



Technical information: (202) 691-6567  
<http://www.bls.gov/cew/>

USDL 05-31

Media contact: 691-5902

For release: 10:00 A.M. EST  
Tuesday, January 11, 2005

## COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES: SECOND QUARTER 2004

In June 2004, Rutherford County, Tenn., 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. Rutherford County experienced an over-the-year employment gain of 8.5 percent, compared with national job growth of 1.2 percent. Suffolk County, Mass., had the largest over-the-year gain in average weekly wages in the second quarter of 2004, with an increase of 11.8 percent. The U.S. average weekly wage increased by 3.1 percent over the same time span.

Of the 317 largest counties in the United States, 155 had over-the-year percentage growth in employment above the national average in June 2004, and 146 experienced changes below the national average. (See chart 1.) Average weekly wages grew faster than the national average in 139 of the largest U.S. counties, while the percent change in average weekly wages was below the national average in 163 counties. (See chart 2.)

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 8.4 million employer reports cover 130.6 million full- and part-time workers. The attached tables and charts contain data for the nation and for the 317 U.S. counties with annual average employment levels of 75,000 or more in 2003. In addition, data for San Juan, Puerto Rico, are provided, but not used in calculating U.S. averages, or in the analysis in the text. (See Technical Note.) June 2004 employment and 2004 second-quarter average weekly wages for all states are provided in table 4 of this release. Data for all states, metropolitan statistical areas, counties, and the nation through the first quarter of 2004 are available on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/>. Preliminary data for the second quarter of 2004 will be available in January on the BLS Web site.

### Large County Employment

In June 2004, national employment, as measured by the QCEW program, was 130.6 million, up 1.2 percent from June 2003. The 317 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more employees accounted for 70.3 percent of total U.S. covered employment and 76.2 percent of total covered wages. These 317 counties had a net job gain of 986,400 over the year, accounting for 63.5 percent of the U.S. employment increase. Employment increased in 237 of the large counties from June 2003 to June 2004. Rutherford County, Tenn., had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment (8.5 percent). Elkhart County, Ind., had the next largest increase, 7.6 percent, followed by the counties of Clark, Nev. (7.3 percent), Prince William, Va. (6.9 percent), and Collin, Texas (6.8 percent). (See table 1.)

**Table A. Top 10 counties ranked by June 2004 employment, June 2003-04 employment change, and June 2003-04 percent change in employment**

Employment in large counties					
June 2004 employment (thousands)		Net change in employment, June 2003-04 (thousands)		Percent change in employment, June 2003-04	
U.S.	130,638.4	U.S.	1,554.4	U.S.	1.2
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,063.4	Orange, Calif.	55.5	Rutherford, Tenn.	8.5
Cook, Ill.	2,522.9	Clark, Nev.	55.0	Elkhart, Ind.	7.6
New York, N.Y.	2,225.0	Maricopa, Ariz.	47.0	Clark, Nev.	7.3
Harris, Texas	1,839.4	Los Angeles, Calif.	32.5	Prince William, Va.	6.9
Maricopa, Ariz.	1,599.1	Riverside, Calif.	29.4	Collin, Texas	6.8
Orange, Calif.	1,479.1	Orange, Fla.	24.8	Lee, Fla.	6.0
Dallas, Texas	1,431.1	Hillsborough, Fla.	24.1	Seminole, Fla.	5.8
San Diego, Calif.	1,281.5	San Bernardino, Calif.	24.1	Utah, Utah	5.7
King, Wash.	1,099.4	Fairfax, Va.	23.8	Riverside, Calif.	5.4
Miami-Dade, Fla.	981.6	San Diego, Calif.	22.4	Marion, Fla.	5.1

Employment declined in 65 counties from June 2003 to June 2004. The largest percentage decline in employment was in Trumbull County, Ohio (-3.4 percent), followed by the counties of St. Louis City, Mo. (-2.6 percent), Anchorage Borough, Alaska, and Santa Cruz, Calif. (-2.2 percent each), and Baltimore City, Md., and Wayne, Mich. (-2.1 percent each).

The largest gains in employment from June 2003 to June 2004 were recorded in the counties of Orange, Calif. (55,500), Clark, Nev. (55,000), Maricopa, Ariz. (47,000), Los Angeles, Calif. (32,500), and Riverside, Calif. (29,400). (See table A.)

The largest absolute declines in employment occurred in Wayne County, Mich. (-17,200), followed by the counties of Philadelphia, Pa. (-10,600), Oakland, Mich. (-10,200), Alameda, Calif., and Middlesex, Mass. (-8,600 each).

#### Large County Average Weekly Wages

The national average weekly wage in the second quarter of 2004 was \$724. Average weekly wages were higher than the national average in 113 of the largest 317 U.S. counties. New York County, N.Y., held the top position among the highest-paid large counties with an average weekly wage of \$1,300. Santa Clara County, Calif., was second with an average weekly wage of \$1,288, followed by Washington, D.C. (\$1,189), Arlington, Va. (\$1,170), and Suffolk, Mass. (\$1,163). (See table B.)

There were 200 counties with an average weekly wage below the national average in the second quarter of 2004. The lowest average weekly wages were reported in Cameron County, Texas (\$452), followed by the counties of Hidalgo, Texas (\$457), Horry, S.C. (\$476), Webb, Texas (\$486), and Yakima, Wash. (\$491). (See table 1.)

Over the year, national average weekly wages rose by 3.1 percent. Among the largest counties, Suffolk County, Mass., led the nation in growth in average weekly wages, with an increase of 11.8 percent from the

**Table B. Top 10 counties ranked by second quarter 2004 average weekly wages, second quarter 2003-04 change in average weekly wages, and second quarter 2003-04 percent change in average weekly wages**

Average weekly wage in large counties					
Average weekly wage, second quarter 2004		Change in average weekly wage, second quarter 2003-04		Percent change in average weekly wage, second quarter 2003-04	
U.S.	\$724	U.S.	\$22	U.S.	3.1
New York, N.Y.	\$1,300	Suffolk, Mass.	\$123	Suffolk, Mass.	11.8
Santa Clara, Calif.	1,288	Arlington, Va.	78	Pierce, Wash.	9.8
Washington, D.C.	1,189	Pierce, Wash.	63	Lee, Fla.	9.6
Arlington, Va.	1,170	Santa Clara, Calif.	63	Spartanburg, S.C.	8.7
Suffolk, Mass.	1,163	Lee, Fla.	57	Rock Island, Ill.	8.5
San Mateo, Calif.	1,147	Middlesex, Mass.	57	Okaloosa, Fla.	7.3
Fairfield, Conn.	1,110	Rock Island, Ill.	57	Arlington, Va.	7.1
San Francisco, Calif.	1,100	Spartanburg, S.C.	55	Riverside, Calif.	7.1
Somerset, N.J.	1,093	Westchester, N.Y.	54	Benton, Ark.	6.9
Fairfax, Va.	1,085	Washington, Ore.	52	Elkhart, Ind.	6.8

second quarter of 2003. Pierce County, Wash., was second with 9.8 percent growth, followed by the counties of Lee, Fla. (9.6 percent), Spartanburg, S.C. (8.7 percent), and Rock Island, Ill. (8.5 percent).

Twelve counties experienced over-the-year declines in average weekly wages. Somerset County, N.J., had the largest decrease, -5.2 percent, followed by the counties of Olmsted, Minn. (-3.3 percent), Williamson, Texas (-2.7 percent), King, Wash. (-2.0 percent), and Lake, Ohio (-1.6 percent).

#### Ten Largest U.S. Counties

Of the 10 largest U.S. counties (based on 2003 employment levels), 9 reported increases in employment, while 1 showed a decline from June 2003 to June 2004. Orange County, Calif., experienced the fastest growth in employment among the largest counties, with a 3.9 percent increase. Within Orange County, employment rose in every industry group except natural resources and mining, manufacturing, and information. The largest gains were in professional and business services (8.5 percent) and construction (8.3 percent). (See table 2.) Maricopa County, Ariz., had the next largest increase in employment, 3.0 percent, followed by Miami-Dade, Fla., and San Diego, Calif. (1.8 percent each). The only decrease in employment for the 10 largest counties was in Cook County, Ill., a 0.3 percent decline. The next lowest change in employment was recorded in Dallas County, Texas (+0.1 percent) and Harris County, Texas (+0.5 percent).

Nine of the 10 largest U.S. counties saw over-the-year increases in average weekly wages. Miami-Dade County, Fla., had the fastest growth in wages among the top 10 counties, 4.2 percent. Within Miami-Dade County, wages increased the most in manufacturing (11.5 percent) and information (9.7 percent). Dallas County, Texas, and New York County, N.Y., were second in wage growth, with gains of 3.9 percent each. The smallest wage gains among the 10 largest counties occurred in Orange County, Calif. (2.9 percent) and Cook County, Ill. (3.0 percent). King County, Wash., experienced the only decline in average weekly wages among the largest 10 counties (-2.0 percent). The information sector posted the largest drop in wages, with a decline of 20.9 percent over the year.

### Largest County by State

Table 3 shows June 2004 employment and the 2004 second-quarter average weekly wage in the largest county in each state. (This table includes two counties—Yellowstone, Mont., and Laramie, Wyo.—that have employment levels below 75,000). The employment levels in these counties in June 2004 ranged from approximately 4.1 million in Los Angeles County, Calif., to 40,600 in Laramie County, Wyo. The highest average weekly wage of these counties was in New York, N.Y. (\$1,300), while the lowest average weekly wage was in Laramie County, Wyo. (\$572).

# 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. Data for 2004 are preliminary and subject to revision.

For purposes of this release, large counties are defined as having employment levels of 75,000 or greater. Each year, these large counties are selected on the basis of the preliminary annual average of employment for the previous year. The 318 counties discussed in this release were derived using 2003

preliminary annual averages of employment. These counties will be included in all 2004 quarterly releases. 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

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

	<b>QCEW</b>	<b>BED</b>	<b>CES</b>
<b>Source</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Count of UI administrative records submitted by 8.4 million establishments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 6.5 million private-sector employers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sample survey: 400,000 employers</li> </ul>
<b>Coverage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UI and UCFE coverage, including all employers subject to state and federal UI laws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UI coverage, excluding government, private households, and establishments with zero employment</li> </ul>	Nonfarm wage and salary jobs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UI coverage, excluding agriculture, private households, and self-employed workers</li> <li>Other employment, including railroads, religious organizations, and other non-UI-covered jobs</li> </ul>
<b>Publication frequency</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarterly</li> <li>- 7 months after the end of each quarter</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarterly</li> <li>- 8 months after the end of each quarter</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monthly</li> <li>- Usually first Friday of following month</li> </ul>
<b>Use of UI file</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Directly summarizes and publishes each new quarter of UI data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Links each new UI quarter to longitudinal database and directly summarizes gross job gains and losses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uses UI file as a sampling frame and annually realigns (benchmarks) sample estimates to first quarter UI levels</li> </ul>
<b>Principal products</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, MSA, state, and national levels by detailed industry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides quarterly employer dynamics data on establishment openings, closings, expansions, and contractions at the national level</li> <li>Future expansions will include data at the county, MSA, and state level and by size of establishment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides current monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings at the MSA, state, and national level by industry</li> </ul>
<b>Principal uses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major uses include:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detailed locality data</li> <li>Periodic universe counts for benchmarking sample survey estimates</li> <li>Sample frame for BLS establishment surveys</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major uses include:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business cycle analysis</li> <li>Analysis of employer dynamics underlying economic expansions and contractions</li> <li>Future: Employment expansion and contraction by size of establishment</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major uses include:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Principal national economic indicator</li> <li>Official time series for employment change measures</li> <li>Input into other major economic indicators</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Program Web sites</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://www.bls.gov/cew/">www.bls.gov/cew/</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://www.bls.gov/bdm/">www.bls.gov/bdm/</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://www.bls.gov/ces/">www.bls.gov/ces/</a></li> </ul>

quarterly UI employment reports in producing data; however, each measure has a somewhat different universe coverage, estimation procedure, and publication product.

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

## Coverage

Employment and wage data for workers covered by state UI laws and for federal civilian workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program are compiled from quarterly contribution reports submitted to the SWAs by employers. In addition to the quarterly contribution reports, employers who operate multiple establishments within a state complete a questionnaire, called the "Multiple Worksite Report," which provides detailed information on the location and industry of each of their establishments. The employment and wage data included in this release are derived from microdata summaries of more than 8 million employer reports of employment and wages submitted by states to the BLS. These reports are based on place of employment rather than place of residence.

UI and UCFE coverage is broad and basically comparable from state to state. In 2003, UI and UCFE programs covered workers in 127.8 million jobs. The estimated 122.9 million workers in these jobs (after adjustment for multiple jobholders) represented 96.6 percent of civilian wage and salary employment. Covered workers received \$4.826 trillion in pay, representing 94.6 percent of the wage and salary component of personal income and 43.9 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. Effective January 1, 2004, the Washington Employment Security Department no longer includes as covered wages an employee's income attributable to the transfer of shares of stock to the employee. This change in wage coverage pertains to all establishments in Washington State and contributes significantly to over-the-year changes in wages in the state in 2004.

## 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.

Average weekly wages are affected by the ratio of full-time to part-time workers as well as the number of individuals in high-paying and low-paying occupations. When comparing average weekly wage levels between industries and/or states, these factors should be taken into consideration. Percent changes are calculated using an adjusted version of the final 2003 quarterly data as the base data. Final data for 2003 may differ from preliminary data published earlier.

In order to insure 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 3-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.

These changes in classifications are partially adjusted for in order to improve the measure of economic change over time, as presented in this release. Some changes in classification reflect economic events, while other changes are simply the result of corrections and other noneconomic events. Changes of an *economic* nature (such as a firm moving from one county to another or changing its primary economic activity) are not adjusted for in the over-the-year change, because these changes are due to an actual event. But to the extent possible, changes that are *not* economic in nature (such as a correction to a previously reported location or industry classification) are adjusted for in the measures of change presented in this release.

The adjustment is made by reassigning year-ago data for establishments with noneconomic changes into the classification shown in the current data. The year-ago to-

tals are then recreated reflecting this reassignment process. The adjusted year-ago data are then used to calculate the over-the-year change. The adjusted year-ago data differ to some extent from the data available on the BLS Web site. This process results in a more accurate presentation of change in local economic activity than what would result from the simple comparison of current and year-ago data points.

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. *Employment and Wages Annual Averages, 2002* is available for sale from the BLS Publications Sales Center, P.O. Box 2145, Chicago, Illinois 60690, telephone 312-353-1880. The 2002 bulletin is now available in a portable document format (PDF) on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewbultn02.htm>. The 2003 annual bulletin will be published in early 2005. BLS also will make this bulletin available on the BLS Web site.

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

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

**Table 1. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 318 largest counties, second quarter 2004<sup>2</sup>**

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, second quarter 2004 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>5</sup>		
		June 2004 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2003-04 <sup>4</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2003-04 <sup>4</sup>	Ranking by percent change
United States <sup>6</sup> .....	8,363.3	130,638.4	1.2	-	\$724	3.1	-
Jefferson, AL .....	18.5	370.2	0.4	210	720	2.7	178
Madison, AL .....	7.8	164.3	2.5	71	788	3.0	150
Mobile, AL .....	9.6	162.1	-0.5	264	592	3.1	140
Montgomery, AL .....	6.6	132.1	1.9	100	629	3.3	122
Tuscaloosa, AL .....	4.1	77.6	2.2	85	608	2.4	201
Anchorage Borough, AK ....	7.7	140.9	-2.2	306	788	3.7	82
Maricopa, AZ .....	80.3	1,599.1	3.0	57	733	3.5	103
Pima, AZ .....	17.5	330.1	3.6	41	650	3.2	130
Benton, AR .....	4.4	84.9	3.4	45	664	6.9	9
Pulaski, AR .....	13.3	241.8	0.9	176	664	4.4	44
Washington, AR .....	5.0	86.4	2.9	60	587	5.4	27
Alameda, CA .....	47.3	677.2	-1.3	294	957	3.6	93
Contra Costa, CA .....	27.2	341.4	-0.5	264	911	4.4	44
Fresno, CA .....	28.1	338.6	-1.3	294	581	4.5	42
Kern, CA .....	15.6	252.7	(7)	-	631	(7)	-
Los Angeles, CA .....	354.4	4,063.4	0.8	182	815	3.4	112
Marin, CA .....	11.7	112.0	1.0	170	917	2.8	170
Monterey, CA .....	11.8	180.6	-1.2	292	644	2.5	192
Orange, CA .....	89.2	1,479.1	3.9	38	826	2.9	164
Placer, CA .....	9.3	132.6	4.9	12	723	2.0	237
Riverside, CA .....	37.6	577.1	5.4	9	651	7.1	7
Sacramento, CA .....	45.8	611.3	0.8	182	806	3.1	140
San Bernardino, CA .....	41.0	604.4	4.2	23	649	1.7	249
San Diego, CA .....	85.1	1,281.5	1.8	106	786	3.7	82
San Francisco, CA .....	42.7	520.6	-1.0	285	1,100	4.4	44
San Joaquin, CA .....	15.6	220.0	(7)	-	630	3.8	80
San Luis Obispo, CA .....	8.6	102.6	-0.7	274	613	5.7	20
San Mateo, CA .....	22.7	328.9	-1.0	285	1,147	1.6	254
Santa Barbara, CA .....	13.0	185.7	0.1	230	687	4.2	56
Santa Clara, CA .....	51.9	855.3	-0.5	264	1,288	5.1	30
Santa Cruz, CA .....	8.3	99.8	-2.2	306	691	5.0	33
Solano, CA .....	9.3	128.5	0.2	224	694	6.0	14
Sonoma, CA .....	17.0	195.7	0.9	176	718	2.6	186
Stanislaus, CA .....	12.9	172.6	0.5	202	617	3.7	82
Tulare, CA .....	8.5	(7)	(7)	-	522	5.0	33
Ventura, CA .....	20.5	311.0	1.5	127	779	4.3	51
Yolo, CA .....	5.0	97.8	-0.7	274	689	6.0	14
Adams, CO .....	8.6	143.6	0.0	239	700	3.4	112
Arapahoe, CO .....	18.9	271.9	-0.1	245	862	0.5	295
Boulder, CO .....	11.8	153.6	1.5	127	883	4.3	51
Denver, CO .....	24.3	426.1	0.4	210	887	4.6	41
El Paso, CO .....	15.9	239.5	1.5	127	683	2.9	164
Jefferson, CO .....	18.0	206.8	0.1	230	740	1.5	264
Larimer, CO .....	9.2	126.0	2.1	93	647	-0.9	307
Fairfield, CT .....	31.7	416.6	0.0	239	1,110	3.3	122
Hartford, CT .....	24.2	485.5	0.2	224	897	3.9	72
New Haven, CT .....	21.9	365.9	1.2	157	803	3.5	103
New London, CT .....	6.6	129.8	-0.9	279	787	5.1	30
New Castle, DE .....	19.0	282.6	1.0	170	860	3.1	140
Washington, DC .....	29.5	665.7	1.7	116	1,189	3.6	93

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 1. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 318 largest counties, second quarter 2004<sup>2</sup> — Continued**

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, second quarter 2004 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>5</sup>		
		June 2004 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2003-04 <sup>4</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2003-04 <sup>4</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Alachua, FL .....	6.0	121.7	1.7	116	\$583	4.1	67
Brevard, FL .....	12.8	197.0	(7)	-	715	(7)	-
Broward, FL .....	58.2	691.9	1.8	106	706	3.5	103
Collier, FL .....	10.6	113.5	4.5	18	655	5.5	23
Duval, FL .....	22.8	436.3	2.9	60	709	2.8	170
Escambia, FL .....	7.5	123.6	4.1	29	577	3.2	130
Hillsborough, FL .....	31.9	601.5	4.2	23	693	4.4	44
Lee, FL .....	15.4	191.0	6.0	6	649	9.6	3
Leon, FL .....	7.4	139.8	1.5	127	638	4.4	44
Manatee, FL .....	7.2	116.4	4.4	21	581	4.1	67
Marion, FL .....	6.6	89.7	5.1	10	551	4.2	56
Miami-Dade, FL .....	82.0	981.6	1.8	106	718	4.2	56
Okaloosa, FL .....	5.4	81.7	-1.1	290	588	7.3	6
Orange, FL .....	30.5	618.8	4.2	23	673	3.5	103
Palm Beach, FL .....	43.8	512.8	3.4	45	724	3.0	150
Pasco, FL .....	7.6	78.4	3.4	45	565	4.2	56
Pinellas, FL .....	28.8	433.3	4.1	29	640	2.1	226
Polk, FL .....	10.7	184.3	3.8	40	587	3.2	130
Sarasota, FL .....	13.3	150.0	4.7	15	636	6.5	12
Seminole, FL .....	12.4	152.9	5.8	7	654	3.2	130
Volusia, FL .....	12.1	151.4	4.1	29	548	3.6	93
Bibb, GA .....	4.8	86.8	1.4	139	612	2.0	237
Chatham, GA .....	7.1	126.9	2.2	85	610	2.9	164
Clayton, GA .....	4.4	105.9	(7)	-	805	3.6	93
Cobb, GA .....	20.1	297.1	0.4	210	815	4.2	56
De Kalb, GA .....	17.2	291.9	0.3	217	806	3.7	82
Fulton, GA .....	37.8	725.9	1.4	139	940	2.2	219
Gwinnett, GA .....	21.7	305.6	3.3	48	760	-0.3	303
Muscogee, GA .....	4.8	96.3	-0.4	260	580	2.3	213
Richmond, GA .....	4.8	105.3	1.2	157	625	3.8	80
Honolulu, HI .....	24.0	427.4	2.1	93	675	2.7	178
Ada, ID .....	13.1	189.4	3.3	48	669	3.2	130
Champaign, IL .....	3.9	90.4	1.1	164	614	1.7	249
Cook, IL .....	126.6	2,522.9	-0.3	256	860	3.0	150
Du Page, IL .....	32.5	583.2	0.8	182	856	0.6	292
Kane, IL .....	11.0	205.1	2.4	76	663	1.1	277
Lake, IL .....	19.0	328.4	0.5	202	867	2.5	192
McHenry, IL .....	7.5	98.3	3.2	52	646	2.2	219
McLean, IL .....	3.4	83.8	-0.9	279	755	3.6	93
Madison, IL .....	5.6	95.4	-0.2	252	617	5.5	23
Peoria, IL .....	4.6	98.9	2.4	76	688	4.1	67
Rock Island, IL .....	3.4	78.5	-0.5	264	725	8.5	5
St. Clair, IL .....	5.1	92.4	-0.5	264	592	4.2	56
Sangamon, IL .....	5.1	132.7	(7)	-	724	(7)	-
Will, IL .....	10.7	164.0	3.3	48	674	0.9	286
Winnebago, IL .....	6.6	137.9	1.4	139	632	1.1	277
Allen, IN .....	8.7	177.4	1.4	139	648	1.4	270
Elkhart, IN .....	4.8	126.6	7.6	2	663	6.8	10
Hamilton, IN .....	6.2	90.0	4.2	23	726	0.8	289
Lake, IN .....	9.9	192.6	-0.9	279	656	3.3	122

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 318 largest counties, second quarter 2004<sup>2</sup> — Continued**

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, second quarter 2004 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>5</sup>		
		June 2004 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2003-04 <sup>4</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2003-04 <sup>4</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Marion, IN .....	23.6	580.5	0.8	182	\$769	5.9	17
St. Joseph, IN .....	6.0	125.5	1.4	139	627	1.1	277
Vanderburgh, IN .....	4.8	107.1	-1.5	297	625	4.2	56
Linn, IA .....	6.0	117.4	1.4	139	685	1.6	254
Polk, IA .....	14.2	263.9	2.2	85	711	2.7	178
Scott, IA .....	5.1	87.7	2.4	76	597	2.9	164
Johnson, KS .....	18.7	298.7	1.9	100	751	2.3	213
Sedgwick, KS .....	11.5	239.6	0.3	217	670	3.4	112
Shawnee, KS .....	4.7	95.5	-0.7	274	634	5.1	30
Fayette, KY .....	8.7	167.7	1.4	139	670	3.1	140
Jefferson, KY .....	21.4	420.6	-0.1	245	726	4.9	35
Caddo, LA .....	7.0	121.5	2.1	93	632	5.2	28
Calcasieu, LA .....	4.6	82.3	-0.8	278	584	1.2	276
East Baton Rouge, LA .....	13.0	248.2	2.6	68	612	-0.5	305
Jefferson, LA .....	14.0	214.4	0.4	210	597	2.4	201
Lafayette, LA .....	7.5	119.3	-0.2	252	628	2.4	201
Orleans, LA .....	12.5	252.4	0.5	202	676	2.4	201
Cumberland, ME .....	11.7	173.1	1.8	106	666	4.2	56
Anne Arundel, MD .....	13.4	215.8	2.2	85	760	2.4	201
Baltimore, MD .....	20.6	366.8	1.1	164	738	3.4	112
Frederick, MD .....	5.4	90.2	2.3	79	703	3.5	103
Howard, MD .....	7.9	140.0	0.3	217	830	3.5	103
Montgomery, MD .....	31.3	455.0	0.0	239	950	3.6	93
Prince Georges, MD .....	14.9	313.5	1.6	123	795	2.4	201
Baltimore City, MD .....	13.9	357.0	-2.1	304	841	4.5	42
Barnstable, MA .....	9.2	101.8	-0.2	252	654	6.0	14
Bristol, MA .....	15.2	222.5	0.7	189	673	4.3	51
Essex, MA .....	20.6	299.9	-1.0	285	779	2.1	226
Hampden, MA .....	14.0	202.1	-0.4	260	673	2.6	186
Middlesex, MA .....	47.9	787.8	-1.1	290	1,041	5.8	18
Norfolk, MA .....	21.8	321.9	-0.7	274	883	3.2	130
Plymouth, MA .....	13.6	175.8	0.9	176	728	2.2	219
Suffolk, MA .....	22.3	560.5	-0.5	264	1,163	11.8	1
Worcester, MA .....	20.3	321.6	0.6	194	767	3.9	72
Genesee, MI .....	8.6	155.4	-0.3	256	695	2.1	226
Ingham, MI .....	7.0	168.1	-0.9	279	699	0.3	298
Kalamazoo, MI .....	5.5	116.3	-0.5	264	683	3.0	150
Kent, MI .....	14.6	336.8	1.3	151	675	0.0	300
Macomb, MI .....	18.0	328.4	0.6	194	808	1.6	254
Oakland, MI .....	41.5	725.1	-1.4	296	890	1.6	254
Ottawa, MI .....	5.8	113.3	1.5	127	664	1.4	270
Saginaw, MI .....	4.6	90.6	-1.6	299	669	1.1	277
Washtenaw, MI .....	8.2	192.9	0.1	230	835	1.8	244
Wayne, MI .....	35.1	797.6	-2.1	304	857	2.5	192
Anoka, MN .....	7.3	114.7	1.8	106	725	0.1	299
Dakota, MN .....	9.5	171.5	1.3	151	732	2.4	201
Hennepin, MN .....	40.0	832.0	0.7	189	916	3.0	150
Olmsted, MN .....	3.3	88.8	1.6	123	754	-3.3	312
Ramsey, MN .....	14.7	331.3	0.4	210	848	4.2	56
St. Louis, MN .....	5.7	95.6	0.3	217	610	2.7	178

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 318 largest counties, second quarter 2004<sup>2</sup> — Continued**

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, second quarter 2004 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>5</sup>		
		June 2004 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2003-04 <sup>4</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2003-04 <sup>4</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Stearns, MN .....	4.1	78.0	1.1	164	\$597	2.2	219
Harrison, MS .....	4.5	90.2	0.2	224	525	0.6	292
Hinds, MS .....	6.5	130.8	1.0	170	635	1.1	277
Boone, MO .....	4.3	78.1	2.0	98	587	4.3	51
Clay, MO .....	4.9	87.7	0.6	194	675	0.4	296
Greene, MO .....	8.0	144.7	0.3	217	577	3.4	112
Jackson, MO .....	18.7	366.0	-0.4	260	745	2.1	226
St. Charles, MO .....	7.3	114.8	4.6	17	640	3.4	112
St. Louis, MO .....	33.7	621.2	-1.0	285	781	1.6	254
St. Louis City, MO .....	8.2	223.6	-2.6	308	805	1.8	244
Douglas, NE .....	14.7	311.9	0.1	230	669	1.7	249
Lancaster, NE .....	7.5	153.4	1.9	100	601	2.2	219
Clark, NV .....	38.3	805.1	7.3	3	684	4.4	44
Washoe, NV .....	12.6	205.2	4.9	12	688	3.3	122
Hillsborough, NH .....	12.3	195.8	1.7	116	792	3.0	150
Rockingham, NH .....	10.7	136.9	2.5	71	721	3.6	93
Atlantic, NJ .....	6.5	150.2	2.2	85	665	2.6	186
Bergen, NJ .....	34.2	451.8	-0.1	245	914	2.1	226
Burlington, NJ .....	11.1	201.3	0.6	194	784	3.2	130
Camden, NJ .....	13.3	211.7	3.1	55	754	3.6	93
Essex, NJ .....	21.3	361.8	0.1	230	930	3.7	82
Gloucester, NJ .....	6.1	101.6	4.7	15	675	4.2	56
Hudson, NJ .....	13.8	233.8	0.0	239	948	5.7	20
Mercer, NJ .....	10.6	219.0	-1.5	297	896	1.6	254
Middlesex, NJ .....	20.6	396.4	1.2	157	914	3.9	72
Monmouth, NJ .....	19.8	260.6	2.9	60	797	1.8	244
Morris, NJ .....	17.6	285.3	1.2	157	1,044	1.5	264
Ocean, NJ .....	11.4	152.1	2.3	79	636	3.9	72
Passaic, NJ .....	12.4	178.9	1.4	139	799	4.9	35
Somerset, NJ .....	9.9	168.7	(7)	-	1,093	-5.2	313
Union, NJ .....	14.9	235.0	(7)	-	912	(7)	-
Bernalillo, NM .....	16.6	317.0	2.5	71	649	2.4	201
Albany, NY .....	9.5	229.3	0.5	202	762	2.6	186
Bronx, NY .....	15.3	217.3	0.5	202	715	3.3	122
Broome, NY .....	4.4	96.3	0.5	202	588	-0.2	302
Dutchess, NY .....	7.8	117.2	-0.5	264	(7)	(7)	-
Erie, NY .....	23.3	455.8	-0.5	264	653	4.3	51
Kings, NY .....	41.9	446.0	0.6	194	652	4.2	56
Monroe, NY .....	17.7	386.6	-0.1	245	738	1.0	284
Nassau, NY .....	50.5	608.0	0.9	176	825	3.0	150
New York, NY .....	112.3	2,225.0	0.6	194	1,300	3.9	72
Oneida, NY .....	5.3	110.7	0.2	224	573	2.5	192
Onondaga, NY .....	12.6	249.8	0.7	189	691	3.0	150
Orange, NY .....	9.2	128.5	1.4	139	652	3.3	122
Queens, NY .....	40.1	474.8	-1.0	285	738	1.5	264
Richmond, NY .....	8.0	89.4	0.6	194	671	4.0	70
Rockland, NY .....	9.3	113.4	0.9	176	801	3.4	112
Suffolk, NY .....	47.6	614.3	1.2	157	782	2.8	170
Westchester, NY .....	35.2	415.0	0.8	182	978	5.8	18
Buncombe, NC .....	6.9	106.3	1.5	127	567	3.5	103

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 318 largest counties, second quarter 2004<sup>2</sup> — Continued**

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, second quarter 2004 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>5</sup>		
		June 2004 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2003-04 <sup>4</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2003-04 <sup>4</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Catawba, NC .....	4.3	87.2	1.9	100	\$572	3.1	140
Cumberland, NC .....	5.6	111.7	2.2	85	563	2.7	178
Durham, NC .....	6.2	166.6	2.3	79	916	2.3	213
Forsyth, NC .....	8.4	174.5	0.0	239	679	0.9	286
Guilford, NC .....	13.7	268.7	1.5	127	662	2.8	170
Mecklenburg, NC .....	27.2	505.8	0.5	202	835	3.2	130
New Hanover, NC .....	6.4	90.1	1.8	106	590	3.7	82
Wake, NC .....	23.3	392.5	3.3	48	734	2.7	178
Cass, ND .....	5.4	89.3	3.1	55	590	3.9	72
Butler, OH .....	6.8	134.7	2.6	68	674	6.1	13
Cuyahoga, OH .....	38.2	764.5	-0.3	256	757	3.4	112
Franklin, OH .....	28.9	686.4	0.3	217	733	2.5	192
Hamilton, OH .....	24.4	547.7	0.0	239	782	3.7	82
Lake, OH .....	6.7	101.0	1.5	127	604	-1.6	309
Lorain, OH .....	6.1	103.3	0.1	230	636	2.4	201
Lucas, OH .....	10.8	228.0	-0.1	245	668	1.4	270
Mahoning, OH .....	6.4	106.9	0.6	194	547	2.4	201
Montgomery, OH .....	13.1	285.9	-1.2	292	697	2.3	213
Stark, OH .....	9.1	167.6	-0.6	273	584	1.9	240
Summit, OH .....	14.7	267.8	2.2	85	684	3.0	150
Trumbull, OH .....	4.8	85.0	-3.4	309	671	5.2	28
Oklahoma, OK .....	21.6	403.0	1.5	127	635	2.6	186
Tulsa, OK .....	18.2	319.6	0.1	230	649	1.6	254
Clackamas, OR .....	11.5	141.9	4.2	23	686	1.8	244
Jackson, OR .....	6.3	80.3	4.0	36	569	3.5	103
Lane, OR .....	10.5	141.8	2.9	60	595	2.4	201
Marion, OR .....	8.5	136.4	3.9	38	587	1.7	249
Multnomah, OR .....	25.7	424.5	2.1	93	752	2.6	186
Washington, OR .....	14.6	227.7	2.5	71	844	6.6	11
Allegheny, PA .....	37.4	700.5	-0.1	245	759	3.0	150
Berks, PA .....	8.9	163.5	1.8	106	671	1.1	277
Bucks, PA .....	20.1	261.3	1.9	100	724	3.6	93
Chester, PA .....	14.4	225.6	1.5	127	932	4.4	44
Cumberland, PA .....	5.7	127.7	1.6	123	707	3.4	112
Dauphin, PA .....	6.9	176.9	0.8	182	726	4.8	40
Delaware, PA .....	13.8	209.8	-0.9	279	761	1.3	274
Erie, PA .....	7.3	128.4	1.3	151	585	3.2	130
Lackawanna, PA .....	5.7	99.1	1.4	139	566	2.5	192
Lancaster, PA .....	11.7	228.2	1.5	127	636	2.1	226
Lehigh, PA .....	8.3	176.7	1.0	170	723	3.0	150
Luzerne, PA .....	8.0	143.3	0.4	210	591	2.8	170
Montgomery, PA .....	27.8	485.0	0.3	217	887	3.6	93
Northampton, PA .....	6.1	92.2	1.4	139	651	2.7	178
Philadelphia, PA .....	28.4	627.2	-1.7	302	838	3.1	140
Westmoreland, PA .....	9.6	137.8	3.0	57	595	3.1	140
York, PA .....	8.4	168.1	2.3	79	645	2.9	164
Kent, RI .....	5.6	82.6	2.5	71	669	-1.0	308
Providence, RI .....	17.8	288.9	-0.3	256	713	4.9	35
Charleston, SC .....	11.7	194.9	3.6	41	597	0.7	291
Greenville, SC .....	12.1	223.8	0.2	224	642	2.1	226

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 318 largest counties, second quarter 2004<sup>2</sup> — Continued**

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, second quarter 2004 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>5</sup>		
		June 2004 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2003-04 <sup>4</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2003-04 <sup>4</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Horry, SC .....	7.9	113.1	4.4	21	\$476	1.9	240
Lexington, SC .....	5.4	86.8	1.8	106	573	5.5	23
Richland, SC .....	9.3	206.4	2.0	98	629	2.4	201
Spartanburg, SC .....	6.2	115.6	0.9	176	686	8.7	4
Minnehaha, SD .....	6.0	110.8	1.6	123	606	3.4	112
Davidson, TN .....	17.8	424.3	-0.2	252	722	4.0	70
Hamilton, TN .....	8.3	184.2	0.4	210	642	0.6	292
Knox, TN .....	10.3	216.0	1.8	106	627	2.8	170
Rutherford, TN .....	3.6	89.7	8.5	1	680	0.4	296
Shelby, TN .....	19.8	497.3	0.1	230	735	3.5	103
Bell, TX .....	4.2	91.2	3.6	41	553	1.3	274
Bexar, TX .....	29.7	661.8	0.7	189	636	5.5	23
Brazoria, TX .....	4.1	76.3	0.8	182	684	3.0	150
Brazos, TX .....	3.5	75.8	3.0	57	519	1.6	254
Cameron, TX .....	6.1	116.5	1.2	157	452	2.3	213
Collin, TX .....	12.6	207.8	6.8	5	803	1.9	240
Dallas, TX .....	67.8	1,431.1	0.1	230	886	3.9	72
Denton, TX .....	8.4	131.8	2.8	66	616	1.5	264
El Paso, TX .....	12.4	251.7	1.5	127	524	2.7	178
Fort Bend, TX .....	6.4	102.0	4.0	36	710	1.4	270
Galveston, TX .....	4.8	88.3	-1.8	303	639	3.7	82
Harris, TX .....	89.6	1,839.4	0.5	202	847	3.2	130
Hidalgo, TX .....	9.3	188.2	4.1	29	457	2.9	164
Jefferson, TX .....	5.8	117.0	0.2	224	653	2.5	192
Lubbock, TX .....	6.5	117.5	2.2	85	535	0.9	286
McLennan, TX .....	4.7	99.5	1.7	116	569	1.6	254
Montgomery, TX .....	6.3	91.3	4.1	29	640	2.1	226
Nueces, TX .....	8.0	144.7	1.3	151	590	3.1	140
Potter, TX .....	3.9	77.4	1.9	100	556	1.6	254
Smith, TX .....	4.9	86.9	2.7	67	624	4.9	35
Tarrant, TX .....	33.8	700.2	1.0	170	742	2.1	226
Travis, TX .....	25.0	516.7	2.1	93	801	1.1	277
Webb, TX .....	4.3	78.6	3.2	52	486	2.3	213
Williamson, TX .....	5.0	85.8	2.3	79	718	-2.7	311
Davis, UT .....	6.2	95.7	4.8	14	590	2.8	170
Salt Lake, UT .....	34.0	521.2	1.7	116	671	3.7	82
Utah, UT .....	10.9	151.5	5.7	8	550	0.0	300
Weber, UT .....	5.3	87.5	1.7	116	551	2.2	219
Chittenden, VT .....	5.7	96.5	1.3	151	722	2.8	170
Arlington, VA .....	6.9	157.0	(7)	-	1,170	7.1	7
Chesterfield, VA .....	6.7	114.7	3.2	52	650	1.7	249
Fairfax, VA .....	29.8	550.0	4.5	18	1,085	3.7	82
Henrico, VA .....	8.3	167.8	1.2	157	745	1.8	244
Loudoun, VA .....	6.3	114.2	4.1	29	926	-0.8	306
Prince William, VA .....	5.9	98.2	6.9	4	649	3.0	150
Alexandria City, VA .....	5.7	93.0	-0.1	245	930	3.3	122
Chesapeake City, VA .....	4.8	93.5	5.0	11	576	2.5	192
Newport News City, VA .....	3.7	99.0	2.9	60	663	3.3	122
Norfolk City, VA .....	5.6	145.4	1.1	164	699	1.0	284
Richmond City, VA .....	6.9	159.4	0.7	189	829	5.7	20

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 318 largest counties, second quarter 2004<sup>2</sup> — Continued**

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, second quarter 2004 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>5</sup>		
		June 2004 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2003-04 <sup>4</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2003-04 <sup>4</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Virginia Beach City, VA .....	10.6	175.0	3.5	44	\$562	3.7	82
Clark, WA .....	10.2	121.5	4.5	18	668	1.5	264
King, WA .....	76.0	1,099.4	1.0	170	932	-2.0	310
Kitsap, WA .....	6.1	80.8	4.1	29	667	4.9	35
Pierce, WA .....	19.3	251.8	2.9	60	706	9.8	2
Snohomish, WA .....	15.9	212.4	1.8	106	731	0.8	289
Spokane, WA .....	14.4	195.2	1.1	164	591	3.1	140
Thurston, WA .....	6.2	92.7	2.6	68	660	1.5	264
Yakima, WA .....	8.1	107.3	4.2	23	491	2.1	226
Kanawha, WV .....	6.2	109.1	-0.4	260	645	3.0	150
Brown, WI .....	6.8	148.0	1.4	139	660	2.0	237
Dane, WI .....	13.7	289.6	1.7	116	722	2.1	226
Milwaukee, WI .....	22.2	496.4	-1.6	299	726	3.9	72
Outagamie, WI .....	4.9	102.0	2.3	79	637	3.1	140
Racine, WI .....	4.3	76.4	-0.9	279	674	-0.3	303
Waukesha, WI .....	13.5	228.8	1.1	164	737	1.9	240
Winnebago, WI .....	4.0	87.0	-1.6	299	687	2.5	192
San Juan, PR .....	13.2	321.5	1.3	151	469	2.2	219

<sup>1</sup> Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. These 317 U.S. counties comprise 70.3 percent of the total covered workers in the U.S.

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup> Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

**Table 2. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the ten largest counties, second quarter 2004<sup>2</sup>**

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2004 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>4</sup>	
		June 2004 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2003-04 <sup>3</sup>	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2003-04 <sup>3</sup>
United States <sup>5</sup> .....	8,363.3	130,638.4	1.2	\$724	3.1
Private industry .....	8,092.2	109,709.6	1.4	713	3.2
Natural resources and mining .....	122.5	1,811.3	0.5	650	5.3
Construction .....	817.2	7,095.7	3.4	748	2.2
Manufacturing .....	371.7	14,346.2	-1.3	883	3.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	1,854.3	25,293.5	1.1	634	2.8
Information .....	143.5	3,107.5	-2.4	1,105	3.3
Financial activities .....	780.2	7,917.8	0.4	1,039	4.4
Professional and business services .....	1,333.2	16,431.9	3.3	859	3.5
Education and health services .....	742.5	16,043.8	2.1	676	3.4
Leisure and hospitality .....	676.8	12,966.3	2.4	308	3.0
Other services .....	1,064.0	4,347.9	0.0	472	3.1
Government .....	271.1	20,928.8	0.0	781	2.6
Los Angeles, CA .....	354.4	4,063.4	0.8	815	3.4
Private industry .....	350.6	3,474.6	1.3	797	3.9
Natural resources and mining .....	0.6	12.0	1.8	863	0.9
Construction .....	13.0	140.2	5.4	804	3.6
Manufacturing .....	17.3	484.3	-3.4	834	6.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	53.7	771.3	1.5	694	2.8
Information .....	8.9	210.5	3.8	1,365	7.6
Financial activities .....	22.9	236.1	0.7	1,227	7.1
Professional and business services .....	39.8	567.1	2.0	917	0.7
Education and health services .....	26.9	451.1	0.9	735	2.9
Leisure and hospitality .....	25.5	375.5	2.8	486	5.2
Other services .....	141.6	224.7	2.6	399	0.8
Government .....	3.8	588.8	-1.8	923	1.9
Cook, IL .....	126.6	2,522.9	-0.3	860	3.0
Private industry .....	125.3	2,200.3	0.1	849	2.5
Natural resources and mining .....	0.1	1.4	-5.0	901	3.7
Construction .....	10.6	98.4	-1.7	1,045	2.6
Manufacturing .....	7.6	258.1	-2.7	891	4.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	26.5	479.2	0.9	712	2.4
Information .....	2.5	63.1	-4.3	1,160	5.5
Financial activities .....	14.0	217.6	-0.5	1,340	4.3
Professional and business services .....	25.9	406.9	1.5	1,042	-0.4
Education and health services .....	12.4	347.5	1.1	735	3.8
Leisure and hospitality .....	10.6	227.5	1.2	373	4.5
Other services .....	12.7	95.5	-2.4	634	4.8
Government .....	1.2	322.7	( <sup>6</sup> )	934	( <sup>6</sup> )
New York, NY .....	112.3	2,225.0	0.6	1,300	3.9
Private industry .....	112.1	1,773.6	0.8	1,392	3.6
Natural resources and mining .....	0.0	0.1	1.1	1,204	2.5
Construction .....	2.1	28.9	-3.7	1,296	2.9
Manufacturing .....	3.3	46.1	-1.7	1,018	4.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	21.6	232.9	1.2	1,003	3.9
Information .....	4.2	124.9	-5.7	1,689	7.0
Financial activities .....	16.6	350.8	-0.1	2,404	5.0
Professional and business services .....	22.3	434.8	2.0	1,526	0.9
Education and health services .....	8.0	270.3	1.0	870	5.5
Leisure and hospitality .....	10.1	190.5	3.9	655	5.8
Other services .....	16.1	82.1	-0.2	786	5.1
Government .....	0.2	451.4	0.0	938	5.5

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the ten largest counties, second quarter 2004<sup>2</sup> — Continued**

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2004 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>4</sup>	
		June 2004 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2003-04 <sup>3</sup>	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2003-04 <sup>3</sup>
Harris, TX .....	89.6	1,839.4	0.5	\$847	3.2
Private industry .....	89.2	1,597.4	0.4	859	3.2
Natural resources and mining .....	1.2	63.3	2.3	2,052	9.9
Construction .....	6.3	131.8	-7.6	833	6.0
Manufacturing .....	4.6	164.3	-1.3	1,071	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	21.0	389.4	0.6	786	0.6
Information .....	1.4	34.1	-1.9	1,044	1.6
Financial activities .....	9.7	114.2	2.1	1,047	2.9
Professional and business services .....	17.2	286.9	2.2	946	4.1
Education and health services .....	9.0	187.2	0.9	743	3.5
Leisure and hospitality .....	6.6	163.8	1.6	319	1.3
Other services .....	10.4	57.7	-0.1	505	0.8
Government .....	0.4	242.0	1.6	765	2.8
Maricopa, AZ .....	80.3	1,599.1	3.0	733	3.5
Private industry .....	79.8	1,410.7	3.7	716	3.6
Natural resources and mining .....	0.5	11.0	1.4	472	1.7
Construction .....	8.4	138.3	8.4	725	2.7
Manufacturing .....	3.2	128.4	0.2	991	3.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	18.5	327.7	3.9	710	4.1
Information .....	1.6	35.5	-5.6	863	2.1
Financial activities .....	9.6	135.1	1.4	901	2.7
Professional and business services .....	17.9	267.0	5.2	713	4.2
Education and health services .....	7.7	164.5	5.9	762	4.7
Leisure and hospitality .....	5.6	155.8	2.3	346	3.6
Other services .....	5.7	45.1	3.3	493	2.3
Government .....	0.5	188.4	-1.9	843	3.3
Dallas, TX .....	67.8	1,431.1	0.1	886	3.9
Private industry .....	67.4	1,276.2	0.2	896	3.9
Natural resources and mining .....	0.5	6.5	6.7	2,278	-7.3
Construction .....	4.4	75.0	-1.2	818	2.0
Manufacturing .....	3.4	145.9	0.0	1,013	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	15.6	307.9	-0.5	864	4.2
Information .....	1.8	60.4	-6.2	1,246	7.4
Financial activities .....	8.7	139.3	0.7	1,128	3.8
Professional and business services .....	13.8	240.0	1.9	1,010	5.3
Education and health services .....	6.1	130.0	1.4	794	3.1
Leisure and hospitality .....	5.0	126.6	0.5	403	5.2
Other services .....	6.7	41.3	-3.4	544	0.9
Government .....	0.5	154.9	-1.2	802	2.8
Orange, CA .....	89.2	1,479.1	3.9	826	2.9
Private industry .....	87.8	1,327.9	4.3	817	3.0
Natural resources and mining .....	0.2	8.1	-1.7	512	2.8
Construction .....	6.6	93.8	8.3	865	2.7
Manufacturing .....	6.0	184.2	-0.8	973	6.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	17.3	266.0	2.0	781	2.8
Information .....	1.5	33.8	-0.4	1,146	5.0
Financial activities .....	9.9	134.8	7.2	1,296	4.9
Professional and business services .....	17.5	261.9	8.5	832	-1.1
Education and health services .....	9.2	129.3	4.3	746	2.8
Leisure and hospitality .....	6.7	167.9	4.4	360	2.3
Other services .....	12.9	47.6	4.0	500	2.5
Government .....	1.4	151.2	0.5	904	1.6

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 2. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the ten largest counties, second quarter 2004<sup>2</sup> — Continued**

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2004 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>4</sup>	
		June 2004 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2003-04 <sup>3</sup>	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2003-04 <sup>3</sup>
San Diego, CA .....	85.1	1,281.5	1.8	\$786	3.7
Private industry .....	83.7	1,062.2	2.5	767	3.9
Natural resources and mining .....	0.9	11.9	-1.9	512	8.2
Construction .....	6.6	87.0	9.0	800	1.9
Manufacturing .....	3.6	105.5	-1.0	1,050	5.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	14.1	212.9	4.2	657	4.0
Information .....	1.4	36.5	-2.2	1,527	14.6
Financial activities .....	8.9	80.4	0.9	1,029	2.0
Professional and business services .....	14.8	207.3	3.7	918	3.0
Education and health services .....	7.6	120.2	0.8	711	4.7
Leisure and hospitality .....	6.6	147.8	2.4	343	3.0
Other services .....	19.1	52.2	-0.6	436	2.8
Government .....	1.4	219.3	-1.7	876	3.3
King, WA .....	76.0	1,099.4	1.0	932	-2.0
Private industry .....	75.5	945.5	1.2	940	-2.8
Natural resources and mining .....	0.4	3.4	5.0	1,038	-8.9
Construction .....	6.1	55.9	1.7	875	1.0
Manufacturing .....	2.6	102.0	-2.4	1,140	4.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	14.7	217.5	1.3	798	4.9
Information .....	1.5	67.6	-0.1	2,212	-20.9
Financial activities .....	6.1	75.6	-1.1	1,072	-1.1
Professional and business services .....	11.9	159.9	4.2	1,062	-1.7
Education and health services .....	6.0	111.1	3.4	728	4.4
Leisure and hospitality .....	5.5	105.6	3.4	398	4.7
Other services .....	20.7	46.8	-6.0	469	8.1
Government .....	0.5	153.9	-0.1	882	3.0
Miami-Dade, FL .....	82.0	981.6	1.8	718	4.2
Private industry .....	81.7	828.0	2.0	686	4.1
Natural resources and mining .....	0.5	8.9	4.0	412	7.9
Construction .....	5.1	40.8	2.7	756	7.2
Manufacturing .....	2.8	50.6	-1.8	690	11.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities .....	23.5	237.6	-0.7	651	3.3
Information .....	1.7	26.3	-3.6	1,039	9.7
Financial activities .....	8.6	66.6	2.1	972	4.2
Professional and business services .....	16.1	135.5	5.9	795	1.0
Education and health services .....	8.0	125.2	1.9	701	3.2
Leisure and hospitality .....	5.4	96.2	5.1	401	6.1
Other services .....	7.6	35.3	-0.4	439	3.8
Government .....	0.3	153.6	1.0	890	4.6

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Percent changes were computed from quarterly employment and pay data adjusted for noneconomic county reclassifications. See Technical Note.

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

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

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

**Table 3. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the largest county by state, second quarter 2004<sup>2</sup>**

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, second quarter 2004 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>5</sup>	
		June 2004 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2003-04 <sup>4</sup>	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2003-04 <sup>4</sup>
United States <sup>6</sup> .....	8,363.3	130,638.4	1.2	\$724	3.1
Jefferson, AL .....	18.5	370.2	0.4	720	2.7
Anchorage Borough, AK ....	7.7	140.9	-2.2	788	3.7
Maricopa, AZ .....	80.3	1,599.1	3.0	733	3.5
Pulaski, AR .....	13.3	241.8	0.9	664	4.4
Los Angeles, CA .....	354.4	4,063.4	0.8	815	3.4
Denver, CO .....	24.3	426.1	0.4	887	4.6
Hartford, CT .....	24.2	485.5	0.2	897	3.9
New Castle, DE .....	19.0	282.6	1.0	860	3.1
Washington, DC .....	29.5	665.7	1.7	1,189	3.6
Miami-Dade, FL .....	82.0	981.6	1.8	718	4.2
Fulton, GA .....	37.8	725.9	1.4	940	2.2
Honolulu, HI .....	24.0	427.4	2.1	675	2.7
Ada, ID .....	13.1	189.4	3.3	669	3.2
Cook, IL .....	126.6	2,522.9	-0.3	860	3.0
Marion, IN .....	23.6	580.5	0.8	769	5.9
Polk, IA .....	14.2	263.9	2.2	711	2.7
Johnson, KS .....	18.7	298.7	1.9	751	2.3
Jefferson, KY .....	21.4	420.6	-0.1	726	4.9
Orleans, LA .....	12.5	252.4	0.5	676	2.4
Cumberland, ME .....	11.7	173.1	1.8	666	4.2
Montgomery, MD .....	31.3	455.0	0.0	950	3.6
Middlesex, MA .....	47.9	787.8	-1.1	1,041	5.8
Wayne, MI .....	35.1	797.6	-2.1	857	2.5
Hennepin, MN .....	40.0	832.0	0.7	916	3.0
Hinds, MS .....	6.5	130.8	1.0	635	1.1
St. Louis, MO .....	33.7	621.2	-1.0	781	1.6
Yellowstone, MT .....	5.7	71.7	2.8	579	1.2
Douglas, NE .....	14.7	311.9	0.1	669	1.7
Clark, NV .....	38.3	805.1	7.3	684	4.4
Hillsborough, NH .....	12.3	195.8	1.7	792	3.0
Bergen, NJ .....	34.2	451.8	-0.1	914	2.1
Bernalillo, NM .....	16.6	317.0	2.5	649	2.4
New York, NY .....	112.3	2,225.0	0.6	1,300	3.9
Mecklenburg, NC .....	27.2	505.8	0.5	835	3.2
Cass, ND .....	5.4	89.3	3.1	590	3.9
Cuyahoga, OH .....	38.2	764.5	-0.3	757	3.4
Oklahoma, OK .....	21.6	403.0	1.5	635	2.6
Multnomah, OR .....	25.7	424.5	2.1	752	2.6
Allegheny, PA .....	37.4	700.5	-0.1	759	3.0
Providence, RI .....	17.8	288.9	-0.3	713	4.9
Greenville, SC .....	12.1	223.8	0.2	642	2.1
Minnehaha, SD .....	6.0	110.8	1.6	606	3.4
Shelby, TN .....	19.8	497.3	0.1	735	3.5
Harris, TX .....	89.6	1,839.4	0.5	847	3.2
Salt Lake, UT .....	34.0	521.2	1.7	671	3.7
Chittenden, VT .....	5.7	96.5	1.3	722	2.8
Fairfax, VA .....	29.8	550.0	4.5	1,085	3.7
King, WA .....	76.0	1,099.4	1.0	932	-2.0
Kanawha, WV .....	6.2	109.1	-0.4	645	3.0
Milwaukee, WI .....	22.2	496.4	-1.6	726	3.9

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the largest county by state, second quarter 2004<sup>2</sup> — Continued**

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, second quarter 2004 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>5</sup>	
		June 2004 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2003-04 <sup>4</sup>	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2003-04 <sup>4</sup>
Laramie, WY .....	2.9	40.6	1.7	\$572	3.2
San Juan, PR .....	13.2	321.5	1.3	469	2.2
St. Thomas, VI .....	1.7	23.0	-0.4	584	1.7

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup> Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

**Table 4. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages by state, second quarter 2004<sup>2</sup>**

State	Establishments, second quarter 2004 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>3</sup>	
		June 2004 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2003-04	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2003-04
United States <sup>4</sup> .....	8,363.3	130,638.4	1.2	\$724	3.1
Alabama .....	113.7	1,858.5	1.6	619	2.7
Alaska .....	20.1	306.4	0.2	736	1.8
Arizona .....	126.4	2,302.9	3.3	694	3.3
Arkansas .....	75.8	1,138.6	1.6	568	3.8
California .....	1,181.3	15,145.4	0.8	818	3.5
Colorado .....	162.6	2,171.6	1.3	744	2.8
Connecticut .....	109.2	1,658.1	0.4	906	3.5
Delaware .....	28.7	417.8	2.1	774	3.3
District of Columbia .....	29.5	665.7	1.7	1,189	3.6
Florida .....	523.4	7,387.6	3.1	656	4.0
Georgia .....	251.9	3,858.8	1.9	700	2.5
Hawaii .....	36.7	585.4	2.6	652	2.8
Idaho .....	48.9	606.8	2.9	555	3.2
Illinois .....	327.3	5,777.5	0.1	771	2.8
Indiana .....	152.5	2,874.2	1.2	646	3.7
Iowa .....	91.6	1,449.9	1.4	591	3.3
Kansas .....	81.9	1,312.3	1.0	608	2.9
Kentucky .....	105.9	1,744.9	0.9	628	3.3
Louisiana .....	115.9	1,884.8	0.8	592	2.1
Maine .....	48.9	613.6	1.3	587	3.2
Maryland .....	153.7	2,491.6	0.8	787	3.6
Massachusetts .....	209.6	3,192.4	-0.4	899	5.9
Michigan .....	253.9	4,365.4	-0.6	743	1.6
Minnesota .....	156.1	2,660.1	1.1	743	2.8
Mississippi .....	66.2	1,109.3	1.2	534	2.5
Missouri .....	167.4	2,668.8	0.6	651	1.9
Montana .....	42.5	418.5	3.4	528	1.3
Nebraska .....	55.1	895.9	0.9	579	2.5
Nevada .....	62.7	1,146.9	6.5	685	4.1
New Hampshire .....	47.2	624.7	1.5	717	3.5
New Jersey .....	265.7	3,960.4	0.8	872	2.5
New Mexico .....	50.4	770.6	2.3	596	2.9
New York .....	554.9	8,383.0	0.5	879	3.4
North Carolina .....	229.5	3,791.3	1.6	638	2.7
North Dakota .....	24.2	326.5	2.3	539	4.5
Ohio .....	286.9	5,359.0	0.3	672	2.8
Oklahoma .....	92.4	1,423.2	1.0	578	2.3
Oregon .....	121.2	1,635.8	3.1	670	2.9
Pennsylvania .....	333.2	5,576.5	0.6	710	3.0
Rhode Island .....	34.9	486.7	0.8	694	3.3
South Carolina .....	111.8	1,811.8	1.4	595	3.1
South Dakota .....	28.4	381.7	1.9	525	3.6
Tennessee .....	129.6	2,649.5	1.6	647	2.9
Texas .....	508.6	9,344.0	1.2	706	2.8
Utah .....	75.3	1,081.2	3.3	603	2.6
Vermont .....	24.2	302.0	1.2	634	4.3
Virginia .....	205.5	3,545.1	2.7	745	3.6
Washington .....	209.5	2,759.8	2.2	750	0.4
West Virginia .....	47.7	693.7	1.1	589	2.8
Wisconsin .....	159.8	2,762.9	0.6	644	2.7

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 4. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages by state, second quarter 2004<sup>2</sup> — Continued**

State	Establishments, second quarter 2004 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>3</sup>	
		June 2004 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2003-04	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2003-04
Wyoming .....	22.6	259.2	2.6	\$586	4.1
Puerto Rico .....	51.7	1,041.1	1.8	407	2.3
Virgin Islands .....	3.2	42.7	2.2	616	2.7

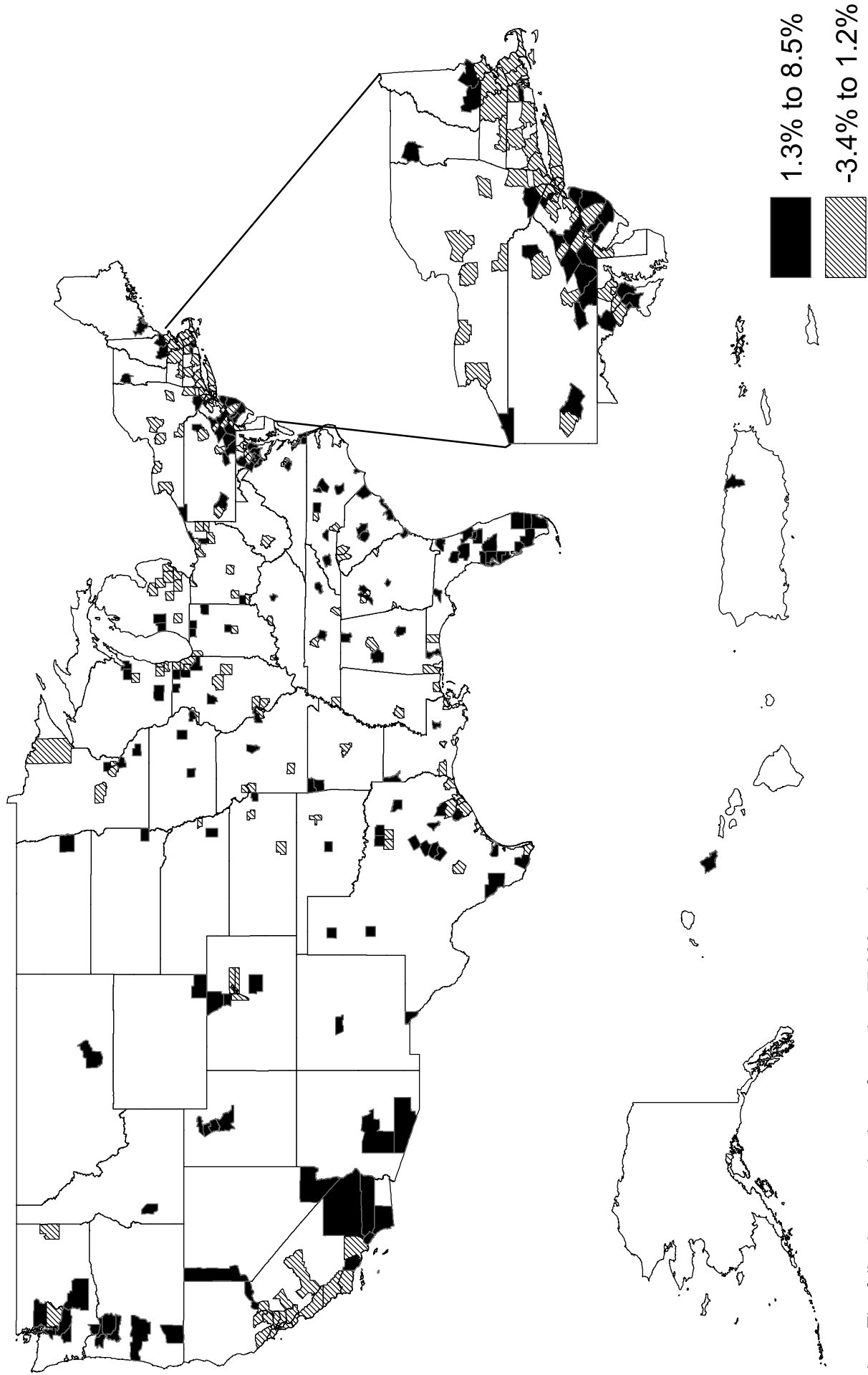
<sup>1</sup> Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

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

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

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

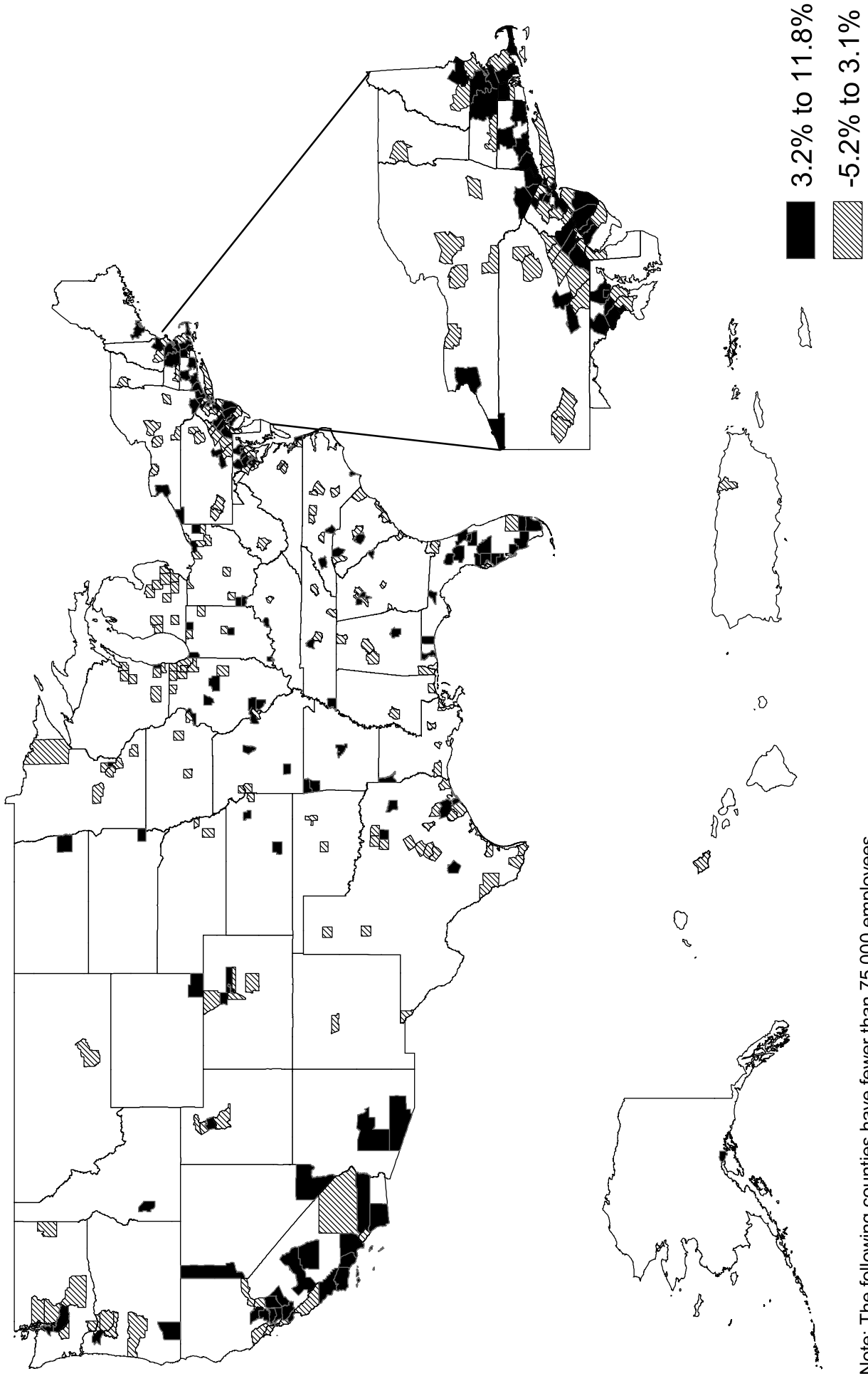
**Chart 1. Percent change in employment in counties with 75,000 employees or more, June 2003–04 (U.S. Average = 1.2%)**



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

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics  
January 2005

**Chart 2. Percent change in average weekly wage in counties with 75,000 employees or more, second quarter 2003–04 (U.S. Average = 3.1%)**



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

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics  
January 2005