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COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES
Second Quarter 2014

From June 2013 to June 2014, **employment** increased in 305 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 8.9 percent over the year, compared with national job growth of 2.0 percent. Within Weld, the largest employment increase occurred in natural resources and mining, which gained 2,636 jobs over the year (27.3 percent). Atlantic, N.J., had the largest over-the-year decrease in employment among the largest counties in the U.S. with a loss of 1.6 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 2.1 percent over the year, growing to \$940 in the second quarter of 2014. Midland, Texas, had the largest over-the-year increase in average weekly wages with a gain of 9.0 percent. Within Midland, an average weekly wage gain of \$142, or 7.5 percent, in natural resources and mining made the largest contribution to the county’s increase in average weekly wages. Williamson, Texas, experienced the largest decrease in average weekly wages with a loss of 2.7 percent over the year.

Chart 1. Large counties ranked by percent increase in employment, June 2013-14 (U.S. average = 2.0 percent)

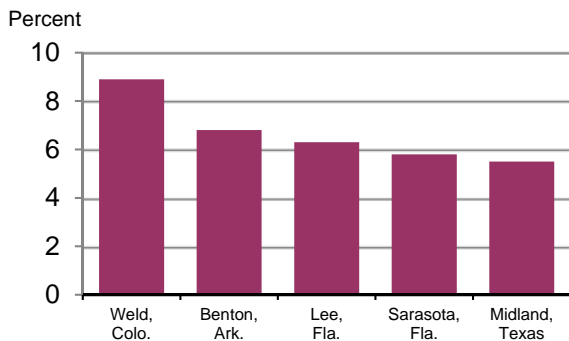


Chart 2. Large counties ranked by percent increase in average weekly wages, second quarter 2013-14 (U.S. average = 2.1 percent)

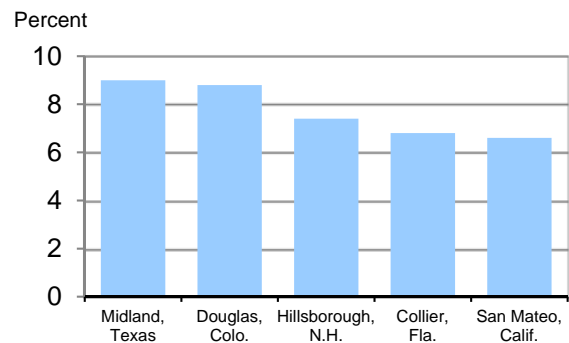


Table A. Large counties ranked by June 2014 employment, June 2013-14 employment increase, and June 2013-14 percent increase in employment

Employment in large counties					
June 2014 employment (thousands)		Increase in employment, June 2013-14 (thousands)		Percent increase in employment, June 2013-14	
United States	137,776.4	United States	2,674.6	United States	2.0
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,155.9	Los Angeles, Calif.	71.7	Weld, Colo.	8.9
Cook, Ill.	2,499.5	Harris, Texas	71.3	Benton, Ark.	6.8
New York, N.Y.	2,492.5	New York, N.Y.	65.8	Lee, Fla.	6.3
Harris, Texas	2,258.0	Dallas, Texas	52.0	Sarasota, Fla.	5.8
Maricopa, Ariz.	1,717.1	Cook, Ill.	43.9	Midland, Texas	5.5
Dallas, Texas	1,544.6	King, Wash.	42.7	Clark, Wash.	5.3
Orange, Calif.	1,477.2	Santa Clara, Calif.	37.8	Charleston, S.C.	5.2
San Diego, Calif.	1,338.5	Maricopa, Ariz.	36.9	Montgomery, Texas	5.1
King, Wash.	1,248.1	Clark, Nev.	33.1	Mecklenburg, N.C.	4.9
Miami-Dade, Fla.	1,026.2	Mecklenburg, N.C.	28.3	Lexington, S.C.	4.9

Large County Employment

In June 2014, national employment was 137.8 million (as measured by the QCEW program). Over the year, employment increased 2.0 percent, or 2.7 million. The 339 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more jobs accounted for 71.8 percent of total U.S. employment and 76.9 percent of total wages. These 339 counties had a net job growth of 2.0 million over the year, accounting for 73.6 percent of the overall U.S. employment increase. (See chart 3.)

Weld, Colo., had the largest percentage increase in employment (8.9 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 Cook, Ill. These counties had a combined over-the-year employment gain of 304,700 jobs, which was 11.4 percent of the overall job increase for the U.S. (See table A.)

Employment declined in 29 of the largest counties from June 2013 to June 2014. Atlantic, N.J., had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment (-1.6 percent). Within Atlantic, leisure and hospitality had the largest decrease in employment, with a loss of 2,817 jobs (-5.7 percent). Passaic, N.J., had the second largest percentage decrease in employment, followed by McLean, Ill.; Arlington, Va.; and Burlington, N.J. (See table 1.)

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

Average weekly wage in large counties					
Average weekly wage, second quarter 2014		Increase in average weekly wage, second quarter 2013-14		Percent increase in average weekly wage, second quarter 2013-14	
United States	\$940	United States	\$19	United States	2.1
Santa Clara, Calif.	\$1,886	San Mateo, Calif.	\$107	Midland, Texas	9.0
San Mateo, Calif.	1,740	Midland, Texas	105	Douglas, Colo.	8.8
New York, N.Y.	1,732	Douglas, Colo.	89	Hillsborough, N.H.	7.4
San Francisco, Calif.	1,593	San Francisco, Calif.	76	Collier, Fla.	6.8
Washington, D.C.	1,569	Santa Clara, Calif.	76	San Mateo, Calif.	6.6
Arlington, Va.	1,516	Hillsborough, N.H.	73	Calcasieu, La.	6.4
Suffolk, Mass.	1,463	Washington, Ore.	61	Newport News City, Va.	6.2
Fairfax, Va.	1,457	Collier, Fla.	54	Weld, Colo.	5.8
Fairfield, Conn.	1,455	Newport News City, Va.	54	Washington, Ore.	5.5
Middlesex, Mass.	1,386	Suffolk, Mass.	52	Ingham, Mich.	5.4

Large County Average Weekly Wages

Average weekly wages for the nation increased to \$940, a 2.1 percent increase, during the year ending in the second quarter of 2014. Among the 339 largest counties, 312 had over-the-year increases in average weekly wages. (See chart 4.) Midland, Texas, had the largest wage increase among the largest U.S. counties (9.0 percent).

Of the 339 largest counties, 22 experienced over-the-year decreases in average weekly wages. Williamson, Texas, had the largest percentage decrease in average weekly wages, with a loss of 2.7 percent. Within Williamson, manufacturing had the largest impact on the county’s average weekly wage decrease. Within this industry, average weekly wages declined by \$168 (-9.5 percent) over the year. Westchester, N.Y., had the second largest percentage decrease in average weekly wages, followed by Lake, Ind.; Bibb, Ga.; Washington, D.C.; and Chittenden, Vt. (See table 1.) The decline in average weekly wages in Washington, D.C., was largely due to a pay period effect in federal government wages. For more information see the concepts and methodology section of the Technical Note.

Ten Largest U.S. Counties

All of the 10 largest counties had over-the-year percentage increases in **employment** in June 2014. Dallas, Texas, and King, Wash., had the largest gain (3.5 percent). Within Dallas, professional and business services had the largest over-the-year employment level increase among all private industry groups with a gain of 15,108 jobs, or 5.1 percent. Trade, transportation, and utilities had the largest employment level increase among all private industry groups within King, with a gain of 11,204 jobs, or 5.1 percent. Cook, Ill., Orange, Calif., and Los Angeles, Calif., tied for the smallest percentage increase in employment (1.8 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. Harris, Texas, experienced the largest percentage gain in average weekly wages (3.4 percent). Within Harris, natural

resources and mining had the largest impact on the county's average weekly wage growth. Within this industry, average weekly wages increased by \$154, or 5.0 percent, over the year. San Diego, Calif., and Maricopa, Ariz., tied for the smallest increase in average weekly wages (1.2 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. June 2014 employment and 2014 second 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 137.8 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 second quarter of 2014 will be available electronically 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 third quarter 2014 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, March 19, 2015.

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 7.5 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 2013 edition of this publication, which was published in September 2014, contains selected data produced by Business Employment Dynamics (BED) on job gains and losses, as well as selected data from the first quarter 2014 version of this news release. Tables and additional content from *Employment and Wages Annual Averages 2013* are now available online at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewbultn13.htm>. The 2014 edition of *Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online* will be available in September 2015.

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, second quarter 2014

County ¹	Establishments, second quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		June 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2014	Percent change, second quarter 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change
United States ⁴	9,360.5	137,776.4	2.0	-	\$940	2.1	-
Jefferson, AL.....	17.7	340.7	0.2	297	931	1.6	195
Madison, AL.....	9.0	182.7	-0.3	321	1,047	1.7	177
Mobile, AL.....	9.6	166.8	1.0	244	809	0.7	276
Montgomery, AL.....	6.3	129.7	-0.2	317	798	1.8	167
Shelby, AL.....	5.1	78.9	1.8	152	878	2.0	143
Tuscaloosa, AL.....	4.3	88.0	2.8	78	800	0.4	295
Anchorage Borough, AK.....	8.3	155.1	-0.1	311	1,056	4.9	14
Maricopa, AZ.....	92.9	1,717.1	2.2	124	931	1.2	239
Pima, AZ.....	18.7	347.0	0.5	281	815	0.5	285
Benton, AR.....	5.7	105.8	6.8	2	894	-0.8	331
Pulaski, AR.....	14.3	242.7	0.5	281	856	1.2	239
Washington, AR.....	5.7	97.0	2.3	115	758	0.8	269
Alameda, CA.....	56.8	701.9	2.8	78	1,190	1.4	219
Contra Costa, CA.....	29.6	343.2	2.9	73	1,139	1.7	177
Fresno, CA.....	30.7	364.5	1.4	194	719	1.7	177
Kern, CA.....	17.1	311.8	0.5	281	820	1.9	156
Los Angeles, CA.....	438.6	4,155.9	1.8	152	1,024	2.9	67
Marin, CA.....	12.0	112.0	2.3	115	1,171	3.3	41
Monterey, CA.....	12.8	197.0	1.7	167	790	1.7	177
Orange, CA.....	107.2	1,477.2	1.8	152	1,033	1.5	205
Placer, CA.....	11.3	143.2	3.3	57	918	2.2	123
Riverside, CA.....	52.7	626.9	4.0	34	763	0.3	306
Sacramento, CA.....	52.1	617.8	3.3	57	1,027	1.1	249
San Bernardino, CA.....	50.6	651.4	3.8	42	802	1.5	205
San Diego, CA.....	99.9	1,338.5	2.1	129	1,044	1.2	239
San Francisco, CA.....	57.0	638.5	4.3	25	1,593	5.0	13
San Joaquin, CA.....	16.6	219.5	1.9	141	770	1.6	195
San Luis Obispo, CA.....	9.7	112.5	3.4	54	770	1.7	177
San Mateo, CA.....	25.8	372.6	4.7	13	1,740	6.6	5
Santa Barbara, CA.....	14.5	195.1	2.4	108	888	0.6	281
Santa Clara, CA.....	65.5	978.4	4.0	34	1,886	4.2	20
Santa Cruz, CA.....	9.1	103.6	2.5	102	830	3.4	36
Solano, CA.....	10.2	128.3	1.8	152	966	3.3	41
Sonoma, CA.....	18.8	193.2	4.5	17	854	1.4	219
Stanislaus, CA.....	14.2	175.2	2.6	98	767	1.5	205
Tulare, CA.....	9.1	153.8	-0.2	317	652	2.5	100
Ventura, CA.....	24.8	316.1	1.7	167	950	0.2	308
Yolo, CA.....	6.0	96.3	3.8	42	962	2.1	135
Adams, CO.....	9.2	184.9	4.8	11	916	3.4	36
Arapahoe, CO.....	19.3	307.7	2.7	87	1,074	1.1	249
Boulder, CO.....	13.3	169.9	2.9	73	1,103	2.6	86
Denver, CO.....	27.2	459.8	4.2	30	1,126	2.9	67
Douglas, CO.....	10.1	109.3	3.7	45	1,100	8.8	2
El Paso, CO.....	16.9	251.4	2.3	115	849	1.9	156
Jefferson, CO.....	17.9	224.7	2.5	102	957	2.4	104
Larimer, CO.....	10.4	144.5	3.3	57	828	5.2	11
Weld, CO.....	6.1	98.6	8.9	1	840	5.8	8
Fairfield, CT.....	33.8	425.6	1.1	235	1,455	1.5	205
Hartford, CT.....	26.3	506.6	0.6	273	1,159	3.6	32
New Haven, CT.....	23.0	362.6	0.3	295	986	1.8	167

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, second quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		June 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2014	Percent change, second quarter 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change
New London, CT.....	7.0	123.8	-0.4	324	\$960	2.2	123
New Castle, DE.....	18.0	277.8	2.5	102	1,098	0.7	276
Washington, DC.....	35.9	732.6	1.8	152	1,569	-1.1	334
Alachua, FL.....	6.7	118.6	1.7	167	816	2.1	135
Brevard, FL.....	14.8	189.7	1.6	177	834	-0.4	327
Broward, FL.....	65.7	733.1	3.1	64	873	1.2	239
Collier, FL.....	12.6	120.4	4.3	25	853	6.8	4
Duval, FL.....	27.5	454.2	1.7	167	896	1.9	156
Escambia, FL.....	8.1	123.2	2.0	135	742	1.2	239
Hillsborough, FL.....	39.4	609.4	2.8	78	899	1.9	156
Lake, FL.....	7.6	81.8	2.7	87	645	2.1	135
Lee, FL.....	19.8	217.4	6.3	3	750	1.4	219
Leon, FL.....	8.3	139.5	2.7	87	782	1.8	167
Manatee, FL.....	9.9	105.6	2.2	124	736	2.4	104
Marion, FL.....	8.0	93.0	2.0	135	677	1.7	177
Miami-Dade, FL.....	93.4	1,026.2	2.5	102	913	3.3	41
Okaloosa, FL.....	6.2	78.3	0.2	297	776	1.3	226
Orange, FL.....	38.3	725.7	3.4	54	828	2.6	86
Osceola, FL.....	6.0	78.8	4.3	25	665	2.9	67
Palm Beach, FL.....	52.0	537.2	3.6	50	910	1.9	156
Pasco, FL.....	10.2	98.3	3.7	45	701	2.6	86
Pinellas, FL.....	31.4	396.7	1.6	177	844	3.7	29
Polk, FL.....	12.6	191.5	2.3	115	723	1.5	205
Sarasota, FL.....	14.9	148.9	5.8	4	787	1.5	205
Seminole, FL.....	14.1	166.2	3.9	39	793	1.1	249
Volusia, FL.....	13.6	151.5	1.9	141	694	3.0	58
Bibb, GA.....	4.6	81.8	2.3	115	733	-1.3	336
Chatham, GA.....	8.2	141.2	3.2	62	798	3.9	24
Clayton, GA.....	4.3	114.0	3.8	42	895	2.6	86
Cobb, GA.....	22.5	325.8	4.3	25	994	1.0	257
De Kalb, GA.....	18.7	282.4	2.7	87	968	0.9	264
Fulton, GA.....	44.1	763.2	3.0	70	1,222	1.4	219
Gwinnett, GA.....	25.1	326.7	4.4	22	912	1.0	257
Muscogee, GA.....	4.8	94.9	0.5	281	742	1.6	195
Richmond, GA.....	4.7	101.5	1.3	214	799	2.8	79
Honolulu, HI.....	24.9	456.6	0.9	250	877	2.6	86
Ada, ID.....	13.9	211.8	2.4	108	818	3.2	49
Champaign, IL.....	4.5	89.3	1.4	194	817	2.9	67
Cook, IL.....	156.6	2,499.5	1.8	152	1,085	1.7	177
Du Page, IL.....	38.8	608.8	1.0	244	1,074	1.5	205
Kane, IL.....	14.0	207.4	1.4	194	809	1.4	219
Lake, IL.....	23.1	340.2	0.6	273	1,226	1.7	177
McHenry, IL.....	9.0	97.3	1.6	177	769	0.5	285
McLean, IL.....	3.9	84.3	-1.4	336	947	-1.0	333
Madison, IL.....	6.2	97.2	1.8	152	760	1.5	205
Peoria, IL.....	4.8	101.6	-0.6	328	890	1.9	156
St. Clair, IL.....	5.7	91.6	-0.8	331	745	0.8	269
Sangamon, IL.....	5.4	130.2	2.2	124	959	1.7	177
Will, IL.....	16.2	217.9	1.2	222	835	2.3	115
Winnebago, IL.....	6.9	128.2	1.5	185	797	0.9	264

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, second quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		June 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2014	Percent change, second quarter 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change
Allen, IN.....	8.8	179.5	2.2	124	\$748	0.4	295
Elkhart, IN.....	4.7	122.9	4.2	30	797	4.0	22
Hamilton, IN.....	8.8	127.9	4.5	17	875	1.5	205
Lake, IN.....	10.2	188.5	-0.8	331	834	-1.4	337
Marion, IN.....	23.6	578.3	1.1	235	927	0.5	285
St. Joseph, IN.....	5.8	118.4	3.3	57	759	0.9	264
Tippecanoe, IN.....	3.3	80.0	1.4	194	798	1.7	177
Vanderburgh, IN.....	4.8	105.8	1.4	194	757	0.4	295
Black Hawk, IA.....	3.8	76.1	0.3	295	780	2.8	79
Johnson, IA.....	4.0	80.9	1.1	235	874	3.3	41
Linn, IA.....	6.5	130.4	1.2	222	894	1.6	195
Polk, IA.....	16.3	290.3	3.0	70	920	2.4	104
Scott, IA.....	5.5	91.5	1.2	222	766	2.0	143
Johnson, KS.....	21.4	331.4	2.8	78	976	3.0	58
Sedgwick, KS.....	12.3	245.5	1.2	222	836	-0.8	331
Shawnee, KS.....	4.8	97.3	2.5	102	791	0.6	281
Wyandotte, KS.....	3.3	88.0	4.4	22	872	4.3	19
Boone, KY.....	4.1	79.3	2.4	108	846	1.8	167
Fayette, KY.....	10.3	184.7	2.4	108	835	1.8	167
Jefferson, KY.....	24.3	442.5	2.4	108	926	2.7	84
Caddo, LA.....	7.4	114.9	-0.2	317	774	3.2	49
Calcasieu, LA.....	5.0	87.7	1.7	167	827	6.4	6
East Baton Rouge, LA.....	14.9	264.1	1.4	194	895	1.2	239
Jefferson, LA.....	13.7	194.8	1.4	194	837	1.7	177
Lafayette, LA.....	9.3	140.5	-0.1	311	930	2.9	67
Orleans, LA.....	11.7	186.7	4.6	16	912	0.3	306
St. Tammany, LA.....	7.7	82.8	2.7	87	789	2.3	115
Cumberland, ME.....	12.6	177.8	1.4	194	843	2.1	135
Anne Arundel, MD.....	14.6	257.0	0.9	250	996	0.5	285
Baltimore, MD.....	21.2	368.3	0.5	281	941	2.1	135
Frederick, MD.....	6.3	96.4	-0.4	324	899	1.5	205
Harford, MD.....	5.6	89.1	-0.7	330	939	0.5	285
Howard, MD.....	9.5	164.0	0.1	302	1,118	0.4	295
Montgomery, MD.....	32.9	462.7	1.2	222	1,244	0.0	313
Prince Georges, MD.....	15.6	308.0	1.2	222	998	1.5	205
Baltimore City, MD.....	13.8	333.5	0.8	261	1,068	1.6	195
Barnstable, MA.....	9.0	103.5	0.9	250	789	2.9	67
Bristol, MA.....	16.3	222.3	1.1	235	856	2.0	143
Essex, MA.....	22.5	320.0	1.8	152	1,007	2.9	67
Hampden, MA.....	16.3	202.5	0.6	273	856	2.8	79
Middlesex, MA.....	50.7	861.8	1.5	185	1,386	1.1	249
Norfolk, MA.....	23.7	343.0	1.7	167	1,077	0.7	276
Plymouth, MA.....	14.2	185.9	0.6	273	911	2.6	86
Suffolk, MA.....	25.0	619.5	1.5	185	1,463	3.7	29
Worcester, MA.....	22.2	332.1	1.0	244	946	2.4	104
Genesee, MI.....	7.1	134.7	1.3	214	768	2.3	115
Ingham, MI.....	6.1	150.4	0.2	297	901	5.4	10
Kalamazoo, MI.....	5.1	114.2	1.5	185	849	1.8	167
Kent, MI.....	13.9	362.4	3.7	45	823	2.0	143
Macomb, MI.....	17.2	311.3	1.3	214	947	1.7	177

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, second quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		June 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2014	Percent change, second quarter 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change
Oakland, MI.....	38.1	701.9	1.4	194	\$1,048	2.8	79
Ottawa, MI.....	5.5	117.1	4.0	34	787	2.6	86
Saginaw, MI.....	4.1	84.0	0.1	302	748	2.2	123
Washtenaw, MI.....	8.1	195.8	1.2	222	997	2.4	104
Wayne, MI.....	30.5	699.2	0.9	250	1,031	3.3	41
Anoka, MN.....	6.8	118.0	0.9	250	905	3.0	58
Dakota, MN.....	9.5	181.9	1.3	214	924	2.9	67
Hennepin, MN.....	40.2	879.2	1.7	167	1,151	1.0	257
Olmsted, MN.....	3.3	93.4	-0.6	328	1,065	1.2	239
Ramsey, MN.....	13.1	325.6	0.9	250	1,067	3.8	27
St. Louis, MN.....	5.2	98.3	0.9	250	757	0.9	264
Stearns, MN.....	4.2	84.3	2.1	129	775	3.5	35
Washington, MN.....	5.2	78.4	0.7	267	784	2.0	143
Harrison, MS.....	4.4	84.0	0.8	261	685	1.2	239
Hinds, MS.....	5.9	118.9	-0.9	333	826	1.7	177
Boone, MO.....	4.7	90.0	1.2	222	733	1.8	167
Clay, MO.....	5.2	94.4	3.0	70	837	0.6	281
Greene, MO.....	8.2	158.9	2.3	115	715	0.8	269
Jackson, MO.....	19.7	354.3	0.7	267	925	0.5	285
St. Charles, MO.....	8.6	135.5	2.1	129	781	3.3	41
St. Louis, MO.....	33.7	587.4	1.4	194	992	2.2	123
St. Louis City, MO.....	10.8	222.7	1.0	244	992	2.1	135
Yellowstone, MT.....	6.3	79.8	1.6	177	802	-0.2	323
Douglas, NE.....	18.6	327.9	1.8	152	853	2.9	67
Lancaster, NE.....	10.1	163.4	1.8	152	758	2.0	143
Clark, NV.....	51.4	877.4	3.9	39	825	0.5	285
Washoe, NV.....	13.9	195.5	2.9	73	827	1.3	226
Hillsborough, NH.....	12.1	193.9	0.8	261	1,059	7.4	3
Rockingham, NH.....	10.6	144.3	1.9	141	944	4.0	22
Atlantic, NJ.....	6.6	137.0	-1.6	339	794	1.0	257
Bergen, NJ.....	32.8	445.7	1.4	194	1,147	2.0	143
Burlington, NJ.....	11.0	201.2	-1.1	335	988	0.5	285
Camden, NJ.....	11.9	200.7	1.6	177	909	0.4	295
Essex, NJ.....	20.4	334.7	-0.3	321	1,124	-0.2	323
Gloucester, NJ.....	6.1	100.8	1.1	235	828	2.3	115
Hudson, NJ.....	14.2	237.9	0.4	289	1,276	2.1	135
Mercer, NJ.....	11.0	236.0	0.2	297	1,186	0.4	295
Middlesex, NJ.....	21.9	395.8	1.1	235	1,115	1.5	205
Monmouth, NJ.....	20.0	257.4	1.4	194	943	1.3	226
Morris, NJ.....	17.0	285.2	0.6	273	1,343	1.2	239
Ocean, NJ.....	12.6	166.9	3.2	62	759	-0.1	318
Passaic, NJ.....	12.2	167.5	-1.5	338	943	1.8	167
Somerset, NJ.....	10.0	183.5	1.4	194	1,379	0.4	295
Union, NJ.....	14.3	223.0	-0.4	324	1,209	-0.4	327
Bernalillo, NM.....	18.0	313.7	0.7	267	816	2.0	143
Albany, NY.....	10.3	227.3	0.4	289	985	3.1	54
Bronx, NY.....	17.6	251.6	1.4	194	889	0.2	308
Broome, NY.....	4.6	89.2	0.1	302	756	1.1	249
Dutchess, NY.....	8.4	110.6	0.0	306	969	0.7	276
Erie, NY.....	24.5	462.7	0.7	267	826	2.2	123

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, second quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		June 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2014	Percent change, second quarter 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change
Kings, NY.....	56.9	566.7	4.7	13	\$759	1.5	205
Monroe, NY.....	18.5	381.2	0.4	289	889	2.2	123
Nassau, NY.....	53.3	618.4	1.5	185	1,061	1.6	195
New York, NY.....	126.6	2,492.5	2.7	87	1,732	3.0	58
Oneida, NY.....	5.3	104.0	-0.1	311	760	2.2	123
Onondaga, NY.....	13.0	243.7	-0.1	311	866	1.3	226
Orange, NY.....	10.1	138.9	1.2	222	825	-0.2	323
Queens, NY.....	49.6	553.6	3.1	64	884	3.2	49
Richmond, NY.....	9.4	99.1	2.9	73	797	0.9	264
Rockland, NY.....	10.2	118.3	2.8	78	1,003	1.7	177
Saratoga, NY.....	5.8	83.2	-0.2	317	868	1.3	226
Suffolk, NY.....	51.9	656.2	0.4	289	1,014	1.7	177
Westchester, NY.....	36.3	421.1	1.2	222	1,215	-1.6	338
Buncombe, NC.....	8.2	119.0	2.2	124	702	1.7	177
Catawba, NC.....	4.2	81.7	1.1	235	713	2.9	67
Cumberland, NC.....	6.2	118.2	-0.9	333	746	-0.4	327
Durham, NC.....	7.6	189.4	1.9	141	1,208	0.5	285
Forsyth, NC.....	9.0	178.3	2.1	129	837	0.0	313
Guilford, NC.....	14.1	267.3	0.9	250	809	-0.2	323
Mecklenburg, NC.....	33.6	606.6	4.9	9	1,040	1.3	226
New Hanover, NC.....	7.4	102.9	3.4	54	752	1.8	167
Wake, NC.....	30.4	494.8	4.2	30	933	0.4	295
Cass, ND.....	6.6	115.2	4.5	17	832	2.8	79
Butler, OH.....	7.5	143.0	2.3	115	819	1.9	156
Cuyahoga, OH.....	35.4	715.5	0.0	306	954	2.4	104
Delaware, OH.....	4.6	83.7	0.0	306	915	0.8	269
Franklin, OH.....	30.0	705.5	2.7	87	945	1.3	226
Hamilton, OH.....	23.1	504.5	1.5	185	1,011	1.3	226
Lake, OH.....	6.3	96.4	0.6	273	781	3.9	24
Lorain, OH.....	6.0	98.0	0.6	273	775	1.7	177
Lucas, OH.....	10.0	206.1	1.3	214	819	2.6	86
Mahoning, OH.....	5.9	98.5	1.0	244	664	2.2	123
Montgomery, OH.....	11.9	247.5	1.4	194	816	1.9	156
Stark, OH.....	8.7	160.2	1.6	177	713	1.1	249
Summit, OH.....	14.0	262.0	1.4	194	828	1.3	226
Warren, OH.....	4.4	86.4	1.3	214	816	1.7	177
Cleveland, OK.....	5.2	78.4	2.1	129	716	1.8	167
Oklahoma, OK.....	26.2	442.4	1.0	244	891	1.9	156
Tulsa, OK.....	21.3	342.9	1.6	177	894	3.6	32
Clackamas, OR.....	13.2	148.0	1.3	214	884	2.6	86
Jackson, OR.....	6.7	80.4	2.0	135	707	-0.1	318
Lane, OR.....	11.1	143.1	1.5	185	742	1.0	257
Marion, OR.....	9.6	143.0	3.1	64	764	2.3	115
Multnomah, OR.....	30.9	467.3	3.1	64	965	2.4	104
Washington, OR.....	17.1	265.3	2.3	115	1,165	5.5	9
Allegheny, PA.....	35.3	695.1	0.0	306	1,002	0.1	311
Berks, PA.....	8.9	167.8	2.0	135	872	3.0	58
Bucks, PA.....	19.7	257.1	1.2	222	903	1.2	239
Butler, PA.....	5.0	85.8	0.0	306	866	-0.1	318
Chester, PA.....	15.2	244.4	1.8	152	1,231	1.6	195

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, second quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		June 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2014	Percent change, second quarter 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change
Cumberland, PA.....	6.2	128.3	1.2	222	\$910	3.8	27
Dauphin, PA.....	7.3	178.8	0.5	281	920	1.3	226
Delaware, PA.....	13.9	219.0	1.7	167	989	1.6	195
Erie, PA.....	7.2	126.4	0.7	267	731	-0.1	318
Lackawanna, PA.....	5.9	97.9	0.7	267	715	2.6	86
Lancaster, PA.....	12.9	229.1	1.9	141	777	2.6	86
Lehigh, PA.....	8.6	183.9	1.7	167	943	3.1	54
Luzerne, PA.....	7.6	141.7	0.6	273	744	2.9	67
Montgomery, PA.....	27.4	478.9	0.8	261	1,163	1.4	219
Northampton, PA.....	6.6	107.1	1.9	141	818	2.0	143
Philadelphia, PA.....	35.1	638.2	0.8	261	1,105	0.4	295
Washington, PA.....	5.3	88.7	1.3	214	934	4.5	17
Westmoreland, PA.....	9.3	134.8	0.2	297	763	3.2	49
York, PA.....	9.0	174.6	1.1	235	811	1.1	249
Providence, RI.....	17.4	279.2	1.7	167	928	2.2	123
Charleston, SC.....	12.4	232.3	5.2	7	822	3.4	36
Greenville, SC.....	12.6	250.5	4.5	17	820	2.2	123
Horry, SC.....	7.9	124.9	3.1	64	548	2.0	143
Lexington, SC.....	5.8	107.7	4.9	9	720	0.8	269
Richland, SC.....	9.1	208.8	2.8	78	823	2.6	86
Spartanburg, SC.....	5.8	123.4	2.6	98	835	3.0	58
York, SC.....	4.9	82.8	4.5	17	769	4.5	17
Minnehaha, SD.....	6.8	122.9	2.4	108	796	3.2	49
Davidson, TN.....	19.5	452.7	2.3	115	951	2.6	86
Hamilton, TN.....	8.8	187.1	0.9	250	844	2.4	104
Knox, TN.....	11.2	222.6	1.9	141	823	3.3	41
Rutherford, TN.....	4.7	111.5	4.2	30	840	3.6	32
Shelby, TN.....	19.5	477.2	0.4	289	949	0.4	295
Williamson, TN.....	7.0	107.9	4.0	34	1,057	0.0	313
Bell, TX.....	4.9	111.9	1.4	194	774	2.5	100
Bexar, TX.....	36.7	794.7	2.6	98	834	2.7	84
Brazoria, TX.....	5.2	98.7	2.7	87	959	4.7	15
Brazos, TX.....	4.2	92.3	3.7	45	722	3.1	54
Cameron, TX.....	6.3	134.9	1.9	141	585	2.1	135
Collin, TX.....	21.0	347.4	4.4	22	1,101	2.0	143
Dallas, TX.....	70.8	1,544.6	3.5	52	1,122	1.5	205
Denton, TX.....	12.4	206.5	4.7	13	846	2.3	115
El Paso, TX.....	14.3	285.1	1.2	222	673	2.3	115
Fort Bend, TX.....	11.0	163.6	4.8	11	945	1.0	257
Galveston, TX.....	5.7	103.3	2.6	98	832	2.6	86
Gregg, TX.....	4.2	78.5	1.5	185	863	2.9	67
Harris, TX.....	107.8	2,258.0	3.3	57	1,231	3.4	36
Hidalgo, TX.....	11.8	240.2	2.5	102	608	3.1	54
Jefferson, TX.....	5.8	124.0	2.4	108	965	3.7	29
Lubbock, TX.....	7.2	130.8	1.8	152	726	3.3	41
McLennan, TX.....	5.0	103.6	0.4	289	769	2.4	104
Midland, TX.....	5.3	91.1	5.5	5	1,269	9.0	1
Montgomery, TX.....	9.9	157.4	5.1	8	958	4.6	16
Nueces, TX.....	8.1	163.5	2.8	78	843	3.9	24
Potter, TX.....	4.0	78.2	1.1	235	741	0.8	269

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, second quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		June 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2014	Percent change, second quarter 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change
Smith, TX.....	5.9	97.6	1.5	185	\$791	2.5	100
Tarrant, TX.....	39.7	827.5	2.0	135	952	5.1	12
Travis, TX.....	34.9	657.8	3.9	39	1,051	3.4	36
Webb, TX.....	5.0	94.4	2.7	87	647	0.0	313
Williamson, TX.....	8.8	146.5	3.6	50	876	-2.7	339
Davis, UT.....	7.7	114.9	2.8	78	742	0.5	285
Salt Lake, UT.....	40.2	625.2	2.7	87	887	1.4	219
Utah, UT.....	13.7	195.1	4.0	34	755	3.0	58
Weber, UT.....	5.6	95.7	2.0	135	720	3.0	58
Chittenden, VT.....	6.3	100.7	1.4	194	933	-1.1	334
Arlington, VA.....	8.8	165.4	-1.4	336	1,516	-0.6	330
Chesterfield, VA.....	8.1	125.7	1.9	141	823	0.2	308
Fairfax, VA.....	35.1	588.4	-0.3	321	1,457	0.7	276
Henrico, VA.....	10.4	181.0	1.8	152	904	0.0	313
Loudoun, VA.....	10.6	151.9	1.9	141	1,090	0.4	295
Prince William, VA.....	8.3	122.4	1.8	152	822	0.1	311
Alexandria City, VA.....	6.3	95.8	0.1	302	1,321	-0.1	318
Chesapeake City, VA.....	5.7	96.4	-0.1	311	751	1.3	226
Newport News City, VA.....	3.7	98.9	0.9	250	928	6.2	7
Norfolk City, VA.....	5.6	139.8	3.1	64	904	2.3	115
Richmond City, VA.....	7.1	148.6	0.8	261	1,010	2.5	100
Virginia Beach City, VA.....	11.3	177.0	1.4	194	732	0.8	269
Benton, WA.....	5.7	86.8	4.3	25	939	0.6	281
Clark, WA.....	13.9	141.9	5.3	6	858	2.0	143
King, WA.....	84.1	1,248.1	3.5	52	1,235	2.4	104
Kitsap, WA.....	6.7	83.4	2.8	78	843	1.9	156
Pierce, WA.....	21.7	279.7	2.9	73	858	1.1	249
Snohomish, WA.....	20.1	270.5	2.1	129	1,012	1.9	156
Spokane, WA.....	15.6	207.9	1.8	152	796	2.2	123
Thurston, WA.....	7.8	104.0	3.7	45	846	1.3	226
Whatcom, WA.....	7.1	85.6	2.7	87	768	1.6	195
Yakima, WA.....	8.1	116.3	1.9	141	638	1.6	195
Kanawha, WV.....	6.0	104.9	-0.1	311	830	1.3	226
Brown, WI.....	6.4	152.1	0.9	250	813	1.0	257
Dane, WI.....	14.1	317.4	1.4	194	952	3.0	58
Milwaukee, WI.....	24.7	479.2	0.5	281	909	2.2	123
Outagamie, WI.....	5.0	105.9	1.6	177	779	2.4	104
Waukesha, WI.....	12.3	235.4	0.5	281	925	2.0	143
Winnebago, WI.....	3.6	90.5	-0.5	327	875	4.2	20
San Juan, PR.....	11.3	252.6	-1.3	(⁵)	599	0.2	(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 71.8 percent of the total covered workers in the U.S.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		June 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2013-14 ²	Second quarter 2014	Percent change, second quarter 2013-14 ²
United States ³	9,360.5	137,776.4	2.0	\$940	2.1
Private industry.....	9,065.9	116,600.4	2.3	930	2.3
Natural resources and mining.....	135.8	2,180.7	1.5	1,072	4.8
Construction.....	753.6	6,268.9	4.7	1,012	2.7
Manufacturing.....	338.3	12,225.7	1.2	1,158	2.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,912.4	26,104.1	2.1	799	2.4
Information.....	150.3	2,740.5	0.4	1,603	5.0
Financial activities.....	832.4	7,713.2	0.8	1,394	2.5
Professional and business services.....	1,672.4	19,151.8	3.0	1,203	1.5
Education and health services.....	1,472.7	20,457.9	1.6	859	1.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	794.5	15,222.3	2.7	389	2.6
Other services.....	811.6	4,309.6	2.1	637	2.4
Government.....	294.6	21,175.9	0.4	995	1.5
Los Angeles, CA.....	438.6	4,155.9	1.8	1,024	2.9
Private industry.....	432.8	3,614.8	1.9	992	3.0
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	10.0	-2.0	1,404	-3.2
Construction.....	13.4	119.5	1.9	1,060	0.2
Manufacturing.....	12.6	364.0	-1.0	1,110	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	53.6	781.7	2.2	858	2.6
Information.....	9.6	188.0	-3.5	1,871	10.7
Financial activities.....	24.3	207.9	-0.7	1,595	7.3
Professional and business services.....	47.5	601.6	2.0	1,244	2.7
Education and health services.....	201.4	711.5	1.6	798	2.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	30.6	467.4	4.3	556	1.6
Other services.....	27.8	147.3	3.4	645	1.7
Government.....	5.8	541.1	0.9	1,240	3.1
New York, NY.....	126.6	2,492.5	2.7	1,732	3.0
Private industry.....	126.2	2,059.6	3.1	1,859	2.9
Natural resources and mining.....	0.0	0.2	-1.9	2,118	-13.7
Construction.....	2.2	34.5	2.6	1,691	2.2
Manufacturing.....	2.2	25.4	-1.2	1,236	3.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	20.7	260.0	1.0	1,311	2.5
Information.....	4.7	148.3	0.5	2,434	9.1
Financial activities.....	19.2	363.3	3.0	3,418	2.8
Professional and business services.....	26.5	523.8	3.3	2,082	2.4
Education and health services.....	9.6	318.2	3.2	1,185	1.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	13.5	280.6	5.1	793	4.2
Other services.....	19.7	98.4	2.7	1,074	1.4
Government.....	0.4	432.9	1.0	1,136	3.2
Cook, IL.....	156.6	2,499.5	1.8	1,085	1.7
Private industry.....	155.2	2,200.1	2.1	1,068	2.0
Natural resources and mining.....	0.1	0.9	7.3	1,087	7.2
Construction.....	12.9	70.1	5.8	1,312	1.6
Manufacturing.....	6.7	187.0	0.0	1,121	4.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	31.0	455.3	2.1	875	2.7
Information.....	2.8	55.0	0.3	1,649	3.5
Financial activities.....	16.0	186.3	0.3	1,876	2.9
Professional and business services.....	33.4	455.4	3.1	1,368	2.2
Education and health services.....	16.4	422.0	1.7	893	0.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	14.1	264.6	2.5	475	-0.6
Other services.....	17.6	99.4	3.7	808	1.3
Government.....	1.3	299.4	-0.7	1,207	-0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		June 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2013-14 ²	Second quarter 2014	Percent change, second quarter 2013-14 ²
Harris, TX.....	107.8	2,258.0	3.3	\$1,231	3.4
Private industry.....	107.3	1,997.0	3.3	1,258	3.5
Natural resources and mining.....	1.8	93.3	5.4	3,224	5.0
Construction.....	6.8	154.5	6.0	1,272	5.6
Manufacturing.....	4.6	196.2	2.9	1,508	5.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	24.3	465.2	3.2	1,101	4.2
Information.....	1.2	28.5	-1.4	1,396	2.3
Financial activities.....	11.1	118.3	2.0	1,503	5.2
Professional and business services.....	21.7	394.4	2.3	1,528	0.7
Education and health services.....	14.8	266.9	2.4	928	1.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	9.1	214.8	5.8	419	4.8
Other services.....	11.6	64.2	2.9	746	5.5
Government.....	0.6	261.1	2.6	1,025	1.8
Maricopa, AZ.....	92.9	1,717.1	2.2	931	1.2
Private industry.....	92.2	1,538.7	2.3	915	1.2
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	8.4	3.3	816	-4.4
Construction.....	7.3	93.5	0.4	944	0.0
Manufacturing.....	3.2	114.4	0.6	1,364	2.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	20.0	345.8	2.5	836	1.0
Information.....	1.5	33.8	6.6	1,232	6.8
Financial activities.....	10.9	152.0	2.6	1,152	-1.1
Professional and business services.....	21.7	294.1	0.7	1,003	2.6
Education and health services.....	10.7	254.8	2.3	948	0.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.3	190.6	3.6	437	3.6
Other services.....	6.3	47.6	1.8	654	-0.6
Government.....	0.7	178.5	1.4	1,053	1.4
Dallas, TX.....	70.8	1,544.6	3.5	1,122	1.5
Private industry.....	70.3	1,379.7	3.7	1,131	1.7
Natural resources and mining.....	0.6	9.9	2.8	3,831	-8.4
Construction.....	4.0	77.2	8.2	1,070	4.5
Manufacturing.....	2.7	107.5	-1.3	1,331	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	15.4	309.7	4.6	1,008	0.8
Information.....	1.4	49.5	3.1	1,697	-4.1
Financial activities.....	8.5	149.9	1.7	1,532	3.7
Professional and business services.....	15.9	308.7	5.1	1,293	4.3
Education and health services.....	8.7	178.6	2.5	979	1.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	6.1	147.3	4.3	451	1.3
Other services.....	6.8	41.0	2.6	723	1.3
Government.....	0.5	164.9	1.8	1,048	0.1
Orange, CA.....	107.2	1,477.2	1.8	1,033	1.5
Private industry.....	105.9	1,330.8	1.8	1,021	1.6
Natural resources and mining.....	0.2	3.4	0.7	804	16.4
Construction.....	6.5	80.9	3.3	1,144	2.2
Manufacturing.....	4.9	157.6	-0.4	1,275	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	16.7	253.4	1.8	949	2.0
Information.....	1.3	23.7	-4.3	1,574	8.6
Financial activities.....	10.6	113.9	0.7	1,518	-2.3
Professional and business services.....	20.7	271.8	1.4	1,221	4.2
Education and health services.....	26.7	183.5	2.1	889	0.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.9	194.8	3.0	438	0.7
Other services.....	6.8	43.0	2.1	647	2.4
Government.....	1.3	146.4	1.2	1,141	0.5

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		June 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2013-14 ²	Second quarter 2014	Percent change, second quarter 2013-14 ²
San Diego, CA.....	99.9	1,338.5	2.1	\$1,044	1.2
Private industry.....	98.5	1,117.3	2.4	1,025	1.0
Natural resources and mining.....	0.7	10.6	-3.9	692	5.3
Construction.....	6.4	63.2	3.3	1,060	0.9
Manufacturing.....	3.0	96.4	1.4	1,428	-1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	14.2	211.6	1.5	795	0.8
Information.....	1.2	24.3	-1.6	1,620	6.8
Financial activities.....	9.3	70.0	-2.2	1,308	0.2
Professional and business services.....	18.1	226.8	2.4	1,603	2.6
Education and health services.....	27.5	181.8	3.0	891	1.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.7	179.7	3.8	432	2.4
Other services.....	7.3	48.7	4.2	559	0.5
Government.....	1.4	221.2	0.6	1,136	1.9
King, WA.....	84.1	1,248.1	3.5	1,235	2.4
Private industry.....	83.6	1,086.5	3.9	1,239	2.4
Natural resources and mining.....	0.4	2.7	-8.2	1,233	-10.2
Construction.....	6.0	57.5	9.6	1,171	1.4
Manufacturing.....	2.3	105.8	0.1	1,508	1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	14.8	232.5	5.1	1,109	3.6
Information.....	2.0	85.9	4.1	2,435	4.5
Financial activities.....	6.4	65.9	1.8	1,441	-0.4
Professional and business services.....	15.7	205.5	3.8	1,501	2.0
Education and health services.....	20.9	160.8	4.0	920	1.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	6.8	128.0	3.7	496	9.0
Other services.....	8.4	41.9	5.1	796	1.4
Government.....	0.5	161.6	1.1	1,207	2.3
Miami-Dade, FL.....	93.4	1,026.2	2.5	913	3.3
Private industry.....	93.0	904.8	3.0	875	3.8
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	7.4	2.6	556	2.8
Construction.....	5.3	35.9	11.2	863	3.7
Manufacturing.....	2.7	37.3	2.1	854	3.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	27.2	267.5	2.4	831	4.5
Information.....	1.5	18.3	4.4	1,462	0.6
Financial activities.....	9.8	71.0	4.4	1,380	5.7
Professional and business services.....	19.7	139.6	3.1	1,050	2.4
Education and health services.....	10.0	160.5	0.9	894	3.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.1	128.3	2.8	512	4.7
Other services.....	8.1	37.9	4.2	582	3.2
Government.....	0.3	121.4	-0.7	1,169	1.2

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, second quarter 2014

State	Establishments, second quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		June 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2013-14	Second quarter 2014	Percent change, second quarter 2013-14
United States ²	9,360.5	137,776.4	2.0	\$940	2.1
Alabama.....	117.7	1,872.9	0.7	806	1.6
Alaska.....	21.9	344.9	0.5	1,014	4.6
Arizona.....	146.0	2,486.0	1.9	888	1.3
Arkansas.....	87.1	1,168.1	1.5	745	1.5
California.....	1,371.9	15,905.6	2.8	1,072	2.4
Colorado.....	178.8	2,439.3	3.4	960	2.9
Connecticut.....	113.9	1,676.6	0.6	1,155	2.5
Delaware.....	29.6	429.0	2.5	976	1.2
District of Columbia.....	35.9	732.6	1.0	1,569	-0.5
Florida.....	636.0	7,628.6	3.1	839	2.1
Georgia.....	281.5	4,036.3	3.1	882	1.7
Hawaii.....	38.9	624.6	1.1	845	2.7
Idaho.....	54.4	659.2	2.5	697	2.2
Illinois.....	413.4	5,836.9	1.5	988	1.9
Indiana.....	159.0	2,916.9	1.8	784	1.2
Iowa.....	99.5	1,547.8	1.6	780	3.0
Kansas.....	85.5	1,372.8	1.7	797	2.3
Kentucky.....	120.6	1,820.8	1.7	798	2.0
Louisiana.....	129.3	1,921.6	1.4	843	2.4
Maine.....	49.1	610.4	0.8	746	2.1
Maryland.....	166.6	2,594.4	0.9	1,020	1.6
Massachusetts.....	228.3	3,407.0	1.4	1,158	2.4
Michigan.....	236.2	4,164.7	2.3	897	2.3
Minnesota.....	163.6	2,782.0	1.3	947	1.9
Mississippi.....	70.9	1,101.1	0.5	705	2.0
Missouri.....	183.5	2,703.2	1.3	818	1.9
Montana.....	43.9	453.4	1.1	734	2.4
Nebraska.....	71.3	956.2	1.4	756	2.7
Nevada.....	75.8	1,210.1	3.4	833	0.6
New Hampshire.....	49.8	637.2	1.2	955	4.3
New Jersey.....	264.9	3,944.8	0.8	1,097	1.2
New Mexico.....	56.6	801.0	0.6	794	1.7
New York.....	624.8	8,965.2	1.8	1,146	2.4
North Carolina.....	259.6	4,080.7	2.4	818	1.2
North Dakota.....	31.5	453.0	4.4	936	5.5
Ohio.....	288.3	5,233.8	1.4	846	2.1
Oklahoma.....	106.9	1,578.0	1.0	816	2.6
Oregon.....	136.2	1,748.4	2.4	874	2.9
Pennsylvania.....	351.2	5,719.8	1.0	933	1.6
Rhode Island.....	35.8	472.9	1.6	898	2.0
South Carolina.....	116.1	1,916.4	2.7	765	2.5
South Dakota.....	31.9	422.9	1.4	712	3.3
Tennessee.....	145.3	2,755.7	1.8	836	2.0
Texas.....	618.3	11,402.8	3.0	973	3.1
Utah.....	89.9	1,297.5	2.9	796	1.7
Vermont.....	24.4	307.0	1.0	813	0.7
Virginia.....	242.9	3,710.8	0.7	976	0.8
Washington.....	236.4	3,109.6	3.2	990	2.1
West Virginia.....	49.8	711.3	-0.3	792	1.4
Wisconsin.....	164.4	2,809.1	1.3	816	2.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

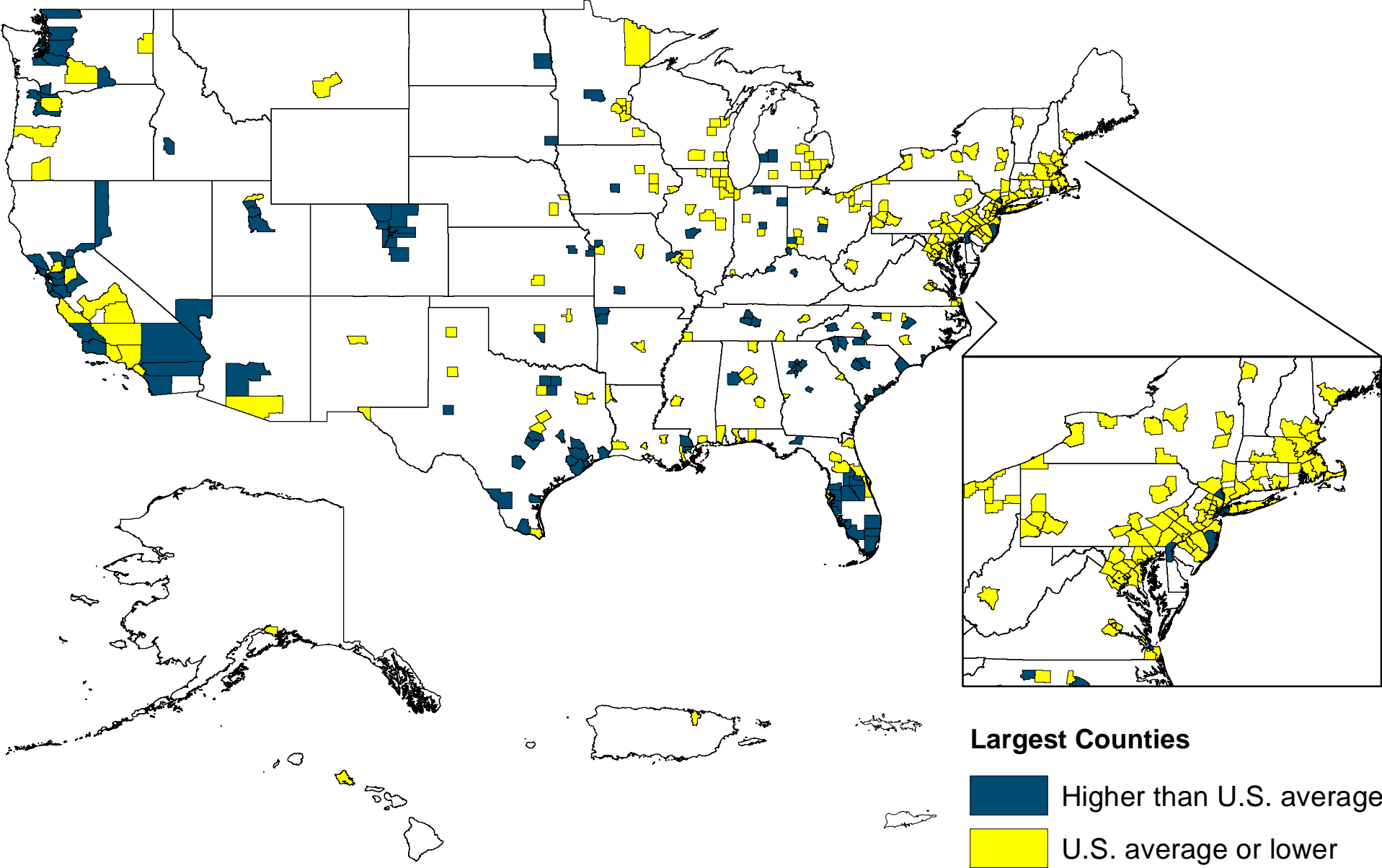
State	Establishments, second quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		June 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2013-14	Second quarter 2014	Percent change, second quarter 2013-14
Wyoming.....	25.5	295.3	1.6	\$871	3.1
Puerto Rico.....	48.6	897.0	-2.0	504	0.6
Virgin Islands.....	3.4	37.8	-2.2	728	2.8

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.

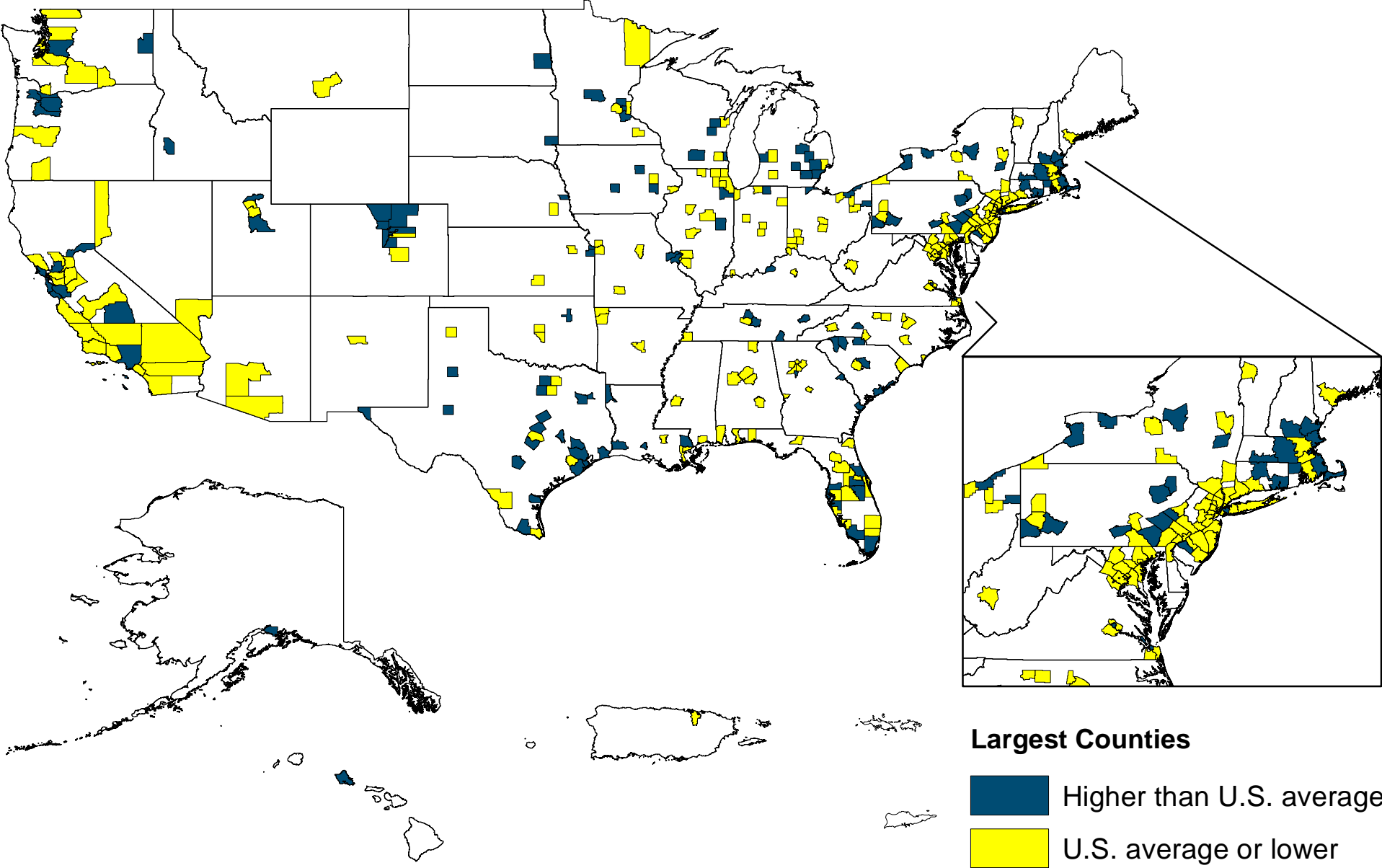
Note: Data are preliminary. Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

Chart 3. Percent change in employment in counties with 75,000 or more employees, June 2013-14 (U.S. average = 2.0 percent)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Chart 4. Percent change in average weekly wage in counties with 75,000 or more employees, second quarter 2013-14 (U.S. average = 2.1 percent)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics