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Technical Information: (202) 691-6567 • QCEWInfo@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/cew

Media Contact: (202) 691-5902 • PressOffice@bls.gov

COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

First Quarter 2014

From March 2013 to March 2014, **employment** increased in 281 of the 339 largest U.S. counties, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Weld, Colo., had the largest increase, with a gain of 7.5 percent over the year, compared with national job growth of 1.7 percent. Within Weld, the largest employment increase occurred in natural resources and mining, which gained 2,145 jobs over the year (24.1 percent). Peoria, Ill., had the largest over-the-year decrease in employment among the largest counties in the U.S. with a loss of 2.6 percent. County employment and wage data are compiled under the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, which produces detailed information on county employment and wages within 6 months after the end of each quarter.

The U.S. **average weekly wage** increased 3.8 percent over the year, growing to \$1,027 in the first quarter of 2014. Chester, Pa., had the largest over-the-year increase in average weekly wages with a gain of 13.9 percent. Within Chester, an average weekly wage gain of \$520, or 49.1 percent, in trade, transportation, and utilities made the largest contribution to the county's increase in average weekly wages. Benton, Ark., experienced the largest decrease in average weekly wages with a loss of 3.2 percent over the year.

Chart 1. Large counties ranked by percent increase in employment, March 2013-14
(U.S. average = 1.7 percent)

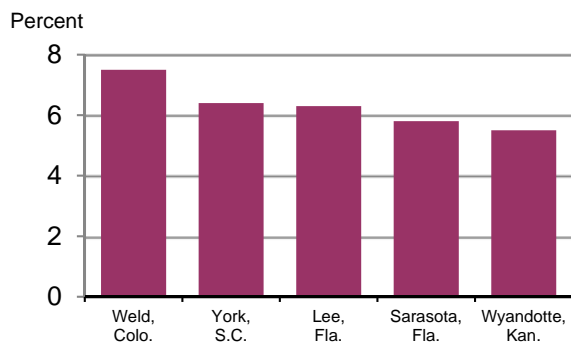


Chart 2. Large counties ranked by percent increase in average weekly wages, first quarter 2013-14
(U.S. average = 3.8 percent)

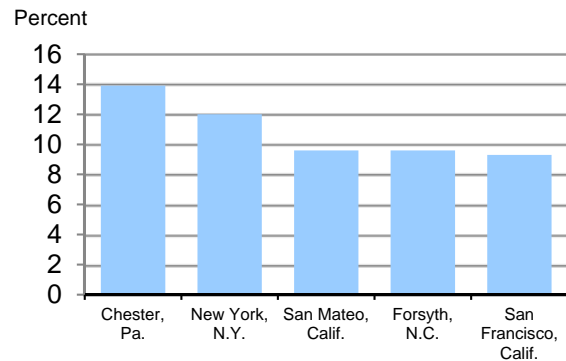


Table A. Large counties ranked by March 2014 employment, March 2013-14 employment increase, and March 2013-14 percent increase in employment

Employment in large counties					
March 2014 employment (thousands)		Increase in employment, March 2013-14 (thousands)		Percent increase in employment, March 2013-14	
United States	134,555.0	United States	2,254.3	United States	1.7
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,125.8	Los Angeles, Calif.	79.4	Weld, Colo.	7.5
New York, N.Y.	2,453.1	Harris, Texas	64.0	York, S.C.	6.4
Cook, Ill.	2,413.6	New York, N.Y.	58.7	Lee, Fla.	6.3
Harris, Texas	2,226.8	Dallas, Texas	45.4	Sarasota, Fla.	5.8
Maricopa, Ariz.	1,749.9	King, Wash.	39.1	Wyandotte, Kan.	5.5
Dallas, Texas	1,515.6	Maricopa, Ariz.	39.0	Midland, Texas	5.4
Orange, Calif.	1,459.9	Santa Clara, Calif.	36.9	Montgomery, Texas	5.2
San Diego, Calif.	1,321.0	Orange, Calif.	35.0	Collier, Fla.	4.9
King, Wash.	1,214.7	Clark, Nev.	32.3	Sonoma, Calif.	4.8
Miami-Dade, Fla.	1,043.4	San Diego, Calif.	26.7	Fort Bend, Texas	4.8

Large County Employment

In March 2014, national employment was 134.6 million (as measured by the QCEW program). Over the year, employment increased 1.7 percent, or 2.3 million. The 339 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more jobs accounted for 72.0 percent of total U.S. employment and 78.3 percent of total wages. These 339 counties had a net job growth of 1.7 million over the year, accounting for 74.4 percent of the overall U.S. employment increase. (See chart 3.)

Weld, Colo., had the largest percentage increase in employment (7.5 percent) among the largest U.S. counties. The five counties with the largest increases in employment level were Los Angeles, Calif.; Harris, Texas; New York, N.Y.; Dallas, Texas; and King, Wash. These counties had a combined over-the-year employment gain of 286,600 jobs, which was 12.7 percent of the overall job increase for the U.S. (See table A.)

Employment declined in 50 of the largest counties from March 2013 to March 2014. Peoria, Ill., had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment (-2.6 percent). Within Peoria, professional and business services had the largest decrease in employment, with a loss of 1,240 jobs (-7.4 percent). St. Clair, Ill. had the second largest percentage decrease in employment, followed by Atlantic, N.J.; Lake, Ind.; and Arlington, Va. (See table 1.)

Table B. Large counties ranked by first quarter 2014 average weekly wages, first quarter 2013-14 increase in average weekly wages, and first quarter 2013-14 percent increase in average weekly wages

Average weekly wage in large counties					
Average weekly wage, first quarter 2014		Increase in average weekly wage, first quarter 2013-14		Percent increase in average weekly wage, first quarter 2013-14	
United States	\$1,027	United States	\$38	United States	3.8
New York, N.Y.	\$2,749	New York, N.Y.	\$294	Chester, Pa.	13.9
Santa Clara, Calif.	2,074	San Mateo, Calif.	181	New York, N.Y.	12.0
San Mateo, Calif.	2,058	Chester, Pa.	173	San Mateo, Calif.	9.6
Somerset, N.J.	2,048	San Francisco, Calif.	166	Forsyth, N.C.	9.6
San Francisco, Calif.	1,944	Suffolk, Mass.	150	San Francisco, Calif.	9.3
Fairfield, Conn.	1,922	Santa Clara, Calif.	137	Suffolk, Mass.	8.8
Suffolk, Mass.	1,852	Midland, Texas	104	Midland, Texas	8.5
Washington, D.C.	1,701	Middlesex, Mass.	90	Palm Beach, Fla.	7.8
Arlington, Va.	1,669	Forsyth, N.C.	90	Washington, Pa.	7.3
Morris, N.J.	1,646	Lake, Ill.	86	Elkhart, Ind.	7.2

Large County Average Weekly Wages

Average weekly wages for the nation increased to \$1,027, a 3.8 percent increase, during the year ending in the first quarter of 2014. Among the 339 largest counties, 323 had over-the-year increases in average weekly wages. (See chart 4.) Chester, Pa., had the largest wage increase among the largest U.S. counties (13.9 percent).

Of the 339 largest counties, 15 experienced over-the-year decreases in average weekly wages. Benton, Ark., had the largest percentage decrease in average weekly wages, with a loss of 3.2 percent. Within Benton, professional and business services had the largest impact on the county’s average weekly wage decrease. Within this industry, average weekly wages declined by \$253 (-8.9 percent) over the year. Cumberland, N.C., had the second largest percentage decrease in average weekly wages, followed by Dutchess, N.Y.; Ocean, N.J.; and McLean, Ill. (See table 1.)

Ten Largest U.S. Counties

All of the 10 largest counties had over-the-year percentage increases in **employment** in March 2014. King, Wash., had the largest gain (3.3 percent). Within King, trade, transportation, and utilities had the largest over-the-year employment level increase among all private industry groups with a gain of 10,023 jobs, or 4.7 percent. Cook, Ill., had the smallest percentage increase in employment (1.0 percent) among the 10 largest counties. (See table 2.)

Average weekly wages increased over the year in all of the 10 largest U.S. counties. New York, N.Y., experienced the largest percentage gain in average weekly wages (12.0 percent). Within New York, financial services had the largest impact on the county’s average weekly wage growth. Within this industry, average weekly wages increased by \$1,607, or 21.0 percent, over the year. Orange, Calif., had the smallest increase in average weekly wages (2.7 percent) among the 10 largest counties.

For More Information

The tables and charts included in this release contain data for the nation and for the 339 U.S. counties with annual average employment levels of 75,000 or more in 2013. March 2014 employment and 2014 first quarter average weekly wages for all states are provided in table 3 of this release.

The employment and wage data by county are compiled under the 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 9.4 million employer reports cover 134.6 million full- and part-time workers. The QCEW program provides a quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, MSA, state, and national levels by detailed industry. Data for the first quarter of 2014 will be available later at www.bls.gov/cew/. For additional information about the quarterly employment and wages data, please read the Technical Note. 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 www.bls.gov/cew/cewregional.htm.

The County Employment and Wages release for second quarter 2014 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, December 18, 2014.

County Changes for the 2014 County Employment and Wages News Releases

Counties with annual average employment of 75,000 or more in 2013 are included in this release and will be included in future 2014 releases. Five counties have been added to the publication tables: Shelby, Ala.; Osceola, Fla.; Black Hawk, Iowa; Washington, Minn.; and Cleveland, Okla.

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 2012 North American Industry Classification System. Data for 2014 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 340 counties presented in this release were derived using 2013 preliminary annual averages of employment. For 2014 data, five counties have been added to the publication tables: Shelby, Ala.; Osceola, Fla.; Black Hawk, Iowa; Washington, Minn.; and Cleveland, Okla. These counties will be included in all 2014 quarterly releases. The counties in table 2 are selected and sorted each year based on the annual average employment from the preceding year.

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

	QCEW	BED	CES
Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of UI administrative records submitted by 9.4 million establishments in first quarter of 2014 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 7.3 million private-sector employers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample survey: 557,000 establishments
Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI and UCFE coverage, including all employers subject to state and federal UI laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI coverage, excluding government, private households, and establishments with zero employment 	Nonfarm wage and salary jobs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI coverage, excluding agriculture, private households, and self-employed workers Other employment, including railroads, religious organizations, and other non-UI-covered jobs
Publication frequency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 6 months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 8 months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Usually first Friday of following month
Use of UI file	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directly summarizes and publishes each new quarter of UI data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links each new UI quarter to longitudinal database and directly summarizes gross job gains and losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses UI file as a sampling frame and to annually realign sample-based estimates to population counts (benchmarking)
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 super-sectors and by size of firm, and at the state private-sector total level Future expansions will include data with greater industry detail and data at the county and MSA level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides current monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings at the MSA, state, and national level by industry
Principal uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Detailed locality data – Periodic universe counts for benchmarking sample survey estimates – Sample frame for BLS establishment surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Business cycle analysis – Analysis of employer dynamics underlying economic expansions and contractions – Analysis of employment expansion and contraction by size of firm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Principal national economic indicator – Official time series for employment change measures – Input into other major economic indicators
Program Web sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/cew/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/bdm/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/ces/

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

Differences between QCEW, BED, and CES employment measures

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

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

Coverage

Employment and wage data for workers covered by state UI laws are compiled from quarterly contribution reports submitted to the SWAs by employers. For federal civilian workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program, employment and wage data are compiled from quarterly reports submitted by four major federal payroll processing centers on behalf of all federal agencies, with the exception of a few agencies which still report directly to the individual SWA. In addition to the quarterly contribution reports, employers who operate multiple establishments within a state complete a questionnaire, called the "Multiple Worksite Report," which provides detailed information on the location and industry of each of their establishments. QCEW employment and wage data are derived from microdata summaries of 9.2 million employer reports of employment and wages submitted by states to the BLS in 2013. 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 2013, UI and UCFE programs covered workers in 134.0 million jobs. The estimated 128.7 million workers in these jobs (after adjustment for multiple jobholders) represented 95.8 percent of civilian wage and salary employment. Covered workers received \$6.673 trillion in pay, representing 93.7 percent of the wage and salary component of personal income and 39.8 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 workforce 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.

Wages measured by QCEW may be subject to periodic and sometimes large fluctuations. This variability may be due to calendar effects resulting from some quarters having more pay dates than others. The effect is most visible in counties with a dominant employer. In particular, this effect has been observed in counties where government employers represent a large fraction of overall employment. Similar calendar effects can result from private sector pay practices. However, these effects are typically less pronounced for two reasons: employment is less concentrated in a single private employer, and private employers use a variety of pay period types (weekly, biweekly, semi-monthly, monthly).

For example, the effect on over-the-year pay comparisons can be pronounced in federal government due to the uniform nature of federal payroll processing. Most federal employees are paid on a biweekly pay schedule. As a result, in some quarters federal wages include six pay dates, while in other quarters there are seven pay dates. Over-the-year comparisons of average weekly wages may also reflect this calendar effect. Growth in average weekly wages may be attributed, in part, to a comparison of quarterly wages for the current year, which include seven pay dates, with year-ago wages that reflect only six pay dates. An opposite effect will occur when wages in the current quarter reflecting six pay dates are compared with year-ago wages for a quarter including seven pay dates.

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 2013 quarterly data as the base data. The adjusted prior-year levels used to calculate the over-the-year percent change in employment and wages are not published. These adjusted prior-year levels do not match the unadjusted data maintained on the BLS Web site. Over-the-year change calculations based on data from the Web site, or from data published in prior BLS news releases, may differ substantially from the over-the-year changes presented in this news release.

The adjusted data used to calculate the over-the-year change measures presented in this release account for most of the administrative changes—those occurring when employers update the industry, location, and ownership information of their establishments. The most common adjustments for administrative change are the result of updated information about the county location of individual establishments. Included in these adjustments are administrative changes involving the classification of establishments that were previously reported in the unknown or statewide county or unknown industry categories. Beginning with the first quarter of 2008, adjusted data account for administrative changes caused by multi-unit employers who start reporting for each individual establishment rather than as a single entity. Beginning with the second quarter of 2011, adjusted data account for selected large administrative changes in employment and wages. These new adjustments allow QCEW to include county employment and wage growth rates in this news release that would otherwise not meet publication standards.

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

Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online features comprehensive information by detailed industry on establishments, employment, and wages for the nation and all states. The 2012 edition of this publication, which was published in September 2013, contains selected data produced by Business Employment Dynamics (BED) on job gains and losses, as well as selected data from the first quarter 2013 version of this news release. Tables and additional content from *Employment and Wages Annual Averages 2012* are now available online at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewbultn12.htm>. The 2013 edition of *Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online* will be available in September 2014.

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. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 340 largest counties, first quarter 2014

County ¹	Establishments, first quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		March 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2014	Percent change, first quarter 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change
United States ⁴	9,358.3	134,555.0	1.7	-	\$1,027	3.8	-
Jefferson, AL.....	17.7	336.3	0.1	280	997	1.3	268
Madison, AL.....	9.1	180.3	-0.1	290	1,049	1.7	241
Mobile, AL.....	9.6	164.8	0.8	218	819	0.9	292
Montgomery, AL.....	6.4	128.0	-0.6	312	785	0.6	303
Shelby, AL.....	5.0	77.5	1.9	128	963	4.9	41
Tuscaloosa, AL.....	4.3	87.2	1.9	128	800	0.3	314
Anchorage Borough, AK.....	8.3	150.6	0.3	265	1,070	3.0	136
Maricopa, AZ.....	92.9	1,749.9	2.3	102	977	3.3	117
Pima, AZ.....	18.6	353.0	0.0	282	821	1.5	252
Benton, AR.....	5.7	103.1	4.6	13	1,298	-3.2	339
Pulaski, AR.....	14.4	242.1	0.0	282	881	3.2	124
Washington, AR.....	5.7	95.0	1.8	137	782	3.0	136
Alameda, CA.....	57.0	690.3	2.5	88	1,298	4.3	59
Contra Costa, CA.....	29.7	335.9	2.7	80	1,268	1.5	252
Fresno, CA.....	31.0	345.0	2.9	72	755	2.6	167
Kern, CA.....	17.3	292.2	2.4	97	856	1.2	275
Los Angeles, CA.....	441.9	4,125.8	2.0	118	1,096	3.8	84
Marin, CA.....	11.9	109.0	2.4	97	1,195	4.8	44
Monterey, CA.....	12.9	162.5	3.2	55	837	0.6	303
Orange, CA.....	106.5	1,459.9	2.5	88	1,121	2.7	159
Placer, CA.....	11.2	140.0	2.9	72	952	2.1	207
Riverside, CA.....	52.9	619.5	4.0	27	785	2.1	207
Sacramento, CA.....	52.3	607.1	1.6	148	1,083	3.0	136
San Bernardino, CA.....	51.3	646.0	3.7	39	798	1.1	279
San Diego, CA.....	99.6	1,321.0	2.1	114	1,131	6.8	13
San Francisco, CA.....	57.2	629.7	3.9	31	1,944	9.3	5
San Joaquin, CA.....	16.8	211.7	2.0	118	803	2.6	167
San Luis Obispo, CA.....	9.7	109.7	2.9	72	788	0.3	314
San Mateo, CA.....	25.5	365.7	4.6	13	2,058	9.6	3
Santa Barbara, CA.....	14.6	189.0	3.3	50	915	2.1	207
Santa Clara, CA.....	65.3	960.4	4.0	27	2,074	7.1	11
Santa Cruz, CA.....	9.1	93.5	3.2	55	871	0.5	310
Solano, CA.....	10.2	125.2	1.5	153	1,038	2.1	207
Sonoma, CA.....	19.0	188.8	4.8	9	871	0.9	292
Stanislaus, CA.....	14.4	168.5	2.1	114	802	1.4	261
Tulare, CA.....	9.2	144.0	2.0	118	687	6.3	17
Ventura, CA.....	24.7	317.3	1.7	140	1,072	4.4	56
Yolo, CA.....	6.0	90.6	1.4	162	1,014	4.0	73
Adams, CO.....	9.1	176.9	4.7	11	915	2.6	167
Arapahoe, CO.....	19.3	298.9	2.6	83	1,250	4.8	44
Boulder, CO.....	13.3	165.9	2.6	83	1,161	3.8	84
Denver, CO.....	27.0	449.9	3.9	31	1,329	4.8	44
Douglas, CO.....	10.0	103.9	4.2	22	1,143	3.6	105
El Paso, CO.....	16.8	242.9	1.4	162	876	2.3	187
Jefferson, CO.....	17.8	216.4	2.0	118	993	4.9	41
Larimer, CO.....	10.3	137.0	2.7	80	860	4.2	69
Weld, CO.....	6.0	94.7	7.5	1	868	5.6	23
Fairfield, CT.....	33.6	410.5	0.6	238	1,922	2.3	187
Hartford, CT.....	26.2	493.6	0.7	224	1,383	5.2	35
New Haven, CT.....	22.9	354.9	0.6	238	1,026	1.3	268

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 340 largest counties, first quarter 2014 - Continued

County ¹	Establishments, first quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		March 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2014	Percent change, first quarter 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change
New London, CT.....	7.0	119.6	-1.2	324	\$1,022	4.7	47
New Castle, DE.....	17.7	272.7	1.9	128	1,285	4.3	59
Washington, DC.....	35.6	727.3	1.2	177	1,701	5.3	31
Alachua, FL.....	6.7	119.2	1.0	195	785	1.9	224
Brevard, FL.....	14.7	189.2	0.7	224	856	0.9	292
Broward, FL.....	65.6	736.8	2.8	78	911	3.4	111
Collier, FL.....	12.5	133.5	4.9	8	828	0.2	319
Duval, FL.....	27.7	453.7	1.6	148	977	1.3	268
Escambia, FL.....	8.1	123.1	0.8	218	739	2.5	174
Hillsborough, FL.....	39.3	620.7	2.9	72	950	2.8	149
Lake, FL.....	7.6	85.8	3.0	64	639	1.9	224
Lee, FL.....	19.8	228.1	6.3	3	749	1.2	275
Leon, FL.....	8.3	140.8	2.5	88	763	2.0	215
Manatee, FL.....	9.9	111.5	3.4	47	706	0.4	311
Marion, FL.....	8.0	93.6	1.6	148	657	1.1	279
Miami-Dade, FL.....	93.4	1,043.4	2.6	83	948	4.4	56
Okaloosa, FL.....	6.2	78.4	0.9	207	785	0.6	303
Orange, FL.....	38.1	728.9	3.3	50	873	2.8	149
Osceola, FL.....	5.9	80.2	4.1	25	683	1.3	268
Palm Beach, FL.....	51.7	545.2	3.5	44	1,010	7.8	8
Pasco, FL.....	10.2	103.9	2.6	83	657	3.0	136
Pinellas, FL.....	31.4	396.6	1.3	170	843	1.7	241
Polk, FL.....	12.6	200.4	2.0	118	727	3.0	136
Sarasota, FL.....	14.9	153.5	5.8	4	790	3.7	98
Seminole, FL.....	14.1	165.1	3.1	58	811	2.5	174
Volusia, FL.....	13.5	157.6	2.5	88	685	3.8	84
Bibb, GA.....	4.6	81.3	2.9	72	772	3.5	108
Chatham, GA.....	8.2	137.1	1.2	177	833	2.8	149
Clayton, GA.....	4.3	111.1	1.7	140	962	4.3	59
Cobb, GA.....	22.4	322.8	4.6	13	1,101	1.1	279
De Kalb, GA.....	18.6	282.3	3.8	37	1,056	4.0	73
Fulton, GA.....	43.7	749.8	2.3	102	1,500	5.4	27
Gwinnett, GA.....	24.9	319.4	3.5	44	988	3.2	124
Muscogee, GA.....	4.7	94.6	1.0	195	800	1.9	224
Richmond, GA.....	4.7	102.0	1.4	162	801	1.4	261
Honolulu, HI.....	24.9	457.2	1.1	184	893	1.8	230
Ada, ID.....	13.8	208.8	3.9	31	857	5.9	21
Champaign, IL.....	4.5	87.6	-0.3	297	837	1.6	248
Cook, IL.....	156.3	2,413.6	1.0	195	1,248	5.0	39
Du Page, IL.....	38.6	588.6	0.9	207	1,183	2.7	159
Kane, IL.....	13.9	198.6	1.7	140	841	2.6	167
Lake, IL.....	23.0	317.8	-0.4	303	1,484	6.2	18
McHenry, IL.....	8.9	93.0	2.6	83	807	3.2	124
McLean, IL.....	3.9	83.3	-1.7	334	1,041	-1.0	335
Madison, IL.....	6.1	93.9	-0.3	297	801	2.3	187
Peoria, IL.....	4.8	98.6	-2.6	339	963	-0.9	333
St. Clair, IL.....	5.7	90.1	-2.3	338	762	1.5	252
Sangamon, IL.....	5.4	125.5	0.6	238	993	3.2	124
Will, IL.....	16.1	209.7	2.3	102	867	4.2	69
Winnebago, IL.....	6.9	122.7	-0.9	317	834	3.1	132

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 340 largest counties, first quarter 2014 - Continued

County ¹	Establishments, first quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		March 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2014	Percent change, first quarter 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change
Allen, IN.....	8.8	174.3	1.1	184	\$825	2.0	215
Elkhart, IN.....	4.7	118.1	4.0	27	809	7.2	10
Hamilton, IN.....	8.7	121.9	4.2	22	1,022	3.7	98
Lake, IN.....	10.3	183.1	-1.9	336	863	-0.7	331
Marion, IN.....	23.8	568.0	1.0	195	1,052	0.0	324
St. Joseph, IN.....	5.9	115.8	1.0	195	777	1.0	288
Tippecanoe, IN.....	3.3	79.3	0.7	224	828	1.5	252
Vanderburgh, IN.....	4.8	104.0	-0.4	303	804	3.3	117
Black Hawk, IA.....	3.7	74.7	0.4	260	826	1.1	279
Johnson, IA.....	3.9	79.8	1.5	153	876	3.7	98
Linn, IA.....	6.5	126.0	0.6	238	958	3.8	84
Polk, IA.....	16.1	279.8	3.0	64	1,044	2.7	159
Scott, IA.....	5.5	87.6	0.5	253	780	1.6	248
Johnson, KS.....	21.1	319.8	2.4	97	1,072	5.3	31
Sedgwick, KS.....	12.3	242.7	0.9	207	909	5.1	38
Shawnee, KS.....	4.7	96.0	2.3	102	818	1.1	279
Wyandotte, KS.....	3.2	85.1	5.5	5	938	5.2	35
Boone, KY.....	4.1	77.1	1.5	153	822	1.2	275
Fayette, KY.....	10.3	180.0	1.3	170	869	2.8	149
Jefferson, KY.....	24.3	431.6	1.0	195	994	3.8	84
Caddo, LA.....	7.4	114.3	-1.6	331	779	2.4	182
Calcasieu, LA.....	5.0	87.2	0.3	265	856	2.0	215
East Baton Rouge, LA.....	14.9	265.7	1.2	177	915	1.1	279
Jefferson, LA.....	13.8	191.2	0.3	265	875	2.1	207
Lafayette, LA.....	9.3	140.0	0.9	207	954	4.3	59
Orleans, LA.....	11.5	187.2	3.6	42	980	1.8	230
St. Tammany, LA.....	7.7	82.0	3.0	64	841	1.0	288
Cumberland, ME.....	12.6	167.6	0.9	207	912	1.7	241
Anne Arundel, MD.....	14.6	250.4	0.7	224	1,061	-0.4	329
Baltimore, MD.....	21.2	361.0	-0.1	290	985	0.6	303
Frederick, MD.....	6.3	94.0	-0.6	312	964	1.9	224
Harford, MD.....	5.6	86.4	-0.9	317	910	-0.3	327
Howard, MD.....	9.5	156.3	-0.2	293	1,220	2.3	187
Montgomery, MD.....	33.0	450.7	0.6	238	1,364	3.6	105
Prince Georges, MD.....	15.6	298.9	-0.4	303	1,007	2.1	207
Baltimore City, MD.....	13.8	327.0	-0.5	307	1,192	1.7	241
Barnstable, MA.....	9.0	82.6	0.8	218	830	1.6	248
Bristol, MA.....	16.3	214.4	1.6	148	874	2.6	167
Essex, MA.....	22.2	305.7	1.7	140	1,044	1.9	224
Hampden, MA.....	16.2	196.7	0.6	238	923	2.8	149
Middlesex, MA.....	50.1	835.2	1.0	195	1,553	6.2	18
Norfolk, MA.....	23.6	328.2	1.3	170	1,159	1.8	230
Plymouth, MA.....	14.2	176.7	1.1	184	894	2.2	199
Suffolk, MA.....	24.7	611.6	2.2	110	1,852	8.8	6
Worcester, MA.....	22.1	321.6	1.0	195	976	2.7	159
Genesee, MI.....	7.1	131.2	-0.3	297	804	4.3	59
Ingham, MI.....	6.2	148.4	-0.3	297	961	1.4	261
Kalamazoo, MI.....	5.2	111.0	0.6	238	917	2.0	215
Kent, MI.....	13.9	353.9	3.7	39	862	3.1	132
Macomb, MI.....	17.2	301.7	1.1	184	995	2.3	187

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 340 largest counties, first quarter 2014 - Continued

County ¹	Establishments, first quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		March 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2014	Percent change, first quarter 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change
Oakland, MI.....	38.1	677.8	1.1	184	\$1,107	2.9	143
Ottawa, MI.....	5.5	111.6	3.1	58	782	2.8	149
Saginaw, MI.....	4.1	81.6	-0.7	315	814	4.5	53
Washtenaw, MI.....	8.2	196.8	0.5	253	996	1.3	268
Wayne, MI.....	30.7	684.1	0.4	260	1,121	6.4	16
Anoka, MN.....	6.8	113.9	2.0	118	887	2.1	207
Dakota, MN.....	9.4	174.4	1.2	177	997	4.3	59
Hennepin, MN.....	41.7	849.5	1.0	195	1,325	3.8	84
Olmsted, MN.....	3.3	90.3	-1.4	328	1,031	2.7	159
Ramsey, MN.....	13.1	317.3	0.5	253	1,192	1.8	230
St. Louis, MN.....	5.3	93.9	0.0	282	813	3.3	117
Stearns, MN.....	4.2	80.3	0.2	275	761	1.7	241
Washington, MN.....	5.2	73.7	0.9	207	841	3.8	84
Harrison, MS.....	4.5	81.9	-0.2	293	708	0.7	301
Hinds, MS.....	6.0	119.6	-0.2	293	840	2.9	143
Boone, MO.....	4.6	88.8	1.8	137	745	0.8	296
Clay, MO.....	5.2	91.0	3.6	42	880	3.4	111
Greene, MO.....	8.1	156.1	1.9	128	738	3.7	98
Jackson, MO.....	19.4	345.6	0.3	265	992	0.8	296
St. Charles, MO.....	8.5	130.5	2.1	114	828	4.3	59
St. Louis, MO.....	33.4	571.5	1.2	177	1,066	3.3	117
St. Louis City, MO.....	10.5	217.4	-1.3	325	1,170	4.3	59
Yellowstone, MT.....	6.3	76.9	0.5	253	813	3.7	98
Douglas, NE.....	18.3	323.1	2.3	102	933	2.2	199
Lancaster, NE.....	9.9	160.6	1.9	128	779	2.5	174
Clark, NV.....	51.2	861.4	3.9	31	856	3.0	136
Washoe, NV.....	13.9	190.1	3.3	50	856	2.8	149
Hillsborough, NH.....	12.0	190.2	1.0	195	1,086	4.4	56
Rockingham, NH.....	10.5	134.9	1.3	170	944	2.8	149
Atlantic, NJ.....	6.6	125.8	-2.1	337	808	1.5	252
Bergen, NJ.....	32.9	431.3	1.5	153	1,222	2.4	182
Burlington, NJ.....	11.0	193.8	-1.4	328	1,017	0.4	311
Camden, NJ.....	11.9	191.8	0.2	275	937	0.6	303
Essex, NJ.....	20.4	330.0	-1.3	325	1,343	1.1	279
Gloucester, NJ.....	6.1	97.5	1.6	148	839	1.8	230
Hudson, NJ.....	14.2	234.6	0.5	253	1,569	2.5	174
Mercer, NJ.....	11.0	233.5	1.4	162	1,490	0.7	301
Middlesex, NJ.....	21.9	388.4	0.6	238	1,307	3.7	98
Monmouth, NJ.....	20.1	240.8	1.1	184	1,003	1.5	252
Morris, NJ.....	17.1	275.6	0.7	224	1,646	4.3	59
Ocean, NJ.....	12.6	151.1	3.1	58	779	-1.3	336
Passaic, NJ.....	12.3	165.0	-1.1	322	968	0.3	314
Somerset, NJ.....	10.1	175.3	0.8	218	2,048	-0.3	327
Union, NJ.....	14.3	218.5	-0.9	317	1,263	1.5	252
Bernalillo, NM.....	17.9	310.0	0.8	218	836	1.1	279
Albany, NY.....	10.2	222.2	0.1	280	1,008	2.9	143
Bronx, NY.....	17.5	249.2	1.9	128	881	2.2	199
Broome, NY.....	4.6	86.4	-1.1	322	750	2.3	187
Dutchess, NY.....	8.4	107.5	0.0	282	946	-1.6	337
Erie, NY.....	24.4	449.9	0.2	275	875	2.3	187

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 340 largest counties, first quarter 2014 - Continued

County ¹	Establishments, first quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		March 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2014	Percent change, first quarter 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change
Kings, NY.....	56.4	556.1	4.6	13	\$760	0.8	296
Monroe, NY.....	18.5	372.8	0.7	224	919	1.5	252
Nassau, NY.....	53.2	595.9	1.7	140	1,091	1.8	230
New York, NY.....	125.9	2,453.1	2.5	88	2,749	12.0	2
Oneida, NY.....	5.3	101.0	-0.3	297	751	0.3	314
Onondaga, NY.....	13.0	238.4	-0.2	293	911	3.5	108
Orange, NY.....	10.1	133.8	0.3	265	798	0.4	311
Queens, NY.....	49.1	539.3	2.5	88	911	1.3	268
Richmond, NY.....	9.4	97.4	3.1	58	802	1.8	230
Rockland, NY.....	10.1	113.6	2.9	72	1,054	0.2	319
Saratoga, NY.....	5.8	78.5	1.1	184	865	0.6	303
Suffolk, NY.....	51.7	618.4	0.3	265	1,029	-0.4	329
Westchester, NY.....	36.2	402.6	0.3	265	1,430	5.4	27
Buncombe, NC.....	8.2	117.3	1.9	128	727	1.4	261
Catawba, NC.....	4.2	81.2	1.7	140	720	1.7	241
Cumberland, NC.....	6.2	117.5	-1.0	320	732	-2.0	338
Durham, NC.....	7.5	185.7	1.3	170	1,373	3.9	79
Forsyth, NC.....	9.0	175.8	1.0	195	1,029	9.6	3
Guilford, NC.....	14.1	267.9	0.9	207	883	1.7	241
Mecklenburg, NC.....	33.4	600.1	3.1	58	1,382	5.2	35
New Hanover, NC.....	7.4	100.0	2.2	110	775	1.6	248
Wake, NC.....	30.2	479.6	3.5	44	1,013	2.3	187
Cass, ND.....	6.5	110.6	3.0	64	869	3.8	84
Butler, OH.....	7.5	140.1	2.4	97	872	2.7	159
Cuyahoga, OH.....	35.4	696.5	0.0	282	1,054	4.0	73
Delaware, OH.....	4.6	79.6	0.4	260	1,123	4.0	73
Franklin, OH.....	29.8	686.6	1.9	128	1,024	4.1	72
Hamilton, OH.....	23.1	489.7	1.2	177	1,116	0.8	296
Lake, OH.....	6.3	92.2	-0.3	297	824	0.2	319
Lorain, OH.....	6.0	93.4	0.6	238	807	1.9	224
Lucas, OH.....	10.0	201.2	1.4	162	867	2.0	215
Mahoning, OH.....	5.9	95.9	0.4	260	686	2.5	174
Montgomery, OH.....	11.9	241.8	0.9	207	854	2.2	199
Stark, OH.....	8.7	155.1	0.9	207	751	2.2	199
Summit, OH.....	14.0	255.4	1.5	153	926	3.8	84
Warren, OH.....	4.4	80.1	4.1	25	862	2.7	159
Cleveland, OK.....	5.2	78.7	2.3	102	693	1.8	230
Oklahoma, OK.....	26.0	436.4	0.7	224	971	3.9	79
Tulsa, OK.....	21.3	337.1	0.7	224	976	4.7	47
Clackamas, OR.....	13.1	143.1	1.4	162	875	3.1	132
Jackson, OR.....	6.7	77.7	2.0	118	733	5.0	39
Lane, OR.....	11.0	140.5	2.5	88	740	3.2	124
Marion, OR.....	9.6	135.1	3.4	47	757	2.3	187
Multnomah, OR.....	30.8	458.5	3.3	50	1,009	2.2	199
Washington, OR.....	17.1	260.6	3.7	39	1,213	4.6	52
Allegheny, PA.....	35.0	674.5	-0.6	312	1,130	4.5	53
Berks, PA.....	8.9	164.7	0.6	238	867	4.0	73
Bucks, PA.....	19.6	246.1	0.6	238	921	1.8	230
Butler, PA.....	5.0	83.4	0.6	238	905	1.0	288
Chester, PA.....	15.1	238.3	0.8	218	1,415	13.9	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 340 largest counties, first quarter 2014 - Continued

County ¹	Establishments, first quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		March 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2014	Percent change, first quarter 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change
Cumberland, PA.....	6.1	124.5	0.5	253	\$921	3.3	117
Dauphin, PA.....	7.3	173.2	-0.1	290	1,038	4.5	53
Delaware, PA.....	13.7	214.1	1.2	177	1,121	5.5	25
Erie, PA.....	7.1	121.4	-0.5	307	759	0.1	323
Lackawanna, PA.....	5.9	96.3	-0.5	307	744	3.5	108
Lancaster, PA.....	12.8	221.6	1.8	137	803	2.0	215
Lehigh, PA.....	8.6	176.2	0.7	224	979	3.4	111
Luzerne, PA.....	7.5	138.6	0.0	282	773	3.8	84
Montgomery, PA.....	27.1	465.9	0.3	265	1,346	4.2	69
Northampton, PA.....	6.6	104.4	1.1	184	874	3.8	84
Philadelphia, PA.....	34.6	634.3	0.3	265	1,187	2.9	143
Washington, PA.....	5.3	84.9	0.7	224	1,067	7.3	9
Westmoreland, PA.....	9.3	129.6	-0.7	315	772	1.8	230
York, PA.....	8.9	170.4	0.3	265	845	1.1	279
Providence, RI.....	17.4	272.0	1.5	153	1,057	5.6	23
Charleston, SC.....	12.4	222.1	2.8	78	863	2.9	143
Greenville, SC.....	12.8	244.0	4.4	17	855	2.6	167
Horry, SC.....	7.9	110.1	2.5	88	571	1.4	261
Lexington, SC.....	5.9	104.4	4.4	17	717	-0.1	325
Richland, SC.....	9.1	206.6	2.1	114	845	2.2	199
Spartanburg, SC.....	5.9	122.2	2.5	88	818	3.3	117
York, SC.....	4.8	81.0	6.4	2	785	2.5	174
Minnehaha, SD.....	6.7	118.7	2.3	102	852	5.4	27
Davidson, TN.....	19.4	448.5	3.0	64	1,041	3.3	117
Hamilton, TN.....	8.7	184.1	0.2	275	863	2.3	187
Knox, TN.....	11.2	220.6	1.0	195	837	0.8	296
Rutherford, TN.....	4.7	110.6	3.9	31	837	2.3	187
Shelby, TN.....	19.4	470.1	-0.4	303	1,017	3.9	79
Williamson, TN.....	7.0	105.1	4.0	27	1,189	-0.9	333
Bell, TX.....	5.0	110.6	0.9	207	821	4.3	59
Bexar, TX.....	36.7	784.5	2.3	102	917	3.0	136
Brazoria, TX.....	5.2	97.4	1.7	140	1,032	6.6	15
Brazos, TX.....	4.2	95.1	3.9	31	711	2.3	187
Cameron, TX.....	6.4	133.9	1.9	128	581	1.4	261
Collin, TX.....	20.9	337.0	4.3	19	1,213	2.5	174
Dallas, TX.....	70.8	1,515.6	3.1	58	1,281	5.4	27
Denton, TX.....	12.3	200.2	4.2	22	895	2.4	182
El Paso, TX.....	14.3	283.7	1.1	184	690	3.9	79
Fort Bend, TX.....	10.9	159.5	4.8	9	1,034	4.0	73
Galveston, TX.....	5.7	101.2	3.0	64	905	2.1	207
Gregg, TX.....	4.2	76.9	-1.6	331	879	3.8	84
Harris, TX.....	107.5	2,226.8	3.0	64	1,399	4.7	47
Hidalgo, TX.....	11.8	238.5	1.4	162	597	2.9	143
Jefferson, TX.....	5.8	120.7	-0.5	307	1,016	3.6	105
Lubbock, TX.....	7.2	130.0	2.0	118	750	4.7	47
McLennan, TX.....	4.9	101.9	0.0	282	781	2.2	199
Midland, TX.....	5.2	88.0	5.4	6	1,322	8.5	7
Montgomery, TX.....	9.8	154.8	5.2	7	1,022	2.5	174
Nueces, TX.....	8.1	161.8	1.5	153	867	3.8	84
Potter, TX.....	3.9	77.4	1.3	170	775	2.8	149

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 340 largest counties, first quarter 2014 - Continued

County ¹	Establishments, first quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		March 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2014	Percent change, first quarter 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change
Smith, TX.....	5.9	95.3	0.7	224	\$799	3.8	84
Tarrant, TX.....	39.6	814.0	2.0	118	1,010	5.5	25
Travis, TX.....	34.6	646.6	4.3	19	1,100	3.4	111
Webb, TX.....	5.0	93.5	2.2	110	650	3.2	124
Williamson, TX.....	8.7	143.5	4.3	19	1,127	6.7	14
Davis, UT.....	7.6	110.7	3.4	47	778	1.0	288
Salt Lake, UT.....	39.6	614.6	2.7	80	947	3.4	111
Utah, UT.....	13.6	189.6	4.7	11	771	5.9	21
Weber, UT.....	5.6	94.3	1.4	162	721	4.9	41
Chittenden, VT.....	6.3	97.0	0.6	238	937	0.2	319
Arlington, VA.....	8.8	163.1	-1.8	335	1,669	3.2	124
Chesterfield, VA.....	8.1	121.8	2.0	118	866	1.3	268
Fairfax, VA.....	35.3	576.4	-1.5	330	1,580	1.2	275
Henrico, VA.....	10.4	178.5	0.9	207	1,110	6.2	18
Loudoun, VA.....	10.5	145.9	1.5	153	1,244	3.9	79
Prince William, VA.....	8.2	116.3	0.6	238	832	-0.1	325
Alexandria City, VA.....	6.3	93.8	-1.6	331	1,368	5.3	31
Chesapeake City, VA.....	5.7	95.1	0.2	275	758	-0.7	331
Newport News City, VA.....	3.7	97.9	1.1	184	989	2.8	149
Norfolk City, VA.....	5.6	134.2	-0.5	307	969	3.7	98
Richmond City, VA.....	7.1	147.4	0.7	224	1,147	3.2	124
Virginia Beach City, VA.....	11.3	167.2	0.5	253	769	1.5	252
Benton, WA.....	6.1	77.0	0.7	224	959	0.6	303
Clark, WA.....	14.9	136.0	3.8	37	887	2.4	182
King, WA.....	88.8	1,214.7	3.3	50	1,353	4.7	47
Kitsap, WA.....	7.1	80.9	2.2	110	888	1.4	261
Pierce, WA.....	23.5	273.0	3.0	64	867	0.3	314
Snohomish, WA.....	21.1	264.2	1.7	140	1,161	6.9	12
Spokane, WA.....	16.8	202.1	1.3	170	822	0.9	292
Thurston, WA.....	8.1	101.9	3.2	55	861	1.8	230
Whatcom, WA.....	7.4	82.1	1.5	153	801	3.1	132
Yakima, WA.....	9.2	99.2	2.4	97	653	2.0	215
Kanawha, WV.....	5.9	102.6	-1.3	325	845	2.7	159
Brown, WI.....	6.5	146.2	0.6	238	881	5.3	31
Dane, WI.....	14.1	308.1	1.1	184	970	3.4	111
Milwaukee, WI.....	24.5	471.3	0.0	282	992	2.0	215
Outagamie, WI.....	5.0	101.0	0.4	260	827	2.6	167
Waukesha, WI.....	12.3	226.5	0.7	224	992	2.0	215
Winnebago, WI.....	3.6	88.2	-1.0	320	928	2.4	182
San Juan, PR.....	11.2	256.0	-1.2	(⁵)	621	0.8	(⁵)

¹ Includes areas not officially designated as counties. See Technical Note.

² Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

⁵ This county was not included in the U.S. rankings.

Note: Data are preliminary. Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. These 339 U.S. counties comprise 72.0 percent of the total covered workers in the U.S.

Table 2. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, first quarter 2014

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		March 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2013-14 ²	First quarter 2014	Percent change, first quarter 2013-14 ²
United States ³	9,358.3	134,555.0	1.7	\$1,027	3.8
Private industry.....	9,064.0	113,150.6	2.1	1,035	4.1
Natural resources and mining.....	135.2	1,920.1	2.5	1,249	6.4
Construction.....	748.0	5,721.2	4.2	1,002	2.6
Manufacturing.....	338.0	12,033.7	0.9	1,266	3.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,910.1	25,564.3	2.1	842	3.1
Information.....	148.7	2,710.2	0.6	1,905	7.1
Financial activities.....	829.1	7,588.3	0.7	2,115	10.0
Professional and business services.....	1,661.8	18,631.2	2.4	1,346	4.2
Education and health services.....	1,489.9	20,451.4	1.3	852	1.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	789.7	14,134.7	3.0	388	1.8
Other services.....	805.0	4,172.3	1.7	641	3.2
Government.....	294.2	21,404.4	-0.2	983	2.5
Los Angeles, CA.....	441.9	4,125.8	2.0	1,096	3.8
Private industry.....	436.2	3,587.4	2.2	1,073	4.0
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	10.4	1.1	1,730	8.3
Construction.....	12.8	117.3	2.5	1,065	1.3
Manufacturing.....	12.5	363.2	-0.8	1,215	0.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	52.9	775.4	2.0	880	3.0
Information.....	9.1	198.4	1.7	2,084	10.3
Financial activities.....	23.6	206.9	-0.7	2,143	12.4
Professional and business services.....	46.0	597.8	2.6	1,350	3.0
Education and health services.....	204.7	708.1	1.1	795	3.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	29.6	450.5	5.6	551	2.4
Other services.....	26.5	144.2	3.1	646	2.4
Government.....	5.7	538.3	0.2	1,253	3.0
New York, NY.....	125.9	2,453.1	2.5	2,749	12.0
Private industry.....	125.6	2,020.4	2.9	3,092	12.5
Natural resources and mining.....	0.0	0.2	9.5	3,901	61.5
Construction.....	2.2	33.1	-0.4	1,702	2.0
Manufacturing.....	2.3	25.1	-1.6	1,736	16.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	20.7	255.9	1.3	1,339	3.6
Information.....	4.6	145.9	1.8	3,207	9.0
Financial activities.....	19.1	354.2	1.7	9,261	21.0
Professional and business services.....	26.5	509.7	3.1	2,603	6.4
Education and health services.....	9.6	324.1	3.3	1,206	1.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	13.5	269.8	5.1	809	2.5
Other services.....	19.7	96.0	2.3	1,086	4.3
Government.....	0.3	432.7	0.4	1,147	2.6
Cook, IL.....	156.3	2,413.6	1.0	1,248	5.0
Private industry.....	155.0	2,120.7	1.4	1,258	5.4
Natural resources and mining.....	0.1	0.7	4.9	855	2.0
Construction.....	12.8	58.8	3.9	1,323	2.3
Manufacturing.....	6.7	185.7	-0.8	1,224	4.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	30.8	442.4	1.3	937	4.1
Information.....	2.8	53.0	-1.0	2,027	2.9
Financial activities.....	16.1	181.7	-0.2	3,270	16.9
Professional and business services.....	33.3	433.7	2.6	1,539	1.2
Education and health services.....	16.4	421.6	1.1	878	0.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	14.0	242.6	2.0	453	1.6
Other services.....	17.5	95.9	1.7	964	17.7
Government.....	1.3	292.9	-1.7	1,176	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, first quarter 2014 - Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		March 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2013-14 ²	First quarter 2014	Percent change, first quarter 2013-14 ²
Harris, TX.....	107.5	2,226.8	3.0	\$1,399	4.7
Private industry.....	107.0	1,962.6	3.0	1,447	4.9
Natural resources and mining.....	1.8	92.9	6.0	4,113	7.0
Construction.....	6.7	150.4	4.1	1,314	4.5
Manufacturing.....	4.7	193.8	2.3	1,648	3.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	24.2	458.1	3.1	1,291	3.5
Information.....	1.2	28.4	0.8	1,485	2.3
Financial activities.....	11.0	117.2	2.7	2,122	7.7
Professional and business services.....	21.6	385.2	1.5	1,729	6.4
Education and health services.....	14.8	265.0	2.2	955	2.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	9.0	207.8	5.4	413	0.5
Other services.....	11.6	62.8	2.9	769	6.7
Government.....	0.5	264.2	2.6	1,042	2.6
Maricopa, AZ.....	92.9	1,749.9	2.3	977	3.3
Private industry.....	92.2	1,539.9	2.5	987	3.5
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	8.3	-0.1	1,194	1.1
Construction.....	7.3	91.8	3.4	980	4.6
Manufacturing.....	3.2	114.3	0.7	1,502	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	20.3	345.1	2.9	894	2.4
Information.....	1.5	32.7	3.2	1,450	12.7
Financial activities.....	11.0	151.8	3.5	1,514	4.6
Professional and business services.....	22.0	291.7	1.5	1,058	5.4
Education and health services.....	10.8	256.3	1.3	903	1.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.4	198.1	4.1	440	2.1
Other services.....	6.4	47.7	2.2	670	5.8
Government.....	0.7	210.0	0.4	900	1.2
Dallas, TX.....	70.8	1,515.6	3.1	1,281	5.4
Private industry.....	70.3	1,348.6	3.2	1,307	5.6
Natural resources and mining.....	0.6	9.7	5.2	4,429	12.7
Construction.....	4.0	74.3	7.0	1,104	6.5
Manufacturing.....	2.7	106.1	-3.3	1,606	3.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	15.3	303.2	4.7	1,085	4.9
Information.....	1.4	48.2	2.1	2,369	1.2
Financial activities.....	8.5	147.5	1.9	2,124	10.1
Professional and business services.....	15.8	300.9	3.8	1,402	6.1
Education and health services.....	8.7	178.3	2.5	1,063	5.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	6.1	140.6	4.5	482	4.1
Other services.....	6.8	39.3	2.1	731	2.2
Government.....	0.5	167.0	2.4	1,068	2.8
Orange, CA.....	106.5	1,459.9	2.5	1,121	2.7
Private industry.....	105.2	1,315.1	2.6	1,100	2.9
Natural resources and mining.....	0.2	3.6	-2.5	670	5.3
Construction.....	6.2	79.7	6.6	1,166	5.9
Manufacturing.....	4.9	157.2	-0.6	1,426	4.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	16.6	249.8	1.7	983	1.2
Information.....	1.2	24.0	-2.3	1,810	4.3
Financial activities.....	10.3	111.7	0.0	1,839	4.7
Professional and business services.....	20.1	269.7	3.8	1,336	4.6
Education and health services.....	26.5	184.6	2.3	861	-0.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.7	188.6	3.9	438	2.6
Other services.....	6.4	41.9	3.0	636	2.3
Government.....	1.3	144.8	1.6	1,317	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, first quarter 2014 - Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		March 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2013-14 ²	First quarter 2014	Percent change, first quarter 2013-14 ²
San Diego, CA.....	99.6	1,321.0	2.1	\$1,131	6.8
Private industry.....	98.2	1,100.6	2.3	1,115	7.8
Natural resources and mining.....	0.7	10.0	-2.7	615	6.8
Construction.....	6.1	61.6	4.7	1,065	3.5
Manufacturing.....	3.0	96.0	0.6	1,786	16.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	14.0	209.6	1.6	915	7.3
Information.....	1.2	24.4	-0.5	1,765	9.9
Financial activities.....	9.0	69.6	-2.1	1,665	8.2
Professional and business services.....	17.6	226.0	2.0	1,642	11.9
Education and health services.....	27.5	181.7	1.8	870	1.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.5	170.4	4.3	428	0.9
Other services.....	6.9	47.5	5.9	557	0.7
Government.....	1.4	220.3	0.9	1,213	2.8
King, WA.....	88.8	1,214.7	3.3	1,353	4.7
Private industry.....	88.2	1,054.3	3.6	1,373	4.8
Natural resources and mining.....	0.4	2.4	-1.6	1,515	-4.7
Construction.....	5.9	53.4	7.7	1,166	0.1
Manufacturing.....	2.3	104.9	0.8	1,921	10.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	15.0	225.4	4.7	1,159	4.1
Information.....	1.9	83.7	3.7	2,764	9.5
Financial activities.....	6.5	64.7	0.7	1,913	2.8
Professional and business services.....	15.7	200.1	3.4	1,651	4.2
Education and health services.....	25.2	160.1	3.5	894	0.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	6.8	119.3	4.3	473	4.2
Other services.....	8.6	40.2	3.7	803	1.9
Government.....	0.5	160.4	1.8	1,227	4.2
Miami-Dade, FL.....	93.4	1,043.4	2.6	948	4.4
Private industry.....	93.0	906.3	3.1	933	4.7
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	10.4	11.3	478	-5.2
Construction.....	5.2	34.7	9.5	897	9.9
Manufacturing.....	2.7	36.7	2.5	913	5.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	27.4	266.3	2.9	865	3.8
Information.....	1.6	18.0	3.4	1,571	7.0
Financial activities.....	9.8	70.3	4.3	1,787	9.4
Professional and business services.....	19.7	140.5	3.2	1,103	4.6
Education and health services.....	10.2	160.8	0.8	904	1.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.1	130.4	3.0	525	2.5
Other services.....	8.2	37.8	3.4	573	3.8
Government.....	0.3	137.1	-0.8	1,047	3.5

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

² Percent changes were computed from quarterly employment and pay data adjusted for noneconomic county reclassifications. See Technical Note.

³ Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

Note: Data are preliminary. Counties selected are based on 2013 annual average employment. Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

Table 3. Covered establishments, employment, and wages by state, first quarter 2014

State	Establishments, first quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		March 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2013-14	First quarter 2014	Percent change, first quarter 2013-14
United States ²	9,358.3	134,555.0	1.7	\$1,027	3.8
Alabama.....	117.5	1,849.5	0.6	825	1.6
Alaska.....	22.0	319.1	0.3	1,023	3.5
Arizona.....	145.8	2,540.8	1.9	918	3.1
Arkansas.....	87.2	1,152.6	0.3	784	2.5
California.....	1,377.6	15,572.9	2.8	1,165	4.5
Colorado.....	177.4	2,370.1	3.1	1,046	4.2
Connecticut.....	113.5	1,627.2	0.5	1,362	3.3
Delaware.....	29.1	412.5	2.0	1,110	3.9
District of Columbia.....	35.6	727.3	1.2	1,701	5.3
Florida.....	633.6	7,752.4	2.9	868	3.0
Georgia.....	280.1	3,974.8	2.6	972	3.4
Hawaii.....	39.0	624.9	1.2	857	1.9
Idaho.....	54.0	631.5	3.3	722	3.9
Illinois.....	411.8	5,651.2	0.9	1,104	4.2
Indiana.....	159.6	2,842.5	1.2	845	1.7
Iowa.....	98.8	1,485.4	1.5	824	3.0
Kansas.....	84.8	1,343.0	1.7	840	4.1
Kentucky.....	120.0	1,784.1	1.1	811	2.7
Louisiana.....	129.5	1,909.8	1.2	868	2.6
Maine.....	48.8	565.9	0.7	786	1.9
Maryland.....	166.3	2,512.8	0.1	1,086	1.8
Massachusetts.....	226.0	3,272.2	1.3	1,300	5.3
Michigan.....	236.6	4,013.5	1.7	950	3.1
Minnesota.....	164.6	2,652.3	0.8	1,036	3.4
Mississippi.....	71.3	1,096.8	0.6	707	1.7
Missouri.....	182.4	2,634.6	1.0	866	2.9
Montana.....	43.7	429.9	0.7	730	3.3
Nebraska.....	70.2	930.7	1.7	797	2.6
Nevada.....	75.6	1,183.5	3.4	867	2.7
New Hampshire.....	49.6	614.2	1.3	970	3.4
New Jersey.....	265.3	3,794.3	0.6	1,263	2.2
New Mexico.....	56.2	787.0	0.2	793	1.9
New York.....	621.7	8,699.5	1.6	1,460	7.3
North Carolina.....	259.7	4,003.2	1.7	914	3.4
North Dakota.....	31.1	428.9	3.3	944	6.7
Ohio.....	288.3	5,071.5	1.3	909	2.8
Oklahoma.....	106.8	1,565.2	0.7	854	3.9
Oregon.....	135.9	1,688.5	2.8	893	3.4
Pennsylvania.....	348.2	5,560.9	0.3	1,007	4.1
Rhode Island.....	35.6	449.7	1.1	996	4.4
South Carolina.....	118.7	1,873.6	2.7	787	1.9
South Dakota.....	31.7	400.2	1.4	741	4.5
Tennessee.....	145.0	2,718.2	1.7	874	2.2
Texas.....	616.5	11,220.6	2.6	1,062	4.5
Utah.....	88.7	1,270.8	3.1	831	3.4
Vermont.....	24.4	301.1	0.5	807	1.9
Virginia.....	242.4	3,613.2	0.0	1,050	2.2
Washington.....	251.8	2,966.3	2.6	1,068	3.8
West Virginia.....	49.6	694.6	-0.9	779	1.4
Wisconsin.....	163.2	2,694.5	1.0	856	2.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Covered establishments, employment, and wages by state, first quarter 2014 - Continued

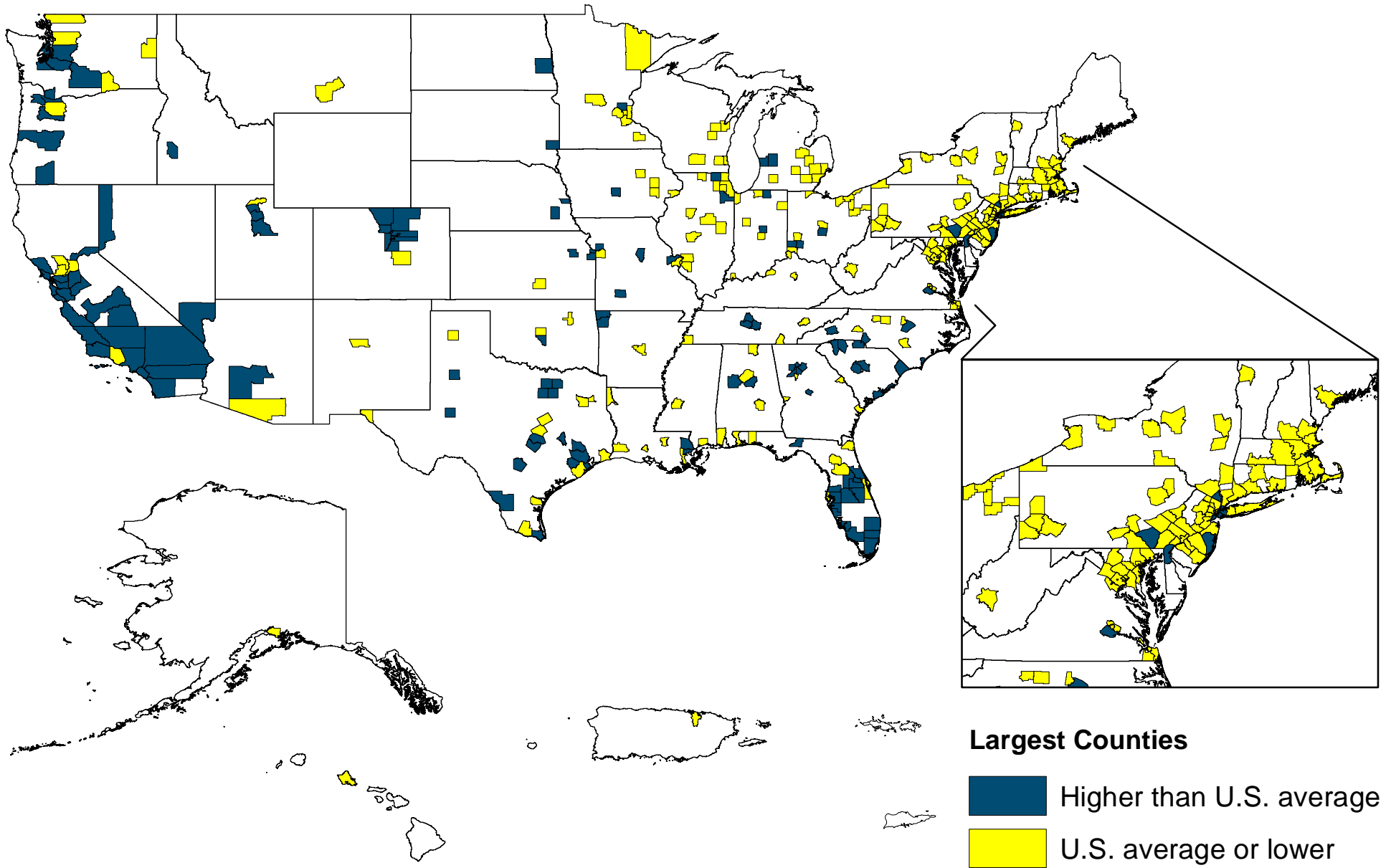
State	Establishments, first quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		March 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2013-14	First quarter 2014	Percent change, first quarter 2013-14
Wyoming.....	25.5	275.4	1.0	\$877	2.1
Puerto Rico.....	48.3	914.9	-1.8	521	1.4
Virgin Islands.....	3.4	38.3	-3.6	744	2.6

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

² Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

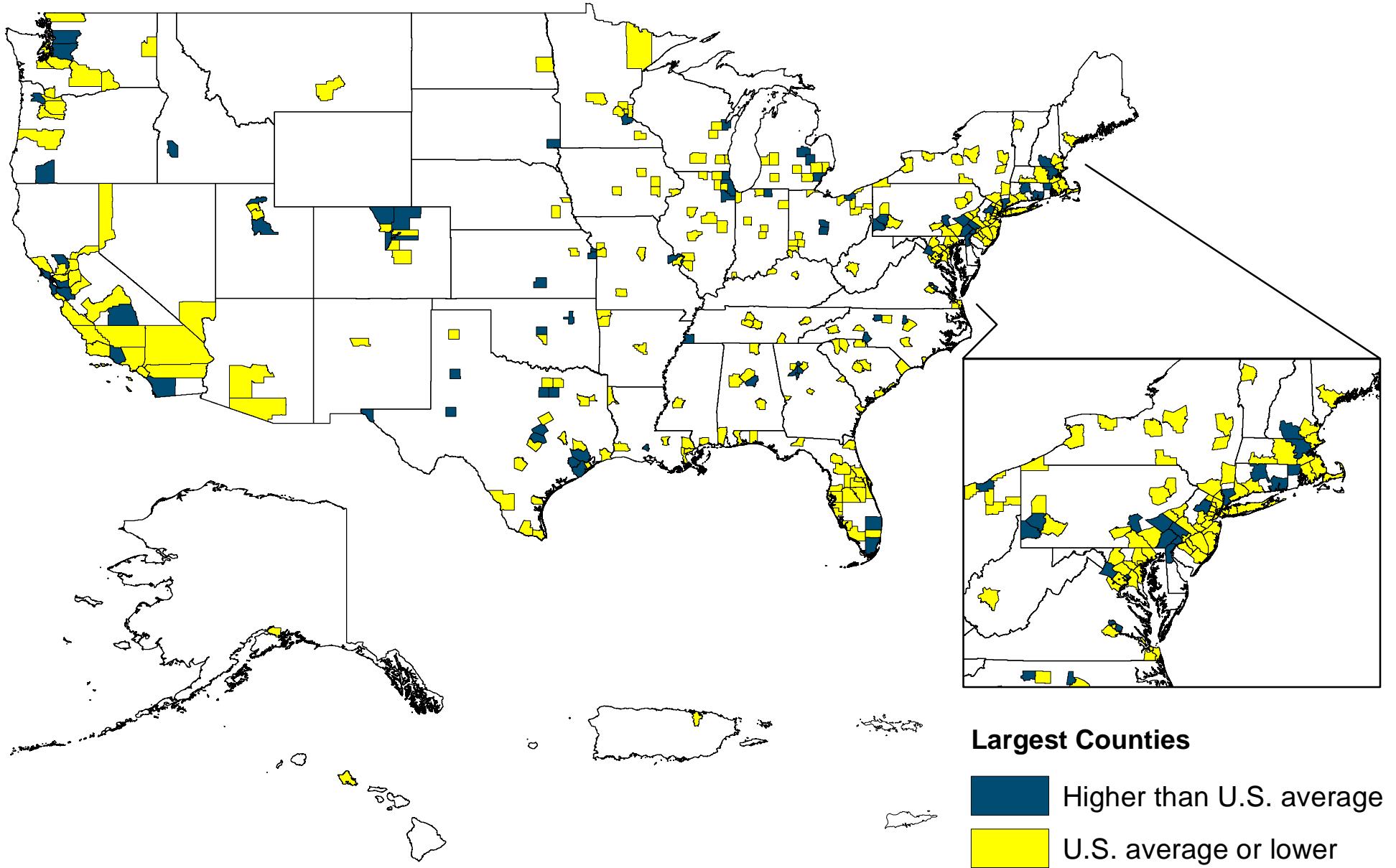
Note: Data are preliminary. Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

Chart 3. Percent change in employment in counties with 75,000 or more employees, March 2013-14 (U.S. average = 1.7 percent)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
September 2014

Chart 4. Percent change in average weekly wage in counties with 75,000 or more employees, first quarter 2013-14 (U.S. average = 3.8 percent)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
September 2014