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COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

Third Quarter 2014

From September 2013 to September 2014, **employment** increased in 306 of the 339 largest U.S. counties, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Weld, Colo., had the largest increase, with a gain of 8.8 percent over the year, compared with national job growth of 2.0 percent. Within Weld, the largest employment increase occurred in natural resources and mining, which gained 2,299 jobs over the year (22.1 percent). Atlantic, N.J., had the largest over-the-year decrease in employment among the largest counties in the U.S. with a loss of 4.0 percent. County employment and wage data are compiled under the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, which produces detailed information on county employment and wages within 6 months after the end of each quarter.

The U.S. **average weekly wage** increased 2.9 percent over the year, growing to \$949 in the third quarter of 2014. Olmsted, Minn., had the largest over-the-year increase in average weekly wages with a gain of 11.1 percent. Within Olmsted, an average weekly wage gain of \$238, or 19.7 percent, in education and health services made the largest contribution to the county's increase in average weekly wages. Collier, Fla., experienced the largest decrease in average weekly wages with a loss of 3.9 percent over the year.

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

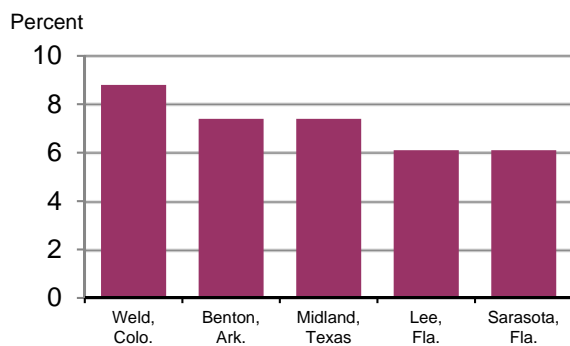


Chart 2. Large counties ranked by percent increase in average weekly wages, third quarter 2013-14
(U.S. average = 2.9 percent)

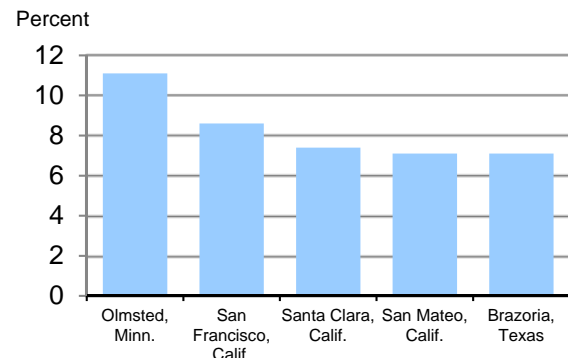


Table A. Large counties ranked by September 2014 employment, September 2013-14 employment increase, and September 2013-14 percent increase in employment

Employment in large counties					
September 2014 employment (thousands)		Increase in employment, September 2013-14 (thousands)		Percent increase in employment, September 2013-14	
United States	137,724.1	United States	2,708.5	United States	2.0
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,184.4	Los Angeles, Calif.	87.6	Weld, Colo.	8.8
New York, N.Y.	2,494.4	Harris, Texas	79.2	Benton, Ark.	7.4
Cook, Ill.	2,481.9	New York, N.Y.	65.7	Midland, Texas	7.4
Harris, Texas	2,269.5	Dallas, Texas	53.1	Lee, Fla.	6.1
Maricopa, Ariz.	1,756.8	King, Wash.	41.5	Sarasota, Fla.	6.1
Dallas, Texas	1,558.5	Santa Clara, Calif.	41.4	Adams, Colo.	5.7
Orange, Calif.	1,475.0	Clark, Nev.	39.8	Kings, N.Y.	5.4
San Diego, Calif.	1,344.5	Maricopa, Ariz.	34.1	Williamson, Tenn.	5.4
King, Wash.	1,252.8	Orange, Calif.	32.6	San Francisco, Calif.	5.1
Miami-Dade, Fla.	1,047.0	San Francisco, Calif.	31.4	Fort Bend, Texas	5.1
				Montgomery, Texas	5.1

Large County Employment

In September 2014, national employment was 137.7 million (as measured by the QCEW program). Over the year, employment increased 2.0 percent, or 2.7 million. The 339 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more jobs accounted for 71.8 percent of total U.S. employment and 76.9 percent of total wages. These 339 counties had a net job growth of 2.0 million over the year, accounting for 74.1 percent of the overall U.S. employment increase. (See chart 3.)

Weld, Colo., had the largest percentage increase in employment (8.8 percent) among the largest U.S. counties. The five counties with the largest increases in employment level were Los Angeles, Calif.; Harris, Texas; New York, N.Y.; Dallas, Texas; and King, Wash. These counties had a combined over-the-year employment gain of 327,100 jobs, which was 12.1 percent of the overall job increase for the U.S. (See table A.)

Employment declined in 25 of the largest counties from September 2013 to September 2014. Atlantic, N.J., had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment (-4.0 percent). Within Atlantic, leisure and hospitality had the largest decrease in employment, with a loss of 5,853 jobs (-12.0 percent). Passaic, N.J., had the second largest percentage decrease in employment, followed by McLean, Ill.; Peoria, Ill.; and Burlington, N.J. (See table 1.)

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

Average weekly wage in large counties					
Average weekly wage, third quarter 2014		Increase in average weekly wage, third quarter 2013-14		Percent increase in average weekly wage, third quarter 2013-14	
United States	\$949	United States	\$27	United States	2.9
Santa Clara, Calif.	\$2,012	Santa Clara, Calif.	\$138	Olmsted, Minn.	11.1
San Mateo, Calif.	1,824	San Francisco, Calif.	134	San Francisco, Calif.	8.6
New York, N.Y.	1,733	San Mateo, Calif.	121	Santa Clara, Calif.	7.4
San Francisco, Calif.	1,685	Olmsted, Minn.	108	San Mateo, Calif.	7.1
Washington, D.C.	1,631	Suffolk, Mass.	84	Brazoria, Texas	7.1
Arlington, Va.	1,545	Midland, Texas	80	Midland, Texas	6.8
Suffolk, Mass.	1,515	Washington, Ore.	71	Washington, Ore.	6.2
King, Wash.	1,452	Arlington, Va.	71	Howard, Md.	6.0
Fairfax, Va.	1,447	King, Wash.	71	Hamilton, Ohio	6.0
Fairfield, Conn.	1,400	Howard, Md.	67	Suffolk, Mass.	5.9

Large County Average Weekly Wages

Average weekly wages for the nation increased to \$949, a 2.9 percent increase, during the year ending in the third quarter of 2014. Among the 339 largest counties, 328 had over-the-year increases in average weekly wages. (See chart 4.) Olmsted, Minn., had the largest wage increase among the largest U.S. counties (11.1 percent).

Of the 339 largest counties, 10 experienced over-the-year decreases in average weekly wages. Collier, Fla., had the largest percentage decrease in average weekly wages, with a loss of 3.9 percent. Within Collier, professional and business services had the largest impact on the county's average weekly wage decrease. Within this industry, average weekly wages declined by \$498 (-33.2 percent) over the year. Dane, Wis., had the second largest percentage decrease in average weekly wages, followed by Williamson, Texas; Hamilton, Ind.; 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 September 2014. Harris, Texas, had the largest gain (3.6 percent). Within Harris, trade, transportation, and utilities had the largest over-the-year employment level increase among all private industry groups with a gain of 15,547 jobs, or 3.4 percent. Cook, Ill., had the smallest percentage increase in employment (1.2 percent) among the 10 largest counties. (See table 2.)

Average weekly wages increased over the year in all of the 10 largest U.S. counties. King, Wash., experienced the largest percentage gain in average weekly wages (5.1 percent). Within King, information had the largest impact on the county's average weekly wage growth. Within this industry, average weekly wages increased by \$437, or 9.3 percent, over the year. San Diego, Calif., had the smallest increase in average weekly wages (0.8 percent) among the 10 largest counties.

For More Information

The tables and charts included in this release contain data for the nation and for the 339 U.S. counties with annual average employment levels of 75,000 or more in 2013. September 2014 employment and 2014 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 9.4 million employer reports cover 137.7 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 third quarter of 2014 will be available electronically later at www.bls.gov/cew/. For additional information about the quarterly employment and wages data, please read the Technical Note. Additional information about the QCEW data may be obtained by calling (202) 691-6567.

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

The County Employment and Wages release for fourth quarter 2014 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, June 17, 2015.

Technical Note

These data are the product of a federal-state cooperative program, the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, also known as the ES-202 program. The data are derived from summaries of employment and total pay of workers covered by state and federal unemployment insurance (UI) legislation and provided by State Workforce Agencies (SWAs). The summaries are a result of the administration of state unemployment insurance programs that require most employers to pay quarterly taxes based on the employment and wages of workers covered by UI. QCEW data in this release are based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System. Data for 2014 are preliminary and subject to revision.

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

Juan, Puerto Rico, are provided, but not used in calculating U.S. averages, rankings, or in the analysis in the text. Each year, these large counties are selected on the basis of the preliminary annual average of employment for the previous year. The 340 counties presented in this release were derived using 2013 preliminary annual averages of employment. For 2014 data, five counties have been added to the publication tables: Shelby, Ala.; Osceola, Fla.; Black Hawk, Iowa; Washington, Minn.; and Cleveland, Okla. These counties will be included in all 2014 quarterly releases. The counties in table 2 are selected and sorted each year based on the annual average employment from the preceding year.

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

	QCEW	BED	CES
Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of UI administrative records submitted by 9.4 million establishments in first quarter of 2014 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 7.5 million private-sector employers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample survey: 588,000 establishments
Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI and UCFE coverage, including all employers subject to state and federal UI laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI coverage, excluding government, private households, and establishments with zero employment 	Nonfarm wage and salary jobs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI coverage, excluding agriculture, private households, and self-employed workers Other employment, including railroads, religious organizations, and other non-UI-covered jobs
Publication frequency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 6 months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 8 months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Usually first Friday of following month
Use of UI file	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directly summarizes and publishes each new quarter of UI data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links each new UI quarter to longitudinal database and directly summarizes gross job gains and losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses UI file as a sampling frame and to annually realign sample-based estimates to population counts (benchmarking)
Principal products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, MSA, state, and national levels by detailed industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides quarterly employer dynamics data on establishment openings, closings, expansions, and contractions at the national level by NAICS super-sectors and by size of firm, and at the state private-sector total level Future expansions will include data with greater industry detail and data at the county and MSA level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides current monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings at the MSA, state, and national level by industry
Principal uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Detailed locality data – Periodic universe counts for benchmarking sample survey estimates – Sample frame for BLS establishment surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Business cycle analysis – Analysis of employer dynamics underlying economic expansions and contractions – Analysis of employment expansion and contraction by size of firm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Principal national economic indicator – Official time series for employment change measures – Input into other major economic indicators
Program Web sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/cew/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/bdm/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/ces/

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

Differences between QCEW, BED, and CES employment measures

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

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

Coverage

Employment and wage data for workers covered by state UI laws are compiled from quarterly contribution reports submitted to the SWAs by employers. For federal civilian workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program, employment and wage data are compiled from quarterly reports submitted by four major federal payroll processing centers on behalf of all federal agencies, with the exception of a few agencies which still report directly to the individual SWA. In addition to the quarterly contribution reports, employers who operate multiple establishments within a state complete a questionnaire, called the "Multiple Worksite Report," which provides detailed information on the location and industry of each of their establishments. QCEW employment and wage data are derived from microdata summaries of 9.2 million employer reports of employment and wages submitted by states to the BLS in 2013. These reports are based on place of employment rather than place of residence.

UI and UCFE coverage is broad and has been basically comparable from state to state since 1978, when the 1976 amendments to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act became effective, expanding coverage to include most State and local government employees. In 2013, UI and UCFE programs covered workers in 134.0 million jobs. The estimated 128.7 million workers in these jobs (after adjustment for multiple job-holders) represented 95.8 percent of civilian wage and salary employment. Covered workers received \$6.673 trillion in pay, representing 93.7 percent of the wage and salary component of personal income and 39.8 percent of the gross domestic product.

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

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

Concepts and methodology

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

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

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

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

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

In order to ensure the highest possible quality of data, states verify with employers and update, if necessary, the industry, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 3-year cycle. Changes in establishment classification codes resulting from this process are introduced with the data reported for the first quarter of the

year. Changes resulting from improved employer reporting also are introduced in the first quarter.

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

The over-the-year changes of employment and wages presented in this release have been adjusted to account for most of the administrative corrections made to the underlying establishment reports. This is done by modifying the prior-year levels used to calculate the over-the-year changes. Percent changes are calculated using an adjusted version of the final 2013 quarterly data as the base data. The adjusted prior-year levels used to calculate the over-the-year percent change in employment and wages are not published. These adjusted prior-year levels do not match the unadjusted data maintained on the BLS Web site. Over-the-year change calculations based on data from the Web site, or from data published in prior BLS news releases, may differ substantially from the over-the-year changes presented in this news release.

The adjusted data used to calculate the over-the-year change measures presented in this release account for most of the administrative changes—those occurring when employers update the industry, location, and ownership information of their establishments. The most common adjustments for administrative change are the result of updated information about the county location of individual establishments. Included in these adjustments are administrative changes involving the classification of establishments that were previously reported in the unknown or statewide county or unknown industry categories. Beginning with the first quarter of 2008, adjusted data account for administrative changes caused by multi-unit employers who start reporting for each individual establishment rather than as a single entity. Beginning with the second quarter of 2011, adjusted data account for selected large administrative changes in employment and wages. Beginning with the third quarter of 2014, adjusted data account for state verified improvements in reporting of employment and wages. These adjustments allow QCEW to include county employment and

wage growth rates in this news release that would otherwise not meet publication standards.

The adjusted data used to calculate the over-the-year change measures presented in any County Employment and Wages news release are valid for comparisons between the starting and ending points (a 12-month period) used in that particular release. Comparisons may not be valid for any time period other than the one featured in a release even if the changes were calculated using adjusted data.

County definitions are assigned according to Federal Information Processing Standards Publications (FIPS PUBS) as issued by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, after approval by the Secretary of Commerce pursuant to Section 5131 of the Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1996 and the Computer Security Act of 1987, Public Law 104-106. Areas shown as counties include those designated as independent cities in some jurisdictions and, in Alaska, those designated as census areas where counties have not been created. County data also are presented for the New England states for comparative purposes even though townships are the more common designation used in New England (and New Jersey). The regions referred to in this release are defined as census regions.

Additional statistics and other information

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

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

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

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

County ¹	Establishments, third quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		September 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2014	Percent change, third quarter 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change
United States ⁴	9,419.7	137,724.1	2.0	-	\$949	2.9	-
Jefferson, AL.....	17.8	339.0	0.4	282	956	3.7	55
Madison, AL.....	9.1	183.2	1.0	228	1,036	4.0	40
Mobile, AL.....	9.6	165.7	1.0	228	820	1.6	274
Montgomery, AL.....	6.3	128.1	0.5	276	810	1.8	257
Shelby, AL.....	5.1	80.1	2.7	96	868	2.0	231
Tuscaloosa, AL.....	4.3	90.6	4.5	17	814	1.1	293
Anchorage Borough, AK.....	8.4	156.2	-0.2	318	1,066	3.2	91
Maricopa, AZ.....	93.4	1,756.8	2.0	145	914	1.8	257
Pima, AZ.....	18.7	352.4	0.1	299	818	2.9	125
Benton, AR.....	5.7	106.5	7.4	2	926	0.5	317
Pulaski, AR.....	14.3	242.9	0.2	293	849	2.3	194
Washington, AR.....	5.7	96.8	1.5	171	774	0.3	325
Alameda, CA.....	57.5	706.5	3.2	65	1,247	4.2	31
Contra Costa, CA.....	29.9	342.7	2.2	128	1,142	2.1	223
Fresno, CA.....	31.1	365.4	1.0	228	747	3.2	91
Kern, CA.....	17.3	326.4	2.2	128	819	3.8	50
Los Angeles, CA.....	442.4	4,184.4	2.1	137	1,036	3.1	103
Marin, CA.....	12.1	111.3	3.0	77	1,120	3.9	44
Monterey, CA.....	12.9	197.1	4.0	34	797	1.0	300
Orange, CA.....	108.0	1,475.0	2.3	119	1,050	2.6	154
Placer, CA.....	11.4	143.7	3.8	42	937	2.9	125
Riverside, CA.....	53.6	626.4	4.4	19	756	2.6	154
Sacramento, CA.....	52.7	618.0	3.3	61	1,050	2.0	231
San Bernardino, CA.....	51.4	658.1	4.1	29	793	2.7	140
San Diego, CA.....	100.8	1,344.5	2.3	119	1,030	0.8	306
San Francisco, CA.....	57.6	648.6	5.1	9	1,685	8.6	2
San Joaquin, CA.....	16.7	224.0	3.6	51	799	1.4	286
San Luis Obispo, CA.....	9.8	110.8	3.8	42	785	2.2	206
San Mateo, CA.....	26.1	375.4	4.4	19	1,824	7.1	4
Santa Barbara, CA.....	14.6	194.6	3.3	61	901	2.3	194
Santa Clara, CA.....	66.2	986.6	4.4	19	2,012	7.4	3
Santa Cruz, CA.....	9.2	100.8	2.1	137	837	2.6	154
Solano, CA.....	10.3	128.3	2.1	137	958	4.1	38
Sonoma, CA.....	18.9	195.1	3.5	54	896	1.9	244
Stanislaus, CA.....	14.4	177.6	2.5	107	801	1.9	244
Tulare, CA.....	9.2	151.6	2.8	86	667	3.6	61
Ventura, CA.....	24.9	310.7	1.2	199	945	2.1	223
Yolo, CA.....	6.1	101.2	0.8	248	972	4.5	23
Adams, CO.....	9.4	185.4	5.7	6	924	2.8	129
Arapahoe, CO.....	19.7	307.9	2.8	86	1,096	2.7	140
Boulder, CO.....	13.7	170.1	2.8	86	1,129	3.0	117
Denver, CO.....	28.0	467.4	4.9	13	1,175	4.6	22
Douglas, CO.....	10.3	107.9	3.7	48	1,037	0.4	323
El Paso, CO.....	17.2	250.4	1.8	153	859	2.3	194
Jefferson, CO.....	18.2	223.8	3.2	65	951	3.0	117
Larimer, CO.....	10.6	143.7	3.8	42	859	3.4	74
Weld, CO.....	6.3	100.7	8.8	1	869	4.3	28
Fairfield, CT.....	34.1	420.4	0.8	248	1,400	1.7	264
Hartford, CT.....	26.4	503.0	1.0	228	1,123	0.0	329
New Haven, CT.....	23.1	361.2	0.7	263	987	2.0	231

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, third quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		September 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2014	Percent change, third quarter 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change
New London, CT.....	7.1	122.3	-0.6	330	\$927	2.0	231
New Castle, DE.....	18.3	278.7	2.3	119	1,074	1.9	244
Washington, DC.....	36.3	732.9	1.5	171	1,631	3.8	50
Alachua, FL.....	6.7	121.5	2.5	107	790	3.4	74
Brevard, FL.....	14.9	190.0	1.7	162	851	1.2	291
Broward, FL.....	66.5	739.9	2.8	86	869	2.2	206
Collier, FL.....	12.7	123.9	4.3	24	806	-3.9	339
Duval, FL.....	27.7	456.5	1.3	192	890	2.8	129
Escambia, FL.....	8.2	124.9	2.1	137	733	3.2	91
Hillsborough, FL.....	39.7	620.0	2.9	83	891	2.6	154
Lake, FL.....	7.7	86.2	2.8	86	656	2.5	165
Lee, FL.....	20.1	223.2	6.1	4	743	1.6	274
Leon, FL.....	8.4	142.2	2.8	86	771	1.7	264
Manatee, FL.....	10.0	106.5	3.1	73	706	1.0	300
Marion, FL.....	8.1	94.9	3.2	65	644	1.1	293
Miami-Dade, FL.....	94.3	1,047.0	3.0	77	891	2.2	206
Okaloosa, FL.....	6.2	78.2	0.1	299	779	2.8	129
Orange, FL.....	38.7	735.7	3.6	51	821	2.1	223
Osceola, FL.....	6.1	80.9	3.0	77	656	2.2	206
Palm Beach, FL.....	52.6	538.4	3.9	36	903	1.9	244
Pasco, FL.....	10.3	105.7	4.2	26	650	2.7	140
Pinellas, FL.....	31.7	397.8	2.1	137	826	2.5	165
Polk, FL.....	12.7	196.2	1.9	147	730	1.5	282
Sarasota, FL.....	15.1	152.5	6.1	4	754	1.3	290
Seminole, FL.....	14.2	169.0	4.1	29	777	1.8	257
Volusia, FL.....	13.7	156.2	2.6	102	664	2.3	194
Bibb, GA.....	4.5	81.8	1.8	153	737	1.5	282
Chatham, GA.....	8.2	141.8	4.4	19	800	1.7	264
Clayton, GA.....	4.3	113.0	2.4	113	892	1.9	244
Cobb, GA.....	22.6	325.4	3.8	42	988	2.7	140
De Kalb, GA.....	18.8	283.6	3.4	57	947	0.9	304
Fulton, GA.....	44.4	772.1	3.5	54	1,236	3.2	91
Gwinnett, GA.....	25.3	327.9	3.8	42	932	3.4	74
Muscogee, GA.....	4.8	94.4	0.5	276	744	2.1	223
Richmond, GA.....	4.7	102.5	3.0	77	800	1.5	282
Honolulu, HI.....	24.9	456.1	0.8	248	906	4.0	40
Ada, ID.....	14.1	210.3	1.1	212	831	2.1	223
Champaign, IL.....	4.5	90.0	1.3	192	850	1.7	264
Cook, IL.....	158.3	2,481.9	1.2	199	1,071	2.0	231
Du Page, IL.....	39.2	601.5	0.9	241	1,067	1.7	264
Kane, IL.....	14.1	206.8	0.7	263	831	3.4	74
Lake, IL.....	23.3	333.9	-0.4	323	1,180	2.4	183
McHenry, IL.....	9.1	97.3	1.7	162	782	3.0	117
McLean, IL.....	3.9	84.0	-1.2	336	892	0.3	325
Madison, IL.....	6.2	98.1	2.4	113	771	1.6	274
Peoria, IL.....	4.8	100.0	-1.2	336	870	1.6	274
St. Clair, IL.....	5.7	92.1	-0.7	332	769	2.5	165
Sangamon, IL.....	5.5	128.8	1.2	199	983	3.1	103
Will, IL.....	16.4	218.0	1.2	199	835	2.6	154
Winnebago, IL.....	7.0	128.0	1.5	171	798	2.8	129

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, third quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		September 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2014	Percent change, third quarter 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change
Allen, IN.....	8.8	179.2	1.3	192	\$775	2.0	231
Elkhart, IN.....	4.7	121.3	3.7	48	778	2.6	154
Hamilton, IN.....	8.8	127.7	4.1	29	891	-0.7	336
Lake, IN.....	10.2	187.3	-0.4	323	848	1.1	293
Marion, IN.....	23.4	580.5	0.9	241	947	0.2	327
St. Joseph, IN.....	5.8	118.8	1.4	184	772	3.1	103
Tippecanoe, IN.....	3.3	81.9	2.6	102	800	4.4	26
Vanderburgh, IN.....	4.7	106.0	2.0	145	759	2.6	154
Black Hawk, IA.....	3.8	75.9	0.1	299	802	3.1	103
Johnson, IA.....	4.0	81.1	0.4	282	891	2.2	206
Linn, IA.....	6.5	128.6	0.5	276	915	3.5	66
Polk, IA.....	16.5	287.2	1.7	162	958	3.5	66
Scott, IA.....	5.5	90.4	1.1	212	764	1.1	293
Johnson, KS.....	21.6	328.7	2.4	113	955	2.5	165
Sedgwick, KS.....	12.4	245.5	1.2	199	825	1.4	286
Shawnee, KS.....	4.8	97.7	1.5	171	769	-0.4	335
Wyandotte, KS.....	3.3	88.3	4.1	29	914	3.9	44
Boone, KY.....	4.2	78.7	3.3	61	803	0.5	317
Fayette, KY.....	10.4	184.8	0.8	248	844	0.7	310
Jefferson, KY.....	24.4	446.1	2.5	107	897	2.3	194
Caddo, LA.....	7.3	114.1	-0.4	323	788	3.7	55
Calcasieu, LA.....	4.9	88.6	4.0	34	849	5.5	13
East Baton Rouge, LA.....	14.6	271.7	2.3	119	889	1.0	300
Jefferson, LA.....	13.5	191.4	0.5	276	855	2.2	206
Lafayette, LA.....	9.2	142.1	1.1	212	949	4.4	26
Orleans, LA.....	11.6	186.4	3.2	65	931	2.4	183
St. Tammany, LA.....	7.6	83.1	2.3	119	816	3.3	81
Cumberland, ME.....	12.7	174.8	0.8	248	832	2.3	194
Anne Arundel, MD.....	14.5	255.5	0.9	241	1,021	2.4	183
Baltimore, MD.....	21.0	365.5	0.2	293	959	2.6	154
Frederick, MD.....	6.3	96.1	0.8	248	905	4.0	40
Harford, MD.....	5.6	88.8	0.1	299	904	3.1	103
Howard, MD.....	9.4	161.2	0.8	248	1,183	6.0	8
Montgomery, MD.....	32.5	455.9	0.4	282	1,243	2.2	206
Prince Georges, MD.....	15.6	306.2	1.6	167	1,033	2.9	125
Baltimore City, MD.....	13.7	337.3	2.2	128	1,123	2.7	140
Barnstable, MA.....	9.2	98.9	1.4	184	782	2.2	206
Bristol, MA.....	16.5	220.5	1.7	162	839	0.8	306
Essex, MA.....	22.8	316.3	1.4	184	1,000	3.4	74
Hampden, MA.....	16.6	202.2	0.7	263	860	2.4	183
Middlesex, MA.....	51.4	857.9	1.8	153	1,382	1.7	264
Norfolk, MA.....	24.0	337.6	1.4	184	1,079	2.5	165
Plymouth, MA.....	14.5	185.4	1.8	153	880	2.3	194
Suffolk, MA.....	25.6	621.9	2.1	137	1,515	5.9	10
Worcester, MA.....	22.6	331.4	2.3	119	949	0.7	310
Genesee, MI.....	7.0	133.7	1.2	199	777	2.5	165
Ingham, MI.....	6.1	150.5	-0.4	323	899	3.2	91
Kalamazoo, MI.....	5.1	113.2	0.2	293	875	3.2	91
Kent, MI.....	13.9	363.8	2.7	96	837	3.3	81
Macomb, MI.....	17.2	307.6	1.0	228	942	2.4	183

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, third quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		September 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2014	Percent change, third quarter 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change
Oakland, MI.....	38.1	693.8	1.4	184	\$1,028	2.2	206
Ottawa, MI.....	5.5	119.1	4.2	26	801	4.8	19
Saginaw, MI.....	4.0	83.9	-0.1	315	763	2.7	140
Washtenaw, MI.....	8.0	198.9	0.9	241	1,028	3.6	61
Wayne, MI.....	30.4	694.5	0.8	248	1,027	2.9	125
Anoka, MN.....	6.9	118.2	1.9	147	937	3.8	50
Dakota, MN.....	9.6	181.5	1.3	192	919	3.6	61
Hennepin, MN.....	40.3	872.8	1.5	171	1,175	1.1	293
Olmsted, MN.....	3.4	92.5	-0.3	322	1,077	11.1	1
Ramsey, MN.....	13.3	326.1	0.3	290	1,057	2.7	140
St. Louis, MN.....	5.3	97.6	0.5	276	827	4.2	31
Stearns, MN.....	4.2	83.6	0.7	263	793	5.7	12
Washington, MN.....	5.3	76.7	0.4	282	783	2.6	154
Harrison, MS.....	4.5	82.9	-0.2	318	694	2.5	165
Hinds, MS.....	6.0	119.5	0.2	293	817	1.0	300
Boone, MO.....	4.7	91.0	1.5	171	764	1.9	244
Clay, MO.....	5.2	95.0	4.1	29	838	0.4	323
Greene, MO.....	8.2	159.6	2.3	119	725	1.8	257
Jackson, MO.....	19.9	349.2	0.0	307	961	1.7	264
St. Charles, MO.....	8.6	133.6	1.4	184	763	4.8	19
St. Louis, MO.....	34.1	582.5	1.1	212	993	3.7	55
St. Louis City, MO.....	11.1	224.7	1.1	212	1,031	3.1	103
Yellowstone, MT.....	6.3	79.5	1.2	199	807	3.9	44
Douglas, NE.....	18.8	326.7	1.2	199	885	-0.1	330
Lancaster, NE.....	10.2	164.4	1.2	199	769	2.5	165
Clark, NV.....	51.8	883.2	4.7	15	823	0.5	317
Washoe, NV.....	13.9	196.6	2.7	96	854	0.6	315
Hillsborough, NH.....	12.2	195.0	1.8	153	1,014	2.7	140
Rockingham, NH.....	10.6	142.1	1.2	199	918	5.8	11
Atlantic, NJ.....	6.6	131.2	-4.0	339	790	3.3	81
Bergen, NJ.....	32.7	439.0	0.8	248	1,106	2.0	231
Burlington, NJ.....	11.0	195.0	-1.1	335	969	0.5	317
Camden, NJ.....	11.8	198.1	2.4	113	893	-0.1	330
Essex, NJ.....	20.3	327.9	-0.4	323	1,159	0.7	310
Gloucester, NJ.....	6.1	101.9	2.5	107	812	-0.1	330
Hudson, NJ.....	14.1	238.0	0.4	282	1,275	1.9	244
Mercer, NJ.....	11.0	235.6	1.5	171	1,229	3.2	91
Middlesex, NJ.....	21.8	393.8	0.9	241	1,120	0.5	317
Monmouth, NJ.....	20.0	248.8	1.5	171	917	2.6	154
Morris, NJ.....	16.9	281.1	0.6	271	1,341	0.7	310
Ocean, NJ.....	12.6	158.9	1.5	171	749	1.6	274
Passaic, NJ.....	12.2	164.5	-2.2	338	926	3.5	66
Somerset, NJ.....	10.0	180.8	2.2	128	1,372	2.2	206
Union, NJ.....	14.2	220.6	0.3	290	1,146	1.8	257
Bernalillo, NM.....	18.2	315.5	1.1	212	826	2.2	206
Albany, NY.....	10.3	226.7	1.6	167	1,008	3.5	66
Bronx, NY.....	17.7	254.0	3.1	73	901	0.9	304
Broome, NY.....	4.6	88.2	0.0	307	737	1.9	244
Dutchess, NY.....	8.5	109.4	0.2	293	943	2.3	194
Erie, NY.....	24.6	461.2	0.6	271	836	2.8	129

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, third quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		September 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2014	Percent change, third quarter 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change
Kings, NY.....	57.5	569.3	5.4	7	\$789	4.1	38
Monroe, NY.....	18.6	376.9	0.7	263	905	0.1	328
Nassau, NY.....	53.5	606.5	1.3	192	1,022	3.2	91
New York, NY.....	127.7	2,494.4	2.7	96	1,733	3.8	50
Oneida, NY.....	5.4	103.5	0.0	307	746	3.2	91
Onondaga, NY.....	13.1	242.9	0.0	307	856	1.9	244
Orange, NY.....	10.2	137.6	1.8	153	777	2.5	165
Queens, NY.....	50.0	558.8	3.9	36	884	2.8	129
Richmond, NY.....	9.6	98.9	1.0	228	805	0.6	315
Rockland, NY.....	10.3	116.6	2.5	107	955	-0.1	330
Saratoga, NY.....	5.8	81.2	0.4	282	844	3.6	61
Suffolk, NY.....	52.1	640.3	0.8	248	1,031	3.1	103
Westchester, NY.....	36.6	413.6	1.2	199	1,196	3.1	103
Buncombe, NC.....	8.2	120.2	1.9	147	731	2.5	165
Catawba, NC.....	4.3	81.5	1.3	192	715	2.7	140
Cumberland, NC.....	6.2	116.5	-0.8	334	748	1.1	293
Durham, NC.....	7.6	188.7	1.5	171	1,219	2.4	183
Forsyth, NC.....	9.1	179.0	1.1	212	889	5.0	17
Guilford, NC.....	14.2	270.9	0.8	248	843	4.2	31
Mecklenburg, NC.....	33.8	612.5	4.2	26	1,071	1.7	264
New Hanover, NC.....	7.4	104.1	3.2	65	750	1.1	293
Wake, NC.....	30.6	491.8	3.1	73	953	1.9	244
Cass, ND.....	6.7	116.3	4.4	19	897	4.3	28
Butler, OH.....	7.5	143.5	2.2	128	827	3.5	66
Cuyahoga, OH.....	35.5	707.9	0.1	299	974	1.8	257
Delaware, OH.....	4.7	82.5	-0.7	332	921	2.7	140
Franklin, OH.....	30.3	709.8	2.5	107	948	2.4	183
Hamilton, OH.....	23.3	502.1	1.2	199	1,073	6.0	8
Lake, OH.....	6.3	94.8	0.8	248	786	3.8	50
Lorain, OH.....	6.1	97.0	1.3	192	767	1.7	264
Lucas, OH.....	10.0	205.2	0.0	307	827	4.2	31
Mahoning, OH.....	5.9	99.5	0.6	271	683	1.6	274
Montgomery, OH.....	12.0	247.4	1.9	147	814	1.4	286
Stark, OH.....	8.7	159.1	1.6	167	755	4.3	28
Summit, OH.....	14.1	261.3	1.0	228	851	2.5	165
Warren, OH.....	4.4	83.9	1.9	147	824	3.5	66
Cleveland, OK.....	5.3	80.2	1.1	212	709	2.2	206
Oklahoma, OK.....	26.5	445.2	1.4	184	949	4.5	23
Tulsa, OK.....	21.4	344.4	1.4	184	893	3.4	74
Clackamas, OR.....	13.3	147.9	2.2	128	874	1.9	244
Jackson, OR.....	6.8	81.7	1.6	167	740	4.2	31
Lane, OR.....	11.2	143.1	2.3	119	754	3.7	55
Marion, OR.....	9.7	144.2	2.9	83	764	4.2	31
Multnomah, OR.....	31.2	466.7	2.7	96	979	2.8	129
Washington, OR.....	17.3	267.1	2.3	119	1,216	6.2	7
Allegheny, PA.....	35.1	686.2	0.1	299	1,024	2.0	231
Berks, PA.....	8.9	167.6	1.5	171	852	3.0	117
Bucks, PA.....	19.6	252.1	1.2	199	892	2.5	165
Butler, PA.....	5.0	85.2	0.0	307	889	2.7	140
Chester, PA.....	15.1	240.9	0.9	241	1,160	1.8	257

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, third quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		September 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2014	Percent change, third quarter 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change
Cumberland, PA.....	6.1	127.3	1.5	171	\$867	1.9	244
Dauphin, PA.....	7.3	176.8	0.6	271	939	2.7	140
Delaware, PA.....	13.7	216.0	1.0	228	994	2.7	140
Erie, PA.....	7.2	125.2	0.1	299	755	2.0	231
Lackawanna, PA.....	5.8	97.9	0.7	263	735	3.2	91
Lancaster, PA.....	12.9	227.4	2.2	128	790	3.0	117
Lehigh, PA.....	8.5	182.0	1.1	212	926	2.3	194
Luzerne, PA.....	7.5	141.7	1.1	212	751	2.3	194
Montgomery, PA.....	27.2	473.0	0.8	248	1,133	2.4	183
Northampton, PA.....	6.6	106.1	0.7	263	824	1.4	286
Philadelphia, PA.....	34.7	645.3	1.8	153	1,125	2.0	231
Washington, PA.....	5.3	88.1	1.5	171	939	4.9	18
Westmoreland, PA.....	9.3	133.9	0.8	248	767	3.1	103
York, PA.....	8.9	173.0	0.2	293	825	2.1	223
Providence, RI.....	17.3	280.5	1.8	153	937	1.6	274
Charleston, SC.....	12.7	228.9	4.3	24	837	2.8	129
Greenville, SC.....	12.9	248.3	3.9	36	841	2.6	154
Horry, SC.....	8.0	118.3	3.3	61	580	2.7	140
Lexington, SC.....	5.9	107.9	3.2	65	728	2.8	129
Richland, SC.....	9.3	209.9	2.1	137	815	2.5	165
Spartanburg, SC.....	5.9	124.1	2.9	83	795	3.9	44
York, SC.....	5.0	81.6	3.9	36	752	3.3	81
Minnehaha, SD.....	6.8	121.9	2.8	86	824	3.3	81
Davidson, TN.....	19.8	459.7	3.8	42	967	2.0	231
Hamilton, TN.....	8.9	188.1	0.6	271	831	3.1	103
Knox, TN.....	11.3	227.6	2.7	96	815	2.3	194
Rutherford, TN.....	4.8	113.0	3.2	65	825	3.3	81
Shelby, TN.....	19.6	476.1	1.0	228	965	0.8	306
Williamson, TN.....	7.2	109.5	5.4	7	1,047	2.8	129
Bell, TX.....	4.9	111.2	-0.1	315	798	3.5	66
Bexar, TX.....	37.1	796.4	2.6	102	854	3.3	81
Brazoria, TX.....	5.2	99.4	2.6	102	966	7.1	4
Brazos, TX.....	4.2	96.2	1.1	212	734	3.2	91
Cameron, TX.....	6.3	133.5	1.0	228	603	3.1	103
Collin, TX.....	21.3	346.4	3.2	65	1,097	2.0	231
Dallas, TX.....	71.4	1,558.5	3.5	54	1,141	2.5	165
Denton, TX.....	12.6	205.8	4.5	17	871	3.6	61
El Paso, TX.....	14.4	283.4	0.4	282	682	2.4	183
Fort Bend, TX.....	11.2	164.4	5.1	9	956	0.7	310
Galveston, TX.....	5.7	101.0	2.8	86	824	2.1	223
Gregg, TX.....	4.2	79.0	3.0	77	864	2.5	165
Harris, TX.....	108.7	2,269.5	3.6	51	1,238	4.0	40
Hidalgo, TX.....	11.8	237.9	2.6	102	616	3.5	66
Jefferson, TX.....	5.8	124.0	4.6	16	969	4.5	23
Lubbock, TX.....	7.3	131.5	2.2	128	764	3.7	55
McLennan, TX.....	5.0	105.0	0.7	263	775	4.2	31
Midland, TX.....	5.4	93.1	7.4	2	1,256	6.8	6
Montgomery, TX.....	10.0	159.5	5.1	9	954	5.5	13
Nueces, TX.....	8.1	164.1	3.4	57	860	5.5	13
Potter, TX.....	4.0	77.3	0.5	276	802	3.4	74

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, third quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		September 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2014	Percent change, third quarter 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change
Smith, TX.....	5.9	96.9	1.7	162	\$818	3.9	44
Tarrant, TX.....	39.9	825.6	1.9	147	944	3.9	44
Travis, TX.....	35.3	658.1	3.9	36	1,074	3.7	55
Webb, TX.....	5.0	95.0	2.4	113	653	3.3	81
Williamson, TX.....	9.0	144.5	2.4	113	923	-0.8	337
Davis, UT.....	7.8	115.9	3.9	36	762	3.0	117
Salt Lake, UT.....	40.8	627.0	2.8	86	897	2.4	183
Utah, UT.....	13.9	198.8	4.8	14	747	-0.1	330
Weber, UT.....	5.6	95.3	1.8	153	721	1.7	264
Chittenden, VT.....	6.4	100.7	1.1	212	916	2.1	223
Arlington, VA.....	8.8	164.7	0.0	307	1,545	4.8	19
Chesterfield, VA.....	8.1	123.2	0.9	241	825	2.2	206
Fairfax, VA.....	35.1	579.3	-0.4	323	1,447	1.2	291
Henrico, VA.....	10.5	178.7	1.1	212	922	2.2	206
Loudoun, VA.....	10.6	147.9	1.0	228	1,105	1.9	244
Prince William, VA.....	8.4	118.5	1.0	228	845	0.8	306
Alexandria City, VA.....	6.2	94.9	-0.1	315	1,345	2.3	194
Chesapeake City, VA.....	5.7	96.0	0.0	307	743	2.2	206
Newport News City, VA.....	3.7	97.7	0.1	299	928	2.4	183
Norfolk City, VA.....	5.5	134.6	-0.4	323	931	3.3	81
Richmond City, VA.....	7.1	149.5	1.0	228	1,041	2.2	206
Virginia Beach City, VA.....	11.3	172.3	1.1	212	751	2.0	231
Benton, WA.....	5.7	82.7	3.4	57	930	1.5	282
Clark, WA.....	14.0	143.0	5.0	12	890	2.8	129
King, WA.....	84.3	1,252.8	3.4	57	1,452	5.1	16
Kitsap, WA.....	6.7	83.1	3.0	77	904	3.3	81
Pierce, WA.....	21.7	282.3	2.8	86	870	3.0	117
Snohomish, WA.....	20.2	269.9	2.2	128	1,019	0.5	317
Spokane, WA.....	15.7	208.5	2.1	137	823	3.1	103
Thurston, WA.....	7.9	104.3	3.7	48	877	1.6	274
Whatcom, WA.....	7.1	83.5	1.1	212	782	2.2	206
Yakima, WA.....	8.1	119.2	3.1	73	658	3.1	103
Kanawha, WV.....	5.9	103.9	-0.2	318	828	3.0	117
Brown, WI.....	6.4	149.6	-0.2	318	829	3.1	103
Dane, WI.....	14.1	314.7	1.1	212	900	-2.2	338
Milwaukee, WI.....	25.0	482.4	0.4	282	902	2.5	165
Outagamie, WI.....	5.0	103.4	0.8	248	808	2.5	165
Waukesha, WI.....	12.3	232.1	0.3	290	929	2.5	165
Winnebago, WI.....	3.5	89.7	-0.6	330	865	3.2	91
San Juan, PR.....	11.4	249.3	-1.8	(⁵)	603	1.3	(⁵)

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

² Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

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

Note: Data are preliminary. Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. These 339 U.S. counties comprise 71.8 percent of the total covered workers in the U.S.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		September 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2013-14 ²	Third quarter 2014	Percent change, third quarter 2013-14 ²
United States ³	9,419.7	137,724.1	2.0	\$949	2.9
Private industry.....	9,125.2	116,563.5	2.3	940	2.8
Natural resources and mining.....	136.7	2,200.5	3.5	1,072	6.1
Construction.....	758.2	6,371.0	4.7	1,040	3.6
Manufacturing.....	339.4	12,226.3	1.3	1,153	2.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,918.4	26,099.3	2.0	802	2.8
Information.....	152.3	2,723.0	0.5	1,726	6.3
Financial activities.....	837.0	7,692.6	0.9	1,392	3.4
Professional and business services.....	1,685.8	19,249.6	2.9	1,202	2.3
Education and health services.....	1,489.1	20,622.5	1.8	882	2.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	798.5	14,882.7	2.5	399	3.1
Other services.....	816.1	4,240.0	1.8	644	3.4
Government.....	294.5	21,160.6	0.4	1,004	3.4
Los Angeles, CA.....	442.4	4,184.4	2.1	1,036	3.1
Private industry.....	436.6	3,647.8	2.2	1,000	2.7
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	9.5	-1.4	1,618	-8.9
Construction.....	13.5	121.9	2.5	1,062	0.0
Manufacturing.....	12.6	361.0	-2.0	1,136	1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	54.0	788.2	2.3	857	3.4
Information.....	9.7	198.6	0.0	1,840	6.6
Financial activities.....	24.6	207.8	-0.4	1,624	7.7
Professional and business services.....	47.8	604.0	0.9	1,242	0.9
Education and health services.....	203.5	719.8	2.3	802	2.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	30.8	468.3	4.5	578	5.1
Other services.....	28.1	148.2	3.8	688	2.7
Government.....	5.8	536.7	1.9	1,288	5.5
New York, NY.....	127.7	2,494.4	2.7	1,733	3.8
Private industry.....	127.3	2,060.9	3.3	1,845	3.4
Natural resources and mining.....	0.0	0.2	-3.2	3,140	48.3
Construction.....	2.2	35.6	4.4	1,716	2.6
Manufacturing.....	2.2	25.4	-0.7	1,196	6.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	20.7	261.4	1.4	1,265	4.7
Information.....	4.8	150.4	1.6	2,360	1.0
Financial activities.....	19.3	360.5	2.7	3,285	5.1
Professional and business services.....	26.9	523.6	3.6	2,074	3.2
Education and health services.....	9.7	320.6	3.7	1,265	0.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	13.7	277.2	4.5	818	5.5
Other services.....	20.0	98.5	2.9	1,049	3.8
Government.....	0.4	433.5	0.0	1,195	4.6
Cook, IL.....	158.3	2,481.9	1.2	1,071	2.0
Private industry.....	157.0	2,187.8	1.5	1,071	3.3
Natural resources and mining.....	0.1	1.0	3.4	1,112	7.0
Construction.....	13.1	71.8	5.9	1,387	3.7
Manufacturing.....	6.7	185.4	-0.3	1,137	4.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	31.4	454.8	2.1	869	3.7
Information.....	2.9	54.4	1.2	1,627	3.0
Financial activities.....	16.2	184.2	-0.1	1,848	5.1
Professional and business services.....	33.7	455.4	2.0	1,345	2.9
Education and health services.....	16.6	421.7	0.8	919	1.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	14.3	258.7	2.0	481	1.3
Other services.....	17.9	96.8	0.8	838	4.9
Government.....	1.3	294.1	-0.6	1,075	-6.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		September 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2013-14 ²	Third quarter 2014	Percent change, third quarter 2013-14 ²
Harris, TX.....	108.7	2,269.5	3.6	\$1,238	4.0
Private industry.....	108.1	2,009.9	3.9	1,254	4.0
Natural resources and mining.....	1.8	95.1	6.5	3,079	7.5
Construction.....	6.8	158.6	9.9	1,262	6.4
Manufacturing.....	4.7	198.0	3.6	1,491	4.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	24.6	468.6	3.4	1,103	3.7
Information.....	1.2	27.9	-2.4	1,373	4.4
Financial activities.....	11.1	119.1	1.8	1,490	0.7
Professional and business services.....	21.9	396.3	2.7	1,513	3.6
Education and health services.....	14.9	270.6	2.7	972	0.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	9.1	211.1	5.5	419	3.7
Other services.....	11.7	63.7	3.7	755	5.4
Government.....	0.6	259.6	1.6	1,112	4.3
Maricopa, AZ.....	93.4	1,756.8	2.0	914	1.8
Private industry.....	92.7	1,547.6	2.2	907	1.7
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	7.0	0.2	920	0.2
Construction.....	7.3	92.3	-1.4	935	-0.5
Manufacturing.....	3.2	114.0	0.7	1,313	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	20.0	347.8	2.1	832	0.8
Information.....	1.5	33.2	5.1	1,213	2.4
Financial activities.....	11.0	153.0	2.8	1,145	1.2
Professional and business services.....	21.8	295.4	1.5	996	3.8
Education and health services.....	10.7	261.8	2.6	935	2.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.4	191.3	3.0	433	1.6
Other services.....	6.3	48.3	2.6	651	-0.9
Government.....	0.7	209.2	0.3	972	1.9
Dallas, TX.....	71.4	1,558.5	3.5	1,141	2.5
Private industry.....	70.9	1,390.9	3.8	1,144	2.4
Natural resources and mining.....	0.6	10.0	4.9	3,840	18.3
Construction.....	4.1	77.9	5.7	1,084	5.3
Manufacturing.....	2.7	107.1	-0.4	1,278	-1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	15.4	312.5	4.2	1,030	2.3
Information.....	1.4	49.2	0.4	1,722	0.2
Financial activities.....	8.6	152.3	2.5	1,532	5.1
Professional and business services.....	16.0	313.4	5.7	1,290	1.7
Education and health services.....	8.8	182.2	3.5	1,027	0.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	6.1	145.9	4.9	480	4.8
Other services.....	6.8	39.9	0.6	751	4.5
Government.....	0.5	167.6	1.1	1,112	2.9
Orange, CA.....	108.0	1,475.0	2.3	1,050	2.6
Private industry.....	106.7	1,341.6	2.4	1,037	2.9
Natural resources and mining.....	0.2	3.3	-0.8	822	16.8
Construction.....	6.5	83.4	4.8	1,174	4.4
Manufacturing.....	4.9	158.1	0.3	1,387	6.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	16.8	254.2	2.4	939	1.4
Information.....	1.3	23.5	-4.9	1,600	5.2
Financial activities.....	10.7	113.2	1.2	1,568	0.3
Professional and business services.....	20.7	276.1	2.2	1,205	4.4
Education and health services.....	27.2	185.7	2.5	879	1.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.9	194.3	2.1	457	4.1
Other services.....	6.9	43.5	4.0	647	1.6
Government.....	1.3	133.4	0.6	1,196	0.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		September 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2013-14 ²	Third quarter 2014	Percent change, third quarter 2013-14 ²
San Diego, CA.....	100.8	1,344.5	2.3	\$1,030	0.8
Private industry.....	99.4	1,124.1	2.6	987	0.1
Natural resources and mining.....	0.7	11.2	4.8	610	-3.6
Construction.....	6.4	64.7	4.6	1,069	1.9
Manufacturing.....	3.1	96.9	1.4	1,414	3.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	14.2	212.0	1.4	773	-0.4
Information.....	1.2	24.3	-1.2	1,751	0.7
Financial activities.....	9.4	69.8	-1.3	1,340	2.1
Professional and business services.....	18.2	227.7	1.7	1,417	-2.1
Education and health services.....	28.0	184.1	3.1	874	0.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.7	178.4	3.3	457	3.9
Other services.....	7.3	49.6	5.8	570	1.4
Government.....	1.4	220.5	0.5	1,262	4.5
King, WA.....	84.3	1,252.8	3.4	1,452	5.1
Private industry.....	83.7	1,094.8	3.7	1,479	5.3
Natural resources and mining.....	0.4	2.8	2.5	1,221	1.6
Construction.....	6.0	60.5	9.5	1,213	4.3
Manufacturing.....	2.3	106.6	0.3	1,542	1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	14.8	234.4	4.6	1,125	4.5
Information.....	2.0	87.1	4.4	5,134	9.3
Financial activities.....	6.5	65.9	1.2	1,490	3.3
Professional and business services.....	15.8	209.1	4.3	1,528	4.9
Education and health services.....	20.8	160.4	3.3	949	4.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	6.8	127.1	3.3	510	2.2
Other services.....	8.4	41.0	3.2	794	2.5
Government.....	0.5	158.0	1.3	1,262	3.0
Miami-Dade, FL.....	94.3	1,047.0	3.0	891	2.2
Private industry.....	94.0	911.7	3.6	873	2.2
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	7.4	6.0	573	4.8
Construction.....	5.4	37.1	11.4	887	4.5
Manufacturing.....	2.7	37.3	1.9	850	4.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	27.4	269.0	3.1	806	1.6
Information.....	1.6	18.4	4.5	1,402	2.0
Financial activities.....	9.9	71.8	4.2	1,362	4.0
Professional and business services.....	19.8	141.3	4.2	1,055	3.5
Education and health services.....	10.1	163.4	2.2	913	0.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.2	127.3	2.9	521	-0.4
Other services.....	8.2	37.3	3.2	576	2.7
Government.....	0.3	135.3	-1.3	1,017	2.2

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

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

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

State	Establishments, third quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		September 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2013-14	Third quarter 2014	Percent change, third quarter 2013-14
United States ²	9,419.7	137,724.1	2.0	\$949	2.9
Alabama.....	118.3	1,871.2	1.3	815	2.5
Alaska.....	22.4	344.7	-0.1	1,019	3.0
Arizona.....	147.4	2,539.6	1.8	876	2.0
Arkansas.....	87.3	1,170.9	1.3	737	1.8
California.....	1,386.5	16,013.4	3.1	1,095	3.7
Colorado.....	180.9	2,443.0	3.7	982	3.0
Connecticut.....	114.4	1,663.2	0.8	1,124	1.4
Delaware.....	30.1	426.1	1.9	961	2.2
District of Columbia.....	36.3	732.9	0.8	1,631	4.5
Florida.....	642.5	7,748.4	3.3	826	2.1
Georgia.....	283.0	4,059.0	3.4	891	2.8
Hawaii.....	39.0	625.1	0.9	870	3.9
Idaho.....	55.4	658.4	2.1	721	2.6
Illinois.....	416.0	5,807.4	1.2	982	2.5
Indiana.....	158.6	2,924.7	1.4	799	1.9
Iowa.....	100.2	1,528.8	1.1	800	3.6
Kansas.....	86.0	1,363.1	1.2	794	2.3
Kentucky.....	121.0	1,827.8	1.8	781	2.5
Louisiana.....	127.2	1,928.3	1.7	852	3.1
Maine.....	49.4	604.5	0.3	754	2.6
Maryland.....	164.9	2,574.5	1.1	1,042	3.1
Massachusetts.....	232.1	3,386.7	1.8	1,164	3.0
Michigan.....	236.5	4,141.0	1.7	896	2.4
Minnesota.....	165.9	2,757.9	1.1	965	2.9
Mississippi.....	71.5	1,105.0	0.5	697	1.3
Missouri.....	185.7	2,686.4	1.0	828	2.7
Montana.....	44.3	449.5	0.7	732	3.7
Nebraska.....	72.1	950.0	1.1	779	1.8
Nevada.....	76.2	1,215.8	4.0	840	0.5
New Hampshire.....	50.3	633.5	1.4	927	3.6
New Jersey.....	264.4	3,880.4	0.8	1,087	1.7
New Mexico.....	57.2	804.0	1.1	786	2.6
New York.....	627.7	8,902.1	2.0	1,145	3.2
North Carolina.....	260.3	4,085.5	1.9	839	2.8
North Dakota.....	31.7	455.9	4.3	977	6.1
Ohio.....	290.0	5,219.1	1.4	863	3.1
Oklahoma.....	107.4	1,592.3	1.0	826	3.6
Oregon.....	137.5	1,752.8	2.4	887	3.6
Pennsylvania.....	349.5	5,676.2	1.0	937	2.6
Rhode Island.....	35.9	471.8	1.4	895	1.8
South Carolina.....	118.7	1,902.7	2.4	768	2.4
South Dakota.....	32.1	415.8	1.7	733	3.7
Tennessee.....	146.2	2,775.5	2.4	837	2.1
Texas.....	623.1	11,433.6	3.1	988	3.8
Utah.....	90.8	1,304.7	3.1	803	1.5
Vermont.....	24.5	306.5	1.2	805	2.3
Virginia.....	242.4	3,667.9	0.6	989	2.0
Washington.....	236.9	3,112.8	3.2	1,087	3.9
West Virginia.....	49.8	709.3	-0.2	778	3.5
Wisconsin.....	166.2	2,783.1	1.1	808	1.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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

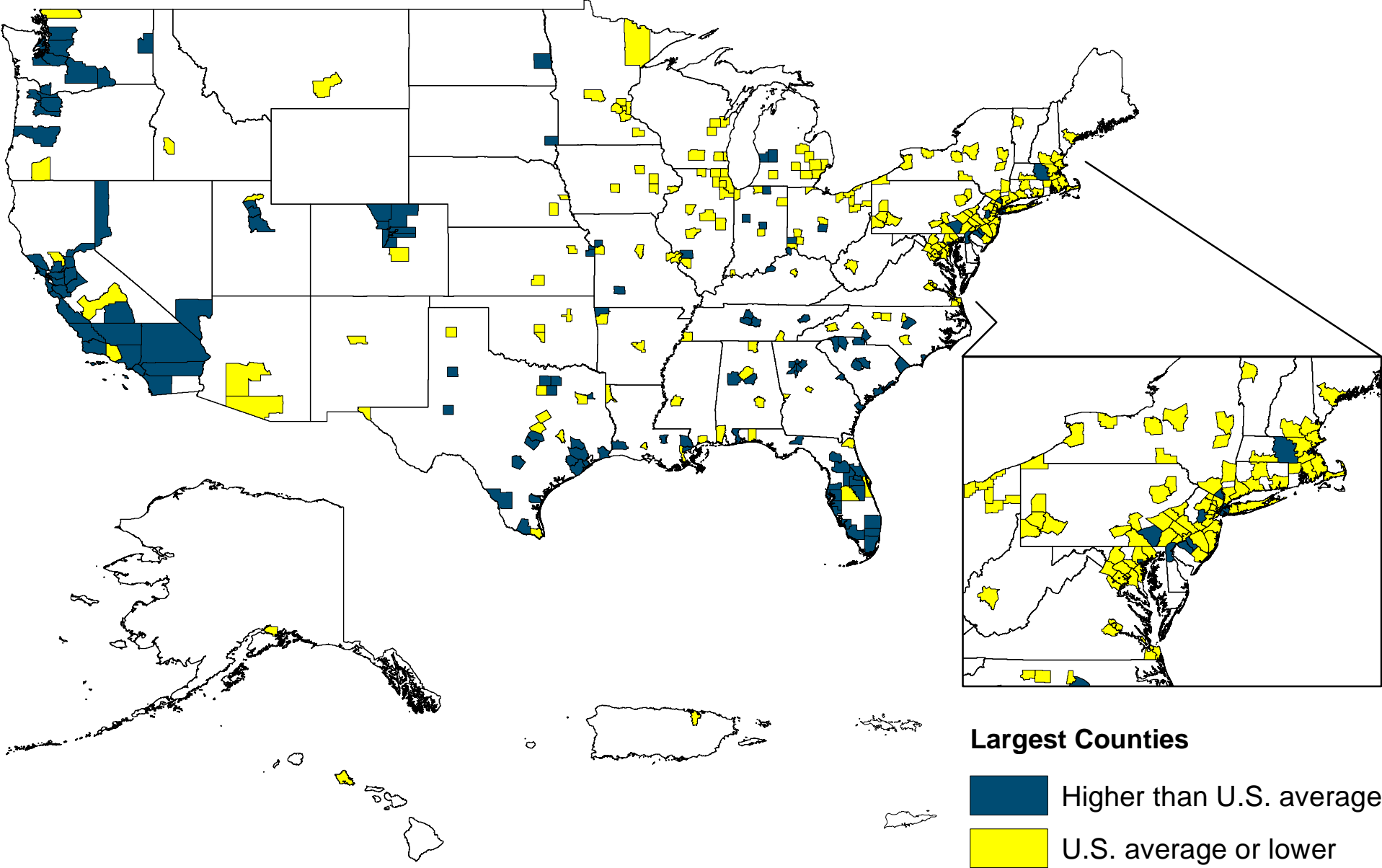
State	Establishments, third quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		September 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2013-14	Third quarter 2014	Percent change, third quarter 2013-14
Wyoming.....	25.6	291.3	1.7	\$877	4.4
Puerto Rico.....	49.0	896.7	-1.5	505	0.8
Virgin Islands.....	3.4	37.5	-1.0	720	2.0

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.

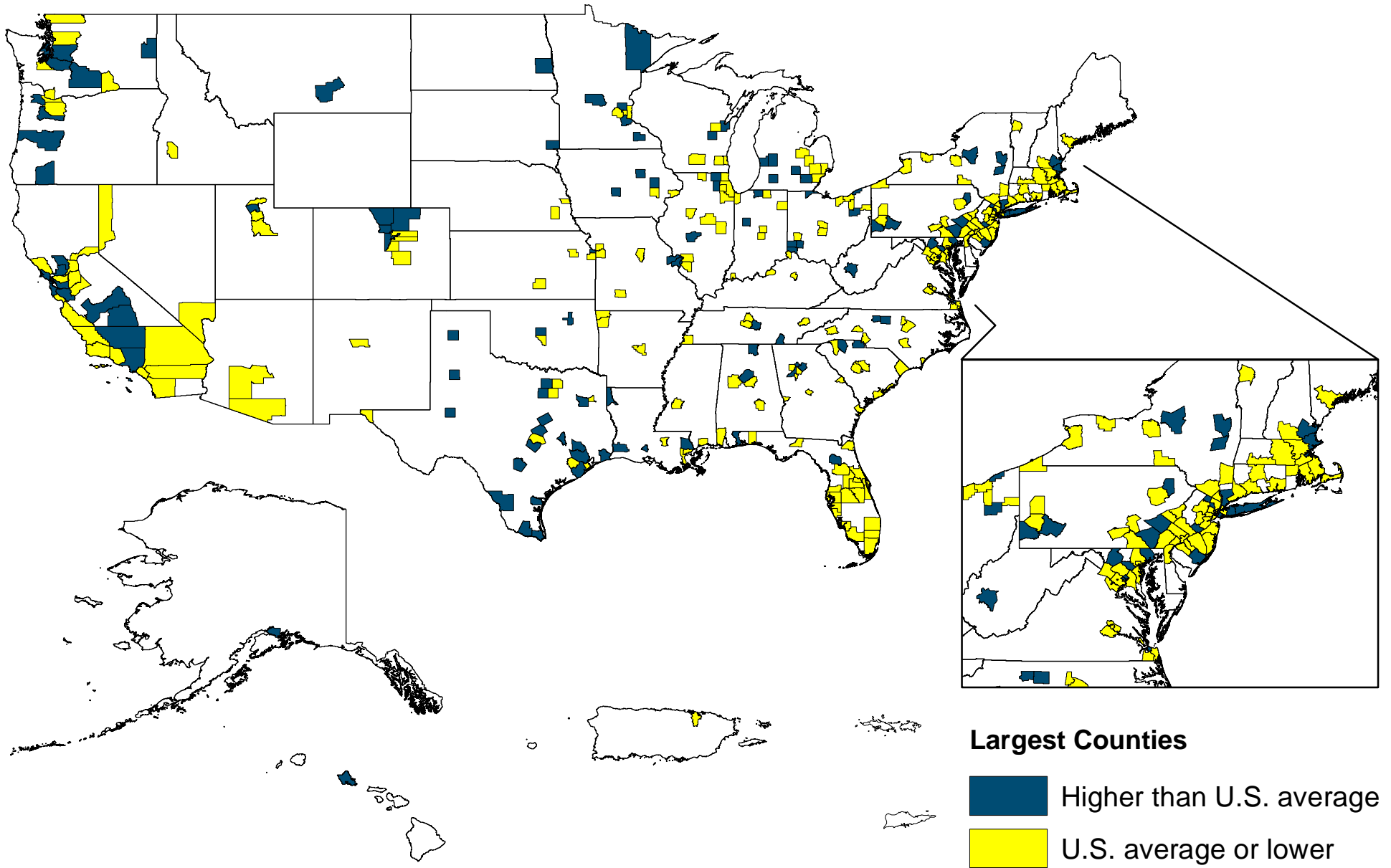
Note: Data are preliminary. Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

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



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Chart 4. Percent change in average weekly wage in counties with 75,000 or more employees, third quarter 2013-14 (U.S. average = 2.9 percent)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics