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COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES
Fourth Quarter 2012

From December 2011 to December 2012, **employment** increased in 287 of the 328 largest U.S. counties, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Elkhart, Ind., posted the largest increase, with a gain of 7.4 percent over the year, compared with national job growth of 1.9 percent. Within Elkhart, the largest employment increase occurred in manufacturing, which gained 5,479 jobs over the year (11.6 percent). Sangamon, Ill., had the largest over-the-year decrease in employment among the largest counties in the U.S. with a loss of 2.5 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 7 months after the end of each quarter.

The U.S. **average weekly wage** increased over the year by 4.7 percent to \$1,000 in the fourth quarter of 2012. San Mateo, Calif., had the largest over-the-year increase in average weekly wages with a gain of 107.3 percent. Within San Mateo, a total wage gain of \$6.9 billion (379.6 percent) in professional and business services had the largest contribution to the increase in average weekly wages. Lake, Ohio, experienced the largest decrease in average weekly wages with a loss of 3.2 percent over the year.

Chart 1. Large counties ranked by percent increase in employment, December 2011-12
(U.S. average = 1.9 percent)

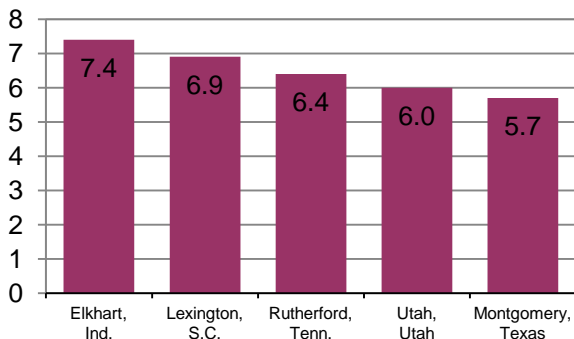


Chart 2. Large counties ranked by percent increase in average weekly wages, fourth quarter 2011-12
(U.S. average = 4.7 percent)

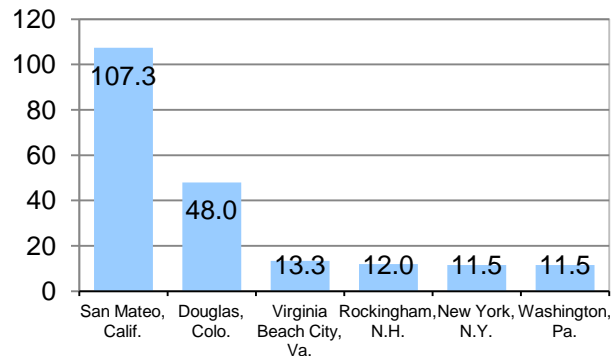


Table A. Large counties ranked by December 2012 employment, December 2011-12 employment increase, and December 2011-12 percent increase in employment

Employment in large counties					
December 2012 employment (thousands)		Increase in employment, December 2011-12 (thousands)		Percent increase in employment, December 2011-12	
United States	133,726.8	United States	2,440.6	United States	1.9
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,082.2	Harris, Texas	82.2	Elkhart, Ind.	7.4
Cook, Ill.	2,441.2	Los Angeles, Calif.	74.2	Lexington, S.C.	6.9
New York, N.Y.	2,437.9	New York, N.Y.	50.2	Rutherford, Tenn.	6.4
Harris, Texas	2,160.8	Dallas, Texas	49.6	Utah, Utah	6.0
Maricopa, Ariz.	1,721.1	Maricopa, Ariz.	46.0	Montgomery, Texas	5.7
Dallas, Texas	1,499.2	Orange, Calif.	37.9	Fort Bend, Texas	5.3
Orange, Calif.	1,436.6	King, Wash.	34.5	Douglas, Colo.	5.1
San Diego, Calif.	1,302.0	Santa Clara, Calif.	33.0	Collin, Texas	4.8
King, Wash.	1,185.3	San Diego, Calif.	29.2	Brazos, Texas	4.4
Miami-Dade, Fla.	1,020.6	Cook, Ill.	28.9	Travis, Texas	4.3
				Salt Lake, Utah	4.3

Large County Employment

In December 2012, national employment, as measured by the QCEW program, was 133.7 million, up by 1.9 percent or 2.4 million from December 2011. The 328 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more jobs accounted for 71.3 percent of total U.S. employment and 77.0 percent of total wages. These 328 counties had a net job growth of 1.8 million over the year, accounting for 73.3 percent of the overall U.S. employment increase. (See chart 3.)

Elkhart, Ind., had the largest percentage increase in employment (7.4 percent) among the largest U.S. counties. The five counties with the largest increases in employment level 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 302,200, which was 12.4 percent of the overall job increase for the U.S. (See table A.)

Employment declined in 38 of the large counties from December 2011 to December 2012. Sangamon, Ill., had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment (-2.5 percent). Within Sangamon, public administration within state government had the largest decrease in employment with a loss of 1,067 jobs (-2.9 percent). Caddo, La., had the second largest percentage decrease in employment, followed by Jefferson, Texas. Two counties, Vanderburgh, Ind., and Benton, Wash., tied for the fourth largest percentage decrease. (See table 1.)

Table B. Large counties ranked by fourth quarter 2012 average weekly wages, fourth quarter 2011-12 increase in average weekly wages, and fourth quarter 2011-12 percent increase in average weekly wages

Average weekly wage in large counties					
Average weekly wage, fourth quarter 2012		Increase in average weekly wage, fourth quarter 2011-12		Percent increase in average weekly wage, fourth quarter 2011-12	
United States	\$1,000	United States	\$45	United States	4.7
San Mateo, Calif.	\$3,240	San Mateo, Calif.	\$1,677	San Mateo, Calif.	107.3
New York, N.Y.	2,107	Douglas, Colo.	516	Douglas, Colo.	48.0
Santa Clara, Calif.	1,906	New York, N.Y.	217	Virginia Beach City, Va.	13.3
Suffolk, Mass.	1,724	Suffolk, Mass.	127	Rockingham, N.H.	12.0
Fairfield, Conn.	1,704	San Francisco, Calif.	119	New York, N.Y.	11.5
Washington, D.C.	1,703	Rockingham, N.H.	111	Washington, Pa.	11.5
San Francisco, Calif.	1,694	Fairfield, Conn.	109	McHenry, Ill.	11.2
Arlington, Va.	1,625	Washington, Pa.	105	Utah, Utah	9.4
Douglas, Colo.	1,591	Virginia Beach City, Va.	101	Elkhart, Ind.	8.9
Fairfax, Va.	1,588	Santa Clara, Calif.	91	Yolo, Calif.	8.6
		McHenry, Ill.	91		
		Harris, Texas	91		

Large County Average Weekly Wages

Average weekly wages for the nation increased by 4.7 percent during the year ending in the fourth quarter of 2012. Among the 328 largest counties, 316 had over-the-year increases in average weekly wages. (See chart 4.) San Mateo, Calif., had the largest wage increase among the largest U.S. counties (107.3 percent).

Of the 328 largest counties, 10 experienced over-the-year decreases in average weekly wages. Lake, Ohio, had the largest average weekly wage decrease with a loss of 3.2 percent. Within Lake, total wages in manufacturing declined by \$45.3 million (-12.3 percent) over the year. Passaic, N.J., had the second largest decrease in average weekly wages, followed by Genesee, Mich.; Atlantic, N.J.; and Benton, Wash. (See table 1.)

Ten Largest U.S. Counties

All of the 10 largest counties had over-the-year percentage increases in **employment** in December 2012. Harris, Texas, had the largest gain (4.0 percent). Within Harris, professional and business services had the largest over-the-year employment level increase among all private industry groups with a gain of 20,112 jobs (5.9 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**. New York, N.Y., experienced the largest gain in average weekly wages (11.5 percent). Within New York, financial activities had the largest impact on the county's average weekly wage growth. Within this industry, employment declined by 2,288 (-0.6 percent) while total wages increased by \$4.8 billion (25.6 percent).

Maricopa, Ariz., had the smallest average weekly wage increase (3.4 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 328 U.S. counties with annual average employment levels of 75,000 or more in 2011. December 2012 employment and 2012 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 9.2 million employer reports cover 133.7 million full- and part-time workers. For additional information about the quarterly employment and wages data, please read the Technical Note. Data for the fourth quarter of 2012 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 first quarter 2013 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, September 26, 2013.

Hurricane Sandy

Hurricane Sandy made landfall in the United States on October 29, 2012, during the QCEW fourth quarter reference period. This event did not warrant changes to QCEW methodology.

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 2012 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 329 counties presented in this release were derived using 2011 preliminary annual averages of employment. For 2012 data, seven counties have been added to the publication tables: Okaloosa, Fla.; Tippecanoe, Ind.; Johnson, Iowa; St. Tammany, La.; Saratoga, N.Y.; Delaware, Ohio; and Gregg, Texas. These counties will be included in all 2012 quarterly releases. One county, Jackson, Ore., which was published in the 2011 releases, will be excluded from this and future 2012 releases because its 2011 annual average employment level was less than 75,000. 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 2012 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 6.8 million private-sector employers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample survey: 557,000 establishments
Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI and UCFE coverage, including all employers subject to state and federal UI laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI coverage, excluding government, private households, and establishments with zero employment 	Nonfarm wage and salary jobs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UI coverage, excluding agriculture, private households, and self-employed workers Other employment, including railroads, religious organizations, and other non-UI-covered jobs
Publication frequency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly – 7 months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly – 8 months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly – 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 2011. 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 2011, UI and UCFE programs covered workers in 129.4 million jobs. The estimated 124.8 million workers in these jobs (after adjustment for multiple jobholders) represented 95.7 percent of civilian wage and salary employment. Covered workers received \$6.217 trillion in pay, representing 93.3 percent of the wage and salary component of personal income and 41.2 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 work force 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 2011 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.

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 2011 edition of this publication, which was published in October 2012, contains selected data produced by Business Employment Dynamics (BED) on job gains and losses, as well as selected data from the first quarter 2012 version of this news release. Tables and additional content from *Employment and Wages Annual Averages 2011* are now available online at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewbultn11.htm>. The 2012 edition of *Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online* will be available later in 2013.

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 329 largest counties, fourth quarter 2012²

County ³	Establishments, fourth quarter 2012 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		December 2012 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2011-12 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2012	Percent change, fourth quarter 2011-12 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
United States ⁶	9,205.6	133,726.8	1.9	–	\$1,000	4.7	–
Jefferson, AL	17.8	339.3	0.9	223	1,011	5.0	71
Madison, AL	9.0	181.4	1.4	181	1,077	1.5	265
Mobile, AL	9.7	165.3	0.1	280	881	0.6	301
Montgomery, AL	6.4	128.4	1.0	213	883	0.3	306
Tuscaloosa, AL	4.3	86.4	2.3	94	848	2.3	219
Anchorage Borough, AK	8.3	153.1	0.6	244	1,046	3.9	119
Maricopa, AZ	95.2	1,721.1	2.7	69	964	3.4	150
Pima, AZ	19.0	353.5	1.5	172	839	2.1	234
Benton, AR	5.6	99.2	1.9	134	900	3.9	119
Pulaski, AR	14.5	246.3	1.0	213	927	6.9	24
Washington, AR	5.6	94.6	3.7	23	837	0.8	294
Alameda, CA	54.7	670.7	4.0	17	1,265	3.9	119
Contra Costa, CA	29.0	331.8	2.9	59	1,168	2.9	183
Fresno, CA	29.2	335.2	1.8	143	777	2.9	183
Kern, CA	17.0	295.3	3.0	52	842	2.1	234
Los Angeles, CA	421.5	4,082.2	1.9	134	1,185	6.6	29
Marin, CA	11.7	109.0	3.8	20	1,225	3.4	150
Monterey, CA	12.4	152.4	3.2	41	809	1.4	271
Orange, CA	104.2	1,436.6	2.7	69	1,131	4.4	91
Placer, CA	10.9	132.5	2.8	65	979	4.5	85
Riverside, CA	49.2	585.6	3.4	33	765	1.5	265
Sacramento, CA	50.1	595.1	2.7	69	1,056	1.3	276
San Bernardino, CA	48.6	629.4	2.2	106	830	2.6	202
San Diego, CA	100.5	1,302.0	2.3	94	1,099	5.5	45
San Francisco, CA	54.7	603.3	4.2	12	1,694	7.6	15
San Joaquin, CA	16.3	205.2	1.5	172	810	1.6	261
San Luis Obispo, CA	9.5	103.9	4.1	15	809	1.3	276
San Mateo, CA	24.8	349.2	3.6	25	3,240	107.3	1
Santa Barbara, CA	14.3	180.5	3.6	25	961	7.4	17
Santa Clara, CA	63.0	928.0	3.7	23	1,906	5.0	71
Santa Cruz, CA	8.9	90.4	3.5	29	849	0.1	313
Solano, CA	9.7	123.9	3.3	39	998	7.4	17
Sonoma, CA	18.3	179.8	3.2	41	918	2.6	202
Stanislaus, CA	13.8	162.3	2.5	80	793	2.3	219
Tulare, CA	8.9	139.8	0.4	265	697	3.6	139
Ventura, CA	23.9	311.0	3.1	48	984	3.3	157
Yolo, CA	6.0	89.4	1.2	194	997	8.6	10
Adams, CO	9.0	162.3	3.3	39	886	3.1	166
Arapahoe, CO	19.2	292.3	3.5	29	1,159	4.5	85
Boulder, CO	13.3	163.5	2.5	80	1,134	2.0	246
Denver, CO	26.5	443.1	4.2	12	1,222	4.6	81
Douglas, CO	9.9	98.5	5.1	7	1,591	48.0	2
El Paso, CO	17.0	241.2	1.9	134	884	0.8	294
Jefferson, CO	18.0	215.8	2.6	76	1,010	5.1	64
Larimer, CO	10.3	134.0	2.7	69	887	4.1	104
Weld, CO	5.9	86.9	4.2	12	831	2.8	189
Fairfield, CT	33.1	416.4	1.0	213	1,704	6.8	26
Hartford, CT	25.8	499.9	1.2	194	1,210	5.1	64
New Haven, CT	22.6	361.7	1.2	194	1,034	2.9	183
New London, CT	7.0	123.3	-0.6	308	971	1.5	265

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 329 largest counties, fourth quarter 2012²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, fourth quarter 2012 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		December 2012 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2011-12 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2012	Percent change, fourth quarter 2011-12 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
New Castle, DE	17.1	272.7	1.0	213	\$1,178	7.0	21
Washington, DC	36.8	721.5	1.7	154	1,703	2.2	227
Alachua, FL	6.6	117.9	1.0	213	843	2.1	234
Brevard, FL	14.5	188.7	-1.1	316	874	1.0	290
Broward, FL	64.5	720.5	2.3	94	920	3.4	150
Collier, FL	12.1	125.6	2.0	123	839	4.1	104
Duval, FL	27.5	449.6	2.0	123	953	5.0	71
Escambia, FL	8.0	120.6	0.6	244	787	2.7	193
Hillsborough, FL	38.7	604.4	2.5	80	953	3.5	146
Lake, FL	7.4	83.9	3.5	29	653	1.1	287
Lee, FL	19.1	210.6	2.7	69	774	2.2	227
Leon, FL	8.3	140.2	0.8	236	810	0.2	308
Manatee, FL	9.5	110.2	2.8	65	733	-0.1	319
Marion, FL	8.0	92.5	2.6	76	688	2.1	234
Miami-Dade, FL	91.3	1,020.6	2.3	94	976	4.1	104
Okaloosa, FL	6.1	75.4	-0.1	291	779	2.6	202
Orange, FL	36.9	698.7	3.2	41	860	3.9	119
Palm Beach, FL	50.6	522.9	2.1	114	1,003	7.6	15
Pasco, FL	10.1	102.2	2.1	114	681	2.6	202
Pinellas, FL	31.1	389.9	1.6	162	901	1.7	256
Polk, FL	12.4	194.6	1.4	181	740	3.1	166
Sarasota, FL	14.7	142.5	3.2	41	824	3.1	166
Seminole, FL	14.0	162.0	1.8	143	818	5.1	64
Volusia, FL	13.4	150.8	0.8	236	709	4.9	76
Bibb, GA	4.6	81.4	1.2	194	760	2.3	219
Chatham, GA	7.8	134.2	2.0	123	828	2.3	219
Clayton, GA	4.3	112.0	-0.1	291	914	1.4	271
Cobb, GA	21.8	306.0	1.1	207	1,033	4.3	94
De Kalb, GA	18.2	278.8	-0.1	291	1,026	4.4	91
Fulton, GA	42.4	738.0	3.1	48	1,317	7.2	20
Gwinnett, GA	24.5	312.0	1.6	162	968	4.8	78
Muscogee, GA	4.7	94.6	0.1	280	783	3.2	161
Richmond, GA	4.7	99.3	0.2	274	826	3.0	173
Honolulu, HI	24.8	455.0	1.8	143	908	3.1	166
Ada, ID	13.6	202.4	2.7	69	843	1.0	290
Champaign, IL	4.3	88.1	0.6	244	806	2.5	209
Cook, IL	150.3	2,441.2	1.2	194	1,184	5.3	60
Du Page, IL	37.4	578.3	2.1	114	1,168	4.5	85
Kane, IL	13.4	195.7	1.2	194	874	2.0	246
Lake, IL	22.3	326.3	2.1	114	1,272	6.7	28
McHenry, IL	8.7	93.6	0.8	236	907	11.2	7
McLean, IL	3.8	87.3	1.5	172	948	1.2	281
Madison, IL	6.0	94.7	-0.4	305	804	1.5	265
Peoria, IL	4.7	103.7	0.6	244	936	1.1	287
St. Clair, IL	5.6	94.0	-1.2	318	781	0.4	303
Sangamon, IL	5.3	126.8	-2.5	328	986	3.0	173
Will, IL	15.4	204.8	0.7	242	847	2.8	189
Winnebago, IL	6.8	124.6	-0.9	315	824	1.2	281
Allen, IN	9.0	177.8	1.8	143	774	-0.3	322
Elkhart, IN	4.8	112.6	7.4	1	782	8.9	9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 329 largest counties, fourth quarter 2012²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, fourth quarter 2012 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		December 2012 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2011-12 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2012	Percent change, fourth quarter 2011-12 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Hamilton, IN	8.6	115.3	1.7	154	\$921	5.3	60
Lake, IN	10.4	191.3	1.3	186	902	3.9	119
Marion, IN	24.1	570.6	2.3	94	992	4.2	100
St. Joseph, IN	6.0	117.2	-0.6	308	786	4.4	91
Tippecanoe, IN	3.3	79.7	1.9	134	809	0.1	313
Vanderburgh, IN	4.8	105.3	-1.5	324	792	0.9	293
Johnson, IA	3.7	79.1	2.3	94	854	3.5	146
Linn, IA	6.3	127.3	0.1	280	948	0.7	298
Polk, IA	15.3	274.1	1.6	162	981	4.1	104
Scott, IA	5.3	89.0	1.2	194	845	5.5	45
Johnson, KS	21.3	316.2	2.7	69	1,046	6.1	38
Sedgwick, KS	12.4	243.5	1.4	181	915	4.1	104
Shawnee, KS	4.8	95.4	0.4	265	856	8.5	11
Wyandotte, KS	3.2	84.2	1.6	162	874	0.3	306
Fayette, KY	9.8	183.7	2.2	106	852	2.0	246
Jefferson, KY	23.2	436.8	3.8	20	936	2.3	219
Caddo, LA	7.5	119.2	-2.4	327	818	0.2	308
Calcasieu, LA	4.9	84.6	2.9	59	846	3.4	150
East Baton Rouge, LA	14.7	262.3	2.1	114	948	6.9	24
Jefferson, LA	13.7	195.5	-0.3	301	916	2.6	202
Lafayette, LA	9.1	139.1	1.9	134	989	4.0	115
Orleans, LA	11.2	180.7	2.2	106	992	1.2	281
St. Tammany, LA	7.5	80.9	2.0	123	843	4.5	85
Cumberland, ME	12.7	172.4	0.9	223	890	2.9	183
Anne Arundel, MD	14.8	244.7	2.6	76	1,050	1.9	251
Baltimore, MD	21.4	371.0	1.2	194	1,014	2.7	193
Frederick, MD	6.3	94.5	1.9	134	963	2.3	219
Harford, MD	5.7	89.1	2.2	106	974	4.8	78
Howard, MD	9.4	161.8	2.3	94	1,212	3.5	146
Montgomery, MD	33.8	456.9	0.6	244	1,345	1.9	251
Prince Georges, MD	15.9	304.4	-0.2	295	1,019	0.2	308
Baltimore City, MD	14.2	333.0	0.2	274	1,180	6.1	38
Barnstable, MA	8.9	85.3	2.5	80	842	2.1	234
Bristol, MA	16.0	213.4	0.4	265	901	5.5	45
Essex, MA	21.7	309.3	1.5	172	1,056	2.2	227
Hampden, MA	15.5	197.4	0.2	274	898	3.9	119
Middlesex, MA	49.4	841.1	1.9	134	1,434	4.5	85
Norfolk, MA	23.4	328.3	1.5	172	1,212	4.6	81
Plymouth, MA	14.0	179.0	2.5	80	924	2.3	219
Suffolk, MA	23.6	602.9	1.6	162	1,724	8.0	12
Worcester, MA	21.4	319.2	-0.3	301	964	-0.1	319
Genesee, MI	7.3	131.9	0.9	223	816	-1.7	326
Ingham, MI	6.4	155.8	0.1	280	924	1.7	256
Kalamazoo, MI	5.4	110.9	0.9	223	892	4.0	115
Kent, MI	14.2	341.8	3.0	52	879	2.9	183
Macomb, MI	17.4	294.7	1.7	154	1,012	1.2	281
Oakland, MI	38.8	675.6	3.4	33	1,141	3.4	150
Ottawa, MI	5.6	110.1	3.8	20	831	0.1	313
Saginaw, MI	4.2	84.6	0.5	257	789	0.8	294
Washtenaw, MI	8.2	198.6	2.3	94	1,030	3.6	139

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 329 largest counties, fourth quarter 2012²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, fourth quarter 2012 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		December 2012 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2011-12 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2012	Percent change, fourth quarter 2011-12 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Wayne, MI	31.9	696.3	1.1	207	\$1,083	0.6	301
Anoka, MN	7.2	112.7	2.1	114	900	3.0	173
Dakota, MN	10.0	174.8	1.8	143	943	4.9	76
Hennepin, MN	42.4	857.2	1.9	134	1,236	6.5	31
Olmsted, MN	3.4	92.4	3.2	41	1,047	1.7	256
Ramsey, MN	14.0	321.0	0.6	244	1,071	4.1	104
St. Louis, MN	5.6	94.9	1.7	154	776	0.1	313
Stearns, MN	4.4	81.7	1.2	194	799	5.5	45
Harrison, MS	4.4	82.5	-0.2	295	693	1.0	290
Hinds, MS	6.0	120.9	-1.3	319	856	3.8	128
Boone, MO	4.6	87.7	2.4	91	762	4.0	115
Clay, MO	5.2	86.3	-1.4	320	879	1.9	251
Greene, MO	8.1	156.0	2.9	59	737	3.8	128
Jackson, MO	19.0	351.3	1.2	194	1,026	6.2	36
St. Charles, MO	8.4	129.8	3.4	33	763	2.6	202
St. Louis, MO	32.6	574.9	0.6	244	1,088	7.0	21
St. Louis City, MO	9.5	218.1	-0.5	307	1,059	2.7	193
Yellowstone, MT	6.1	78.7	1.7	154	846	5.4	55
Douglas, NE	17.8	321.6	2.0	123	905	5.5	45
Lancaster, NE	9.5	160.1	2.5	80	792	3.8	128
Clark, NV	49.3	827.6	2.3	94	867	3.1	166
Washoe, NV	13.7	186.7	0.9	223	886	3.0	173
Hillsborough, NH	12.1	192.2	0.5	257	1,137	3.7	136
Rockingham, NH	10.6	137.1	1.0	213	1,034	12.0	4
Atlantic, NJ	6.7	131.7	-0.2	295	816	-1.4	325
Bergen, NJ	33.1	435.0	0.3	272	1,272	6.2	36
Burlington, NJ	11.0	198.1	2.8	65	1,035	1.8	255
Camden, NJ	12.1	195.2	-0.2	295	1,002	1.4	271
Essex, NJ	20.6	343.5	-0.3	301	1,221	3.6	139
Gloucester, NJ	6.1	98.6	0.5	257	873	2.3	219
Hudson, NJ	14.1	238.6	2.0	123	1,285	1.3	276
Mercer, NJ	11.0	233.0	1.5	172	1,312	3.6	139
Middlesex, NJ	21.8	393.4	1.9	134	1,162	1.6	261
Monmouth, NJ	20.0	243.6	0.2	274	1,031	2.6	202
Morris, NJ	17.3	276.1	0.9	223	1,476	5.4	55
Ocean, NJ	12.3	147.3	1.2	194	835	4.6	81
Passaic, NJ	12.2	175.1	0.3	272	998	-2.1	327
Somerset, NJ	10.1	174.1	0.9	223	1,429	2.2	227
Union, NJ	14.4	222.2	0.5	257	1,228	0.2	308
Bernalillo, NM	17.9	313.9	1.3	186	836	0.7	298
Albany, NY	10.0	222.6	0.9	223	976	2.0	246
Bronx, NY	17.2	239.7	1.8	143	932	2.5	209
Broome, NY	4.5	90.2	-0.8	313	764	2.1	234
Dutchess, NY	8.2	112.3	-0.8	313	975	2.2	227
Erie, NY	24.0	461.8	0.5	257	853	3.0	173
Kings, NY	54.0	529.5	2.0	123	821	2.8	189
Monroe, NY	18.3	380.0	0.1	280	890	0.2	308
Nassau, NY	53.0	609.0	1.8	143	1,134	2.0	246
New York, NY	123.7	2,437.9	2.1	114	2,107	11.5	5
Oneida, NY	5.3	105.4	-1.4	320	777	3.7	136

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 329 largest counties, fourth quarter 2012²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, fourth quarter 2012 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		December 2012 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2011-12 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2012	Percent change, fourth quarter 2011-12 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Onondaga, NY	13.0	244.7	0.5	257	\$929	5.9	41
Orange, NY	9.9	134.2	0.4	265	820	1.9	251
Queens, NY	47.9	533.4	2.9	59	938	2.2	227
Richmond, NY	9.1	95.3	1.6	162	843	3.8	128
Rockland, NY	9.9	116.6	-0.2	295	1,054	6.3	35
Saratoga, NY	5.6	78.8	2.0	123	876	3.8	128
Suffolk, NY	50.9	630.9	1.1	207	1,056	0.0	317
Westchester, NY	36.1	413.1	0.6	244	1,346	5.4	55
Buncombe, NC	8.1	116.2	2.5	80	752	2.7	193
Catawba, NC	4.4	79.3	0.1	280	733	0.4	303
Cumberland, NC	6.3	118.5	-1.4	320	770	-0.1	319
Durham, NC	7.5	188.2	2.6	76	1,225	1.6	261
Forsyth, NC	9.0	177.3	1.7	154	883	3.3	157
Guilford, NC	14.2	266.9	1.1	207	863	5.5	45
Mecklenburg, NC	33.5	584.2	3.0	52	1,103	5.1	64
New Hanover, NC	7.5	97.1	1.6	162	797	2.4	214
Wake, NC	30.1	464.2	3.4	33	967	2.4	214
Cass, ND	6.3	108.7	3.6	25	883	6.6	29
Butler, OH	7.4	140.6	-0.2	295	844	2.8	189
Cuyahoga, OH	35.7	711.1	2.0	123	1,020	5.4	55
Delaware, OH	4.4	81.4	4.1	15	950	3.9	119
Franklin, OH	29.8	687.2	2.5	80	970	1.6	261
Hamilton, OH	23.2	491.7	0.4	265	1,092	6.0	40
Lake, OH	6.4	94.7	0.0	288	813	-3.2	328
Lorain, OH	6.0	94.5	-0.7	310	816	2.5	209
Lucas, OH	10.1	203.3	0.8	236	866	2.1	234
Mahoning, OH	5.9	98.8	1.3	186	718	3.8	128
Montgomery, OH	12.1	245.6	0.6	244	864	2.7	193
Stark, OH	8.8	155.6	0.8	236	752	3.0	173
Summit, OH	14.2	258.8	1.1	207	893	4.3	94
Oklahoma, OK	25.2	434.9	1.6	162	947	5.3	60
Tulsa, OK	20.7	341.5	1.8	143	962	0.0	317
Clackamas, OR	12.9	142.2	2.2	106	893	4.2	100
Lane, OR	10.9	138.1	1.0	213	758	2.7	193
Marion, OR	9.5	129.9	0.5	257	760	3.4	150
Multnomah, OR	30.4	447.5	2.0	123	988	2.1	234
Washington, OR	16.8	252.7	1.2	194	1,101	1.4	271
Allegheny, PA	35.8	689.7	0.7	242	1,058	5.0	71
Berks, PA	9.0	166.3	1.3	186	869	2.1	234
Bucks, PA	19.8	250.5	0.4	265	957	2.9	183
Butler, PA	4.9	82.9	-0.3	301	895	3.6	139
Chester, PA	15.1	238.7	0.1	280	1,283	0.7	298
Cumberland, PA	6.2	125.7	0.6	244	866	3.0	173
Dauphin, PA	7.5	174.5	0.5	257	955	4.3	94
Delaware, PA	14.0	215.7	1.3	186	1,076	6.4	33
Erie, PA	7.6	124.6	-0.7	310	775	1.7	256
Lackawanna, PA	5.9	98.1	-0.4	305	726	1.4	271
Lancaster, PA	12.8	221.7	0.9	223	816	3.7	136
Lehigh, PA	8.7	177.8	-0.1	291	964	3.0	173
Luzerne, PA	7.7	139.5	-1.4	320	746	3.2	161

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 329 largest counties, fourth quarter 2012²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, fourth quarter 2012 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		December 2012 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2011-12 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2012	Percent change, fourth quarter 2011-12 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Montgomery, PA	27.5	473.9	1.0	213	\$1,250	5.9	41
Northampton, PA	6.6	104.9	2.0	123	842	1.3	276
Philadelphia, PA	36.5	638.0	1.1	207	1,180	4.1	104
Washington, PA	5.6	86.3	0.8	236	1,016	11.5	5
Westmoreland, PA	9.5	133.8	0.9	223	795	-0.7	323
York, PA	9.1	172.6	0.4	265	837	3.6	139
Providence, RI	17.5	272.7	1.4	181	992	3.0	173
Charleston, SC	12.1	219.0	2.5	80	837	1.5	265
Greenville, SC	12.3	238.5	2.3	94	838	2.7	193
Horry, SC	7.7	104.7	2.5	80	576	1.2	281
Lexington, SC	5.7	105.1	6.9	2	732	2.4	214
Richland, SC	9.0	206.5	1.4	181	843	2.4	214
Spartanburg, SC	5.8	117.4	2.4	91	832	2.1	234
Minnehaha, SD	6.7	118.1	2.5	80	850	4.3	94
Davidson, TN	18.5	441.6	3.0	52	1,090	6.5	31
Hamilton, TN	8.5	188.0	2.2	106	897	3.8	128
Knox, TN	10.9	222.5	0.6	244	875	3.9	119
Rutherford, TN	4.4	107.4	6.4	3	877	4.2	100
Shelby, TN	19.1	481.9	1.7	154	1,023	5.5	45
Williamson, TN	6.4	100.6	4.0	17	1,121	6.4	33
Bell, TX	4.9	109.4	1.7	154	783	1.7	256
Bexar, TX	35.7	765.3	2.9	59	877	1.5	265
Brazoria, TX	5.1	94.2	3.6	25	934	4.1	104
Brazos, TX	4.0	90.3	4.4	9	735	3.5	146
Cameron, TX	6.4	131.7	2.1	114	609	2.7	193
Collin, TX	19.7	318.7	4.8	8	1,158	5.5	45
Dallas, TX	70.1	1,499.2	3.4	33	1,209	5.5	45
Denton, TX	11.7	189.8	3.1	48	877	5.0	71
El Paso, TX	14.2	282.0	2.2	106	697	3.4	150
Fort Bend, TX	10.0	149.5	5.3	6	1,007	5.1	64
Galveston, TX	5.5	97.3	1.3	186	903	4.0	115
Gregg, TX	4.2	78.1	0.6	244	913	3.8	128
Harris, TX	104.3	2,160.8	4.0	17	1,331	7.3	19
Hidalgo, TX	11.5	235.2	2.3	94	612	2.2	227
Jefferson, TX	5.8	121.3	-2.3	326	1,006	4.1	104
Lubbock, TX	7.1	128.2	1.8	143	772	8.0	12
McLennan, TX	4.9	103.2	2.1	114	813	5.4	55
Montgomery, TX	9.3	146.4	5.7	5	985	7.7	14
Nueces, TX	7.9	157.6	3.2	41	885	5.1	64
Smith, TX	5.7	94.6	0.1	280	867	6.8	26
Tarrant, TX	39.0	800.8	3.0	52	974	4.5	85
Travis, TX	32.7	619.4	4.3	10	1,114	3.1	166
Webb, TX	4.9	92.6	1.3	186	683	5.1	64
Williamson, TX	8.1	136.2	3.5	29	934	2.5	209
Davis, UT	7.5	108.7	2.4	91	778	0.8	294
Salt Lake, UT	38.8	606.5	4.3	10	947	5.5	45
Utah, UT	13.3	183.9	6.0	4	834	9.4	8
Weber, UT	5.5	91.8	2.2	106	721	2.4	214
Chittenden, VT	6.1	99.0	0.2	274	981	4.1	104
Arlington, VA	8.7	165.9	-1.1	316	1,625	2.1	234

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 329 largest counties, fourth quarter 2012²—Continued

County ³	Establishments, fourth quarter 2012 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		December 2012 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2011-12 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Fourth quarter 2012	Percent change, fourth quarter 2011-12 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Chesterfield, VA	8.0	121.2	3.1	48	\$881	3.2	161
Fairfax, VA	35.3	597.8	0.9	223	1,588	4.3	94
Henrico, VA	10.3	181.9	2.9	59	949	1.3	276
Loudoun, VA	10.2	144.2	3.2	41	1,171	2.7	193
Prince William, VA	8.1	115.9	3.4	33	863	2.1	234
Alexandria City, VA	6.3	97.2	1.6	162	1,460	2.5	209
Chesapeake City, VA	5.8	96.8	0.0	288	775	3.3	157
Newport News City, VA	3.7	98.3	1.8	143	912	3.1	166
Norfolk City, VA	5.7	138.7	0.0	288	972	4.2	100
Richmond City, VA	7.2	149.1	0.6	244	1,066	4.1	104
Virginia Beach City, VA	11.5	165.4	1.8	143	862	13.3	3
Benton, WA	5.9	76.4	-1.5	324	969	-1.0	324
Clark, WA	14.0	132.3	3.0	52	894	5.8	44
King, WA	84.1	1,185.3	3.0	52	1,276	4.7	80
Kitsap, WA	6.8	80.7	0.2	274	860	3.2	161
Pierce, WA	22.1	266.8	1.2	194	869	3.2	161
Snohomish, WA	19.6	261.7	2.8	65	1,005	0.4	303
Spokane, WA	16.2	200.1	1.0	213	809	3.3	157
Thurston, WA	7.7	97.8	1.5	172	839	1.1	287
Whatcom, WA	7.0	81.0	2.3	94	801	3.6	139
Yakima, WA	9.0	95.1	1.5	172	679	4.6	81
Kanawha, WV	6.0	105.5	-0.7	310	843	1.2	281
Brown, WI	6.6	148.3	1.0	213	892	5.2	63
Dane, WI	14.3	310.5	1.5	172	957	5.9	41
Milwaukee, WI	23.8	476.8	0.9	223	969	3.0	173
Outagamie, WI	5.1	104.1	1.6	162	830	4.3	94
Waukesha, WI	12.7	229.5	0.9	223	1,004	7.0	21
Winnebago, WI	3.6	90.2	1.3	186	924	3.9	119
San Juan, PR	11.0	275.6	1.5	(7)	661	0.8	(7)

¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. These 328 U.S. counties comprise 71.3 percent of the total covered workers in the U.S.

² Data are preliminary.

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

⁴ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

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

Table 2. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, fourth quarter 2012²

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2012 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		December 2012 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2011-12 ⁴	Fourth quarter 2012	Percent change, fourth quarter 2011-12 ⁴
United States ⁵	9,205.6	133,726.8	1.9	\$1,000	4.7
Private industry	8,911.3	112,271.7	2.3	1,008	5.3
Natural resources and mining	131.9	1,888.3	2.0	1,148	6.1
Construction	750.2	5,627.0	2.8	1,102	5.0
Manufacturing	335.7	11,950.0	1.4	1,207	3.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,894.7	26,179.3	1.5	827	3.9
Information	143.9	2,696.7	0.4	1,620	8.0
Financial activities	815.1	7,595.9	1.7	1,629	11.4
Professional and business services	1,617.5	18,205.1	3.3	1,370	8.2
Education and health services	942.0	19,708.0	2.0	928	2.7
Leisure and hospitality	776.6	13,631.9	3.7	416	3.0
Other services	1,280.2	4,575.7	3.4	604	1.0
Government	294.2	21,455.1	-0.2	960	1.6
Los Angeles, CA	421.5	4,082.2	1.9	1,185	6.6
Private industry	415.8	3,546.4	2.5	1,179	6.9
Natural resources and mining	0.5	10.0	1.4	1,731	19.5
Construction	12.2	110.9	3.6	1,160	4.2
Manufacturing	12.5	364.8	0.2	1,182	3.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	51.3	792.1	2.0	907	4.3
Information	8.5	203.9	5.3	2,224	6.3
Financial activities	22.2	213.7	1.4	1,841	19.4
Professional and business services	43.1	584.3	3.7	1,483	5.1
Education and health services	30.0	541.1	2.4	1,096	4.3
Leisure and hospitality	27.9	421.3	4.7	985	6.5
Other services	182.1	284.5	-2.4	418	9.4
Government	5.7	535.8	-2.5	1,221	4.3
Cook, IL	150.3	2,441.2	1.2	1,184	5.3
Private industry	148.9	2,144.5	1.4	1,189	5.6
Natural resources and mining	0.1	0.7	-6.1	1,088	-1.0
Construction	12.4	61.7	0.1	1,482	5.8
Manufacturing	6.6	194.1	0.4	1,255	4.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	29.2	462.5	1.2	899	4.2
Information	2.7	54.1	0.1	1,627	3.4
Financial activities	15.6	184.1	-0.2	2,350	16.6
Professional and business services	31.8	432.2	2.4	1,565	5.0
Education and health services	15.8	414.1	1.1	968	1.0
Leisure and hospitality	13.3	241.5	3.6	473	2.8
Other services	16.7	95.8	-0.3	843	4.1
Government	1.4	296.7	-0.4	1,149	3.6
New York, NY	123.7	2,437.9	2.1	2,107	11.5
Private industry	123.5	1,999.2	2.5	2,331	12.5
Natural resources and mining	0.0	0.1	5.0	1,862	18.1
Construction	2.1	32.5	8.5	2,003	2.1
Manufacturing	2.4	26.6	1.0	1,552	-7.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	20.9	267.0	2.6	1,529	13.0
Information	4.4	142.9	1.7	2,447	5.5
Financial activities	18.8	353.5	-0.5	5,186	26.4
Professional and business services	25.7	500.5	3.8	2,430	6.3
Education and health services	9.4	314.8	1.5	1,226	3.2
Leisure and hospitality	13.1	259.9	3.2	907	2.4
Other services	19.2	94.5	3.7	1,094	2.1
Government	0.3	438.7	0.4	1,100	1.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, fourth quarter 2012²—Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2012 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		December 2012 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2011-12 ⁴	Fourth quarter 2012	Percent change, fourth quarter 2011-12 ⁴
Harris, TX	104.3	2,160.8	4.0	\$1,331	7.3
Private industry	103.8	1,904.6	4.4	1,372	7.6
Natural resources and mining	1.7	91.3	6.9	3,544	9.5
Construction	6.5	142.3	5.3	1,335	7.9
Manufacturing	4.6	192.7	5.0	1,704	9.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	23.4	459.4	3.0	1,196	8.4
Information	1.2	27.2	-2.9	1,463	5.3
Financial activities	10.7	116.0	2.9	1,708	10.7
Professional and business services	20.8	362.7	5.9	1,639	4.5
Education and health services	11.9	256.5	3.4	1,021	6.4
Leisure and hospitality	8.6	192.7	5.9	430	3.6
Other services	13.7	62.6	3.1	718	5.4
Government	0.5	256.2	0.8	1,026	3.0
Maricopa, AZ	95.2	1,721.1	2.7	964	3.4
Private industry	94.5	1,512.0	3.0	967	3.8
Natural resources and mining	0.5	8.5	3.7	918	0.7
Construction	7.6	88.3	7.2	1,049	7.7
Manufacturing	3.2	113.7	1.8	1,290	0.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.2	357.3	1.7	917	2.5
Information	1.6	28.5	2.3	1,253	5.4
Financial activities	10.9	146.2	3.0	1,194	5.7
Professional and business services	22.0	285.1	3.5	1,086	5.6
Education and health services	10.6	252.8	2.4	1,001	1.5
Leisure and hospitality	7.2	180.6	2.7	444	3.3
Other services	6.5	46.9	1.1	634	4.1
Government	0.7	209.1	1.1	946	1.4
Dallas, TX	70.1	1,499.2	3.4	1,209	5.5
Private industry	69.6	1,335.4	3.8	1,228	5.8
Natural resources and mining	0.6	10.1	8.5	3,980	-9.0
Construction	4.0	71.0	6.4	1,171	6.1
Manufacturing	2.8	111.8	-0.1	1,398	7.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.2	305.9	3.3	1,065	5.7
Information	1.5	47.6	3.6	1,640	1.9
Financial activities	8.6	145.1	2.6	1,663	12.1
Professional and business services	15.5	292.6	5.6	1,451	4.8
Education and health services	7.9	176.8	3.9	1,068	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	5.9	133.2	4.6	528	6.5
Other services	7.3	40.4	1.4	756	8.2
Government	0.5	163.8	0.2	1,059	3.6
Orange, CA	104.2	1,436.6	2.7	1,131	4.4
Private industry	102.8	1,300.9	3.1	1,138	4.5
Natural resources and mining	0.2	3.0	-5.3	746	7.8
Construction	6.0	73.2	5.3	1,269	7.2
Manufacturing	4.8	158.6	0.5	1,352	3.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.2	258.9	1.8	1,002	2.3
Information	1.2	24.2	-0.4	1,692	11.8
Financial activities	9.6	111.6	4.3	2,030	6.8
Professional and business services	19.1	264.5	4.3	1,329	5.1
Education and health services	10.7	165.4	2.1	1,064	2.7
Leisure and hospitality	7.4	182.5	4.2	431	4.6
Other services	19.6	52.9	4.2	534	-1.1
Government	1.4	135.7	-1.3	1,064	3.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, fourth quarter 2012²—Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, fourth quarter 2012 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		December 2012 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2011-12 ⁴	Fourth quarter 2012	Percent change, fourth quarter 2011-12 ⁴
San Diego, CA	100.5	1,302.0	2.3	\$1,099	5.5
Private industry	99.1	1,084.0	2.6	1,090	5.7
Natural resources and mining	0.7	9.0	1.1	665	4.2
Construction	5.8	57.5	3.6	1,133	0.7
Manufacturing	2.9	93.7	-0.6	1,534	5.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	13.6	219.0	2.1	843	6.7
Information	1.1	24.9	1.7	1,580	-1.8
Financial activities	8.5	71.5	3.4	1,381	12.3
Professional and business services	16.6	221.5	2.7	1,670	8.8
Education and health services	8.8	157.7	1.4	1,044	3.0
Leisure and hospitality	7.2	160.2	3.3	439	0.5
Other services	26.6	63.5	5.2	503	2.2
Government	1.4	218.1	0.7	1,143	4.4
King, WA	84.1	1,185.3	3.0	1,276	4.7
Private industry	83.5	1,028.2	3.4	1,291	5.1
Natural resources and mining	0.4	2.5	-8.0	2,021	35.5
Construction	5.3	50.4	9.5	1,248	-1.3
Manufacturing	2.2	103.6	3.5	1,482	-2.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.4	223.0	3.6	1,086	6.2
Information	1.8	80.9	0.7	2,489	11.8
Financial activities	6.2	64.2	2.5	1,587	8.3
Professional and business services	14.1	195.1	4.8	1,689	6.7
Education and health services	7.3	140.3	2.3	1,007	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	6.5	115.6	4.0	485	1.7
Other services	25.2	52.7	-0.7	627	6.8
Government	0.5	157.1	0.5	1,177	1.2
Miami-Dade, FL	91.3	1,020.6	2.3	976	4.1
Private industry	90.9	882.1	2.8	957	5.4
Natural resources and mining	0.5	8.9	-2.7	609	2.5
Construction	5.0	30.8	2.8	1,017	10.8
Manufacturing	2.7	35.7	-1.2	930	3.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26.4	266.5	1.9	852	4.8
Information	1.5	17.7	1.3	1,489	10.9
Financial activities	9.3	69.2	3.8	1,483	8.4
Professional and business services	19.1	134.1	4.2	1,342	8.8
Education and health services	10.1	159.0	1.0	929	0.7
Leisure and hospitality	7.0	122.8	6.0	554	3.2
Other services	8.0	35.7	2.8	586	3.9
Government	0.4	138.5	-1.2	1,092	-2.3

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

² Data are preliminary. Counties selected are based on 2011 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, fourth quarter 2012²

State	Establishments, fourth quarter 2012 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		December 2012 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2011-12	Fourth quarter 2012	Percent change, fourth quarter 2011-12
United States ⁴	9,205.6	133,726.8	1.9	\$1,000	4.7
Alabama	117.0	1,847.3	1.1	854	2.6
Alaska	21.9	314.8	1.1	1,007	2.7
Arizona	147.5	2,509.2	2.4	912	3.3
Arkansas	85.1	1,160.3	0.2	767	4.2
California	1,337.1	15,216.3	3.3	1,186	7.8
Colorado	173.6	2,311.4	2.7	1,032	5.8
Connecticut	111.9	1,657.6	1.0	1,253	5.3
Delaware	27.8	411.0	1.2	1,044	6.1
District of Columbia	36.8	721.5	1.7	1,703	2.2
Florida	618.3	7,535.5	2.3	880	3.9
Georgia	273.7	3,889.9	1.7	927	4.7
Hawaii	38.6	620.7	2.1	868	2.7
Idaho	53.4	618.4	2.0	732	2.1
Illinois	396.4	5,697.9	1.1	1,058	4.4
Indiana	160.4	2,850.5	1.8	816	3.4
Iowa	96.0	1,486.6	1.3	821	3.7
Kansas	84.9	1,339.2	1.5	835	4.4
Kentucky	113.2	1,796.0	1.4	801	1.8
Louisiana	127.1	1,891.9	1.0	884	4.1
Maine	49.7	582.2	0.2	773	2.4
Maryland	169.1	2,544.1	1.2	1,086	2.5
Massachusetts	221.0	3,279.3	1.3	1,248	4.8
Michigan	238.9	3,988.9	1.9	954	2.3
Minnesota	170.1	2,677.2	1.6	985	5.1
Mississippi	69.4	1,096.5	1.1	720	3.2
Missouri	179.3	2,641.9	0.9	863	4.6
Montana	42.8	434.6	1.9	757	4.1
Nebraska	68.0	931.3	2.2	797	4.6
Nevada	73.5	1,145.8	1.9	877	2.9
New Hampshire	49.5	620.8	0.8	1,023	5.5
New Jersey	263.8	3,846.4	1.1	1,172	2.9
New Mexico	55.7	796.8	1.5	802	0.4
New York	608.4	8,741.9	1.4	1,280	6.9
North Carolina	259.9	3,963.9	1.9	854	3.6
North Dakota	30.1	421.0	6.1	944	8.4
Ohio	287.1	5,098.0	1.3	887	3.6
Oklahoma	104.9	1,565.3	1.9	847	3.9
Oregon	134.8	1,654.1	1.4	871	2.5
Pennsylvania	354.4	5,629.8	0.5	972	3.8
Rhode Island	35.4	456.4	1.0	945	2.7
South Carolina	113.9	1,832.2	2.0	784	2.8
South Dakota	31.6	401.7	1.2	749	3.5
Tennessee	142.1	2,710.4	2.1	903	5.2
Texas	599.6	10,956.4	3.2	1,027	5.5
Utah	87.2	1,246.6	3.7	844	4.5
Vermont	24.5	306.1	0.7	829	2.5
Virginia	242.5	3,663.7	1.1	1,042	3.7
Washington	239.6	2,902.0	2.1	1,017	4.0
West Virginia	49.6	714.3	0.0	788	1.5
Wisconsin	162.9	2,723.6	1.2	855	4.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Covered ¹ establishments, employment, and wages by state, fourth quarter 2012 ²—Continued

State	Establishments, fourth quarter 2012 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		December 2012 (thousands)	Percent change, December 2011-12	Fourth quarter 2012	Percent change, fourth quarter 2011-12
Wyoming	25.6	277.6	0.2	\$908	3.7
Puerto Rico	47.3	978.6	1.6	550	-0.4
Virgin Islands	3.4	39.8	-7.9	738	-3.9

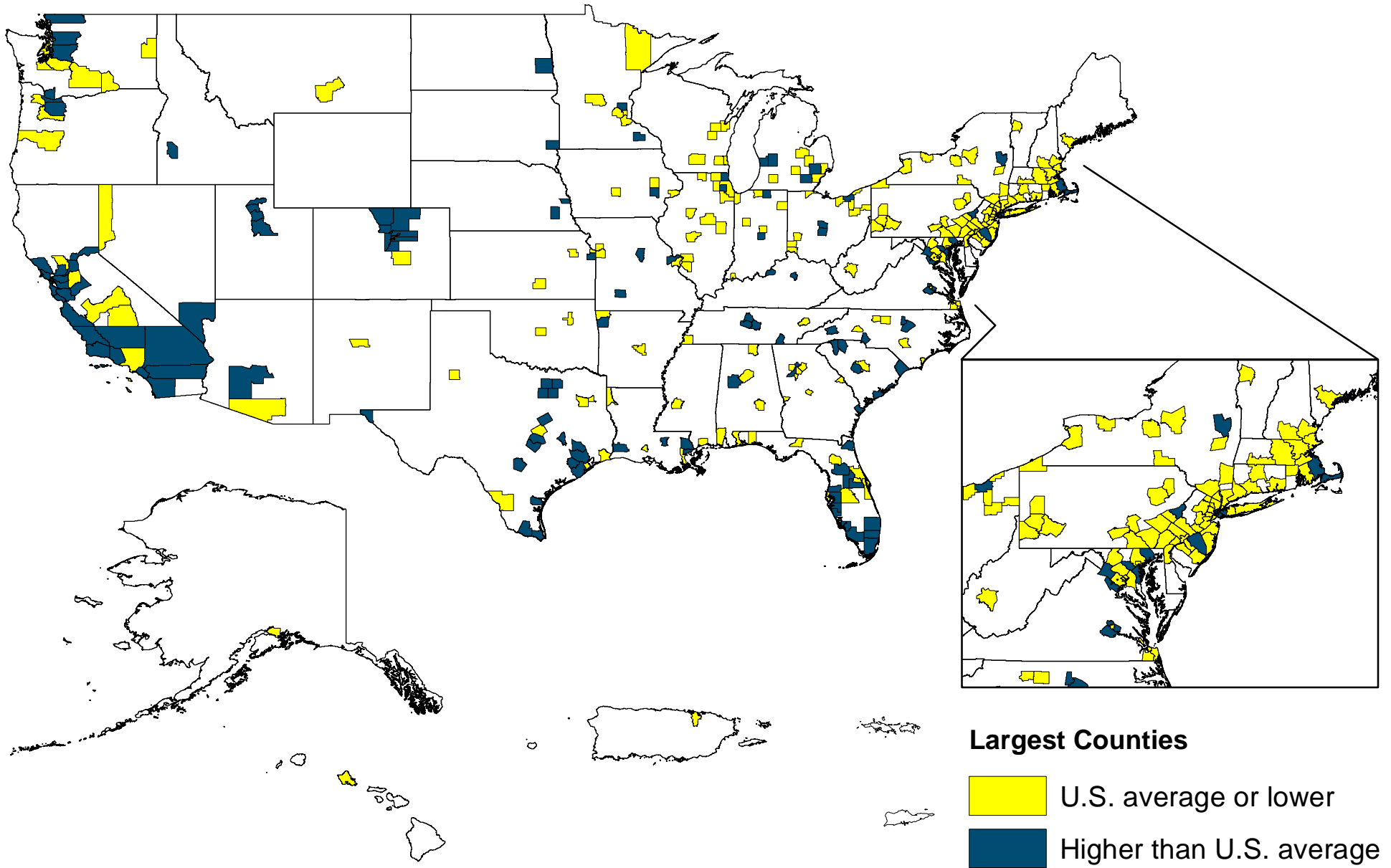
¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

² Data are preliminary.

³ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

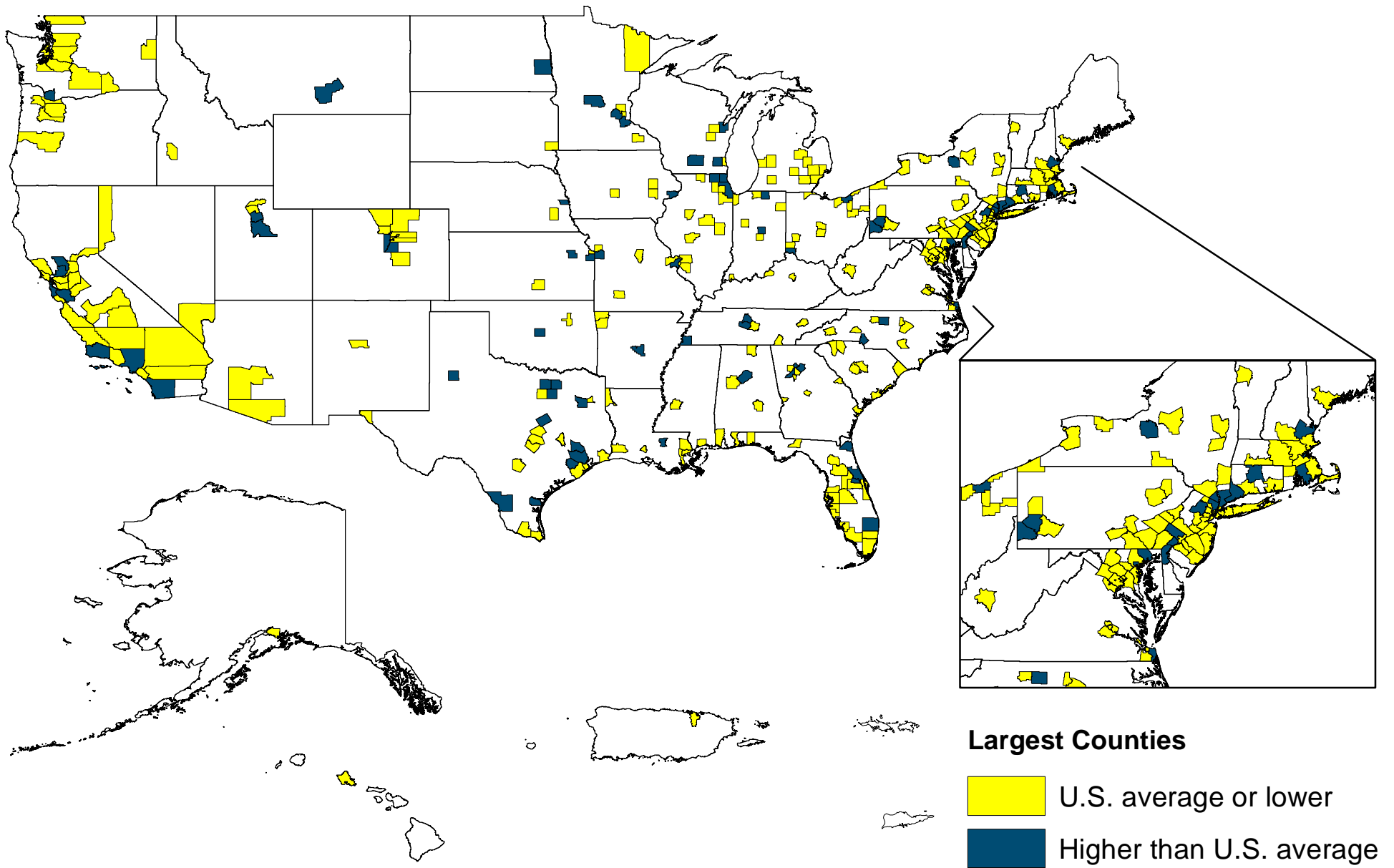
⁴ Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

Chart 3. Percent change in employment in counties with 75,000 or more employees, December 2011-12 (U.S. average = 1.9 percent)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
June 2013

Chart 4. Percent change in average weekly wage in counties with 75,000 or more employees, fourth quarter 2011-12 (U.S. average = 4.7 percent)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
June 2013