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COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

Second Quarter 2013

From June 2012 to June 2013, **employment** increased in 288 of the 334 largest U.S. counties, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Fort Bend, Texas, had the largest increase, with a gain of 7.0 percent over the year, compared with national job growth of 1.6 percent. Within Fort Bend, the largest employment increase occurred in construction, which gained 2,285 jobs over the year (21.0 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 4.5 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 2.1 percent to \$921 in the second quarter of 2013. Union, N.J., had the largest over-the-year increase in average weekly wages with a gain of 8.1 percent. Within Union, an average weekly wage gain of \$377, or 28.5 percent, in professional and business services made the largest contribution to the increase in average weekly wages. Davidson, Tenn., experienced the largest decrease in average weekly wages with a loss of 2.2 percent over the year.

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

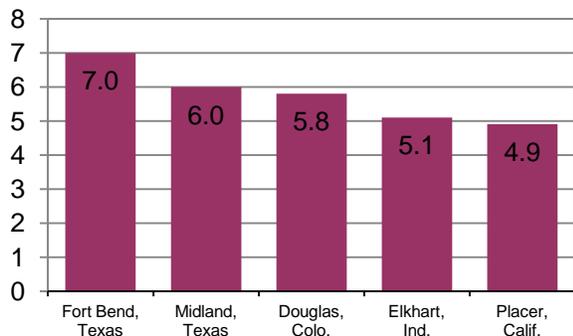


Chart 2. Large counties ranked by percent increase in average weekly wages, second quarter 2012-13
(U.S. average = 2.1 percent)

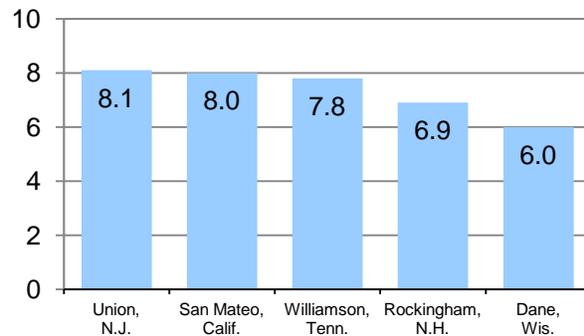


Table A. Large counties ranked by June 2013 employment, June 2012-13 employment increase, and June 2012-13 percent increase in employment

Employment in large counties					
June 2013 employment (thousands)		Increase in employment, June 2012-13 (thousands)		Percent increase in employment, June 2012-13	
United States	135,094.0	United States	2,088.2	United States	1.6
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,070.9	Los Angeles, Calif.	80.6	Fort Bend, Texas	7.0
Cook, Ill.	2,452.3	Harris, Texas	67.4	Midland, Texas	6.0
New York, N.Y.	2,434.0	Maricopa, Ariz.	42.3	Douglas, Colo.	5.8
Harris, Texas	2,189.9	Dallas, Texas	39.1	Elkhart, Ind.	5.1
Maricopa, Ariz.	1,678.7	Orange, Calif.	37.5	Placer, Calif.	4.9
Dallas, Texas	1,495.5	New York, N.Y.	35.9	Weld, Colo.	4.8
Orange, Calif.	1,448.0	Santa Clara, Calif.	33.7	Travis, Texas	4.8
San Diego, Calif.	1,310.5	King, Wash.	33.2	Utah, Utah	4.7
King, Wash.	1,205.5	Travis, Texas	29.1	Hamilton, Ind.	4.6
Miami-Dade, Fla.	999.8	Cook, Ill.	28.0	Williamson, Tenn.	4.2

Large County Employment

In June 2013, national employment was 135.1 million (as measured by the QCEW program). Over the year, employment increased 1.6 percent, or 2.1 million. The 334 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more jobs accounted for 71.4 percent of total U.S. employment and 76.6 percent of total wages. These 334 counties had a net job growth of 1.6 million over the year, accounting for 78.3 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 Orange, Calif. These counties had a combined over-the-year employment gain of 266,900 jobs, which was 12.8 percent of the overall job increase for the U.S. (See table A.)

Employment declined in 36 of the large counties from June 2012 to June 2013. Atlantic, N.J., had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment (-4.5 percent). Within Atlantic, natural resources and mining had the largest decrease in employment with a loss of 4,199 (-53.9 percent). Caddo, La., had the second largest percentage decrease in employment, followed by Oneida, N.Y., and Peoria, Ill. Three counties, Winnebago, Ill., Broome, N.Y., and Jefferson, Texas, tied for the fifth largest percentage decrease. (See table 1.)

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

Average weekly wage in large counties					
Average weekly wage, second quarter 2013		Increase in average weekly wage, second quarter 2012-13		Percent increase in average weekly wage, second quarter 2012-13	
United States	\$921	United States	\$19	United States	2.1
Santa Clara, Calif.	\$1,810	San Mateo, Calif.	\$121	Union, N.J.	8.1
New York, N.Y.	1,675	Union, N.J.	91	San Mateo, Calif.	8.0
San Mateo, Calif.	1,632	Williamson, Tenn.	76	Williamson, Tenn.	7.8
Washington, D.C.	1,575	Santa Clara, Calif.	73	Rockingham, N.H.	6.9
Arlington, Va.	1,525	Rockingham, N.H.	59	Dane, Wis.	6.0
San Francisco, Calif.	1,512	Lake, Ill.	56	Clayton, Ga.	5.6
Fairfax, Va.	1,459	Midland, Texas	56	Saratoga, N.Y.	5.5
Fairfield, Conn.	1,435	Chester, Pa.	53	Fort Bend, Texas	5.1
Suffolk, Mass.	1,410	Morris, N.J.	52	Midland, Texas	5.1
Middlesex, Mass.	1,371	Dane, Wis.	52	Lake, Ill.	4.9
				Montgomery, Texas	4.9

Large County Average Weekly Wages

Average weekly wages for the nation increased 2.1 percent during the year ending in the second quarter of 2013. Among the 334 largest counties, 304 had over-the-year increases in average weekly wages. (See chart 4.) Union, N.J., had the largest wage increase among the largest U.S. counties (8.1 percent).

Of the 334 largest counties, 18 experienced over-the-year decreases in average weekly wages. Davidson, Tenn., had the largest average weekly wage decrease with a loss of 2.2 percent. Within Davidson, financial activities had the largest impact on the county's average weekly wage decrease. Within this industry, average weekly wages declined by \$254 (-16.2 percent) over the year. Whatcom, Wash., had the second largest decrease in average weekly wages, followed by Washington, Ore., and Shelby, Tenn., which tied for the third largest percentage decrease. Two counties, El Paso, Colo., and Wyandotte, Kan., tied for the fifth largest percentage decrease. (See table 1.)

Ten Largest U.S. Counties

All of the 10 largest counties had over-the-year percentage increases in **employment** in June 2013. Harris, Texas, had the largest gain (3.2 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 13,618, or 3.1 percent. Cook, Ill., had the smallest percentage increase in employment (1.2 percent) among the 10 largest counties. (See table 2.)

All of the 10 largest U.S. counties had over-the-year increases in **average weekly wages**. San Diego, Calif., experienced the largest gain in average weekly wages (4.0 percent). Within San Diego, professional and business services had the largest impact on the county's average weekly wage growth. Within this industry, average weekly wages increased by \$130, or 9.2 percent, over the year. Los

Angeles and Orange, Calif., tied for the smallest average weekly wage increase (0.4 percent each) 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. June 2013 employment and 2013 second quarter average weekly wages for all states are provided in table 3 of this release.

The employment and wage data by county are compiled under the QCEW program, also known as the ES-202 program. The data are derived from reports submitted by every employer subject to unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The 9.2 million employer reports cover 135.1 million full- and part-time workers. For additional information about the quarterly employment and wages data, please read the Technical Note. Data for the second 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 third quarter 2013 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, March 19, 2014.

Technical Note

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

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

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

	QCEW	BED	CES
Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of UI administrative records submitted by 9.2 million establishments in first quarter of 2013 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 7.3 million private-sector employers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample survey: 557,000 establishments
Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI and UCFE coverage, including all employers subject to state and federal UI laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI coverage, excluding government, private households, and establishments with zero employment 	Nonfarm wage and salary jobs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI coverage, excluding agriculture, private households, and self-employed workers Other employment, including railroads, religious organizations, and other non-UI-covered jobs
Publication frequency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 6 months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 8 months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Usually first Friday of following month
Use of UI file	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directly summarizes and publishes each new quarter of UI data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links each new UI quarter to longitudinal database and directly summarizes gross job gains and losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses UI file as a sampling frame and to annually realign sample-based estimates to population counts (benchmarking)
Principal products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, MSA, state, and national levels by detailed industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides quarterly employer dynamics data on establishment openings, closings, expansions, and contractions at the national level by NAICS 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 was published in September 2013, contains selected data produced by Business Employment Dynamics (BED) on job gains and losses, as well as selected data from the first quarter 2013 version of this news release. Tables and additional content from *Employment and Wages Annual Averages 2012* are now available online at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewbultn12.htm>. The 2013 edition of *Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online* will be available in September 2014.

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

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

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

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		June 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2012-13 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2013	Percent change, second quarter 2012-13 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
United States ⁶	9,248.7	135,094.0	1.6	-	\$921	2.1	-
Jefferson, AL.....	17.5	340.1	1.0	203	917	0.3	297
Madison, AL.....	8.9	182.9	2.2	99	1,030	1.7	170
Mobile, AL.....	9.5	164.8	0.3	266	804	1.8	159
Montgomery, AL.....	6.3	129.7	1.1	191	784	0.0	305
Tuscaloosa, AL.....	4.2	85.5	0.9	216	797	0.9	254
Anchorage Borough, AK.....	8.4	155.4	0.0	289	1,009	1.3	218
Maricopa, AZ.....	93.4	1,678.7	2.6	69	919	1.5	197
Pima, AZ.....	18.7	343.6	-0.1	298	812	2.3	98
Benton, AR.....	5.7	98.7	2.8	50	900	3.0	59
Pulaski, AR.....	14.6	242.7	-0.6	314	844	2.4	95
Washington, AR.....	5.7	95.3	2.7	62	751	3.3	43
Alameda, CA.....	55.3	682.8	2.8	50	1,175	0.3	297
Contra Costa, CA.....	29.1	334.4	2.1	106	1,123	3.3	43
Fresno, CA.....	29.5	361.3	2.2	99	706	1.0	248
Kern, CA.....	17.0	309.3	2.3	91	803	-0.6	320
Los Angeles, CA.....	425.8	4,070.9	2.0	114	1,002	0.4	290
Marin, CA.....	11.8	110.2	3.0	42	1,136	2.1	123
Monterey, CA.....	12.6	192.2	2.1	106	779	1.6	183
Orange, CA.....	104.9	1,448.0	2.7	62	1,019	0.4	290
Placer, CA.....	11.0	138.7	4.9	5	895	1.5	197
Riverside, CA.....	50.5	597.9	2.8	50	761	2.4	95
Sacramento, CA.....	50.5	603.2	1.3	172	1,016	0.3	297
San Bernardino, CA.....	49.3	628.5	2.0	114	791	0.5	286
San Diego, CA.....	98.6	1,310.5	1.6	150	1,031	4.0	20
San Francisco, CA.....	55.3	611.2	3.5	22	1,512	2.2	111
San Joaquin, CA.....	16.4	215.2	-1.8	326	757	0.3	297
San Luis Obispo, CA.....	9.6	109.2	1.6	150	760	1.7	170
San Mateo, CA.....	24.9	355.5	3.4	23	1,632	8.0	2
Santa Barbara, CA.....	14.4	191.3	2.1	106	885	2.5	85
Santa Clara, CA.....	63.4	939.4	3.7	18	1,810	4.2	16
Santa Cruz, CA.....	9.0	102.0	1.8	131	830	0.5	286
Solano, CA.....	9.8	126.0	2.1	106	933	3.9	21
Sonoma, CA.....	18.5	184.0	3.2	28	842	1.0	248
Stanislaus, CA.....	13.9	170.7	1.6	150	754	-0.3	316
Tulare, CA.....	9.0	154.0	2.4	84	639	0.9	254
Ventura, CA.....	24.2	311.5	1.3	172	951	3.5	34
Yolo, CA.....	5.9	92.7	0.3	266	944	1.4	209
Adams, CO.....	9.0	175.8	4.0	12	886	2.3	98
Arapahoe, CO.....	19.3	298.6	3.3	24	1,061	2.8	69
Boulder, CO.....	13.3	165.7	2.8	50	1,074	2.7	76
Denver, CO.....	27.0	441.4	3.3	24	1,093	1.1	237
Douglas, CO.....	10.0	105.2	5.8	3	1,014	1.0	248
El Paso, CO.....	17.0	245.7	2.2	99	835	-1.1	326
Jefferson, CO.....	17.9	219.5	2.8	50	937	3.4	36
Larimer, CO.....	10.3	140.1	3.0	42	786	0.4	290
Weld, CO.....	5.9	90.3	4.8	6	791	0.6	281
Fairfield, CT.....	33.3	419.7	1.3	172	1,435	0.7	267
Hartford, CT.....	26.0	502.2	1.1	191	1,120	2.2	111
New Haven, CT.....	22.8	361.9	0.8	226	968	1.8	159
New London, CT.....	7.0	124.3	-1.1	320	939	1.4	209

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		June 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2012-13 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2013	Percent change, second quarter 2012-13 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
New Castle, DE.....	16.9	269.9	1.6	150	\$1,093	2.3	98
Washington, DC.....	34.9	725.0	0.9	216	1,575	2.1	123
Alachua, FL.....	6.6	116.0	0.2	276	799	1.9	143
Brevard, FL.....	14.6	186.7	-0.5	311	839	0.6	281
Broward, FL.....	65.0	710.2	2.6	69	861	3.4	36
Collier, FL.....	12.3	114.9	3.8	16	798	2.2	111
Duval, FL.....	27.6	447.0	1.6	150	878	2.0	133
Escambia, FL.....	8.0	120.9	2.3	91	728	0.0	305
Hillsborough, FL.....	39.0	594.9	2.6	69	884	1.7	170
Lake, FL.....	7.4	79.2	3.2	28	633	2.8	69
Lee, FL.....	19.4	204.2	3.6	20	739	1.2	227
Leon, FL.....	8.3	135.4	0.4	254	768	0.0	305
Manatee, FL.....	9.6	103.9	3.0	42	721	2.0	133
Marion, FL.....	8.0	90.7	0.7	233	668	2.0	133
Miami-Dade, FL.....	92.6	999.8	2.5	78	885	1.1	237
Okaloosa, FL.....	6.1	77.4	0.8	226	766	0.7	267
Orange, FL.....	37.4	699.4	3.6	20	806	2.0	133
Palm Beach, FL.....	50.9	517.0	2.8	50	892	2.3	98
Pasco, FL.....	10.1	94.4	3.0	42	687	3.3	43
Pinellas, FL.....	31.2	390.2	2.0	114	809	0.5	286
Polk, FL.....	12.5	188.2	1.9	124	712	1.9	143
Sarasota, FL.....	14.7	139.8	3.7	18	777	2.9	62
Seminole, FL.....	14.0	159.9	2.3	91	784	3.7	29
Volusia, FL.....	13.5	148.6	0.8	226	675	1.4	209
Bibb, GA.....	4.5	79.9	0.2	276	743	(?)	-
Chatham, GA.....	7.9	137.0	2.2	99	763	0.8	262
Clayton, GA.....	4.3	111.0	0.3	266	871	5.6	6
Cobb, GA.....	22.1	312.8	1.9	124	985	2.5	85
De Kalb, GA.....	18.2	274.6	0.4	254	957	2.1	123
Fulton, GA.....	42.7	743.4	2.6	69	1,204	1.9	143
Gwinnett, GA.....	24.5	311.2	2.5	78	900	1.9	143
Muscogee, GA.....	4.7	94.3	0.0	289	730	2.1	123
Richmond, GA.....	4.7	98.7	1.2	183	782	-0.1	314
Honolulu, HI.....	24.8	451.5	1.7	143	856	1.5	197
Ada, ID.....	13.6	206.3	3.2	28	793	1.4	209
Champaign, IL.....	4.4	87.8	0.4	254	795	0.8	262
Cook, IL.....	152.6	2,452.3	1.2	183	1,067	1.3	218
Du Page, IL.....	38.0	597.6	1.7	143	1,065	1.4	209
Kane, IL.....	13.7	203.5	1.4	164	801	1.6	183
Lake, IL.....	22.6	335.2	1.3	172	1,206	4.9	10
McHenry, IL.....	8.8	95.9	0.1	282	766	3.1	53
McLean, IL.....	3.9	85.4	0.2	276	955	3.1	53
Madison, IL.....	6.1	95.0	-0.6	314	753	1.1	237
Peoria, IL.....	4.7	102.9	-2.0	330	871	1.0	248
St. Clair, IL.....	5.7	91.8	-1.3	321	737	0.0	305
Sangamon, IL.....	5.3	126.5	-1.4	323	941	2.1	123
Will, IL.....	15.7	213.2	2.7	62	810	1.4	209
Winnebago, IL.....	6.9	124.3	-1.9	327	793	2.5	85
Allen, IN.....	8.9	176.0	0.6	241	745	1.5	197
Elkhart, IN.....	4.8	117.7	5.1	4	767	3.0	59

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		June 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2012-13 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2013	Percent change, second quarter 2012-13 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Hamilton, IN.....	8.7	122.0	4.6	9	\$860	2.0	133
Lake, IN.....	10.4	189.2	-0.1	298	847	0.4	290
Marion, IN.....	24.0	572.6	1.1	191	923	2.1	123
St. Joseph, IN.....	5.9	114.1	0.0	289	752	-0.5	319
Tippecanoe, IN.....	3.3	78.4	-0.7	316	786	1.2	227
Vanderburgh, IN.....	4.8	103.8	-1.5	325	753	3.6	30
Johnson, IA.....	3.8	79.7	2.0	114	848	2.5	85
Linn, IA.....	6.4	129.7	0.5	244	876	3.5	34
Polk, IA.....	15.6	281.8	2.7	62	897	1.5	197
Scott, IA.....	5.4	90.2	0.5	244	750	1.8	159
Johnson, KS.....	21.1	323.6	2.6	69	950	2.7	76
Sedgwick, KS.....	12.1	242.3	0.9	216	843	3.1	53
Shawnee, KS.....	4.7	95.6	1.1	191	784	1.7	170
Wyandotte, KS.....	3.2	83.9	1.1	191	832	-1.1	326
Boone, KY.....	4.0	77.4	0.5	244	835	1.6	183
Fayette, KY.....	10.1	180.3	1.0	203	821	1.6	183
Jefferson, KY.....	23.8	432.1	1.2	183	905	1.2	227
Caddo, LA.....	7.4	115.2	-3.1	332	751	0.7	267
Calcasieu, LA.....	4.9	86.1	1.4	164	778	1.8	159
East Baton Rouge, LA.....	14.7	259.4	1.8	131	882	3.3	43
Jefferson, LA.....	13.6	194.6	1.5	158	828	1.3	218
Lafayette, LA.....	9.2	140.9	1.3	172	900	1.8	159
Orleans, LA.....	11.3	177.1	2.3	91	910	0.8	262
St. Tammany, LA.....	7.6	80.7	2.6	69	770	3.9	21
Cumberland, ME.....	12.7	175.5	0.8	226	825	2.2	111
Anne Arundel, MD.....	14.9	255.8	2.1	106	981	0.6	281
Baltimore, MD.....	21.5	364.5	1.0	203	920	1.0	248
Frederick, MD.....	6.3	96.5	0.9	216	880	-0.9	324
Harford, MD.....	5.7	90.1	1.1	191	900	(?)	-
Howard, MD.....	9.5	162.7	0.3	266	1,114	1.9	143
Montgomery, MD.....	33.7	458.2	0.5	244	1,246	2.0	133
Prince Georges, MD.....	15.9	303.3	0.5	244	979	0.0	305
Baltimore City, MD.....	14.1	332.2	0.3	266	1,049	2.5	85
Barnstable, MA.....	9.0	102.3	0.8	226	768	1.2	227
Bristol, MA.....	16.3	217.5	0.7	233	842	2.1	123
Essex, MA.....	22.1	315.0	0.3	266	979	2.8	69
Hampden, MA.....	15.9	201.1	-0.3	306	832	0.0	305
Middlesex, MA.....	49.8	847.7	1.9	124	1,371	2.2	111
Norfolk, MA.....	23.6	335.1	1.8	131	1,066	1.1	237
Plymouth, MA.....	14.2	184.1	1.5	158	889	2.5	85
Suffolk, MA.....	24.3	608.1	1.7	143	1,410	1.8	159
Worcester, MA.....	21.9	328.3	1.2	183	926	1.3	218
Genesee, MI.....	7.2	132.8	1.4	164	751	1.1	237
Ingham, MI.....	6.3	150.5	0.9	216	855	1.1	237
Kalamazoo, MI.....	5.3	112.3	1.3	172	842	3.2	49
Kent, MI.....	14.1	349.5	2.8	50	809	0.7	267
Macomb, MI.....	17.4	305.9	3.2	28	928	1.9	143
Oakland, MI.....	38.4	686.8	2.4	84	1,015	1.4	209
Ottawa, MI.....	5.6	111.9	2.9	48	762	2.3	98
Saginaw, MI.....	4.2	83.6	0.5	244	733	0.7	267

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		June 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2012-13 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2013	Percent change, second quarter 2012-13 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Washtenaw, MI.....	8.3	194.9	1.1	191	\$979	1.3	218
Wayne, MI.....	31.5	691.1	0.9	216	998	2.3	98
Anoka, MN.....	7.2	116.8	3.8	16	881	1.4	209
Dakota, MN.....	10.1	180.3	1.7	143	900	2.6	82
Hennepin, MN.....	41.0	866.7	2.4	84	1,141	1.7	170
Olmsted, MN.....	3.5	93.8	1.1	191	1,053	2.3	98
Ramsey, MN.....	14.0	322.3	1.2	183	1,029	2.2	111
St. Louis, MN.....	5.6	97.3	1.7	143	750	3.2	49
Stearns, MN.....	4.4	82.5	1.4	164	750	3.3	43
Harrison, MS.....	4.5	83.7	-0.4	310	677	1.7	170
Hinds, MS.....	6.0	120.3	-0.1	298	811	1.8	159
Boone, MO.....	4.6	89.1	2.8	50	719	0.8	262
Clay, MO.....	5.2	91.2	2.4	84	839	3.2	49
Greene, MO.....	8.1	155.1	1.0	203	708	1.9	143
Jackson, MO.....	19.1	351.5	1.0	203	920	0.0	305
St. Charles, MO.....	8.4	132.8	3.3	24	756	1.6	183
St. Louis, MO.....	32.7	575.9	1.5	158	971	1.6	183
St. Louis City, MO.....	9.8	221.4	0.1	282	972	3.1	53
Yellowstone, MT.....	6.2	78.5	1.0	203	806	4.8	12
Douglas, NE.....	18.3	321.0	0.7	233	831	2.6	82
Lancaster, NE.....	9.8	160.2	1.3	172	743	1.6	183
Clark, NV.....	49.9	842.7	2.5	78	822	1.9	143
Washoe, NV.....	13.7	190.0	2.1	106	814	0.7	267
Hillsborough, NH.....	12.1	192.0	0.4	254	987	0.9	254
Rockingham, NH.....	10.5	141.2	1.3	172	908	6.9	4
Atlantic, NJ.....	6.6	138.8	-4.5	333	785	2.5	85
Bergen, NJ.....	32.9	440.1	1.8	131	1,124	-0.4	317
Burlington, NJ.....	11.0	201.4	1.4	164	975	1.5	197
Camden, NJ.....	12.0	197.4	0.0	289	904	1.2	227
Essex, NJ.....	20.4	336.5	0.2	276	1,129	3.4	36
Gloucester, NJ.....	6.1	99.7	0.2	276	809	2.5	85
Hudson, NJ.....	14.0	236.3	0.9	216	1,248	1.1	237
Mercer, NJ.....	11.0	235.9	1.1	191	1,179	2.3	98
Middlesex, NJ.....	21.8	392.5	0.5	244	1,095	2.7	76
Monmouth, NJ.....	20.0	253.9	1.0	203	932	2.3	98
Morris, NJ.....	17.1	282.3	1.7	143	1,323	4.1	19
Ocean, NJ.....	12.4	161.9	1.4	164	761	2.4	95
Passaic, NJ.....	12.2	171.1	-0.2	304	934	0.4	290
Somerset, NJ.....	10.1	181.2	1.8	131	1,370	1.5	197
Union, NJ.....	14.3	225.2	0.8	226	1,217	8.1	1
Bernalillo, NM.....	17.7	310.4	0.4	254	802	0.0	305
Albany, NY.....	10.1	224.5	0.5	244	965	3.9	21
Bronx, NY.....	17.4	244.4	2.4	84	888	1.8	159
Broome, NY.....	4.6	90.0	-1.9	327	745	1.5	197
Dutchess, NY.....	8.4	112.4	0.7	233	961	-0.1	314
Erie, NY.....	24.1	459.3	-0.2	304	807	1.6	183
Kings, NY.....	55.3	537.5	2.4	84	744	1.1	237
Monroe, NY.....	18.4	380.2	0.0	289	869	0.9	254
Nassau, NY.....	53.3	609.5	1.8	131	1,046	0.1	302
New York, NY.....	125.0	2,434.0	1.5	158	1,675	1.8	159

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		June 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2012-13 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2013	Percent change, second quarter 2012-13 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Oneida, NY.....	5.3	105.1	-2.3	331	\$761	2.8	69
Onondaga, NY.....	13.0	243.6	-0.1	298	856	0.7	267
Orange, NY.....	9.9	134.6	0.3	266	820	1.7	170
Queens, NY.....	48.6	537.1	2.6	69	852	0.7	267
Richmond, NY.....	9.2	95.0	3.1	37	787	2.2	111
Rockland, NY.....	10.1	118.6	0.7	233	995	0.7	267
Saratoga, NY.....	5.7	82.5	1.7	143	859	5.5	7
Suffolk, NY.....	51.6	652.8	1.3	172	996	2.2	111
Westchester, NY.....	36.2	416.2	0.4	254	1,244	4.2	16
Buncombe, NC.....	8.0	116.4	2.6	69	690	1.3	218
Catawba, NC.....	4.3	80.5	0.7	233	694	1.9	143
Cumberland, NC.....	6.1	119.4	-0.1	298	748	0.5	286
Durham, NC.....	7.3	185.0	2.0	114	1,202	3.4	36
Forsyth, NC.....	9.0	175.0	1.8	131	834	3.6	30
Guilford, NC.....	14.0	265.7	1.9	124	809	3.6	30
Mecklenburg, NC.....	32.8	578.7	3.1	37	1,026	2.2	111
New Hanover, NC.....	7.3	99.5	1.6	150	738	0.4	290
Wake, NC.....	29.6	475.3	2.5	78	929	3.3	43
Cass, ND.....	6.3	110.2	2.3	91	810	2.9	62
Butler, OH.....	7.4	139.8	1.4	164	805	2.2	111
Cuyahoga, OH.....	35.7	715.5	1.2	183	931	1.7	170
Delaware, OH.....	4.5	83.0	2.2	99	908	2.7	76
Franklin, OH.....	29.7	689.6	2.2	99	935	0.2	301
Hamilton, OH.....	23.1	498.6	0.6	241	999	3.0	59
Lake, OH.....	6.3	95.3	0.0	289	754	-0.7	323
Lorain, OH.....	6.0	97.0	-0.1	298	764	1.9	143
Lucas, OH.....	10.1	203.1	0.1	282	800	-0.6	320
Mahoning, OH.....	6.0	97.5	0.1	282	656	1.2	227
Montgomery, OH.....	11.9	243.8	-0.5	311	801	1.6	183
Stark, OH.....	8.8	157.0	0.9	216	706	2.8	69
Summit, OH.....	14.1	258.9	0.5	244	816	1.6	183
Warren, OH.....	4.3	84.5	2.8	50	800	4.7	13
Oklahoma, OK.....	25.5	436.7	1.0	203	875	4.2	16
Tulsa, OK.....	21.0	336.7	0.7	233	862	3.4	36
Clackamas, OR.....	12.9	145.7	2.7	62	861	1.3	218
Jackson, OR.....	6.7	78.8	3.1	37	708	3.8	27
Lane, OR.....	10.9	140.8	1.3	172	735	3.4	36
Marion, OR.....	9.5	139.0	3.2	28	745	2.1	123
Multnomah, OR.....	30.3	454.7	2.6	69	943	2.5	85
Washington, OR.....	16.8	258.6	2.5	78	1,105	-1.3	328
Allegheny, PA.....	34.8	695.4	0.3	266	1,001	3.9	21
Berks, PA.....	8.8	164.8	0.4	254	846	3.9	21
Bucks, PA.....	19.5	254.1	0.7	233	891	1.4	209
Butler, PA.....	4.9	85.6	-0.3	306	865	3.2	49
Chester, PA.....	15.0	240.7	0.3	266	1,213	4.6	14
Cumberland, PA.....	6.1	126.4	0.8	226	877	2.7	76
Dauphin, PA.....	7.3	179.6	0.4	254	903	1.7	170
Delaware, PA.....	13.7	215.1	1.3	172	973	1.6	183
Erie, PA.....	7.1	125.5	-0.8	317	731	1.1	237
Lackawanna, PA.....	5.8	96.9	0.2	276	696	1.2	227

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		June 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2012-13 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2013	Percent change, second quarter 2012-13 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Lancaster, PA.....	12.8	224.5	0.4	254	\$758	1.3	218
Lehigh, PA.....	8.6	181.2	1.6	150	912	3.1	53
Luzerne, PA.....	7.6	139.8	0.1	282	723	1.7	170
Montgomery, PA.....	27.0	475.1	0.6	241	1,145	2.9	62
Northampton, PA.....	6.5	105.2	1.1	191	802	3.1	53
Philadelphia, PA.....	34.7	633.7	0.5	244	1,100	2.9	62
Washington, PA.....	5.3	87.1	0.1	282	895	1.9	143
Westmoreland, PA.....	9.3	134.4	-1.3	321	740	1.9	143
York, PA.....	8.9	172.5	1.1	191	805	2.8	69
Providence, RI.....	17.4	273.2	1.0	203	908	2.0	133
Charleston, SC.....	12.3	218.7	1.0	203	799	3.6	30
Greenville, SC.....	12.6	239.1	3.2	28	796	0.1	302
Horry, SC.....	7.9	121.0	1.9	124	537	0.9	254
Lexington, SC.....	5.9	101.7	2.3	91	707	2.6	82
Richland, SC.....	9.1	206.4	1.8	131	804	0.6	281
Spartanburg, SC.....	5.8	120.0	3.3	24	811	1.5	197
York, SC.....	4.7	78.5	3.1	37	722	-0.6	320
Minnehaha, SD.....	6.7	120.1	1.8	131	772	1.2	227
Davidson, TN.....	18.8	441.2	2.8	50	928	-2.2	331
Hamilton, TN.....	8.6	187.3	1.2	183	819	1.9	143
Knox, TN.....	11.0	219.0	0.0	289	795	2.3	98
Rutherford, TN.....	4.6	109.0	(?)	-	799	(?)	-
Shelby, TN.....	19.2	473.7	0.0	289	945	-1.3	328
Williamson, TN.....	6.7	103.2	4.2	10	1,055	7.8	3
Bell, TX.....	4.9	110.1	1.0	203	755	2.0	133
Bexar, TX.....	36.0	773.2	3.0	42	812	1.6	183
Brazoria, TX.....	5.1	95.2	1.5	158	916	1.7	170
Brazos, TX.....	4.1	88.9	1.9	124	701	2.2	111
Cameron, TX.....	6.3	132.7	1.6	150	572	0.7	267
Collin, TX.....	20.0	328.0	3.9	14	1,076	1.5	197
Dallas, TX.....	70.1	1,495.5	2.7	62	1,106	2.9	62
Denton, TX.....	12.0	196.2	4.1	11	822	3.9	21
El Paso, TX.....	14.2	281.4	0.9	216	658	0.9	254
Fort Bend, TX.....	10.3	158.1	7.0	1	951	5.1	8
Galveston, TX.....	5.6	100.4	2.2	99	808	-0.9	324
Gregg, TX.....	4.2	77.7	1.4	164	838	2.9	62
Harris, TX.....	105.6	2,189.9	3.2	28	1,190	2.1	123
Hidalgo, TX.....	11.6	234.4	2.8	50	592	1.2	227
Jefferson, TX.....	5.8	119.6	-1.9	327	925	0.1	302
Lubbock, TX.....	7.2	128.5	2.3	91	702	1.9	143
McLennan, TX.....	4.9	103.3	1.8	131	751	1.1	237
Midland, TX.....	5.1	85.4	6.0	2	1,150	5.1	8
Montgomery, TX.....	9.5	149.3	3.9	14	917	4.9	10
Nueces, TX.....	8.0	161.1	2.4	84	809	0.6	281
Potter, TX.....	3.9	77.7	1.9	124	736	0.8	262
Smith, TX.....	5.8	96.0	1.8	131	769	0.9	254
Tarrant, TX.....	39.3	809.4	2.7	62	908	1.8	159
Travis, TX.....	33.3	639.7	4.8	6	1,008	0.0	305
Webb, TX.....	5.0	92.8	2.1	106	647	1.7	170
Williamson, TX.....	8.3	140.3	3.2	28	896	3.8	27

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		June 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2012-13 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2013	Percent change, second quarter 2012-13 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Davis, UT.....	7.5	111.9	2.0	114	\$737	1.7	170
Salt Lake, UT.....	38.8	609.5	3.2	28	875	2.3	98
Utah, UT.....	13.3	187.1	4.7	8	735	4.3	15
Weber, UT.....	5.5	93.3	2.0	114	700	0.7	267
Chittenden, VT.....	6.2	98.8	0.4	254	945	3.4	36
Arlington, VA.....	8.8	166.0	-1.0	319	1,525	1.5	197
Chesterfield, VA.....	7.9	123.9	3.0	42	821	1.9	143
Fairfax, VA.....	35.2	595.9	0.4	254	1,459	2.7	76
Henrico, VA.....	10.2	180.4	0.3	266	918	2.5	85
Loudoun, VA.....	10.2	149.0	2.0	114	1,090	0.7	267
Prince William, VA.....	8.1	119.5	2.9	48	819	0.4	290
Alexandria City, VA.....	6.3	95.5	-0.3	306	1,323	2.3	98
Chesapeake City, VA.....	5.7	96.3	1.0	203	740	-0.4	317
Newport News City, VA.....	3.7	97.7	4.0	12	873	0.9	254
Norfolk City, VA.....	5.6	136.8	-0.9	318	888	1.3	218
Richmond City, VA.....	7.1	147.8	0.4	254	987	2.0	133
Virginia Beach City, VA.....	11.3	175.2	2.0	114	725	2.0	133
Benton, WA.....	5.9	83.3	0.1	282	932	1.1	237
Clark, WA.....	14.3	134.8	2.3	91	842	1.9	143
King, WA.....	85.2	1,205.5	2.8	50	1,202	2.9	62
Kitsap, WA.....	6.9	80.9	-0.3	306	829	0.7	267
Pierce, WA.....	22.6	271.6	2.0	114	850	1.6	183
Snohomish, WA.....	20.2	265.3	2.5	78	992	1.6	183
Spokane, WA.....	16.5	204.3	1.5	158	779	2.1	123
Thurston, WA.....	7.9	100.4	1.8	131	834	2.2	111
Whatcom, WA.....	7.2	83.5	2.1	106	763	-1.5	330
Yakima, WA.....	9.3	114.0	3.1	37	629	2.3	98
Kanawha, WV.....	6.0	105.1	-0.5	311	819	0.7	267
Brown, WI.....	6.6	150.4	1.0	203	805	2.8	69
Dane, WI.....	14.4	311.3	1.1	191	925	6.0	5
Milwaukee, WI.....	24.1	474.5	0.0	289	892	1.8	159
Outagamie, WI.....	5.0	104.1	1.2	183	761	1.5	197
Waukesha, WI.....	12.6	233.7	0.9	216	905	1.2	227
Winnebago, WI.....	3.6	90.4	-1.4	323	842	1.0	248
San Juan, PR.....	11.3	258.3	-2.0	(⁸)	601	0.8	(⁸)

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

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 Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

⁸ This county was not included in the U.S. rankings.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		June 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2012-13 ⁴	Second quarter 2013	Percent change, second quarter 2012-13 ⁴
United States ⁵	9,248.7	135,094.0	1.6	\$921	2.1
Private industry.....	8,954.6	113,985.0	1.9	910	2.2
Natural resources and mining.....	132.9	2,151.6	1.3	1,033	3.4
Construction.....	747.6	5,967.8	3.9	986	2.3
Manufacturing.....	335.9	12,061.7	0.4	1,130	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,905.5	25,608.9	1.5	781	2.1
Information.....	145.0	2,713.2	0.6	1,527	5.1
Financial activities.....	819.5	7,661.7	1.8	1,360	3.1
Professional and business services.....	1,635.6	18,540.3	2.6	1,183	2.4
Education and health services.....	1,444.8	20,098.1	1.6	844	1.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	781.8	14,776.7	2.9	379	1.3
Other services.....	795.3	4,217.3	0.7	621	2.8
Government.....	294.1	21,108.9	-0.4	979	1.7
Los Angeles, CA.....	425.8	4,070.9	2.0	1,002	0.4
Private industry.....	420.0	3,534.9	2.7	971	0.3
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	10.2	10.2	1,457	10.0
Construction.....	12.3	115.9	5.4	1,053	0.7
Manufacturing.....	12.5	367.2	-0.4	1,087	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	52.1	766.3	1.7	833	1.3
Information.....	8.4	192.5	5.6	1,727	-3.0
Financial activities.....	22.6	211.9	0.7	1,497	2.6
Professional and business services.....	43.7	586.8	3.0	1,217	-1.1
Education and health services.....	187.1	682.3	2.4	801	0.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	28.0	443.0	5.1	542	-1.8
Other services.....	25.3	141.2	-0.9	637	3.6
Government.....	5.8	536.0	-2.2	1,203	1.3
Cook, IL.....	152.6	2,452.3	1.2	1,067	1.3
Private industry.....	151.2	2,150.6	1.2	1,048	1.2
Natural resources and mining.....	0.1	0.9	-2.7	998	6.2
Construction.....	12.6	65.7	2.1	1,287	3.8
Manufacturing.....	6.6	188.8	-1.9	1,083	-1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	30.2	447.9	1.2	849	2.9
Information.....	2.8	54.5	-1.2	1,582	3.0
Financial activities.....	15.8	185.6	0.2	1,819	0.3
Professional and business services.....	32.4	433.5	2.1	1,351	1.0
Education and health services.....	16.1	416.9	1.4	891	1.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	13.6	258.2	3.2	480	2.3
Other services.....	16.9	95.6	-1.6	798	2.6
Government.....	1.3	301.8	1.1	1,199	2.2
New York, NY.....	125.0	2,434.0	1.5	1,675	1.8
Private industry.....	124.7	1,998.2	1.8	1,802	2.0
Natural resources and mining.....	0.0	0.2	4.0	2,366	49.7
Construction.....	2.2	33.4	4.0	1,668	3.2
Manufacturing.....	2.3	25.9	0.5	1,194	0.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	21.0	256.9	1.5	1,289	5.0
Information.....	4.5	143.9	0.8	2,230	8.5
Financial activities.....	19.1	351.9	-1.2	3,321	2.5
Professional and business services.....	26.3	505.1	2.8	2,040	0.9
Education and health services.....	9.5	313.5	2.6	1,145	2.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	13.4	265.8	2.7	760	-0.3
Other services.....	19.5	95.3	2.2	1,061	4.3
Government.....	0.3	435.9	0.0	1,100	-0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		June 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2012-13 ⁴	Second quarter 2013	Percent change, second quarter 2012-13 ⁴
Harris, TX.....	105.6	2,189.9	3.2	\$1,190	2.1
Private industry.....	105.0	1,935.5	3.5	1,214	1.9
Natural resources and mining.....	1.7	95.1	7.4	3,103	1.3
Construction.....	6.5	146.6	5.7	1,208	4.7
Manufacturing.....	4.6	195.1	3.1	1,450	3.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	23.8	451.5	3.1	1,057	-4.9
Information.....	1.2	28.6	-1.2	1,371	5.0
Financial activities.....	10.8	116.5	2.3	1,428	0.5
Professional and business services.....	21.2	375.6	3.1	1,459	6.4
Education and health services.....	14.5	260.3	2.6	921	3.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	8.7	203.2	4.1	398	-0.3
Other services.....	11.4	61.8	3.6	697	2.2
Government.....	0.6	254.5	0.9	1,006	2.8
Maricopa, AZ.....	93.4	1,678.7	2.6	919	1.5
Private industry.....	92.7	1,502.8	3.1	903	1.5
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	8.3	7.5	846	3.0
Construction.....	7.4	92.4	6.2	947	1.3
Manufacturing.....	3.1	113.6	0.0	1,329	0.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	20.6	337.6	1.6	824	-0.2
Information.....	1.6	31.6	2.1	1,160	1.8
Financial activities.....	10.8	148.6	5.5	1,163	4.2
Professional and business services.....	21.8	290.1	4.4	978	2.3
Education and health services.....	10.7	248.2	2.0	941	1.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.3	182.4	3.8	424	1.2
Other services.....	6.5	47.4	-0.4	631	4.3
Government.....	0.7	175.9	-1.6	1,038	2.4
Dallas, TX.....	70.1	1,495.5	2.7	1,106	2.9
Private industry.....	69.6	1,332.6	2.9	1,113	2.8
Natural resources and mining.....	0.6	9.3	7.3	4,333	12.1
Construction.....	4.0	72.2	4.5	1,027	2.8
Manufacturing.....	2.7	109.1	-3.0	1,314	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	15.2	300.1	2.9	1,012	2.2
Information.....	1.5	47.4	4.5	1,772	7.7
Financial activities.....	8.6	148.3	4.4	1,476	2.5
Professional and business services.....	15.6	288.3	2.8	1,234	3.4
Education and health services.....	8.5	174.9	3.1	967	1.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	6.0	142.3	5.1	451	0.9
Other services.....	6.7	40.1	1.5	714	1.9
Government.....	0.5	162.9	0.7	1,045	3.4
Orange, CA.....	104.9	1,448.0	2.7	1,019	0.4
Private industry.....	103.5	1,303.3	3.0	1,006	0.5
Natural resources and mining.....	0.2	3.4	-2.8	694	-5.4
Construction.....	6.1	77.4	9.7	1,129	1.3
Manufacturing.....	4.8	157.2	-0.8	1,246	1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	16.4	251.5	2.2	932	-1.1
Information.....	1.2	25.1	3.3	1,446	2.7
Financial activities.....	9.8	113.3	4.8	1,566	4.1
Professional and business services.....	19.3	260.8	2.7	1,173	0.7
Education and health services.....	24.7	178.4	2.9	883	-0.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.5	190.4	3.7	438	-1.8
Other services.....	6.2	41.1	0.7	632	-1.1
Government.....	1.4	144.7	-0.2	1,136	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		June 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2012-13 ⁴	Second quarter 2013	Percent change, second quarter 2012-13 ⁴
San Diego, CA.....	98.6	1,310.5	1.6	\$1,031	4.0
Private industry.....	97.2	1,090.4	1.9	1,014	4.8
Natural resources and mining.....	0.7	10.9	-0.5	658	4.9
Construction.....	5.9	61.2	5.3	1,048	0.4
Manufacturing.....	2.9	94.0	-1.1	1,448	6.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	13.9	209.6	1.4	798	0.3
Information.....	1.1	24.2	-1.8	1,515	2.3
Financial activities.....	8.6	71.3	2.2	1,306	9.7
Professional and business services.....	16.7	221.5	2.1	1,549	9.2
Education and health services.....	26.9	175.8	1.2	876	1.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.3	171.5	3.5	423	1.9
Other services.....	6.6	46.3	1.6	559	2.8
Government.....	1.4	220.1	0.0	1,114	1.0
King, WA.....	85.2	1,205.5	2.8	1,202	2.9
Private industry.....	84.6	1,045.7	3.2	1,208	3.1
Natural resources and mining.....	0.4	3.0	1.4	1,355	-1.4
Construction.....	5.3	52.5	6.7	1,153	1.3
Manufacturing.....	2.2	105.5	2.5	1,484	4.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	14.4	220.5	3.7	1,064	4.3
Information.....	1.8	82.5	1.0	2,328	3.7
Financial activities.....	6.3	65.1	3.0	1,445	4.5
Professional and business services.....	14.3	198.0	3.2	1,471	2.4
Education and health services.....	25.6	155.1	1.4	906	1.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	6.5	123.4	5.4	456	2.9
Other services.....	7.9	40.1	2.3	789	5.1
Government.....	0.5	159.8	0.7	1,164	1.8
Miami-Dade, FL.....	92.6	999.8	2.5	885	1.1
Private industry.....	92.3	877.5	2.9	844	1.6
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	7.5	-0.9	542	3.6
Construction.....	5.2	32.3	8.8	831	3.2
Manufacturing.....	2.6	36.2	1.8	824	3.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	27.5	261.2	2.6	796	2.2
Information.....	1.6	17.4	3.2	1,444	5.2
Financial activities.....	9.5	67.8	3.8	1,316	3.9
Professional and business services.....	19.5	135.8	4.2	1,026	-0.6
Education and health services.....	10.2	158.3	0.5	869	1.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.0	123.9	4.0	489	-2.6
Other services.....	8.1	36.6	1.7	565	3.9
Government.....	0.3	122.3	-0.7	1,154	-0.2

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,
second quarter 2013²**

State	Establishments, second quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		June 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2012-13	Second quarter 2013	Percent change, second quarter 2012-13
United States ⁴	9,248.7	135,094.0	1.6	\$921	2.1
Alabama.....	115.8	1,859.5	0.9	794	1.4
Alaska.....	22.1	342.6	-0.1	970	1.6
Arizona.....	145.8	2,438.1	1.8	877	1.7
Arkansas.....	87.2	1,150.4	-0.6	734	2.4
California.....	1,347.4	15,485.8	2.4	1,048	2.0
Colorado.....	174.3	2,359.4	2.9	933	1.6
Connecticut.....	112.8	1,666.3	1.0	1,128	1.5
Delaware.....	28.0	417.8	1.8	966	2.0
District of Columbia.....	34.9	725.0	0.9	1,575	2.1
Florida.....	623.7	7,402.0	2.4	822	2.0
Georgia.....	274.6	3,917.2	1.7	867	2.2
Hawaii.....	38.7	617.0	1.9	823	1.6
Idaho.....	53.5	642.7	2.7	683	1.9
Illinois.....	401.9	5,750.0	0.8	971	1.9
Indiana.....	160.1	2,863.4	1.1	776	1.7
Iowa.....	97.4	1,523.9	1.3	757	2.0
Kansas.....	84.6	1,350.0	1.2	779	2.1
Kentucky.....	117.1	1,790.6	0.6	782	1.3
Louisiana.....	128.1	1,894.7	0.9	824	2.4
Maine.....	49.4	604.4	0.4	732	1.8
Maryland.....	169.6	2,570.3	0.9	1,005	1.4
Massachusetts.....	225.0	3,352.7	1.3	1,131	2.0
Michigan.....	238.9	4,073.7	2.2	875	2.0
Minnesota.....	171.0	2,745.2	1.9	929	2.4
Mississippi.....	70.3	1,094.9	0.7	691	1.5
Missouri.....	180.0	2,668.2	1.2	803	1.6
Montana.....	43.2	448.4	1.5	717	2.4
Nebraska.....	69.8	941.0	0.9	737	2.6
Nevada.....	74.2	1,168.3	2.3	829	1.7
New Hampshire.....	49.3	629.1	0.8	916	2.9
New Jersey.....	263.6	3,917.5	1.0	1,084	2.6
New Mexico.....	55.1	795.0	0.4	781	-0.3
New York.....	615.1	8,804.9	1.1	1,118	2.0
North Carolina.....	256.4	3,985.1	1.7	808	2.5
North Dakota.....	30.6	433.7	3.2	887	3.7
Ohio.....	287.7	5,162.3	1.1	830	1.7
Oklahoma.....	105.6	1,560.7	0.9	794	3.5
Oregon.....	134.6	1,708.0	2.5	848	1.3
Pennsylvania.....	346.0	5,665.9	0.3	918	2.8
Rhode Island.....	35.5	465.5	1.0	880	2.3
South Carolina.....	116.5	1,864.9	1.8	747	1.5
South Dakota.....	31.7	417.0	1.0	689	1.8
Tennessee.....	143.4	2,709.3	1.5	820	0.5
Texas.....	606.1	11,078.8	2.7	944	2.4
Utah.....	87.0	1,259.7	2.8	783	2.2
Vermont.....	24.5	303.1	0.3	808	2.7
Virginia.....	239.6	3,685.4	0.7	968	1.7
Washington.....	243.6	3,013.3	2.2	969	2.4
West Virginia.....	49.8	713.1	-0.1	781	0.6
Wisconsin.....	162.1	2,768.2	0.6	801	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

State	Establishments, second quarter 2013 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		June 2013 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2012-13	Second quarter 2013	Percent change, second quarter 2012-13
Wyoming.....	25.5	290.4	0.4	\$845	0.5
Puerto Rico.....	48.9	926.1	-1.1	503	1.0
Virgin Islands.....	3.4	38.9	-3.0	706	-13.8

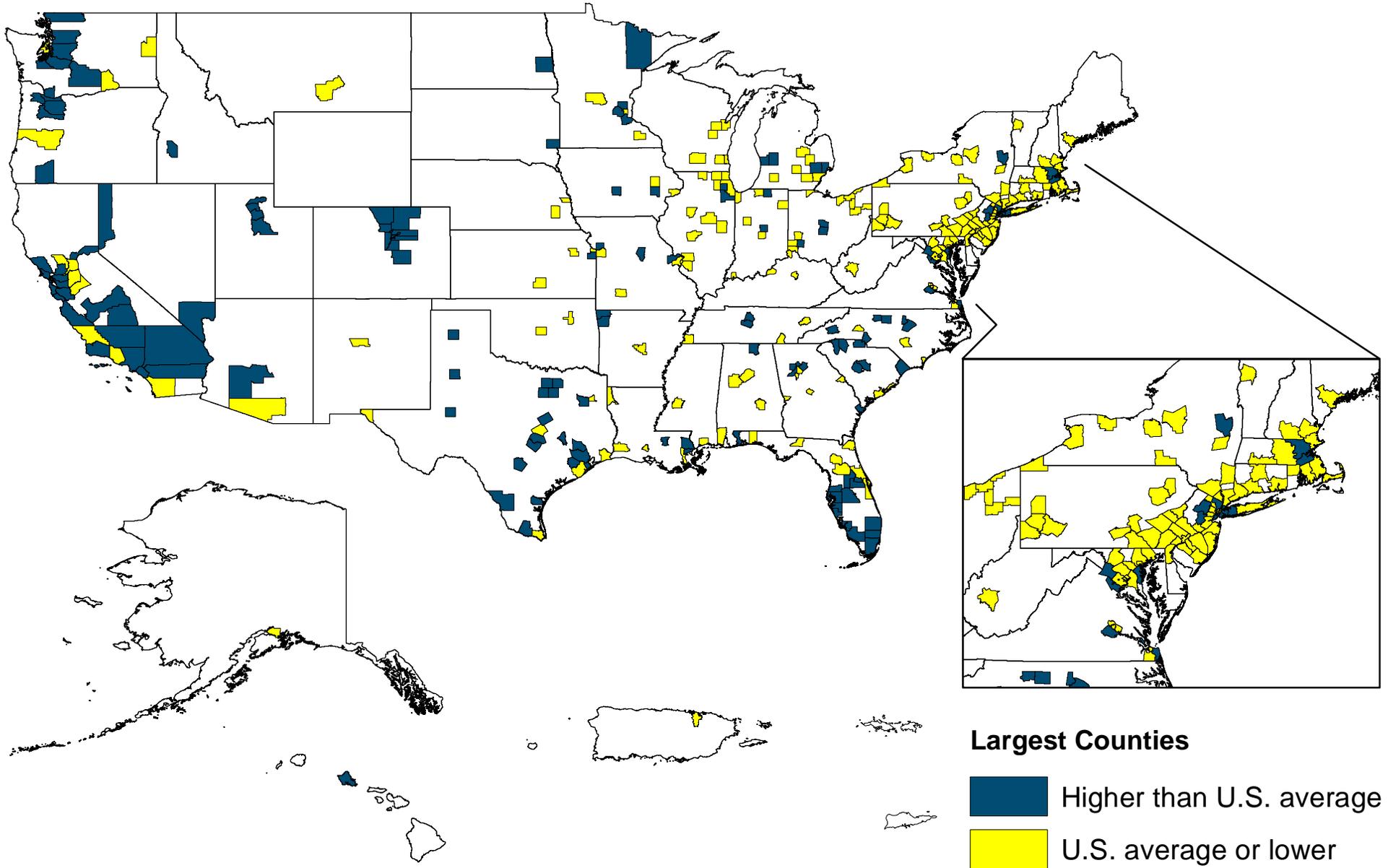
¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

² Data are preliminary.

³ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

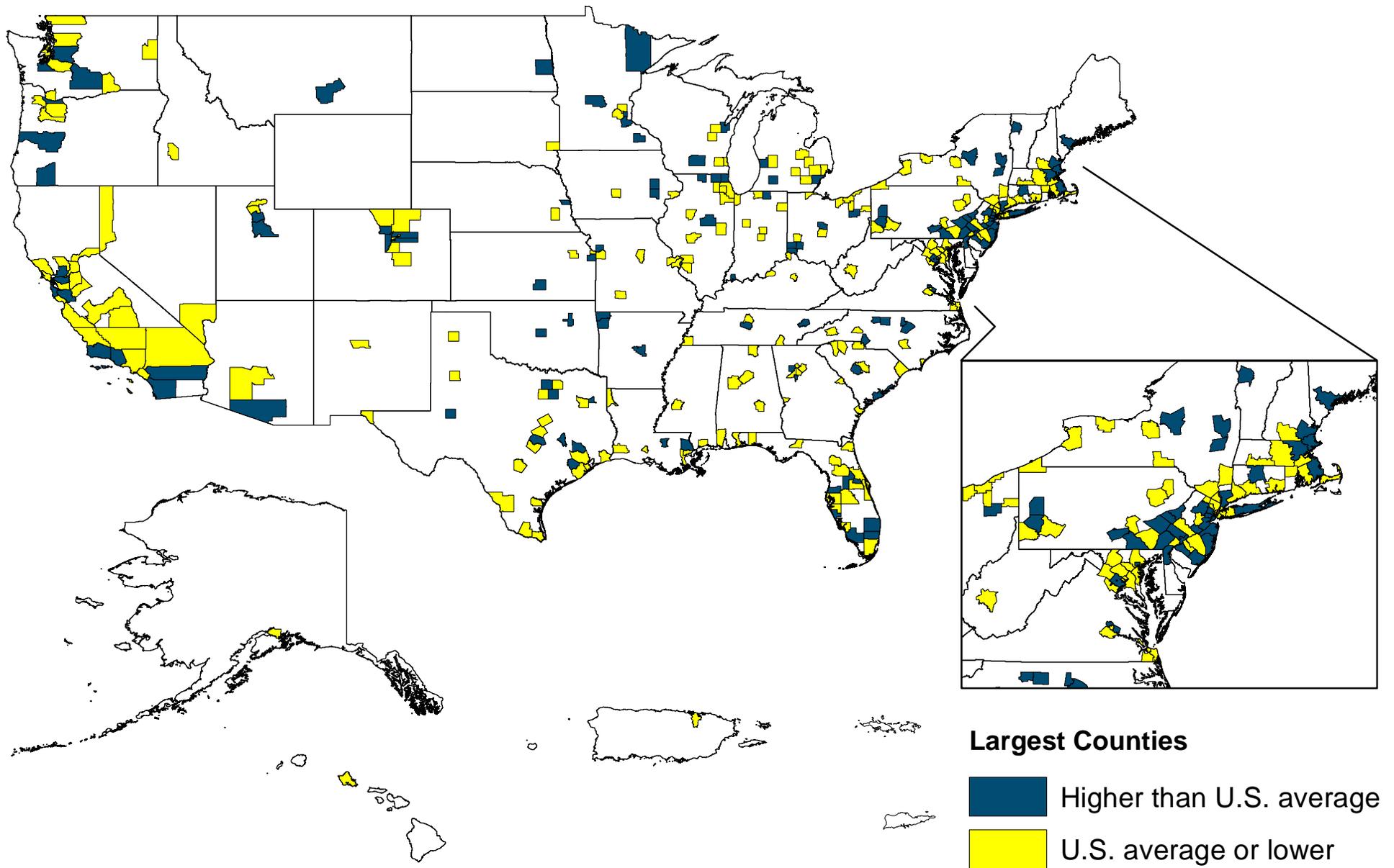
⁴ Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

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



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
December 2013

Chart 4. Percent change in average weekly wage in counties with 75,000 or more employees, second quarter 2012-13 (U.S. average = 2.1 percent)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
December 2013