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COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES
First Quarter 2013

From March 2012 to March 2013, **employment** increased in 282 of the 334 largest U.S. counties, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Fort Bend, Texas, posted the largest increase, with a gain of 7.0 percent over the year, compared with national job growth of 1.6 percent. Within Fort Bend, the largest employment increase occurred in leisure and hospitality, which gained 2,204 jobs over the year (12.5 percent). Sangamon, Ill., had the largest over-the-year decrease in employment among the largest counties in the U.S. with a loss of 2.4 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 0.6 percent to \$989 in the first quarter of 2013. San Mateo, Calif., had the largest over-the-year increase in average weekly wages with a gain of 14.8 percent. Within San Mateo, an average weekly wage gain of \$2,996 or 104.1 percent in information had the largest contribution to the increase in average weekly wages. Williamson, Texas, experienced the largest decrease in average weekly wages with a loss of 13.4 percent over the year.

Chart 1. Large counties ranked by percent increase in employment, March 2012-13
(U.S. average = 1.6 percent)

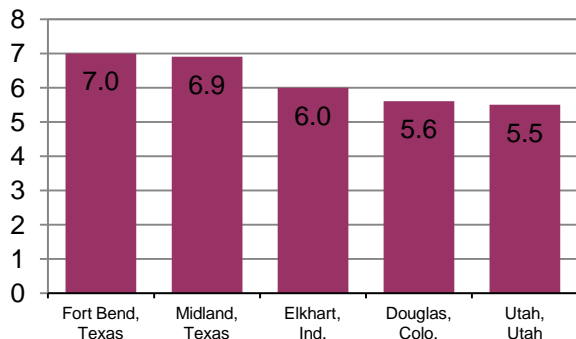


Chart 2. Large counties ranked by percent increase in average weekly wages, first quarter 2012-13
(U.S. average = 0.6 percent)

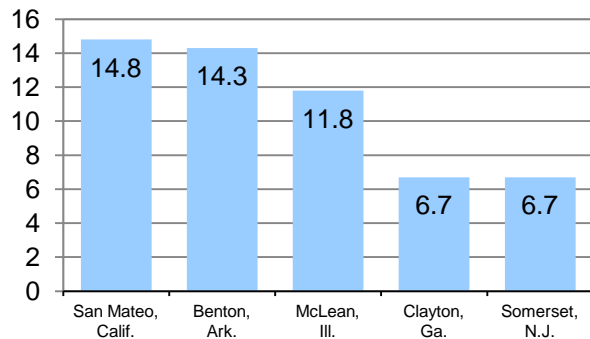


Table A. Large counties ranked by March 2013 employment, March 2012-13 employment increase, and March 2012-13 percent increase in employment

Employment in large counties					
March 2013 employment (thousands)		Increase in employment, March 2012-13 (thousands)		Percent increase in employment, March 2012-13	
United States	132,338.9	United States	2,082.4	United States	1.6
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,041.3	Los Angeles, Calif.	85.7	Fort Bend, Texas	7.0
New York, N.Y.	2,403.9	Harris, Texas	77.7	Midland, Texas	6.9
Cook, Ill.	2,394.0	Maricopa, Ariz.	43.0	Elkhart, Ind.	6.0
Harris, Texas	2,163.6	Dallas, Texas	41.3	Douglas, Colo.	5.6
Maricopa, Ariz.	1,710.2	New York, N.Y.	39.2	Utah, Utah	5.5
Dallas, Texas	1,473.4	Orange, Calif.	38.9	Rutherford, Tenn.	5.3
Orange, Calif.	1,433.5	King, Wash.	35.4	Placer, Calif.	5.2
San Diego, Calif.	1,297.9	Santa Clara, Calif.	33.8	Montgomery, Texas	5.0
King, Wash.	1,175.0	San Diego, Calif.	29.1	Brazos, Texas	4.7
Miami-Dade, Fla.	1,016.2	Cook, Ill.	27.4	Weld, Colo.	4.4

Large County Employment

In March 2013, national employment was 132.3 million (as measured by the QCEW program). Over the year employment was up by 1.6 percent or 2.1 million. The 334 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more jobs accounted for 71.6 percent of total U.S. employment and 77.7 percent of total wages. These 334 counties had a net job growth of 1.6 million over the year, accounting for 78.6 percent of the overall U.S. employment increase. (See chart 3.)

Fort Bend, Texas, had the largest percentage increase in employment (7.0 percent) among the largest U.S. counties. The five counties with the largest increases in employment level were Los Angeles, Calif.; Harris, Texas; Maricopa, Ariz.; Dallas, Texas; and New York, N.Y. These counties had a combined over-the-year employment gain of 286,800 jobs, which was 13.8 percent of the overall job increase for the U.S. (See table A.)

Employment declined in 46 of the large counties from March 2012 to March 2013. Sangamon, Ill., had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment (-2.4 percent). Within Sangamon, professional and business services had the largest decrease in employment with a loss of 1,630 jobs (-14.5 percent). Vanderburgh, Ind., had the second largest percentage decrease in employment, followed by Broome, N.Y., and Jefferson, Texas, which tied for the third largest percentage decrease. Two counties, Peoria, Ill., and Oneida, N.Y., tied for the fifth largest percentage decrease. (See table 1.)

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

Average weekly wage in large counties					
Average weekly wage, first quarter 2013		Increase in average weekly wage, first quarter 2012-13		Percent increase in average weekly wage, first quarter 2012-13	
United States	\$989	United States	\$6	United States	0.6
New York, N.Y.	\$2,448	San Mateo, Calif.	\$239	San Mateo, Calif.	14.8
Somerset, N.J.	2,009	Benton, Ark.	168	Benton, Ark.	14.3
Santa Clara, Calif.	1,937	Somerset, N.J.	126	McLean, Ill.	11.8
Fairfield, Conn.	1,878	McLean, Ill.	112	Clayton, Ga.	6.7
San Mateo, Calif.	1,859	Mercer, N.J.	89	Somerset, N.J.	6.7
San Francisco, Calif.	1,778	Clayton, Ga.	58	Mercer, N.J.	6.4
Suffolk, Mass.	1,698	Williamson, Tenn.	53	Hampden, Mass.	4.8
Arlington, Va.	1,621	Ramsey, Minn.	49	Williamson, Tenn.	4.6
Washington, D.C.	1,613	Lake, Ill.	41	Winnebago, Wis.	4.6
Morris, N.J.	1,582	Hampden, Mass.	41	Ramsey, Minn.	4.4

Large County Average Weekly Wages

Average weekly wages for the nation increased 0.6 percent during the year ending in the first quarter of 2013. Among the 334 largest counties, 232 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 (14.8 percent).

Of the 334 largest counties, 92 experienced over-the-year decreases in average weekly wages. Williamson, Texas, had the largest average weekly wage decrease with a loss of 13.4 percent. Within Williamson, trade, transportation, and utilities had the largest impact on the county's average weekly wage decrease. Within this industry, average weekly wages declined by \$436 (-24.2 percent) over the year. Middlesex, N.J., had the second largest decrease in average weekly wages, followed by Peoria, Ill.; Washington, Ore.; and Santa Cruz, Calif. (See table 1.)

Ten Largest U.S. Counties

All of the 10 largest counties had over-the-year percentage increases in **employment** in March 2013. Harris, Texas, had the largest gain (3.7 percent). Within Harris, professional and business services had the largest over-the-year employment level increase among all private industry groups with a gain of 16,474 jobs or 4.7 percent. Cook, Ill., had the smallest percentage increase in employment (1.2 percent) among the 10 largest counties. (See table 2.)

Three of the 10 largest U.S. counties had over-the-year increases in **average weekly wages**. King, Wash., experienced the largest gain in average weekly wages (1.6 percent). Within King, professional and business services had the largest impact on the county's average weekly wage growth. Within this industry, average weekly wages increased by \$42 or 2.7 percent over the year. Los Angeles, Calif., had the largest average weekly wage decrease (-1.8 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 334 U.S. counties with annual average employment levels of 75,000 or more in 2012. March 2013 employment and 2013 first quarter average weekly wages for all states are provided in table 3 of this release.

The employment and wage data by county are compiled under the QCEW program, also known as the ES-202 program. The data are derived from reports submitted by every employer subject to unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The 9.2 million employer reports cover 132.3 million full- and part-time workers. For additional information about the quarterly employment and wages data, please read the Technical Note. Data for the first quarter of 2013 will be available later at <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 <http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewregional.htm>.

The County Employment and Wages release for second quarter 2013 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, December 18, 2013.

County Changes for the 2013 County Employment and Wages News Releases

Counties with annual average employment of 75,000 or more in 2012 are included in this release and will be included in future 2013 releases. Six counties have been added to the publication tables: Boone, Ky.; Warren, Ohio; Jackson, Ore.; York, S.C.; Midland, Texas; and Potter, Texas.

Updated MSA Definitions

New Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) definitions, and those for other types of Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSA), were announced in March 2013. The QCEW program will be using those definitions for tabulating data referencing 2013 and future years and will begin releasing that data effective with today's release. Prior year data will not be re-tabulated to the new definitions.

For more information regarding the new area definitions, see http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/infoereg_statpolicy#ms.

Notable Industry Changes

Each first quarter, QCEW incorporates improved industry assignments. Usually this activity is distributed across industries. In 2013, the improvements also include substantial changes to two specific industries--funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles (NAICS 525) as well as private households (NAICS 814110).

Establishments in funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles are legal entities with little to no employment. Establishments with employees who manage such funds are typically coded in other financial investment activities (NAICS 5239), although they may also be classified as other industries within finance. The QCEW program examined establishments with employment classified within funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles and reclassified them into other industries based on each establishment's primary economic activity.

The QCEW program also reviewed establishments that provide non-medical, home-based services for the elderly and persons with disabilities and classified these establishments into services for the elderly and persons with disabilities (NAICS 624120). Many of these establishments were previously classified in the private households industry.

These changes apply not only to the data published by QCEW, but also data based on QCEW such as BLS Current Employment Statistics (CES) and Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Personal Income. For more information about the industry changes affecting the data in these programs, contact the QCEW program at (202) 691-6567, the CES program at (202) 691-6555, or BEA at (202) 606-9272.

Technical Note

These data are the product of a federal-state cooperative program, the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, also known as the ES-202 program. The data are derived from summaries of employment and total pay of workers covered by state and federal unemployment insurance (UI) legislation and provided by State Workforce Agencies (SWAs). The summaries are a result of the administration of state unemployment insurance programs that require most employers to pay quarterly taxes based on the employment and wages of workers covered by UI. QCEW data in this release are based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System. Data for 2013 are preliminary and subject to revision.

For purposes of this release, large counties are defined as having employment levels of 75,000 or greater. In addition, data for San Juan, Puerto Rico, are provided, but not used in calculating U.S. averages, rankings, or in the analysis in the text. Each year, these large counties are selected on the basis of the preliminary annual average of employment for the previous year. The 335 counties presented in this release were derived using 2012 preliminary annual averages of employment. For 2013 data, six counties have been added to the publication tables: Boone, Ky.; Warren, Ohio; Jackson, Ore.; York, S.C.; Midland, Texas; and Potter, Texas. These counties will be included in all 2013 quarterly releases. The counties in table 2 are selected and sorted each year based on the annual average employment from the preceding year.

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

	QCEW	BED	CES
Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of UI administrative records submitted by 9.2 million establishments in first quarter of 2013 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 6.8 million private-sector employers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample survey: 557,000 establishments
Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI and UCFE coverage, including all employers subject to state and federal UI laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI coverage, excluding government, private households, and establishments with zero employment 	Nonfarm wage and salary jobs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI coverage, excluding agriculture, private households, and self-employed workers Other employment, including railroads, religious organizations, and other non-UI-covered jobs
Publication frequency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 6 months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 8 months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Usually first Friday of following month
Use of UI file	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directly summarizes and publishes each new quarter of UI data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links each new UI quarter to longitudinal database and directly summarizes gross job gains and losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses UI file as a sampling frame and to annually realign sample-based estimates to population counts (benchmarking)
Principal products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, MSA, state, and national levels by detailed industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides quarterly employer dynamics data on establishment openings, closings, expansions, and contractions at the national level by NAICS supersectors and by size of firm, and at the state private-sector total level Future expansions will include data with greater industry detail and data at the county and MSA level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides current monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings at the MSA, state, and national level by industry
Principal uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Detailed locality data – Periodic universe counts for benchmarking sample survey estimates – Sample frame for BLS establishment surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Business cycle analysis – Analysis of employer dynamics underlying economic expansions and contractions – Analysis of employment expansion and contraction by size of firm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Principal national economic indicator – Official time series for employment change measures – Input into other major economic indicators
Program Web sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/cew/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/bdm/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/ces/

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

Differences between QCEW, BED, and CES employment measures

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

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

Coverage

Employment and wage data for workers covered by state UI laws are compiled from quarterly contribution reports submitted to the SWAs by employers. For federal civilian workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program, employment and wage data are compiled from quarterly reports submitted by four major federal payroll processing centers on behalf of all federal agencies, with the exception of a few agencies which still report directly to the individual SWA. In addition to the quarterly contribution reports, employers who operate multiple establishments within a state complete a questionnaire, called the "Multiple Worksite Report," which provides detailed information on the location and industry of each of their establishments. QCEW employment and wage data are derived from microdata summaries of 9.1 million employer reports of employment and wages submitted by states to the BLS in 2012. These reports are based on place of employment rather than place of residence.

UI and UCFE coverage is broad and has been basically comparable from state to state since 1978, when the 1976 amendments to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act became effective, expanding coverage to include most State and local government employees. In 2012, UI and UCFE programs covered workers in 131.7 million jobs. The estimated 126.9 million workers in these jobs (after adjustment for multiple jobholders) represented 95.5 percent of civilian wage and salary employment. Covered workers received \$6.491 trillion in pay, representing 93.7 percent of the wage and salary component of personal income and 40.0 percent of the gross domestic product.

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

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

Concepts and methodology

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

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

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

Wages measured by QCEW may be subject to periodic and sometimes large fluctuations. This variability may be due to calendar effects resulting from some quarters having more pay dates than others. The effect is most visible in counties with a dominant employer. In particular, this effect has been observed in counties where government employers represent a large fraction of overall employment. Similar calendar effects can result from private sector pay practices. However, these effects are typically less pronounced for two reasons: employment is less concentrated in a single private employer, and private employers use a variety of pay period types (weekly, biweekly, semimonthly, 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 will be available shortly after this release, contains selected data produced by Business Employment Dynamics (BED) on job gains and losses, as well as selected data from this news release. Tables and additional content from *Employment and Wages Annual Averages 2012* will be available online at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewbultn12.htm>.

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. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, first quarter 2013²

County ³	Establishments, first quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		March 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2012-13 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2013	Percent change, first quarter 2012-13 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
United States ⁶	9,193.5	132,338.9	1.6	-	\$989	0.6	-
Jefferson, AL.....	17.8	336.6	0.9	199	983	0.5	179
Madison, AL.....	9.0	180.1	1.8	133	1,030	0.3	200
Mobile, AL.....	9.7	163.4	0.0	283	812	2.8	24
Montgomery, AL.....	6.4	128.7	1.7	142	781	-3.1	328
Tuscaloosa, AL.....	4.3	85.7	2.0	117	797	-1.0	299
Anchorage Borough, AK.....	8.3	150.7	0.1	273	1,038	1.5	90
Maricopa, AZ.....	94.3	1,710.2	2.6	74	945	0.0	233
Pima, AZ.....	18.9	352.1	0.9	199	809	1.0	133
Benton, AR.....	5.6	98.4	2.7	63	1,339	14.3	2
Pulaski, AR.....	14.5	243.8	0.6	232	853	-0.9	296
Washington, AR.....	5.7	93.7	3.1	41	759	1.6	78
Alameda, CA.....	54.6	672.8	3.2	36	1,249	-1.6	311
Contra Costa, CA.....	28.8	328.6	3.0	45	1,251	0.1	216
Fresno, CA.....	29.1	336.5	3.0	45	736	0.3	200
Kern, CA.....	16.8	284.6	3.7	19	848	0.0	233
Los Angeles, CA.....	412.4	4,041.3	2.2	101	1,061	-1.8	317
Marin, CA.....	11.6	106.9	2.9	51	1,138	1.2	115
Monterey, CA.....	12.2	156.7	1.8	133	834	0.5	179
Orange, CA.....	102.8	1,433.5	2.8	57	1,086	-0.5	269
Placer, CA.....	10.8	135.9	5.2	7	933	1.4	99
Riverside, CA.....	48.4	592.6	3.4	29	770	0.1	216
Sacramento, CA.....	49.0	598.0	1.8	133	1,054	-1.7	314
San Bernardino, CA.....	47.4	622.4	2.3	91	791	0.4	192
San Diego, CA.....	100.4	1,297.9	2.3	91	1,056	-1.7	314
San Francisco, CA.....	54.6	603.8	4.3	11	1,778	-0.7	283
San Joaquin, CA.....	15.9	206.7	2.5	84	785	0.5	179
San Luis Obispo, CA.....	9.4	107.1	3.5	25	785	1.9	57
San Mateo, CA.....	24.5	349.0	3.4	29	1,859	14.8	1
Santa Barbara, CA.....	14.1	183.4	3.3	32	900	-1.9	318
Santa Clara, CA.....	62.0	923.6	3.8	15	1,937	-0.2	249
Santa Cruz, CA.....	8.9	91.1	4.2	12	865	-3.4	330
Solano, CA.....	9.6	123.4	3.1	41	1,019	3.6	12
Sonoma, CA.....	18.0	179.5	3.4	29	863	0.7	168
Stanislaus, CA.....	13.7	165.0	3.8	15	791	-1.0	299
Tulare, CA.....	8.7	140.7	1.9	125	649	1.1	122
Ventura, CA.....	23.7	312.6	2.1	107	1,027	0.3	200
Yolo, CA.....	6.1	89.3	1.7	142	977	-2.8	325
Adams, CO.....	9.0	169.0	3.7	19	893	1.4	99
Arapahoe, CO.....	19.3	290.4	3.7	19	1,193	1.0	133
Boulder, CO.....	13.3	161.8	2.7	63	1,120	-0.1	243
Denver, CO.....	26.8	432.5	4.0	14	1,265	0.0	233
Douglas, CO.....	10.0	99.6	5.6	4	1,109	-1.9	318
El Paso, CO.....	17.0	239.8	2.3	91	858	-0.5	269
Jefferson, CO.....	17.9	212.3	2.8	57	946	-2.3	323
Larimer, CO.....	10.3	133.5	3.8	15	824	0.1	216
Weld, CO.....	5.9	88.2	4.4	10	825	0.5	179
Fairfield, CT.....	33.1	406.5	0.7	225	1,878	-1.9	318
Hartford, CT.....	25.9	489.0	0.4	250	1,315	-0.5	269
New Haven, CT.....	22.7	352.4	-0.2	290	1,013	1.4	99
New London, CT.....	7.0	121.0	-0.7	311	975	-1.1	302

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, first quarter 2013² - Continued

County ³	Establishments, first quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		March 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2012-13 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2013	Percent change, first quarter 2012-13 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
New Castle, DE.....	16.7	266.3	1.2	178	\$1,235	-0.6	279
Washington, DC.....	35.5	717.6	1.0	193	1,613	0.5	179
Alachua, FL.....	6.7	118.3	0.6	232	769	1.7	71
Brevard, FL.....	14.7	189.3	0.4	250	848	-0.5	269
Broward, FL.....	64.7	716.3	2.4	86	878	0.1	216
Collier, FL.....	12.2	127.3	2.3	91	823	1.4	99
Duval, FL.....	27.5	446.5	2.4	86	963	1.4	99
Escambia, FL.....	8.0	121.4	1.4	164	722	-0.1	243
Hillsborough, FL.....	38.8	603.7	2.1	107	925	0.4	192
Lake, FL.....	7.4	83.9	2.7	63	624	1.1	122
Lee, FL.....	19.3	213.9	2.7	63	738	0.3	200
Leon, FL.....	8.3	136.8	-0.3	295	748	-0.5	269
Manatee, FL.....	9.5	108.2	2.1	107	705	0.1	216
Marion, FL.....	8.0	91.7	0.9	199	649	1.1	122
Miami-Dade, FL.....	92.2	1,016.2	2.6	74	912	0.9	141
Okaloosa, FL.....	6.1	77.3	0.2	269	780	0.8	154
Orange, FL.....	37.1	703.5	3.2	36	846	0.1	216
Palm Beach, FL.....	50.7	525.7	2.8	57	936	0.5	179
Pasco, FL.....	10.1	100.8	1.4	164	638	1.9	57
Pinellas, FL.....	31.1	390.4	1.9	125	823	-0.8	290
Polk, FL.....	12.5	196.9	1.6	150	706	1.1	122
Sarasota, FL.....	14.6	144.3	3.2	36	763	0.5	179
Seminole, FL.....	14.0	159.3	1.5	156	792	2.1	47
Volusia, FL.....	13.4	154.0	0.9	199	659	0.2	210
Bibb, GA.....	4.5	79.2	-0.2	290	745	2.1	47
Chatham, GA.....	7.9	135.6	2.6	74	810	0.2	210
Clayton, GA.....	4.3	110.1	0.0	283	920	6.7	4
Cobb, GA.....	21.9	309.1	2.0	117	1,092	1.8	65
De Kalb, GA.....	18.1	272.1	0.4	250	1,011	-0.5	269
Fulton, GA.....	42.4	736.5	3.3	32	1,419	-0.7	283
Gwinnett, GA.....	24.4	307.0	1.6	150	953	1.6	78
Muscogee, GA.....	4.7	93.6	-0.5	305	784	0.9	141
Richmond, GA.....	4.7	99.6	0.8	212	794	0.0	233
Honolulu, HI.....	24.7	451.1	2.1	107	878	1.0	133
Ada, ID.....	13.6	202.2	3.5	25	805	-0.4	259
Champaign, IL.....	4.3	87.7	0.8	212	826	4.0	11
Cook, IL.....	151.0	2,394.0	1.2	178	1,185	-1.0	299
Du Page, IL.....	37.7	581.2	1.7	142	1,160	-0.1	243
Kane, IL.....	13.5	195.9	1.0	193	823	2.1	47
Lake, IL.....	22.4	316.8	0.9	199	1,379	3.1	19
McHenry, IL.....	8.7	90.8	-0.4	299	781	2.0	54
McLean, IL.....	3.8	84.7	0.9	199	1,059	11.8	3
Madison, IL.....	6.0	94.4	0.0	283	787	1.3	108
Peoria, IL.....	4.7	101.5	-1.8	329	973	-5.5	332
St. Clair, IL.....	5.6	92.2	-1.4	324	752	-0.4	259
Sangamon, IL.....	5.3	123.1	-2.4	334	962	2.2	46
Will, IL.....	15.5	202.5	0.4	250	827	0.7	168
Winnebago, IL.....	6.9	122.4	-1.5	326	814	0.0	233
Allen, IN.....	9.0	172.3	0.5	243	809	-0.4	259
Elkhart, IN.....	4.8	113.3	6.0	3	756	0.9	141

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, first quarter 2013² - Continued

County ³	Establishments, first quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		March 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2012-13 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2013	Percent change, first quarter 2012-13 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Hamilton, IN.....	8.7	116.1	2.6	74	\$983	2.9	23
Lake, IN.....	10.4	186.9	0.7	225	869	2.4	39
Marion, IN.....	24.0	563.3	1.2	178	1,052	2.6	31
St. Joseph, IN.....	6.0	114.3	-0.5	305	768	1.2	115
Tippecanoe, IN.....	3.3	78.3	-0.4	299	818	-0.8	290
Vanderburgh, IN.....	4.8	103.7	-2.0	333	776	1.3	108
Johnson, IA.....	3.8	78.7	2.2	101	845	1.1	122
Linn, IA.....	6.4	124.9	-0.4	299	926	2.4	39
Polk, IA.....	15.4	271.3	1.8	133	1,014	1.5	90
Scott, IA.....	5.4	87.0	0.8	212	770	0.8	154
Johnson, KS.....	20.7	314.6	2.7	63	1,018	-0.1	243
Sedgwick, KS.....	12.1	240.1	0.7	225	867	-1.6	311
Shawnee, KS.....	4.7	94.5	-0.2	290	807	1.6	78
Wyandotte, KS.....	3.2	81.2	0.7	225	891	-0.8	290
Boone, KY.....	3.9	76.1	1.3	172	817	0.4	192
Fayette, KY.....	9.9	178.3	2.0	117	844	-0.6	279
Jefferson, KY.....	23.3	427.0	2.3	91	962	0.7	168
Caddo, LA.....	7.4	117.1	-1.6	327	760	-0.7	283
Calcasieu, LA.....	4.9	85.5	2.2	101	831	0.5	179
East Baton Rouge, LA.....	14.5	262.3	1.4	164	907	2.8	24
Jefferson, LA.....	13.6	191.2	0.0	283	856	-0.3	254
Lafayette, LA.....	9.1	139.4	2.7	63	913	0.0	233
Orleans, LA.....	11.1	178.7	2.3	91	965	-1.5	310
St. Tammany, LA.....	7.5	79.9	2.1	107	843	2.8	24
Cumberland, ME.....	12.6	165.8	0.6	232	896	3.5	15
Anne Arundel, MD.....	14.9	247.2	1.8	133	1,065	-0.2	249
Baltimore, MD.....	21.5	359.3	0.8	212	976	0.6	176
Frederick, MD.....	6.3	94.1	0.8	212	946	-0.9	296
Harford, MD.....	5.7	87.6	0.3	260	917	2.5	36
Howard, MD.....	9.5	157.0	0.6	232	1,188	0.1	216
Montgomery, MD.....	33.8	448.2	0.3	260	1,317	-3.1	328
Prince Georges, MD.....	15.9	299.0	-0.2	290	988	0.2	210
Baltimore City, MD.....	14.1	331.4	0.8	212	1,161	-1.2	304
Barnstable, MA.....	8.9	81.4	1.4	164	816	0.9	141
Bristol, MA.....	16.2	208.9	0.0	283	850	0.8	154
Essex, MA.....	21.9	300.0	0.3	260	1,021	1.7	71
Hampden, MA.....	15.6	194.1	-0.4	299	899	4.8	7
Middlesex, MA.....	49.5	823.8	1.5	156	1,465	0.4	192
Norfolk, MA.....	23.5	321.6	1.5	156	1,137	0.4	192
Plymouth, MA.....	14.1	173.6	1.6	150	878	2.3	42
Suffolk, MA.....	23.9	598.8	1.7	142	1,698	-0.7	283
Worcester, MA.....	21.6	316.7	0.1	273	952	0.8	154
Genesee, MI.....	7.3	131.0	1.3	172	776	-2.3	323
Ingham, MI.....	6.4	149.8	0.8	212	949	2.5	36
Kalamazoo, MI.....	5.4	109.9	0.2	269	907	3.3	17
Kent, MI.....	14.2	341.8	3.0	45	839	-1.4	308
Macomb, MI.....	17.5	297.2	3.1	41	974	-0.1	243
Oakland, MI.....	38.7	668.9	2.7	63	1,072	-0.8	290
Ottawa, MI.....	5.7	107.8	2.7	63	755	1.2	115
Saginaw, MI.....	4.2	82.0	0.1	273	780	2.8	24

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, first quarter 2013² - Continued

County ³	Establishments, first quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		March 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2012-13 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2013	Percent change, first quarter 2012-13 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Washtenaw, MI.....	8.3	196.7	2.3	91	\$989	0.8	154
Wayne, MI.....	31.7	681.6	0.9	199	1,053	-1.3	307
Anoka, MN.....	7.2	111.7	3.0	45	873	0.1	216
Dakota, MN.....	10.0	172.9	2.1	107	965	1.6	78
Hennepin, MN.....	42.3	846.0	2.6	74	1,274	-0.2	249
Olmsted, MN.....	3.5	91.3	2.4	86	1,005	0.2	210
Ramsey, MN.....	13.9	315.3	1.9	125	1,169	4.4	10
St. Louis, MN.....	5.6	93.7	2.5	84	788	0.9	141
Stearns, MN.....	4.4	79.7	1.1	186	748	1.8	65
Harrison, MS.....	4.4	82.2	0.3	260	703	0.7	168
Hinds, MS.....	6.0	120.3	-0.7	311	814	1.2	115
Boone, MO.....	4.6	87.3	2.0	117	739	2.1	47
Clay, MO.....	5.2	87.2	-0.6	309	858	1.5	90
Greene, MO.....	8.1	153.1	0.8	212	711	0.9	141
Jackson, MO.....	19.0	346.9	0.8	212	983	1.3	108
St. Charles, MO.....	8.4	127.7	2.0	117	793	-0.4	259
St. Louis, MO.....	32.7	563.9	0.8	212	1,031	-0.5	269
St. Louis City, MO.....	9.7	221.2	0.2	269	1,120	0.2	210
Yellowstone, MT.....	6.2	76.7	2.1	107	783	1.4	99
Douglas, NE.....	18.0	315.3	1.2	178	914	1.9	57
Lancaster, NE.....	9.6	157.4	1.0	193	760	1.6	78
Clark, NV.....	49.9	828.7	2.6	74	831	-0.6	279
Washoe, NV.....	13.7	183.9	1.8	133	832	0.5	179
Hillsborough, NH.....	12.0	187.9	0.6	232	1,042	0.8	154
Rockingham, NH.....	10.5	132.9	0.9	199	917	2.6	31
Atlantic, NJ.....	6.6	128.5	-1.4	324	796	-0.7	283
Bergen, NJ.....	32.9	425.5	1.0	193	1,187	-1.7	314
Burlington, NJ.....	11.0	196.4	2.6	74	1,013	1.0	133
Camden, NJ.....	12.0	193.8	0.5	243	962	1.4	99
Essex, NJ.....	20.4	335.1	0.3	260	1,326	0.8	154
Gloucester, NJ.....	6.1	96.4	0.1	273	823	1.6	78
Hudson, NJ.....	14.0	235.0	1.4	164	1,521	0.3	200
Mercer, NJ.....	10.9	229.5	0.3	260	1,477	6.4	6
Middlesex, NJ.....	21.7	386.6	1.0	193	1,257	-5.8	333
Monmouth, NJ.....	19.9	237.8	0.5	243	985	1.8	65
Morris, NJ.....	17.1	272.5	0.6	232	1,582	0.0	233
Ocean, NJ.....	12.3	147.0	1.9	125	786	1.3	108
Passaic, NJ.....	12.2	167.8	-0.7	311	964	1.2	115
Somerset, NJ.....	10.1	173.0	1.1	186	2,009	6.7	4
Union, NJ.....	14.3	221.2	1.3	172	1,249	-0.8	290
Bernalillo, NM.....	17.8	307.4	0.5	243	829	0.1	216
Albany, NY.....	10.1	221.0	1.2	178	998	2.6	31
Bronx, NY.....	17.3	240.9	2.2	101	864	1.2	115
Broome, NY.....	4.6	87.9	-1.9	331	734	0.8	154
Dutchess, NY.....	8.3	109.5	-0.6	309	958	0.1	216
Erie, NY.....	24.1	450.6	0.3	260	853	1.1	122
Kings, NY.....	54.8	527.5	1.7	142	750	0.8	154
Monroe, NY.....	18.4	370.8	-0.2	290	903	1.5	90
Nassau, NY.....	53.0	587.1	0.8	212	1,078	0.9	141
New York, NY.....	124.7	2,403.9	1.7	142	2,448	-0.5	269

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, first quarter 2013² - Continued

County ³	Establishments, first quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		March 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2012-13 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2013	Percent change, first quarter 2012-13 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Oneida, NY.....	5.3	102.1	-1.8	329	\$761	3.0	21
Onondaga, NY.....	13.0	238.5	0.1	273	882	0.9	141
Orange, NY.....	9.9	130.7	0.5	243	789	0.0	233
Queens, NY.....	48.3	525.3	2.2	101	894	1.7	71
Richmond, NY.....	9.2	93.4	2.8	57	784	0.9	141
Rockland, NY.....	10.0	114.1	-0.3	295	1,042	-0.6	279
Saratoga, NY.....	5.6	77.2	1.8	133	861	3.1	19
Suffolk, NY.....	51.2	614.8	0.6	232	1,033	-1.1	302
Westchester, NY.....	36.2	399.8	-0.4	299	1,370	-2.8	325
Buncombe, NC.....	7.9	115.4	3.0	45	717	0.8	154
Catawba, NC.....	4.3	79.9	1.1	186	709	1.6	78
Cumberland, NC.....	6.2	118.6	-0.8	316	748	1.8	65
Durham, NC.....	7.3	182.4	2.0	117	1,319	-2.2	322
Forsyth, NC.....	8.9	175.9	1.7	142	927	-1.2	304
Guilford, NC.....	14.0	266.7	1.5	156	867	1.8	65
Mecklenburg, NC.....	32.5	579.2	3.0	45	1,315	3.0	21
New Hanover, NC.....	7.3	98.0	1.2	178	762	2.3	42
Wake, NC.....	29.4	465.9	3.2	36	989	1.4	99
Cass, ND.....	6.2	107.3	3.5	25	837	1.1	122
Butler, OH.....	7.5	136.4	0.4	250	848	1.8	65
Cuyahoga, OH.....	35.6	696.5	0.9	199	1,012	0.6	176
Delaware, OH.....	4.4	78.5	2.3	91	1,084	0.9	141
Franklin, OH.....	29.7	674.8	1.9	125	985	1.2	115
Hamilton, OH.....	23.1	485.2	0.1	273	1,109	1.6	78
Lake, OH.....	6.3	91.6	-0.3	295	825	3.4	16
Lorain, OH.....	6.1	92.4	-1.0	317	794	-0.4	259
Lucas, OH.....	10.1	198.3	-0.3	295	852	1.1	122
Mahoning, OH.....	5.9	96.1	0.4	250	671	0.1	216
Montgomery, OH.....	12.0	239.7	-0.5	305	836	0.8	154
Stark, OH.....	8.8	153.2	0.9	199	737	-0.9	296
Summit, OH.....	14.2	251.4	-0.1	289	895	0.3	200
Warren, OH.....	4.3	76.3	0.8	212	835	1.7	71
Oklahoma, OK.....	25.3	431.9	1.3	172	935	1.7	71
Tulsa, OK.....	20.9	334.7	1.4	164	932	2.5	36
Clackamas, OR.....	13.1	141.0	2.9	51	849	0.6	176
Jackson, OR.....	6.7	76.5	3.3	32	696	1.5	90
Lane, OR.....	11.0	137.1	1.3	172	717	1.1	122
Marion, OR.....	9.6	130.8	2.3	91	739	1.5	90
Multnomah, OR.....	30.7	445.6	2.0	117	986	0.8	154
Washington, OR.....	17.1	250.5	1.8	133	1,161	-3.5	331
Allegheny, PA.....	35.0	678.0	0.5	243	1,080	1.9	57
Berks, PA.....	8.9	163.5	0.6	232	835	0.2	210
Bucks, PA.....	19.5	245.2	0.0	283	906	1.3	108
Butler, PA.....	4.9	83.2	-0.7	311	894	2.3	42
Chester, PA.....	15.2	236.6	0.5	243	1,240	-1.4	308
Cumberland, PA.....	6.0	123.3	1.1	186	894	2.1	47
Dauphin, PA.....	7.3	175.0	0.2	269	989	2.6	31
Delaware, PA.....	13.8	209.0	0.7	225	1,057	-1.2	304
Erie, PA.....	7.1	122.1	-1.3	323	758	1.6	78
Lackawanna, PA.....	5.8	96.3	0.1	273	721	0.3	200

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, first quarter 2013² - Continued

County ³	Establishments, first quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		March 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2012-13 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2013	Percent change, first quarter 2012-13 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Lancaster, PA.....	12.8	217.5	0.4	250	\$787	1.7	71
Lehigh, PA.....	8.6	175.3	0.7	225	944	-0.4	259
Luzerne, PA.....	7.6	137.4	-0.4	299	746	0.5	179
Montgomery, PA.....	27.1	464.6	0.4	250	1,290	-0.5	269
Northampton, PA.....	6.6	103.1	0.9	199	844	1.6	78
Philadelphia, PA.....	34.9	634.0	0.7	225	1,158	0.8	154
Washington, PA.....	5.4	84.3	0.1	273	991	0.3	200
Westmoreland, PA.....	9.3	130.4	-1.0	317	760	0.1	216
York, PA.....	8.9	168.9	-0.7	311	838	1.3	108
Providence, RI.....	17.4	266.9	0.3	260	999	2.7	28
Charleston, SC.....	12.2	215.3	1.9	125	839	1.0	133
Greenville, SC.....	12.4	234.7	2.1	107	834	0.5	179
Horry, SC.....	7.7	107.1	2.1	107	564	0.9	141
Lexington, SC.....	5.8	100.6	2.7	63	715	2.6	31
Richland, SC.....	9.0	205.5	0.8	212	835	1.5	90
Spartanburg, SC.....	5.8	118.5	2.1	107	794	-0.3	254
York, SC.....	4.7	75.9	1.3	172	762	0.1	216
Minnehaha, SD.....	6.6	116.0	2.3	91	809	1.3	108
Davidson, TN.....	18.7	435.7	2.4	86	1,008	-0.3	254
Hamilton, TN.....	8.6	185.3	1.0	193	838	-0.8	290
Knox, TN.....	11.0	218.4	0.3	260	831	3.6	12
Rutherford, TN.....	4.6	106.7	5.3	6	815	-0.2	249
Shelby, TN.....	19.3	471.0	1.1	186	979	0.1	216
Williamson, TN.....	6.6	100.7	3.8	15	1,201	4.6	8
Bell, TX.....	4.9	109.2	1.2	178	788	1.9	57
Bexar, TX.....	35.8	764.9	2.9	51	891	0.7	168
Brazoria, TX.....	5.1	94.7	2.8	57	966	3.2	18
Brazos, TX.....	4.0	91.3	4.7	9	696	-0.1	243
Cameron, TX.....	6.3	131.0	0.6	232	573	1.1	122
Collin, TX.....	19.9	320.4	3.7	19	1,173	-2.9	327
Dallas, TX.....	69.7	1,473.4	2.9	51	1,215	0.4	192
Denton, TX.....	11.9	190.8	3.5	25	868	2.7	28
El Paso, TX.....	14.2	280.1	1.5	156	664	-0.4	259
Fort Bend, TX.....	10.2	153.7	7.0	1	1,029	0.1	216
Galveston, TX.....	5.6	98.0	2.7	63	882	2.1	47
Gregg, TX.....	4.2	78.0	1.6	150	845	-1.9	318
Harris, TX.....	104.9	2,163.6	3.7	19	1,333	-0.4	259
Hidalgo, TX.....	11.6	234.6	1.9	125	580	0.0	233
Jefferson, TX.....	5.8	119.3	-1.9	331	979	-0.5	269
Lubbock, TX.....	7.1	127.4	2.6	74	714	2.1	47
McLennan, TX.....	4.9	101.6	1.2	178	767	0.3	200
Midland, TX.....	5.1	82.9	6.9	2	1,207	0.5	179
Montgomery, TX.....	9.5	146.8	5.0	8	998	1.0	133
Nueces, TX.....	8.0	160.2	3.2	36	835	2.0	54
Potter, TX.....	3.9	76.9	1.5	156	755	0.4	192
Smith, TX.....	5.8	94.3	1.6	150	763	0.1	216
Tarrant, TX.....	39.1	795.6	2.4	86	960	0.7	168
Travis, TX.....	33.1	625.3	4.1	13	1,058	-0.4	259
Webb, TX.....	5.0	91.9	1.5	156	632	1.0	133
Williamson, TX.....	8.2	136.7	3.3	32	1,053	-13.4	334

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 335 largest counties, first quarter 2013² - Continued

County ³	Establishments, first quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		March 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2012-13 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2013	Percent change, first quarter 2012-13 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Davis, UT.....	7.4	107.2	2.2	101	\$769	0.7	168
Salt Lake, UT.....	38.1	598.8	3.6	24	916	0.5	179
Utah, UT.....	13.1	181.3	5.5	5	729	0.8	154
Weber, UT.....	5.4	92.8	2.6	74	687	0.1	216
Chittenden, VT.....	6.2	96.3	0.1	273	930	1.6	78
Arlington, VA.....	8.8	164.7	-1.6	327	1,621	-0.3	254
Chesterfield, VA.....	8.0	119.1	2.6	74	860	1.4	99
Fairfax, VA.....	35.5	586.2	0.9	199	1,565	0.4	192
Henrico, VA.....	10.4	178.9	1.6	150	1,039	1.0	133
Loudoun, VA.....	10.3	143.7	2.9	51	1,198	2.4	39
Prince William, VA.....	8.2	115.1	2.9	51	831	-0.4	259
Alexandria City, VA.....	6.4	95.4	1.4	164	1,296	0.7	168
Chesapeake City, VA.....	5.8	94.7	0.4	250	764	1.9	57
Newport News City, VA.....	3.7	96.6	0.9	199	962	3.6	12
Norfolk City, VA.....	5.7	135.8	-1.1	320	936	1.5	90
Richmond City, VA.....	7.1	146.8	-0.5	305	1,111	-0.7	283
Virginia Beach City, VA.....	11.4	165.8	1.7	142	755	0.3	200
Benton, WA.....	5.9	77.4	-1.2	322	948	-0.7	283
Clark, WA.....	14.1	131.0	2.7	63	867	1.9	57
King, WA.....	84.1	1,175.0	3.1	41	1,288	1.6	78
Kitsap, WA.....	6.8	79.3	0.1	273	876	0.9	141
Pierce, WA.....	22.3	264.9	1.4	164	864	2.7	28
Snohomish, WA.....	19.9	260.2	2.8	57	1,085	1.7	71
Spokane, WA.....	16.3	199.6	2.0	117	814	0.9	141
Thurston, WA.....	7.8	98.6	1.8	133	846	2.3	42
Whatcom, WA.....	7.1	81.0	0.4	250	802	1.1	122
Yakima, WA.....	9.1	96.0	1.9	125	641	1.9	57
Kanawha, WV.....	6.0	103.9	-1.1	320	821	-1.6	311
Brown, WI.....	6.5	144.7	0.6	232	838	-0.2	249
Dane, WI.....	14.2	303.7	1.1	186	938	-0.3	254
Milwaukee, WI.....	23.7	469.8	0.6	232	975	0.0	233
Outagamie, WI.....	5.0	100.8	1.5	156	805	2.0	54
Waukesha, WI.....	12.5	224.5	1.1	186	971	1.5	90
Winnebago, WI.....	3.6	88.3	-1.0	317	909	4.6	8
San Juan, PR.....	11.2	260.7	-1.0	(7)	617	-0.3	(7)

¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. These 334 U.S. counties comprise 71.6 percent of the total covered workers in the U.S.

² Data are preliminary.

³ Includes areas not officially designated as counties. See Technical Note.

⁴ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

⁷ This county was not included in the U.S. rankings.

Table 2. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, first quarter 2013²

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		March 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2012-13 ⁴	First quarter 2013	Percent change, first quarter 2012-13 ⁴
United States ⁵	9,193.5	132,338.9	1.6	\$989	0.6
Private industry.....	8,899.6	110,877.4	2.0	995	0.5
Natural resources and mining.....	132.2	1,880.6	1.8	1,190	-0.3
Construction.....	745.2	5,476.8	3.4	979	0.9
Manufacturing.....	335.3	11,908.5	0.9	1,227	0.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,897.2	25,080.6	1.3	819	0.9
Information.....	143.8	2,682.6	0.1	1,772	3.6
Financial activities.....	815.6	7,539.8	1.8	1,924	1.1
Professional and business services.....	1,622.7	18,132.5	2.9	1,288	-0.6
Education and health services.....	1,415.9	20,157.2	1.9	837	1.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	777.2	13,703.0	2.8	382	-0.3
Other services.....	794.2	4,100.7	0.6	620	1.5
Government.....	293.9	21,461.5	-0.4	958	0.9
Los Angeles, CA.....	412.4	4,041.3	2.2	1,061	-1.8
Private industry.....	406.7	3,503.8	2.9	1,037	-2.1
Natural resources and mining.....	0.4	10.3	7.5	1,615	-7.1
Construction.....	12.2	112.7	5.6	1,039	0.7
Manufacturing.....	12.5	365.4	-0.3	1,219	0.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	51.7	761.6	1.8	851	0.2
Information.....	8.4	193.9	3.7	1,922	-7.0
Financial activities.....	22.3	210.4	0.7	1,931	-3.0
Professional and business services.....	43.1	581.0	2.6	1,297	-2.2
Education and health services.....	179.3	690.5	5.2	782	-2.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	27.9	424.0	4.7	541	-3.4
Other services.....	25.2	138.8	-2.6	635	3.3
Government.....	5.7	537.5	-2.3	1,216	0.4
Cook, IL.....	151.0	2,394.0	1.2	1,185	-1.0
Private industry.....	149.6	2,095.7	1.4	1,191	-1.2
Natural resources and mining.....	0.1	0.7	-6.4	823	-5.0
Construction.....	12.4	56.2	-0.3	1,297	-0.6
Manufacturing.....	6.6	187.1	-1.4	1,171	-0.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	29.7	443.3	1.9	900	-0.2
Information.....	2.7	53.7	-1.4	1,958	3.5
Financial activities.....	15.6	181.8	-0.7	2,788	-5.0
Professional and business services.....	32.0	420.6	2.8	1,524	-0.2
Education and health services.....	15.9	415.6	1.4	872	1.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	13.4	238.9	3.1	447	-2.2
Other services.....	16.5	94.1	-0.9	819	2.9
Government.....	1.4	298.3	-0.2	1,140	0.5
New York, NY.....	124.7	2,403.9	1.7	2,448	-0.5
Private industry.....	124.4	1,965.8	2.0	2,744	-0.8
Natural resources and mining.....	0.0	0.1	8.8	2,201	-20.4
Construction.....	2.1	32.7	7.3	1,674	1.9
Manufacturing.....	2.3	25.5	-0.7	1,488	-8.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	20.9	251.2	1.8	1,318	-1.3
Information.....	4.4	139.5	1.1	2,939	3.3
Financial activities.....	18.9	348.1	-1.1	7,659	2.3
Professional and business services.....	26.0	494.3	3.0	2,444	-4.4
Education and health services.....	9.4	318.0	2.4	1,175	4.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	13.1	254.6	1.8	791	0.1
Other services.....	19.5	93.8	3.3	1,040	-0.2
Government.....	0.3	438.1	0.2	1,119	0.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, first quarter 2013² - Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		March 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2012-13 ⁴	First quarter 2013	Percent change, first quarter 2012-13 ⁴
Harris, TX.....	104.9	2,163.6	3.7	\$1,333	-0.4
Private industry.....	104.4	1,906.2	4.1	1,376	-0.8
Natural resources and mining.....	1.7	92.2	8.0	3,984	-5.8
Construction.....	6.5	145.9	6.3	1,258	3.7
Manufacturing.....	4.6	193.0	4.6	1,641	-1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	23.6	444.5	3.2	1,248	-0.9
Information.....	1.2	28.0	-4.0	1,455	2.5
Financial activities.....	10.8	114.6	2.5	1,967	2.1
Professional and business services.....	21.0	370.4	4.7	1,526	-1.9
Education and health services.....	14.4	258.8	3.2	936	1.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	8.7	197.6	4.7	410	-2.6
Other services.....	11.3	60.1	3.9	712	0.1
Government.....	0.5	257.4	0.7	1,016	2.0
Maricopa, AZ.....	94.3	1,710.2	2.6	945	0.0
Private industry.....	93.6	1,501.1	2.9	953	0.0
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	8.3	3.5	1,180	-7.3
Construction.....	7.4	88.2	6.2	940	0.6
Manufacturing.....	3.1	113.2	1.4	1,473	-3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	20.7	335.9	0.3	871	-2.0
Information.....	1.6	31.5	2.6	1,289	2.2
Financial activities.....	10.7	148.7	5.5	1,439	4.9
Professional and business services.....	21.7	283.9	4.2	1,004	0.3
Education and health services.....	10.6	251.4	2.0	892	-0.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.3	188.6	3.1	433	0.7
Other services.....	6.4	47.2	0.3	620	1.8
Government.....	0.7	209.1	0.4	889	0.6
Dallas, TX.....	69.7	1,473.4	2.9	1,215	0.4
Private industry.....	69.2	1,310.3	3.3	1,237	0.2
Natural resources and mining.....	0.6	9.0	7.1	4,291	-17.9
Construction.....	3.9	70.0	5.9	1,041	3.8
Manufacturing.....	2.7	110.0	-1.4	1,547	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	15.1	294.6	2.5	1,038	-1.3
Information.....	1.5	46.6	3.4	2,323	4.8
Financial activities.....	8.5	145.8	4.0	1,921	2.0
Professional and business services.....	15.4	286.2	4.4	1,314	-0.5
Education and health services.....	8.5	174.0	3.4	1,006	1.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	6.0	134.9	4.2	472	-3.3
Other services.....	6.6	38.6	1.8	714	3.0
Government.....	0.5	163.1	-0.3	1,039	1.6
Orange, CA.....	102.8	1,433.5	2.8	1,086	-0.5
Private industry.....	101.5	1,291.0	3.2	1,064	-0.2
Natural resources and mining.....	0.2	3.5	5.2	664	-11.5
Construction.....	6.0	73.7	7.2	1,120	0.4
Manufacturing.....	4.8	157.1	0.2	1,357	-0.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	16.3	248.3	1.9	979	-0.1
Information.....	1.2	24.9	1.5	1,730	3.6
Financial activities.....	9.7	111.7	4.8	1,789	0.2
Professional and business services.....	19.1	262.0	3.2	1,235	0.1
Education and health services.....	23.3	179.4	3.6	861	-1.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.5	185.2	4.9	432	-2.0
Other services.....	6.1	40.1	-0.8	622	2.1
Government.....	1.3	142.5	-0.8	1,288	-1.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, first quarter 2013² - Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		March 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2012-13 ⁴	First quarter 2013	Percent change, first quarter 2012-13 ⁴
San Diego, CA.....	100.4	1,297.9	2.3	\$1,056	-1.7
Private industry.....	99.0	1,079.3	2.8	1,032	-1.7
Natural resources and mining.....	0.7	10.0	-2.5	577	0.7
Construction.....	5.9	58.7	5.4	1,030	-3.3
Manufacturing.....	2.9	94.6	0.3	1,533	-1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	13.8	207.4	2.0	867	3.0
Information.....	1.1	24.0	-1.3	1,615	-3.2
Financial activities.....	8.5	71.0	3.2	1,542	-1.5
Professional and business services.....	16.5	225.3	3.5	1,433	-4.8
Education and health services.....	29.2	177.6	2.4	859	0.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.3	161.5	3.7	425	-1.2
Other services.....	6.5	44.5	1.5	556	1.1
Government.....	1.4	218.6	-0.1	1,179	-0.8
King, WA.....	84.1	1,175.0	3.1	1,288	1.6
Private industry.....	83.6	1,017.5	3.6	1,308	1.6
Natural resources and mining.....	0.4	2.5	-5.5	1,708	20.5
Construction.....	5.3	49.9	11.2	1,164	0.6
Manufacturing.....	2.2	104.1	3.3	1,738	1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	14.3	214.6	4.4	1,109	2.5
Information.....	1.8	80.6	0.9	2,507	-1.5
Financial activities.....	6.3	64.0	2.7	1,852	3.6
Professional and business services.....	14.1	193.6	4.6	1,586	2.7
Education and health services.....	25.1	154.8	0.9	890	1.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	6.4	114.3	4.2	453	1.8
Other services.....	7.8	38.8	1.8	792	3.3
Government.....	0.5	157.5	0.2	1,162	2.1
Miami-Dade, FL.....	92.2	1,016.2	2.6	912	0.9
Private industry.....	91.9	878.0	3.0	897	0.8
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	9.4	-7.2	525	10.1
Construction.....	5.2	31.7	7.8	814	-4.9
Manufacturing.....	2.6	35.4	-1.3	872	2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	27.2	258.4	2.2	841	0.8
Information.....	1.5	17.3	2.2	1,471	1.4
Financial activities.....	9.4	67.8	2.9	1,632	5.4
Professional and business services.....	19.3	136.5	5.1	1,066	-2.4
Education and health services.....	10.2	159.4	1.0	887	1.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.0	124.8	5.3	514	-0.2
Other services.....	8.1	36.4	3.4	552	2.0
Government.....	0.3	138.2	-0.1	1,012	2.3

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

² Data are preliminary. Counties selected are based on 2012 annual average employment.

³ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

**Table 3. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages by state,
first quarter 2013²**

State	Establishments, first quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		March 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2012-13	First quarter 2013	Percent change, first quarter 2012-13
United States ⁴	9,193.5	132,338.9	1.6	\$989	0.6
Alabama.....	117.4	1,840.4	1.0	812	0.5
Alaska.....	21.8	317.9	0.5	988	1.5
Arizona.....	146.8	2,494.6	2.2	891	0.6
Arkansas.....	86.6	1,151.1	0.0	765	2.4
California.....	1,315.6	15,168.9	3.0	1,116	-0.2
Colorado.....	173.7	2,298.0	3.0	1,004	0.1
Connecticut.....	112.3	1,618.4	0.4	1,319	-0.5
Delaware.....	27.8	403.7	1.4	1,070	-0.2
District of Columbia.....	35.5	717.6	1.0	1,613	0.5
Florida.....	621.6	7,540.7	2.2	843	0.7
Georgia.....	273.7	3,878.7	1.8	940	1.0
Hawaii.....	38.6	616.3	2.4	842	1.2
Idaho.....	53.2	613.4	3.0	695	0.6
Illinois.....	398.1	5,601.4	0.7	1,058	-0.2
Indiana.....	160.6	2,808.1	1.1	832	1.2
Iowa.....	96.9	1,463.2	1.0	799	1.8
Kansas.....	83.9	1,322.0	0.7	807	0.4
Kentucky.....	115.1	1,765.2	0.9	791	0.8
Louisiana.....	127.1	1,885.8	1.0	847	1.3
Maine.....	49.4	561.6	0.0	771	1.8
Maryland.....	170.0	2,509.0	0.8	1,066	-0.6
Massachusetts.....	222.9	3,218.5	1.0	1,236	0.7
Michigan.....	239.1	3,950.7	2.1	922	0.3
Minnesota.....	170.2	2,632.9	1.9	1,002	1.2
Mississippi.....	70.0	1,088.9	0.4	696	1.2
Missouri.....	179.8	2,610.3	0.7	842	0.6
Montana.....	42.9	427.4	1.9	707	0.1
Nebraska.....	68.7	914.9	1.0	777	1.7
Nevada.....	74.2	1,144.1	2.3	844	-0.2
New Hampshire.....	48.9	606.0	0.7	938	1.6
New Jersey.....	262.7	3,780.4	1.1	1,234	0.6
New Mexico.....	55.8	784.7	0.6	778	-0.6
New York.....	612.6	8,565.7	1.0	1,362	0.4
North Carolina.....	255.1	3,934.4	1.6	884	1.7
North Dakota.....	30.2	415.0	4.4	885	3.1
Ohio.....	287.7	5,004.8	0.7	884	1.1
Oklahoma.....	105.3	1,551.3	1.2	823	2.4
Oregon.....	136.1	1,644.4	1.9	864	0.0
Pennsylvania.....	348.2	5,543.3	0.1	968	0.9
Rhode Island.....	35.4	445.3	0.8	954	2.4
South Carolina.....	114.9	1,823.7	1.4	773	1.2
South Dakota.....	31.5	394.3	1.0	709	0.9
Tennessee.....	143.6	2,675.0	1.5	854	0.8
Texas.....	602.5	10,928.5	3.0	1,015	0.3
Utah.....	85.7	1,233.4	3.3	804	0.6
Vermont.....	24.4	299.3	0.7	791	2.3
Virginia.....	243.0	3,616.8	0.9	1,027	0.8
Washington.....	240.7	2,890.8	2.3	1,028	1.8
West Virginia.....	49.6	701.0	-0.7	767	-0.1
Wisconsin.....	160.7	2,664.9	0.9	833	0.8

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages by state,
first quarter 2013² - Continued**

State	Establishments, first quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		March 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2012-13	First quarter 2013	Percent change, first quarter 2012-13
Wyoming.....	25.5	272.2	0.1	\$859	0.8
Puerto Rico.....	48.3	931.3	0.0	515	-1.2
Virgin Islands.....	3.4	39.8	-6.7	726	0.4

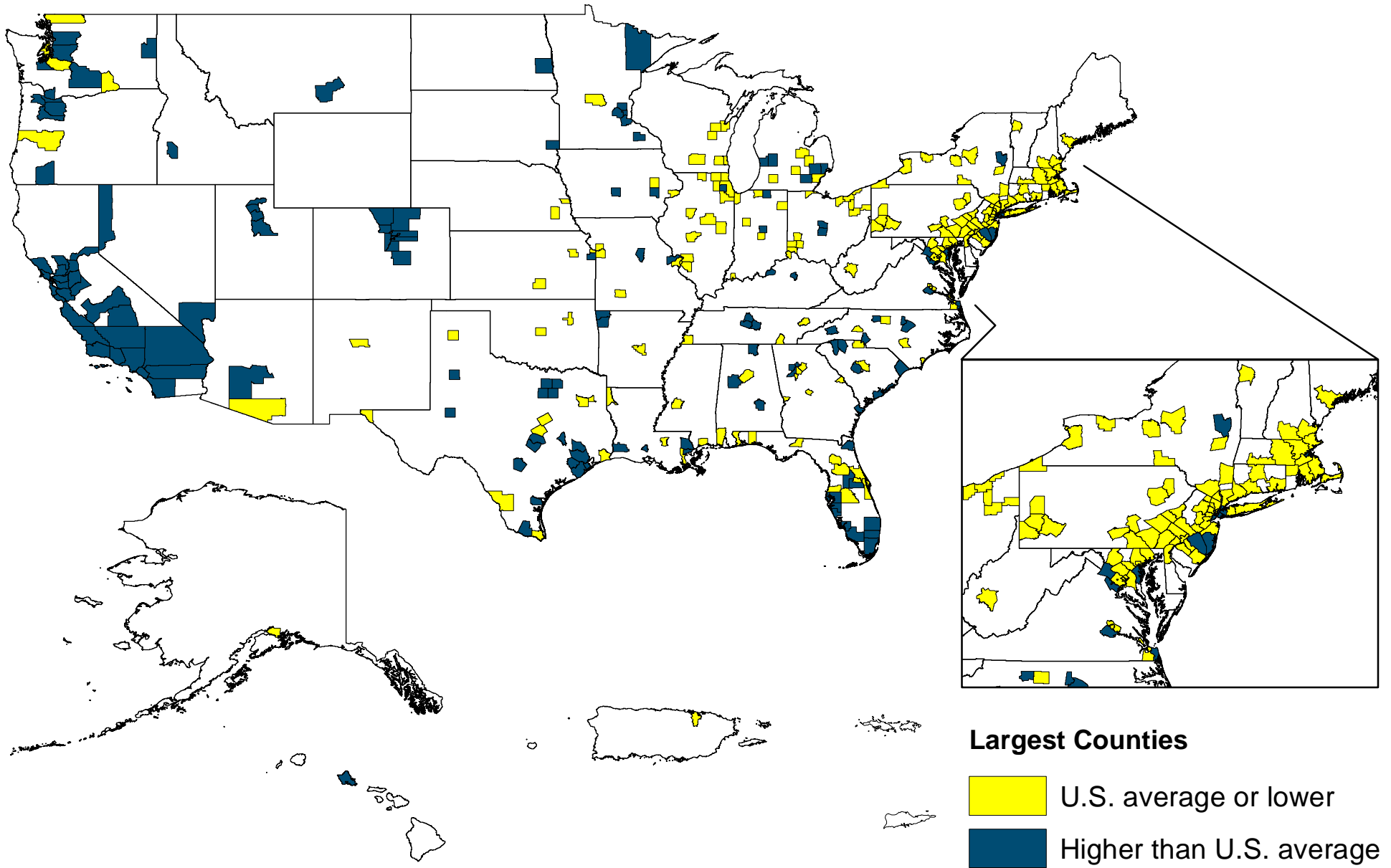
¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

² Data are preliminary.

³ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

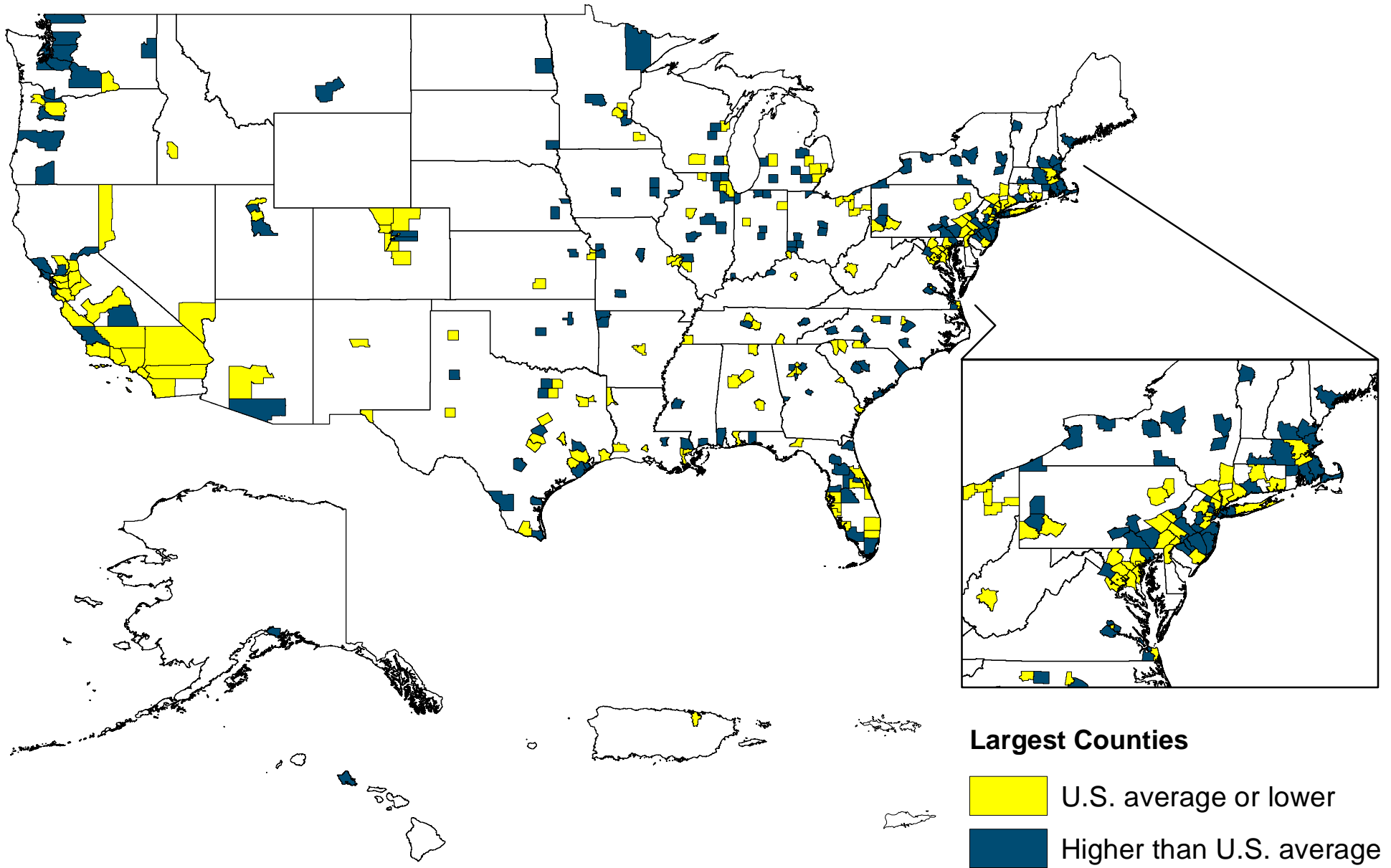
⁴ Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

Chart 3. Percent change in employment in counties with 75,000 or more employees, March 2012-13 (U.S. average = 1.6 percent)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
September 2013

Chart 4. Percent change in average weekly wage in counties with 75,000 or more employees, first quarter 2012-13 (U.S. average = 0.6 percent)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
September 2013