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COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES
Fourth Quarter 2014

From December 2013 to December 2014, **employment** increased in 319 of the 339 largest U.S. counties (counties with 75,000 or more jobs in 2013), the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Weld, Colo., and Midland, Texas, had the largest percentage increases, with gains of 8.0 percent each over the year, compared with national job growth of 2.2 percent. Within Weld, the largest employment increase occurred in natural resources and mining, which gained 2,074 jobs over the year (19.6 percent). Within Midland, the largest employment increase also occurred in natural resources and mining, which gained 3,135 jobs over the year (14.9 percent). Atlantic, N.J., had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment among the largest counties in the U.S. with a loss of 5.0 percent. County employment and wage data are compiled under the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, which produces detailed information on county employment and wages within 6 months after the end of each quarter.

The U.S. **average weekly wage** increased 3.5 percent over the year, growing to \$1,035 in the fourth quarter of 2014. Benton, Ark., had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in average weekly wages with a gain of 9.9 percent. Within Benton, an average weekly wage gain of \$209, or 16.2 percent, in professional and business services made the largest contribution to the county's increase in average weekly wages. San Mateo, Calif., experienced the largest percentage decrease in average weekly wages with a loss of 20.4 percent over the year.

Chart 1. Large counties ranked by percent increase in employment, December 2013-14 (U.S. average = 2.2 percent)

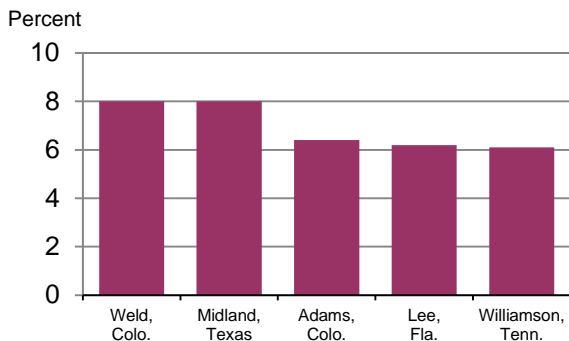


Chart 2. Large counties ranked by percent increase in average weekly wages, fourth quarter 2013-14 (U.S. average = 3.5 percent)

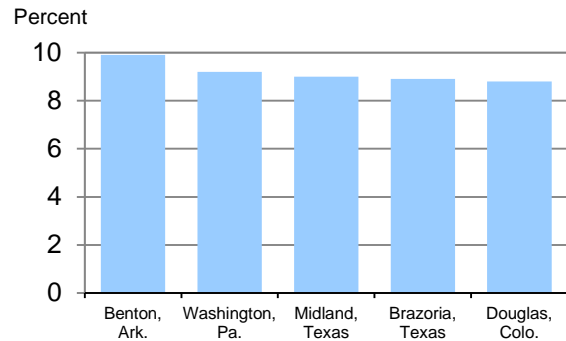


Table A. Large counties ranked by December 2014 employment, December 2013-14 employment increase, and December 2013-14 percent increase in employment

Employment in large counties					
December 2014 employment (thousands)		Increase in employment, December 2013-14 (thousands)		Percent increase in employment, December 2013-14	
United States	139,204.8	United States	3,033.7	United States	2.2
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,243.8	Harris, Texas	87.4	Weld, Colo.	8.0
New York, N.Y.	2,568.3	Los Angeles, Calif.	68.3	Midland, Texas	8.0
Cook, Ill.	2,512.5	New York, N.Y.	66.8	Adams, Colo.	6.4
Harris, Texas	2,312.2	Dallas, Texas	64.8	Lee, Fla.	6.2
Maricopa, Ariz.	1,821.9	Maricopa, Ariz.	48.4	Williamson, Tenn.	6.1
Dallas, Texas	1,591.0	Clark, Nev.	41.0	Utah, Utah	5.8
Orange, Calif.	1,506.0	King, Wash.	40.4	Denton, Texas	5.7
San Diego, Calif.	1,359.7	Cook, Ill.	39.3	Montgomery, Texas	5.7
King, Wash.	1,262.8	Orange, Calif.	38.1	Benton, Ark.	5.5
Miami-Dade, Fla.	1,082.5	Miami-Dade, Fla.	35.0	Fort Bend, Texas	5.5

Large County Employment

In December 2014, national employment was 139.2 million (as measured by the QCEW program). Over the year, employment increased 2.2 percent, or 3.0 million. The 339 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more jobs accounted for 72.1 percent of total U.S. employment and 77.4 percent of total wages. These 339 counties had a net job growth of 2.2 million over the year, accounting for 73.4 percent of the overall U.S. employment increase. (See chart 3.)

Weld, Colo., and Midland, Texas, had the largest percentage increases in employment (8.0 percent each) among the largest U.S. counties. The five counties with the largest increases in employment levels were Harris, Texas; Los Angeles, Calif.; New York, N.Y.; Dallas, Texas; and Maricopa, Ariz. These counties had a combined over-the-year employment gain of 335,700 jobs, which was 11.1 percent of the overall job increase for the U.S. (See table A.)

Employment declined in 17 of the largest counties from December 2013 to December 2014. Atlantic, N.J., had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment (-5.0 percent). Within Atlantic, leisure and hospitality had the largest decrease in employment, with a loss of 7,333 jobs (-16.8 percent). Norfolk City, Va., had the second largest percentage decrease in employment, followed by McLean, Ill.; Peoria, Ill.; and Lake, Ill. (See table 1.)

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

Average weekly wage in large counties					
Average weekly wage, fourth quarter 2014		Increase in average weekly wage, fourth quarter 2013-14		Percent increase in average weekly wage, fourth quarter 2013-14	
United States	\$1,035	United States	\$35	United States	3.5
San Mateo, Calif.	\$2,166	Santa Clara, Calif.	\$134	Benton, Ark.	9.9
New York, N.Y.	2,138	Midland, Texas	118	Washington, Pa.	9.2
Santa Clara, Calif.	2,114	Suffolk, Mass.	108	Midland, Texas	9.0
Suffolk, Mass.	1,856	Douglas, Colo.	100	Brazoria, Texas	8.9
San Francisco, Calif.	1,850	New York, N.Y.	91	Douglas, Colo.	8.8
Washington, D.C.	1,696	Washington, Pa.	91	Clayton, Ga.	7.6
Fairfield, Conn.	1,674	Benton, Ark.	90	Jefferson, Texas	7.6
Arlington, Va.	1,613	San Francisco, Calif.	87	Rockingham, N.H.	7.4
Fairfax, Va.	1,584	Brazoria, Texas	86	Yolo, Calif.	7.1
Somerset, N.J.	1,543	King, Wash.	81	Vanderburgh, Ind.	7.0
				Atlantic, N.J.	7.0
				Hamilton, Tenn.	7.0
				Nueces, Texas	7.0

Large County Average Weekly Wages

Average weekly wages for the nation increased to \$1,035, a 3.5 percent increase, during the year ending in the fourth quarter of 2014. Among the 339 largest counties, 332 had over-the-year increases in average weekly wages. (See chart 4.) Benton, Ark., had the largest percentage wage increase among the largest U.S. counties (9.9 percent).

Of the 339 largest counties, 7 experienced over-the-year decreases in average weekly wages. San Mateo, Calif., had the largest percentage decrease in average weekly wages, with a loss of 20.4 percent. Within San Mateo, information had the largest impact on the county's average weekly wage decrease. Within this industry, average weekly wages declined by \$8,606 (-60.1 percent) over the year. This decline in average weekly wages is partially due to wages returning to normal after higher levels in 2012 and 2013. Olmsted, Minn., had the second largest percentage decrease in average weekly wages, followed by Morris, N.J.; Rockland, N.Y.; Camden, N.J.; and Butler, Pa. (See table 1.)

Ten Largest U.S. Counties

All of the 10 largest counties had over-the-year percentage increases in **employment** in December 2014. Dallas, Texas, had the largest gain (4.2 percent). Within Dallas, trade, transportation, and utilities had the largest over-the-year employment level increase among all private industry groups with a gain of 17,303 jobs, or 5.5 percent. Cook, Ill., and Los Angeles, Calif., had the smallest percentage increases in employment (1.6 percent each) among the 10 largest counties. (See table 2.)

Average weekly wages increased over the year in all of the 10 largest U.S. counties. King, Wash., experienced the largest percentage gain in average weekly wages (6.2 percent). Within King,

information had the largest impact on the county's average weekly wage growth. Within this industry, average weekly wages increased by \$421, or 16.5 percent, over the year. Maricopa, Ariz., had the smallest percentage increase in average weekly wages (2.2 percent) among the 10 largest counties.

For More Information

The tables and charts included in this release contain data for the nation and for the 339 U.S. counties with annual average employment levels of 75,000 or more in 2013. December 2014 employment and 2014 fourth quarter average weekly wages for all states are provided in table 3 of this release.

The employment and wage data by county are compiled under the QCEW program, also known as the ES-202 program. The data are derived from reports submitted by every employer subject to unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The 9.5 million employer reports cover 139.2 million full- and part-time workers. The QCEW program provides a quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, MSA, state, and national levels by detailed industry. Data for the fourth quarter of 2014 will be available electronically later at www.bls.gov/cew/. For additional information about the quarterly employment and wages data, please read the Technical Note. Additional information about the QCEW data may be obtained by calling (202) 691-6567.

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

The County Employment and Wages release for first quarter 2015 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, September 17, 2015.

Technical Note

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

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

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

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

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

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

Differences between QCEW, BED, and CES employment measures

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

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

Coverage

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

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

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

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

Concepts and methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Additional statistics and other information

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

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

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

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

County ¹	Establishments, fourth quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		December 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2014	Percent change, fourth quarter 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change
United States ⁴	9,479.2	139,204.8	2.2	-	\$1,035	3.5	-
Jefferson, AL.....	17.8	342.7	0.2	311	1,026	3.3	191
Madison, AL.....	9.1	186.4	1.4	214	1,106	2.4	258
Mobile, AL.....	9.6	167.6	1.0	249	897	3.8	133
Montgomery, AL.....	6.3	129.7	0.1	317	901	2.4	258
Shelby, AL.....	5.1	80.6	3.1	84	978	3.7	143
Tuscaloosa, AL.....	4.3	91.9	4.3	28	869	2.8	231
Anchorage Borough, AK.....	8.4	152.8	0.0	320	1,094	4.2	99
Maricopa, AZ.....	94.6	1,821.9	2.7	105	974	2.2	273
Pima, AZ.....	18.9	358.8	0.3	303	858	2.1	278
Benton, AR.....	5.8	108.3	5.5	9	996	9.9	1
Pulaski, AR.....	14.4	245.9	0.7	272	936	3.7	143
Washington, AR.....	5.7	98.1	3.5	66	896	4.3	87
Alameda, CA.....	58.0	708.7	2.8	104	1,319	4.4	81
Contra Costa, CA.....	30.1	344.1	1.8	174	1,215	2.1	278
Fresno, CA.....	31.3	349.4	0.6	284	808	4.9	50
Kern, CA.....	17.4	306.9	0.3	303	873	2.7	235
Los Angeles, CA.....	447.3	4,243.8	1.6	197	1,201	3.5	168
Marin, CA.....	12.2	112.0	0.6	284	1,280	5.9	29
Monterey, CA.....	13.0	159.4	1.9	162	851	3.7	143
Orange, CA.....	109.5	1,506.0	2.6	112	1,162	4.3	87
Placer, CA.....	11.6	144.6	3.4	71	1,034	5.8	31
Riverside, CA.....	54.3	641.2	3.5	66	803	4.0	113
Sacramento, CA.....	53.3	620.7	2.2	140	1,095	2.7	235
San Bernardino, CA.....	52.0	682.3	4.4	25	852	3.5	168
San Diego, CA.....	102.1	1,359.7	1.9	162	1,138	2.6	244
San Francisco, CA.....	58.2	659.1	4.4	25	1,850	4.9	50
San Joaquin, CA.....	16.9	217.7	2.5	118	835	2.5	248
San Luis Obispo, CA.....	9.9	109.4	1.8	174	837	3.7	143
San Mateo, CA.....	26.4	385.0	4.8	18	2,166	-20.4	339
Santa Barbara, CA.....	14.7	186.5	2.5	118	981	4.9	50
Santa Clara, CA.....	66.9	999.3	3.6	57	2,114	6.8	15
Santa Cruz, CA.....	9.3	94.6	3.7	51	926	5.0	46
Solano, CA.....	10.4	129.6	1.7	183	1,026	0.9	322
Sonoma, CA.....	19.0	192.0	0.9	259	952	4.2	99
Stanislaus, CA.....	14.5	170.3	2.5	118	832	3.9	125
Tulare, CA.....	9.3	146.5	0.7	272	739	6.2	23
Ventura, CA.....	25.2	317.5	0.9	259	1,025	5.0	46
Yolo, CA.....	6.2	92.3	1.2	227	1,092	7.1	10
Adams, CO.....	9.6	189.0	6.4	3	987	4.3	87
Arapahoe, CO.....	20.0	311.5	3.1	84	1,223	6.7	17
Boulder, CO.....	13.8	172.2	2.9	97	1,213	3.1	208
Denver, CO.....	28.4	474.3	5.0	13	1,247	1.8	300
Douglas, CO.....	10.5	110.3	3.6	57	1,240	8.8	5
El Paso, CO.....	17.4	252.9	2.5	118	916	3.4	179
Jefferson, CO.....	18.3	226.2	3.5	66	1,042	4.0	113
Larimer, CO.....	10.8	144.3	4.3	28	962	6.8	15
Weld, CO.....	6.4	101.6	8.0	1	922	6.0	27
Fairfield, CT.....	34.2	428.4	1.7	183	1,674	1.1	315
Hartford, CT.....	26.6	509.0	1.2	227	1,246	2.8	231
New Haven, CT.....	23.1	365.5	1.1	236	1,087	4.5	73

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, fourth quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		December 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2014	Percent change, fourth quarter 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change
New London, CT.....	7.1	121.2	-0.5	330	\$1,013	4.3	87
New Castle, DE.....	18.4	287.7	3.1	84	1,164	0.7	326
Washington, DC.....	36.8	736.9	1.6	197	1,696	3.0	220
Alachua, FL.....	6.9	122.6	2.7	105	888	2.7	235
Brevard, FL.....	15.1	193.1	1.6	197	885	2.0	291
Broward, FL.....	67.4	764.4	2.9	97	960	4.0	113
Collier, FL.....	12.8	137.8	5.0	13	891	3.1	208
Duval, FL.....	28.0	469.1	2.5	118	988	4.3	87
Escambia, FL.....	8.2	125.2	1.6	197	817	5.3	37
Hillsborough, FL.....	40.0	643.8	3.3	75	979	2.1	278
Lake, FL.....	7.8	88.2	3.1	84	691	3.6	157
Lee, FL.....	20.3	237.9	6.2	4	803	2.4	258
Leon, FL.....	8.4	143.6	1.4	214	842	2.7	235
Manatee, FL.....	10.1	116.4	3.0	92	767	3.4	179
Marion, FL.....	8.2	96.6	3.1	84	707	2.5	248
Miami-Dade, FL.....	95.2	1,082.5	3.3	75	1,008	2.5	248
Okaloosa, FL.....	6.3	77.1	0.3	303	823	4.7	60
Orange, FL.....	39.0	751.4	3.4	71	895	3.8	133
Osceola, FL.....	6.1	83.0	2.9	97	687	3.9	125
Palm Beach, FL.....	53.3	565.1	3.8	46	1,006	1.0	319
Pasco, FL.....	10.4	108.6	4.6	21	711	2.7	235
Pinellas, FL.....	31.8	405.0	2.1	151	928	1.9	297
Polk, FL.....	12.8	204.3	2.2	140	777	3.7	143
Sarasota, FL.....	15.3	158.6	5.1	12	860	3.2	199
Seminole, FL.....	14.4	173.1	3.7	51	843	3.4	179
Volusia, FL.....	13.8	158.9	2.6	112	729	4.0	113
Bibb, GA.....	4.5	83.7	2.3	130	802	4.7	60
Chatham, GA.....	8.3	142.4	4.6	21	871	2.7	235
Clayton, GA.....	4.4	115.6	3.8	46	977	7.6	7
Cobb, GA.....	22.9	332.6	4.1	36	1,081	3.6	157
De Kalb, GA.....	19.0	289.8	2.3	130	1,013	2.2	273
Fulton, GA.....	45.2	790.5	4.1	36	1,338	3.7	143
Gwinnett, GA.....	25.6	333.3	3.8	46	991	3.1	208
Muscogee, GA.....	4.8	95.1	-0.4	328	804	2.0	291
Richmond, GA.....	4.7	104.1	2.3	130	834	1.8	300
Honolulu, HI.....	24.9	466.6	0.5	291	945	4.0	113
Ada, ID.....	14.0	213.0	1.6	197	950	5.9	29
Champaign, IL.....	4.5	89.7	0.5	291	868	5.2	41
Cook, IL.....	160.7	2,512.5	1.6	197	1,209	3.2	199
Du Page, IL.....	39.6	608.0	1.7	183	1,178	0.3	329
Kane, IL.....	14.3	205.6	0.3	303	912	4.5	73
Lake, IL.....	23.5	331.4	-0.6	335	1,341	2.8	231
McHenry, IL.....	9.2	95.8	0.0	320	847	2.5	248
McLean, IL.....	4.0	84.4	-0.9	336	968	1.3	313
Madison, IL.....	6.3	97.9	2.1	151	848	3.5	168
Peoria, IL.....	4.9	100.7	-0.9	336	954	1.8	300
St. Clair, IL.....	5.8	93.8	1.3	223	799	2.4	258
Sangamon, IL.....	5.5	129.9	2.0	158	1,019	0.8	325
Will, IL.....	16.6	219.3	1.1	236	895	3.7	143
Winnebago, IL.....	7.0	127.6	1.1	236	874	3.4	179

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, fourth quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		December 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2014	Percent change, fourth quarter 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change
Allen, IN.....	8.8	181.1	1.8	174	\$806	4.1	109
Elkhart, IN.....	4.7	122.6	4.3	28	837	6.6	19
Hamilton, IN.....	8.8	128.3	4.4	25	971	3.5	168
Lake, IN.....	10.2	187.9	-0.3	325	898	2.4	258
Marion, IN.....	23.5	587.9	1.6	197	1,004	3.1	208
St. Joseph, IN.....	5.8	120.0	1.7	183	807	2.5	248
Tippecanoe, IN.....	3.3	82.5	2.2	140	852	4.4	81
Vanderburgh, IN.....	4.8	107.3	1.9	162	852	7.0	11
Black Hawk, IA.....	3.8	75.5	-0.5	330	930	3.2	199
Johnson, IA.....	4.0	80.8	0.3	303	915	3.5	168
Linn, IA.....	6.6	130.0	1.4	214	1,018	6.3	21
Polk, IA.....	16.5	287.5	1.6	197	1,029	3.7	143
Scott, IA.....	5.5	91.0	1.0	249	857	2.4	258
Johnson, KS.....	21.8	335.9	3.4	71	1,041	2.0	291
Sedgwick, KS.....	12.4	247.7	0.6	284	921	1.5	306
Shawnee, KS.....	4.9	97.2	0.7	272	826	2.4	258
Wyandotte, KS.....	3.3	88.5	4.3	28	940	4.3	87
Boone, KY.....	4.2	80.4	2.3	130	890	2.9	227
Fayette, KY.....	10.5	191.3	0.8	264	881	4.3	87
Jefferson, KY.....	24.6	451.5	2.5	118	964	3.4	179
Caddo, LA.....	7.3	117.3	1.2	227	861	3.9	125
Calcasieu, LA.....	4.9	90.9	5.4	11	908	3.9	125
East Baton Rouge, LA.....	14.6	273.5	3.2	80	975	4.5	73
Jefferson, LA.....	13.5	195.0	1.1	236	926	2.2	273
Lafayette, LA.....	9.2	144.3	1.5	209	1,033	3.6	157
Orleans, LA.....	11.6	191.4	2.4	126	996	2.4	258
St. Tammany, LA.....	7.6	85.6	4.2	33	892	4.6	68
Cumberland, ME.....	12.8	175.3	1.0	249	951	5.2	41
Anne Arundel, MD.....	14.7	258.6	1.0	249	1,089	2.3	272
Baltimore, MD.....	21.2	373.4	0.8	264	1,043	3.6	157
Frederick, MD.....	6.3	97.4	1.0	249	968	2.1	278
Harford, MD.....	5.6	90.6	1.0	249	982	1.4	311
Howard, MD.....	9.5	161.8	1.1	236	1,243	3.6	157
Montgomery, MD.....	32.6	462.7	1.4	214	1,342	2.1	278
Prince Georges, MD.....	15.7	309.1	1.3	223	1,049	4.6	68
Baltimore City, MD.....	13.8	335.6	1.8	174	1,223	4.9	50
Barnstable, MA.....	9.2	88.7	2.2	140	887	3.7	143
Bristol, MA.....	16.8	222.8	1.9	162	962	6.3	21
Essex, MA.....	23.1	318.6	1.4	214	1,096	4.3	87
Hampden, MA.....	16.8	203.8	1.4	214	947	4.3	87
Middlesex, MA.....	52.2	875.4	2.6	112	1,482	3.6	157
Norfolk, MA.....	24.3	344.3	1.9	162	1,254	2.6	244
Plymouth, MA.....	14.7	186.3	2.6	112	982	3.8	133
Suffolk, MA.....	26.2	630.4	2.4	126	1,856	6.2	23
Worcester, MA.....	23.1	334.7	2.1	151	1,030	3.4	179
Genesee, MI.....	7.0	135.8	0.9	259	837	3.1	208
Ingham, MI.....	6.1	151.4	-0.3	325	966	3.3	191
Kalamazoo, MI.....	5.1	114.6	1.4	214	934	3.7	143
Kent, MI.....	14.0	371.3	3.1	84	909	3.4	179
Macomb, MI.....	17.3	312.7	2.1	151	1,025	1.5	306

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, fourth quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		December 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2014	Percent change, fourth quarter 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change
Oakland, MI.....	38.3	704.8	1.6	197	\$1,164	4.0	113
Ottawa, MI.....	5.5	116.7	4.1	36	914	4.7	60
Saginaw, MI.....	4.0	84.8	-0.1	323	818	3.0	220
Washtenaw, MI.....	8.1	203.9	1.9	162	1,069	4.2	99
Wayne, MI.....	30.5	706.5	2.2	140	1,119	3.0	220
Anoka, MN.....	7.0	118.5	1.7	183	949	5.3	37
Dakota, MN.....	9.7	183.9	1.8	174	984	5.4	35
Hennepin, MN.....	41.3	883.7	1.7	183	1,259	4.1	109
Olmsted, MN.....	3.4	92.6	-0.3	325	1,021	-5.5	338
Ramsey, MN.....	13.3	327.2	1.4	214	1,137	3.6	157
St. Louis, MN.....	5.3	96.7	0.5	291	824	3.1	208
Stearns, MN.....	4.3	84.1	0.7	272	835	2.2	273
Washington, MN.....	5.3	77.8	0.9	259	834	3.5	168
Harrison, MS.....	4.5	82.9	-0.4	328	714	2.9	227
Hinds, MS.....	6.0	121.1	0.8	264	871	1.0	319
Boone, MO.....	4.8	91.6	2.3	130	791	3.3	191
Clay, MO.....	5.3	95.2	4.5	23	930	5.2	41
Greene, MO.....	8.3	161.4	2.6	112	773	5.0	46
Jackson, MO.....	20.2	354.4	0.9	259	1,031	3.0	220
St. Charles, MO.....	8.7	135.3	0.3	303	811	5.3	37
St. Louis, MO.....	34.6	590.9	1.2	227	1,121	2.5	248
St. Louis City, MO.....	11.6	224.4	1.9	162	1,067	3.5	168
Yellowstone, MT.....	6.3	79.6	1.6	197	900	5.0	46
Douglas, NE.....	18.4	332.4	1.7	183	932	4.7	60
Lancaster, NE.....	9.9	164.9	0.8	264	819	3.8	133
Clark, NV.....	52.6	895.5	4.8	18	885	1.1	315
Washoe, NV.....	14.1	199.0	3.1	84	923	3.2	199
Hillsborough, NH.....	12.2	199.1	1.6	197	1,210	6.7	17
Rockingham, NH.....	10.7	142.6	1.7	183	1,060	7.4	9
Atlantic, NJ.....	6.6	124.1	-5.0	339	872	7.0	11
Bergen, NJ.....	32.8	448.4	0.7	272	1,291	4.2	99
Burlington, NJ.....	11.1	200.8	0.6	284	1,060	2.4	258
Camden, NJ.....	11.9	200.7	1.1	236	1,017	-0.8	334
Essex, NJ.....	20.4	338.7	0.4	297	1,234	0.2	331
Gloucester, NJ.....	6.2	103.1	2.3	130	909	1.5	306
Hudson, NJ.....	14.3	244.1	1.7	183	1,335	3.9	125
Mercer, NJ.....	11.0	243.8	3.7	51	1,306	1.1	315
Middlesex, NJ.....	21.9	401.6	1.0	249	1,217	2.4	258
Monmouth, NJ.....	20.0	252.1	2.5	118	1,053	1.7	303
Morris, NJ.....	17.0	284.6	0.2	311	1,512	-2.9	337
Ocean, NJ.....	12.7	157.6	2.0	158	845	2.1	278
Passaic, NJ.....	12.3	170.6	-0.5	330	1,016	2.4	258
Somerset, NJ.....	10.0	183.4	2.2	140	1,543	3.6	157
Union, NJ.....	14.3	223.5	0.5	291	1,341	4.5	73
Bernalillo, NM.....	17.8	317.6	0.7	272	873	4.4	81
Albany, NY.....	10.3	230.4	1.8	174	1,062	4.8	57
Bronx, NY.....	17.8	257.1	3.2	80	958	2.5	248
Broome, NY.....	4.6	88.7	0.8	264	786	3.1	208
Dutchess, NY.....	8.5	111.4	0.7	272	1,000	4.6	68
Erie, NY.....	24.6	466.3	0.7	272	898	4.8	57

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, fourth quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		December 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2014	Percent change, fourth quarter 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change
Kings, NY.....	57.9	590.9	5.0	13	\$849	3.9	125
Monroe, NY.....	18.7	383.3	0.7	272	935	4.2	99
Nassau, NY.....	53.6	623.6	1.1	236	1,158	3.4	179
New York, NY.....	128.0	2,568.3	2.7	105	2,138	4.4	81
Oneida, NY.....	5.4	105.1	0.2	311	793	3.4	179
Onondaga, NY.....	13.2	246.2	0.2	311	938	3.0	220
Orange, NY.....	10.2	140.6	2.2	140	847	3.4	179
Queens, NY.....	50.0	569.4	3.9	42	974	1.7	303
Richmond, NY.....	9.6	101.4	0.8	264	888	4.6	68
Rockland, NY.....	10.3	120.2	2.3	130	1,052	-1.3	336
Saratoga, NY.....	5.9	82.6	1.9	162	908	2.5	248
Suffolk, NY.....	52.0	646.4	0.5	291	1,125	4.7	60
Westchester, NY.....	36.5	423.2	1.9	162	1,407	4.5	73
Buncombe, NC.....	8.3	122.9	3.4	71	797	4.9	50
Catawba, NC.....	4.3	83.2	1.7	183	760	4.0	113
Cumberland, NC.....	6.2	118.6	0.1	317	771	0.7	326
Durham, NC.....	7.7	192.2	2.2	140	1,271	1.0	319
Forsyth, NC.....	9.2	181.6	2.0	158	933	4.2	99
Guilford, NC.....	14.1	275.2	1.5	209	890	3.5	168
Mecklenburg, NC.....	34.0	630.4	3.8	46	1,125	2.5	248
New Hanover, NC.....	7.5	104.9	3.5	66	828	3.8	133
Wake, NC.....	30.9	503.3	3.9	42	1,008	2.4	258
Cass, ND.....	6.8	115.9	3.7	51	935	4.5	73
Butler, OH.....	7.6	146.9	2.9	97	875	3.1	208
Cuyahoga, OH.....	35.4	717.9	0.4	297	1,050	3.7	143
Delaware, OH.....	4.7	82.8	0.4	297	968	0.9	322
Franklin, OH.....	30.3	727.9	2.9	97	998	2.9	227
Hamilton, OH.....	23.2	505.9	1.8	174	1,139	6.1	26
Lake, OH.....	6.3	95.4	0.8	264	861	5.5	33
Lorain, OH.....	6.0	96.8	0.6	284	816	2.1	278
Lucas, OH.....	10.0	208.1	0.6	284	896	5.4	35
Mahoning, OH.....	5.9	99.8	1.0	249	734	3.8	133
Montgomery, OH.....	11.9	250.5	1.9	162	879	2.1	278
Stark, OH.....	8.7	160.3	1.5	209	789	4.0	113
Summit, OH.....	14.0	264.6	1.2	227	914	4.2	99
Warren, OH.....	4.5	82.5	2.1	151	880	5.3	37
Cleveland, OK.....	5.3	81.5	2.1	151	762	4.7	60
Oklahoma, OK.....	26.7	452.2	2.3	130	981	2.0	291
Tulsa, OK.....	21.5	350.6	2.7	105	952	0.3	329
Clackamas, OR.....	13.5	148.3	3.0	92	939	2.6	244
Jackson, OR.....	6.9	82.6	3.6	57	747	3.3	191
Lane, OR.....	11.4	145.4	2.7	105	796	3.2	199
Marion, OR.....	9.9	140.6	3.7	51	811	4.2	99
Multnomah, OR.....	31.8	476.8	3.6	57	1,030	2.4	258
Washington, OR.....	17.5	271.0	2.6	112	1,231	6.0	27
Allegheny, PA.....	35.3	688.8	-0.1	323	1,096	2.5	248
Berks, PA.....	8.9	169.5	1.7	183	913	4.6	68
Bucks, PA.....	19.7	254.9	1.7	183	1,001	4.2	99
Butler, PA.....	5.0	85.0	0.7	272	937	-0.8	334
Chester, PA.....	15.2	243.9	1.2	227	1,333	3.3	191

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, fourth quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		December 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2014	Percent change, fourth quarter 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change
Cumberland, PA.....	6.2	129.7	2.5	118	\$922	3.6	157
Dauphin, PA.....	7.3	177.2	1.2	227	996	2.6	244
Delaware, PA.....	13.9	221.1	1.7	183	1,084	1.1	315
Erie, PA.....	7.2	125.2	1.0	249	806	4.1	109
Lackawanna, PA.....	5.9	98.5	0.3	303	765	3.2	199
Lancaster, PA.....	13.0	230.2	3.0	92	853	3.0	220
Lehigh, PA.....	8.6	184.2	0.4	297	1,033	7.8	6
Luzerne, PA.....	7.5	141.5	0.7	272	781	2.9	227
Montgomery, PA.....	27.4	481.4	1.1	236	1,262	3.8	133
Northampton, PA.....	6.6	107.8	2.0	158	881	3.6	157
Philadelphia, PA.....	34.8	652.5	2.2	140	1,210	2.2	273
Washington, PA.....	5.4	87.7	1.5	209	1,085	9.2	2
Westmoreland, PA.....	9.3	133.4	1.0	249	829	4.1	109
York, PA.....	9.0	174.2	0.7	272	875	4.5	73
Providence, RI.....	17.4	283.5	2.1	151	1,062	4.4	81
Charleston, SC.....	12.9	232.2	4.3	28	880	4.3	87
Greenville, SC.....	13.1	254.6	5.0	13	880	2.7	235
Horry, SC.....	8.1	111.3	3.6	57	610	3.7	143
Lexington, SC.....	6.0	114.4	2.4	126	765	5.2	41
Richland, SC.....	9.4	213.2	3.2	80	862	1.9	297
Spartanburg, SC.....	5.9	126.5	2.9	97	862	4.5	73
York, SC.....	5.1	83.1	4.9	17	806	0.9	322
Minnehaha, SD.....	6.8	122.7	2.2	140	878	3.8	133
Davidson, TN.....	20.1	467.8	3.6	57	1,076	1.5	306
Hamilton, TN.....	9.0	189.7	1.1	236	974	7.0	11
Knox, TN.....	11.4	230.2	3.0	92	923	5.2	41
Rutherford, TN.....	4.9	115.7	3.9	42	908	3.2	199
Shelby, TN.....	19.8	489.7	1.4	214	1,041	2.1	278
Williamson, TN.....	7.4	112.1	6.1	5	1,231	4.9	50
Bell, TX.....	5.0	112.9	0.5	291	812	2.7	235
Bexar, TX.....	37.4	811.5	3.2	80	910	3.4	179
Brazoria, TX.....	5.3	101.2	4.1	36	1,047	8.9	4
Brazos, TX.....	4.2	99.0	4.8	18	772	4.0	113
Cameron, TX.....	6.4	135.6	1.6	197	621	3.8	133
Collin, TX.....	21.6	354.7	3.6	57	1,186	3.2	199
Dallas, TX.....	71.8	1,591.0	4.2	33	1,233	3.1	208
Denton, TX.....	12.8	211.4	5.7	7	938	6.6	19
El Paso, TX.....	14.4	289.1	1.2	227	707	3.2	199
Fort Bend, TX.....	11.3	170.3	5.5	9	1,048	3.5	168
Galveston, TX.....	5.7	102.5	2.3	130	918	4.7	60
Gregg, TX.....	4.2	80.5	3.3	75	940	2.8	231
Harris, TX.....	109.5	2,312.2	3.9	42	1,373	4.3	87
Hidalgo, TX.....	11.9	246.5	2.3	130	641	3.6	157
Jefferson, TX.....	5.8	126.4	4.5	23	1,079	7.6	7
Lubbock, TX.....	7.3	133.6	1.9	162	803	4.4	81
McLennan, TX.....	5.0	106.7	1.7	183	832	4.0	113
Midland, TX.....	5.4	94.7	8.0	1	1,425	9.0	3
Montgomery, TX.....	10.1	164.6	5.7	7	1,044	3.9	125
Nueces, TX.....	8.2	166.7	3.6	57	936	7.0	11
Potter, TX.....	4.0	79.1	1.2	227	830	3.5	168

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, fourth quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		December 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2014	Percent change, fourth quarter 2013-14 ³	Ranking by percent change
Smith, TX.....	6.0	100.4	3.8	46	\$872	2.0	291
Tarrant, TX.....	40.3	842.8	3.1	84	1,019	3.3	191
Travis, TX.....	35.8	669.4	4.2	33	1,170	4.7	60
Webb, TX.....	5.0	97.8	3.6	57	696	4.2	99
Williamson, TX.....	9.1	148.3	2.7	105	960	0.7	326
Davis, UT.....	7.9	115.7	3.5	66	802	4.3	87
Salt Lake, UT.....	41.6	639.7	2.4	126	983	5.5	33
Utah, UT.....	14.3	202.3	5.8	6	810	-0.5	333
Weber, UT.....	5.7	97.3	3.0	92	750	4.0	113
Chittenden, VT.....	6.4	101.6	1.3	223	1,032	3.9	125
Arlington, VA.....	8.6	165.7	0.0	320	1,613	1.5	306
Chesterfield, VA.....	8.0	129.6	1.1	236	876	0.2	331
Fairfax, VA.....	34.6	586.8	0.2	311	1,584	2.0	291
Henrico, VA.....	10.3	182.3	2.7	105	977	3.3	191
Loudoun, VA.....	10.5	150.1	1.1	236	1,204	1.3	313
Prince William, VA.....	8.3	120.5	1.3	223	891	3.0	220
Alexandria City, VA.....	6.1	95.9	0.3	303	1,464	3.7	143
Chesapeake City, VA.....	5.6	97.0	0.1	317	792	2.1	278
Newport News City, VA.....	3.6	99.0	-0.5	330	960	3.4	179
Norfolk City, VA.....	5.4	135.0	-1.1	338	1,001	5.6	32
Richmond City, VA.....	7.0	149.1	0.4	297	1,101	3.5	168
Virginia Beach City, VA.....	11.1	171.2	1.1	236	809	3.3	191
Benton, WA.....	5.7	79.7	3.7	51	997	1.9	297
Clark, WA.....	14.0	142.9	4.1	36	927	3.7	143
King, WA.....	84.9	1,262.8	3.3	75	1,384	6.2	23
Kitsap, WA.....	6.7	83.5	1.8	174	870	3.1	208
Pierce, WA.....	21.8	284.1	2.9	97	887	2.1	278
Snohomish, WA.....	20.4	271.9	1.9	162	1,071	4.8	57
Spokane, WA.....	15.8	208.5	2.2	140	839	2.1	278
Thurston, WA.....	7.9	105.2	3.3	75	876	2.1	278
Whatcom, WA.....	7.1	84.6	1.8	174	805	2.4	258
Yakima, WA.....	8.0	99.7	4.0	41	708	3.1	208
Kanawha, WV.....	6.0	105.0	0.2	311	868	2.7	235
Brown, WI.....	6.4	150.3	0.4	297	931	4.0	113
Dane, WI.....	14.1	319.5	1.5	209	1,020	1.6	305
Milwaukee, WI.....	25.2	484.6	0.6	284	1,010	4.9	50
Outagamie, WI.....	4.9	104.7	1.1	236	865	3.8	133
Waukesha, WI.....	12.3	234.0	0.8	264	1,026	3.1	208
Winnebago, WI.....	3.5	90.1	-0.5	330	974	1.4	311
San Juan, PR.....	11.4	262.7	-1.6	(⁵)	659	0.2	(⁵)

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

² Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

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

Note: Data are preliminary. Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. These 339 U.S. counties comprise 72.1 percent of the total covered workers in the U.S.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		December 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2013-14 ²	Fourth quarter 2014	Percent change, fourth quarter 2013-14 ²
United States ³	9,479.2	139,204.8	2.2	\$1,035	3.5
Private industry.....	9,184.9	117,701.2	2.6	1,042	3.6
Natural resources and mining.....	137.6	1,989.9	3.4	1,215	5.0
Construction.....	760.5	6,192.9	5.6	1,174	5.0
Manufacturing.....	339.9	12,255.7	1.5	1,268	4.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,920.3	27,247.3	2.2	863	4.0
Information.....	153.7	2,756.5	0.7	1,755	0.0
Financial activities.....	841.8	7,759.4	1.2	1,664	4.7
Professional and business services.....	1,702.8	19,532.8	3.3	1,377	3.1
Education and health services.....	1,498.4	20,926.8	2.0	941	3.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	800.1	14,502.5	2.6	438	3.8
Other services.....	820.2	4,255.2	2.0	688	3.8
Government.....	294.3	21,503.6	0.5	997	3.2
Los Angeles, CA.....	447.3	4,243.8	1.6	1,201	3.5
Private industry.....	441.5	3,698.0	1.6	1,189	3.5
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	9.5	-4.4	1,472	-15.8
Construction.....	13.4	119.4	1.0	1,218	4.4
Manufacturing.....	12.5	358.2	-2.5	1,228	4.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	53.6	820.4	1.3	938	2.6
Information.....	9.7	198.9	0.2	2,285	4.4
Financial activities.....	24.7	209.7	-0.8	1,850	5.5
Professional and business services.....	48.1	612.8	-0.1	1,536	6.7
Education and health services.....	204.0	724.0	2.4	898	2.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	31.0	469.8	3.3	964	0.2
Other services.....	27.9	146.6	2.3	704	4.1
Government.....	5.7	545.8	1.6	1,283	4.1
New York, NY.....	128.0	2,568.3	2.7	2,138	4.4
Private industry.....	127.6	2,127.8	3.1	2,337	4.2
Natural resources and mining.....	0.0	0.2	-0.7	1,976	0.2
Construction.....	2.2	35.2	4.2	2,230	7.1
Manufacturing.....	2.2	25.9	-0.8	1,577	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	20.6	279.1	2.1	1,439	2.9
Information.....	4.8	153.8	1.9	2,715	7.4
Financial activities.....	19.3	363.6	1.8	4,984	4.9
Professional and business services.....	27.1	537.0	3.2	2,550	4.4
Education and health services.....	9.8	334.2	3.7	1,301	2.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	13.7	289.6	3.9	981	6.1
Other services.....	20.3	101.7	3.4	1,142	2.4
Government.....	0.4	440.4	0.8	1,184	4.7
Cook, IL.....	160.7	2,512.5	1.6	1,209	3.2
Private industry.....	159.4	2,215.9	1.8	1,212	3.4
Natural resources and mining.....	0.1	0.9	11.5	1,294	17.5
Construction.....	13.3	68.9	10.1	1,606	6.0
Manufacturing.....	6.8	186.3	-0.1	1,307	5.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	31.8	478.6	2.0	937	2.2
Information.....	2.9	55.0	2.3	1,663	-1.5
Financial activities.....	16.3	185.0	0.3	2,215	1.7
Professional and business services.....	34.3	460.2	1.4	1,594	4.3
Education and health services.....	16.8	428.2	1.6	1,006	5.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	14.5	251.6	2.2	496	2.3
Other services.....	18.2	97.5	1.9	897	3.8
Government.....	1.3	296.6	0.3	1,187	1.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		December 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2013-14 ²	Fourth quarter 2014	Percent change, fourth quarter 2013-14 ²
Harris, TX.....	109.5	2,312.2	3.9	\$1,373	4.3
Private industry.....	108.9	2,045.5	4.2	1,412	4.2
Natural resources and mining.....	1.8	95.0	4.5	3,321	-1.7
Construction.....	6.9	159.6	9.6	1,465	7.8
Manufacturing.....	4.7	201.7	4.4	1,673	6.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	24.7	488.4	4.0	1,210	4.5
Information.....	1.2	28.3	-3.3	1,518	5.9
Financial activities.....	11.3	119.8	1.7	1,758	5.3
Professional and business services.....	22.1	399.9	3.2	1,788	4.4
Education and health services.....	14.9	275.9	3.9	1,056	4.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	9.2	211.4	5.0	454	3.4
Other services.....	11.7	64.6	4.9	816	6.5
Government.....	0.6	266.7	1.8	1,077	4.3
Maricopa, AZ.....	94.6	1,821.9	2.7	974	2.2
Private industry.....	93.9	1,609.5	2.9	973	2.2
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	8.5	3.5	918	-1.8
Construction.....	7.3	93.5	0.4	1,072	3.5
Manufacturing.....	3.2	114.8	0.7	1,375	5.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	20.1	369.1	2.4	873	1.9
Information.....	1.6	34.2	5.5	1,261	2.0
Financial activities.....	11.2	157.0	3.2	1,229	3.1
Professional and business services.....	22.2	314.5	3.4	1,090	1.3
Education and health services.....	10.8	268.6	3.8	1,007	-0.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.5	197.9	3.0	463	5.7
Other services.....	6.4	48.4	1.7	687	2.2
Government.....	0.7	212.5	1.2	986	2.8
Dallas, TX.....	71.8	1,591.0	4.2	1,233	3.1
Private industry.....	71.3	1,421.2	4.5	1,250	3.1
Natural resources and mining.....	0.6	10.1	4.6	3,902	5.5
Construction.....	4.1	78.6	7.6	1,243	6.9
Manufacturing.....	2.7	107.8	1.1	1,445	5.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	15.5	331.2	5.5	1,066	1.1
Information.....	1.4	49.6	0.0	1,780	0.5
Financial activities.....	8.6	153.8	2.7	1,694	6.9
Professional and business services.....	16.2	319.1	5.7	1,496	3.0
Education and health services.....	8.8	184.4	4.1	1,071	3.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	6.2	145.6	5.2	510	-1.0
Other services.....	6.8	40.5	2.1	793	2.9
Government.....	0.5	169.8	2.2	1,090	2.5
Orange, CA.....	109.5	1,506.0	2.6	1,162	4.3
Private industry.....	108.1	1,367.6	2.6	1,167	4.4
Natural resources and mining.....	0.2	3.0	-2.0	887	22.2
Construction.....	6.5	83.2	5.2	1,288	4.0
Manufacturing.....	4.9	158.8	-0.1	1,482	10.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	16.7	266.9	2.0	1,030	3.7
Information.....	1.2	23.5	-4.4	1,825	9.0
Financial activities.....	10.8	114.6	1.4	1,958	2.6
Professional and business services.....	20.7	282.3	2.2	1,384	4.4
Education and health services.....	27.5	188.8	2.3	990	1.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.9	193.7	2.8	469	7.8
Other services.....	6.8	42.8	2.1	710	3.3
Government.....	1.3	138.4	2.5	1,109	3.4

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		December 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2013-14 ²	Fourth quarter 2014	Percent change, fourth quarter 2013-14 ²
San Diego, CA.....	102.1	1,359.7	1.9	\$1,138	2.6
Private industry.....	100.7	1,139.0	2.2	1,127	2.1
Natural resources and mining.....	0.7	9.5	2.6	695	5.1
Construction.....	6.4	64.6	3.0	1,185	5.8
Manufacturing.....	3.0	97.4	0.9	1,589	4.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	14.1	223.9	0.8	838	3.8
Information.....	1.2	23.9	-3.9	1,677	-1.5
Financial activities.....	9.5	70.5	-0.9	1,493	8.7
Professional and business services.....	18.3	231.2	1.3	1,784	-1.1
Education and health services.....	28.2	185.9	3.0	979	2.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.6	175.4	2.6	460	4.3
Other services.....	7.3	48.7	3.7	606	4.1
Government.....	1.4	220.7	0.6	1,193	5.5
King, WA.....	84.9	1,262.8	3.3	1,384	6.2
Private industry.....	84.4	1,100.7	3.6	1,402	6.4
Natural resources and mining.....	0.4	2.5	2.5	1,417	4.6
Construction.....	6.1	60.6	13.1	1,315	3.7
Manufacturing.....	2.3	105.8	0.2	1,640	6.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	14.9	241.7	4.3	1,170	5.1
Information.....	2.0	85.0	2.0	2,974	16.5
Financial activities.....	6.5	65.9	1.3	1,766	10.8
Professional and business services.....	16.1	211.6	4.8	1,766	3.3
Education and health services.....	20.5	162.6	2.9	970	2.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	6.9	123.7	2.5	544	2.1
Other services.....	8.6	41.3	2.7	822	2.9
Government.....	0.6	162.1	1.4	1,267	5.0
Miami-Dade, FL.....	95.2	1,082.5	3.3	1,008	2.5
Private industry.....	94.9	946.2	4.0	986	2.4
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	9.3	0.2	593	8.2
Construction.....	5.5	37.8	11.1	986	4.4
Manufacturing.....	2.7	37.5	2.2	989	3.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	27.5	284.2	3.4	884	-0.6
Information.....	1.6	18.3	0.5	1,532	3.0
Financial activities.....	10.0	73.8	5.1	1,583	4.4
Professional and business services.....	20.0	147.7	5.3	1,312	2.3
Education and health services.....	10.1	164.7	2.4	980	4.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.2	132.1	3.4	569	2.5
Other services.....	8.2	38.8	4.5	616	2.8
Government.....	0.3	136.3	-1.2	1,162	4.5

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

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

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

State	Establishments, fourth quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		December 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2013-14	Fourth quarter 2014	Percent change, fourth quarter 2013-14
United States ²	9,479.2	139,204.8	2.2	\$1,035	3.5
Alabama.....	118.0	1,891.4	1.3	881	3.5
Alaska.....	22.4	317.6	0.8	1,063	4.0
Arizona.....	148.9	2,630.8	2.2	926	2.3
Arkansas.....	87.4	1,180.5	2.2	807	4.5
California.....	1,403.6	16,068.5	2.6	1,209	2.9
Colorado.....	180.7	2,478.0	3.9	1,066	4.1
Connecticut.....	114.7	1,681.2	1.2	1,278	2.7
Delaware.....	30.0	433.0	2.9	1,049	1.5
District of Columbia.....	36.8	736.9	0.9	1,696	3.7
Florida.....	649.0	8,009.6	3.5	911	3.1
Georgia.....	286.3	4,131.9	3.7	958	3.8
Hawaii.....	39.3	638.3	0.7	908	4.2
Idaho.....	55.2	650.7	2.5	782	4.0
Illinois.....	421.9	5,844.1	1.4	1,089	2.8
Indiana.....	159.2	2,946.5	1.7	846	3.9
Iowa.....	100.3	1,527.6	1.1	870	4.3
Kansas.....	86.2	1,377.2	1.3	855	2.6
Kentucky.....	121.6	1,852.2	1.8	836	4.1
Louisiana.....	126.5	1,954.0	2.1	923	3.8
Maine.....	49.6	592.7	0.9	826	5.1
Maryland.....	166.1	2,590.3	1.3	1,113	3.5
Massachusetts.....	236.1	3,415.6	2.2	1,315	4.5
Michigan.....	237.6	4,158.9	2.1	984	3.3
Minnesota.....	167.0	2,762.9	1.4	1,024	3.6
Mississippi.....	72.1	1,118.6	1.0	747	2.3
Missouri.....	187.9	2,709.8	1.5	891	3.4
Montana.....	44.5	442.2	0.5	794	4.5
Nebraska.....	70.4	958.1	1.4	837	5.2
Nevada.....	77.2	1,229.6	4.2	899	1.6
New Hampshire.....	50.8	638.0	1.4	1,081	6.3
New Jersey.....	266.1	3,933.6	1.3	1,211	2.0
New Mexico.....	56.1	808.4	1.3	850	4.4
New York.....	627.6	9,067.6	2.0	1,321	4.3
North Carolina.....	261.7	4,141.8	2.4	890	3.4
North Dakota.....	32.1	454.8	4.5	1,050	7.1
Ohio.....	289.4	5,264.3	1.6	922	3.9
Oklahoma.....	107.9	1,614.3	2.1	876	2.8
Oregon.....	140.0	1,755.4	3.2	928	3.8
Pennsylvania.....	351.2	5,716.5	1.2	1,013	3.7
Rhode Island.....	36.0	471.5	1.9	1,003	4.5
South Carolina.....	120.1	1,931.4	2.9	817	3.2
South Dakota.....	32.2	412.5	1.3	791	4.2
Tennessee.....	147.9	2,822.1	2.4	927	3.5
Texas.....	627.9	11,662.7	3.7	1,070	4.3
Utah.....	92.6	1,324.2	3.0	872	4.3
Vermont.....	24.6	311.0	0.7	882	4.1
Virginia.....	237.5	3,691.4	0.6	1,057	2.8
Washington.....	238.1	3,069.7	3.2	1,082	4.5
West Virginia.....	50.0	712.0	0.1	818	3.3
Wisconsin.....	167.5	2,789.3	1.3	894	3.4

See footnotes at end of table.

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

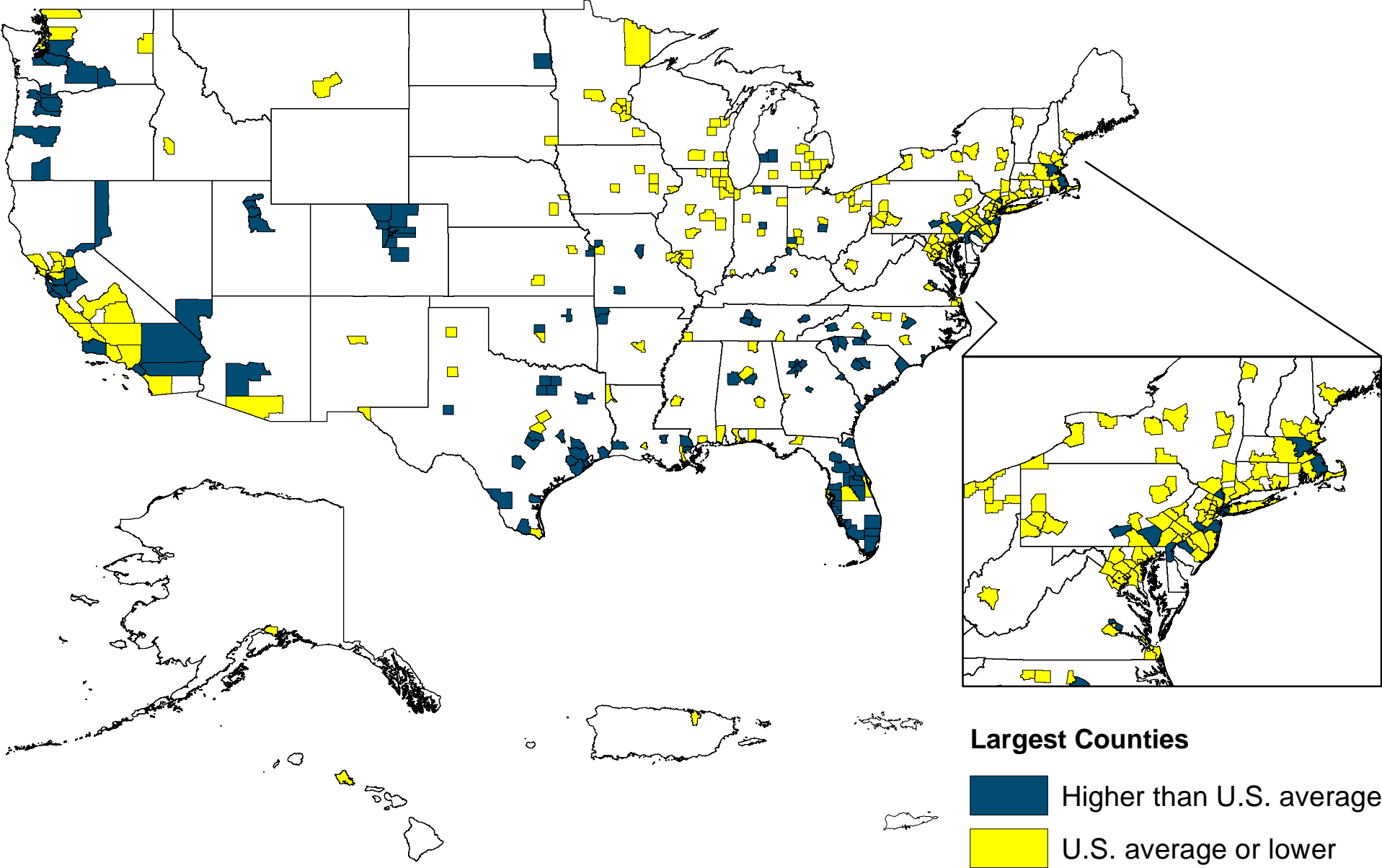
State	Establishments, fourth quarter 2014 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		December 2014 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2013-14	Fourth quarter 2014	Percent change, fourth quarter 2013-14
Wyoming.....	25.5	283.6	1.5	\$952	3.9
Puerto Rico.....	49.0	944.2	-1.5	556	0.7
Virgin Islands.....	3.5	38.5	-0.3	746	-1.2

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

² Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

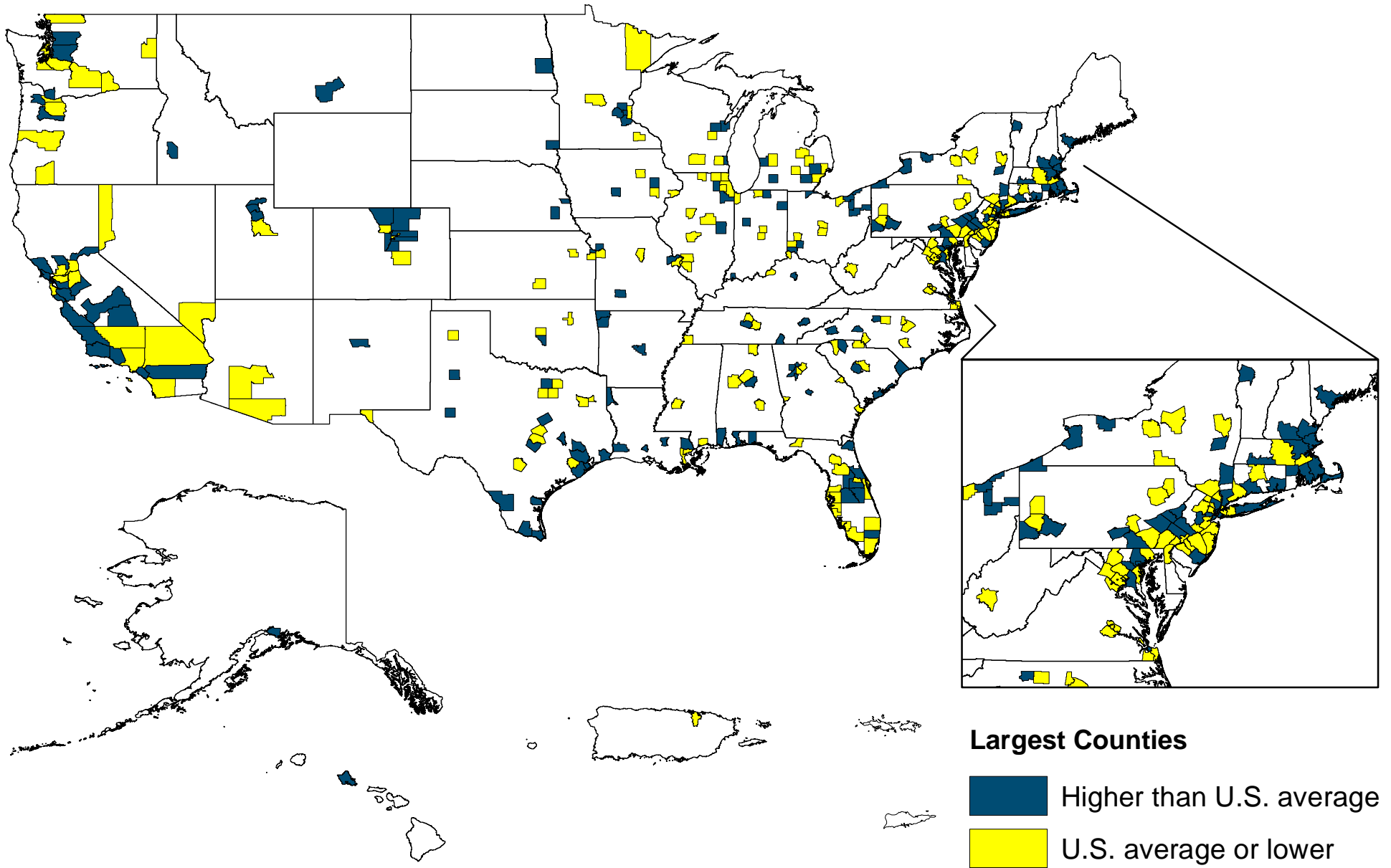
Note: Data are preliminary. Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

Chart 3. Percent change in employment in counties with 75,000 or more employees, December 2013-14 (U.S. average = 2.2 percent)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Chart 4. Percent change in average weekly wage in counties with 75,000 or more employees, fourth quarter 2013-14 (U.S. average = 3.5 percent)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics