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COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

Fourth Quarter 2013

From December 2012 to December 2013, **employment** increased in 292 of the 334 largest U.S. counties, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Weld, Colo., had the largest increase, with a gain of 6.0 percent over the year, compared with national job growth of 1.8 percent. Within Weld, the largest employment increase occurred in construction, which gained 1,864 jobs over the year (25.5 percent). St. Clair, Ill., had the largest over-the-year decrease in employment among the largest counties in the U.S. with a loss of 3.1 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** was unchanged over the year, remaining at \$1,000 in the fourth quarter of 2013. Santa Cruz, Calif., had the largest over-the-year increase in average weekly wages with a gain of 6.5 percent. Within Santa Cruz, an average weekly wage gain of \$416, or 32.9 percent, in manufacturing made the largest contribution to the increase in average weekly wages. Douglas, Colo., experienced the largest decrease in average weekly wages with a loss of 29.7 percent over the year.

Chart 1. Large counties ranked by percent increase in employment, December 2012-13
(U.S. average = 1.8 percent)

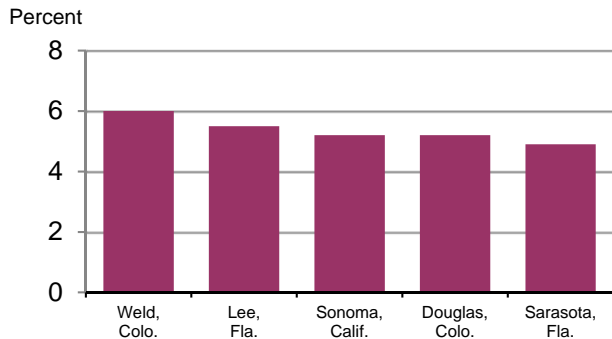


Chart 2. Large counties ranked by percent increase in average weekly wages, fourth quarter 2012-13
(U.S. average = 0.0 percent)

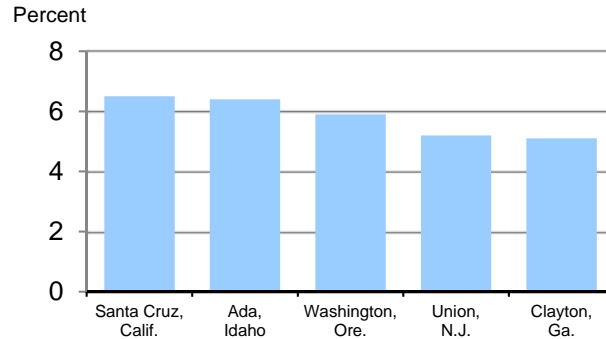


Table A. Large counties ranked by December 2013 employment, December 2012-13 employment increase, and December 2012-13 percent increase in employment

Employment in large counties					
December 2013 employment (thousands)		Increase in employment, December 2012-13 (thousands)		Percent increase in employment, December 2012-13	
United States	136,129.4	United States	2,344.4	United States	1.8
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,176.8	Los Angeles, Calif.	76.6	Weld, Colo.	6.0
New York, N.Y.	2,500.2	Harris, Texas	64.2	Lee, Fla.	5.5
Cook, Ill.	2,463.3	New York, N.Y.	58.4	Sonoma, Calif.	5.2
Harris, Texas	2,225.4	Maricopa, Ariz.	50.9	Douglas, Colo.	5.2
Maricopa, Ariz.	1,771.9	Dallas, Texas	48.1	Sarasota, Fla.	4.9
Dallas, Texas	1,530.1	King, Wash.	40.8	Ocean, N.J.	4.8
Orange, Calif.	1,463.1	Santa Clara, Calif.	38.2	Fort Bend, Texas	4.8
San Diego, Calif.	1,330.2	Orange, Calif.	29.0	Midland, Texas	4.8
King, Wash.	1,223.4	Cook, Ill.	27.5	Placer, Calif.	4.7
Miami-Dade, Fla.	1,047.5	Clark, Nev.	26.5	Williamson, Texas	4.7

Large County Employment

In December 2013, national employment was 136.1 million (as measured by the QCEW program). Over the year, employment increased 1.8 percent, or 2.3 million. The 334 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more jobs accounted for 71.7 percent of total U.S. employment and 77.2 percent of total wages. These 334 counties had a net job growth of 1.8 million over the year, accounting for 76.2 percent of the overall U.S. employment increase. (See chart 3.)

Weld, Colo., had the largest percentage increase in employment (6.0 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.; Maricopa, Ariz.; and Dallas, Texas. These counties had a combined over-the-year employment gain of 298,200 jobs, which was 12.7 percent of the overall job increase for the U.S. (See table A.)

Employment declined in 39 of the large counties from December 2012 to December 2013. St. Clair, Ill., had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment (-3.1 percent). Within St. Clair, professional and business services had the largest decrease in employment, with a loss of 798 jobs (-9.2 percent). Peoria, Ill., and Broome, N.Y., tied for the second largest percentage decrease in employment, followed by Caddo, La., and Winnebago, Wis. (See table 1.)

Table B. Large counties ranked by fourth quarter 2013 average weekly wages, fourth quarter 2012-13 increase in average weekly wages, and fourth quarter 2012-13 percent increase in average weekly wages

Average weekly wage in large counties					
Average weekly wage, fourth quarter 2013		Increase in average weekly wage, fourth quarter 2012-13		Percent increase in average weekly wage, fourth quarter 2012-13	
United States	\$1,000	United States	\$0	United States	0.0
San Mateo, Calif.	\$2,724	Morris, N.J.	\$74	Santa Cruz, Calif.	6.5
New York, N.Y.	2,041	Santa Clara, Calif.	65	Ada, Idaho	6.4
Santa Clara, Calif.	1,972	Washington, Ore.	65	Washington, Ore.	5.9
San Francisco, Calif.	1,753	Union, N.J.	63	Union, N.J.	5.2
Suffolk, Mass.	1,741	Santa Cruz, Calif.	55	Clayton, Ga.	5.1
Fairfield, Conn.	1,653	Ada, Idaho	54	Morris, N.J.	5.0
Washington, D.C.	1,638	San Francisco, Calif.	51	Winnebago, Wis.	5.0
Arlington, Va.	1,588	Winnebago, Wis.	46	Weld, Colo.	4.8
Fairfax, Va.	1,558	Albany, N.Y.	45	Dane, Wis.	4.7
Morris, N.J.	1,553	Dane, Wis.	45	Albany, N.Y.	4.6

Large County Average Weekly Wages

Average weekly wages for the nation were unchanged during the year ending in the fourth quarter of 2013. Among the 334 largest counties, 185 had over-the-year increases in average weekly wages. (See chart 4.) Santa Cruz, Calif., had the largest wage increase among the largest U.S. counties (6.5 percent).

Of the 334 largest counties, 140 experienced over-the-year decreases in average weekly wages. Douglas, Colo., had the largest percentage decrease in average weekly wage, with a loss of 29.7 percent. Within Douglas, professional and business services had the largest impact on the county’s average weekly wage decrease. Within this industry, average weekly wages declined by \$2,545 (-57.4 percent) over the year. San Mateo, Calif., had the second largest percentage decrease in average weekly wages, followed by Virginia Beach City, Va.; McHenry, Ill.; and Shawnee, Kan. (See table 1.)

Ten Largest U.S. Counties

All of the 10 largest counties had over-the-year percentage increases in **employment** in December 2013. King, Wash., had the largest gain (3.5 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 10,127 jobs, or 4.6 percent. Cook, Ill., had the smallest percentage increase in employment (1.1 percent) among the 10 largest counties. (See table 2.)

Average weekly wages increased over the year in 3 of the 10 largest U.S. counties. King, Wash., experienced the largest percentage gain in average weekly wages (1.9 percent). Within King, information had the largest impact on the county’s average weekly wage growth. Within this industry, average weekly wages increased by \$68, or 2.7 percent, over the year. New York, N.Y., had the largest decline in average weekly wages (-3.3 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 334 U.S. counties with annual average employment levels of 75,000 or more in 2012. December 2013 employment and 2013 fourth 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 9.3 million employer reports cover 136.1 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 fourth quarter of 2013 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 first quarter 2014 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, September 18, 2014.

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 2013 are preliminary and subject to revision.

For purposes of this release, large counties are defined as having employment levels of 75,000 or greater. In addition, data for San

Juan, Puerto Rico, are provided, but not used in calculating U.S. averages, rankings, or in the analysis in the text. Each year, these large counties are selected on the basis of the preliminary annual average of employment for the previous year. The 335 counties presented in this release were derived using 2012 preliminary annual averages of employment. For 2013 data, six counties have been added to the publication tables: Boone, Ky.; Warren, Ohio; Jackson, Ore.; York, S.C.; Midland, Texas; and Potter, Texas. These counties will be included in all 2013 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 9.2 million establishments in first quarter of 2013 	<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 9.1 million employer reports of employment and wages submitted by states to the BLS in 2012. 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 2012, UI and UCFE programs covered workers in 131.7 million jobs. The estimated 126.9 million workers in these jobs (after adjustment for multiple jobholders) represented 95.5 percent of civilian wage and salary employment. Covered workers received \$6.491 trillion in pay, representing 93.7 percent of the wage and salary component of personal income and 40.0 percent of the gross domestic product.

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

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

Concepts and methodology

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

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

Average weekly wages are affected by the ratio of full-time to part-time workers as well as the number of individuals in high-paying and low-paying occupations and the incidence of pay periods within a quarter. For instance, the average weekly wage of the 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 2012 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 335 largest counties, fourth quarter 2013

County ¹	Establishments, fourth quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		December 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2012-13 ³	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2013	Percent change, fourth quarter 2012-13 ³	Ranking by percent change
United States ⁴	9,333.7	136,129.4	1.8	-	\$1,000	0.0	-
Jefferson, AL.....	17.7	341.7	1.1	200	993	-1.9	302
Madison, AL.....	9.0	183.2	0.3	271	1,078	-0.4	220
Mobile, AL.....	9.6	165.9	0.4	260	864	-1.9	302
Montgomery, AL.....	6.3	129.2	0.4	260	879	-0.6	232
Tuscaloosa, AL.....	4.3	87.5	1.2	188	847	-0.1	195
Anchorage Borough, AK.....	8.4	153.3	0.2	279	1,050	1.1	95
Maricopa, AZ.....	92.8	1,771.9	3.0	61	952	-1.3	272
Pima, AZ.....	18.6	356.3	0.5	249	840	0.2	165
Benton, AR.....	5.7	100.8	2.1	118	913	1.1	95
Pulaski, AR.....	14.6	246.4	0.1	290	899	-3.1	323
Washington, AR.....	5.7	95.2	0.6	239	857	2.5	29
Alameda, CA.....	56.7	687.3	2.5	90	1,267	0.8	120
Contra Costa, CA.....	29.7	339.6	2.4	98	1,191	1.9	54
Fresno, CA.....	30.7	348.0	3.7	34	771	-1.0	253
Kern, CA.....	17.2	303.9	2.6	88	849	0.4	150
Los Angeles, CA.....	440.9	4,176.8	1.9	130	1,161	-1.9	302
Marin, CA.....	12.0	112.0	3.0	61	1,213	-0.7	238
Monterey, CA.....	13.0	155.6	1.9	130	828	2.1	43
Orange, CA.....	107.0	1,463.1	2.0	122	1,114	-1.8	299
Placer, CA.....	11.2	139.6	4.7	9	978	0.0	186
Riverside, CA.....	52.4	613.2	3.9	31	773	1.4	75
Sacramento, CA.....	52.0	610.7	2.7	81	1,069	1.2	91
San Bernardino, CA.....	50.8	653.2	3.8	33	824	-1.1	257
San Diego, CA.....	99.8	1,330.2	1.9	130	1,107	0.8	120
San Francisco, CA.....	56.9	630.5	4.1	24	1,753	3.0	19
San Joaquin, CA.....	16.8	212.0	2.7	81	815	0.6	134
San Luis Obispo, CA.....	9.8	107.6	3.6	39	805	-1.5	280
San Mateo, CA.....	25.6	366.1	4.0	29	2,724	-15.8	333
Santa Barbara, CA.....	14.6	182.4	2.5	90	936	-3.0	321
Santa Clara, CA.....	65.2	965.7	4.1	24	1,972	3.4	17
Santa Cruz, CA.....	9.1	92.1	2.0	122	907	6.5	1
Solano, CA.....	10.2	127.4	2.0	122	1,015	2.9	22
Sonoma, CA.....	19.0	189.5	5.2	3	913	-0.7	238
Stanislaus, CA.....	14.3	165.7	2.4	98	801	1.1	95
Tulare, CA.....	9.2	145.7	3.5	42	696	0.0	186
Ventura, CA.....	24.8	314.0	1.2	188	978	-0.6	232
Yolo, CA.....	6.0	91.3	2.4	98	1,021	2.3	36
Adams, CO.....	9.0	177.1	4.6	11	946	2.3	36
Arapahoe, CO.....	19.2	300.5	2.8	76	1,145	-0.9	250
Boulder, CO.....	13.3	167.6	3.0	61	1,174	3.7	13
Denver, CO.....	27.0	451.2	4.0	29	1,224	1.0	106
Douglas, CO.....	10.0	106.3	5.2	3	1,123	-29.7	334
El Paso, CO.....	16.9	246.4	2.0	122	887	0.2	165
Jefferson, CO.....	17.8	218.3	1.8	139	1,005	-0.2	205
Larimer, CO.....	10.3	138.3	2.9	72	900	1.4	75
Weld, CO.....	6.0	93.2	6.0	1	871	4.8	8
Fairfield, CT.....	33.7	420.0	0.7	230	1,653	-3.3	325
Hartford, CT.....	26.2	501.8	0.2	279	1,197	-1.0	253
New Haven, CT.....	22.9	361.9	0.2	279	1,040	0.5	141
New London, CT.....	7.1	121.7	-1.5	329	971	0.1	174

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, fourth quarter 2013 - Continued

County ¹	Establishments, fourth quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		December 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2012-13 ³	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2013	Percent change, fourth quarter 2012-13 ³	Ranking by percent change
New Castle, DE.....	17.3	277.4	1.8	139	\$1,160	-1.2	265
Washington, DC.....	36.0	727.3	0.6	239	1,638	-3.9	328
Alachua, FL.....	6.7	119.0	1.0	207	865	3.0	19
Brevard, FL.....	14.8	190.0	0.5	249	874	-0.2	205
Broward, FL.....	66.2	742.7	2.8	76	920	-0.1	195
Collier, FL.....	12.5	131.0	4.2	20	861	2.4	31
Duval, FL.....	28.0	458.8	2.2	113	946	-0.9	250
Escambia, FL.....	8.1	123.2	1.7	150	774	-1.5	280
Hillsborough, FL.....	39.7	624.7	3.4	46	960	0.4	150
Lake, FL.....	7.5	85.1	2.4	98	668	2.3	36
Lee, FL.....	19.8	223.5	5.5	2	783	1.3	83
Leon, FL.....	8.4	141.4	1.0	207	824	1.9	54
Manatee, FL.....	9.8	113.3	3.0	61	746	2.3	36
Marion, FL.....	8.1	93.3	0.7	230	692	0.3	160
Miami-Dade, FL.....	94.5	1,047.5	2.5	90	982	0.8	120
Okaloosa, FL.....	6.1	76.3	0.2	279	786	-0.6	232
Orange, FL.....	38.2	723.6	3.0	61	861	0.3	160
Palm Beach, FL.....	51.8	543.7	3.6	39	993	-1.3	272
Pasco, FL.....	10.2	103.2	2.1	118	695	1.6	64
Pinellas, FL.....	31.6	396.9	1.0	207	907	1.0	106
Polk, FL.....	12.6	200.6	2.4	98	748	1.1	95
Sarasota, FL.....	14.9	149.8	4.9	5	834	0.5	141
Seminole, FL.....	14.2	166.7	3.0	61	814	0.2	165
Volusia, FL.....	13.5	155.1	2.2	113	702	-0.4	220
Bibb, GA.....	4.6	81.8	1.2	188	765	0.8	120
Chatham, GA.....	8.1	137.1	2.3	107	839	1.3	83
Clayton, GA.....	4.3	112.3	1.5	163	910	5.1	5
Cobb, GA.....	22.3	320.0	3.3	51	1,043	0.6	134
De Kalb, GA.....	18.5	282.9	3.3	51	994	-1.6	289
Fulton, GA.....	43.6	761.2	2.8	76	1,290	-2.3	309
Gwinnett, GA.....	24.8	318.9	3.6	39	958	-0.9	250
Muscogee, GA.....	4.7	94.9	0.2	279	788	0.9	114
Richmond, GA.....	4.7	100.7	0.5	249	823	-0.8	245
Honolulu, HI.....	24.9	463.6	1.6	156	909	0.1	174
Ada, ID.....	13.8	209.6	4.1	24	901	6.4	2
Champaign, IL.....	4.4	89.0	0.7	230	827	2.7	27
Cook, IL.....	153.8	2,463.3	1.1	200	1,174	-1.0	253
Du Page, IL.....	38.1	596.0	1.2	188	1,180	1.5	69
Kane, IL.....	13.7	203.9	1.9	130	876	1.2	91
Lake, IL.....	22.7	330.7	1.2	188	1,289	0.3	160
McHenry, IL.....	8.8	95.1	1.9	130	825	-8.8	331
McLean, IL.....	3.9	85.2	-0.7	317	956	1.1	95
Madison, IL.....	6.1	95.4	-0.4	308	822	2.1	43
Peoria, IL.....	4.7	101.8	-2.2	332	935	0.5	141
St. Clair, IL.....	5.7	92.2	-3.1	334	779	-0.3	214
Sangamon, IL.....	5.4	126.8	0.6	239	999	1.6	64
Will, IL.....	15.8	214.6	3.1	59	860	1.3	83
Winnebago, IL.....	6.8	124.6	-0.1	296	849	2.2	41
Allen, IN.....	8.9	178.1	1.1	200	772	-0.3	214
Elkhart, IN.....	4.8	117.4	4.3	17	787	1.0	106

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, fourth quarter 2013 - Continued

County ¹	Establishments, fourth quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		December 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2012-13 ³	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2013	Percent change, fourth quarter 2012-13 ³	Ranking by percent change
Hamilton, IN.....	8.7	121.9	4.1	24	\$934	1.5	69
Lake, IN.....	10.3	189.5	-0.6	316	876	-2.9	320
Marion, IN.....	23.9	580.0	1.5	163	974	-1.7	293
St. Joseph, IN.....	5.9	117.7	0.5	249	786	-0.1	195
Tippecanoe, IN.....	3.3	80.3	0.3	271	816	0.9	114
Vanderburgh, IN.....	4.8	104.8	-0.4	308	796	0.1	174
Johnson, IA.....	3.9	80.6	1.5	163	879	3.3	18
Linn, IA.....	6.4	128.1	0.4	260	959	1.3	83
Polk, IA.....	15.9	282.5	2.9	72	991	0.8	120
Scott, IA.....	5.5	89.9	1.0	207	836	-1.1	257
Johnson, KS.....	21.3	325.6	2.5	90	1,022	-2.1	307
Sedgwick, KS.....	12.2	245.9	1.2	188	908	-0.7	238
Shawnee, KS.....	4.8	96.8	1.8	139	806	-5.1	330
Wyandotte, KS.....	3.3	84.8	3.4	46	899	2.5	29
Boone, KY.....	4.1	78.9	0.5	249	870	-1.1	257
Fayette, KY.....	10.3	189.3	3.3	51	845	-1.1	257
Jefferson, KY.....	24.2	441.3	1.3	175	929	-0.5	226
Caddo, LA.....	7.5	116.0	-1.8	330	825	0.0	186
Calcasieu, LA.....	5.0	85.8	1.3	175	858	1.3	83
East Baton Rouge, LA.....	14.9	265.7	0.9	218	938	-1.3	272
Jefferson, LA.....	13.7	193.4	-0.1	296	912	-0.2	205
Lafayette, LA.....	9.3	141.8	2.0	122	987	-0.3	214
Orleans, LA.....	11.5	186.2	4.2	20	973	-1.8	299
St. Tammany, LA.....	7.7	82.2	1.5	163	858	1.7	62
Cumberland, ME.....	12.8	173.6	0.7	230	904	1.3	83
Anne Arundel, MD.....	14.6	254.9	1.3	175	1,066	0.5	141
Baltimore, MD.....	21.2	367.7	0.4	260	1,008	-0.5	226
Frederick, MD.....	6.2	95.4	-0.5	314	946	-1.1	257
Harford, MD.....	5.6	89.1	-0.9	320	964	-1.7	293
Howard, MD.....	9.4	160.1	0.1	290	1,193	-1.2	265
Montgomery, MD.....	33.1	454.9	0.0	293	1,316	-2.3	309
Prince Georges, MD.....	15.6	303.1	0.0	293	1,003	-1.3	272
Baltimore City, MD.....	13.9	333.1	-0.2	300	1,163	-1.2	265
Barnstable, MA.....	8.9	86.9	1.2	188	854	1.5	69
Bristol, MA.....	16.1	217.0	1.0	207	908	0.8	120
Essex, MA.....	21.8	314.3	1.5	163	1,047	-0.8	245
Hampden, MA.....	15.9	201.2	1.4	170	905	0.4	150
Middlesex, MA.....	49.3	849.5	1.4	170	1,437	0.1	174
Norfolk, MA.....	23.3	336.8	1.3	175	1,214	0.5	141
Plymouth, MA.....	14.0	180.6	1.3	175	950	2.4	31
Suffolk, MA.....	24.1	614.3	2.3	107	1,741	0.6	134
Worcester, MA.....	21.7	326.8	1.0	207	1,000	3.5	16
Genesee, MI.....	7.1	133.2	0.2	279	817	0.4	150
Ingham, MI.....	6.2	152.6	0.9	218	935	0.2	165
Kalamazoo, MI.....	5.2	112.3	0.9	218	908	1.2	91
Kent, MI.....	14.0	359.6	4.3	17	880	0.0	186
Macomb, MI.....	17.3	304.8	2.7	81	1,010	0.7	128
Oakland, MI.....	38.0	690.7	1.9	130	1,115	-2.5	315
Ottawa, MI.....	5.5	111.3	3.1	59	867	4.1	11
Saginaw, MI.....	4.1	85.3	1.3	175	804	2.0	47

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, fourth quarter 2013 - Continued

County ¹	Establishments, fourth quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		December 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2012-13 ³	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2013	Percent change, fourth quarter 2012-13 ³	Ranking by percent change
Washtenaw, MI.....	8.2	200.8	1.0	207	\$1,030	-0.2	205
Wayne, MI.....	31.0	690.6	-0.2	300	1,085	0.0	186
Anoka, MN.....	6.9	116.6	3.0	61	902	0.6	134
Dakota, MN.....	9.5	180.3	2.5	90	941	0.2	165
Hennepin, MN.....	40.9	867.7	1.7	150	1,208	-2.4	311
Olmsted, MN.....	3.3	91.9	-1.0	322	1,084	3.6	14
Ramsey, MN.....	13.2	323.2	1.5	163	1,095	1.9	54
St. Louis, MN.....	5.3	95.9	0.5	249	798	2.8	24
Stearns, MN.....	4.3	83.0	1.8	139	819	1.6	64
Harrison, MS.....	4.5	83.6	1.4	170	692	0.4	150
Hinds, MS.....	6.1	120.5	-0.4	308	863	0.7	128
Boone, MO.....	4.7	89.7	2.2	113	765	0.4	150
Clay, MO.....	5.2	90.8	3.5	42	890	1.5	69
Greene, MO.....	8.1	157.4	1.2	188	737	-0.1	195
Jackson, MO.....	19.4	350.7	0.4	260	1,003	-2.7	317
St. Charles, MO.....	8.5	134.5	2.9	72	770	0.1	174
St. Louis, MO.....	33.3	581.9	1.7	150	1,091	0.1	174
St. Louis City, MO.....	10.3	221.1	-0.1	296	1,034	-0.6	232
Yellowstone, MT.....	6.2	77.9	0.4	260	856	1.1	95
Douglas, NE.....	18.2	326.7	1.9	130	890	-1.5	280
Lancaster, NE.....	9.8	163.6	2.1	118	790	-0.3	214
Clark, NV.....	50.8	854.4	3.2	57	875	0.9	114
Washoe, NV.....	13.8	193.1	3.4	46	894	1.0	106
Hillsborough, NH.....	12.1	195.3	1.6	156	1,135	-0.4	220
Rockingham, NH.....	10.6	139.6	1.3	175	986	-5.0	329
Atlantic, NJ.....	6.6	130.4	-0.9	320	813	0.0	186
Bergen, NJ.....	32.9	446.1	3.0	61	1,240	-2.7	317
Burlington, NJ.....	11.0	198.0	-0.2	300	1,029	-0.5	226
Camden, NJ.....	12.0	198.0	1.4	170	1,025	2.0	47
Essex, NJ.....	20.5	338.1	-0.4	308	1,237	1.4	75
Gloucester, NJ.....	6.1	100.4	1.8	139	901	2.6	28
Hudson, NJ.....	14.3	239.9	0.3	271	1,284	-0.6	232
Mercer, NJ.....	11.1	235.3	1.0	207	1,290	-1.6	289
Middlesex, NJ.....	21.9	397.2	0.3	271	1,186	2.4	31
Monmouth, NJ.....	20.0	246.9	1.7	150	1,034	-0.4	220
Morris, NJ.....	17.2	283.3	1.8	139	1,553	5.0	6
Ocean, NJ.....	12.6	154.5	4.8	6	826	-1.8	299
Passaic, NJ.....	12.3	171.9	-0.8	318	990	-1.1	257
Somerset, NJ.....	10.1	179.3	1.8	139	1,484	2.8	24
Union, NJ.....	14.3	223.3	-0.5	314	1,283	5.2	4
Bernalillo, NM.....	18.0	314.8	0.9	218	836	-0.1	195
Albany, NY.....	10.1	225.8	0.7	230	1,019	4.6	10
Bronx, NY.....	17.3	247.7	2.9	72	948	1.5	69
Broome, NY.....	4.6	88.3	-2.2	332	765	0.3	160
Dutchess, NY.....	8.3	113.2	0.9	218	958	-1.7	293
Erie, NY.....	24.3	463.6	0.4	260	857	0.5	141
Kings, NY.....	55.8	557.1	4.5	14	816	-0.1	195
Monroe, NY.....	18.5	380.3	0.2	279	894	0.3	160
Nassau, NY.....	53.3	616.7	2.3	107	1,120	-1.5	280
New York, NY.....	125.1	2,500.2	2.4	98	2,041	-3.3	325

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, fourth quarter 2013 - Continued

County ¹	Establishments, fourth quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		December 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2012-13 ³	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2013	Percent change, fourth quarter 2012-13 ³	Ranking by percent change
Oneida, NY.....	5.3	105.2	-0.4	308	\$772	-0.5	226
Onondaga, NY.....	13.0	245.8	0.5	249	914	-1.7	293
Orange, NY.....	10.0	135.7	0.6	239	815	-0.7	238
Queens, NY.....	49.0	544.5	1.5	163	955	2.1	43
Richmond, NY.....	9.3	98.9	4.4	15	849	0.2	165
Rockland, NY.....	10.1	119.5	1.8	139	1,063	-0.2	205
Saratoga, NY.....	5.7	80.6	1.9	130	887	1.1	95
Suffolk, NY.....	51.5	640.5	1.2	188	1,079	1.9	54
Westchester, NY.....	36.2	414.4	0.2	279	1,348	-0.3	214
Buncombe, NC.....	8.1	118.8	1.6	156	758	0.7	128
Catawba, NC.....	4.3	81.7	1.6	156	731	0.8	120
Cumberland, NC.....	6.2	118.0	-1.0	322	766	-0.8	245
Durham, NC.....	7.4	186.9	1.3	175	1,255	3.6	14
Forsyth, NC.....	9.0	178.2	2.7	81	895	2.2	41
Guilford, NC.....	14.1	271.6	1.1	200	858	-0.1	195
Mecklenburg, NC.....	33.1	606.8	3.7	34	1,098	-0.5	226
New Hanover, NC.....	7.3	101.4	2.7	81	799	1.1	95
Wake, NC.....	30.0	485.0	3.7	34	984	0.5	141
Cass, ND.....	6.4	111.7	2.7	81	894	1.4	75
Butler, OH.....	7.5	142.6	2.3	107	846	-0.1	195
Cuyahoga, OH.....	35.8	716.4	0.6	239	1,012	-0.7	238
Delaware, OH.....	4.6	82.2	1.3	175	955	-0.3	214
Franklin, OH.....	30.0	708.0	2.7	81	971	0.5	141
Hamilton, OH.....	23.3	499.0	1.2	188	1,074	-1.6	289
Lake, OH.....	6.3	94.0	-0.3	305	817	1.0	106
Lorain, OH.....	6.0	95.7	0.9	218	800	-1.7	293
Lucas, OH.....	10.1	206.7	1.9	130	852	-1.5	280
Mahoning, OH.....	6.0	99.1	0.3	271	709	-1.1	257
Montgomery, OH.....	12.0	245.6	0.4	260	861	-0.2	205
Stark, OH.....	8.8	157.2	0.2	279	758	0.7	128
Summit, OH.....	14.1	260.1	0.5	249	878	-1.3	272
Warren, OH.....	4.4	78.9	2.6	88	835	-2.8	319
Oklahoma, OK.....	25.8	440.4	0.9	218	962	0.7	128
Tulsa, OK.....	21.3	341.3	0.2	279	950	-3.6	327
Clackamas, OR.....	13.1	143.8	0.7	230	914	2.1	43
Jackson, OR.....	6.7	79.9	2.0	122	722	2.0	47
Lane, OR.....	11.0	141.1	1.3	175	772	2.3	36
Marion, OR.....	9.6	135.8	4.3	17	778	2.4	31
Multnomah, OR.....	30.8	461.1	2.8	76	1,006	2.0	47
Washington, OR.....	17.1	262.6	3.7	34	1,163	5.9	3
Allegheny, PA.....	34.8	691.0	0.4	260	1,068	1.1	95
Berks, PA.....	8.9	166.6	0.6	239	874	0.1	174
Bucks, PA.....	19.5	250.5	0.4	260	958	0.1	174
Butler, PA.....	4.9	84.5	-0.4	308	944	3.9	12
Chester, PA.....	15.1	242.1	0.6	239	1,293	-0.1	195
Cumberland, PA.....	6.1	126.2	0.5	249	890	2.8	24
Dauphin, PA.....	7.3	176.4	0.8	227	970	1.8	59
Delaware, PA.....	13.6	217.9	1.3	175	1,071	0.9	114
Erie, PA.....	7.1	124.0	-0.1	296	774	-0.4	220
Lackawanna, PA.....	5.8	97.9	-0.3	305	741	1.8	59

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, fourth quarter 2013 - Continued

County ¹	Establishments, fourth quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		December 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2012-13 ³	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2013	Percent change, fourth quarter 2012-13 ³	Ranking by percent change
Lancaster, PA.....	12.7	223.3	0.7	230	\$828	1.7	62
Lehigh, PA.....	8.6	181.5	1.7	150	962	-0.5	226
Luzerne, PA.....	7.5	142.0	0.9	218	749	1.5	69
Montgomery, PA.....	27.1	475.1	0.3	271	1,216	-3.0	321
Northampton, PA.....	6.5	105.7	0.8	227	851	2.0	47
Philadelphia, PA.....	34.3	641.1	0.6	239	1,181	0.0	186
Washington, PA.....	5.3	86.1	0.0	293	993	-2.4	311
Westmoreland, PA.....	9.3	132.3	-1.3	327	795	0.1	174
York, PA.....	8.9	172.5	0.1	290	839	0.2	165
Providence, RI.....	17.5	276.5	1.3	175	1,015	2.0	47
Charleston, SC.....	12.4	222.0	2.8	76	846	1.4	75
Greenville, SC.....	12.6	242.6	3.3	51	854	1.1	95
Horry, SC.....	7.8	106.9	1.6	156	587	1.4	75
Lexington, SC.....	5.8	109.7	4.1	24	723	-1.0	253
Richland, SC.....	9.3	208.0	0.8	227	846	0.6	134
Spartanburg, SC.....	6.0	122.7	3.4	46	824	-0.4	220
York, SC.....	4.8	78.7	4.2	20	798	1.4	75
Minnehaha, SD.....	6.8	120.0	2.3	107	847	0.4	150
Davidson, TN.....	19.1	449.9	2.4	98	1,061	-1.7	293
Hamilton, TN.....	8.7	189.1	0.3	271	905	0.9	114
Knox, TN.....	11.1	223.9	0.9	218	875	-0.2	205
Rutherford, TN.....	4.6	110.7	3.5	42	880	0.1	174
Shelby, TN.....	19.4	482.4	-0.2	300	1,019	-1.1	257
Williamson, TN.....	6.9	105.6	4.6	11	1,169	-2.2	308
Bell, TX.....	4.9	111.9	1.8	139	790	0.6	134
Bexar, TX.....	36.6	784.1	2.3	107	882	0.7	128
Brazoria, TX.....	5.2	96.1	1.7	150	965	2.9	22
Brazos, TX.....	4.1	94.5	3.4	46	735	0.4	150
Cameron, TX.....	6.4	133.7	1.2	188	598	-1.5	280
Collin, TX.....	20.5	336.7	3.9	31	1,146	-1.5	280
Dallas, TX.....	71.0	1,530.1	3.2	57	1,197	-1.2	265
Denton, TX.....	12.2	199.0	4.4	15	875	0.2	165
El Paso, TX.....	14.3	285.7	1.0	207	686	-1.6	289
Fort Bend, TX.....	10.7	162.4	4.8	6	1,025	1.6	64
Galveston, TX.....	5.6	100.2	2.5	90	877	-2.4	311
Gregg, TX.....	4.2	77.8	1.1	200	922	3.0	19
Harris, TX.....	107.0	2,225.4	3.0	61	1,316	-1.2	265
Hidalgo, TX.....	11.7	240.8	2.4	98	620	1.0	106
Jefferson, TX.....	5.8	119.4	-0.2	300	997	-1.2	265
Lubbock, TX.....	7.2	131.1	2.2	113	771	-0.1	195
McLennan, TX.....	5.0	103.1	0.2	279	809	-0.7	238
Midland, TX.....	5.2	86.5	4.8	6	1,299	2.0	47
Montgomery, TX.....	9.7	155.1	4.6	11	1,006	1.0	106
Nueces, TX.....	8.1	162.2	2.4	98	875	-1.2	265
Potter, TX.....	4.0	78.4	0.5	249	803	0.0	186
Smith, TX.....	5.8	97.3	2.5	90	854	-0.8	245
Tarrant, TX.....	39.6	820.4	2.0	122	988	1.6	64
Travis, TX.....	34.1	644.8	3.3	51	1,108	-0.6	232
Webb, TX.....	5.0	94.4	2.0	122	670	-2.0	305
Williamson, TX.....	8.6	143.2	4.7	9	945	0.5	141

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, fourth quarter 2013 - Continued

County ¹	Establishments, fourth quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		December 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2012-13 ³	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2013	Percent change, fourth quarter 2012-13 ³	Ranking by percent change
Davis, UT.....	7.7	111.8	3.0	61	\$767	-1.4	278
Salt Lake, UT.....	40.3	625.6	3.3	51	933	-1.5	280
Utah, UT.....	13.8	191.5	4.2	20	812	-2.5	315
Weber, UT.....	5.6	94.3	2.1	118	721	-0.8	245
Chittenden, VT.....	6.3	99.9	0.4	260	994	1.2	91
Arlington, VA.....	8.8	165.5	-1.1	324	1,588	-2.4	311
Chesterfield, VA.....	8.0	128.0	2.5	90	875	0.6	134
Fairfax, VA.....	35.1	588.4	-1.2	326	1,558	-2.0	305
Henrico, VA.....	10.4	180.7	-0.8	318	960	1.3	83
Loudoun, VA.....	10.4	148.6	1.6	156	1,190	1.0	106
Prince William, VA.....	8.1	117.7	0.7	230	863	-0.7	238
Alexandria City, VA.....	6.2	95.6	-1.4	328	1,414	-3.2	324
Chesapeake City, VA.....	5.7	96.8	0.6	239	775	0.1	174
Newport News City, VA.....	3.7	99.4	1.0	207	920	0.8	120
Norfolk City, VA.....	5.6	137.9	-0.3	305	953	-1.5	280
Richmond City, VA.....	7.1	148.5	0.3	271	1,068	0.1	174
Virginia Beach City, VA.....	11.3	169.5	1.2	188	780	-10.0	332
Benton, WA.....	6.2	76.9	0.6	239	978	0.9	114
Clark, WA.....	15.0	137.2	3.7	34	896	0.4	150
King, WA.....	88.9	1,223.4	3.5	42	1,300	1.9	54
Kitsap, WA.....	7.1	81.5	1.3	175	847	-1.3	272
Pierce, WA.....	23.6	275.7	3.0	61	869	0.0	186
Snohomish, WA.....	21.2	267.3	1.8	139	1,020	1.1	95
Spokane, WA.....	17.1	204.0	1.6	156	821	1.4	75
Thurston, WA.....	8.1	101.2	2.2	113	860	2.4	31
Whatcom, WA.....	7.4	83.2	1.8	139	806	1.3	83
Yakima, WA.....	9.5	95.7	0.7	230	689	1.8	59
Kanawha, WV.....	6.0	104.4	-1.1	324	844	0.4	150
Brown, WI.....	6.6	149.8	1.4	170	894	-0.2	205
Dane, WI.....	14.4	313.9	1.1	200	1,003	4.7	9
Milwaukee, WI.....	24.8	481.7	0.5	249	963	-0.2	205
Outagamie, WI.....	5.1	103.2	1.0	207	833	0.2	165
Waukesha, WI.....	12.6	231.8	1.1	200	993	-1.4	278
Winnebago, WI.....	3.6	90.0	-1.8	330	962	5.0	6
San Juan, PR.....	11.2	268.1	-2.1	(⁵)	659	-0.5	(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 334 U.S. counties comprise 71.7 percent of the total covered workers in the U.S.

Table 2. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, fourth quarter 2013

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		December 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2012-13 ²	Fourth quarter 2013	Percent change, fourth quarter 2012-13 ²
United States ³	9,333.7	136,129.4	1.8	\$1,000	0.0
Private industry.....	9,041.0	114,706.1	2.1	1,006	-0.2
Natural resources and mining.....	134.6	1,930.2	2.0	1,164	1.4
Construction.....	749.4	5,840.7	3.6	1,119	1.6
Manufacturing.....	336.5	12,051.4	0.8	1,220	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,909.1	26,685.6	2.0	831	0.7
Information.....	146.3	2,724.5	0.5	1,754	-3.4
Financial activities.....	825.6	7,673.9	1.2	1,587	-2.6
Professional and business services.....	1,652.0	18,834.1	2.9	1,331	-1.3
Education and health services.....	1,484.4	20,493.9	1.5	913	0.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	787.6	14,087.6	3.0	421	1.0
Other services.....	799.4	4,159.3	1.1	663	2.2
Government.....	292.7	21,423.3	-0.3	965	0.5
Los Angeles, CA.....	440.9	4,176.8	1.9	1,161	-1.9
Private industry.....	435.1	3,639.6	2.2	1,150	-2.3
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	9.9	5.7	1,778	1.3
Construction.....	12.5	117.9	5.2	1,176	1.6
Manufacturing.....	12.5	366.0	0.2	1,183	0.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	52.1	806.8	1.7	914	0.8
Information.....	8.7	197.8	-0.5	2,197	-3.9
Financial activities.....	23.0	212.2	-0.7	1,765	-4.4
Professional and business services.....	45.1	615.2	3.3	1,418	-4.8
Education and health services.....	202.6	706.0	0.7	878	-0.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	28.8	443.8	4.6	946	-5.5
Other services.....	25.6	141.1	1.5	682	0.9
Government.....	5.8	537.2	-0.2	1,232	1.1
Cook, IL.....	153.8	2,463.3	1.1	1,174	-1.0
Private industry.....	152.5	2,167.6	1.3	1,174	-1.4
Natural resources and mining.....	0.1	0.8	0.0	1,103	2.9
Construction.....	12.7	62.3	1.5	1,511	1.8
Manufacturing.....	6.6	188.2	-1.1	1,265	0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	30.3	466.5	0.9	913	1.4
Information.....	2.8	53.5	-2.6	1,666	2.6
Financial activities.....	15.9	183.9	-0.1	2,179	-6.5
Professional and business services.....	32.7	446.9	3.7	1,531	-3.7
Education and health services.....	16.2	420.9	1.4	960	-0.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	13.8	245.3	1.3	488	3.4
Other services.....	17.0	94.8	0.0	867	3.3
Government.....	1.3	295.7	0.0	1,175	2.4
New York, NY.....	125.1	2,500.2	2.4	2,041	-3.3
Private industry.....	124.8	2,058.5	2.8	2,239	-4.1
Natural resources and mining.....	0.0	0.2	1.3	1,932	2.6
Construction.....	2.2	33.4	1.0	2,099	5.1
Manufacturing.....	2.3	26.0	0.1	1,546	0.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	20.8	273.4	1.8	1,400	-8.8
Information.....	4.5	147.1	2.6	2,525	1.3
Financial activities.....	19.1	356.2	0.5	4,740	-8.4
Professional and business services.....	26.3	516.7	2.8	2,446	0.4
Education and health services.....	9.6	324.6	3.1	1,261	2.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	13.4	276.9	5.8	923	1.8
Other services.....	19.5	97.5	2.8	1,126	3.4
Government.....	0.3	441.7	0.4	1,126	2.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, fourth quarter 2013 - Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		December 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2012-13 ²	Fourth quarter 2013	Percent change, fourth quarter 2012-13 ²
Harris, TX.....	107.0	2,225.4	3.0	\$1,316	-1.2
Private industry.....	106.5	1,963.3	3.1	1,354	-1.4
Natural resources and mining.....	1.8	97.7	7.5	3,383	-4.2
Construction.....	6.6	145.8	2.1	1,358	0.2
Manufacturing.....	4.6	198.0	2.9	1,591	-6.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	24.1	469.0	2.8	1,157	-2.8
Information.....	1.2	29.0	2.1	1,434	0.2
Financial activities.....	11.0	118.6	2.7	1,669	-2.2
Professional and business services.....	21.5	375.2	1.8	1,667	1.6
Education and health services.....	14.7	266.6	3.0	1,016	0.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	8.9	201.6	5.1	439	1.4
Other services.....	11.6	61.0	2.6	763	3.0
Government.....	0.6	262.1	2.3	1,033	0.7
Maricopa, AZ.....	92.8	1,771.9	3.0	952	-1.3
Private industry.....	92.1	1,562.1	3.3	951	-1.8
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	8.2	-2.6	937	-4.2
Construction.....	7.4	92.3	4.2	1,039	-0.8
Manufacturing.....	3.1	113.7	0.0	1,308	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	20.5	361.3	3.0	855	-5.2
Information.....	1.5	32.2	3.5	1,242	-5.0
Financial activities.....	11.1	152.6	4.5	1,188	-1.1
Professional and business services.....	22.0	303.6	3.8	1,076	-1.2
Education and health services.....	10.8	258.0	2.1	1,009	0.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.4	191.1	5.8	440	-0.9
Other services.....	6.5	47.9	1.5	642	1.1
Government.....	0.7	209.9	0.4	959	1.4
Dallas, TX.....	71.0	1,530.1	3.2	1,197	-1.2
Private industry.....	70.5	1,364.2	3.5	1,213	-1.4
Natural resources and mining.....	0.6	9.3	5.4	3,778	-12.9
Construction.....	4.1	73.6	5.7	1,165	0.0
Manufacturing.....	2.7	106.9	-4.0	1,373	-2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	15.4	321.3	5.6	1,058	-0.6
Information.....	1.4	48.7	4.1	1,779	6.5
Financial activities.....	8.7	150.6	3.9	1,585	-4.6
Professional and business services.....	15.8	295.6	3.3	1,460	0.1
Education and health services.....	8.7	178.3	2.8	1,042	-2.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	6.1	139.6	4.5	521	-1.3
Other services.....	6.8	39.7	2.0	770	-0.8
Government.....	0.5	166.0	1.3	1,064	0.5
Orange, CA.....	107.0	1,463.1	2.0	1,114	-1.8
Private industry.....	105.7	1,325.5	2.1	1,119	-2.0
Natural resources and mining.....	0.2	3.1	1.9	738	1.2
Construction.....	6.1	77.8	6.0	1,240	-1.8
Manufacturing.....	4.8	157.5	-0.6	1,341	-0.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	16.4	263.5	1.3	993	-0.8
Information.....	1.2	24.9	1.2	1,677	-0.5
Financial activities.....	10.0	112.5	0.6	1,915	-5.8
Professional and business services.....	19.7	265.9	0.9	1,335	-1.3
Education and health services.....	26.1	183.8	3.1	971	-2.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.5	188.1	3.7	438	1.2
Other services.....	6.2	41.0	0.7	689	6.2
Government.....	1.3	137.6	1.2	1,067	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, fourth quarter 2013 - Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		December 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2012-13 ²	Fourth quarter 2013	Percent change, fourth quarter 2012-13 ²
San Diego, CA.....	99.8	1,330.2	1.9	\$1,107	0.8
Private industry.....	98.3	1,110.8	2.2	1,103	1.3
Natural resources and mining.....	0.7	9.2	1.1	662	-0.3
Construction.....	6.0	62.1	6.4	1,121	-0.8
Manufacturing.....	3.0	95.1	-0.1	1,499	-2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	13.8	223.2	1.1	818	-2.2
Information.....	1.1	23.9	-1.8	1,719	7.8
Financial activities.....	8.8	70.8	-0.8	1,370	-1.4
Professional and business services.....	17.2	226.7	2.6	1,787	5.9
Education and health services.....	27.2	179.8	1.3	955	-0.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.3	167.6	3.3	443	0.9
Other services.....	6.7	46.1	3.1	584	-3.2
Government.....	1.4	219.5	0.4	1,130	-1.1
King, WA.....	88.9	1,223.4	3.5	1,300	1.9
Private industry.....	88.4	1,063.5	3.7	1,316	1.9
Natural resources and mining.....	0.4	2.4	-0.8	1,360	-33.2
Construction.....	5.8	53.7	6.6	1,267	1.8
Manufacturing.....	2.3	105.6	2.6	1,532	3.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	14.8	231.3	4.6	1,110	2.4
Information.....	1.9	83.3	3.4	2,559	2.7
Financial activities.....	6.4	65.5	2.2	1,589	0.5
Professional and business services.....	15.1	202.1	3.5	1,704	0.6
Education and health services.....	26.8	158.5	2.8	946	1.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	6.8	120.7	4.5	532	9.9
Other services.....	8.2	40.4	3.8	811	5.3
Government.....	0.5	159.8	1.8	1,190	1.1
Miami-Dade, FL.....	94.5	1,047.5	2.5	982	0.8
Private industry.....	94.1	909.7	3.0	962	0.7
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	9.5	5.0	545	-7.3
Construction.....	5.3	33.8	10.0	945	-6.3
Manufacturing.....	2.7	36.5	2.6	952	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	27.8	274.6	3.0	890	4.7
Information.....	1.6	18.2	3.7	1,531	1.9
Financial activities.....	9.7	69.9	3.8	1,521	0.0
Professional and business services.....	20.0	141.1	2.9	1,268	-4.1
Education and health services.....	10.2	160.5	1.0	942	1.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.2	127.1	2.3	555	0.9
Other services.....	8.2	37.2	2.8	606	2.5
Government.....	0.3	137.9	-0.5	1,112	1.8

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 2012 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, fourth quarter 2013

State	Establishments, fourth quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		December 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2012-13	Fourth quarter 2013	Percent change, fourth quarter 2012-13
United States ²	9,333.7	136,129.4	1.8	\$1,000	0.0
Alabama.....	117.0	1,866.5	1.0	851	-0.5
Alaska.....	22.0	315.1	0.0	1,022	1.6
Arizona.....	145.8	2,571.0	2.4	906	-0.5
Arkansas.....	87.5	1,154.3	-0.5	771	0.4
California.....	1,376.4	15,650.3	2.8	1,175	-0.9
Colorado.....	175.3	2,383.9	3.1	1,023	-0.9
Connecticut.....	113.7	1,661.2	0.3	1,238	-1.3
Delaware.....	28.5	419.6	1.8	1,035	-0.6
District of Columbia.....	36.0	727.3	0.6	1,638	-3.9
Florida.....	635.5	7,739.5	2.7	883	0.2
Georgia.....	278.6	3,986.9	2.5	924	-0.1
Hawaii.....	38.9	632.9	1.7	871	0.3
Idaho.....	54.1	634.5	2.6	754	3.0
Illinois.....	404.2	5,758.9	1.0	1,060	0.2
Indiana.....	159.6	2,896.9	1.6	814	-0.2
Iowa.....	98.4	1,510.9	1.4	834	1.6
Kansas.....	85.1	1,359.5	1.6	832	-0.4
Kentucky.....	119.5	1,818.0	1.2	804	0.2
Louisiana.....	129.0	1,911.6	0.9	889	0.5
Maine.....	49.8	586.8	0.8	786	1.7
Maryland.....	166.2	2,555.1	0.4	1,076	-0.9
Massachusetts.....	222.1	3,332.9	1.5	1,258	0.8
Michigan.....	235.7	4,072.4	2.0	952	-0.2
Minnesota.....	164.5	2,720.6	1.7	988	0.3
Mississippi.....	71.3	1,108.1	1.1	729	1.3
Missouri.....	182.4	2,670.4	1.1	861	-0.2
Montana.....	43.6	440.0	1.3	760	0.4
Nebraska.....	69.5	944.3	1.4	796	-0.1
Nevada.....	75.1	1,180.5	3.0	884	0.7
New Hampshire.....	50.1	629.3	1.4	1,017	-0.8
New Jersey.....	265.3	3,887.5	1.2	1,186	1.1
New Mexico.....	56.4	796.2	-0.1	814	1.4
New York.....	617.6	8,888.6	1.7	1,266	-1.1
North Carolina.....	258.2	4,045.5	1.9	860	0.7
North Dakota.....	31.2	435.0	3.3	980	3.8
Ohio.....	288.9	5,175.4	1.4	887	0.0
Oklahoma.....	106.4	1,581.3	0.6	851	-0.1
Oregon.....	136.0	1,699.6	2.5	894	2.6
Pennsylvania.....	345.9	5,650.3	0.4	976	0.4
Rhode Island.....	35.6	462.7	1.4	960	1.5
South Carolina.....	118.1	1,875.8	2.3	793	1.0
South Dakota.....	31.8	407.1	1.3	759	1.3
Tennessee.....	144.3	2,758.3	1.8	895	-0.9
Texas.....	613.7	11,246.3	2.6	1,027	0.0
Utah.....	89.9	1,284.7	3.1	836	-0.9
Vermont.....	24.6	308.5	0.6	848	2.3
Virginia.....	240.6	3,670.0	0.1	1,028	-1.3
Washington.....	253.8	2,976.0	2.5	1,034	1.7
West Virginia.....	49.8	710.1	-0.6	792	0.5
Wisconsin.....	164.9	2,751.8	1.0	865	1.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Covered establishments, employment, and wages by state, fourth quarter 2013 - Continued

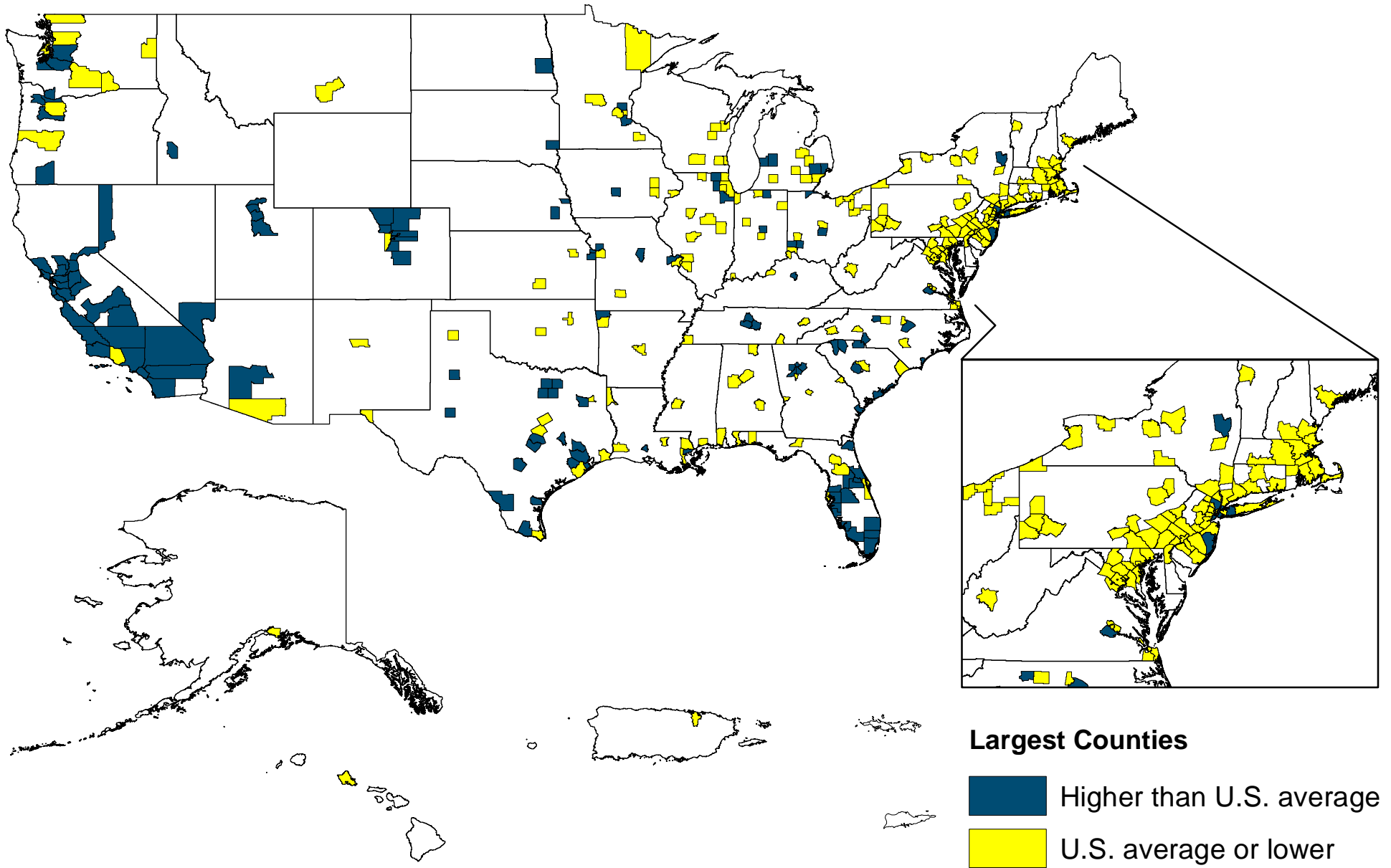
State	Establishments, fourth quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		December 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2012-13	Fourth quarter 2013	Percent change, fourth quarter 2012-13
Wyoming.....	25.6	279.2	0.6	\$917	1.0
Puerto Rico.....	48.0	958.3	-2.3	551	0.2
Virgin Islands.....	3.3	38.5	-3.6	754	2.4

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.

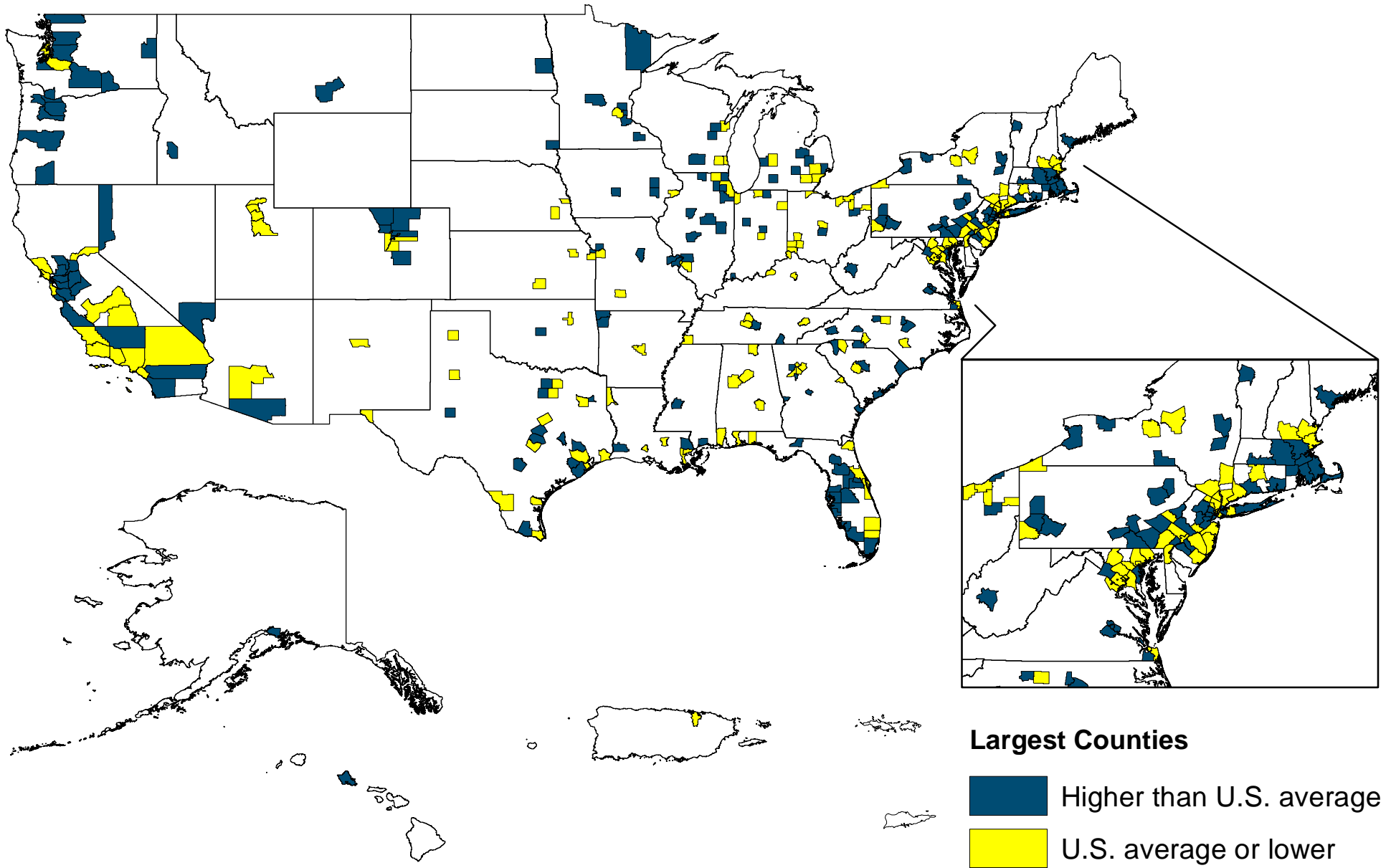
Note: Data are preliminary. Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

Chart 3. Percent change in employment in counties with 75,000 or more employees, December 2012-13 (U.S. average = 1.8 percent)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
June 2014

Chart 4. Percent change in average weekly wage in counties with 75,000 or more employees, fourth quarter 2012-13 (U.S. average = 0.0 percent)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
June 2014