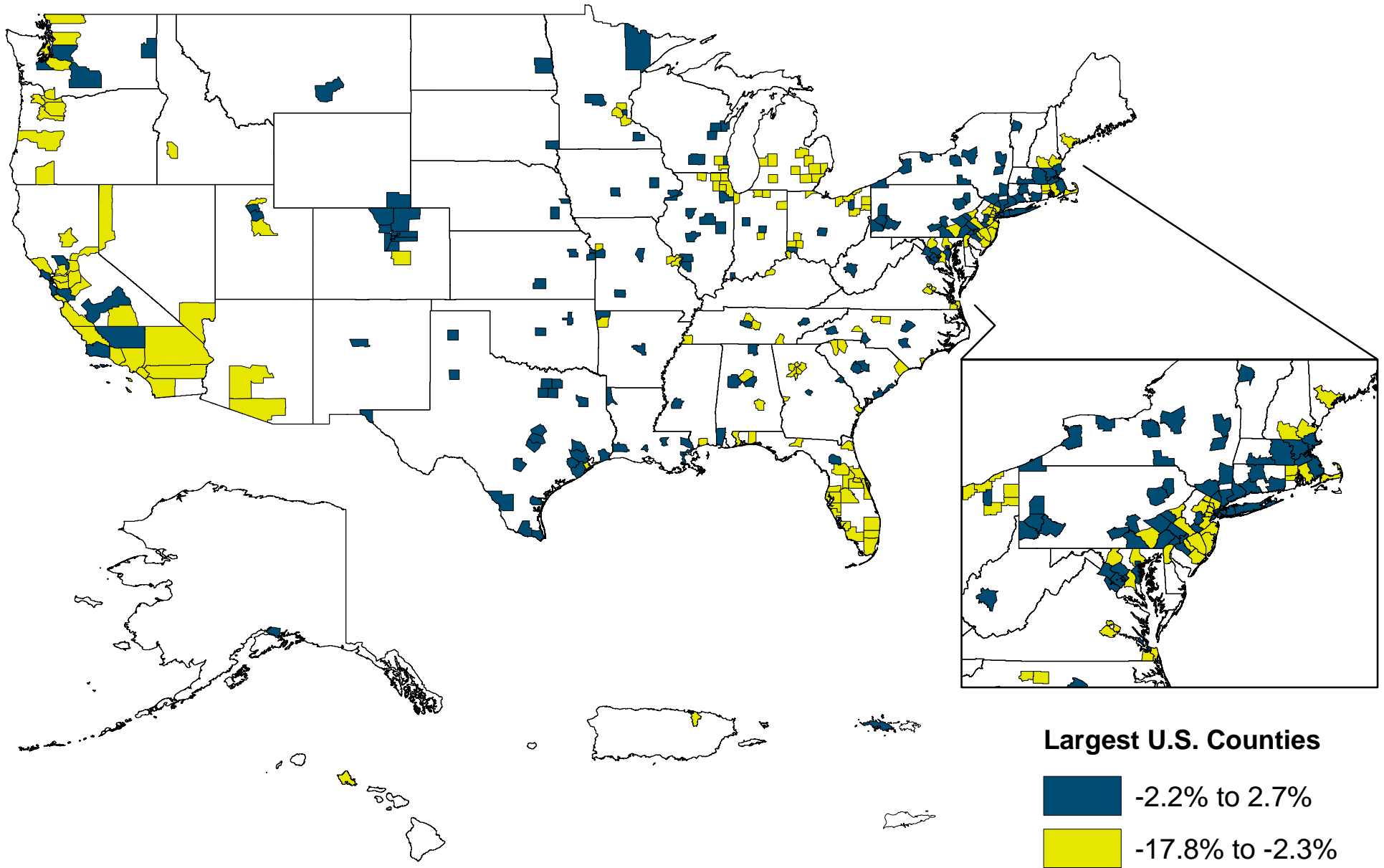
¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

² Data are preliminary.

³ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

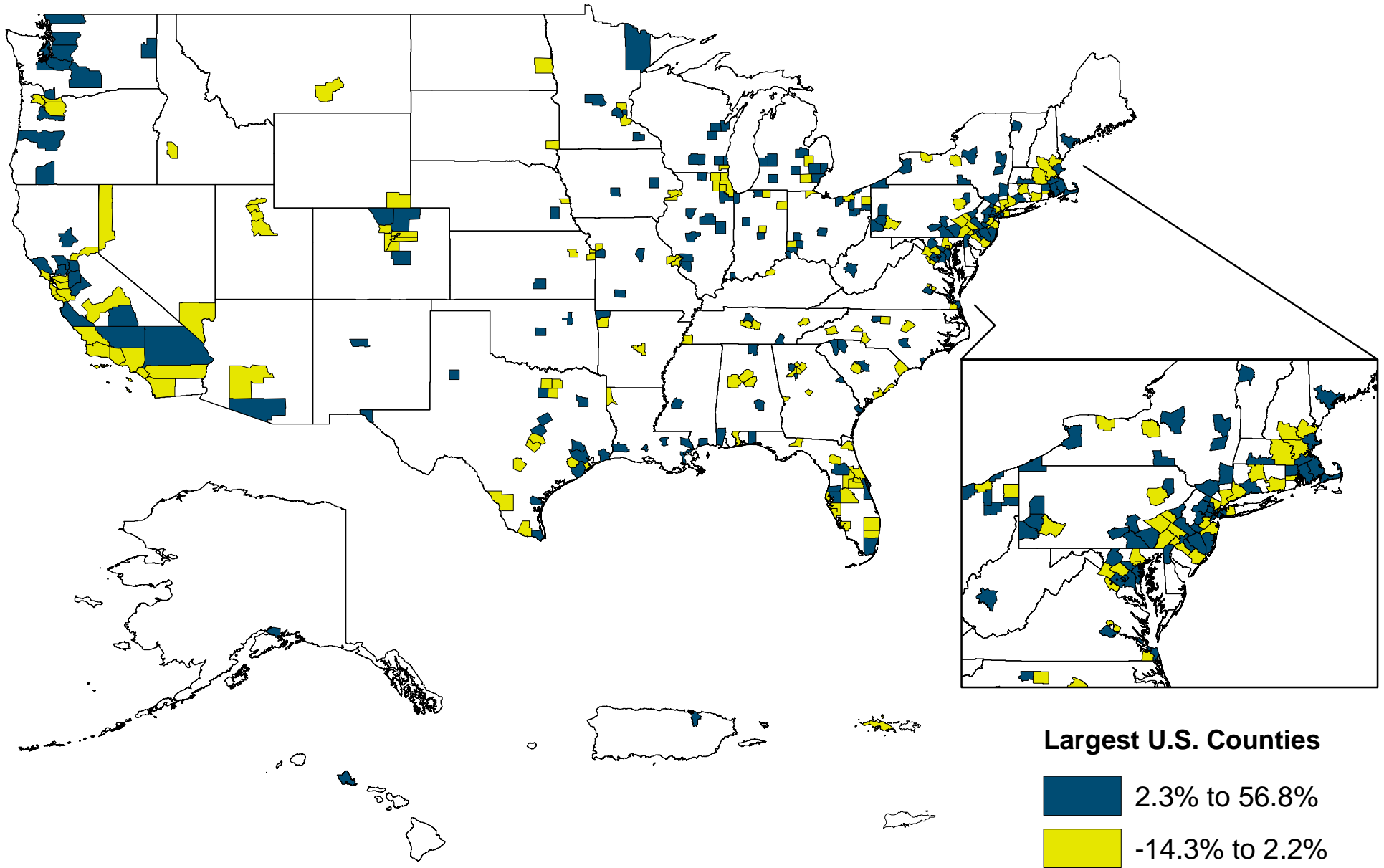
Chart 3. Percent change in employment in counties with 75,000 or more employees, December 2007-08 (U.S. average = -2.3 percent)



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
July 2009

Chart 4. Percent change in average weekly wage in counties with 75,000 or more employees, fourth quarter 2007-08 (U.S. average = 2.2 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
July 2009