



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

USDL 07-1119

Media contact: 691-5902

For release: 10:00 A.M. EDT
Wednesday, July 25, 2007

COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES: FOURTH QUARTER 2006

As of December 2006, three counties heavily affected by Hurricane Katrina had recovered some of the job losses caused by the storm. Harrison County, Miss., 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. Harrison County, which includes the cities of Gulfport and Biloxi, experienced an over-the-year employment gain of 18.7 percent compared with national job growth of 1.6 percent. Orleans and Jefferson counties in Louisiana had over-the-year gains of 12.2 and 10.5 percent, respectively. Employment gains in these counties reflected a partial employment recovery following substantial job losses that occurred in 2005 due to Hurricane Katrina. The U.S. average weekly wage rose by 4.2 percent from fourth quarter 2005 to fourth quarter 2006. Among the largest counties, Rockingham, N.H., had the greatest gain over the same time span with an increase of 18.0 percent.

Of the 325 largest counties in the United States, as measured by 2005 annual average employment, 135 had over-the-year percentage growth in employment above the national average (1.6 percent) in December 2006 and 179 experienced changes below the national average. (See chart 1.) The percent change in average weekly wages was higher than the national average (4.2 percent) in 122 of the largest U.S. counties, but was below the national average in 185 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 8.9 million employer reports cover 135.9 million full- and part-time workers. The attached tables and charts contain data for the nation and for the 325 U.S. counties with annual average employment levels of 75,000 or more in 2005.

Hurricane Katrina

The employment and wages reported in this news release reflect the impact of Hurricane Katrina and ongoing labor market trends in certain counties. The effects of Hurricane Katrina, which hit the Gulf Coast on August 29, 2005, were first apparent in the September QCEW employment counts and in the wage totals for the third quarter of 2005. This catastrophic storm continued to affect monthly employment and quarterly wage totals in parts of Louisiana and Mississippi in the fourth quarter of 2006. For more information, see the QCEW section of the Katrina coverage on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/katrina/qcewquestions.htm>.

Table A. Top 10 large counties ranked by December 2006 employment, December 2005-06 employment growth, and December 2005-06 percent growth in employment

Employment in large counties		
December 2006 employment (thousands)	Growth in employment, December 2005-06 (thousands)	Percent growth in employment, December 2005-06
United States 135,933.2	United States 2,110.6	United States 1.6
Los Angeles, Calif. ... 4,242.5	Harris, Texas 76.3	Harrison, Miss. 18.7
Cook, Ill. 2,569.9	Maricopa, Ariz. 68.5	Orleans, La. 12.2
New York, N.Y. 2,359.8	New York, N.Y. 43.9	Jefferson, La. 10.5
Harris, Texas 1,993.9	Dallas, Texas 42.6	Williamson, Texas 7.7
Maricopa, Ariz. 1,854.5	King, Wash. 34.2	Utah, Utah 6.8
Orange, Calif. 1,519.1	Bexar, Texas 26.6	Horry, S.C. 6.6
Dallas, Texas 1,490.2	Salt Lake, Utah 26.5	Collin, Texas 6.5
San Diego, Calif. 1,335.2	Travis, Texas 25.7	Montgomery, Texas 6.3
King, Wash. 1,173.0	Clark, Nev. 24.3	Fort Bend, Texas 5.6
Miami-Dade, Fla. 1,032.7	Mecklenburg, N.C. 24.1	Wake, N.C. 5.1

December 2006 employment and 2006 fourth-quarter average 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 2005 are available on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/>. Preliminary data for fourth quarter 2006, along with updated data for the first, second, and third quarters of 2006, will be available later in July on the BLS Web site.

Large County Employment

In December 2006, national employment, as measured by the QCEW program, was 135.9 million, up by 1.6 percent from December 2005. The 325 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more employees accounted for 71.0 percent of total U.S. covered employment and 77.1 percent of total covered wages. These 325 counties had a net job gain of 1,409,950 over the year, accounting for 66.8 percent of the overall U.S. employment increase. Employment rose in 270 of the large counties from December 2005 to December 2006. Harrison County, Miss., had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment (18.7 percent). Orleans, La., had the next largest increase, 12.2 percent, followed by the counties of Jefferson, La. (10.5 percent), Williamson, Texas (7.7 percent), and Utah, Utah (6.8 percent). The large employment gains in Harrison, Orleans, and Jefferson counties reflected significant recovery from depressed employment levels in December 2005, which were related to Hurricane Katrina. (See table 1.)

Employment declined in 41 counties from December 2005 to December 2006. The largest percentage decline in employment was in Trumbull County, Ohio (-4.7 percent). Elkhart, Ind., had the next largest employment decline (-3.3 percent), followed by the counties of Wayne, Mich. (-3.1 percent), Oakland, Mich. (-2.7 percent), and Genesee, Mich. (-2.4 percent). In each of these five counties, the greatest number of jobs lost occurred in the manufacturing industry.

The largest gains in the level of employment from December 2005 to December 2006 were recorded in the counties of Harris, Texas (76,300), Maricopa, Ariz. (68,500), New York, N.Y. (43,900), Dallas, Texas (42,600), and King, Wash. (34,200). (See table A.)

Table B. Top 10 large counties ranked by fourth quarter 2006 average weekly wages, fourth quarter 2005-06 growth in average weekly wages, and fourth quarter 2005-06 percent growth in average weekly wages

Average weekly wage in large counties		
Average weekly wage, fourth quarter 2006	Growth in average weekly wage, fourth quarter 2005-06	Percent growth in average weekly wage, fourth quarter 2005-06
United States\$861	United States\$35	United States 4.2
New York, N.Y.\$1,781	Rockingham, N.H. \$155	Rockingham, N.H. 18.0
Santa Clara, Calif. 1,569	Sedgwick, Kan. 104	Sedgwick, Kan. 14.0
Fairfield, Conn. 1,515	Travis, Texas 102	Trumbull, Ohio 14.0
Suffolk, Mass. 1,481	Trumbull, Ohio 100	Travis, Texas 10.9
San Francisco, Calif. 1,460	New York, N.Y. 96	Waukesha, Wis. 10.4
Washington, D.C. 1,424	Rock Island, Ill. 86	Santa Cruz, Calif. 10.1
Arlington, Va. 1,419	Waukesha, Wis. 86	Rock Island, Ill. 9.5
San Mateo, Calif. 1,402	San Francisco, Calif. 83	Ada, Idaho 8.9
Somerset, N.J. 1,373	Santa Clara, Calif. 76	Miami-Dade, Fla. 8.1
Fairfax, Va. 1,297	Santa Cruz, Calif. 75	East Baton Rouge, La. 8.1
		Lafayette, La. 8.1
		Utah, Utah..... 8.1

The largest declines in employment levels occurred in Wayne, Mich. (-25,100), followed by the counties of Oakland, Mich. (-19,800), Montgomery, Ohio (-5,200), and Elkhart, Ind., and Monroe, N.Y. (-4,200 each).

Large County Average Weekly Wages

The national average weekly wage in the fourth quarter of 2006 was \$861. Average weekly wages were higher than the national average in 105 of the largest 325 U.S. counties. New York County, N.Y., held the top position among the highest-paid large counties with an average weekly wage of \$1,781. Santa Clara, Calif., was second with an average weekly wage of \$1,569, followed by Fairfield, Conn. (\$1,515), Suffolk, Mass. (\$1,481), and San Francisco, Calif. (\$1,460). (See table B.)

There were 219 counties with an average weekly wage below the national average in the fourth quarter of 2006. The lowest average weekly wages were reported in Cameron County, Texas (\$527), followed by the counties of Hidalgo, Texas (\$542), Yakima, Wash. (\$570), Webb, Texas (\$571), and Horry, S.C. (\$578). (See table 1.)

Over the year, the national average weekly wage rose by 4.2 percent. Among the largest counties, Rockingham, N.H., led the nation in average weekly wage growth with an increase of 18.0 percent from the fourth quarter of 2005. Sedgwick, Kan., and Trumbull, Ohio, were second in wage growth (14.0 percent each), followed by the counties of Travis, Texas (10.9 percent) and Waukesha, Wis. (10.4 percent).

Eight counties experienced over-the-year declines in average weekly wages. New Castle, Del., had the largest decrease (-5.7 percent), followed by the counties of Elkhart, Ind. (-5.3 percent), Orleans, La. (-4.4 percent), York, Pa. (-4.3 percent), and Harrison, Miss. (-2.4 percent).

Ten Largest U.S. Counties

Each of the 10 largest counties (based on 2005 annual average employment levels) reported increases in employment from December 2005 to December 2006. Harris, Texas, experienced the largest percent increase in employment among the largest counties (4.0 percent). Within Harris County, employment rose in every industry group. The largest percent gains were in natural resources and mining (12.2 percent), followed by construction (6.8 percent). Maricopa, Ariz., had the next largest percent increase in employment (3.8 percent), followed by King, Wash. (3.0 percent). The smallest percent increases in employment occurred in Los Angeles, Calif. (0.5 percent), Orange, Calif. (0.7 percent), and San Diego, Calif. (0.8 percent). (See table 2.)

Each of the 10 largest U.S. counties saw over-the-year increases in average weekly wages. Miami-Dade, Fla., had the fastest growth in wages among the 10 largest counties with a gain of 8.1 percent. Within Miami-Dade County, average weekly wages increased the most in professional and business services (18.7 percent), followed by financial activities (9.0 percent). Harris, Texas, was second in wage growth with a gain of 7.2 percent, followed by King, Wash. (5.8 percent). The smallest wage gains among the 10 largest counties occurred in Orange, Calif. (2.7 percent), followed by Dallas, Texas (3.3 percent) and San Diego, Calif. (3.6 percent).

Largest County by State

Table 3 shows December 2006 employment and the 2006 fourth quarter average weekly wage in the largest county in each state, which is based on 2005 annual average employment levels. (This table includes two counties—Yellowstone, Mont., and Laramie, Wyo.—that had employment levels below 75,000.) The employment levels in the counties in table 3 in December 2006 ranged from approximately 4.2 million in Los Angeles County, Calif., to 42,200 in Laramie County, Wyo. The highest average weekly wage of these counties was in New York, N.Y. (\$1,781), while the lowest average weekly wage was in Laramie, Wyo. (\$682).

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 e-mailing QCEWinfo@bls.gov or by calling (202) 691-6567.

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

The County Employment and Wages release for first quarter 2007 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, October 18.

Upcoming Changes to Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages Data

Data for 2006 will be the last from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program using the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). With the release of first quarter 2007 data, scheduled for October 18, the QCEW program will switch to the 2007 NAICS as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry.

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 2006 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 326 counties presented in this release were derived using 2005 preliminary annual averages of employment. For 2006 data, four counties have been added to the publication tables: Douglas, Colo., Weld, Colo., Boone, Ky., and Butler, Pa. These counties will be included in all 2006 quarterly releases. One county, Potter, Texas, which was published in the 2005 releases, no longer has an employment level of 75,000 or more and will be excluded in the 2006 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

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

	QCEW	BED	CES
Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of UI administrative records submitted by 8.9 million establishments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 6.8 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 - 7 months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly - 8 months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly - Usually first Friday of following month
Use of UI file	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directly summarizes and publishes each new quarter of UI data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links each new UI quarter to longitudinal database and directly summarizes gross job gains and losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses UI file as a sampling frame and annually realigns (benchmarks) sample estimates to first quarter UI levels
Principal products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, MSA, state, and national levels by detailed industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides quarterly employer dynamics data on establishment openings, closings, expansions, and contractions at the national level by NAICS supersectors and by size of firm Future expansions will include data at the county, MSA, and state 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 An 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/

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 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 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 that are sent to the appropriate SWA by the specific federal agency. 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 nearly 9 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 2005, UI and UCFE programs covered workers in 131.6 million jobs. The estimated 126.7 million workers in these jobs (after adjustment for multiple jobholders) represented 96.6 percent of civilian wage and salary employment. Covered workers received \$5.352 trillion in pay, representing 94.5 percent of the wage and salary component of personal income and 43.0 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 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.

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 2005 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 2005 edition of this bulletin contains selected data produced by Business Employment Dynamics (BED) on job gains and losses, as well as selected data from the fourth quarter 2005 version of this news release. This edition is the first to include the data on a CD for enhanced access and usability. As a result of this change, the printed booklet contains only selected graphic representations of QCEW data; the data tables themselves are published exclusively in electronic formats as PDF and fixed-width text files. *Employment and Wages Annual Averages, 2005* is available for sale from the United States Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250, telephone 866-512-1800, outside of Washington, D.C. Within Washington, D.C., the telephone number is 202-512-1800. The fax number is 202-512-2104. Also, the 2005 bulletin is available in a portable document format (PDF) on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewbultn05.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 326 largest counties, fourth quarter 2006²

County ³	Establishments, fourth quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁵		
		December 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2005-06 ⁴	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2005-06 ⁴	Ranking by percent change
United States ⁶	8,929.5	135,933.2	1.6	-	\$861	4.2	-
Jefferson, AL	18.8	378.1	1.0	180	868	4.1	137
Madison, AL	8.5	176.1	2.2	87	893	5.8	35
Mobile, AL	9.9	172.7	1.1	168	756	6.2	31
Montgomery, AL	6.6	139.0	0.3	249	764	5.5	50
Tuscaloosa, AL	4.3	85.9	3.1	44	759	2.8	248
Anchorage Borough, AK	8.1	145.2	1.0	180	879	4.9	75
Maricopa, AZ	94.1	1,854.5	3.8	28	856	4.6	101
Pima, AZ	20.1	377.2	3.1	44	743	3.6	183
Benton, AR	5.4	95.6	4.0	22	752	1.2	303
Pulaski, AR	14.4	249.5	0.7	212	782	4.3	114
Washington, AR	5.6	93.9	1.5	141	716	5.0	71
Alameda, CA	50.1	686.3	0.0	271	1,106	5.3	54
Contra Costa, CA	28.5	350.0	0.8	199	1,057	4.8	83
Fresno, CA	29.6	352.8	2.1	95	688	3.6	183
Kern, CA	17.5	282.9	2.4	76	721	5.1	64
Los Angeles, CA	400.2	4,242.5	0.5	232	1,011	4.3	114
Marin, CA	11.8	111.7	1.1	168	1,148	0.5	308
Monterey, CA	12.3	149.5	-1.3	305	764	6.1	32
Orange, CA	96.6	1,519.1	0.7	212	994	2.7	255
Placer, CA	10.6	136.4	-0.1	279	866	7.0	16
Riverside, CA	43.9	637.0	1.3	156	711	4.4	108
Sacramento, CA	51.4	631.6	0.1	266	929	4.3	114
San Bernardino, CA	46.7	666.6	1.0	180	747	4.0	145
San Diego, CA	93.8	1,335.2	0.8	199	922	3.6	183
San Francisco, CA	44.9	547.8	2.2	87	1,460	6.0	33
San Joaquin, CA	17.3	221.5	0.6	224	744	3.3	212
San Luis Obispo, CA	9.2	104.1	2.6	66	727	3.9	160
San Mateo, CA	23.3	343.3	2.4	76	1,402	2.9	241
Santa Barbara, CA	13.8	182.3	2.3	80	810	1.3	301
Santa Clara, CA	56.7	898.3	2.1	95	1,569	5.1	64
Santa Cruz, CA	8.8	92.3	0.3	249	818	10.1	6
Solano, CA	10.0	129.3	-2.2	314	809	5.3	54
Sonoma, CA	18.0	193.0	0.5	232	841	2.3	275
Stanislaus, CA	14.2	174.4	0.7	212	708	2.2	281
Tulare, CA	9.0	149.0	4.0	22	593	2.4	269
Ventura, CA	22.0	319.6	0.0	271	948	6.4	25
Yolo, CA	5.5	98.6	1.2	163	763	4.8	83
Adams, CO	9.3	153.4	1.8	124	785	3.0	235
Arapahoe, CO	19.8	280.3	1.9	115	1,022	4.8	83
Boulder, CO	12.6	160.8	3.5	33	1,026	5.4	51
Denver, CO	25.4	439.7	2.2	87	1,069	6.3	28
Douglas, CO	9.1	89.8	3.5	33	859	2.1	285
El Paso, CO	17.5	247.2	1.0	180	774	3.2	220
Jefferson, CO	18.8	209.2	0.0	271	852	4.4	108
Larimer, CO	10.1	128.2	2.3	80	784	3.7	176
Weld, CO	5.9	81.8	3.4	37	711	5.0	71
Fairfield, CT	32.8	428.5	1.9	115	1,515	1.2	303
Hartford, CT	25.1	507.6	2.7	60	1,045	1.2	303
New Haven, CT	22.4	374.8	2.2	87	911	2.2	281
New London, CT	6.8	130.5	0.0	271	869	3.2	220

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 326 largest counties, fourth quarter 2006² — Continued

County ³	Establishments, fourth quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁵		
		December 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2005-06 ⁴	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2005-06 ⁴	Ranking by percent change
New Castle, DE	19.6	289.1	0.3	249	\$1,004	-5.7	321
Washington, DC	32.7	675.0	0.4	238	1,424	5.0	71
Alachua, FL	6.5	125.7	0.4	238	691	5.7	39
Brevard, FL	14.6	207.7	-0.3	289	807	3.5	196
Broward, FL	63.8	762.9	1.6	136	861	5.6	46
Collier, FL	12.4	140.4	3.1	44	818	1.6	297
Duval, FL	25.7	470.9	2.0	104	849	4.0	145
Escambia, FL	7.9	131.1	-0.3	289	687	2.5	262
Hillsborough, FL	36.2	656.1	2.1	95	815	4.2	123
Lake, FL	6.9	85.8	3.0	50	693	3.6	183
Lee, FL	18.9	229.6	3.1	44	749	2.2	281
Leon, FL	8.0	149.6	1.6	136	730	2.7	255
Manatee, FL	8.9	132.3	1.8	124	674	3.4	204
Marion, FL	8.1	104.9	2.7	60	636	3.8	168
Miami-Dade, FL	84.9	1,032.7	1.3	156	898	8.1	9
Okaloosa, FL	6.0	83.8	1.9	115	691	3.6	183
Orange, FL	34.9	693.7	3.3	38	786	3.1	227
Palm Beach, FL	49.5	578.8	2.5	71	873	5.7	39
Pasco, FL	9.5	102.0	2.5	71	630	5.0	71
Pinellas, FL	31.0	448.1	0.4	238	765	4.7	88
Polk, FL	12.5	212.6	0.8	199	675	2.1	285
Sarasota, FL	15.1	161.7	1.4	146	766	3.1	227
Seminole, FL	14.7	180.1	1.4	146	784	1.8	293
Volusia, FL	13.9	167.5	0.7	212	645	5.6	46
Bibb, GA	4.7	85.5	-1.3	305	695	2.8	248
Chatham, GA	7.5	138.7	4.0	22	738	3.2	220
Clayton, GA	4.4	109.6	-0.4	291	751	0.3	311
Cobb, GA	20.2	313.7	1.5	141	917	4.1	137
De Kalb, GA	15.9	284.2	0.1	266	900	4.8	83
Fulton, GA	40.2	790.0	1.8	124	1,120	-2.0	316
Gwinnett, GA	23.3	333.5	4.2	16	910	4.6	101
Muscogee, GA	4.9	97.4	-1.3	305	671	3.7	176
Richmond, GA	4.8	104.1	(7)	-	711	5.3	54
Honolulu, HI	24.1	460.2	1.6	136	787	3.1	227
Ada, ID	15.1	211.7	3.6	31	818	8.9	8
Champaign, IL	4.1	91.8	0.6	224	706	4.1	137
Cook, IL	136.4	2,569.9	0.9	189	1,051	5.1	64
Du Page, IL	35.0	601.8	1.1	168	1,021	4.9	75
Kane, IL	12.3	210.4	1.1	168	803	3.1	227
Lake, IL	20.5	329.8	0.9	189	1,081	5.3	54
McHenry, IL	8.2	102.3	3.2	41	771	3.2	220
McLean, IL	3.6	86.0	1.0	180	795	4.3	114
Madison, IL	5.9	95.2	0.4	238	713	-1.2	315
Peoria, IL	4.7	104.1	2.5	71	818	2.3	275
Rock Island, IL	3.5	78.6	-0.8	297	996	9.5	7
St. Clair, IL	5.3	96.2	1.3	156	691	3.6	183
Sangamon, IL	5.2	130.6	0.0	271	823	4.6	101
Will, IL	12.7	183.8	3.5	33	788	2.5	262
Winnebago, IL	6.8	138.4	0.9	189	729	3.0	235
Allen, IN	8.9	186.4	1.4	146	723	2.6	258
Elkhart, IN	4.8	123.8	-3.3	318	691	-5.3	320

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 326 largest counties, fourth quarter 2006² — Continued

County ³	Establishments, fourth quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁵		
		December 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2005-06 ⁴	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2005-06 ⁴	Ranking by percent change
Hamilton, IN	7.1	101.3	2.1	95	\$840	2.1	285
Lake, IN	10.0	196.9	-0.1	279	738	2.9	241
Marion, IN	23.6	589.6	1.1	168	867	3.6	183
St. Joseph, IN	6.0	126.9	0.2	259	706	2.5	262
Vanderburgh, IN	4.8	108.2	-2.0	313	708	4.0	145
Linn, IA	6.3	122.8	2.8	55	829	3.4	204
Polk, IA	14.6	274.6	2.9	52	853	3.1	227
Scott, IA	5.2	90.1	0.2	259	705	3.2	220
Johnson, KS	20.1	315.1	3.6	31	881	3.6	183
Sedgwick, KS	12.2	257.0	3.8	28	848	14.0	2
Shawnee, KS	4.9	93.0	-1.3	305	716	3.8	168
Wyandotte, KS	3.3	81.8	4.4	15	818	4.9	75
Boone, KY	3.5	76.9	0.9	189	783	4.0	145
Fayette, KY	9.3	178.7	(7)	-	778	2.9	241
Jefferson, KY	22.8	439.0	2.1	95	830	4.0	145
Caddo, LA	7.4	125.4	-0.6	293	716	3.9	160
Calcasieu, LA	4.9	86.2	2.1	95	726	4.3	114
East Baton Rouge, LA	14.0	263.4	0.7	212	771	8.1	9
Jefferson, LA	14.5	198.1	10.5	3	817	2.4	269
Lafayette, LA	8.4	132.7	3.2	41	818	8.1	9
Orleans, LA	11.8	162.5	12.2	2	941	-4.4	319
Cumberland, ME	12.1	175.1	0.6	224	769	2.5	262
Anne Arundel, MD	14.3	230.7	2.3	80	888	3.3	212
Baltimore, MD	21.7	381.6	0.3	249	919	5.4	51
Frederick, MD	5.9	93.9	1.7	131	805	3.2	220
Harford, MD	5.6	83.1	0.9	189	771	3.9	160
Howard, MD	8.4	145.6	1.9	115	995	3.6	183
Montgomery, MD	32.7	472.8	1.4	146	1,136	2.4	269
Prince Georges, MD	15.7	317.6	0.0	271	934	4.2	123
Baltimore City, MD	14.1	355.0	0.6	224	1,013	2.2	281
Barnstable, MA	9.2	87.3	-1.2	304	759	3.8	168
Bristol, MA	15.7	224.2	0.4	238	769	3.8	168
Essex, MA	20.7	300.5	0.7	212	916	3.4	204
Hampden, MA	14.1	202.1	0.2	259	789	4.1	137
Middlesex, MA	47.1	815.6	1.4	146	1,209	4.3	114
Norfolk, MA	21.5	325.6	0.3	249	1,060	4.2	123
Plymouth, MA	13.8	179.4	0.3	249	834	4.0	145
Suffolk, MA	21.7	584.8	2.2	87	1,481	4.9	75
Worcester, MA	20.6	325.0	0.7	212	858	3.5	196
Genesee, MI	8.4	147.7	-2.4	315	782	(7)	-
Ingham, MI	7.1	162.3	0.0	271	824	4.2	123
Kalamazoo, MI	5.7	117.2	-0.7	296	769	3.5	196
Kent, MI	14.7	342.8	-1.0	299	793	3.0	235
Macomb, MI	18.5	320.5	(7)	-	889	-0.1	314
Oakland, MI	40.7	701.7	-2.7	316	1,030	1.9	290
Ottawa, MI	5.9	110.0	-1.8	311	758	2.6	258
Saginaw, MI	4.5	89.5	-0.2	286	759	1.6	297
Washtenaw, MI	8.3	196.2	-1.1	300	924	1.3	301
Wayne, MI	33.9	771.4	-3.1	317	969	1.8	293
Anoka, MN	7.9	116.8	-0.1	279	811	4.8	83
Dakota, MN	10.5	175.5	0.4	238	832	3.0	235
Hennepin, MN	42.4	851.5	0.1	266	1,052	3.8	168

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 326 largest counties, fourth quarter 2006² — Continued

County ³	Establishments, fourth quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁵		
		December 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2005-06 ⁴	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2005-06 ⁴	Ranking by percent change
Olmsted, MN	3.6	90.7	0.8	199	\$843	4.1	137
Ramsey, MN	15.6	333.6	-0.2	286	907	3.3	212
St. Louis, MN	5.9	96.5	0.8	199	696	3.1	227
Stearns, MN	4.5	81.3	2.0	104	667	4.2	123
Harrison, MS	4.4	86.0	18.7	1	663	-2.4	317
Hinds, MS	6.5	129.4	0.6	224	759	3.3	212
Boone, MO	4.5	82.8	1.4	146	647	3.4	204
Clay, MO	5.1	88.7	0.8	199	774	2.4	269
Greene, MO	8.2	155.8	1.7	131	632	1.0	306
Jackson, MO	18.8	371.0	0.9	189	863	2.9	241
St. Charles, MO	8.0	123.8	3.2	41	714	0.8	307
St. Louis, MO	34.1	635.1	1.4	146	907	2.4	269
St. Louis City, MO	8.1	220.5	-1.1	300	936	4.1	137
Douglas, NE	15.6	318.4	1.2	163	814	3.0	235
Lancaster, NE	8.0	155.9	1.0	180	677	2.4	269
Clark, NV	47.6	921.1	2.7	60	815	5.6	46
Washoe, NV	14.3	221.8	2.0	104	821	4.9	75
Hillsborough, NH	12.6	200.8	-0.1	279	994	4.7	88
Rockingham, NH	11.0	140.5	1.0	180	1,015	18.0	1
Atlantic, NJ	7.0	148.0	1.6	136	783	4.5	107
Bergen, NJ	35.1	460.7	1.1	168	1,114	4.0	145
Burlington, NJ	11.7	205.7	0.6	224	906	3.3	212
Camden, NJ	13.9	214.4	0.8	199	926	3.7	176
Essex, NJ	22.0	365.6	0.3	249	1,111	3.7	176
Gloucester, NJ	6.5	107.4	1.5	141	793	3.4	204
Hudson, NJ	14.4	239.6	0.2	259	1,119	4.9	75
Mercer, NJ	11.3	231.5	1.1	168	1,118	3.6	183
Middlesex, NJ	21.6	405.9	1.4	146	1,101	5.1	64
Monmouth, NJ	21.1	259.4	0.2	259	954	3.0	235
Morris, NJ	18.5	297.8	2.3	80	1,284	3.6	183
Ocean, NJ	12.3	148.4	0.2	259	762	2.8	248
Passaic, NJ	12.9	181.3	-0.1	279	929	3.9	160
Somerset, NJ	10.4	176.5	1.0	180	1,373	4.9	75
Union, NJ	15.3	233.9	0.6	224	1,118	4.0	145
Bernalillo, NM	17.3	335.7	2.7	60	760	4.0	145
Albany, NY	9.9	231.7	0.7	212	901	(7)	-
Bronx, NY	15.7	224.7	0.1	266	828	5.7	39
Broome, NY	4.5	96.3	0.5	232	663	4.7	88
Dutchess, NY	8.3	120.2	0.4	238	853	3.9	160
Erie, NY	23.3	461.7	0.0	271	757	6.9	17
Kings, NY	44.1	474.7	2.1	95	771	4.0	145
Monroe, NY	17.8	385.0	-1.1	300	809	2.8	248
Nassau, NY	52.2	616.6	1.1	168	980	3.7	176
New York, NY	116.4	2,359.8	1.9	115	1,781	5.7	39
Oneida, NY	5.3	112.4	2.3	80	664	4.7	88
Onondaga, NY	12.7	253.0	-0.1	279	801	4.0	145
Orange, NY	9.9	132.1	0.9	189	722	2.3	275
Queens, NY	42.1	497.2	1.9	115	853	3.9	160
Richmond, NY	8.5	94.3	2.7	60	764	3.5	196
Rockland, NY	9.7	117.1	2.0	104	906	4.0	145
Suffolk, NY	49.6	628.8	1.1	168	953	6.5	21
Westchester, NY	36.3	425.6	1.1	168	1,211	2.9	241

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 326 largest counties, fourth quarter 2006² — Continued

County ³	Establishments, fourth quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁵		
		December 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2005-06 ⁴	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2005-06 ⁴	Ranking by percent change
Buncombe, NC	7.5	114.7	3.1	44	\$691	4.7	88
Catawba, NC	4.5	89.6	2.4	76	673	5.2	59
Cumberland, NC	6.0	118.3	1.2	163	634	2.3	275
Durham, NC	6.5	182.2	(7)	-	1,072	5.7	39
Forsyth, NC	8.9	184.6	0.8	199	791	4.6	101
Guilford, NC	14.1	283.7	2.8	55	765	3.9	160
Mecklenburg, NC	29.7	557.7	4.5	14	973	4.4	108
New Hanover, NC	7.1	102.1	3.3	38	708	4.1	137
Wake, NC	25.9	440.4	5.1	10	866	4.3	114
Cass, ND	5.7	96.1	3.5	33	724	4.6	101
Butler, OH	7.3	146.3	0.8	199	744	0.5	308
Cuyahoga, OH	38.3	755.6	-0.5	292	874	2.1	285
Franklin, OH	29.4	692.9	0.7	212	835	3.3	212
Hamilton, OH	24.2	530.3	-0.6	293	915	2.0	289
Lake, OH	6.9	101.5	0.4	238	720	3.6	183
Lorain, OH	6.3	100.8	-1.6	310	703	0.3	311
Lucas, OH	10.9	225.7	-1.1	300	750	2.9	241
Mahoning, OH	6.3	104.8	0.8	199	627	1.8	293
Montgomery, OH	13.0	272.7	-1.9	312	828	6.4	25
Stark, OH	9.1	162.4	-1.5	309	670	4.0	145
Summit, OH	14.9	275.4	0.1	266	788	3.1	227
Trumbull, OH	4.8	83.0	-4.7	319	814	14.0	2
Oklahoma, OK	23.2	426.2	0.9	189	759	6.5	21
Tulsa, OK	19.3	348.9	2.8	55	776	4.3	114
Clackamas, OR	12.5	149.9	1.8	124	794	4.1	137
Jackson, OR	6.7	86.5	1.5	141	626	3.8	168
Lane, OR	10.9	151.9	1.7	131	672	2.6	258
Marion, OR	9.2	137.1	2.4	76	669	4.9	75
Multnomah, OR	27.0	449.6	2.8	55	868	5.6	46
Washington, OR	15.9	250.7	2.2	87	948	5.1	64
Allegheny, PA	35.1	690.6	0.7	212	912	6.4	25
Berks, PA	9.1	172.0	2.3	80	774	6.3	28
Bucks, PA	20.2	266.7	0.8	199	849	4.7	88
Butler, PA	4.7	78.4	2.6	66	723	5.2	59
Chester, PA	14.9	239.5	2.0	104	1,107	4.2	123
Cumberland, PA	5.9	127.9	2.0	104	773	2.5	262
Dauphin, PA	7.3	182.9	2.0	104	827	4.7	88
Delaware, PA	13.6	212.0	0.5	232	924	3.5	196
Erie, PA	7.3	128.4	0.4	238	671	3.5	196
Lackawanna, PA	5.8	103.2	1.7	131	662	2.5	262
Lancaster, PA	12.1	231.1	0.7	212	733	3.1	227
Lehigh, PA	8.7	179.3	2.6	66	860	5.4	51
Luzerne, PA	7.9	144.2	0.5	232	652	0.3	311
Montgomery, PA	27.5	493.7	0.4	238	1,094	6.5	21
Northampton, PA	6.4	99.2	1.7	131	765	4.7	88
Philadelphia, PA	29.2	638.9	-0.2	286	1,009	4.2	123
Washington, PA	5.3	78.6	1.8	124	725	2.8	248
Westmoreland, PA	9.5	138.2	-0.8	297	665	4.6	101
York, PA	8.9	177.3	0.9	189	750	-4.3	318
Kent, RI	5.8	84.8	1.5	141	753	1.9	290
Providence, RI	18.3	292.9	0.8	199	847	4.2	123
Charleston, SC	14.2	208.4	4.6	13	728	3.4	204

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 326 largest counties, fourth quarter 2006² — Continued

County ³	Establishments, fourth quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁵		
		December 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2005-06 ⁴	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2005-06 ⁴	Ranking by percent change
Greenville, SC	14.1	236.2	2.0	104	\$748	3.2	220
Horry, SC	9.8	112.5	6.6	6	578	1.9	290
Lexington, SC	6.5	94.7	4.0	22	646	2.9	241
Richland, SC	10.9	218.5	0.4	238	737	5.1	64
Spartanburg, SC	7.0	119.4	2.6	66	724	3.4	204
Minnehaha, SD	6.3	115.0	1.9	115	705	4.3	114
Davidson, TN	18.3	455.8	1.4	146	888	5.3	54
Hamilton, TN	8.5	196.0	0.5	232	765	5.8	35
Knox, TN	10.8	228.7	3.3	38	762	4.4	108
Rutherford, TN	4.0	100.4	2.2	87	790	7.8	13
Shelby, TN	20.0	522.4	2.0	104	877	3.4	204
Bell, TX	4.4	97.6	2.5	71	643	4.7	88
Bexar, TX	31.3	716.4	3.9	27	760	2.3	275
Brazoria, TX	4.4	84.8	4.1	20	801	6.5	21
Brazos, TX	3.7	85.4	1.9	115	615	4.4	108
Cameron, TX	6.4	123.8	4.2	16	527	4.2	123
Collin, TX	15.5	274.8	6.5	7	986	2.5	262
Dallas, TX	67.4	1,490.2	2.9	52	1,069	3.3	212
Denton, TX	9.8	161.1	(7)	-	768	(7)	-
El Paso, TX	13.1	267.5	1.4	146	602	5.2	59
Fort Bend, TX	7.7	120.7	5.6	9	912	6.8	19
Galveston, TX	5.2	93.5	(7)	-	772	(7)	-
Harris, TX	93.6	1,993.9	4.0	22	1,087	7.2	15
Hidalgo, TX	10.2	213.2	4.2	16	542	5.7	39
Jefferson, TX	5.8	124.2	2.1	95	836	2.8	248
Lubbock, TX	6.6	124.1	2.6	66	644	3.5	196
McLennan, TX	4.8	103.5	1.3	156	677	4.2	123
Montgomery, TX	7.5	114.5	6.3	8	823	5.2	59
Nueces, TX	8.0	151.1	1.8	124	734	7.3	14
Smith, TX	5.1	92.1	1.1	168	739	2.6	258
Tarrant, TX	35.8	755.9	2.9	52	874	5.7	39
Travis, TX	27.0	562.8	4.8	11	1,038	10.9	4
Webb, TX	4.6	87.0	3.1	44	571	4.0	145
Williamson, TX	6.4	112.4	7.7	4	819	1.4	299
Davis, UT	7.2	101.7	4.1	20	709	5.8	35
Salt Lake, UT	39.4	584.4	4.8	11	803	4.4	108
Utah, UT	13.2	172.7	6.8	5	680	8.1	9
Weber, UT	5.8	92.2	2.8	55	650	6.9	17
Chittenden, VT	5.8	96.4	0.6	224	825	4.7	88
Arlington, VA	7.4	160.7	2.0	104	1,419	4.2	123
Chesterfield, VA	7.1	120.7	2.5	71	776	3.6	183
Fairfax, VA	32.0	585.5	1.6	136	1,297	4.0	145
Henrico, VA	8.8	179.3	2.1	95	897	1.4	299
Loudoun, VA	7.7	127.9	1.0	180	1,064	0.4	310
Prince William, VA	6.6	105.2	1.3	156	766	2.3	275
Alexandria City, VA	6.0	95.6	1.2	163	1,123	4.7	88
Chesapeake City, VA	5.4	101.5	2.3	80	681	3.7	176
Newport News City, VA	3.9	100.7	1.8	124	765	4.2	123
Norfolk City, VA	5.7	144.2	0.3	249	834	3.5	196
Richmond City, VA	7.0	163.2	0.9	189	968	2.8	248
Virginia Beach City, VA	11.4	179.8	1.2	163	689	4.7	88
Clark, WA	11.7	131.3	1.9	115	765	3.9	160

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 326 largest counties, fourth quarter 2006² — Continued

County ³	Establishments, fourth quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁵		
		December 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2005-06 ⁴	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2005-06 ⁴	Ranking by percent change
King, WA	77.4	1,173.0	3.0	50	\$1,043	5.8	35
Kitsap, WA	6.6	84.8	0.7	212	760	3.8	168
Pierce, WA	20.4	269.8	2.0	104	741	4.2	123
Snohomish, WA	17.4	238.4	3.8	28	850	4.7	88
Spokane, WA	15.1	208.0	2.7	60	677	5.1	64
Thurston, WA	6.7	97.6	2.2	87	750	5.9	34
Whatcom, WA	6.9	80.6	1.1	168	646	5.2	59
Yakima, WA	8.0	91.3	4.2	16	570	3.3	212
Kanawha, WV	6.1	109.2	0.8	199	724	3.7	176
Brown, WI	6.6	149.5	-0.1	279	759	3.8	168
Dane, WI	13.7	301.3	-0.6	293	813	6.8	19
Milwaukee, WI	21.0	500.8	0.3	249	866	4.2	123
Outagamie, WI	5.0	103.8	1.3	156	732	1.7	296
Racine, WI	4.1	77.3	0.2	259	830	6.3	28
Waukesha, WI	13.1	238.0	1.3	156	913	10.4	5
Winnebago, WI	3.7	88.8	0.3	249	796	2.7	255
San Juan, PR	14.9	310.4	-5.7	(⁸)	577	6.1	(⁸)

¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. These 325 U.S. counties comprise 71.0 percent of the total covered workers in the U.S.

² Data are preliminary.

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

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

⁵ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

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

Table 2. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the ten largest counties, fourth quarter 2006²

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ⁴	
		December 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2005-06 ³	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2005-06 ³
United States ⁵	8,929.5	135,933.2	1.6	\$861	4.2
Private industry	8,649.9	114,287.7	1.7	866	4.5
Natural resources and mining	125.0	1,723.6	4.2	872	8.9
Construction	890.1	7,534.7	1.7	949	6.4
Manufacturing	363.7	14,039.7	-1.1	1,036	4.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,909.3	27,038.2	1.2	733	3.7
Information	145.5	3,068.8	-0.3	1,290	3.4
Financial activities	860.9	8,222.7	0.7	1,346	5.1
Professional and business services	1,456.8	17,785.7	3.0	1,093	5.1
Education and health services	806.5	17,228.1	2.8	811	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	717.2	12,939.4	3.1	368	4.2
Other services	1,151.2	4,391.6	1.1	546	4.0
Government	279.6	21,645.5	1.1	837	3.7
Los Angeles, CA	400.2	4,242.5	0.5	1,011	4.3
Private industry	396.5	3,652.2	0.5	1,008	3.8
Natural resources and mining	0.5	11.2	8.5	992	8.5
Construction	14.3	157.4	1.2	1,033	7.2
Manufacturing	15.8	458.5	-2.2	1,019	5.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	56.1	843.8	0.5	828	6.2
Information	9.1	213.4	0.5	1,793	1.0
Financial activities	25.4	249.8	-0.6	1,486	4.9
Professional and business services	43.9	608.2	1.2	1,185	3.2
Education and health services	28.3	475.9	1.0	925	4.4
Leisure and hospitality	27.5	394.2	1.9	821	0.9
Other services	175.3	239.9	0.6	440	4.5
Government	3.7	590.3	0.8	1,032	7.5
Cook, IL	136.4	2,569.9	0.9	1,051	5.1
Private industry	135.2	2,258.7	1.1	1,059	5.0
Natural resources and mining	0.1	1.4	0.6	1,127	8.0
Construction	11.9	94.5	2.2	1,323	6.6
Manufacturing	7.2	245.6	-1.6	1,072	4.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27.5	496.7	0.1	826	3.4
Information	2.5	59.1	-2.5	1,412	5.1
Financial activities	15.7	219.9	-0.2	1,748	6.5
Professional and business services	27.9	445.1	2.8	1,395	5.0
Education and health services	13.3	366.4	1.6	902	6.4
Leisure and hospitality	11.4	230.3	3.3	421	3.7
Other services	13.5	95.1	-0.5	722	4.0
Government	1.2	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
New York, NY	116.4	2,359.8	1.9	1,781	5.7
Private industry	116.2	1,909.3	2.3	1,959	6.5
Natural resources and mining	0.0	0.1	-5.0	1,442	-62.8
Construction	2.2	32.3	6.0	1,783	9.8
Manufacturing	3.0	38.0	-7.1	1,386	0.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.3	257.0	1.1	1,277	3.8
Information	4.1	132.0	-0.8	2,062	6.1
Financial activities	17.8	374.0	2.8	3,922	7.5
Professional and business services	23.3	478.7	3.0	2,017	5.6
Education and health services	8.3	289.1	1.5	1,021	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	10.7	208.2	3.2	935	13.1
Other services	16.9	87.1	0.5	997	5.8
Government	0.2	450.5	0.1	1,025	(⁶)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the ten largest counties, fourth quarter 2006² — Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ⁴	
		December 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2005-06 ³	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2005-06 ³
Harris, TX	93.6	1,993.9	4.0	\$1,087	7.2
Private industry	93.1	1,740.9	4.4	1,117	7.4
Natural resources and mining	1.4	76.1	12.2	2,722	1.2
Construction	6.4	144.7	6.8	1,094	12.8
Manufacturing	4.6	180.1	5.5	1,357	8.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.2	425.6	2.1	953	7.4
Information	1.3	32.8	3.5	1,220	2.3
Financial activities	10.1	118.5	1.1	1,390	4.7
Professional and business services	18.3	325.3	4.7	1,335	10.0
Education and health services	9.7	206.3	3.7	901	3.4
Leisure and hospitality	7.0	169.9	5.1	377	3.6
Other services	10.8	56.3	2.1	612	5.7
Government	0.4	253.0	1.1	887	5.6
Maricopa, AZ	94.1	1,854.5	3.8	856	4.6
Private industry	93.5	1,636.8	4.0	858	4.5
Natural resources and mining	0.5	9.5	5.8	776	10.2
Construction	9.9	171.0	-0.5	924	7.4
Manufacturing	3.4	136.0	0.8	1,229	11.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	20.1	386.1	4.3	786	2.7
Information	1.6	33.0	0.3	1,058	12.4
Financial activities	11.8	152.5	2.0	1,105	1.8
Professional and business services	20.6	321.9	5.9	870	2.8
Education and health services	9.1	193.2	6.8	931	4.3
Leisure and hospitality	6.7	179.6	4.7	405	6.0
Other services	6.7	49.1	5.3	565	0.7
Government	0.6	217.7	2.3	842	5.5
Orange, CA	96.6	1,519.1	0.7	994	2.7
Private industry	95.3	1,388.4	0.9	998	2.5
Natural resources and mining	0.2	4.9	-13.4	650	6.7
Construction	7.2	106.5	-0.2	1,122	7.5
Manufacturing	5.6	182.7	0.2	1,178	5.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	18.0	286.5	0.6	893	4.7
Information	1.4	31.2	-1.8	1,364	9.6
Financial activities	11.6	136.9	-6.4	1,594	-2.9
Professional and business services	19.6	280.4	4.2	1,096	2.3
Education and health services	9.9	139.3	4.0	919	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	7.1	172.0	3.6	386	1.8
Other services	14.6	48.0	-2.8	583	2.8
Government	1.4	130.7	-1.4	961	6.1
Dallas, TX	67.4	1,490.2	2.9	1,069	3.3
Private industry	67.0	1,328.5	3.1	1,088	2.9
Natural resources and mining	0.6	7.5	2.1	3,254	2.9
Construction	4.3	80.4	4.4	1,012	5.7
Manufacturing	3.2	146.9	0.3	1,145	3.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.8	315.6	1.6	971	-0.1
Information	1.7	52.9	-0.9	1,371	4.1
Financial activities	8.6	143.4	3.5	1,491	9.1
Professional and business services	14.1	269.5	4.2	1,287	1.7
Education and health services	6.4	142.5	5.5	994	1.8
Leisure and hospitality	5.2	126.7	4.0	483	2.5
Other services	6.4	39.5	1.5	669	4.9
Government	0.4	161.7	1.7	911	5.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the ten largest counties, fourth quarter 2006² — Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ⁴	
		December 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2005-06 ³	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2005-06 ³
San Diego, CA	93.8	1,335.2	0.8	\$922	3.6
Private industry	92.3	1,110.5	0.5	910	3.2
Natural resources and mining	0.8	10.1	-9.1	591	4.2
Construction	7.4	90.5	-2.8	1,020	6.1
Manufacturing	3.3	102.9	-0.6	1,211	4.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.8	232.8	0.7	725	5.1
Information	1.3	37.7	0.5	1,696	-14.6
Financial activities	10.2	83.7	-2.0	1,167	-4.1
Professional and business services	16.8	215.1	0.3	1,184	9.8
Education and health services	8.1	125.4	2.2	898	5.2
Leisure and hospitality	6.9	155.8	3.5	396	4.2
Other services	22.8	56.3	1.2	492	4.2
Government	1.5	224.8	2.2	978	5.2
King, WA	77.4	1,173.0	3.0	1,043	5.8
Private industry	76.9	1,020.8	3.5	1,054	5.8
Natural resources and mining	0.4	2.7	-6.8	1,275	4.6
Construction	6.8	68.7	9.4	1,032	6.4
Manufacturing	2.5	112.6	3.7	1,371	6.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.0	229.5	2.4	907	5.7
Information	1.8	74.8	7.4	1,872	4.2
Financial activities	6.9	76.0	-1.0	1,351	9.3
Professional and business services	12.8	184.2	5.4	1,235	4.7
Education and health services	6.4	119.4	2.9	817	4.3
Leisure and hospitality	6.0	108.8	2.7	427	3.4
Other services	18.3	44.1	-1.8	561	5.3
Government	0.5	152.2	0.0	968	4.5
Miami-Dade, FL	84.9	1,032.7	1.3	898	8.1
Private industry	84.6	880.0	1.6	888	9.0
Natural resources and mining	0.5	10.5	6.5	477	2.1
Construction	5.9	54.1	13.3	922	2.7
Manufacturing	2.6	47.3	-2.6	805	7.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.9	257.8	1.8	816	7.8
Information	1.6	21.7	-3.4	1,194	1.2
Financial activities	10.3	72.4	2.8	1,331	9.0
Professional and business services	17.2	141.2	-5.5	1,207	18.7
Education and health services	8.7	134.9	4.4	854	6.2
Leisure and hospitality	5.6	101.7	1.7	482	7.6
Other services	7.6	35.3	2.4	519	7.2
Government	0.3	152.7	-0.2	959	3.7

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

² Data are preliminary.

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

⁴ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

Table 3. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the largest county by state, fourth quarter 2006²

County ³	Establishments, fourth quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ⁵	
		December 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2005-06 ⁴	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2005-06 ⁴
United States ⁶	8,929.5	135,933.2	1.6	\$861	4.2
Jefferson, AL	18.8	378.1	1.0	868	4.1
Anchorage Borough, AK	8.1	145.2	1.0	879	4.9
Maricopa, AZ	94.1	1,854.5	3.8	856	4.6
Pulaski, AR	14.4	249.5	0.7	782	4.3
Los Angeles, CA	400.2	4,242.5	0.5	1,011	4.3
Denver, CO	25.4	439.7	2.2	1,069	6.3
Hartford, CT	25.1	507.6	2.7	1,045	1.2
New Castle, DE	19.6	289.1	0.3	1,004	-5.7
Washington, DC	32.7	675.0	0.4	1,424	5.0
Miami-Dade, FL	84.9	1,032.7	1.3	898	8.1
Fulton, GA	40.2	790.0	1.8	1,120	-2.0
Honolulu, HI	24.1	460.2	1.6	787	3.1
Ada, ID	15.1	211.7	3.6	818	8.9
Cook, IL	136.4	2,569.9	0.9	1,051	5.1
Marion, IN	23.6	589.6	1.1	867	3.6
Polk, IA	14.6	274.6	2.9	853	3.1
Johnson, KS	20.1	315.1	3.6	881	3.6
Jefferson, KY	22.8	439.0	2.1	830	4.0
East Baton Rouge, LA	14.0	263.4	0.7	771	8.1
Cumberland, ME	12.1	175.1	0.6	769	2.5
Montgomery, MD	32.7	472.8	1.4	1,136	2.4
Middlesex, MA	47.1	815.6	1.4	1,209	4.3
Wayne, MI	33.9	771.4	-3.1	969	1.8
Hennepin, MN	42.4	851.5	0.1	1,052	3.8
Hinds, MS	6.5	129.4	0.6	759	3.3
St. Louis, MO	34.1	635.1	1.4	907	2.4
Yellowstone, MT	5.5	75.1	1.8	688	6.2
Douglas, NE	15.6	318.4	1.2	814	3.0
Clark, NV	47.6	921.1	2.7	815	5.6
Hillsborough, NH	12.6	200.8	-0.1	994	4.7
Bergen, NJ	35.1	460.7	1.1	1,114	4.0
Bernalillo, NM	17.3	335.7	2.7	760	4.0
New York, NY	116.4	2,359.8	1.9	1,781	5.7
Mecklenburg, NC	29.7	557.7	4.5	973	4.4
Cass, ND	5.7	96.1	3.5	724	4.6
Cuyahoga, OH	38.3	755.6	-0.5	874	2.1
Oklahoma, OK	23.2	426.2	0.9	759	6.5
Multnomah, OR	27.0	449.6	2.8	868	5.6
Allegheny, PA	35.1	690.6	0.7	912	6.4
Providence, RI	18.3	292.9	0.8	847	4.2
Greenville, SC	14.1	236.2	2.0	748	3.2
Minnehaha, SD	6.3	115.0	1.9	705	4.3
Shelby, TN	20.0	522.4	2.0	877	3.4
Harris, TX	93.6	1,993.9	4.0	1,087	7.2
Salt Lake, UT	39.4	584.4	4.8	803	4.4
Chittenden, VT	5.8	96.4	0.6	825	4.7
Fairfax, VA	32.0	585.5	1.6	1,297	4.0
King, WA	77.4	1,173.0	3.0	1,043	5.8
Kanawha, WV	6.1	109.2	0.8	724	3.7
Milwaukee, WI	21.0	500.8	0.3	866	4.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the largest county by state, fourth quarter 2006² — Continued

County ³	Establishments, fourth quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ⁵	
		December 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2005-06 ⁴	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2005-06 ⁴
Laramie, WY	3.1	42.2	2.3	\$682	5.4
San Juan, PR	14.9	310.4	-5.7	577	6.1
St. Thomas, VI	1.8	23.5	0.9	682	8.8

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

² Data are preliminary.

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

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

⁵ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

Table 4. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages by state, fourth quarter 2006²

State	Establishments, fourth quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		December 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2005-06	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2005-06
United States ⁴	8,929.5	135,933.2	1.6	\$861	4.2
Alabama	118.3	1,948.9	1.0	737	4.4
Alaska	21.0	296.2	1.7	837	5.3
Arizona	152.9	2,693.3	3.5	805	4.7
Arkansas	82.1	1,179.3	1.0	652	2.8
California	1,300.2	15,672.1	1.1	987	4.4
Colorado	175.8	2,283.3	2.2	877	5.0
Connecticut	112.1	1,706.3	2.0	1,101	2.0
Delaware	30.2	427.5	0.5	896	-4.1
District of Columbia	32.7	675.0	0.4	1,424	5.0
Florida	593.5	8,126.2	1.7	788	4.6
Georgia	267.7	4,090.4	2.2	812	2.1
Hawaii	37.5	632.3	1.9	762	3.5
Idaho	56.2	649.8	4.0	672	7.0
Illinois	353.6	5,899.5	1.3	928	4.6
Indiana	155.4	2,924.3	0.6	723	2.6
Iowa	93.3	1,486.3	1.4	697	3.7
Kansas	85.6	1,358.9	2.6	725	6.5
Kentucky	112.1	1,815.4	1.7	708	3.8
Louisiana	123.7	1,855.1	4.3	748	5.1
Maine	49.6	603.4	0.7	679	2.7
Maryland	163.2	2,570.5	1.2	941	3.4
Massachusetts	209.3	3,244.5	1.1	1,072	4.5
Michigan	265.4	4,242.5	-1.9	852	2.2
Minnesota	167.0	2,683.1	-0.2	840	4.0
Mississippi	69.4	1,140.3	2.3	630	2.6
Missouri	174.0	2,737.5	1.4	741	2.3
Montana	41.5	431.6	3.0	625	5.8
Nebraska	58.3	912.2	1.3	687	3.6
Nevada	74.2	1,285.8	2.6	817	5.4
New Hampshire	49.2	636.9	0.6	917	8.1
New Jersey	283.1	4,023.6	0.9	1,055	4.4
New Mexico	53.3	823.2	3.7	705	7.1
New York	573.2	8,643.1	1.3	1,104	5.3
North Carolina	251.5	4,054.0	3.2	751	4.6
North Dakota	24.6	341.0	2.5	643	4.7
Ohio	292.5	5,346.2	-0.3	774	3.1
Oklahoma	98.0	1,536.4	2.0	679	5.8
Oregon	129.3	1,723.9	2.3	763	4.8
Pennsylvania	336.1	5,680.8	1.1	837	4.4
Rhode Island	36.1	488.4	1.0	817	3.8
South Carolina	135.6	1,886.8	3.0	688	3.3
South Dakota	29.9	387.1	2.2	614	4.2
Tennessee	137.8	2,785.2	1.7	773	4.6
Texas	540.5	10,164.2	3.5	871	5.8
Utah	88.4	1,208.0	5.1	725	5.5
Vermont	24.8	308.7	0.2	707	3.4
Virginia	220.5	3,682.9	1.3	887	3.7
Washington	219.2	2,863.7	2.5	846	5.2
West Virginia	48.2	714.3	1.4	656	4.6
Wisconsin	157.9	2,792.4	0.6	746	4.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages by state, fourth quarter 2006² — Continued

State	Establishments, fourth quarter 2006 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		December 2006 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2005-06	Average weekly wage	Percent change, fourth quarter 2005-06
Wyoming	24.0	270.9	5.4	\$759	11.3
Puerto Rico	61.5	1,062.8	-3.0	494	4.7
Virgin Islands	3.5	45.5	1.2	711	7.2

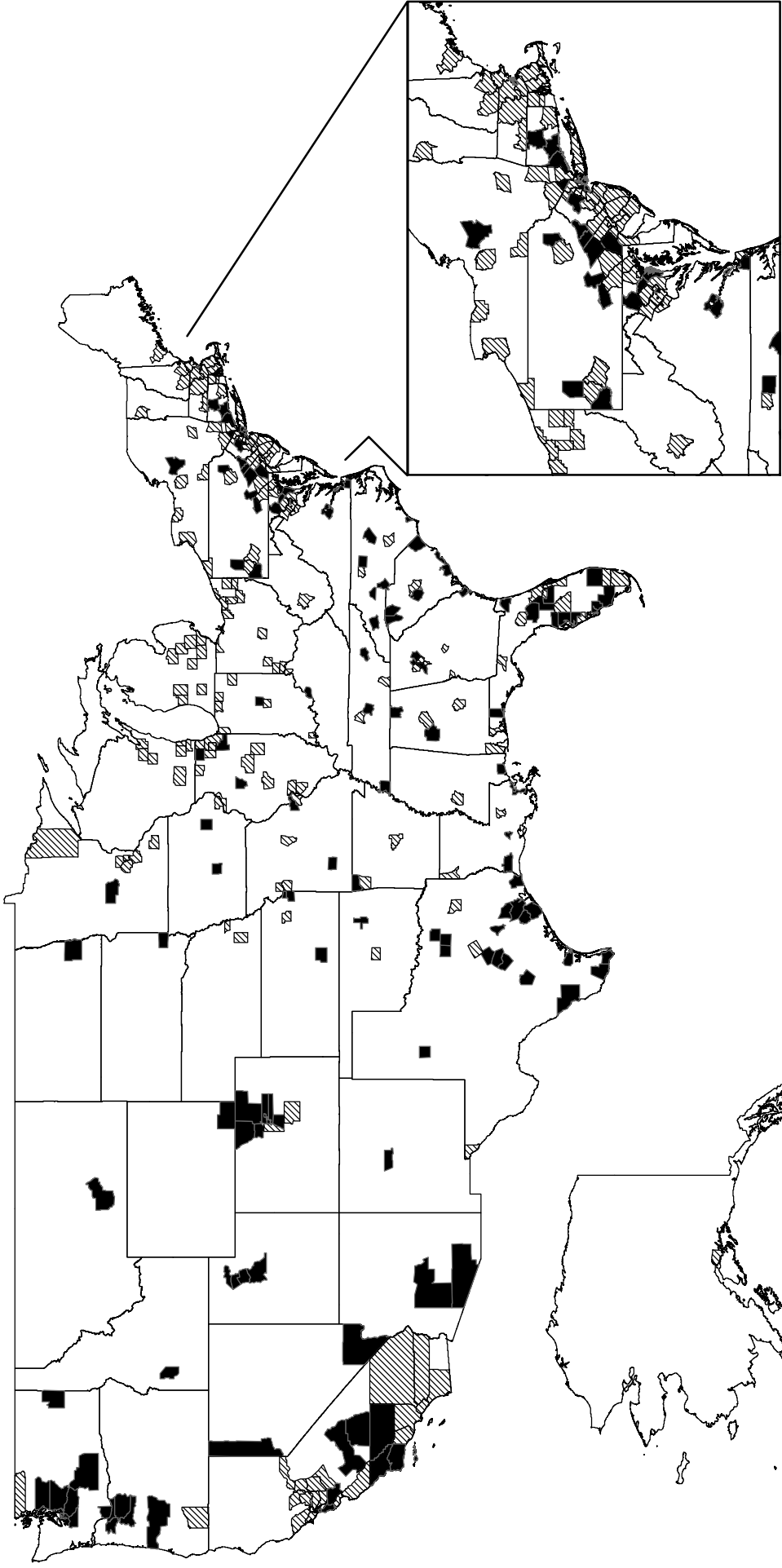
¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

² Data are preliminary.

³ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

Chart 1. Percent change in employment in counties with 75,000 employees or more, December 2005-06 (U.S. Average = 1.6%)



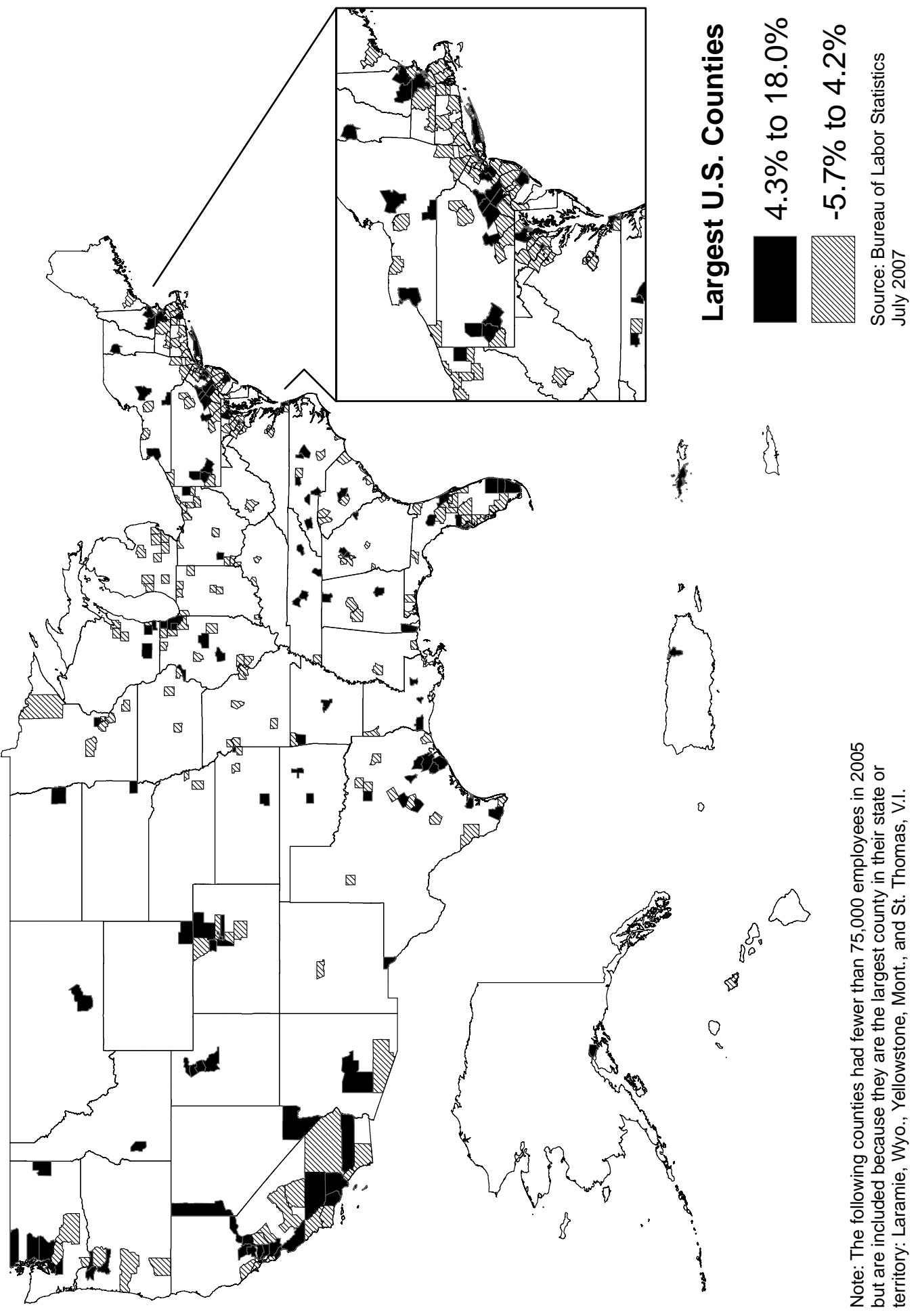
Largest U.S. Counties

- 1.7% to 18.7%
- 4.7% to 1.6%

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
July 2007

Note: The following counties had fewer than 75,000 employees in 2005 but are included because they are the largest county in their state or territory: Laramie, Wyo., Yellowstone, Mont., and St. Thomas, V.I.

Chart 2. Percent change in average weekly wage in counties with 75,000 employees or more, fourth quarter 2005-06 (U.S. Average = 4.2%)



Note: The following counties had fewer than 75,000 employees in 2005 but are included because they are the largest county in their state or territory: Laramie, Wyo., Yellowstone, Mont., and St. Thomas, V.I.