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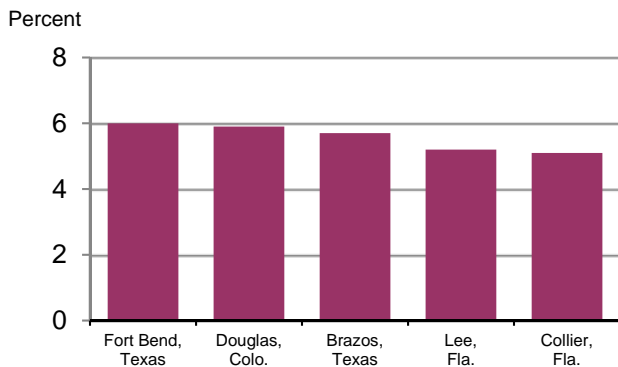
## COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

Third Quarter 2013

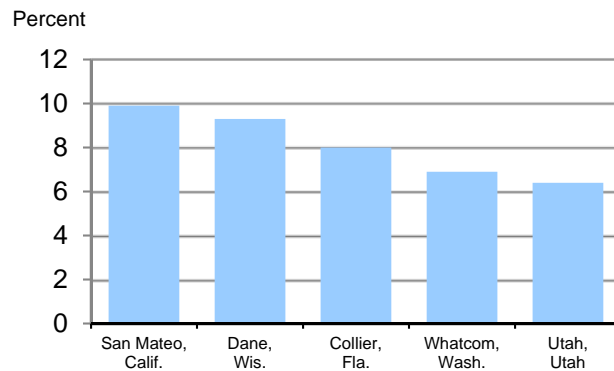
From September 2012 to September 2013, **employment** increased in 286 of the 334 largest U.S. counties, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Fort Bend, Texas, had the largest increase, with a gain of 6.0 percent over the year, compared with national job growth of 1.7 percent. Within Fort Bend, the largest employment increase occurred in leisure and hospitality, which gained 2,234 jobs over the year (12.1 percent). Peoria, Ill., had the largest over-the-year decrease in employment among the largest counties in the U.S. with a loss of 3.7 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 over the year by 1.9 percent to \$922 in the third quarter of 2013. San Mateo, Calif., had the largest over-the-year increase in average weekly wages with a gain of 9.9 percent. Within San Mateo, an average weekly wage gain of \$2,359, or 82.1 percent, in information made the largest contribution to the increase in average weekly wages. Pinellas, Fla., experienced the largest decrease in average weekly wages with a loss of 4.3 percent over the year.

**Chart 1. Large counties ranked by percent increase in employment, September 2012-13**  
(U.S. average = 1.7 percent)



**Chart 2. Large counties ranked by percent increase in average weekly wages, third quarter 2012-13**  
(U.S. average = 1.9 percent)



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

Employment in large counties					
September 2013 employment (thousands)		Increase in employment, September 2012-13 (thousands)		Percent increase in employment, September 2012-13	
United States	134,957.5	United States	2,277.6	United States	1.7
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,093.3	Los Angeles, Calif.	95.2	Fort Bend, Texas	6.0
Cook, Ill.	2,445.8	Harris, Texas	61.7	Douglas, Colo.	5.9
New York, N.Y.	2,424.5	Dallas, Texas	47.3	Brazos, Texas	5.7
Harris, Texas	2,192.3	Maricopa, Ariz.	44.6	Lee, Fla.	5.2
Maricopa, Ariz.	1,719.1	King, Wash.	42.8	Collier, Fla.	5.1
Dallas, Texas	1,509.0	Santa Clara, Calif.	37.5	Placer, Calif.	5.0
Orange, Calif.	1,441.4	New York, N.Y.	34.2	Weld, Colo.	5.0
San Diego, Calif.	1,312.2	Orange, Calif.	32.0	Elkhart, Ind.	4.9
King, Wash.	1,212.3	San Diego, Calif.	25.2	Denton, Texas	4.9
Miami-Dade, Fla.	1,016.7	Travis, Texas	24.8	Utah, Utah	4.9

### Large County Employment

In September 2013, national employment was 135.0 million (as measured by the QCEW program). Over the year, employment increased 1.7 percent, or 2.3 million. The 334 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more jobs accounted for 71.4 percent of total U.S. employment and 76.6 percent of total wages. These 334 counties had a net job growth of 1.7 million over the year, accounting for 75.8 percent of the overall U.S. employment increase. (See chart 3.)

Fort Bend, Texas, 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; Dallas, Texas; Maricopa, Ariz.; and King, Wash. These counties had a combined over-the-year employment gain of 291,600 jobs, which was 12.8 percent of the overall job increase for the U.S. (See table A.)

Employment declined in 44 of the large counties from September 2012 to September 2013. Peoria, Ill., had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment (-3.7 percent). Within Peoria, professional and business services had the largest decrease in employment, with a loss of 2,088 (-11.3 percent). Caddo, La., had the second largest percentage decrease in employment, followed by St. Clair, Ill.; Jefferson, Texas; and Lake, Ind. (See table 1.)

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

Average weekly wage in large counties					
Average weekly wage, third quarter 2013		Increase in average weekly wage, third quarter 2012-13		Percent increase in average weekly wage, third quarter 2012-13	
United States	\$922	United States	\$17	United States	1.9
Santa Clara, Calif.	\$1,868	San Mateo, Calif.	\$153	San Mateo, Calif.	9.9
San Mateo, Calif.	1,698	Dane, Wis.	78	Dane, Wis.	9.3
New York, N.Y.	1,667	Santa Clara, Calif.	72	Collier, Fla.	8.0
Washington, D.C.	1,560	San Francisco, Calif.	71	Whatcom, Wash.	6.9
San Francisco, Calif.	1,549	Collier, Fla.	62	Utah, Utah	6.4
Arlington, Va.	1,478	Yolo, Calif.	53	Washington, Ark.	6.0
Fairfax, Va.	1,434	Whatcom, Wash.	52	Yolo, Calif.	6.0
Suffolk, Mass.	1,429	Alexandria City, Va.	50	Hamilton, Ind.	5.7
Fairfield, Conn.	1,377	Hamilton, Ind.	48	Clay, Mo.	5.1
King, Wash.	1,376	Hartford, Conn.	46	San Francisco, Calif.	4.8

### Large County Average Weekly Wages

Average weekly wages for the nation increased 1.9 percent during the year ending in the third quarter of 2013. Among the 334 largest counties, 291 had over-the-year increases in average weekly wages. (See chart 4.) San Mateo, Calif., had the largest wage increase among the largest U.S. counties (9.9 percent).

Of the 334 largest counties, 40 experienced over-the-year decreases in average weekly wages. Pinellas, Fla., had the largest percentage decrease in average weekly wage, with a loss of 4.3 percent. Within Pinellas, professional and business services had the largest impact on the county’s average weekly wage decrease. Within this industry, average weekly wages declined by \$214 (-18.6 percent) over the year. Rockland, N.Y., had the second largest percentage decrease in average weekly wages, followed by Harford, Md.; Douglas, Colo.; and Mercer, N.J. (See table 1.)

### Ten Largest U.S. Counties

All of the 10 largest counties had over-the-year percentage increases in **employment** in September 2013. King, Wash., had the largest gain (3.7 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 10,103 jobs, or 4.7 percent. Cook, Ill., had the smallest percentage increase in employment (1.0 percent) among the 10 largest counties. (See table 2.)

**Average weekly wages** increased over-the-year in 9 of the 10 largest U.S. counties. Harris, Texas, experienced the largest percentage gain in average weekly wages (2.9 percent). Within Harris, professional and business services had the largest impact on the county’s average weekly wage growth. Within this industry, average weekly wages increased by \$53, or 3.9 percent, over the year. Average weekly wages in Orange, Calif., were unchanged over the year.

## **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. September 2013 employment and 2013 third 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 135.0 million full- and part-time workers. For additional information about the quarterly employment and wages data, please read the Technical Note. Data for the third quarter of 2013 will be available later at [www.bls.gov/cew/](http://www.bls.gov/cew/). Additional information about the QCEW data may be obtained by calling (202) 691-6567.

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

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**The County Employment and Wages release for fourth quarter 2013 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, June 19, 2014.**

### **Changes to QCEW Data Files**

BLS discontinued its ftp service on February 28, 2014. As part of this transition, the QCEW data file collection was substantially reorganized and improved. For more information, see [www.bls.gov/cew/dataguide.htm](http://www.bls.gov/cew/dataguide.htm).

# 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**

	<b>QCEW</b>	<b>BED</b>	<b>CES</b>
<b>Source</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Count of UI administrative records submitted by 9.2 million establishments in first quarter of 2013</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 7.3 million private-sector employers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sample survey: 557,000 establishments</li> </ul>
<b>Coverage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UI and UCFE coverage, including all employers subject to state and federal UI laws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UI coverage, excluding government, private households, and establishments with zero employment</li> </ul>	Nonfarm wage and salary jobs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UI coverage, excluding agriculture, private households, and self-employed workers</li> <li>Other employment, including railroads, religious organizations, and other non-UI-covered jobs</li> </ul>
<b>Publication frequency</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarterly               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 6 months after the end of each quarter</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarterly               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 8 months after the end of each quarter</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monthly               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Usually first Friday of following month</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Use of UI file</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Directly summarizes and publishes each new quarter of UI data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Links each new UI quarter to longitudinal database and directly summarizes gross job gains and losses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uses UI file as a sampling frame and to annually realign sample-based estimates to population counts (benchmarking)</li> </ul>
<b>Principal products</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, MSA, state, and national levels by detailed industry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>Future expansions will include data with greater industry detail and data at the county and MSA level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides current monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings at the MSA, state, and national level by industry</li> </ul>
<b>Principal uses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major uses include:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Detailed locality data</li> <li>– Periodic universe counts for benchmarking sample survey estimates</li> <li>– Sample frame for BLS establishment surveys</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major uses include:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Business cycle analysis</li> <li>– Analysis of employer dynamics underlying economic expansions and contractions</li> <li>– Analysis of employment expansion and contraction by size of firm</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major uses include:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Principal national economic indicator</li> <li>– Official time series for employment change measures</li> <li>– Input into other major economic indicators</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Program Web sites</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://www.bls.gov/cew/">www.bls.gov/cew/</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://www.bls.gov/bdm/">www.bls.gov/bdm/</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://www.bls.gov/ces/">www.bls.gov/ces/</a></li> </ul>

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 job-holders) 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](mailto: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<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, third quarter 2013<sup>2</sup>**

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, third quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>4</sup>		
		September 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2012-13 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2013	Percent change, third quarter 2012-13 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change
United States <sup>6</sup> .....	9,294.8	134,957.5	1.7	-	\$922	1.9	-
Jefferson, AL.....	17.6	337.2	0.7	239	922	1.4	192
Madison, AL.....	8.9	181.3	1.2	194	995	-1.2	321
Mobile, AL.....	9.5	163.6	-0.3	302	808	1.0	216
Montgomery, AL.....	6.3	127.8	-0.4	307	794	3.8	25
Tuscaloosa, AL.....	4.3	86.3	0.7	239	807	1.9	138
Anchorage Borough, AK.....	8.4	156.9	0.0	287	1,036	2.8	59
Maricopa, AZ.....	93.8	1,719.1	2.7	68	898	1.2	208
Pima, AZ.....	18.8	350.5	0.9	225	795	1.0	216
Benton, AR.....	5.7	99.0	2.0	120	917	3.6	29
Pulaski, AR.....	14.5	244.2	0.4	266	831	1.3	202
Washington, AR.....	5.7	95.6	2.1	114	774	6.0	6
Alameda, CA.....	56.0	681.7	2.5	85	1,199	1.7	161
Contra Costa, CA.....	29.3	335.1	2.7	68	1,121	-0.2	301
Fresno, CA.....	30.2	362.8	2.9	60	723	2.0	127
Kern, CA.....	17.1	318.3	1.8	140	787	0.4	262
Los Angeles, CA.....	434.4	4,093.3	2.4	90	1,007	1.0	216
Marin, CA.....	11.8	109.4	2.5	85	1,076	0.9	224
Monterey, CA.....	12.8	188.1	0.9	225	791	0.9	224
Orange, CA.....	105.5	1,441.4	2.3	97	1,022	0.0	292
Placer, CA.....	11.0	138.3	5.0	6	911	0.6	248
Riverside, CA.....	51.3	594.5	3.5	34	737	2.1	108
Sacramento, CA.....	51.3	602.5	1.9	130	1,029	2.1	108
San Bernardino, CA.....	50.0	632.5	3.3	41	773	-0.1	295
San Diego, CA.....	98.4	1,312.2	2.0	120	1,022	2.0	127
San Francisco, CA.....	56.0	616.0	3.4	37	1,549	4.8	10
San Joaquin, CA.....	16.7	216.0	2.2	107	787	0.1	283
San Luis Obispo, CA.....	9.6	107.2	0.0	287	769	3.5	31
San Mateo, CA.....	25.2	357.9	3.7	25	1,698	9.9	1
Santa Barbara, CA.....	14.5	188.5	1.2	194	880	3.7	26
Santa Clara, CA.....	64.3	947.2	4.1	20	1,868	4.0	17
Santa Cruz, CA.....	9.0	99.8	1.7	148	858	0.9	224
Solano, CA.....	10.0	125.8	1.8	140	918	1.4	192
Sonoma, CA.....	18.7	187.6	3.6	28	875	2.3	92
Stanislaus, CA.....	14.1	173.2	2.2	107	787	1.5	181
Tulare, CA.....	9.1	147.9	-0.2	295	648	2.0	127
Ventura, CA.....	24.4	307.6	2.0	120	926	-0.5	311
Yolo, CA.....	5.9	100.3	1.4	174	934	6.0	6
Adams, CO.....	9.1	174.7	4.3	16	900	2.5	77
Arapahoe, CO.....	19.5	298.7	3.7	25	1,067	2.2	98
Boulder, CO.....	13.5	165.8	3.1	54	1,095	2.4	87
Denver, CO.....	27.2	445.3	3.6	28	1,122	2.1	108
Douglas, CO.....	10.1	104.1	5.9	2	1,032	-2.5	331
El Paso, CO.....	17.2	245.1	2.3	97	841	-0.7	314
Jefferson, CO.....	18.1	217.3	2.0	120	923	0.4	262
Larimer, CO.....	10.4	138.4	2.5	85	831	2.1	108
Weld, CO.....	6.0	92.1	5.0	6	832	4.1	15
Fairfield, CT.....	33.5	415.9	1.5	162	1,377	0.2	275
Hartford, CT.....	26.1	497.0	0.3	271	1,124	4.3	13
New Haven, CT.....	22.9	358.6	0.4	266	968	1.3	202
New London, CT.....	7.1	122.9	-0.7	316	909	0.8	236

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 1. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, third quarter 2013<sup>2</sup> - Continued**

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, third quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>4</sup>		
		September 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2012-13 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2013	Percent change, third quarter 2012-13 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change
New Castle, DE.....	17.0	271.0	2.2	107	\$1,055	2.1	108
Washington, DC.....	35.6	726.2	1.5	162	1,560	3.0	48
Alachua, FL.....	6.6	118.2	1.6	156	764	2.1	108
Brevard, FL.....	14.7	186.7	-0.3	302	845	0.5	255
Broward, FL.....	65.4	719.4	2.6	77	846	1.1	212
Collier, FL.....	12.3	118.6	5.1	5	837	8.0	3
Duval, FL.....	27.8	451.2	2.6	77	865	-0.1	295
Escambia, FL.....	8.1	121.9	1.1	203	709	1.9	138
Hillsborough, FL.....	39.3	603.0	3.3	41	874	1.0	216
Lake, FL.....	7.5	83.7	3.9	23	640	1.3	202
Lee, FL.....	19.5	210.4	5.2	4	729	0.4	262
Leon, FL.....	8.3	138.4	0.7	239	757	0.4	262
Manatee, FL.....	9.7	103.8	2.3	97	699	1.9	138
Marion, FL.....	8.0	91.3	1.0	214	639	2.9	51
Miami-Dade, FL.....	93.4	1,016.7	2.4	90	873	2.1	108
Okaloosa, FL.....	6.1	77.6	1.1	203	757	0.5	255
Orange, FL.....	37.8	707.8	3.3	41	804	1.0	216
Palm Beach, FL.....	51.2	518.4	3.3	41	884	2.6	70
Pasco, FL.....	10.1	100.8	2.4	90	635	1.8	146
Pinellas, FL.....	31.3	390.5	1.5	162	802	-4.3	334
Polk, FL.....	12.5	193.1	1.9	130	718	1.8	146
Sarasota, FL.....	14.7	142.6	4.0	22	744	0.8	236
Seminole, FL.....	14.1	162.3	2.7	68	762	1.6	172
Volusia, FL.....	13.4	152.7	1.9	130	650	1.1	212
Bibb, GA.....	4.6	80.3	0.8	234	726	2.8	59
Chatham, GA.....	7.9	136.7	2.3	97	781	0.5	255
Clayton, GA.....	4.3	110.5	0.9	225	878	2.9	51
Cobb, GA.....	22.1	313.7	3.1	54	963	0.1	283
De Kalb, GA.....	18.3	274.6	1.6	156	937	2.1	108
Fulton, GA.....	43.0	749.2	3.2	48	1,197	1.6	172
Gwinnett, GA.....	24.6	313.7	3.3	41	898	0.8	236
Muscogee, GA.....	4.7	93.5	0.5	255	729	0.3	268
Richmond, GA.....	4.7	98.3	-0.6	313	794	-0.3	308
Honolulu, HI.....	24.8	451.2	1.4	174	873	1.4	192
Ada, ID.....	13.8	208.2	3.6	28	814	2.4	87
Champaign, IL.....	4.4	88.6	-0.1	291	838	2.9	51
Cook, IL.....	153.0	2,445.8	1.0	214	1,049	1.5	181
Du Page, IL.....	37.9	590.1	1.1	203	1,059	0.9	224
Kane, IL.....	13.6	205.6	2.2	107	803	0.2	275
Lake, IL.....	22.5	331.3	1.4	174	1,148	0.3	268
McHenry, IL.....	8.8	95.7	1.4	174	759	0.4	262
McLean, IL.....	3.9	85.0	-0.2	295	890	1.7	161
Madison, IL.....	6.1	95.0	-1.4	327	765	1.6	172
Peoria, IL.....	4.7	100.9	-3.7	334	855	0.7	244
St. Clair, IL.....	5.7	92.2	-2.3	332	751	-0.4	309
Sangamon, IL.....	5.3	126.2	0.1	279	958	2.0	127
Will, IL.....	15.7	214.2	2.8	62	812	1.8	146
Winnebago, IL.....	6.9	124.4	-0.9	320	781	1.8	146
Allen, IN.....	8.9	177.1	1.1	203	758	1.7	161
Elkhart, IN.....	4.8	117.0	4.9	8	758	3.3	40

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, third quarter 2013<sup>2</sup> - Continued**

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, third quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>4</sup>		
		September 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2012-13 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2013	Percent change, third quarter 2012-13 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Hamilton, IN.....	8.7	121.9	3.6	28	\$897	5.7	8
Lake, IN.....	10.3	187.9	-1.7	330	839	-2.2	326
Marion, IN.....	23.8	575.7	0.9	225	946	2.2	98
St. Joseph, IN.....	5.9	116.8	-0.5	310	750	0.1	283
Tippecanoe, IN.....	3.3	79.3	-0.8	318	766	0.7	244
Vanderburgh, IN.....	4.8	103.3	-1.2	326	739	2.2	98
Johnson, IA.....	3.9	80.6	2.5	85	873	2.2	98
Linn, IA.....	6.4	127.6	0.6	246	885	1.3	202
Polk, IA.....	15.8	282.1	3.2	48	926	2.1	108
Scott, IA.....	5.4	89.1	0.3	271	759	1.7	161
Johnson, KS.....	21.3	322.4	3.0	57	934	2.0	127
Sedgwick, KS.....	12.2	242.2	1.4	174	814	0.9	224
Shawnee, KS.....	4.8	96.3	2.1	114	769	1.1	212
Wyandotte, KS.....	3.3	84.9	1.9	130	879	2.3	92
Boone, KY.....	4.0	76.8	0.1	279	804	0.6	248
Fayette, KY.....	10.2	182.6	1.6	156	839	2.7	65
Jefferson, KY.....	24.0	435.0	1.5	162	882	0.1	283
Caddo, LA.....	7.4	114.6	-3.1	333	759	2.0	127
Calcasieu, LA.....	5.0	85.9	1.3	187	799	1.8	146
East Baton Rouge, LA.....	14.8	264.3	2.1	114	886	4.5	12
Jefferson, LA.....	13.8	191.9	2.1	114	841	-0.1	295
Lafayette, LA.....	9.3	140.2	2.6	77	902	3.4	37
Orleans, LA.....	11.4	178.1	3.3	41	909	1.8	146
St. Tammany, LA.....	7.7	81.3	2.4	90	794	3.5	31
Cumberland, ME.....	12.8	173.5	0.6	246	812	1.6	172
Anne Arundel, MD.....	14.7	253.6	1.8	140	1,000	0.4	262
Baltimore, MD.....	21.2	362.3	1.0	214	934	0.9	224
Frederick, MD.....	6.2	95.0	-0.2	295	873	-0.2	301
Harford, MD.....	5.6	88.3	-0.5	310	868	-2.6	332
Howard, MD.....	9.4	160.7	0.6	246	1,111	0.9	224
Montgomery, MD.....	33.3	454.3	0.4	266	1,214	-1.5	324
Prince Georges, MD.....	15.7	299.0	-0.3	302	999	1.5	181
Baltimore City, MD.....	13.9	332.1	-0.6	313	1,094	2.1	108
Barnstable, MA.....	9.1	97.6	1.2	194	765	2.5	77
Bristol, MA.....	16.6	215.4	0.5	255	835	2.0	127
Essex, MA.....	22.4	312.1	0.8	234	969	2.4	87
Hampden, MA.....	16.2	201.0	1.4	174	839	1.5	181
Middlesex, MA.....	50.6	838.6	1.4	174	1,362	3.3	40
Norfolk, MA.....	23.9	332.3	1.8	140	1,051	1.4	192
Plymouth, MA.....	14.4	181.5	1.9	130	861	2.6	70
Suffolk, MA.....	24.8	606.9	1.5	162	1,429	2.1	108
Worcester, MA.....	22.3	323.0	0.3	271	946	3.5	31
Genesee, MI.....	7.2	131.2	0.8	234	764	2.6	70
Ingham, MI.....	6.3	151.6	1.4	174	868	1.4	192
Kalamazoo, MI.....	5.3	112.0	1.5	162	855	1.5	181
Kent, MI.....	14.1	353.3	3.5	34	811	1.2	208
Macomb, MI.....	17.4	303.3	3.3	41	921	2.1	108
Oakland, MI.....	38.4	678.4	1.6	156	1,003	0.9	224
Ottawa, MI.....	5.6	113.5	3.4	37	759	2.7	65
Saginaw, MI.....	4.2	83.7	0.6	246	743	0.1	283

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, third quarter 2013<sup>2</sup> - Continued**

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, third quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>4</sup>		
		September 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2012-13 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2013	Percent change, third quarter 2012-13 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Washtenaw, MI.....	8.3	198.0	1.7	148	\$996	1.5	181
Wayne, MI.....	31.5	688.8	0.5	255	999	0.9	224
Anoka, MN.....	7.2	116.4	3.1	54	906	4.0	17
Dakota, MN.....	10.0	178.9	2.4	90	892	1.9	138
Hennepin, MN.....	42.2	860.0	1.9	130	1,162	2.5	77
Olmsted, MN.....	3.5	92.0	0.1	279	972	2.1	108
Ramsey, MN.....	13.9	325.0	1.1	203	1,028	3.7	26
St. Louis, MN.....	5.6	96.4	1.1	203	793	1.9	138
Stearns, MN.....	4.4	82.6	1.8	140	750	2.7	65
Harrison, MS.....	4.5	83.3	0.5	255	677	2.3	92
Hinds, MS.....	6.1	119.5	-0.3	302	810	3.1	45
Boone, MO.....	4.6	89.8	2.6	77	748	1.6	172
Clay, MO.....	5.2	90.7	1.5	162	843	5.1	9
Greene, MO.....	8.1	156.1	1.3	187	712	2.9	51
Jackson, MO.....	19.2	348.9	1.0	214	944	2.9	51
St. Charles, MO.....	8.5	131.5	2.3	97	728	0.8	236
St. Louis, MO.....	33.0	573.9	1.2	194	958	-0.8	316
St. Louis City, MO.....	10.1	223.2	0.7	239	1,000	0.8	236
Yellowstone, MT.....	6.2	78.3	0.6	246	774	2.1	108
Douglas, NE.....	18.5	322.2	1.7	148	889	4.2	14
Lancaster, NE.....	9.9	162.1	2.2	107	750	1.2	208
Clark, NV.....	50.4	843.3	2.7	68	819	1.9	138
Washoe, NV.....	13.8	191.5	2.7	68	847	2.5	77
Hillsborough, NH.....	12.1	190.7	0.5	255	989	1.9	138
Rockingham, NH.....	10.6	139.5	0.7	239	866	2.6	70
Atlantic, NJ.....	6.6	136.1	-0.2	295	764	0.3	268
Bergen, NJ.....	33.0	436.2	2.3	97	1,086	0.5	255
Burlington, NJ.....	11.1	195.6	0.1	279	957	0.9	224
Camden, NJ.....	12.0	192.6	0.3	271	896	0.2	275
Essex, NJ.....	20.5	330.5	-0.5	310	1,158	3.9	23
Gloucester, NJ.....	6.1	99.2	1.9	130	809	1.3	202
Hudson, NJ.....	14.1	236.3	0.9	225	1,250	0.9	224
Mercer, NJ.....	11.0	232.4	1.5	162	1,179	-2.4	330
Middlesex, NJ.....	21.9	389.5	0.0	287	1,110	4.0	17
Monmouth, NJ.....	20.0	244.6	0.7	239	895	0.7	244
Morris, NJ.....	17.2	278.0	1.5	162	1,330	2.2	98
Ocean, NJ.....	12.5	156.8	2.7	68	738	1.5	181
Passaic, NJ.....	12.3	169.2	0.6	246	896	0.6	248
Somerset, NJ.....	10.1	177.3	1.9	130	1,330	-0.2	301
Union, NJ.....	14.3	220.6	-0.1	291	1,130	-0.2	301
Bernalillo, NM.....	17.8	311.2	0.6	246	808	-0.2	301
Albany, NY.....	10.1	222.4	0.3	271	977	2.6	70
Bronx, NY.....	17.3	244.5	2.8	62	903	2.5	77
Broome, NY.....	4.6	88.5	-1.4	327	726	1.5	181
Dutchess, NY.....	8.4	111.8	1.0	214	923	3.0	48
Erie, NY.....	24.4	458.6	0.5	255	811	2.5	77
Kings, NY.....	55.5	535.3	2.4	90	760	1.5	181
Monroe, NY.....	18.5	374.4	0.2	277	901	3.2	42
Nassau, NY.....	53.3	598.7	1.7	148	989	0.3	268
New York, NY.....	125.1	2,424.5	1.4	174	1,667	2.6	70

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, third quarter 2013<sup>2</sup> - Continued**

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, third quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>4</sup>		
		September 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2012-13 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2013	Percent change, third quarter 2012-13 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Oneida, NY.....	5.3	104.1	-1.0	322	\$735	3.7	26
Onondaga, NY.....	13.1	242.3	-0.1	291	841	1.1	212
Orange, NY.....	10.0	133.3	0.9	225	755	-0.1	295
Queens, NY.....	48.9	536.0	1.8	140	855	0.1	283
Richmond, NY.....	9.3	96.1	4.2	19	802	1.3	202
Rockland, NY.....	10.1	115.4	0.0	287	954	-4.1	333
Saratoga, NY.....	5.7	80.4	2.3	97	815	1.4	192
Suffolk, NY.....	51.7	634.0	1.4	174	1,000	-2.1	325
Westchester, NY.....	36.2	408.1	0.8	234	1,163	-0.9	317
Buncombe, NC.....	8.0	117.5	1.2	194	714	2.1	108
Catawba, NC.....	4.3	80.8	0.8	234	694	3.0	48
Cumberland, NC.....	6.1	117.1	-0.7	316	741	-1.1	320
Durham, NC.....	7.3	184.4	1.6	156	1,189	2.9	51
Forsyth, NC.....	8.9	176.3	1.9	130	851	2.0	127
Guilford, NC.....	14.0	268.7	1.7	148	809	0.0	292
Mecklenburg, NC.....	32.7	586.8	2.8	62	1,055	-0.1	295
New Hanover, NC.....	7.3	101.4	2.3	97	740	2.2	98
Wake, NC.....	29.6	478.9	3.8	24	935	0.8	236
Cass, ND.....	6.4	111.3	2.7	68	861	4.0	17
Butler, OH.....	7.5	140.0	1.5	162	796	-0.1	295
Cuyahoga, OH.....	35.7	707.9	0.7	239	956	2.5	77
Delaware, OH.....	4.5	82.6	2.8	62	892	2.1	108
Franklin, OH.....	29.9	692.6	2.4	90	927	1.4	192
Hamilton, OH.....	23.2	497.6	1.0	214	1,015	-1.2	321
Lake, OH.....	6.3	93.6	-0.1	291	760	-2.3	329
Lorain, OH.....	6.0	95.4	0.9	225	755	0.5	255
Lucas, OH.....	10.1	204.5	1.0	214	794	0.6	248
Mahoning, OH.....	6.0	99.0	0.5	255	674	1.0	216
Montgomery, OH.....	11.9	242.3	-0.2	295	804	0.8	236
Stark, OH.....	8.8	155.7	0.1	279	723	2.8	59
Summit, OH.....	14.1	258.0	0.6	246	832	1.7	161
Warren, OH.....	4.3	81.7	3.2	48	789	-1.3	323
Oklahoma, OK.....	25.6	436.6	1.2	194	906	1.7	161
Tulsa, OK.....	21.0	339.2	1.7	148	865	1.8	146
Clackamas, OR.....	13.0	144.4	2.0	120	858	2.8	59
Jackson, OR.....	6.8	80.4	2.7	68	710	2.3	92
Lane, OR.....	11.0	139.7	1.2	194	727	1.8	146
Marion, OR.....	9.5	140.5	3.4	37	731	2.7	65
Multnomah, OR.....	30.7	455.3	2.8	62	953	1.6	172
Washington, OR.....	17.0	260.2	3.6	28	1,147	3.5	31
Allegheny, PA.....	34.4	685.8	0.4	266	1,004	1.8	146
Berks, PA.....	8.8	164.8	0.5	255	828	-2.2	326
Bucks, PA.....	19.2	248.9	1.2	194	872	0.2	275
Butler, PA.....	4.8	84.8	0.5	255	864	2.2	98
Chester, PA.....	14.9	239.5	1.1	203	1,141	1.0	216
Cumberland, PA.....	6.0	124.6	0.1	279	852	2.7	65
Dauphin, PA.....	7.3	176.7	0.9	225	911	1.7	161
Delaware, PA.....	13.4	213.3	1.5	162	968	2.2	98
Erie, PA.....	7.0	125.0	-0.4	307	740	0.7	244
Lackawanna, PA.....	5.7	96.8	-0.8	318	709	1.7	161

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, third quarter 2013<sup>2</sup> - Continued**

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, third quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>4</sup>		
		September 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2012-13 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2013	Percent change, third quarter 2012-13 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Lancaster, PA.....	12.7	222.4	0.5	255	\$768	2.0	127
Lehigh, PA.....	8.5	179.5	1.4	174	903	3.9	23
Luzerne, PA.....	7.5	139.3	-0.4	307	729	2.1	108
Montgomery, PA.....	26.7	468.6	0.5	255	1,107	-0.4	309
Northampton, PA.....	6.5	105.1	1.1	203	814	2.8	59
Philadelphia, PA.....	33.6	634.2	0.3	271	1,103	1.8	146
Washington, PA.....	5.3	86.6	0.6	246	893	2.5	77
Westmoreland, PA.....	9.2	132.9	-1.0	322	745	1.4	192
York, PA.....	8.8	172.2	0.4	266	811	0.2	275
Providence, RI.....	17.4	274.0	1.0	214	920	3.1	45
Charleston, SC.....	12.5	219.0	2.1	114	812	1.9	138
Greenville, SC.....	12.7	238.9	3.4	37	811	0.1	283
Horry, SC.....	7.9	114.2	2.0	120	564	2.0	127
Lexington, SC.....	5.9	102.9	4.3	16	702	1.0	216
Richland, SC.....	9.2	207.2	1.4	174	796	1.5	181
Spartanburg, SC.....	5.9	120.7	3.6	28	777	1.7	161
York, SC.....	4.7	78.0	3.2	48	729	2.5	77
Minnehaha, SD.....	6.7	118.6	1.7	148	798	3.5	31
Davidson, TN.....	19.1	442.2	2.0	120	947	0.2	275
Hamilton, TN.....	8.7	187.9	1.3	187	808	0.1	283
Knox, TN.....	11.1	221.9	1.1	203	796	0.6	248
Rutherford, TN.....	4.6	108.8	4.8	11	796	0.1	283
Shelby, TN.....	19.4	469.4	-0.3	302	960	0.0	292
Williamson, TN.....	6.8	103.5	4.5	14	1,013	2.9	51
Bell, TX.....	4.9	111.1	1.4	174	770	2.5	77
Bexar, TX.....	36.3	773.3	2.6	77	827	1.2	208
Brazoria, TX.....	5.1	96.2	3.2	48	908	3.4	37
Brazos, TX.....	4.1	94.9	5.7	3	711	-1.0	318
Cameron, TX.....	6.3	131.9	1.8	140	587	2.3	92
Collin, TX.....	20.3	330.3	4.8	11	1,070	0.8	236
Dallas, TX.....	70.6	1,509.0	3.2	48	1,115	2.8	59
Denton, TX.....	12.1	195.5	4.9	8	837	1.6	172
El Paso, TX.....	14.3	282.4	1.5	162	666	2.0	127
Fort Bend, TX.....	10.5	157.8	6.0	1	969	3.6	29
Galveston, TX.....	5.6	98.5	2.8	62	805	0.2	275
Gregg, TX.....	4.2	77.1	0.9	225	846	4.1	15
Harris, TX.....	106.1	2,192.3	2.9	60	1,187	2.9	51
Hidalgo, TX.....	11.6	231.7	2.6	77	595	2.1	108
Jefferson, TX.....	5.8	116.9	-2.0	331	921	0.9	224
Lubbock, TX.....	7.2	129.1	2.3	97	736	2.6	70
McLennan, TX.....	5.0	103.3	1.2	194	748	1.4	192
Midland, TX.....	5.1	85.3	4.5	14	1,148	3.5	31
Montgomery, TX.....	9.6	151.4	4.8	11	903	3.4	37
Nueces, TX.....	8.1	159.7	1.8	140	817	2.4	87
Potter, TX.....	3.9	77.3	1.3	187	778	1.8	146
Smith, TX.....	5.8	95.2	2.5	85	784	1.6	172
Tarrant, TX.....	39.4	812.6	3.0	57	912	0.6	248
Travis, TX.....	33.7	637.8	4.1	20	1,028	2.4	87
Webb, TX.....	5.0	92.8	1.9	130	636	-0.2	301
Williamson, TX.....	8.4	139.9	4.3	16	928	1.5	181

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, third quarter 2013<sup>2</sup> - Continued**

County <sup>3</sup>	Establishments, third quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage <sup>4</sup>		
		September 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2012-13 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2013	Percent change, third quarter 2012-13 <sup>5</sup>	Ranking by percent change
Davis, UT.....	7.5	111.7	2.6	77	\$738	-0.7	314
Salt Lake, UT.....	39.5	611.4	3.0	57	877	2.1	108
Utah, UT.....	13.5	190.1	4.9	8	749	6.4	5
Weber, UT.....	5.6	93.2	2.0	120	710	4.6	11
Chittenden, VT.....	6.3	99.3	0.2	277	898	3.2	42
Arlington, VA.....	8.8	164.9	-1.0	322	1,478	-1.0	318
Chesterfield, VA.....	8.0	122.0	2.7	68	810	-0.6	312
Fairfax, VA.....	35.2	586.1	-0.2	295	1,434	1.8	146
Henrico, VA.....	10.3	179.5	0.1	279	912	1.7	161
Loudoun, VA.....	10.3	146.7	2.0	120	1,085	-0.2	301
Prince William, VA.....	8.1	116.5	2.6	77	835	0.2	275
Alexandria City, VA.....	6.3	94.6	-1.6	329	1,315	4.0	17
Chesapeake City, VA.....	5.7	95.7	2.2	107	728	0.6	248
Newport News City, VA.....	3.7	97.4	1.1	203	906	4.0	17
Norfolk City, VA.....	5.6	136.4	-0.6	313	906	0.3	268
Richmond City, VA.....	7.1	148.1	0.1	279	1,021	1.8	146
Virginia Beach City, VA.....	11.3	170.5	2.2	107	733	0.3	268
Benton, WA.....	6.0	79.9	1.1	203	916	0.3	268
Clark, WA.....	14.5	136.1	3.5	34	866	2.2	98
King, WA.....	86.3	1,212.3	3.7	25	1,376	1.6	172
Kitsap, WA.....	6.9	80.1	-0.2	295	879	-0.6	312
Pierce, WA.....	22.9	274.0	2.1	114	842	0.5	255
Snohomish, WA.....	20.5	264.6	1.6	156	1,013	1.4	192
Spokane, WA.....	16.7	204.2	1.3	187	796	2.2	98
Thurston, WA.....	7.9	100.1	2.3	97	829	-2.2	326
Whatcom, WA.....	7.2	82.7	2.0	120	807	6.9	4
Yakima, WA.....	9.3	114.8	1.0	214	638	3.2	42
Kanawha, WV.....	6.0	104.0	-1.0	322	804	1.8	146
Brown, WI.....	6.6	149.7	1.0	214	805	3.1	45
Dane, WI.....	14.4	310.3	1.3	187	921	9.3	2
Milwaukee, WI.....	24.6	481.4	1.0	214	879	0.5	255
Outagamie, WI.....	5.1	102.3	1.7	148	788	2.3	92
Waukesha, WI.....	12.6	230.8	1.3	187	904	1.7	161
Winnebago, WI.....	3.6	89.9	-0.9	320	839	1.8	146
San Juan, PR.....	11.5	255.0	-2.9	(7)	598	-0.3	(7)

<sup>1</sup> Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. These 334 U.S. counties comprise 71.4 percent of the total covered workers in the U.S.

<sup>2</sup> Data are preliminary.

<sup>3</sup> Includes areas not officially designated as counties. See Technical Note.

<sup>4</sup> Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

<sup>7</sup> This county was not included in the U.S. rankings.

**Table 2. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, third quarter 2013<sup>2</sup>**

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>3</sup>	
		September 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2012-13 <sup>4</sup>	Third quarter 2013	Percent change, third quarter 2012-13 <sup>4</sup>
United States <sup>5</sup> .....	9,294.8	134,957.5	1.7	\$922	1.9
Private industry.....	9,000.5	113,874.9	2.1	914	1.9
Natural resources and mining.....	133.4	2,130.2	0.9	1,019	3.7
Construction.....	750.3	6,067.8	4.4	1,005	2.6
Manufacturing.....	336.2	12,055.6	0.4	1,125	1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,908.2	25,615.1	1.7	781	1.6
Information.....	145.6	2,691.1	0.7	1,622	4.8
Financial activities.....	820.6	7,629.0	1.6	1,346	2.4
Professional and business services.....	1,644.1	18,635.0	2.8	1,172	1.8
Education and health services.....	1,469.8	20,222.2	1.6	864	1.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	785.1	14,478.2	3.0	388	1.8
Other services.....	797.0	4,152.7	1.1	623	2.5
Government.....	294.2	21,082.6	-0.2	970	1.7
Los Angeles, CA.....	434.4	4,093.3	2.4	1,007	1.0
Private industry.....	428.5	3,566.9	2.7	977	0.6
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	9.9	7.3	1,799	-20.7
Construction.....	12.4	117.2	5.5	1,065	1.7
Manufacturing.....	12.5	366.8	0.1	1,126	-0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	51.9	769.9	1.7	826	1.0
Information.....	8.4	194.5	4.3	1,760	0.3
Financial activities.....	22.6	210.1	-0.5	1,514	3.6
Professional and business services.....	44.0	599.2	4.0	1,222	0.5
Education and health services.....	200.1	701.3	2.2	782	0.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	28.1	441.0	4.5	552	0.5
Other services.....	25.3	141.1	1.6	674	1.0
Government.....	5.8	526.4	0.1	1,220	3.3
Cook, IL.....	153.0	2,445.8	1.0	1,049	1.5
Private industry.....	151.7	2,150.3	1.1	1,037	1.5
Natural resources and mining.....	0.1	0.9	2.6	1,017	1.8
Construction.....	12.6	67.3	3.1	1,333	3.4
Manufacturing.....	6.6	187.8	-2.1	1,094	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	30.2	446.6	0.7	830	-0.4
Information.....	2.7	53.5	-2.1	1,572	4.0
Financial activities.....	15.8	184.7	0.1	1,763	3.6
Professional and business services.....	32.5	436.8	2.1	1,318	2.1
Education and health services.....	16.1	419.6	1.7	902	0.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	13.7	253.2	2.4	477	0.8
Other services.....	16.8	95.7	0.7	801	2.0
Government.....	1.3	295.5	-0.2	1,146	2.4
New York, NY.....	125.1	2,424.5	1.4	1,667	2.6
Private industry.....	124.8	1,988.8	1.8	1,782	2.7
Natural resources and mining.....	0.0	0.2	6.7	2,087	39.4
Construction.....	2.2	33.7	3.3	1,684	3.6
Manufacturing.....	2.3	26.1	0.3	1,134	4.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	21.0	257.8	1.8	1,229	0.2
Information.....	4.5	144.5	1.5	2,320	7.3
Financial activities.....	19.1	349.4	-1.0	3,126	3.9
Professional and business services.....	26.4	502.1	2.2	2,006	3.0
Education and health services.....	9.6	313.5	2.2	1,243	2.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	13.5	260.3	2.6	783	2.1
Other services.....	19.6	94.9	2.3	1,014	2.5
Government.....	0.3	435.7	-0.1	1,137	1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, third quarter 2013<sup>2</sup> - Continued**

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>3</sup>	
		September 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2012-13 <sup>4</sup>	Third quarter 2013	Percent change, third quarter 2012-13 <sup>4</sup>
Harris, TX.....	106.1	2,192.3	2.9	\$1,187	2.9
Private industry.....	105.6	1,936.9	3.0	1,203	2.9
Natural resources and mining.....	1.8	96.0	7.9	2,898	0.3
Construction.....	6.6	144.6	2.2	1,187	3.1
Manufacturing.....	4.6	195.5	2.5	1,441	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	23.9	453.6	3.3	1,060	3.9
Information.....	1.2	28.3	-1.8	1,320	-6.3
Financial activities.....	10.8	117.5	3.1	1,478	2.1
Professional and business services.....	21.3	375.8	2.1	1,405	3.9
Education and health services.....	14.6	263.0	2.4	967	4.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	8.8	200.7	3.8	405	1.0
Other services.....	11.5	61.0	2.7	701	2.8
Government.....	0.6	255.4	2.4	1,066	2.4
Maricopa, AZ.....	93.8	1,719.1	2.7	898	1.2
Private industry.....	93.1	1,510.6	3.0	892	1.4
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	7.0	2.1	919	4.0
Construction.....	7.5	93.1	3.7	943	1.0
Manufacturing.....	3.2	113.1	-0.5	1,280	0.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	20.7	341.3	2.4	825	0.7
Information.....	1.6	31.4	3.0	1,191	2.3
Financial activities.....	10.9	149.1	4.9	1,126	0.9
Professional and business services.....	21.9	288.3	3.2	964	3.2
Education and health services.....	10.8	254.6	2.5	915	1.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.4	184.3	4.7	427	0.2
Other services.....	6.5	46.7	0.9	624	3.5
Government.....	0.7	208.5	0.2	954	1.5
Dallas, TX.....	70.6	1,509.0	3.2	1,115	2.8
Private industry.....	70.1	1,343.1	3.5	1,120	2.8
Natural resources and mining.....	0.6	9.2	5.0	3,404	0.0
Construction.....	4.0	74.3	6.8	1,031	1.8
Manufacturing.....	2.7	107.8	-3.7	1,296	5.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	15.3	306.0	4.2	1,028	2.3
Information.....	1.4	48.1	5.4	1,719	3.2
Financial activities.....	8.6	149.5	4.7	1,456	2.9
Professional and business services.....	15.7	291.1	3.5	1,249	4.0
Education and health services.....	8.6	176.3	2.6	1,021	1.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	6.0	140.5	4.8	489	-0.2
Other services.....	6.7	39.7	4.0	718	2.9
Government.....	0.5	165.9	1.4	1,080	2.8
Orange, CA.....	105.5	1,441.4	2.3	1,022	0.0
Private industry.....	104.2	1,308.3	2.4	1,008	-0.3
Natural resources and mining.....	0.2	3.3	7.9	729	1.8
Construction.....	6.1	79.1	7.0	1,133	-0.1
Manufacturing.....	4.8	156.7	-1.2	1,300	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	16.3	251.1	1.5	930	-0.9
Information.....	1.2	24.9	3.4	1,514	-7.0
Financial activities.....	9.8	111.9	2.8	1,568	1.0
Professional and business services.....	19.4	264.8	1.5	1,152	1.5
Education and health services.....	25.6	180.2	3.3	866	-1.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.5	190.5	3.7	443	-5.7
Other services.....	6.2	40.9	0.8	641	1.9
Government.....	1.3	133.1	1.5	1,171	3.2

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 2. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, third quarter 2013<sup>2</sup> - Continued**

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>3</sup>	
		September 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2012-13 <sup>4</sup>	Third quarter 2013	Percent change, third quarter 2012-13 <sup>4</sup>
San Diego, CA.....	98.4	1,312.2	2.0	\$1,022	2.0
Private industry.....	97.0	1,092.9	2.0	987	1.6
Natural resources and mining.....	0.7	10.6	1.1	637	7.6
Construction.....	5.9	61.6	6.5	1,053	2.0
Manufacturing.....	2.9	94.3	-1.2	1,359	-8.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	13.8	210.0	1.2	785	0.5
Information.....	1.1	23.8	-1.8	1,723	9.3
Financial activities.....	8.6	70.8	1.1	1,316	9.3
Professional and business services.....	16.9	223.3	3.4	1,441	5.0
Education and health services.....	26.7	177.6	1.1	869	0.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.3	170.3	2.3	438	0.5
Other services.....	6.6	46.1	2.4	564	1.1
Government.....	1.4	219.3	1.6	1,207	3.6
King, WA.....	86.3	1,212.3	3.7	1,376	1.6
Private industry.....	85.7	1,056.4	3.9	1,402	1.5
Natural resources and mining.....	0.4	2.7	-10.9	1,232	-7.4
Construction.....	5.5	55.5	7.7	1,164	1.5
Manufacturing.....	2.2	106.1	2.2	1,513	2.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	14.4	223.3	4.7	1,076	3.3
Information.....	1.8	83.3	3.3	4,670	2.4
Financial activities.....	6.3	65.6	3.5	1,441	0.4
Professional and business services.....	14.5	201.3	4.4	1,459	-1.2
Education and health services.....	26.2	155.8	2.8	910	2.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	6.6	123.1	4.9	499	2.7
Other services.....	8.0	39.7	1.4	779	5.3
Government.....	0.5	155.9	1.8	1,202	2.3
Miami-Dade, FL.....	93.4	1,016.7	2.4	873	2.1
Private industry.....	93.0	879.6	2.9	854	1.9
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	7.2	-4.4	542	2.1
Construction.....	5.3	33.9	10.8	850	3.2
Manufacturing.....	2.7	36.4	2.1	813	0.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	27.6	260.5	2.3	795	1.7
Information.....	1.6	17.5	2.8	1,367	2.3
Financial activities.....	9.6	68.9	4.9	1,308	4.3
Professional and business services.....	19.8	136.0	3.7	1,016	1.0
Education and health services.....	10.2	159.4	0.8	908	3.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.1	123.2	3.6	524	-1.9
Other services.....	8.1	36.2	2.3	569	4.0
Government.....	0.4	137.1	-1.0	995	3.0

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

<sup>2</sup> Data are preliminary. Counties selected are based on 2012 annual average employment.

<sup>3</sup> Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

**Table 3. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages by state,  
third quarter 2013<sup>2</sup>**

State	Establishments, third quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>3</sup>	
		September 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2012-13	Third quarter 2013	Percent change, third quarter 2012-13
United States <sup>4</sup> .....	9,294.8	134,957.5	1.7	\$922	1.9
Alabama.....	116.4	1,847.6	0.8	794	1.3
Alaska.....	22.0	345.0	0.4	990	3.0
Arizona.....	146.9	2,490.9	2.2	859	1.5
Arkansas.....	87.2	1,156.5	0.1	723	2.1
California.....	1,356.2	15,526.4	2.7	1,057	2.1
Colorado.....	176.1	2,355.7	3.1	952	1.7
Connecticut.....	113.4	1,650.3	0.7	1,109	1.9
Delaware.....	28.2	416.8	2.1	941	2.1
District of Columbia.....	35.6	726.2	1.5	1,560	3.0
Florida.....	628.3	7,501.8	2.6	808	1.1
Georgia.....	276.1	3,928.2	2.3	867	1.5
Hawaii.....	38.8	617.7	1.7	839	1.6
Idaho.....	53.7	644.7	2.3	703	2.3
Illinois.....	402.1	5,731.7	0.7	959	1.5
Indiana.....	159.5	2,883.6	1.2	784	1.6
Iowa.....	98.1	1,512.0	1.5	772	2.1
Kansas.....	85.1	1,347.6	1.8	776	2.0
Kentucky.....	118.4	1,794.5	1.0	760	1.1
Louisiana.....	129.2	1,893.4	1.4	827	2.9
Maine.....	49.6	601.5	0.7	735	1.8
Maryland.....	166.8	2,546.4	0.6	1,011	0.4
Massachusetts.....	229.0	3,318.3	1.2	1,131	2.6
Michigan.....	239.2	4,069.7	2.1	875	1.5
Minnesota.....	171.8	2,724.2	1.7	938	2.6
Mississippi.....	70.7	1,099.1	0.8	688	2.5
Missouri.....	181.5	2,661.0	1.3	805	1.4
Montana.....	43.4	446.7	1.2	705	2.3
Nebraska.....	70.8	937.5	1.3	766	3.4
Nevada.....	74.7	1,169.4	2.5	836	2.0
New Hampshire.....	49.9	624.5	0.6	895	2.4
New Jersey.....	265.3	3,851.9	1.2	1,068	1.3
New Mexico.....	55.7	793.7	0.5	766	0.7
New York.....	617.3	8,724.8	1.3	1,108	1.7
North Carolina.....	255.9	4,006.4	1.7	817	1.4
North Dakota.....	30.9	436.7	3.4	921	5.5
Ohio.....	288.5	5,147.5	1.4	837	1.2
Oklahoma.....	105.9	1,572.6	1.4	797	2.4
Oregon.....	135.6	1,709.8	2.4	856	2.6
Pennsylvania.....	341.6	5,622.4	0.3	913	1.6
Rhode Island.....	35.6	465.2	1.3	878	2.6
South Carolina.....	118.1	1,859.3	2.3	751	1.9
South Dakota.....	31.8	408.9	0.9	706	3.4
Tennessee.....	144.9	2,712.8	1.5	819	0.6
Texas.....	609.6	11,091.9	2.8	952	2.5
Utah.....	88.2	1,265.5	2.9	791	3.1
Vermont.....	24.6	302.5	0.0	788	3.4
Virginia.....	240.6	3,650.1	0.6	971	1.1
Washington.....	246.7	3,017.9	2.4	1,044	2.1
West Virginia.....	49.7	710.3	-0.7	751	3.7
Wisconsin.....	163.9	2,752.7	1.1	793	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Covered<sup>1</sup> establishments, employment, and wages by state,  
third quarter 2013<sup>2</sup> - Continued**

State	Establishments, third quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage <sup>3</sup>	
		September 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2012-13	Third quarter 2013	Percent change, third quarter 2012-13
Wyoming.....	25.7	286.1	0.2	\$840	1.4
Puerto Rico.....	49.4	910.9	-2.5	501	-0.6
Virgin Islands.....	3.4	37.9	-1.9	706	-0.6

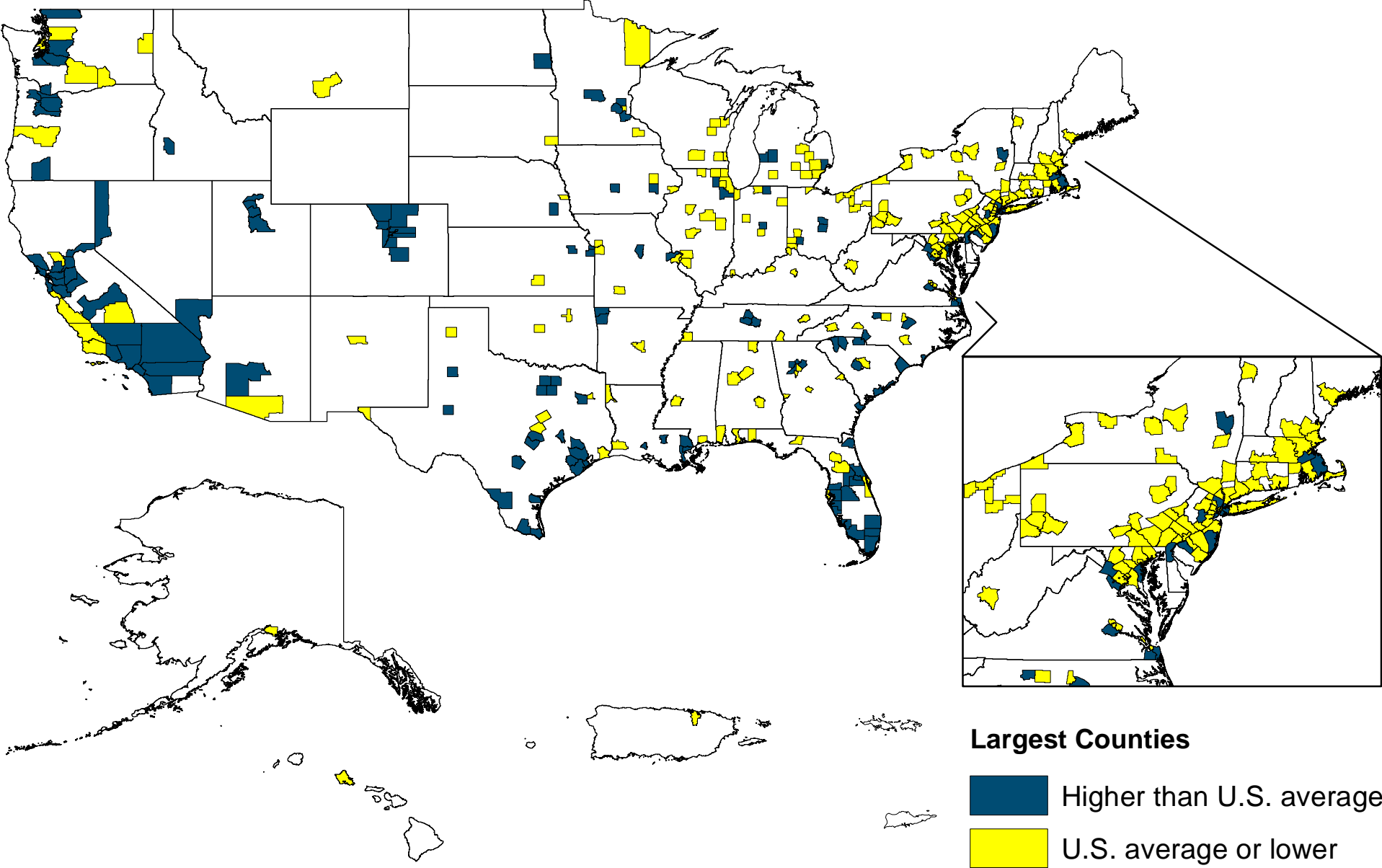
<sup>1</sup> Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

<sup>2</sup> Data are preliminary.

<sup>3</sup> Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

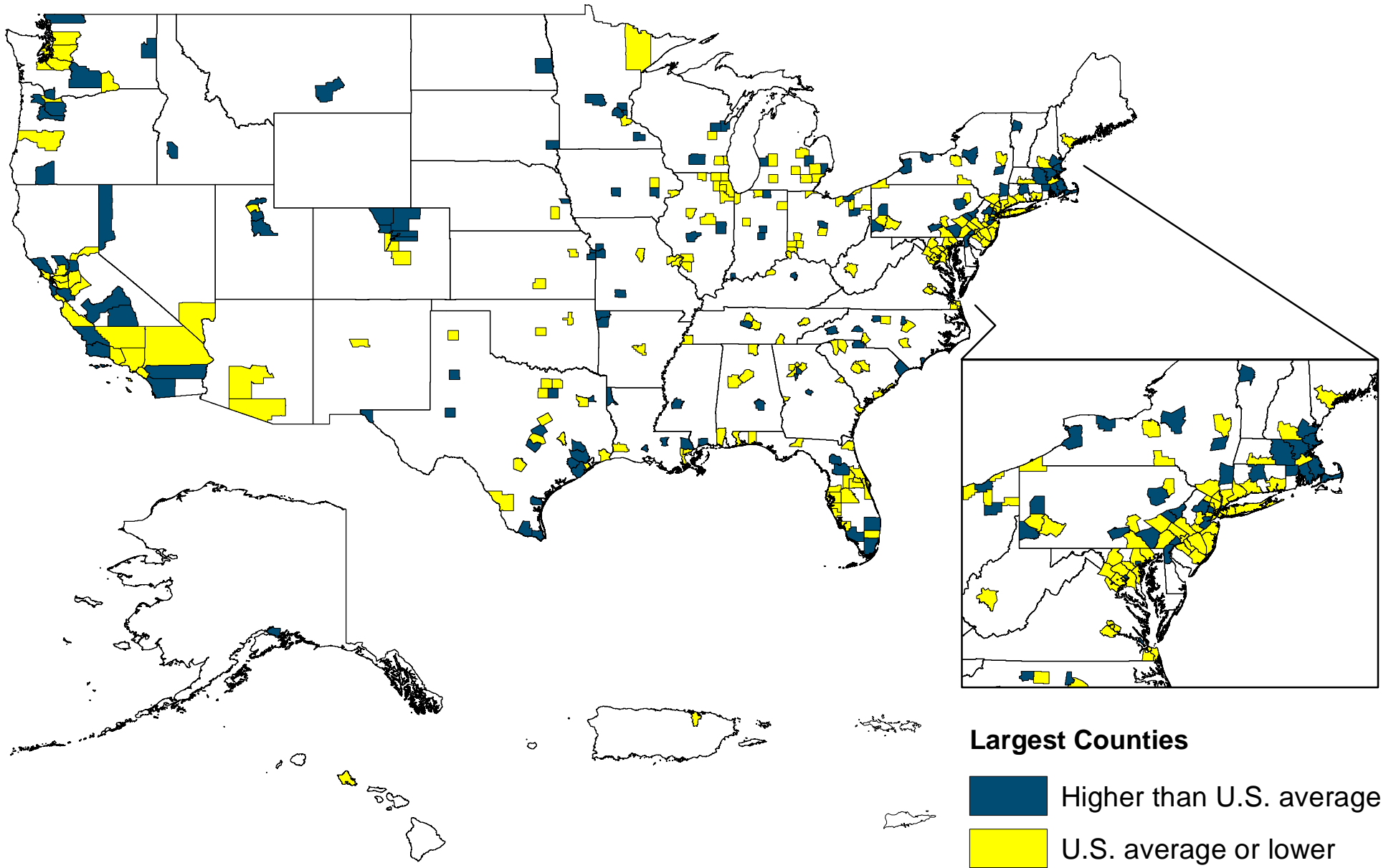
<sup>4</sup> Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

**Chart 3. Percent change in employment in counties with 75,000 or more employees, September 2012-13 (U.S. average = 1.7 percent)**



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics  
March 2014

**Chart 4. Percent change in average weekly wage in counties with 75,000 or more employees, third quarter 2012-13 (U.S. average = 1.9 percent)**



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics  
March 2014