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COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES: THIRD QUARTER 2007

In September 2007, Orleans County, La., had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment among the largest counties in the U.S., according to preliminary data released today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. Orleans County, which includes the city of New Orleans, experienced an over-the-year employment gain of 8.6 percent, compared with national job growth of 0.9 percent. Clayton County, Ga., had the largest over-the-year gain in average weekly wages in the third quarter of 2007, with an increase of 23.9 percent due to increases in wage disbursements in the trade, transportation, and utilities supersector during the quarter. The U.S. average weekly wage rose by 4.3 percent over the same time span.

Chart 1. Top ranking large counties in percent growth in employment, September 2007 (U.S. average = 0.9 percent)

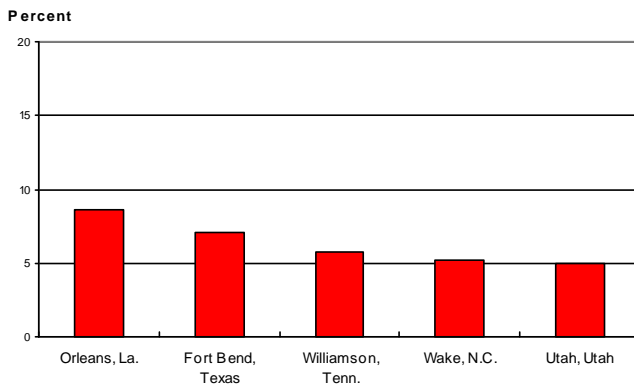
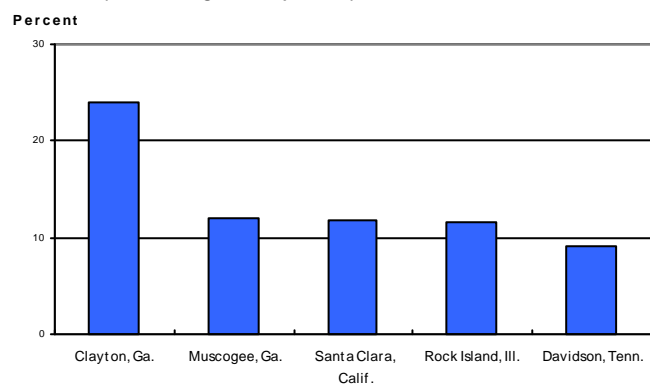


Chart 2. Top ranking large counties by percent growth in average weekly wages, third quarter 2007 (U.S. average = 4.3 percent)



Of the 328 largest counties in the United States, as measured by 2006 annual average employment, 130 had over-the-year percentage growth in employment above the national average (0.9 percent) in September 2007; 179 large counties experienced changes below the national average. (See chart 3.) The percent change in average weekly wages was higher than the national average (4.3 percent) in 101 of the largest U.S. counties, but was below the national average in 207 counties. (See chart 4.)

The employment and average weekly wage data by county are compiled under the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, also known as the ES-202 program. The data are derived from reports submitted by every employer subject to unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The number of employer reports surpassed the 9.0 million mark this quarter; the number of employer reports crossed the 8.0 million mark in third quarter 2001. The employer reports in third quarter 2007 cover 136.2 million full- and part-time workers. The attached tables and charts contain data for the nation and for the 328 U.S. counties with annual average employment levels of 75,000 or more in 2006. September 2007 employment and 2007 third-quarter average

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

Employment in large counties					
September 2007 employment (thousands)		Growth in employment, September 2006-07 (thousands)		Percent growth in employment, September 2006-07	
United States	136,246.9	United States	1,216.7	United States	0.9
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,191.6	Harris, Texas	74.7	Orleans, La.	8.6
Cook, Ill.	2,541.5	New York, N.Y.	46.8	Fort Bend, Texas	7.1
New York, N.Y.	2,350.3	Dallas, Texas	32.7	Williamson, Tenn.	5.8
Harris, Texas	2,028.0	King, Wash.	26.6	Wake, N.C.	5.2
Maricopa, Ariz.	1,825.1	Wake, N.C.	22.3	Utah, Utah	5.0
Orange, Calif.	1,503.8	Mecklenburg, N.C.	21.8	Hidalgo, Texas	4.5
Dallas, Texas	1,487.3	Tarrant, Texas	19.8	Snohomish, Wash.	4.4
San Diego, Calif.	1,325.9	Salt Lake, Utah	19.5	Mecklenburg, N.C.	4.0
King, Wash.	1,182.8	Bexar, Texas	18.1	Charleston, S.C.	3.8
Miami-Dade, Fla.	1,012.4	San Francisco, Calif.	18.0	Harris, Texas	3.8
				Arlington, Va.	3.8

weekly wages for all states are provided in table 4 of this release. Final data for all states, metropolitan statistical areas, counties, and the nation through the fourth quarter of 2006 are available on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/>. Preliminary data for first and second quarter 2007 also are available on the BLS Web site. Updated data for first and second quarter 2007 and preliminary data for third quarter 2007 will be available later in April on the BLS Web site.

Large County Employment

In September 2007, national employment, as measured by the QCEW program, was 136.2 million, up by 0.9 percent from September 2006. The 328 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more employees accounted for 70.9 percent of total U.S. employment and 76.7 percent of total wages. These 328 counties had a net job gain of 742,807 over the year, accounting for 61.1 percent of the overall U.S. employment increase. Employment rose in 217 of the large counties from September 2006 to September 2007. Orleans County, La., had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment (8.6 percent). Fort Bend, Texas, had the next largest increase, 7.1 percent, followed by the counties of Williamson, Tenn. (5.8 percent), Wake, N.C. (5.2 percent), and Utah, Utah (5.0 percent). The large employment gains in Orleans County reflected significant recovery from the substantial job losses that occurred in 2005 and 2006, which were related to Hurricane Katrina. (See table 1.)

Employment declined in 86 counties from September 2006 to September 2007. The largest percentage decline in employment was in Trumbull County, Ohio (-5.7 percent). Collier, Fla., had the next largest employment decline (-5.4 percent), followed by the counties of Sarasota, Fla. (-4.3 percent), Manatee, Fla. (-4.2 percent), and Atlantic, N.J. (-3.8 percent).

The largest gains in the level of employment from September 2006 to September 2007 were recorded in the counties of Harris, Texas (74,700), New York, N.Y. (46,800), Dallas, Texas (32,700), King, Wash. (26,600), and Wake, N.C. (22,300). (See table A.) The largest decline in employment levels occurred in Orange, Calif. (-19,100), followed by the counties of Wayne, Mich. (-18,000), Oakland, Mich. (-9,600), Pinellas, Fla. (-9,500), and Macomb, Mich. (-9,400).

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

Average weekly wage in large counties					
Average weekly wage, third quarter 2007		Growth in average weekly wage, third quarter 2006-07		Percent growth in average weekly wage, third quarter 2006-07	
United States	\$818	United States	\$34	United States	4.3
Santa Clara, Calif.	\$1,585	Clayton, Ga.	\$177	Clayton, Ga.	23.9
New York, N.Y.	1,544	Santa Clara, Calif.	167	Muscogee, Ga.	12.1
Washington, D.C.	1,376	New York, N.Y.	123	Santa Clara, Calif.	11.8
Arlington, Va.	1,364	Fairfield, Conn.	100	Rock Island, Ill.	11.5
San Mateo, Calif.	1,322	Suffolk, Mass.	93	Davidson, Tenn.	9.1
Suffolk, Mass.	1,299	Rock Island, Ill.	87	Weld, Colo.	8.7
Fairfield, Conn.	1,298	King, Wash.	84	New York, N.Y.	8.7
San Francisco, Calif.	1,286	Muscogee, Ga.	75	Fairfield, Conn.	8.3
Fairfax, Va.	1,243	Davidson, Tenn.	72	Kitsap, Wash.	8.3
Somerset, N.J.	1,210	Washington, D.C.	69	Butler, Ohio	8.1

Large County Average Weekly Wages

The national average weekly wage in the third quarter of 2007 was \$818. Average weekly wages were higher than the national average in 112 of the largest 328 U.S. counties. Santa Clara, Calif., held the top position among the highest-paid large counties with an average weekly wage of \$1,585. New York County, N.Y., was second with an average weekly wage of \$1,544, followed by Washington, D.C. (\$1,376), Arlington, Va. (\$1,364), and San Mateo, Calif. (\$1,322). (See table B.)

There were 215 counties with an average weekly wage below the national average in the third quarter of 2007. The lowest average weekly wage was reported in Cameron County, Texas (\$518), followed by the counties of Hidalgo, Texas (\$529), Horry, S.C. (\$536), Webb, Texas (\$548), and Yakima, Wash. (\$568). (See table 1.)

Over the year, the national average weekly wage rose by 4.3 percent. Among the largest counties, Clayton County, Ga., led the nation in growth in average weekly wages, with an increase of 23.9 percent from the third quarter of 2006. Muscogee, Ga., was second with growth of 12.1 percent, followed by the counties of Santa Clara, Calif. (11.8 percent), Rock Island, Ill. (11.5 percent), and Davidson, Tenn. (9.1 percent).

Ten large counties experienced over-the-year declines in average weekly wages. Among the five largest decreases in wages, Trumbull, Ohio, had the greatest decline (-10.6 percent), followed by the counties of Vanderburgh, Ind. (-6.1 percent), Genesee, Mich. (-4.0 percent), Saginaw, Mich. (-3.1 percent), and Montgomery, Ohio (-3.0 percent).

Ten Largest U.S. Counties

Seven of the 10 largest counties (based on 2006 annual average employment levels) experienced over-the-year percent increases in employment in September 2007. Harris, Texas, experienced the largest percent gain in employment among the 10 largest counties with a 3.8 percent increase. Within Harris County, the largest gains in employment were in construction (5.5 percent) and education and health services (5.4 percent). King, Wash., had the next largest increase in employment, 2.3 percent, followed by Dallas, Texas (2.2 percent). September employment levels remained stable over the year in both San Diego, Calif., and Cook, Ill. (0.0 percent each).

Orange, Calif., experienced a 1.3 percent decrease in employment over the year. Within Orange County, five industry groups experienced employment declines, with financial activities experiencing the largest decline, -9.8 percent. (See table 2.)

Each of the 10 largest U.S. counties saw an over-the-year increase in average weekly wages. New York, N.Y., had the fastest growth in wages among the 10 largest counties, with a gain of 8.7 percent. Within New York County, average weekly wages increased the most in the financial activities industry (16.3 percent), followed by the natural resources and mining industry (11.8 percent). Because natural resources and mining is a small industry in New York County, its over-the-year average weekly wage growth had little impact on the county's overall average weekly wage growth. King, Wash., was second in wage growth with a gain of 8.0 percent, followed by Harris, Texas (6.7 percent). The smallest wage gain among the 10 largest counties occurred in Orange, Calif. (2.6 percent), followed by Cook, Ill. (3.3 percent), and Los Angeles, Calif. (3.4 percent).

Largest County by State

Table 3 shows September 2007 employment and the 2007 third quarter average weekly wage in the largest county in each state, which is based on 2006 annual average employment levels. (This table includes two counties—Yellowstone, Mont., and Laramie, Wyo.—that had employment levels below 75,000 in 2006.) The employment levels in the counties in table 3 in September 2007 ranged from approximately 4.19 million in Los Angeles County, Calif., to 43,900 in Laramie County, Wyo. The highest average weekly wage of these counties was in New York, N.Y. (\$1,544), while the lowest average weekly wage was in Yellowstone, Mont. (\$672).

For More Information

For additional information about the quarterly employment and wages data, please read the Technical Note or visit the QCEW Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/>. Additional information about the QCEW data also may be obtained by calling (202) 691-6567.

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 fourth quarter 2007 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, July 24, 2008.

Technical Note

These data are the product of a federal-state cooperative program, the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, also known as the ES-202 program. The data are derived from summaries of employment and total pay of workers covered by state and federal unemployment insurance (UI) legislation and provided by State Workforce Agencies (SWAs). The summaries are a result of the administration of state unemployment insurance programs that require most employers to pay quarterly taxes based on the employment and wages of workers covered by UI. QCEW data in this release are based on the 2007 North American Industry Classification System. Data for 2007 are preliminary and subject to revision.

For purposes of this release, large counties are defined as having employment levels of 75,000 or greater. In addition, data for San Juan, Puerto Rico, are provided, but not used in calculating U.S. averages, rankings, or in the analysis in the text. Each year, these large counties are selected on the basis of the preliminary annual average of employment for the previous year. The 329 counties presented in this release were derived using 2006 preliminary annual averages of employment. For 2007 data, four counties have been added to the publication tables: Butte, Calif., Tippecanoe, Ind., Saratoga, N.Y., and Williamson, Tenn. These counties will be included in all 2007 quarterly releases. One county, Boone, Ky., which was published in the 2006 releases, will be excluded from

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 9.0 million establishments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 6.9 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/

this and future 2007 releases because its 2006 average annual employment level was less than 75,000. The counties in table 2 are selected and sorted each year based on the annual average employment from the preceding year.

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

Differences between QCEW, BED, and CES employment measures

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

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

Coverage

Employment and wage data for workers covered by state UI laws are compiled from quarterly contribution reports submitted to the SWAs by employers. For federal civilian workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program, employment and wage data are compiled from quarterly reports submitted by four major federal payroll processing centers on behalf of all federal agencies, with the exception of a few agencies which still report directly to the individual SWA. In addition to the quarterly contribution reports, employers who operate multiple establishments within a state complete a questionnaire, called the "Multiple Worksite Report," which provides detailed information on the location and industry of each of their establishments. The employment and wage data included in this release are derived from microdata summaries of 9.0 million employer reports of employment and wages submitted by states to the BLS. These reports are based on place of employment rather than place of residence.

UI and UCFE coverage is broad and basically comparable from state to state. In 2006, UI and UCFE programs covered workers in 133.8 million jobs. The estimated 128.9 million workers in these jobs (after adjustment for multiple jobholders) represented 96.4 percent of civilian wage and salary employment. Covered workers received \$5.693 trillion in pay, representing 94.3 percent of the wage and salary component of personal income and 43.1 percent of the gross domestic product.

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

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

Concepts and methodology

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

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

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

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

with year-ago wages that reflect only six pay periods. An opposite effect will occur when wages in the current period, which contain six pay periods, are compared with year-ago wages that include seven pay periods. The effect on over-the-year pay comparisons can be pronounced in federal government due to the uniform nature of federal payroll processing. This pattern may exist in private sector pay; however, because there are more pay period types (weekly, biweekly, semimonthly, monthly) it is less pronounced. The effect is most visible in counties with large concentrations of federal employment.

In order to ensure the highest possible quality of data, states verify with employers and update, if necessary, the industry, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 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 2006 quarterly data as the base data. The adjusted prior-year levels used to calculate the over-the-year percent change in employment and wages are not published. These adjusted prior-year levels do not match the unadjusted data maintained on the BLS Web site. Over-the-year change calculations based on data from the Web site, or from data published in prior BLS news releases, may differ substantially from the over-the-year changes presented in this news release.

The adjusted data used to calculate the over-the-year change measures presented in this release account for most of the administrative changes—those occurring when employers update the industry, location, and ownership information of their 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. The adjusted data do not account for administrative changes caused by multi-unit employers who start

reporting for each individual establishment rather than as a single entity.

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

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

Additional statistics and other information

An annual bulletin, *Employment and Wages*, features comprehensive information by detailed industry on establishments, employment, and wages for the nation and all states. The 2006 edition of this bulletin will contain selected data produced by Business Employment Dynamics (BED) on job gains and losses, as well as selected data from the first quarter 2007 version of this news release. As with the 2005 edition, this edition will include the data on a CD for enhanced access and usability with the printed booklet containing selected graphic representations of QCEW data; the data tables themselves will be published exclusively in electronic formats as PDFs. *Employment and Wages Annual Averages, 2006* will be available for sale in early 2008 from the United States Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250, telephone (866) 512-1800, outside Washington, D.C. Within Washington, D.C., the telephone number is (202) 512-1800. The fax number is (202) 512-2104. Also, the 2006 bulletin is available in a portable document format (PDF) on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewbultn06.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 329 largest counties, third quarter 2007²

County ³	Establishments, third quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		September 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
United States ⁶	9,012.8	136,246.9	0.9	—	\$818	4.3	—
Jefferson, AL	18.9	363.6	(7)	—	837	(7)	—
Madison, AL	8.7	178.8	3.4	14	896	3.7	149
Mobile, AL	10.0	173.6	1.5	84	697	0.6	298
Montgomery, AL	6.7	138.6	0.0	218	692	3.3	193
Tuscaloosa, AL	4.4	86.8	1.8	73	701	3.7	149
Anchorage Borough, AK	8.1	149.2	0.2	200	894	5.5	48
Maricopa, AZ	99.3	1,825.1	0.2	200	822	3.8	140
Pima, AZ	21.0	373.9	(7)	—	731	(7)	—
Benton, AR	5.5	96.0	1.1	112	713	3.6	168
Pulaski, AR	14.7	250.9	0.6	157	751	4.3	102
Washington, AR	5.7	93.0	-0.2	234	663	3.3	193
Alameda, CA	49.8	690.8	-0.5	257	1,080	2.1	261
Butte, CA	7.7	77.2	-1.1	282	641	6.3	27
Contra Costa, CA	28.2	345.5	-1.0	278	1,003	2.8	223
Fresno, CA	29.3	373.9	1.1	112	643	3.7	149
Kern, CA	17.5	291.6	0.2	200	720	7.0	15
Los Angeles, CA	401.9	4,191.6	0.4	181	925	3.4	188
Marin, CA	11.5	109.1	0.6	157	1,021	4.5	92
Monterey, CA	12.3	182.0	0.5	168	738	6.2	32
Orange, CA	95.3	1,503.8	-1.3	289	924	2.6	236
Placer, CA	10.6	138.9	-0.2	234	810	4.1	117
Riverside, CA	43.8	629.5	-1.4	291	702	3.7	149
Sacramento, CA	51.8	640.7	-0.3	239	905	3.5	177
San Bernardino, CA	46.6	661.5	0.0	218	724	3.3	193
San Diego, CA	92.7	1,325.9	0.0	218	887	4.4	98
San Francisco, CA	44.8	563.4	3.3	17	1,286	3.4	188
San Joaquin, CA	17.4	231.2	0.7	146	715	4.1	117
San Luis Obispo, CA	9.2	107.0	1.4	93	689	3.0	211
San Mateo, CA	23.0	343.1	1.2	106	1,322	3.6	168
Santa Barbara, CA	13.7	189.2	2.0	57	780	(7)	—
Santa Clara, CA	56.9	902.3	1.7	76	1,585	11.8	3
Santa Cruz, CA	8.7	103.6	1.0	122	750	-1.3	310
Solano, CA	9.8	129.3	0.1	211	788	3.4	188
Sonoma, CA	18.0	196.4	0.8	137	814	3.8	140
Stanislaus, CA	14.3	179.2	-1.1	282	696	3.1	204
Tulare, CA	9.0	153.6	0.6	157	585	3.7	149
Ventura, CA	21.9	317.2	-0.5	257	840	2.4	248
Yolo, CA	5.6	104.2	(7)	—	759	0.1	305
Adams, CO	9.5	155.7	0.5	168	768	3.4	188
Arapahoe, CO	20.1	284.0	2.7	35	960	0.4	303
Boulder, CO	13.0	161.1	2.3	47	989	4.0	125
Denver, CO	26.0	448.4	2.7	35	995	0.9	293
Douglas, CO	9.6	91.7	2.9	32	832	5.9	36
El Paso, CO	18.0	249.4	1.5	84	762	4.0	125
Jefferson, CO	19.2	212.5	1.3	100	841	3.7	149
Larimer, CO	10.4	133.6	3.0	23	753	3.9	134
Weld, CO	6.1	84.6	3.1	20	727	8.7	6
Fairfield, CT	32.8	423.7	1.4	93	1,298	8.3	8
Hartford, CT	25.4	504.9	0.8	137	1,002	6.3	27
New Haven, CT	22.6	367.7	0.2	200	883	5.5	48

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ³	Establishments, third quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		September 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
New London, CT	6.9	131.0	0.8	137	\$855	5.6	45
New Castle, DE	18.8	282.3	-0.4	248	955	0.0	306
Washington, DC	32.1	679.0	0.6	157	1,376	5.3	60
Alachua, FL	6.6	128.8	1.7	76	689	1.6	279
Brevard, FL	14.8	201.6	-2.5	303	771	4.8	79
Broward, FL	65.0	747.5	-0.4	248	774	2.8	223
Collier, FL	12.5	124.0	-5.4	314	748	3.5	177
Duval, FL	26.2	465.1	0.4	181	833	6.7	18
Escambia, FL	8.0	130.8	-0.1	230	649	3.5	177
Hillsborough, FL	36.9	639.0	0.0	218	778	2.5	240
Lake, FL	7.2	82.9	0.3	194	595	1.0	292
Lee, FL	19.6	215.4	-3.7	310	703	2.0	267
Leon, FL	8.2	146.3	-0.2	234	724	4.3	102
Manatee, FL	9.0	121.7	-4.2	312	653	2.7	228
Marion, FL	8.4	101.5	-2.3	301	594	1.7	274
Miami-Dade, FL	86.4	1,012.4	0.4	181	826	4.3	102
Okaloosa, FL	6.2	81.9	-2.8	306	675	5.0	67
Orange, FL	36.3	686.4	1.0	122	756	3.8	140
Palm Beach, FL	50.2	547.0	0.1	211	807	6.3	27
Pasco, FL	9.9	99.2	-0.9	275	584	-0.5	308
Pinellas, FL	31.5	434.4	-2.1	299	709	4.3	102
Polk, FL	12.6	202.2	-1.3	289	655	1.2	288
Sarasota, FL	15.1	151.6	-4.3	313	701	3.7	149
Seminole, FL	15.1	177.8	-0.6	263	708	1.7	274
Volusia, FL	14.0	165.1	-1.4	291	594	2.4	248
Bibb, GA	4.7	83.3	0.5	168	658	2.5	240
Chatham, GA	7.5	137.6	2.7	35	705	4.1	117
Clayton, GA	4.4	114.9	1.3	100	919	23.9	1
Cobb, GA	20.5	319.3	0.8	137	874	0.5	302
De Kalb, GA	16.3	296.6	-0.4	248	875	2.6	236
Fulton, GA	40.0	762.2	1.2	106	1,058	2.9	216
Gwinnett, GA	23.6	327.2	1.9	67	869	6.8	17
Muscogee, GA	4.8	97.1	-1.1	282	696	12.1	2
Richmond, GA	4.9	101.9	-0.4	248	709	4.1	117
Honolulu, HI	24.6	451.0	-0.4	248	786	5.8	40
Ada, ID	15.2	213.9	1.1	112	749	2.9	216
Champaign, IL	4.1	92.4	0.7	146	705	4.8	79
Cook, IL	138.0	2,541.5	0.0	218	961	3.3	193
Du Page, IL	35.6	600.0	0.0	218	980	5.8	40
Kane, IL	12.6	212.7	-0.5	257	742	2.8	223
Lake, IL	20.8	338.7	1.1	112	972	2.9	216
McHenry, IL	8.4	104.8	1.1	112	713	2.3	254
McLean, IL	3.6	86.2	0.8	137	782	1.8	272
Madison, IL	6.0	96.3	0.4	181	663	1.5	283
Peoria, IL	4.7	104.7	1.0	122	774	3.3	193
Rock Island, IL	3.5	79.1	1.5	84	844	11.5	4
St. Clair, IL	5.4	96.8	0.7	146	673	4.8	79
Sangamon, IL	5.2	130.3	0.0	218	818	4.3	102
Will, IL	13.3	194.4	3.0	23	728	1.4	284
Winnebago, IL	6.9	138.3	1.6	81	712	2.3	254

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ³	Establishments, third quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		September 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Allen, IN	9.0	184.4	-0.5	257	\$692	1.6	279
Elkhart, IN	4.9	126.0	-0.9	275	681	2.1	261
Hamilton, IN	7.5	111.5	(7)	—	802	(7)	—
Lake, IN	10.2	195.1	-0.3	239	734	4.9	71
Marion, IN	24.1	584.8	1.2	106	830	2.1	261
St. Joseph, IN	6.0	125.5	0.0	218	684	2.7	228
Tippecanoe, IN	3.2	77.0	0.4	181	707	1.7	274
Vanderburgh, IN	4.8	107.3	-1.5	296	678	-6.1	315
Linn, IA	6.3	123.7	2.1	56	791	6.5	23
Polk, IA	14.7	274.6	2.0	57	804	2.9	216
Scott, IA	5.2	89.4	0.4	181	680	4.5	92
Johnson, KS	20.2	319.2	2.4	44	830	2.0	267
Sedgwick, KS	12.1	258.5	2.4	44	737	1.2	288
Shawnee, KS	4.8	95.1	1.6	81	690	2.2	259
Wyandotte, KS	3.2	81.8	1.8	73	779	0.9	293
Fayette, KY	9.1	174.9	0.7	146	734	2.8	223
Jefferson, KY	22.2	437.5	1.2	106	791	2.1	261
Caddo, LA	7.3	126.6	1.1	112	678	1.3	287
Calcasieu, LA	4.8	86.0	0.4	181	696	5.0	67
East Baton Rouge, LA	13.9	264.4	1.9	67	742	5.4	55
Jefferson, LA	13.8	197.0	1.2	106	754	3.7	149
Lafayette, LA	8.5	135.5	3.1	20	778	5.7	44
Orleans, LA	10.2	166.2	8.6	1	887	1.1	290
Cumberland, ME	12.3	174.7	0.9	131	738	3.8	140
Anne Arundel, MD	14.4	233.5	0.5	168	875	3.7	149
Baltimore, MD	21.7	377.0	0.6	157	836	4.0	125
Frederick, MD	6.0	95.6	0.7	146	796	5.6	45
Harford, MD	5.7	84.3	0.3	194	811	6.7	18
Howard, MD	8.5	147.7	0.9	131	945	3.7	149
Montgomery, MD	32.7	460.9	-0.3	239	1,090	5.1	64
Prince Georges, MD	15.6	317.6	1.2	106	901	3.9	134
Baltimore City, MD	14.1	346.3	0.5	168	937	3.1	204
Barnstable, MA	9.2	98.0	0.3	194	690	3.4	188
Bristol, MA	15.6	221.2	-0.6	263	724	4.5	92
Essex, MA	20.8	301.5	0.2	200	881	4.3	102
Hampden, MA	14.2	200.5	-0.6	263	760	3.5	177
Middlesex, MA	47.5	818.3	1.4	93	1,176	5.9	36
Norfolk, MA	22.2	326.0	1.1	112	960	1.6	279
Plymouth, MA	13.8	179.1	-0.3	239	760	2.6	236
Suffolk, MA	21.8	587.0	2.0	57	1,299	7.7	13
Worcester, MA	20.8	322.3	0.2	200	833	5.3	60
Genesee, MI	7.9	142.5	-3.2	309	736	-4.0	314
Ingham, MI	6.8	161.6	-0.7	271	781	-1.1	309
Kalamazoo, MI	5.5	115.7	-1.1	282	737	3.5	177
Kent, MI	14.2	340.9	-0.8	273	735	1.1	290
Macomb, MI	17.8	315.2	-2.9	307	877	4.8	79
Oakland, MI	39.1	692.0	-1.4	291	958	3.1	204
Ottawa, MI	5.7	112.3	-2.6	304	711	1.9	271
Saginaw, MI	4.3	86.5	-2.9	307	697	-3.1	313
Washtenaw, MI	8.0	191.6	-1.9	298	954	4.5	92

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ³	Establishments, third quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		September 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Wayne, MI	32.2	747.7	-2.4	302	\$930	3.1	204
Anoka, MN	8.2	116.7	0.6	157	769	2.9	216
Dakota, MN	11.1	177.2	1.9	67	772	2.1	261
Hennepin, MN	44.3	849.5	0.8	137	1,043	5.4	55
Olmsted, MN	3.7	91.7	1.4	93	904	3.2	199
Ramsey, MN	16.1	337.0	0.9	131	896	5.5	48
St. Louis, MN	6.2	98.4	2.0	57	667	4.2	110
Stearns, MN	4.7	82.8	3.0	23	657	4.0	125
Harrison, MS	4.5	87.4	2.0	57	643	2.7	228
Hinds, MS	6.4	127.8	-0.3	239	717	3.0	211
Boone, MO	4.6	83.3	0.7	146	633	2.4	248
Clay, MO	5.1	91.2	3.0	23	779	3.5	177
Greene, MO	8.2	158.8	3.0	23	637	3.6	168
Jackson, MO	18.8	371.0	1.3	100	826	3.6	168
St. Charles, MO	8.2	124.7	0.9	131	694	2.4	248
St. Louis, MO	33.3	611.9	0.5	168	873	6.3	27
St. Louis City, MO	8.5	234.2	-1.0	278	887	1.4	284
Douglas, NE	15.7	318.8	1.0	122	782	6.5	23
Lancaster, NE	8.0	158.0	(⁷)	—	666	2.5	240
Clark, NV	48.8	920.2	-0.3	239	796	5.9	36
Washoe, NV	14.4	220.6	-0.4	248	776	3.7	149
Hillsborough, NH	12.5	197.9	0.4	181	899	4.4	98
Rockingham, NH	11.1	140.7	0.0	218	783	2.5	240
Atlantic, NJ	7.1	148.5	-3.8	311	719	4.1	117
Bergen, NJ	34.9	454.2	0.3	194	1,009	3.9	134
Burlington, NJ	11.5	203.9	-0.2	234	871	3.1	204
Camden, NJ	13.3	210.1	-1.0	278	833	4.0	125
Essex, NJ	21.5	357.4	-0.9	275	1,022	3.2	199
Gloucester, NJ	6.3	104.2	0.1	211	746	5.1	64
Hudson, NJ	14.0	237.7	0.6	157	1,110	4.2	110
Mercer, NJ	11.3	223.9	0.7	146	1,027	5.5	48
Middlesex, NJ	22.1	411.0	1.1	112	996	-0.1	307
Monmouth, NJ	21.1	257.5	-0.7	271	874	4.9	71
Morris, NJ	18.3	286.1	-1.1	282	1,142	0.4	303
Ocean, NJ	12.6	153.6	0.2	200	679	2.0	267
Passaic, NJ	12.7	176.6	-1.1	282	853	2.4	248
Somerset, NJ	10.3	174.1	-0.6	263	1,210	5.8	40
Union, NJ	15.3	234.8	(⁷)	—	1,056	(⁷)	—
Bernalillo, NM	17.6	335.2	0.5	168	732	3.1	204
Albany, NY	10.0	227.4	0.2	200	830	4.3	102
Bronx, NY	15.8	221.9	0.7	146	813	2.5	240
Broome, NY	4.5	95.8	1.6	81	662	2.5	240
Dutchess, NY	8.4	116.8	-1.4	291	841	2.9	216
Erie, NY	23.5	457.5	0.5	168	715	3.0	211
Kings, NY	45.2	469.0	1.5	84	718	4.1	117
Monroe, NY	18.0	379.3	-0.3	239	805	3.1	204
Nassau, NY	52.5	603.4	0.1	211	914	5.2	63
New York, NY	118.0	2,350.3	2.0	57	1,544	8.7	6
Oneida, NY	5.3	109.9	-0.2	234	652	4.0	125
Onondaga, NY	12.8	254.6	1.4	93	756	2.7	228

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ³	Establishments, third quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		September 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Orange, NY	10.0	131.3	0.7	146	\$686	1.6	279
Queens, NY	42.9	503.3	2.6	39	814	4.1	117
Richmond, NY	8.7	92.9	0.8	137	748	4.8	79
Rockland, NY	9.8	115.9	2.0	57	870	3.8	140
Saratoga, NY	5.4	76.6	0.6	157	694	4.0	125
Suffolk, NY	50.3	626.9	0.9	131	891	4.7	86
Westchester, NY	36.5	420.5	1.4	93	1,068	3.8	140
Buncombe, NC	8.0	117.6	2.9	32	648	3.7	149
Catawba, NC	4.6	89.1	0.7	146	633	3.6	168
Cumberland, NC	6.2	118.1	1.1	112	650	7.4	14
Durham, NC	6.9	185.5	3.7	12	1,105	6.5	23
Forsyth, NC	9.2	185.6	0.5	168	756	0.9	293
Guilford, NC	14.7	282.9	2.2	51	722	2.1	261
Mecklenburg, NC	32.2	572.6	4.0	8	923	0.8	296
New Hanover, NC	7.5	107.0	3.5	13	675	5.5	48
Wake, NC	28.0	453.5	5.2	4	808	3.5	177
Cass, ND	5.8	98.5	2.4	44	688	6.2	32
Butler, OH	7.3	148.7	1.8	73	751	8.1	10
Cuyahoga, OH	37.6	747.6	-0.8	273	832	3.6	168
Franklin, OH	29.5	690.2	1.3	100	831	3.2	199
Hamilton, OH	24.0	522.0	0.4	181	890	2.2	259
Lake, OH	6.7	100.9	0.2	200	669	3.7	149
Lorain, OH	6.3	99.6	-2.7	305	701	4.5	92
Lucas, OH	10.6	223.4	-1.0	278	732	1.7	274
Mahoning, OH	6.3	105.6	0.5	168	600	2.7	228
Montgomery, OH	12.8	268.7	-2.1	299	754	-3.0	312
Stark, OH	9.0	162.8	-0.3	239	643	1.7	274
Summit, OH	14.9	274.2	-0.1	230	740	3.5	177
Trumbull, OH	4.7	78.8	-5.7	315	690	-10.6	316
Oklahoma, OK	23.5	424.8	1.0	122	748	5.6	45
Tulsa, OK	19.4	348.2	2.3	47	743	5.4	55
Clackamas, OR	12.7	151.0	1.7	76	763	3.2	199
Jackson, OR	6.7	86.2	0.3	194	627	4.7	86
Lane, OR	11.1	151.8	0.8	137	660	3.9	134
Marion, OR	9.4	143.9	1.3	100	661	3.3	193
Multnomah, OR	27.4	451.1	2.5	42	840	4.5	92
Washington, OR	16.1	251.8	0.4	181	967	4.7	86
Allegheny, PA	35.4	686.2	0.6	157	864	4.9	71
Berks, PA	9.1	168.6	-0.5	257	764	6.7	18
Bucks, PA	20.2	265.3	0.2	200	787	2.7	228
Butler, PA	4.8	80.3	2.2	51	806	(7)	-
Chester, PA	15.0	241.5	2.3	47	1,015	(7)	-
Cumberland, PA	6.0	126.8	0.1	211	762	3.7	149
Dauphin, PA	7.3	182.1	-0.4	248	804	5.0	67
Delaware, PA	13.6	211.1	1.1	112	844	2.6	236
Erie, PA	7.3	128.8	0.1	211	657	4.0	125
Lackawanna, PA	5.8	101.8	-0.4	248	629	2.4	248
Lancaster, PA	12.3	230.2	0.4	181	702	2.0	267
Lehigh, PA	8.6	178.5	0.0	218	837	7.0	15
Luzerne, PA	7.9	142.8	0.1	211	653	4.8	79

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ³	Establishments, third quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		September 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Montgomery, PA	27.3	486.8	0.5	168	\$995	3.5	177
Northampton, PA	6.5	100.5	1.0	122	717	2.3	254
Philadelphia, PA	30.3	630.8	-0.3	239	976	5.1	64
Washington, PA	5.3	79.5	0.4	181	722	0.7	297
Westmoreland, PA	9.5	137.7	-0.6	263	656	0.6	298
York, PA	9.1	178.4	1.4	93	728	4.7	86
Kent, RI	5.7	82.0	-0.6	263	725	4.2	110
Providence, RI	18.2	288.3	-1.5	296	779	-2.4	311
Charleston, SC	12.0	212.7	3.8	9	703	4.8	79
Greenville, SC	12.4	238.2	1.9	67	707	3.5	177
Horry, SC	8.3	119.3	1.0	122	536	3.7	149
Lexington, SC	5.6	96.5	2.2	51	640	4.6	91
Richland, SC	9.2	216.7	1.5	84	724	2.7	228
Spartanburg, SC	6.0	119.9	2.0	57	710	2.3	254
Minnehaha, SD	6.3	115.5	2.7	35	695	4.4	98
Davidson, TN	18.5	449.0	(7)	—	860	9.1	5
Hamilton, TN	8.7	194.8	-0.1	230	711	3.8	140
Knox, TN	11.1	229.7	1.0	122	695	3.7	149
Rutherford, TN	4.2	100.1	0.5	168	719	1.4	284
Shelby, TN	20.1	511.0	0.2	200	850	4.4	98
Williamson, TN	5.8	86.8	5.8	3	858	0.6	298
Bell, TX	4.5	98.6	3.0	23	644	4.9	71
Bexar, TX	31.9	721.4	2.6	39	715	3.5	177
Brazoria, TX	4.5	85.8	3.2	18	793	6.3	27
Brazos, TX	3.7	85.3	(7)	—	629	(7)	—
Cameron, TX	6.5	122.6	0.6	157	518	5.5	48
Collin, TX	16.2	283.8	3.2	18	981	5.5	48
Dallas, TX	67.7	1,487.3	2.2	51	1,002	4.2	110
Denton, TX	10.2	166.1	3.0	23	716	2.9	216
El Paso, TX	13.2	269.8	2.0	57	593	4.0	125
Fort Bend, TX	7.9	124.6	7.1	2	854	4.3	102
Galveston, TX	5.2	96.2	(7)	—	776	(7)	—
Harris, TX	95.1	2,028.0	3.8	9	1,015	6.7	18
Hidalgo, TX	10.4	211.8	4.5	6	529	2.5	240
Jefferson, TX	5.8	124.5	1.9	67	787	0.6	298
Lubbock, TX	6.7	122.8	1.0	122	616	3.0	211
McLennan, TX	4.9	105.0	1.7	76	656	3.8	140
Montgomery, TX	7.8	122.1	(7)	—	740	3.6	168
Nueces, TX	8.1	151.6	1.5	84	709	6.0	34
Smith, TX	5.2	92.6	0.9	131	715	3.6	168
Tarrant, TX	36.4	769.0	2.6	39	830	2.3	254
Travis, TX	28.0	572.6	3.1	20	911	2.7	228
Webb, TX	4.7	88.3	2.8	34	548	4.2	110
Williamson, TX	6.7	119.1	(7)	—	781	(7)	—
Davis, UT	7.1	104.2	2.5	42	666	4.9	71
Salt Lake, UT	38.6	591.0	3.4	14	771	5.8	40
Utah, UT	12.9	177.6	5.0	5	646	4.9	71
Weber, UT	5.7	95.0	3.4	14	615	3.7	149
Chittenden, VT	5.9	95.8	-0.4	248	812	4.2	110
Arlington, VA	7.5	154.5	3.8	9	1,364	3.6	168

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ³	Establishments, third quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		September 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2006-07 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Chesterfield, VA	7.5	121.3	1.3	100	\$748	3.7	149
Fairfax, VA	32.9	584.9	0.7	146	1,243	5.3	60
Henrico, VA	9.2	180.3	3.0	23	833	2.5	240
Loudoun, VA	8.3	129.0	1.5	84	1,011	4.7	86
Prince William, VA	6.9	103.9	-0.6	263	755	6.0	34
Alexandria City, VA	6.1	99.8	-1.4	291	1,130	6.4	26
Chesapeake City, VA	5.6	100.2	0.5	168	662	3.8	140
Newport News City, VA	4.0	99.2	1.5	84	753	5.9	36
Norfolk City, VA	5.8	143.0	0.8	137	822	7.9	12
Richmond City, VA	7.4	158.2	(7)	—	945	(7)	—
Virginia Beach City, VA	11.6	177.8	0.6	157	650	4.2	110
Clark, WA	11.9	134.0	1.5	84	749	3.7	149
King, WA	76.3	1,182.8	2.3	47	1,129	8.0	11
Kitsap, WA	6.6	83.9	-0.1	230	770	8.3	8
Pierce, WA	20.4	278.0	2.0	57	755	5.4	55
Snohomish, WA	17.7	255.0	4.4	7	842	5.0	67
Spokane, WA	15.1	210.6	1.9	67	681	4.9	71
Thurston, WA	6.8	99.8	3.0	23	782	6.7	18
Whatcom, WA	6.9	82.7	2.2	51	659	3.9	134
Yakima, WA	7.9	108.1	-0.5	257	568	5.4	55
Kanawha, WV	6.1	108.8	0.3	194	704	4.1	117
Brown, WI	6.7	150.4	0.0	218	719	1.8	272
Dane, WI	14.1	306.2	(7)	—	783	(7)	—
Milwaukee, WI	21.2	497.8	0.0	218	802	2.8	223
Outagamie, WI	5.0	104.8	1.7	76	712	4.9	71
Racine, WI	4.2	76.4	-1.1	282	738	3.2	199
Waukesha, WI	13.3	236.4	-0.6	263	814	3.0	211
Winnebago, WI	3.8	90.4	0.4	181	765	3.9	134
San Juan, PR	13.6	289.0	-2.7	(8)	538	3.5	(8)

¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. These 328 U.S. counties comprise 70.9 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, third quarter 2007²

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		September 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2006-07 ⁴	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2006-07 ⁴
United States ⁵	9,012.8	136,246.9	0.9	\$818	4.3
Private industry	8,721.6	114,790.8	0.9	810	4.5
Natural resources and mining	124.7	1,931.5	1.7	820	7.8
Construction	895.5	7,774.4	-1.0	876	5.7
Manufacturing	361.4	13,845.4	-2.2	987	4.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,916.9	26,299.2	1.2	707	3.2
Information	144.3	3,033.1	0.0	1,274	4.6
Financial activities	871.8	8,123.2	-0.7	1,200	5.9
Professional and business services	1,484.6	18,017.6	1.7	998	6.4
Education and health services	825.8	17,506.6	2.9	775	3.6
Leisure and hospitality	726.7	13,562.6	1.9	348	4.2
Other services	1,162.9	4,433.8	1.2	531	4.1
Government	291.2	21,456.1	1.0	859	3.2
Los Angeles, CA	401.9	4,191.6	0.4	925	3.4
Private industry	397.9	3,626.2	0.1	901	3.1
Natural resources and mining	0.5	12.7	5.0	1,095	-8.3
Construction	14.3	160.4	-0.9	945	5.4
Manufacturing	15.2	444.7	(⁶)	961	(⁶)
Trade, transportation, and utilities	55.3	811.9	-0.1	765	2.0
Information	8.8	216.3	8.5	1,520	-0.3
Financial activities	25.2	243.7	-2.6	1,483	(⁶)
Professional and business services	43.4	608.9	-0.3	1,051	6.3
Education and health services	28.2	480.4	1.8	851	(⁶)
Leisure and hospitality	27.1	401.1	1.8	518	2.8
Other services	179.8	246.0	0.0	439	5.8
Government	4.0	565.4	2.3	1,080	(⁶)
Cook, IL	138.0	2,541.5	0.0	961	3.3
Private industry	136.6	2,232.8	0.2	958	3.6
Natural resources and mining	0.1	1.3	-7.7	1,063	3.5
Construction	12.1	98.2	-1.6	1,207	5.5
Manufacturing	7.1	237.2	-1.9	981	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27.6	472.2	-0.9	776	-0.5
Information	2.5	58.4	0.6	1,402	9.1
Financial activities	15.8	215.4	-1.5	1,547	7.8
Professional and business services	28.2	441.6	0.9	1,179	3.1
Education and health services	13.6	369.2	1.6	843	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	11.6	240.0	2.2	430	4.6
Other services	13.8	95.0	0.7	691	3.0
Government	1.4	308.7	-0.9	985	2.3
New York, NY	118.0	2,350.3	2.0	1,544	8.7
Private industry	117.7	1,906.7	2.3	1,667	9.6
Natural resources and mining	0.0	0.1	-1.9	1,749	11.8
Construction	2.3	35.8	6.9	1,461	5.3
Manufacturing	3.1	37.5	-4.7	1,158	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.1	248.2	1.7	1,124	4.3
Information	4.4	135.6	1.0	1,916	4.5
Financial activities	18.7	380.0	2.0	3,047	16.3
Professional and business services	24.6	482.2	2.3	1,769	8.6
Education and health services	8.6	283.3	2.0	1,011	4.8
Leisure and hospitality	11.2	208.5	3.3	728	6.1
Other services	17.4	87.2	1.5	889	3.7
Government	0.3	443.5	0.7	1,014	1.5

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		September 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2006-07 ⁴	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2006-07 ⁴
Harris, TX	95.1	2,028.0	3.8	\$1,015	6.7
Private industry	94.5	1,783.4	4.3	1,027	7.1
Natural resources and mining	1.5	78.4	(⁶)	2,580	(⁶)
Construction	6.6	151.5	5.5	968	6.1
Manufacturing	4.6	182.2	3.5	1,290	7.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.7	424.7	3.9	901	6.0
Information	1.3	32.8	2.6	1,258	9.1
Financial activities	10.5	120.7	2.0	1,256	7.3
Professional and business services	18.9	341.2	4.9	1,156	7.5
Education and health services	10.0	214.7	5.4	824	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	7.3	176.2	3.2	366	2.2
Other services	11.0	58.4	3.9	595	7.6
Government	0.5	244.6	0.6	922	3.1
Maricopa, AZ	99.3	1,825.1	0.2	822	3.8
Private industry	98.6	1,605.3	-0.1	811	4.1
Natural resources and mining	0.5	8.5	2.9	723	6.0
Construction	10.6	165.8	-7.6	834	3.9
Manufacturing	3.6	132.2	-3.7	1,116	3.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.6	374.9	2.0	777	3.5
Information	1.6	30.4	-0.7	1,030	0.4
Financial activities	12.7	148.6	-2.4	1,024	0.0
Professional and business services	21.8	316.8	0.3	825	9.1
Education and health services	9.7	198.9	4.4	879	5.5
Leisure and hospitality	7.2	177.6	1.4	387	5.7
Other services	7.2	50.1	2.2	570	5.2
Government	0.7	219.9	2.8	908	1.2
Orange, CA	95.3	1,503.8	-1.3	924	2.6
Private industry	93.9	1,359.9	-1.7	922	2.8
Natural resources and mining	0.2	5.2	5.9	623	0.2
Construction	7.1	105.0	-5.5	1,025	4.1
Manufacturing	5.4	175.8	(⁶)	1,101	(⁶)
Trade, transportation, and utilities	17.8	281.0	1.2	868	3.8
Information	1.4	30.0	-1.8	1,262	3.8
Financial activities	11.4	123.7	-9.8	1,377	-0.1
Professional and business services	19.3	273.7	-3.1	1,003	(⁶)
Education and health services	9.9	142.7	3.2	870	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	7.1	175.1	2.3	410	5.9
Other services	14.4	47.7	-1.2	569	4.2
Government	1.4	143.8	3.4	941	0.2
Dallas, TX	67.7	1,487.3	2.2	1,002	4.2
Private industry	67.2	1,323.2	2.2	1,012	4.2
Natural resources and mining	0.6	7.3	(⁶)	2,962	(⁶)
Construction	4.4	84.6	4.3	901	3.1
Manufacturing	3.1	142.2	-1.9	1,174	7.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.0	306.9	2.0	960	6.0
Information	1.7	48.1	(⁶)	1,385	(⁶)
Financial activities	8.8	144.5	1.6	1,366	6.4
Professional and business services	14.6	274.8	4.3	1,109	4.6
Education and health services	6.6	146.2	5.0	895	2.4
Leisure and hospitality	5.2	127.6	1.7	434	-1.8
Other services	6.5	39.3	3.0	609	3.7
Government	0.5	164.1	2.7	919	2.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		September 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2006-07 ⁴	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2006-07 ⁴
San Diego, CA	92.7	1,325.9	0.0	\$887	4.4
Private industry	91.4	1,108.6	-0.2	869	4.3
Natural resources and mining	0.8	11.9	-1.4	556	6.7
Construction	7.3	87.1	-8.2	947	6.0
Manufacturing	3.2	102.3	(⁶)	1,175	5.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.6	221.4	0.3	736	5.9
Information	1.3	38.0	2.1	1,707	9.8
Financial activities	9.9	79.7	-4.6	1,106	5.3
Professional and business services	16.5	218.0	0.1	1,082	3.3
Education and health services	8.1	129.0	(⁶)	834	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	6.9	164.8	2.5	408	2.5
Other services	22.9	56.4	1.1	485	1.0
Government	1.3	217.2	0.9	987	4.4
King, WA	76.3	1,182.8	2.3	1,129	8.0
Private industry	75.7	1,032.4	2.8	1,145	8.6
Natural resources and mining	0.4	3.2	8.6	1,153	-6.9
Construction	6.8	74.7	9.4	1,032	8.3
Manufacturing	2.5	112.8	2.0	1,252	4.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.7	219.9	1.9	891	2.8
Information	1.8	76.3	4.1	3,114	10.5
Financial activities	7.0	75.5	-1.6	1,287	3.3
Professional and business services	13.0	190.4	3.9	1,326	19.6
Education and health services	6.3	120.3	2.1	840	5.3
Leisure and hospitality	6.1	113.7	2.9	443	4.7
Other services	17.2	45.5	1.1	572	7.5
Government	0.5	150.5	-1.0	1,019	3.6
Miami-Dade, FL	86.4	1,012.4	0.4	826	4.3
Private industry	86.0	860.4	0.2	796	4.9
Natural resources and mining	0.5	8.2	-3.7	489	-0.8
Construction	6.4	53.2	-1.3	825	3.9
Manufacturing	2.6	46.4	-4.7	741	5.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	23.4	251.7	0.5	752	6.7
Information	1.5	20.4	-0.7	1,205	6.6
Financial activities	10.5	71.7	-0.1	1,155	6.0
Professional and business services	17.6	133.0	-3.4	974	3.4
Education and health services	9.0	138.0	3.8	811	6.6
Leisure and hospitality	5.8	100.8	2.2	448	-0.4
Other services	7.6	35.4	1.8	514	5.3
Government	0.3	152.0	1.2	1,005	1.7

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, third quarter 2007 ²

County ³	Establishments, third quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ⁴	
		September 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2006-07 ⁵	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2006-07 ⁵
United States ⁶	9,012.8	136,246.9	0.9	\$818	4.3
Jefferson, AL	18.9	363.6	(7)	837	(7)
Anchorage Borough, AK	8.1	149.2	0.2	894	5.5
Maricopa, AZ	99.3	1,825.1	0.2	822	3.8
Pulaski, AR	14.7	250.9	0.6	751	4.3
Los Angeles, CA	401.9	4,191.6	0.4	925	3.4
Denver, CO	26.0	448.4	2.7	995	0.9
Hartford, CT	25.4	504.9	0.8	1,002	6.3
New Castle, DE	18.8	282.3	-0.4	955	0.0
Washington, DC	32.1	679.0	0.6	1,376	5.3
Miami-Dade, FL	86.4	1,012.4	0.4	826	4.3
Fulton, GA	40.0	762.2	1.2	1,058	2.9
Honolulu, HI	24.6	451.0	-0.4	786	5.8
Ada, ID	15.2	213.9	1.1	749	2.9
Cook, IL	138.0	2,541.5	0.0	961	3.3
Marion, IN	24.1	584.8	1.2	830	2.1
Polk, IA	14.7	274.6	2.0	804	2.9
Johnson, KS	20.2	319.2	2.4	830	2.0
Jefferson, KY	22.2	437.5	1.2	791	2.1
East Baton Rouge, LA	13.9	264.4	1.9	742	5.4
Cumberland, ME	12.3	174.7	0.9	738	3.8
Montgomery, MD	32.7	460.9	-0.3	1,090	5.1
Middlesex, MA	47.5	818.3	1.4	1,176	5.9
Wayne, MI	32.2	747.7	-2.4	930	3.1
Hennepin, MN	44.3	849.5	0.8	1,043	5.4
Hinds, MS	6.4	127.8	-0.3	717	3.0
St. Louis, MO	33.3	611.9	0.5	873	6.3
Yellowstone, MT	5.7	77.6	3.3	672	5.5
Douglas, NE	15.7	318.8	1.0	782	6.5
Clark, NV	48.8	920.2	-0.3	796	5.9
Hillsborough, NH	12.5	197.9	0.4	899	4.4
Bergen, NJ	34.9	454.2	0.3	1,009	3.9
Bernalillo, NM	17.6	335.2	0.5	732	3.1
New York, NY	118.0	2,350.3	2.0	1,544	8.7
Mecklenburg, NC	32.2	572.6	4.0	923	0.8
Cass, ND	5.8	98.5	2.4	688	6.2
Cuyahoga, OH	37.6	747.6	-0.8	832	3.6
Oklahoma, OK	23.5	424.8	1.0	748	5.6
Multnomah, OR	27.4	451.1	2.5	840	4.5
Allegheny, PA	35.4	686.2	0.6	864	4.9
Providence, RI	18.2	288.3	-1.5	779	-2.4
Greenville, SC	12.4	238.2	1.9	707	3.5
Minnehaha, SD	6.3	115.5	2.7	695	4.4
Shelby, TN	20.1	511.0	0.2	850	4.4
Harris, TX	95.1	2,028.0	3.8	1,015	6.7
Salt Lake, UT	38.6	591.0	3.4	771	5.8
Chittenden, VT	5.9	95.8	-0.4	812	4.2
Fairfax, VA	32.9	584.9	0.7	1,243	5.3
King, WA	76.3	1,182.8	2.3	1,129	8.0
Kanawha, WV	6.1	108.8	0.3	704	4.1
Milwaukee, WI	21.2	497.8	0.0	802	2.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ³	Establishments, third quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ⁴	
		September 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2006-07 ⁵	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2006-07 ⁵
Laramie, WY	3.2	43.9	3.4	\$691	-9.1
San Juan, PR	13.6	289.0	-2.7	538	3.5
St. Thomas, VI	1.8	23.2	1.3	636	-0.3

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.

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

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

State	Establishments, third quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		September 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2006-07	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2006-07
United States ⁴	9,012.8	136,246.9	0.9	\$818	4.3
Alabama	119.9	1,959.0	1.1	707	3.7
Alaska	21.2	327.3	0.7	840	5.4
Arizona	160.6	2,644.9	0.5	783	4.1
Arkansas	83.4	1,184.5	0.3	629	4.1
California	1,314.1	15,755.0	0.7	932	4.5
Colorado	180.9	2,314.3	2.4	844	3.2
Connecticut	112.9	1,696.9	1.0	1,021	6.6
Delaware	29.1	425.2	0.1	860	1.2
District of Columbia	32.1	679.0	0.6	1,376	5.3
Florida	606.8	7,879.9	-0.9	741	4.1
Georgia	272.4	4,089.4	1.2	782	4.1
Hawaii	38.7	624.4	0.3	760	5.4
Idaho	57.0	675.5	2.2	634	3.4
Illinois	361.6	5,917.6	0.6	866	4.0
Indiana	159.2	2,937.4	0.5	702	2.2
Iowa	93.9	1,494.5	0.9	668	4.2
Kansas	85.8	1,368.7	1.7	680	2.7
Kentucky	110.5	1,814.3	1.0	676	3.0
Louisiana	120.9	1,880.8	2.7	716	4.5
Maine	50.4	615.3	0.7	660	3.9
Maryland	164.0	2,563.7	0.7	892	4.1
Massachusetts	211.6	3,261.0	1.0	1,002	5.5
Michigan	257.6	4,218.2	-1.4	808	2.4
Minnesota	177.6	2,713.3	0.9	822	4.6
Mississippi	70.2	1,142.2	0.6	607	3.8
Missouri	175.7	2,746.7	0.8	719	4.2
Montana	42.8	446.1	2.7	608	4.6
Nebraska	59.0	922.7	1.7	666	5.4
Nevada	75.2	1,286.4	-0.1	792	5.5
New Hampshire	49.5	637.2	0.3	799	3.2
New Jersey	275.1	3,985.2	0.1	965	3.7
New Mexico	53.9	830.4	0.8	682	4.1
New York	580.3	8,585.3	1.3	1,009	6.1
North Carolina	254.3	4,104.1	2.4	719	3.5
North Dakota	25.2	347.4	1.5	621	5.8
Ohio	290.8	5,331.9	-0.2	745	2.8
Oklahoma	99.6	1,548.2	1.8	666	5.5
Oregon	131.2	1,751.7	1.2	750	4.2
Pennsylvania	339.7	5,673.4	0.5	802	4.4
Rhode Island	36.2	486.1	-1.0	759	-0.1
South Carolina	116.6	1,904.7	1.7	664	3.6
South Dakota	30.3	397.5	2.0	598	4.7
Tennessee	141.3	2,774.4	0.5	728	4.3
Texas	551.3	10,304.9	2.9	825	5.0
Utah	87.1	1,231.6	3.6	696	5.5
Vermont	25.0	305.2	-0.2	699	4.0
Virginia	229.3	3,686.6	1.0	857	5.0
Washington	218.7	2,976.5	2.1	878	6.7
West Virginia	48.9	713.8	0.3	623	4.0
Wisconsin	159.0	2,802.3	-0.1	705	2.6

See footnotes at end of table.

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

State	Establishments, third quarter 2007 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		September 2007 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2006-07	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2006-07
Wyoming	24.6	284.3	3.6	\$734	4.1
Puerto Rico	57.1	1,008.0	-1.1	453	2.5
Virgin Islands	3.5	45.0	0.7	682	-0.3

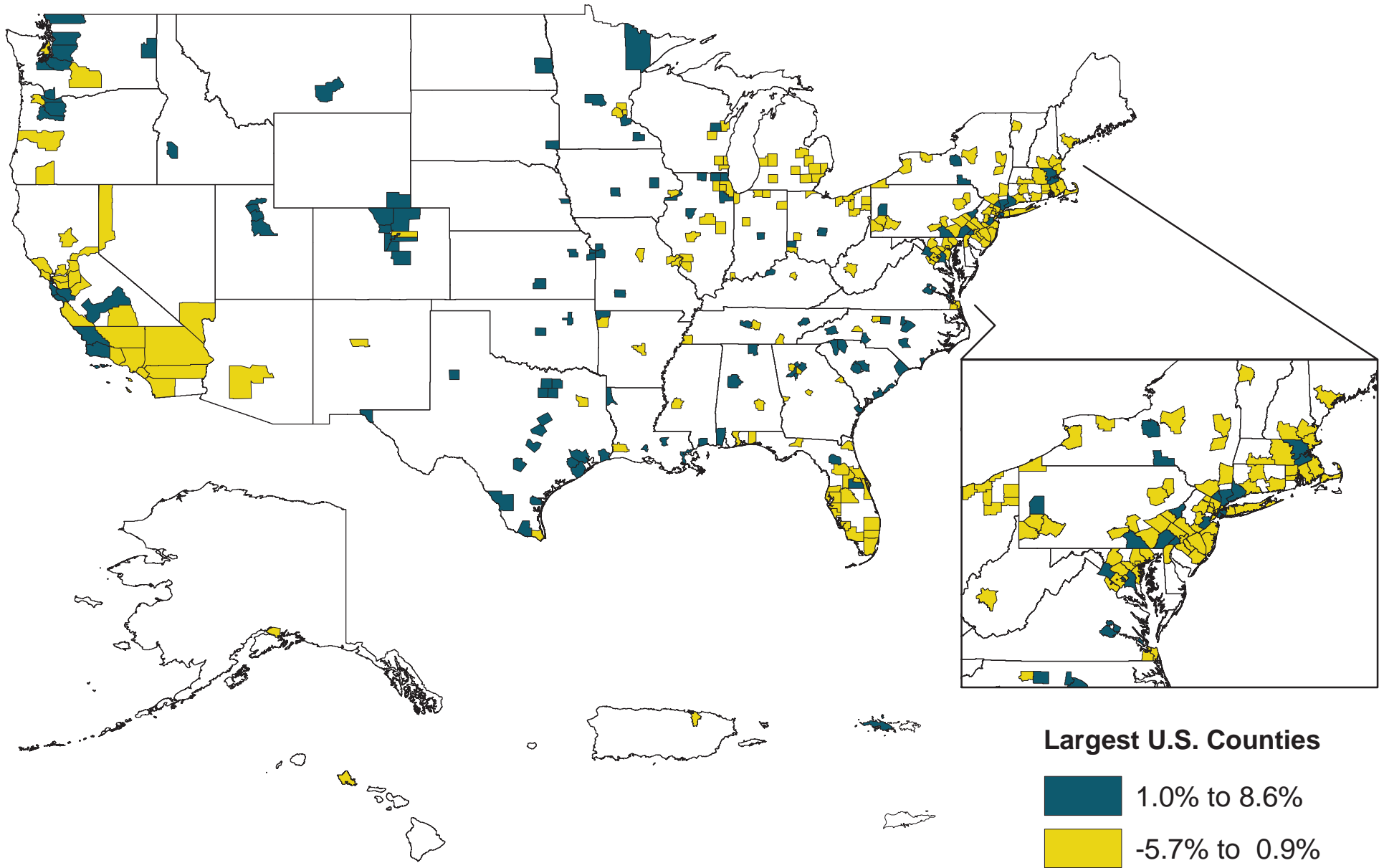
¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

² Data are preliminary.

³ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

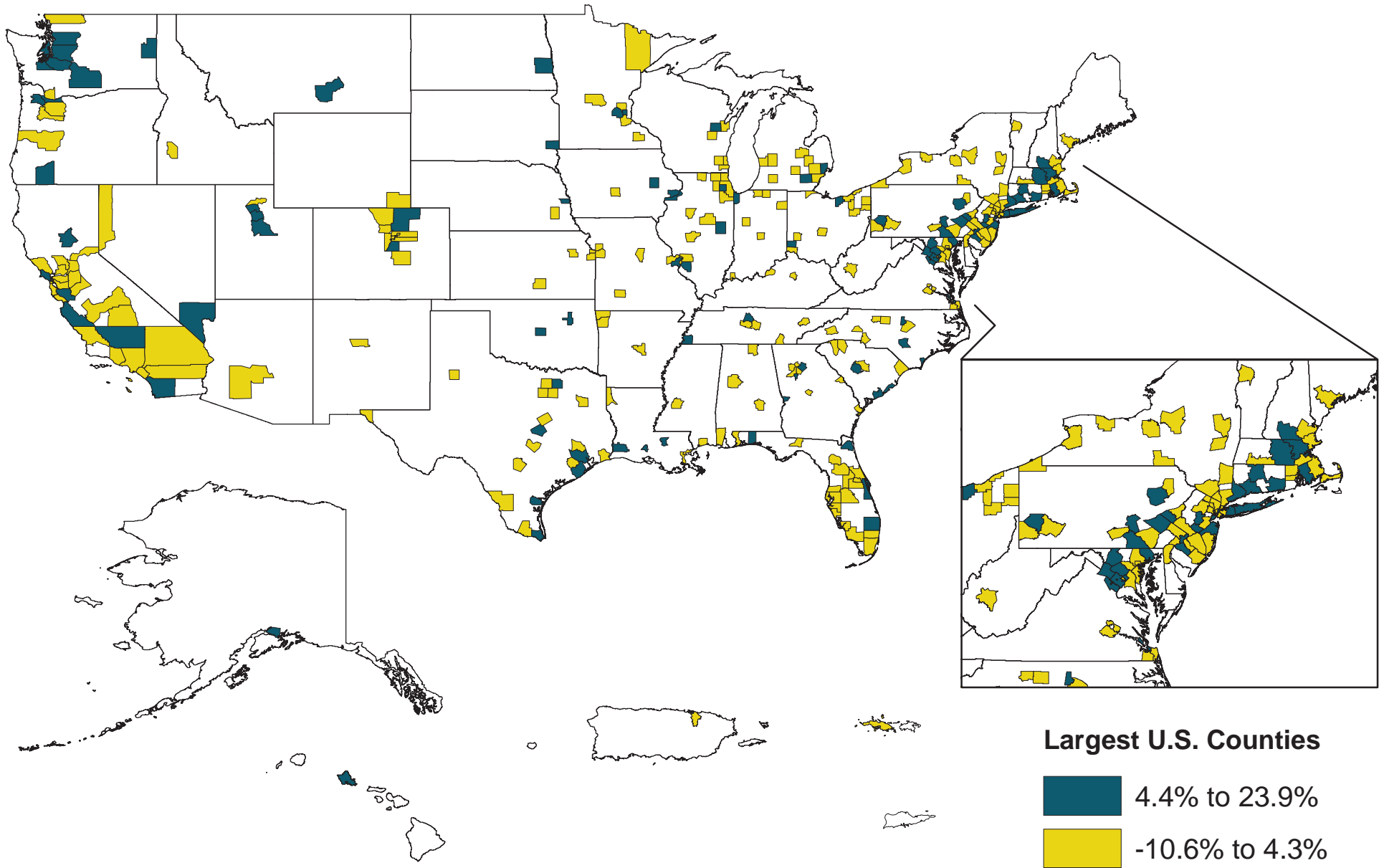
Chart 3. Percent change in employment in counties with 75,000 or more employees, September 2006-07 (U.S. average = 0.9 percent)



NOTE: The following counties had fewer than 75,000 employees in 2006 but are included because they are the largest county in their state or territory: Laramie, Wyo., Yellowstone, Mont., and St. Thomas, V.I.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
April 2008

Chart 4. Percent change in average weekly wage in counties with 75,000 or more employees, third quarter 2006-07 (U.S. average = 4.3 percent)



NOTE: The following counties had fewer than 75,000 employees in 2006 but are included because they are the largest county in their state or territory: Laramie, Wyo., Yellowstone, Mont., and St. Thomas, V.I.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
April 2008