

For release 10:00 a.m. (EDT), Thursday, April 1, 2010

USDL-10-0393

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COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

Third Quarter 2009

From September 2008 to September 2009, **employment** declined in 329 of the 334 largest U.S. counties according to preliminary data, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Elkhart County, Ind., located about 100 miles east of Chicago, posted the largest percentage decline, with a loss of 14.5 percent over the year, compared with a national job decrease of 5.3 percent. Two-thirds of the employment decline in Elkhart occurred in manufacturing, which lost 10,868 jobs over the year (-21.6 percent). Yakima County, Wash., experienced the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment among the largest counties in the U.S., with a gain of 1.7 percent.

The U.S. **average weekly wage** fell over the year by 0.1 percent in the third quarter of 2009. This is the first time there has been an over-the-year average weekly wage decline for three consecutive quarters, and this decline is one of only five declines dating back to 1978, when these quarterly data were first comparable. (See Technical Note.) Employment and wage losses in the relatively high paid financial activities and manufacturing supersectors contributed significantly to the over-the-year decline in the U.S. average weekly wages for third quarter 2009. Average weekly wages fell 2.3 percent in financial activities and 0.2 percent in manufacturing. Among the large counties in the U.S., Rutherford, Tenn., had the largest over-the-year decrease in average weekly wages in the third quarter of 2009, with a loss of 13.2 percent. Within Rutherford, manufacturing had the largest over-the-year decline in average weekly wages with a loss of 27.9 percent. Bell, Texas, experienced the largest growth in average weekly wages with a gain of 6.6 percent.

Chart 1. Large counties ranked by percent decline in employment, September 2008-09
(U.S. average = -5.3 percent)

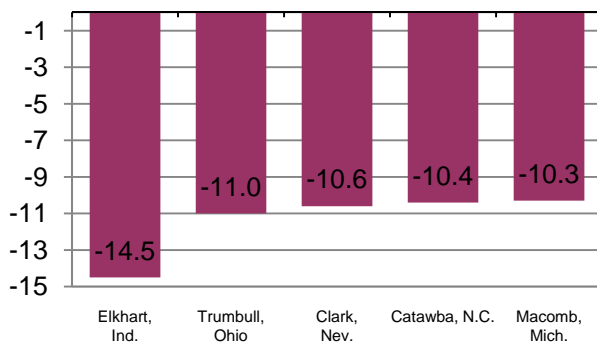


Chart 2. Large counties ranked by percent decline in average weekly wages, third quarter 2008-09
(U.S. average = -0.1 percent)

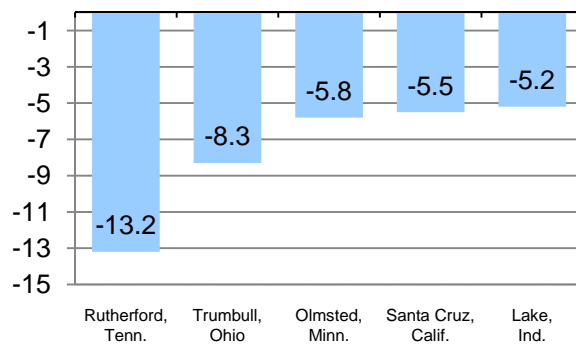


Table A. Top 10 large counties ranked by September 2009 employment, September 2008-09 employment decrease, and September 2008-09 percent decrease in employment

Employment in large counties					
September 2009 employment (thousands)		Decrease in employment, September 2008-09 (thousands)		Percent decrease in employment, September 2008-09	
United States	128,088.7	United States	-7,109.1	United States	-5.3
Los Angeles, Calif.	3,858.5	Los Angeles, Calif.	-278.0	Elkhart, Ind.	-14.5
Cook, Ill.	2,364.2	Maricopa, Ariz.	-155.0	Trumbull, Ohio	-11.0
New York, N.Y.	2,240.3	Cook, Ill.	-140.1	Clark, Nev.	-10.6
Harris, Texas	1,979.6	Orange, Calif.	-126.4	Catawba, N.C.	-10.4
Maricopa, Ariz.	1,605.7	New York, N.Y.	-125.1	Macomb, Mich.	-10.3
Dallas, Texas	1,405.1	Clark, Nev.	-95.4	Collier, Fla.	-10.0
Orange, Calif.	1,340.7	San Diego, Calif.	-88.3	Oakland, Mich.	-9.8
San Diego, Calif.	1,229.1	Dallas, Texas	-76.9	Washoe, Nev.	-9.6
King, Wash.	1,122.7	Santa Clara, Calif.	-76.3	Marion, Fla.	-9.5
Miami-Dade, Fla.	935.1	King, Wash.	-72.9	Winnebago, Ill.	-9.3

Of the 334 **largest counties** in the United States (as measured by 2008 annual average employment), 147 had over-the-year percentage declines in employment greater than or equal to the national average (-5.3 percent) in September 2009; 182 large counties experienced smaller declines than the national average, while 2 counties experienced employment gains. (See chart 3.) The percent change in average weekly wages was equal to or lower than the national average (-0.1 percent) in 131 of the largest U.S. counties and was above the national average in 198 counties. (See chart 4.)

The employment and average weekly wage data by county are compiled under the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, also known as the ES-202 program. The data are derived from reports submitted by every employer subject to unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The 9.1 million employer reports cover 128.1 million full- and part-time workers.

Large County Employment

In September 2009, **national employment**, as measured by the QCEW program, was 128.1 million, down by 5.3 percent from September 2008. The 334 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more employees accounted for 71.1 percent of total U.S. employment and 76.6 percent of total wages. These 334 counties had a net job decline of 5,262,400 over the year, accounting for 74.0 percent of the overall U.S. employment decrease.

Employment declined in 329 counties from September 2008 to September 2009. The largest percentage decline in employment was in Elkhart, Ind. (-14.5 percent). Trumbull, Ohio, had the next largest percentage decline (-11.0 percent), followed by the counties of Clark, Nev. (-10.6 percent), Catawba, N.C. (-10.4 percent), and Macomb, Mich. (-10.3 percent). The largest decline in employment levels occurred in Los Angeles, Calif. (-278,000), followed by the counties of Maricopa, Ariz. (-155,000), Cook, Ill. (-140,100), Orange, Calif. (-126,400), and New York, N.Y. (-125,100). (See table A.) Combined employment losses in these five counties over the year totaled 824,600 or 11.6 percent of the employment decline for the U.S. as a whole.

Table B. Top 10 large counties ranked by third quarter 2009 average weekly wages, third quarter 2008-09 decrease in average weekly wages, and third quarter 2008-09 percent decrease in average weekly wages

Average weekly wage in large counties					
Average weekly wage, third quarter 2009		Decrease in average weekly wage, third quarter 2008-09		Percent decrease in average weekly wage, third quarter 2008-09	
United States	\$840	United States	-\$1	United States	-0.1
Santa Clara, Calif.	\$1,506	Rutherford, Tenn.	-\$111	Rutherford, Tenn.	-13.2
New York, N.Y.	1,500	San Mateo, Calif.	-67	Trumbull, Ohio	-8.3
Washington, D.C.	1,450	Trumbull, Ohio	-59	Olmsted, Minn.	-5.8
Arlington, Va.	1,413	Hennepin, Minn.	-56	Santa Cruz, Calif.	-5.5
Fairfax, Va.	1,321	Olmsted, Minn.	-55	Lake, Ind.	-5.2
San Francisco, Calif.	1,309	New York, N.Y.	-53	Hennepin, Minn.	-5.1
San Mateo, Calif.	1,306	Santa Cruz, Calif.	-44	San Mateo, Calif.	-4.9
Suffolk, Mass.	1,306	San Francisco, Calif.	-43	Lorain, Ohio	-4.1
Fairfield, Conn.	1,268	Fairfield, Conn.	-43	Williamson, Tenn.	-4.1
Somerset, N.J.	1,244	Lake, Ind.	-40	New York, N.Y.	-3.4

Employment rose in two of the large counties from September 2008 to September 2009. Yakima, Wash., had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment (1.7 percent) among the largest counties in the U.S. Bronx, N.Y., had the other employment increase (0.2 percent).

Large County Average Weekly Wages

Average weekly wages for the nation fell 0.1 percent over the year in the third quarter of 2009. This is the third consecutive over-the-year decline in average weekly wages and one of only five declines dating back to 1978. Among the 334 largest counties, 131 had over-the-year decreases in average weekly wages in the third quarter. The largest wage loss occurred in Rutherford, Tenn., with a decline of 13.2 percent from the third quarter of 2008. Trumbull, Ohio, had the second largest decline (-8.3 percent), followed by the counties of Olmsted, Minn. (-5.8 percent), Santa Cruz, Calif. (-5.5 percent), and Lake, Ind. (-5.2 percent). (See table B.)

Of the 334 largest counties, 189 experienced growth in average weekly wages. Bell, Texas, led the nation in growth in average weekly wages with an increase of 6.6 percent from the third quarter of 2008. Within Bell County, large wage gains occurred in federal government where average weekly wages grew 18.1 percent over the year. Harford, Md., had the second largest overall increase (6.2 percent), followed by the counties of Cumberland, N.C. (6.1 percent), Madison, Ala. (5.8 percent), and Arlington, Va. (4.8 percent).

The national average weekly wage in the third quarter of 2009 was \$840. Average weekly wages were higher than the national average in 112 of the 334 largest U.S. counties. Santa Clara, Calif., held the top position among the highest-paid large counties with an average weekly wage of \$1,506. New York, N.Y., was second with an average weekly wage of \$1,500, followed by Washington, D.C. (\$1,450), Arlington, Va. (\$1,413), and Fairfax, Va. (\$1,321). There were 222 counties with an average weekly wage below the national average in the third quarter of 2009. The lowest average weekly wage was

reported in Horry, S.C. (\$534), followed by the counties of Cameron, Texas (\$553), Hidalgo, Texas (\$564), Webb, Texas (\$574), and Yakima, Wash. (\$584). (See table 1.)

Average weekly wages are affected not only by changes in total wages but also by employment changes in high- and low-paying industries. (See Technical Note.) The 0.1-percent over-the-year decrease in average weekly wages for the nation was partially due to large employment declines in high-paying industries such as manufacturing. (See table 2.)

Ten Largest U.S. Counties

All of the 10 largest counties (based on 2008 annual average employment levels) experienced over-the-year percent declines in **employment** in September 2009. Maricopa, Ariz., experienced the largest decline in employment among the 10 largest counties with an 8.8 percent decrease. Within Maricopa, every private industry group except education and health services experienced an employment decline, with construction experiencing the largest decline (-32.2 percent). (See table 2.) Orange, Calif., had the next largest decline in employment, 8.6 percent, followed by San Diego, Calif., and Los Angeles, Calif. (-6.7 percent each). Harris, Texas, experienced the smallest decline in employment (-3.4 percent) among the 10 largest counties. Dallas, Texas (-5.2 percent), and New York, N.Y. (-5.3 percent), had the second and third smallest employment losses respectively.

Eight of the 10 largest U.S. counties saw an over-the-year decrease in **average weekly wages**. New York, N.Y., experienced the largest decline in average weekly wages among the 10 largest counties with a decrease of 3.4 percent. Within New York County, financial activities sustained the largest total wage loss (-\$2.3 billion) over the year. Average weekly wages for this supersector fell by 7.3 percent. New York's average weekly wage loss was followed by Cook, Ill. (-1.4 percent), and Dallas, Texas (-1.1 percent). King, Wash., and Maricopa, Ariz., had the only wage increases among the 10 largest counties, with increases of 1.4 percent and 0.4 percent respectively.

Largest County by State

Table 3 shows September 2009 employment and the 2009 third quarter average weekly wage in the largest county in each state, which is based on 2008 annual average employment levels. The employment levels in the counties in table 3 in September 2009 ranged from 3.9 million in Los Angeles County, Calif., to 43,500 in Laramie County, Wyo. The highest average weekly wage of these counties was in New York, N.Y. (\$1,500), while the lowest average weekly wage was in Yellowstone, Mont. (\$691).

For More Information

The tables and charts included in this release contain data for the nation and for the 334 U.S. counties with annual average employment levels of 75,000 or more in 2008. September 2009 employment and 2009 third quarter average weekly wages for all states are provided in table 4 of this release.

For additional information about the quarterly employment and wages data, please read the Technical Note. Data for the third quarter of 2009 will be available later at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/>. Additional information about the QCEW data may be obtained by calling (202) 691-6567.

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

The County Employment and Wages release for fourth quarter 2009 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, July 7, 2010.

Technical Note

These data are the product of a federal-state cooperative program, the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, also known as the ES-202 program. The data are derived from summaries of employment and total pay of workers covered by state and federal unemployment insurance (UI) legislation and provided by State Workforce Agencies (SWAs). The summaries are a result of the administration of state unemployment insurance programs that require most employers to pay quarterly taxes based on the employment and wages of workers covered by UI. QCEW data in this release are based on the 2007 North American Industry Classification System. Data for 2009 are preliminary and subject to revision.

For purposes of this release, large counties are defined as having employment levels of 75,000 or greater. In addition, data for San Juan, Puerto Rico, are provided, but not used in calculating U.S. averages, rankings, or in the analysis in the text. Each year, these large counties are selected on the basis of the preliminary annual average of employment for the previous year. The 335 counties presented in this release were derived using 2008 preliminary annual averages of employment. For 2009 data, two counties have been added to the publication tables: Johnson, Iowa, and Gregg, Texas. These counties will be included in all 2009 quarterly releases. Two counties, Boone, Ky., and St. Tammany, La., which were published in the 2008 releases, will be excluded from this and

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

	QCEW	BED	CES
Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of UI administrative records submitted by 9.1 million establishments in first quarter of 2009 	<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, and at the state private-sector total level Future expansions will include data with greater industry detail and data at the county and MSA level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides current monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings at the MSA, state, and national level by industry
Principal uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed locality data Periodic universe counts for benchmarking sample survey estimates Sample frame for BLS establishment surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business cycle analysis Analysis of employer dynamics underlying economic expansions and contractions Analysis of employment expansion and contraction by size of firm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Principal national economic indicator Official time series for employment change measures Input into other major economic indicators
Program Web sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/cew/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/bdm/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/ces/

future 2009 releases because their 2008 annual average employment levels were less than 75,000. The counties in table 2 are selected and sorted each year based on the annual average employment from the preceding year.

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

Differences between QCEW, BED, and CES employment measures

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

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

Coverage

Employment and wage data for workers covered by state UI laws are compiled from quarterly contribution reports submitted to the SWAs by employers. For federal civilian workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program, employment and wage data are compiled from quarterly reports submitted by four major federal payroll processing centers on behalf of all federal agencies, with the exception of a few agencies which still report directly to the individual SWA. In addition to the quarterly contribution reports, employers who operate multiple establishments within a state complete a questionnaire, called the "Multiple Worksite Report," which provides detailed information on the location and industry of each of their establishments. QCEW employment and wage data are derived from microdata summaries of 9.1 million employer reports of employment and wages submitted by states to the BLS in 2008. These reports are based on place of employment rather than place of residence.

UI and UCFE coverage is broad and has been basically comparable from state to state since 1978, when the 1976 amendments to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act became effective, expanding coverage to include most State and local government employees. In 2008, UI and UCFE programs covered workers in 134.8 million jobs. The estimated 129.4 million workers in these jobs (after adjustment for multiple jobholders) represented 95.5 percent of civilian wage and salary employment. Covered workers received

\$6.142 trillion in pay, representing 93.8 percent of the wage and salary component of personal income and 42.5 percent of the gross domestic product.

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

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

Concepts and methodology

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

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

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

Federal government pay levels are subject to periodic, sometimes large, fluctuations due to a calendar effect that consists of some quarters having more pay periods than others. Most federal employees are paid on a biweekly pay schedule. As a result of this schedule, in some quarters, federal wages contain payments for six pay periods, while in other quarters their wages include payments

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

In order to ensure the highest possible quality of data, states verify with employers and update, if necessary, the industry, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 4-year cycle. Changes in establishment classification codes resulting from this process are introduced with the data reported for the first quarter of the year. Changes resulting from improved employer reporting also are introduced in the first quarter.

QCEW data are not designed as a time series. QCEW data are simply the sums of individual establishment records and reflect the number of establishments that exist in a county or industry at a point in time. Establishments can move in or out of a county or industry for a number of reasons—some reflecting economic events, others reflecting administrative changes. For example, economic change would come from a firm relocating into the county; administrative change would come from a company correcting its county designation.

The over-the-year changes of employment and wages presented in this release have been adjusted to account for most of the administrative corrections made to the underlying establishment reports. This is done by modifying the prior-year levels used to calculate the over-the-year changes. Percent changes are calculated using an adjusted version of the final 2008 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 un-

known industry categories. Beginning with the first quarter of 2008, adjusted data 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 2008 edition of this bulletin contains selected data produced by Business Employment Dynamics (BED) on job gains and losses, as well as selected data from the first quarter 2009 version of this news release. Tables and additional content from the 2008 Employment and Wages Annual Bulletin are now available online at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewbultn08.htm>. These tables present final 2008 annual averages. The tables are included on the CD which accompanies the hardcopy version of the Annual Bulletin. *Employment and Wages Annual Averages, 2008* will be available for sale as a chartbook from the United States Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250, telephone (866) 512-1800, outside Washington, D.C. Within Washington, D.C., the telephone number is (202) 512-1800. The fax number is (202) 512-2104.

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

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

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, third quarter 2009²

County ³	Establishments, third quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		September 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2008-09 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2008-09 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
United States ⁶	9,066.0	128,088.7	-5.3	—	\$840	-0.1	—
Jefferson, AL	18.3	333.2	-7.0	267	861	-0.5	230
Madison, AL	8.8	178.2	-2.8	39	967	5.8	4
Mobile, AL	9.8	163.7	-6.8	263	744	4.2	9
Montgomery, AL	6.4	129.6	-6.1	226	743	2.2	55
Shelby, AL	4.9	70.2	-7.4	287	792	-1.7	290
Tuscaloosa, AL	4.3	82.1	-6.2	235	730	0.1	177
Anchorage Borough, AK	8.1	150.4	-1.2	10	942	2.1	60
Maricopa, AZ	98.8	1,605.7	-8.8	318	838	0.4	159
Pima, AZ	20.3	349.0	-6.1	226	753	0.9	118
Benton, AR	5.5	91.2	-4.2	108	755	-1.0	260
Pulaski, AR	15.0	241.7	-4.2	108	789	2.6	33
Washington, AR	5.6	89.1	-3.4	68	687	1.0	113
Alameda, CA	52.9	628.5	-8.3	308	1,101	-1.4	280
Butte, CA	7.9	72.0	-6.2	235	668	1.4	96
Contra Costa, CA	29.5	316.7	-6.7	256	1,027	-0.8	248
Fresno, CA	30.3	345.8	-7.4	287	672	2.1	60
Kern, CA	17.9	275.4	-6.2	235	730	-1.9	295
Los Angeles, CA	422.5	3,858.5	-6.7	256	942	-0.8	248
Marin, CA	11.6	100.2	-8.3	308	1,021	-0.6	237
Monterey, CA	12.6	177.4	-4.1	100	740	-1.2	273
Orange, CA	99.8	1,340.7	-8.6	314	948	-0.7	244
Placer, CA	10.7	123.2	-9.1	321	832	0.8	124
Riverside, CA	47.1	549.0	-8.7	317	711	-0.4	219
Sacramento, CA	53.5	590.8	-5.5	194	943	-0.9	252
San Bernardino, CA	49.5	594.0	-7.9	302	748	1.1	109
San Diego, CA	96.5	1,229.1	-6.7	256	918	-0.4	219
San Francisco, CA	51.5	544.0	-5.3	185	1,309	-3.2	315
San Joaquin, CA	17.6	209.5	-7.3	281	745	0.1	177
San Luis Obispo, CA	9.5	98.0	-6.5	253	722	1.0	113
San Mateo, CA	23.5	318.0	-7.3	281	1,306	-4.9	323
Santa Barbara, CA	14.2	179.4	-5.9	219	796	1.5	89
Santa Clara, CA	60.1	835.1	-8.4	312	1,506	-1.6	285
Santa Cruz, CA	9.0	97.6	-4.0	94	754	-5.5	326
Solano, CA	10.0	120.5	-5.2	176	855	0.1	177
Sonoma, CA	18.5	177.1	-8.2	304	821	-0.4	219
Stanislaus, CA	14.9	166.0	-6.3	240	737	2.2	55
Tulare, CA	9.5	149.1	-6.3	240	604	0.8	124
Ventura, CA	23.4	292.4	-7.4	287	865	-0.2	207
Yolo, CA	5.9	99.1	-4.8	148	838	1.0	113
Adams, CO	9.2	149.8	-5.8	211	788	-0.1	199
Arapahoe, CO	19.4	271.1	-4.3	116	990	-1.2	273
Boulder, CO	13.0	152.4	-4.7	140	976	-3.1	312
Denver, CO	25.6	419.3	-7.0	267	1,040	0.0	190
Douglas, CO	9.6	89.7	-5.4	189	904	4.4	8
El Paso, CO	17.3	233.4	-4.8	148	798	2.4	45
Jefferson, CO	18.4	203.3	-4.5	128	880	0.8	124
Larimer, CO	10.3	127.3	-4.9	162	772	0.3	163
Weld, CO	6.0	78.6	-7.0	267	716	-1.6	285
Fairfield, CT	32.9	398.9	-4.8	148	1,268	-3.3	318
Hartford, CT	25.5	484.1	-4.7	140	1,020	0.8	124

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, third quarter 2009²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, third quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		September 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2008-09 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2008-09 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
New Haven, CT	22.5	347.5	-4.5	128	\$912	0.1	177
New London, CT	7.0	126.6	-4.4	121	870	0.8	124
New Castle, DE	18.0	263.6	-5.8	211	985	0.6	143
Washington, DC	34.4	682.6	-1.1	9	1,450	4.2	9
Alachua, FL	6.6	115.7	-5.5	194	744	2.9	22
Brevard, FL	14.6	187.2	-5.6	200	808	2.0	65
Broward, FL	62.7	673.9	-7.3	281	797	-0.1	199
Collier, FL	11.8	104.6	-10.0	326	739	-1.1	266
Duval, FL	26.7	430.1	-6.0	224	810	1.1	109
Escambia, FL	7.9	118.9	-5.0	166	684	2.5	38
Hillsborough, FL	37.0	560.0	-7.3	281	830	2.6	33
Lake, FL	7.3	78.8	-6.7	256	591	-1.7	290
Lee, FL	18.7	186.1	-8.4	312	703	-0.3	213
Leon, FL	8.1	138.6	-3.2	61	747	0.0	190
Manatee, FL	9.1	104.7	-6.9	266	659	0.2	170
Marion, FL	8.1	89.3	-9.5	323	607	0.7	136
Miami-Dade, FL	84.1	935.1	-5.8	211	839	-0.2	207
Okaloosa, FL	6.0	76.4	-3.1	50	701	1.7	77
Orange, FL	35.1	638.4	-6.8	263	759	-0.5	230
Palm Beach, FL	49.0	480.8	-7.5	293	810	-0.4	219
Pasco, FL	9.8	94.6	-4.6	135	590	-0.7	244
Pinellas, FL	30.8	387.4	-6.7	256	738	0.3	163
Polk, FL	12.4	186.2	-6.3	240	680	0.1	177
Sarasota, FL	14.7	130.7	-7.7	298	707	-0.4	219
Seminole, FL	14.1	155.8	-8.9	319	696	-2.2	297
Volusia, FL	13.6	149.3	-7.3	281	618	0.8	124
Bibb, GA	4.7	80.2	-5.9	219	682	1.9	67
Chatham, GA	7.7	127.0	-6.3	240	732	1.0	113
Clayton, GA	4.4	107.6	-4.0	94	786	-0.3	213
Cobb, GA	20.7	293.0	-7.2	277	898	-1.1	266
De Kalb, GA	17.6	275.6	-5.9	219	897	1.6	82
Fulton, GA	39.4	693.5	-6.7	256	1,087	0.6	143
Gwinnett, GA	23.8	292.8	-7.8	301	832	-1.3	278
Muscogee, GA	4.7	91.1	-4.5	128	700	3.7	14
Richmond, GA	4.8	97.3	-4.4	121	746	1.9	67
Honolulu, HI	25.1	428.1	-4.0	94	818	2.4	45
Ada, ID	14.6	193.3	-8.3	308	754	1.2	106
Champaign, IL	4.2	88.7	-4.8	148	745	2.3	53
Cook, IL	142.0	2,364.2	-5.6	200	975	-1.4	280
Du Page, IL	36.2	547.3	-6.8	263	964	-2.7	307
Kane, IL	12.9	192.5	-8.2	304	759	-0.5	230
Lake, IL	21.2	316.8	-6.2	235	1,001	-3.3	318
McHenry, IL	8.5	95.9	-7.7	298	705	-3.0	311
McLean, IL	3.7	84.0	-3.8	83	834	2.2	55
Madison, IL	6.0	92.5	-4.3	116	720	0.1	177
Peoria, IL	4.7	97.6	-8.3	308	803	-0.9	252
Rock Island, IL	3.5	74.3	-7.1	272	859	3.9	11
St. Clair, IL	5.5	93.6	-4.9	162	711	2.4	45
Sangamon, IL	5.3	125.9	-3.1	50	880	3.7	14
Will, IL	14.2	189.6	-5.8	211	746	-1.2	273

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, third quarter 2009²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, third quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		September 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2008-09 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2008-09 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Winnebago, IL	6.9	123.5	-9.3	322	\$738	0.1	177
Allen, IN	9.0	171.3	-6.1	226	701	-0.3	213
Elkhart, IN	4.9	95.6	-14.5	331	682	2.4	45
Hamilton, IN	7.9	108.4	-6.3	240	790	-2.2	297
Lake, IN	10.3	184.3	-6.2	235	731	-5.2	325
Marion, IN	23.9	546.7	-5.1	169	856	0.2	170
St. Joseph, IN	6.1	114.7	-7.0	267	709	0.1	177
Tippecanoe, IN	3.3	72.1	-7.1	272	740	2.2	55
Vanderburgh, IN	4.8	103.4	-4.8	148	702	0.0	190
Johnson, IA	3.5	74.9	-1.6	15	793	0.5	148
Linn, IA	6.3	123.0	-2.9	41	802	-2.8	308
Polk, IA	14.8	267.5	-3.3	64	831	0.0	190
Scott, IA	5.3	85.2	-5.7	205	686	-1.3	278
Johnson, KS	20.9	299.4	-5.6	200	858	-0.9	252
Sedgwick, KS	12.5	241.5	-6.1	226	755	-0.9	252
Shawnee, KS	4.9	92.9	-3.6	76	724	1.5	89
Wyandotte, KS	3.2	78.8	-2.7	35	812	-2.2	297
Fayette, KY	9.2	171.0	-3.1	50	766	1.6	82
Jefferson, KY	21.7	409.1	-3.8	83	812	1.2	106
Caddo, LA	7.4	120.2	-4.0	94	708	-1.7	290
Calcasieu, LA	4.9	83.0	-3.6	76	726	-2.3	302
East Baton Rouge, LA	14.6	259.3	-0.8	6	815	2.6	33
Jefferson, LA	14.1	192.7	-1.2	10	787	1.4	96
Lafayette, LA	9.0	128.5	-4.7	140	802	-2.8	308
Orleans, LA	10.7	166.3	-1.3	14	925	0.8	124
Cumberland, ME	12.2	167.8	-3.9	89	773	0.8	124
Anne Arundel, MD	14.3	227.3	-2.9	41	927	3.5	17
Baltimore, MD	21.2	360.6	-4.1	100	873	1.6	82
Frederick, MD	5.9	91.7	-3.7	78	844	2.7	27
Harford, MD	5.6	81.1	-2.7	35	834	6.2	2
Howard, MD	8.7	143.9	-3.7	78	1,021	3.9	11
Montgomery, MD	32.3	443.0	-3.1	50	1,144	2.1	60
Prince Georges, MD	15.6	300.8	-4.1	100	951	1.9	67
Baltimore City, MD	13.7	324.3	-4.2	108	981	-0.2	207
Barnstable, MA	9.0	94.4	-2.6	29	706	-0.3	213
Bristol, MA	15.4	206.7	-5.2	176	753	0.4	159
Essex, MA	20.8	291.9	-3.3	64	889	0.0	190
Hampden, MA	14.7	192.8	-3.7	78	799	1.8	70
Middlesex, MA	47.3	791.7	-4.3	116	1,194	-0.3	213
Norfolk, MA	23.4	310.9	-4.4	121	968	-0.1	199
Plymouth, MA	13.6	171.5	-3.4	68	789	0.5	148
Suffolk, MA	21.9	571.3	-3.9	89	1,306	-1.1	266
Worcester, MA	20.6	306.2	-4.8	148	854	-0.5	230
Genesee, MI	7.6	127.7	-6.1	226	719	-2.3	302
Ingham, MI	6.7	149.4	-6.4	249	820	1.5	89
Kalamazoo, MI	5.5	108.0	-5.8	211	768	-2.2	297
Kent, MI	14.2	304.3	-7.6	295	768	1.3	103
Macomb, MI	17.4	269.4	-10.3	327	854	0.1	177
Oakland, MI	38.4	607.3	-9.8	325	937	-3.1	312
Ottawa, MI	5.7	102.8	-7.6	295	685	-3.2	315

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, third quarter 2009²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, third quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		September 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2008-09 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2008-09 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Saginaw, MI	4.3	80.3	-4.8	148	\$704	0.6	143
Washtenaw, MI	8.0	180.4	-4.2	108	958	1.5	89
Wayne, MI	31.6	660.0	-8.6	314	918	-2.5	306
Anoka, MN	7.6	106.5	-7.4	287	764	-0.8	248
Dakota, MN	10.3	166.6	-4.8	148	798	-0.4	219
Hennepin, MN	42.3	794.9	-5.5	194	1,047	-5.1	324
Olmsted, MN	3.5	87.5	-3.5	73	894	-5.8	327
Ramsey, MN	14.8	317.2	-5.7	205	920	-1.4	280
St. Louis, MN	5.8	92.0	-6.3	240	690	-1.0	260
Stearns, MN	4.4	77.6	-5.6	200	703	2.9	22
Harrison, MS	4.6	84.1	-2.9	41	652	-1.8	293
Hinds, MS	6.3	124.1	-2.3	25	760	2.4	45
Boone, MO	4.5	80.7	-3.1	50	691	4.7	6
Clay, MO	5.0	86.6	-5.7	205	785	2.7	27
Greene, MO	8.1	148.8	-5.2	176	666	2.0	65
Jackson, MO	18.4	353.1	-4.4	121	858	0.7	136
St. Charles, MO	8.2	118.0	-4.8	148	679	-2.4	304
St. Louis, MO	32.2	568.8	-5.7	205	893	0.2	170
St. Louis City, MO	8.6	219.5	(⁷)	—	904	(⁷)	—
Yellowstone, MT	5.9	76.6	-2.6	29	691	0.1	177
Douglas, NE	15.8	311.0	-2.9	41	795	-3.2	315
Lancaster, NE	8.2	154.5	-2.9	41	698	1.6	82
Clark, NV	49.7	808.7	-10.6	329	804	-1.0	260
Washoe, NV	14.4	188.2	-9.6	324	800	0.5	148
Hillsborough, NH	12.1	186.2	-5.3	185	933	0.8	124
Rockingham, NH	10.8	132.7	-4.3	116	792	-0.6	237
Atlantic, NJ	6.9	137.8	-6.3	240	737	-0.5	230
Bergen, NJ	34.0	425.1	-4.7	140	1,035	0.3	163
Burlington, NJ	11.3	194.5	-3.1	50	904	0.7	136
Camden, NJ	12.9	196.8	-4.8	148	845	-0.6	237
Essex, NJ	21.1	340.6	-4.2	108	1,059	1.7	77
Gloucester, NJ	6.3	99.1	-5.8	211	763	-0.4	219
Hudson, NJ	13.9	229.9	-3.8	83	1,170	0.0	190
Mercer, NJ	11.1	222.9	-3.5	73	1,071	0.5	148
Middlesex, NJ	21.8	377.8	-5.5	194	1,019	-0.9	252
Monmouth, NJ	20.5	246.6	-4.2	108	889	0.1	177
Morris, NJ	17.9	270.1	-5.1	169	1,203	0.4	159
Ocean, NJ	12.3	149.9	-2.2	24	699	1.5	89
Passaic, NJ	12.4	167.0	-4.7	140	890	1.8	70
Somerset, NJ	10.1	165.3	-4.9	162	1,244	0.1	177
Union, NJ	14.8	217.6	-5.1	169	1,036	0.2	170
Bernalillo, NM	17.6	318.0	-5.4	189	776	1.7	77
Albany, NY	10.0	220.9	-3.3	64	905	2.6	33
Bronx, NY	16.4	230.1	0.2	2	850	1.8	70
Broome, NY	4.5	92.4	-3.1	50	697	0.0	190
Dutchess, NY	8.2	111.1	-3.8	83	885	3.0	21
Erie, NY	23.6	449.0	-3.2	61	739	0.5	148
Kings, NY	48.0	477.8	-0.3	4	737	-0.1	199
Monroe, NY	18.0	366.8	-3.9	89	813	-0.4	219
Nassau, NY	52.4	580.9	-3.1	50	922	0.8	124

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, third quarter 2009²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, third quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		September 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2008-09 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2008-09 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
New York, NY	118.4	2,240.3	-5.3	185	\$1,500	-3.4	320
Oneida, NY	5.3	108.2	-1.2	10	681	1.3	103
Onondaga, NY	12.8	243.8	-4.5	128	791	(7)	-
Orange, NY	10.0	128.6	-2.7	35	729	2.5	38
Queens, NY	44.2	493.7	-3.3	64	843	1.0	113
Richmond, NY	8.8	91.8	-1.8	16	761	-1.2	273
Rockland, NY	9.8	111.5	-4.1	100	891	-1.5	283
Saratoga, NY	5.4	74.4	-2.4	26	719	1.4	96
Suffolk, NY	50.4	602.1	-4.1	100	955	-1.6	285
Westchester, NY	36.1	400.2	-4.7	140	1,058	(7)	-
Buncombe, NC	7.8	109.6	-5.1	169	669	0.9	118
Catawba, NC	4.4	76.2	-10.4	328	640	0.5	148
Cumberland, NC	6.2	118.4	-1.9	18	692	6.1	3
Durham, NC	7.0	178.8	-3.7	78	1,148	3.2	19
Forsyth, NC	9.0	175.8	-5.4	189	769	0.3	163
Guilford, NC	14.3	256.5	-7.4	287	753	-0.8	248
Mecklenburg, NC	32.2	534.6	-6.5	253	950	-0.9	252
New Hanover, NC	7.3	96.8	-6.7	256	710	2.5	38
Wake, NC	28.3	428.7	-5.4	189	837	0.5	148
Cass, ND	5.9	99.2	-2.0	19	734	1.4	96
Butler, OH	7.4	136.6	-7.2	277	746	1.1	109
Cuyahoga, OH	36.9	687.4	-6.1	226	851	-0.2	207
Franklin, OH	29.5	646.3	-4.4	121	851	0.0	190
Hamilton, OH	23.6	489.7	-4.8	148	926	-1.1	266
Lake, OH	6.6	92.6	-7.7	298	696	1.8	70
Lorain, OH	6.2	92.1	-7.1	272	681	-4.1	321
Lucas, OH	10.6	199.6	-5.7	205	741	0.5	148
Mahoning, OH	6.3	97.5	-4.8	148	615	0.0	190
Montgomery, OH	12.6	241.8	-7.2	277	763	-2.8	308
Stark, OH	8.9	148.7	-7.6	295	650	-0.6	237
Summit, OH	14.8	254.2	-7.2	277	758	0.5	148
Trumbull, OH	4.7	67.9	-11.0	330	655	-8.3	328
Warren, OH	4.2	73.8	-3.9	89	714	-0.4	219
Oklahoma, OK	23.9	408.9	-4.4	121	799	1.7	77
Tulsa, OK	19.7	329.7	-6.4	249	772	0.7	136
Clackamas, OR	12.6	138.3	-8.9	319	784	0.9	118
Jackson, OR	6.5	76.9	-7.9	302	645	1.6	82
Lane, OR	10.9	135.0	-8.2	304	672	-1.8	293
Marion, OR	9.3	137.6	-5.1	169	690	2.5	38
Multnomah, OR	28.2	420.9	-6.6	255	863	0.6	143
Washington, OR	16.2	229.7	-7.5	293	975	-1.2	273
Allegheny, PA	35.1	666.5	-2.9	41	881	-0.5	230
Berks, PA	9.0	160.3	-4.8	148	762	-1.0	260
Bucks, PA	19.8	247.9	-5.3	185	824	0.7	136
Butler, PA	4.8	79.1	-2.6	29	736	-1.6	285
Chester, PA	15.1	232.9	-4.7	140	1,024	-0.5	230
Cumberland, PA	6.0	119.7	-5.2	176	785	1.7	77
Dauphin, PA	7.4	178.1	-2.9	41	820	-0.1	199
Delaware, PA	13.5	202.2	-4.2	108	882	0.2	170
Erie, PA	7.5	121.1	-5.9	219	676	-0.6	237

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, third quarter 2009²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, third quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		September 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2008-09 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2008-09 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Lackawanna, PA	5.9	97.7	-3.7	78	\$659	1.4	96
Lancaster, PA	12.5	217.7	-5.2	176	733	1.8	70
Lehigh, PA	8.7	170.4	-4.5	128	849	2.4	45
Luzerne, PA	7.8	138.0	-4.1	100	666	0.3	163
Montgomery, PA	27.4	462.8	-4.6	135	1,018	0.8	124
Northampton, PA	6.5	97.1	-2.8	39	746	0.4	159
Philadelphia, PA	31.4	616.9	-3.1	50	1,020	0.1	177
Washington, PA	5.4	78.1	-4.0	94	752	1.3	103
Westmoreland, PA	9.4	130.5	-5.1	169	682	-0.9	252
York, PA	9.0	168.4	-5.7	205	749	1.2	106
Kent, RI	5.6	72.9	-7.3	281	736	0.7	136
Providence, RI	17.8	266.0	-5.6	200	825	2.5	38
Charleston, SC	12.0	199.2	-6.3	240	741	2.5	38
Greenville, SC	12.4	221.3	-7.4	287	727	-0.4	219
Horry, SC	8.0	109.4	-7.0	267	534	0.2	170
Lexington, SC	5.6	91.7	-6.4	249	647	-1.1	266
Richland, SC	9.2	204.5	-5.1	169	768	2.7	27
Spartanburg, SC	6.1	110.7	-7.1	272	723	-1.5	283
Minnehaha, SD	6.5	113.2	-2.6	29	723	1.1	109
Davidson, TN	18.3	416.6	-4.5	128	858	-0.2	207
Hamilton, TN	8.5	176.0	-8.6	314	743	3.2	19
Knox, TN	11.0	216.3	-5.2	176	715	-0.1	199
Rutherford, TN	4.3	92.6	-5.8	211	730	-13.2	329
Shelby, TN	19.6	468.0	-6.3	240	852	-0.6	237
Williamson, TN	6.0	84.2	-4.6	135	879	-4.1	321
Bell, TX	4.6	102.6	-0.7	5	696	6.6	1
Bexar, TX	33.0	709.3	-3.0	49	752	2.7	27
Brazoria, TX	4.7	82.7	-4.2	108	780	-2.0	296
Brazos, TX	3.9	86.0	(7)	-	653	(7)	-
Cameron, TX	6.4	121.7	-1.0	8	553	2.8	24
Collin, TX	17.4	277.9	(7)	-	976	-3.1	312
Dallas, TX	67.7	1,405.1	-5.2	176	1,012	-1.1	266
Denton, TX	10.7	164.8	-3.4	68	746	-0.1	199
El Paso, TX	13.5	264.4	-2.5	27	619	2.8	24
Fort Bend, TX	8.6	127.9	-1.8	16	863	-0.7	244
Galveston, TX	5.2	92.5	-2.6	29	805	0.2	170
Gregg, TX	4.0	71.0	-4.9	162	717	-2.2	297
Harris, TX	98.2	1,979.6	-3.4	68	1,044	-0.6	237
Hidalgo, TX	10.6	213.5	-0.8	6	564	2.7	27
Jefferson, TX	5.9	118.2	-5.0	166	841	2.6	33
Lubbock, TX	6.8	122.5	-2.0	19	643	0.3	163
McLennan, TX	4.8	101.3	-2.1	21	692	1.8	70
Montgomery, TX	8.4	124.9	-1.2	10	768	-2.4	304
Nueces, TX	8.0	149.6	-3.4	68	721	-1.0	260
Potter, TX	3.8	74.1	-2.1	21	721	1.5	89
Smith, TX	5.3	90.7	-4.0	94	738	(7)	-
Tarrant, TX	37.2	740.9	-3.8	83	839	-0.1	199
Travis, TX	29.4	555.4	-4.3	116	932	0.8	124
Webb, TX	4.7	83.8	-5.2	176	574	2.5	38
Williamson, TX	7.3	118.8	-2.5	27	792	-1.1	266

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, third quarter 2009²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, third quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		September 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2008-09 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2008-09 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Davis, UT	7.2	101.0	-2.9	41	\$678	2.1	60
Salt Lake, UT	37.5	560.7	-5.0	166	800	0.5	148
Utah, UT	12.8	165.2	-6.0	224	663	-0.3	213
Weber, UT	5.7	89.2	-6.1	226	652	2.4	45
Chittenden, VT	6.0	91.9	-3.9	89	851	1.6	82
Arlington, VA	8.0	157.9	-0.1	3	1,413	4.8	5
Chesterfield, VA	7.6	113.1	-4.7	140	779	0.5	148
Fairfax, VA	34.2	568.2	-2.7	35	1,321	1.8	70
Henrico, VA	9.7	167.5	-6.1	226	849	-0.7	244
Loudoun, VA	9.2	128.7	-3.5	73	1,013	0.9	118
Prince William, VA	7.4	102.0	-2.1	21	789	2.1	60
Alexandria City, VA	6.2	97.5	-2.6	29	1,212	4.6	7
Chesapeake City, VA	5.7	93.7	-5.8	211	696	2.4	45
Newport News City, VA	4.0	95.4	-3.8	83	788	2.3	53
Norfolk City, VA	5.9	137.3	-4.1	100	826	1.6	82
Richmond City, VA	7.3	149.4	-4.6	135	952	0.7	136
Virginia Beach City, VA	11.5	165.6	-4.6	135	666	1.4	96
Clark, WA	12.9	127.8	-5.2	176	778	0.3	163
King, WA	79.4	1,122.7	-6.1	226	1,177	1.4	96
Kitsap, WA	6.7	81.5	-3.1	50	794	3.8	13
Pierce, WA	21.4	263.5	-5.4	189	804	3.7	14
Snohomish, WA	18.4	240.5	-6.4	249	887	3.5	17
Spokane, WA	15.9	200.9	-4.8	148	720	2.7	27
Thurston, WA	7.2	97.3	-4.1	100	810	2.8	24
Whatcom, WA	7.0	78.5	-5.5	194	693	2.2	55
Yakima, WA	8.6	112.7	1.7	1	584	0.9	118
Kanawha, WV	6.0	105.2	-3.2	61	750	1.5	89
Brown, WI	6.6	142.6	-4.4	121	746	-0.9	252
Dane, WI	13.9	291.6	-4.5	128	822	0.6	143
Milwaukee, WI	20.9	470.7	-5.9	219	834	-0.2	207
Outagamie, WI	5.0	100.2	-5.5	194	711	-1.0	260
Racine, WI	4.1	70.4	-8.2	304	742	-1.6	285
Waukesha, WI	12.9	218.9	-7.1	272	834	-0.4	219
Winnebago, WI	3.7	87.3	-3.1	50	776	0.9	118
San Juan, PR	12.3	266.2	-5.7	(⁸)	594	4.0	(⁸)

¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. These 334 U.S. counties comprise 71.1 percent of the total covered workers in the U.S.

² Data are preliminary.

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

⁴ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

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

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

Table 2. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, third quarter 2009²

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		September 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2008-09 ⁴	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2008-09 ⁴
United States ⁵	9,066.0	128,088.7	-5.3	\$840	-0.1
Private industry	8,771.6	106,481.7	-6.2	828	-0.6
Natural resources and mining	126.3	1,866.9	-7.1	836	-5.1
Construction	837.9	5,957.4	-17.9	934	1.3
Manufacturing	351.9	11,624.2	-12.9	1,005	-0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,892.5	24,412.0	-6.0	711	-1.0
Information	145.9	2,767.5	-7.0	1,317	-1.3
Financial activities	839.2	7,507.9	-5.2	1,180	-2.3
Professional and business services	1,531.0	16,316.4	-8.1	1,060	1.4
Education and health services	871.0	18,290.1	1.6	819	2.0
Leisure and hospitality	741.7	13,180.4	-2.9	357	-0.3
Other services	1,241.5	4,339.9	-3.3	543	-0.2
Government	294.4	21,607.1	-0.4	907	2.4
Los Angeles, CA	422.5	3,858.5	-6.7	942	-0.8
Private industry	418.6	3,306.5	-7.5	914	-1.0
Natural resources and mining	0.5	10.3	-12.3	1,296	5.1
Construction	13.6	112.8	-21.8	1,023	3.1
Manufacturing	14.0	380.4	-12.7	1,025	2.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	52.6	728.1	-8.0	763	-1.0
Information	8.7	194.3	-9.7	1,598	1.7
Financial activities	23.2	216.6	-7.2	1,341	-9.6
Professional and business services	42.4	517.8	-11.1	1,124	1.5
Education and health services	28.4	493.0	0.8	910	2.6
Leisure and hospitality	27.3	382.6	-5.2	528	-2.0
Other services	200.1	262.2	1.6	417	-4.8
Government	3.9	552.0	-1.9	1,113	-0.6
Cook, IL	142.0	2,364.2	-5.6	975	-1.4
Private industry	140.6	2,058.2	-6.3	964	-2.2
Natural resources and mining	0.1	1.1	-6.5	973	-2.2
Construction	12.3	76.5	-17.2	1,271	-0.9
Manufacturing	6.9	198.0	-12.0	1,004	0.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27.5	430.9	-7.0	764	-2.7
Information	2.6	52.2	(⁶)	1,363	-12.2
Financial activities	15.4	192.2	-6.4	1,525	-1.6
Professional and business services	29.3	393.4	-9.4	1,241	-0.9
Education and health services	14.4	386.5	1.5	864	-0.6
Leisure and hospitality	12.1	230.2	-2.8	443	-0.7
Other services	14.9	92.8	-4.3	723	2.3
Government	1.4	306.1	-0.9	1,051	4.2
New York, NY	118.4	2,240.3	-5.3	1,500	-3.4
Private industry	118.1	1,799.5	-6.3	1,609	-3.9
Natural resources and mining	0.0	0.1	-15.9	1,948	7.4
Construction	2.3	32.4	-16.0	1,551	1.4
Manufacturing	2.7	28.2	-19.4	1,195	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.2	227.1	-9.0	1,107	-1.9
Information	4.4	125.5	-7.8	1,907	-3.6
Financial activities	18.8	344.3	-8.3	2,762	-7.3
Professional and business services	24.9	450.7	-8.5	1,793	-0.3
Education and health services	8.8	284.4	0.9	1,089	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	11.8	214.6	-2.8	733	-2.0
Other services	18.2	85.4	-4.2	935	1.7
Government	0.3	440.8	-0.7	1,058	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, third quarter 2009²—Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		September 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2008-09 ⁴	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2008-09 ⁴
Harris, TX	98.2	1,979.6	-3.4	\$1,044	-0.6
Private industry	97.6	1,724.8	-4.1	1,048	-1.2
Natural resources and mining	1.5	81.3	(⁶)	2,579	-0.6
Construction	6.7	138.7	-11.9	1,033	2.5
Manufacturing	4.6	169.4	-10.7	1,278	0.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.3	411.9	-3.7	897	-2.1
Information	1.4	30.0	-5.5	1,217	-5.1
Financial activities	10.4	114.4	-4.2	1,212	-5.1
Professional and business services	19.6	310.9	-7.3	1,245	0.8
Education and health services	10.6	231.0	5.6	871	0.8
Leisure and hospitality	7.8	177.4	1.7	389	1.3
Other services	12.2	58.8	-1.2	608	0.0
Government	0.5	254.8	(⁶)	1,013	(⁶)
Maricopa, AZ	98.8	1,605.7	-8.8	838	0.4
Private industry	98.2	1,387.1	-9.7	826	0.1
Natural resources and mining	0.5	7.4	-8.5	716	-14.6
Construction	10.0	88.8	-32.2	869	-1.1
Manufacturing	3.4	107.5	-13.9	1,133	-0.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	22.4	333.8	-7.6	767	-0.3
Information	1.5	27.6	-8.1	1,077	-1.1
Financial activities	12.1	133.7	-5.8	997	-0.7
Professional and business services	22.0	258.8	-12.1	893	3.7
Education and health services	10.3	217.4	0.2	917	1.6
Leisure and hospitality	7.1	164.5	-7.0	398	0.5
Other services	7.1	46.6	-6.2	559	-4.9
Government	0.7	218.6	-3.0	921	0.7
Dallas, TX	67.7	1,405.1	-5.2	1,012	-1.1
Private industry	67.2	1,237.9	-5.8	1,015	-1.7
Natural resources and mining	0.6	8.3	-0.1	2,857	-41.2
Construction	4.2	72.0	-15.4	940	2.4
Manufacturing	3.0	119.0	-11.6	1,150	(⁶)
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.9	283.1	-6.1	941	-1.2
Information	1.6	44.9	-6.2	1,436	-0.8
Financial activities	8.7	137.2	(⁶)	1,295	(⁶)
Professional and business services	14.7	249.5	-9.3	1,158	0.7
Education and health services	6.8	159.4	(⁶)	941	1.0
Leisure and hospitality	5.4	126.4	(⁶)	454	(⁶)
Other services	6.8	37.5	-3.9	635	1.3
Government	0.5	167.2	-0.7	990	(⁶)
Orange, CA	99.8	1,340.7	-8.6	948	-0.7
Private industry	98.4	1,204.3	-9.1	936	-1.2
Natural resources and mining	0.2	4.0	-6.6	647	-6.8
Construction	6.7	70.4	-22.9	1,099	0.6
Manufacturing	5.2	150.1	-13.4	1,145	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.7	245.4	-9.0	875	0.1
Information	1.3	26.7	-8.8	1,350	-13.8
Financial activities	10.2	104.1	(⁶)	1,290	-4.7
Professional and business services	19.0	234.7	-12.0	1,087	0.5
Education and health services	10.2	148.1	-1.7	931	4.1
Leisure and hospitality	7.1	170.8	-4.0	413	-1.0
Other services	19.3	47.2	-4.3	525	-3.1
Government	1.4	136.4	-4.0	1,058	2.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, third quarter 2009²—Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		September 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2008-09 ⁴	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2008-09 ⁴
San Diego, CA	96.5	1,229.1	-6.7	\$918	-0.4
Private industry	95.2	1,014.7	-7.7	890	-1.7
Natural resources and mining	0.7	10.3	-9.5	557	-1.9
Construction	6.7	58.6	-22.9	1,032	4.6
Manufacturing	3.1	93.0	-10.4	1,229	(⁶)
Trade, transportation, and utilities	13.9	196.7	-8.3	732	(⁶)
Information	1.2	36.2	-6.7	1,824	-18.8
Financial activities	9.0	69.4	-6.5	1,069	-2.4
Professional and business services	16.2	193.5	-10.1	1,137	0.3
Education and health services	8.3	141.6	2.6	887	1.5
Leisure and hospitality	6.9	156.3	-6.3	407	-2.9
Other services	26.8	56.7	-3.1	488	0.4
Government	1.3	214.5	-1.6	1,052	3.5
King, WA	79.4	1,122.7	-6.1	1,177	1.4
Private industry	78.8	968.6	-7.1	1,191	1.2
Natural resources and mining	0.4	3.0	-5.7	1,042	-19.7
Construction	6.5	53.8	-24.8	1,123	3.7
Manufacturing	2.4	100.5	-10.2	1,321	4.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.0	205.6	-6.1	920	-0.1
Information	1.8	79.1	-2.2	3,385	0.7
Financial activities	6.8	67.7	-8.3	1,307	-4.7
Professional and business services	14.1	171.8	-11.2	1,257	(⁶)
Education and health services	6.8	130.0	3.3	896	3.5
Leisure and hospitality	6.4	109.6	-5.2	455	(⁶)
Other services	18.6	47.5	0.4	600	-0.3
Government	0.5	154.1	0.8	1,093	3.6
Miami-Dade, FL	84.1	935.1	-5.8	839	-0.2
Private industry	83.8	789.2	-6.3	803	0.0
Natural resources and mining	0.5	6.9	-6.4	485	-1.0
Construction	5.7	34.2	-22.3	862	1.8
Manufacturing	2.6	36.1	-16.9	763	2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	23.1	231.7	-6.9	742	-0.3
Information	1.5	17.2	-9.1	1,208	-1.5
Financial activities	9.6	61.5	-8.2	1,147	-1.5
Professional and business services	17.6	119.7	-8.6	1,020	1.3
Education and health services	9.6	147.7	2.6	826	0.6
Leisure and hospitality	6.1	100.1	-1.4	474	0.6
Other services	7.5	34.0	-6.7	539	2.1
Government	0.4	146.0	-3.1	1,041	-1.6

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

² Data are preliminary.

³ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

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

Table 3. Covered ¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the largest county by state, third quarter 2009 ²

County ³	Establishments, third quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ⁴	
		September 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2008-09 ⁵	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2008-09 ⁵
United States ⁶	9,066.0	128,088.7	-5.3	\$840	-0.1
Jefferson, AL	18.3	333.2	-7.0	861	-0.5
Anchorage Borough, AK	8.1	150.4	-1.2	942	2.1
Maricopa, AZ	98.8	1,605.7	-8.8	838	0.4
Pulaski, AR	15.0	241.7	-4.2	789	2.6
Los Angeles, CA	422.5	3,858.5	-6.7	942	-0.8
Denver, CO	25.6	419.3	-7.0	1,040	0.0
Hartford, CT	25.5	484.1	-4.7	1,020	0.8
New Castle, DE	18.0	263.6	-5.8	985	0.6
Washington, DC	34.4	682.6	-1.1	1,450	4.2
Miami-Dade, FL	84.1	935.1	-5.8	839	-0.2
Fulton, GA	39.4	693.5	-6.7	1,087	0.6
Honolulu, HI	25.1	428.1	-4.0	818	2.4
Ada, ID	14.6	193.3	-8.3	754	1.2
Cook, IL	142.0	2,364.2	-5.6	975	-1.4
Marion, IN	23.9	546.7	-5.1	856	0.2
Polk, IA	14.8	267.5	-3.3	831	0.0
Johnson, KS	20.9	299.4	-5.6	858	-0.9
Jefferson, KY	21.7	409.1	-3.8	812	1.2
East Baton Rouge, LA	14.6	259.3	-0.8	815	2.6
Cumberland, ME	12.2	167.8	-3.9	773	0.8
Montgomery, MD	32.3	443.0	-3.1	1,144	2.1
Middlesex, MA	47.3	791.7	-4.3	1,194	-0.3
Wayne, MI	31.6	660.0	-8.6	918	-2.5
Hennepin, MN	42.3	794.9	-5.5	1,047	-5.1
Hinds, MS	6.3	124.1	-2.3	760	2.4
St. Louis, MO	32.2	568.8	-5.7	893	0.2
Yellowstone, MT	5.9	76.6	-2.6	691	0.1
Douglas, NE	15.8	311.0	-2.9	795	-3.2
Clark, NV	49.7	808.7	-10.6	804	-1.0
Hillsborough, NH	12.1	186.2	-5.3	933	0.8
Bergen, NJ	34.0	425.1	-4.7	1,035	0.3
Bernalillo, NM	17.6	318.0	-5.4	776	1.7
New York, NY	118.4	2,240.3	-5.3	1,500	-3.4
Mecklenburg, NC	32.2	534.6	-6.5	950	-0.9
Cass, ND	5.9	99.2	-2.0	734	1.4
Cuyahoga, OH	36.9	687.4	-6.1	851	-0.2
Oklahoma, OK	23.9	408.9	-4.4	799	1.7
Multnomah, OR	28.2	420.9	-6.6	863	0.6
Allegheny, PA	35.1	666.5	-2.9	881	-0.5
Providence, RI	17.8	266.0	-5.6	825	2.5
Greenville, SC	12.4	221.3	-7.4	727	-0.4
Minnehaha, SD	6.5	113.2	-2.6	723	1.1
Shelby, TN	19.6	468.0	-6.3	852	-0.6
Harris, TX	98.2	1,979.6	-3.4	1,044	-0.6
Salt Lake, UT	37.5	560.7	-5.0	800	0.5
Chittenden, VT	6.0	91.9	-3.9	851	1.6
Fairfax, VA	34.2	568.2	-2.7	1,321	1.8
King, WA	79.4	1,122.7	-6.1	1,177	1.4
Kanawha, WV	6.0	105.2	-3.2	750	1.5
Milwaukee, WI	20.9	470.7	-5.9	834	-0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Covered ¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the largest county by state, third quarter 2009 ²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, third quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ⁴	
		September 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2008-09 ⁵	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2008-09 ⁵
Laramie, WY	3.2	43.5	-2.0	\$739	2.8
San Juan, PR	12.3	266.2	-5.7	594	4.0
St. Thomas, VI	1.8	22.5	-4.4	679	4.8

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 Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

Table 4. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages by state, third quarter 2009²

State	Establishments, third quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		September 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2008-09	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2008-09
United States ⁴	9,066.0	128,088.7	-5.3	\$840	-0.1
Alabama	117.7	1,814.8	-6.3	744	1.8
Alaska	21.3	329.3	-0.9	887	1.6
Arizona	155.0	2,365.2	-8.0	800	0.3
Arkansas	86.1	1,137.0	-3.9	658	1.1
California	1,354.4	14,494.0	-6.6	950	-0.9
Colorado	176.3	2,188.1	-5.8	876	-0.1
Connecticut	112.5	1,611.1	-4.8	1,024	-0.9
Delaware	29.0	401.9	-5.0	881	0.5
District of Columbia	34.4	682.6	-1.1	1,450	4.2
Florida	598.2	7,047.8	-6.5	759	0.4
Georgia	271.5	3,757.9	-6.4	800	0.8
Hawaii	39.6	585.1	-4.8	788	1.9
Idaho	56.2	624.3	-6.2	646	0.5
Illinois	374.8	5,539.8	-5.7	880	-1.2
Indiana	159.7	2,715.4	-6.3	714	-0.6
Iowa	94.6	1,444.1	-3.8	695	-0.1
Kansas	88.3	1,310.1	-4.3	706	-0.6
Kentucky	107.3	1,714.3	-4.4	706	1.9
Louisiana	125.8	1,832.7	-2.4	761	0.3
Maine	50.1	592.0	-3.4	688	0.7
Maryland	162.0	2,458.1	-3.4	941	2.4
Massachusetts	213.9	3,140.7	-4.0	1,022	-0.2
Michigan	255.1	3,785.6	-7.6	809	-1.3
Minnesota	169.9	2,561.2	-5.1	836	-3.0
Mississippi	70.6	1,076.9	-4.7	635	0.8
Missouri	174.3	2,610.3	-4.6	744	0.7
Montana	42.7	428.7	-3.9	637	1.3
Nebraska	60.0	901.1	-2.7	689	-0.7
Nevada	75.4	1,126.2	-10.1	805	-0.5
New Hampshire	49.0	607.6	-4.3	831	1.1
New Jersey	268.7	3,782.9	-4.2	995	0.4
New Mexico	54.3	793.7	-5.0	722	1.3
New York	587.7	8,325.5	-3.6	1,012	-1.7
North Carolina	250.8	3,810.7	-6.3	745	0.7
North Dakota	25.9	354.9	-0.6	680	2.3
Ohio	289.4	4,925.5	-6.2	764	-0.5
Oklahoma	101.3	1,484.5	-5.1	700	0.1
Oregon	131.1	1,613.8	-6.9	768	0.3
Pennsylvania	342.3	5,448.2	-4.1	826	0.5
Rhode Island	35.4	451.3	-5.2	793	1.9
South Carolina	114.0	1,752.7	-6.5	688	0.9
South Dakota	31.0	392.1	-2.3	633	1.6
Tennessee	141.2	2,561.4	-6.0	745	-0.3
Texas	565.4	10,050.2	-3.8	845	-0.5
Utah	85.5	1,162.5	-5.4	719	0.3
Vermont	24.7	292.5	-4.0	734	1.8
Virginia	232.0	3,530.7	-3.9	897	2.2
Washington	228.6	2,862.3	-4.7	916	1.3
West Virginia	48.5	691.2	-3.6	673	1.7
Wisconsin	157.4	2,639.7	-5.6	726	-0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages by state, third quarter 2009²—Continued

State	Establishments, third quarter 2009 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		September 2009 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2008-09	Average weekly wage	Percent change, third quarter 2008-09
Wyoming	25.2	278.6	-5.4	\$756	-3.2
Puerto Rico	52.3	936.9	-5.9	494	3.8
Virgin Islands	3.5	42.4	-5.7	724	2.4

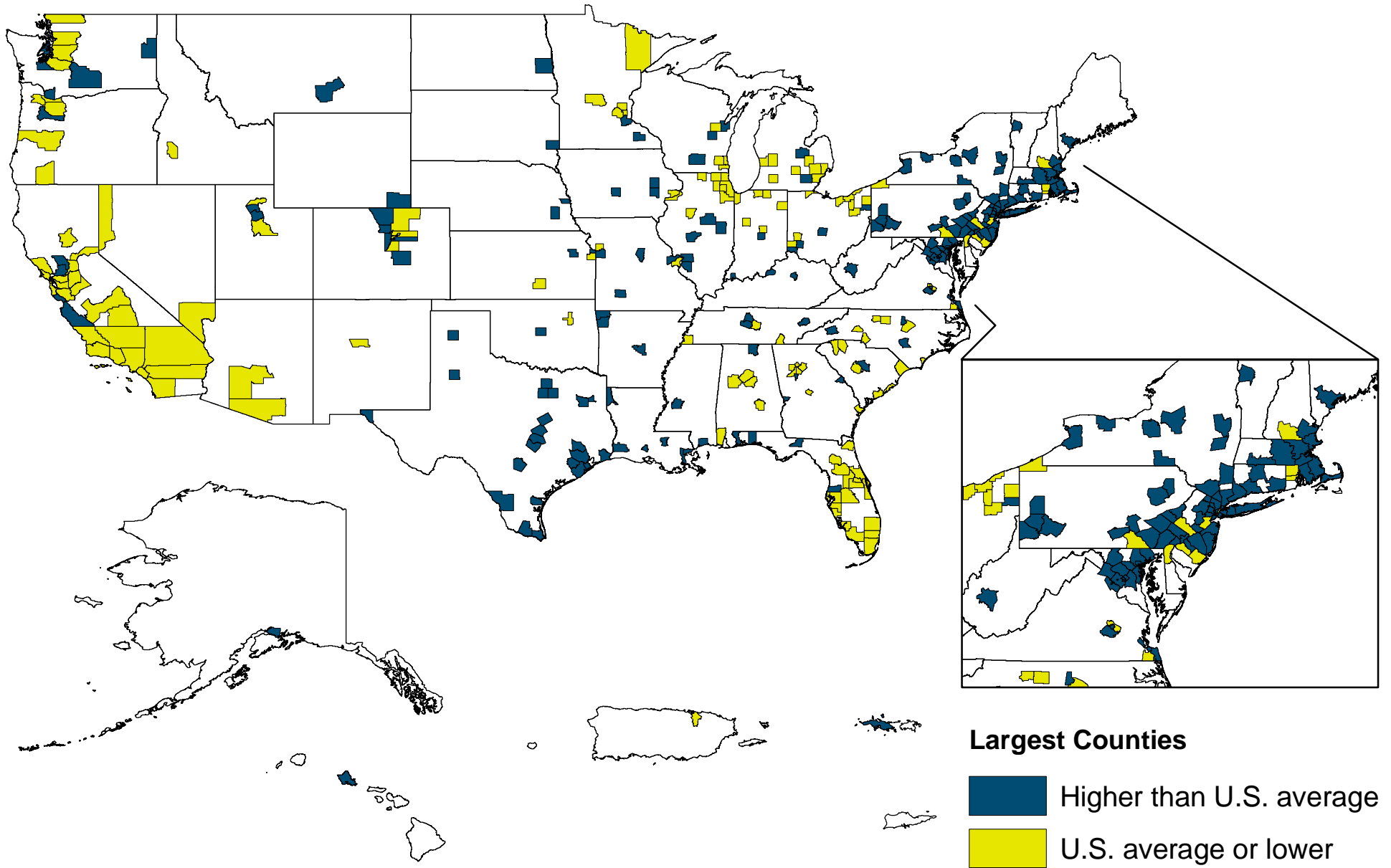
¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

² Data are preliminary.

³ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

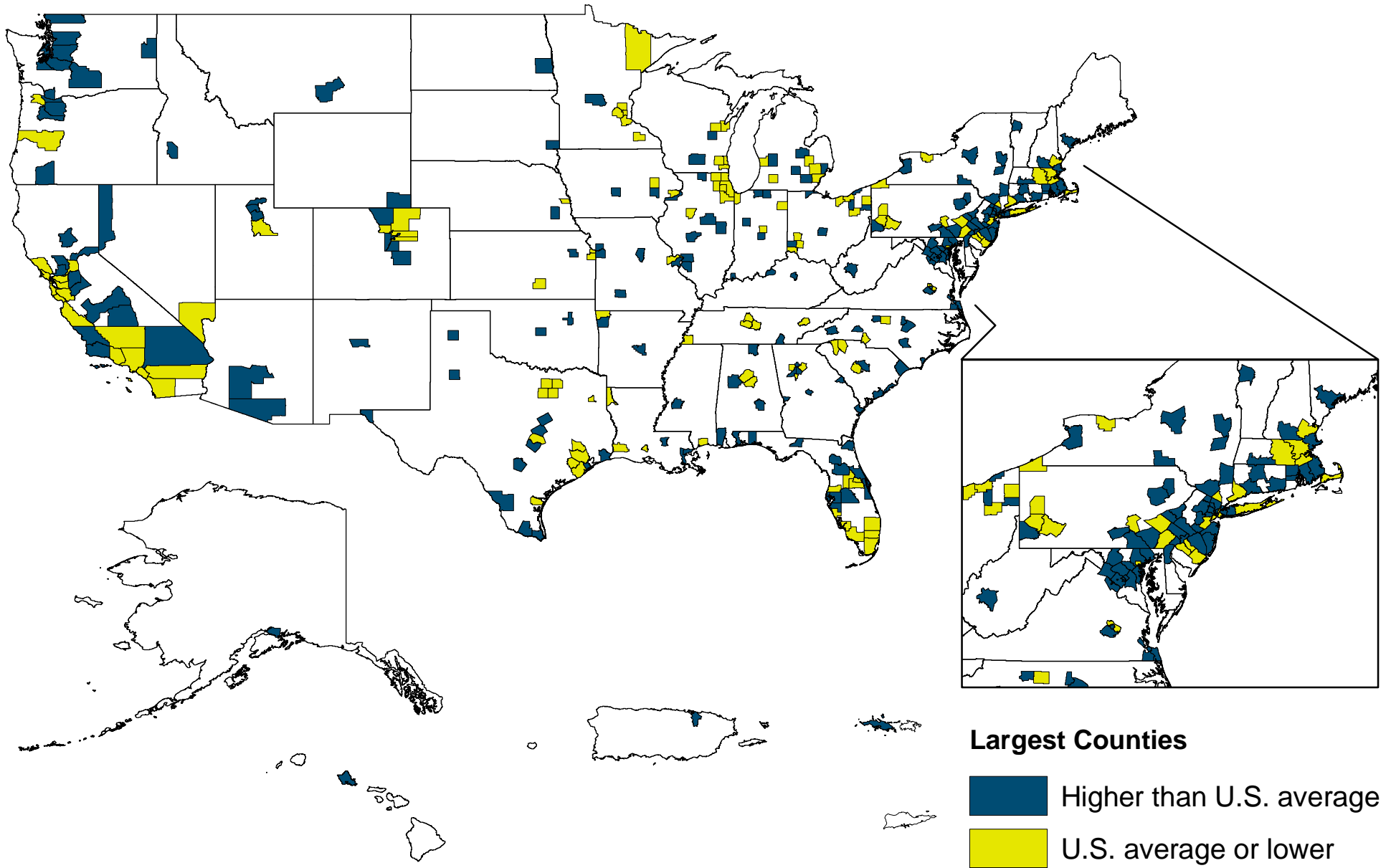
Chart 3. Percent change in employment in counties with 75,000 or more employees, September 2008-09 (U.S. average = -5.3 percent)



NOTE: The following counties had fewer than 75,000 employees in 2008 but are included because they are the largest county in their state or territory: Laramie, Wyo., and St. Thomas, V.I.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
April 2010

Chart 4. Percent change in average weekly wage in counties with 75,000 or more employees, third quarter 2008-09 (U.S. average = -0.1 percent)



NOTE: The following counties had fewer than 75,000 employees in 2008 but are included because they are the largest county in their state or territory: Laramie, Wyo., and St. Thomas, V.I.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
April 2010