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COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES
Second Quarter 2012

From June 2011 to June 2012, **employment** increased in 287 of the 328 largest U.S. counties, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Yakima, Wash., posted the largest increase, with a gain of 8.2 percent over the year, compared with national job growth of 1.8 percent. Within Yakima, the largest employment increase occurred in natural resources and mining, which gained 8,646 jobs over the year (34.6 percent). Madison, Ill., St. Clair, Ill., and Clay, Mo., had the largest over-the-year decreases in employment among the largest counties in the U.S. with losses of 2.0 percent each. County employment and wage data are compiled under the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, which produces detailed information on local employment and wages within 7 months after the end of each quarter.

The U.S. **average weekly wage** increased over the year by 1.3 percent to \$903 in the second quarter of 2012. Washington, Ore., had the largest over-the-year increase in average weekly wages with a gain of 8.5 percent. Within Washington County, a total wage gain of \$159.4 million (16.0 percent) in the manufacturing industry had the largest contribution to the increase in average weekly wages. Within this industry, large payouts, which included bonuses, significantly boosted the county’s average weekly wages. Williamson, Texas, experienced the largest decrease in average weekly wages with a loss of 17.0 percent over the year.

Chart 1. Large counties ranked by percent increase in employment, June 2011-12 (U.S. average = 1.8 percent)

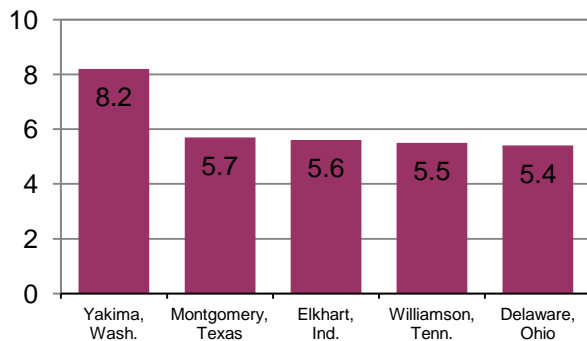


Chart 2. Large counties ranked by percent increase in average weekly wages, second quarter 2011-12 (U.S. average = 1.3 percent)

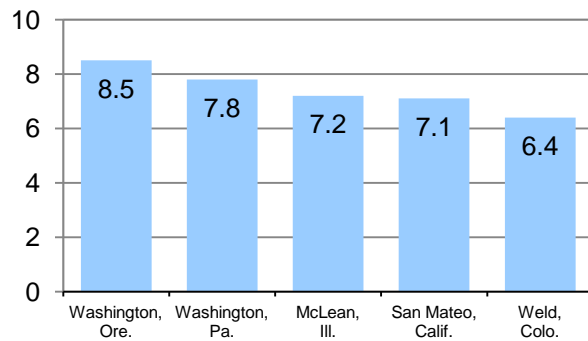


Table A. Large counties ranked by June 2012 employment, June 2011-12 employment increase, and June 2011-12 percent increase in employment

Employment in large counties					
June 2012 employment (thousands)		Increase in employment, June 2011-12 (thousands)		Percent increase in employment, June 2011-12	
United States	132,896.0	United States	2,366.8	United States	1.8
Los Angeles, Calif.	3,961.9	Harris, Texas	78.3	Yakima, Wash.	8.2
Cook, Ill.	2,428.3	Los Angeles, Calif.	64.1	Montgomery, Texas	5.7
New York, N.Y.	2,392.0	New York, N.Y.	56.2	Elkhart, Ind.	5.6
Harris, Texas	2,121.7	Dallas, Texas	46.1	Williamson, Tenn.	5.5
Maricopa, Ariz.	1,635.4	Maricopa, Ariz.	44.3	Delaware, Ohio	5.4
Dallas, Texas	1,475.1	King, Wash.	34.7	Utah, Utah	5.0
Orange, Calif.	1,416.5	Orange, Calif.	33.4	Rutherford, Tenn.	4.9
San Diego, Calif.	1,283.3	Santa Clara, Calif.	32.8	Kern, Calif.	4.8
King, Wash.	1,174.4	Cook, Ill.	31.0	Lafayette, La.	4.8
Miami-Dade, Fla.	974.6	San Diego, Calif.	26.7	Gregg, Texas	4.8

Large County Employment

In June 2012, **national employment**, as measured by the QCEW program, was 132.9 million, up by 1.8 percent or 2.4 million, from June 2011. The 328 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more jobs accounted for 70.9 percent of total U.S. employment and 76.2 percent of total wages. These 328 counties had a net job growth of 1.7 million over the year, accounting for 73.3 percent of the overall U.S. employment increase. (See chart 3.)

Yakima, Wash., had the largest percentage increase in employment (8.2 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 gain of 289,000, or 12.2 percent of the overall employment increase for the U.S. (See table A.)

Employment declined in 38 of the large counties from June 2011 to June 2012. Three counties, Madison, Ill., St. Clair, Ill., and Clay, Mo., had the largest over-the-year percentage decreases in employment (-2.0 percent each). Within Madison, construction was the largest contributor to the decrease in employment with a loss of 998 jobs (-17.9 percent). The largest employment decrease in St. Clair occurred within local government in the education and health services industry, which lost 463 jobs (-6.1 percent), followed by construction where 452 jobs were lost (-10.9 percent) within the private sector. Within Clay, manufacturing had the largest employment decline, with a loss of 1,584 jobs (-15.2 percent). Benton, Wash., had the second largest percentage decrease in employment, followed by New London, Conn. (See table 1.)

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

Average weekly wage in large counties					
Average weekly wage, second quarter 2012		Increase in average weekly wage, second quarter 2011-12		Percent increase in average weekly wage, second quarter 2011-12	
United States	\$903	United States	\$12	United States	1.3
Santa Clara, Calif.	\$1,754	San Mateo, Calif.	\$100	Washington, Ore.	8.5
New York, N.Y.	1,646	Washington, Ore.	88	Washington, Pa.	7.8
Washington, D.C.	1,544	Washington, Pa.	64	McLean, Ill.	7.2
San Mateo, Calif.	1,515	McLean, Ill.	62	San Mateo, Calif.	7.1
Arlington, Va.	1,493	Jefferson, Texas	55	Weld, Colo.	6.4
San Francisco, Calif.	1,487	Davidson, Tenn.	52	Jefferson, Texas	6.3
Fairfield, Conn.	1,425	Franklin, Ohio	50	Davidson, Tenn.	5.8
Fairfax, Va.	1,422	San Francisco, Calif.	48	Franklin, Ohio	5.6
Suffolk, Mass.	1,381	Weld, Colo.	47	Lucas, Ohio	5.0
Somerset, N.J.	1,345	Harris, Texas	46	Lake, Ind.	4.8

Large County Average Weekly Wages

Average weekly wages for the nation increased by 1.3 percent during the year ending in the second quarter of 2012. Among the 328 largest counties, 233 had over-the-year increases in average weekly wages. (See chart 4.) Washington, Ore., had the largest wage gain among the largest U.S. counties (8.5 percent).

Of the 328 largest counties, 86 experienced over-the-year declines in average weekly wages. Williamson, Texas, had the largest average weekly wage decrease with a loss of 17.0 percent. Within Williamson, total wages in trade, transportation, and utilities decreased by \$212.4 million (-30.5 percent) over the year. This decline reflects a return to pay levels seen previously following a big payout in the second quarter of 2011. Williamson also received large payouts in this industry in the first quarter of 2012. Kitsap, Wash., had the second largest decline in average weekly wages, followed by Arlington, Va., Durham, N.C., and Benton, Wash. (See table 1.)

Ten Largest U.S. Counties

All of the 10 largest counties experienced over-the-year percentage increases in **employment** in June 2012. Harris, Texas, experienced the largest gain (3.8 percent). Within Harris, professional and business services had the largest over-the-year level increase among all private industry groups with a gain of 20,285 jobs (6.0 percent). Cook, Ill., had the smallest percentage increase in employment (1.3 percent) among the 10 largest counties. (See table 2.)

Nine of the 10 largest U.S. counties had an over-the-year increase in **average weekly wages**. Harris, Texas, experienced the largest increase in average weekly wages (4.1 percent), largely due to substantial total wage gains over the year in trade, transportation, and utilities (\$960.6 million or 17.3 percent). Miami-Dade, Fla., had the only average weekly wage decline (-0.5 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. June 2012 employment and 2012 second quarter average weekly wages for all states are provided in table 3 of this release.

The employment and wage data by county are compiled under the QCEW program, also known as the ES-202 program. The data are derived from reports submitted by every employer subject to unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The 9.2 million employer reports cover 132.9 million full- and part-time workers. For additional information about the quarterly employment and wages data, please read the Technical Note. Data for the second quarter of 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 third quarter 2012 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, March 28, 2013.

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: 486,000 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"> – 7 months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 8 months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Usually first Friday of following month
Use of UI file	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directly summarizes and publishes each new quarter of UI data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links each new UI quarter to longitudinal database and directly summarizes gross job gains and losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses UI file as a sampling frame and to annually realign sample-based estimates to population counts (benchmarking)
Principal products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, MSA, state, and national levels by detailed industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides quarterly employer dynamics data on establishment openings, closings, expansions, and contractions at the national level by NAICS supersectors and by size of firm, and at the state private-sector total level Future expansions will include data with greater industry detail and data at the county and MSA level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides current monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings at the MSA, state, and national level by industry
Principal uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Detailed locality data – Periodic universe counts for benchmarking sample survey estimates – Sample frame for BLS establishment surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Business cycle analysis – Analysis of employer dynamics underlying economic expansions and contractions – Analysis of employment expansion and contraction by size of firm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Principal national economic indicator – Official time series for employment change measures – Input into other major economic indicators
Program Web sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/cew/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/bdm/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/ces/

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

Differences between QCEW, BED, and CES employment measures

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

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

Coverage

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

Federal government pay levels are subject to periodic, sometimes large, fluctuations due to a calendar effect that consists of some quarters having more pay periods than others. Most federal employees are paid on a biweekly pay schedule. As a result of this schedule, in some quarters, federal wages contain payments for six pay periods, while in other quarters their wages include payments for seven pay periods. Over-the-year comparisons of average weekly wages may reflect this calendar effect. Higher growth in average weekly wages may be attributed, in part, to a comparison of quarterly wages for the current year, which include seven pay periods, with year-ago wages that reflect only six pay periods. An opposite effect will occur when wages in the current period, which contain six pay periods, are compared with year-ago wages that include seven pay periods. The effect on over-the-year pay comparisons can be pronounced in federal government due to the uniform nature of federal payroll processing. This pattern may exist in private sector pay; however, because there are more pay period types (weekly, biweekly, semimonthly, monthly) it is less pronounced. The effect is most visible in counties with large concentrations of federal employment.

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 4-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. Compari-

sons 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, second quarter 2012²

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2012 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		June 2012 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2011-12 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2012	Percent change, second quarter 2011-12 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
United States ⁶	9,224.5	132,896.0	1.8	—	\$903	1.3	—
Jefferson, AL	17.6	338.2	1.5	168	913	3.4	32
Madison, AL	8.9	178.5	0.1	280	1,010	0.9	182
Mobile, AL	9.7	164.2	-1.0	317	791	1.7	120
Montgomery, AL	6.3	128.3	1.3	184	783	0.0	234
Tuscaloosa, AL	4.2	84.7	2.4	86	792	1.8	111
Anchorage Borough, AK	8.3	155.5	2.1	107	998	0.9	182
Maricopa, AZ	95.5	1,635.4	2.8	64	905	2.6	74
Pima, AZ	19.1	343.5	1.9	130	795	0.4	211
Benton, AR	5.5	97.4	2.1	107	844	3.2	37
Pulaski, AR	14.4	243.6	0.9	222	825	1.6	128
Washington, AR	5.5	92.7	2.2	100	728	-1.0	289
Alameda, CA	58.4	660.2	2.7	72	1,181	0.2	221
Contra Costa, CA	31.0	326.3	2.2	100	1,091	-0.5	269
Fresno, CA	32.3	351.8	3.2	44	702	-0.3	254
Kern, CA	18.6	299.7	4.8	8	813	2.9	53
Los Angeles, CA	452.9	3,961.9	1.6	158	1,006	1.3	142
Marin, CA	12.0	107.0	3.6	27	1,122	1.5	133
Monterey, CA	13.3	187.0	1.5	168	770	2.3	82
Orange, CA	106.6	1,416.5	2.4	86	1,014	1.3	142
Placer, CA	11.2	131.4	3.0	57	898	2.7	66
Riverside, CA	52.8	575.1	2.3	98	749	1.1	163
Sacramento, CA	55.6	592.7	1.7	151	1,018	1.4	140
San Bernardino, CA	53.7	609.8	1.4	176	791	2.3	82
San Diego, CA	102.8	1,283.3	2.1	107	989	0.9	182
San Francisco, CA	58.1	585.8	4.3	15	1,487	3.3	33
San Joaquin, CA	18.2	216.3	2.0	122	758	-0.5	269
San Luis Obispo, CA	9.9	106.5	3.4	34	750	-1.4	302
San Mateo, CA	25.3	342.1	4.3	15	1,515	7.1	4
Santa Barbara, CA	14.9	189.4	2.0	122	863	3.1	43
Santa Clara, CA	65.6	903.1	3.8	22	1,754	1.2	153
Santa Cruz, CA	9.4	99.3	1.7	151	834	4.0	20
Solano, CA	10.5	122.1	2.0	122	909	0.2	221
Sonoma, CA	19.6	176.5	1.5	168	842	-1.2	294
Stanislaus, CA	15.5	168.2	2.8	64	761	1.3	142
Tulare, CA	9.6	150.9	0.3	266	634	2.3	82
Ventura, CA	24.7	308.1	1.1	204	926	-0.3	254
Yolo, CA	6.3	92.2	2.2	100	934	4.1	17
Adams, CO	8.9	161.9	2.4	86	834	2.6	74
Arapahoe, CO	18.9	288.9	3.0	57	1,041	1.8	111
Boulder, CO	13.1	162.2	2.7	72	1,048	2.0	101
Denver, CO	26.0	435.9	3.6	27	1,088	1.0	170
Douglas, CO	9.7	97.3	4.2	17	980	0.1	228
El Paso, CO	16.8	240.1	0.7	235	843	2.2	87
Jefferson, CO	17.8	214.7	1.8	140	907	0.9	182
Larimer, CO	10.1	135.9	3.3	41	782	3.7	25
Weld, CO	5.8	85.2	3.7	24	786	6.4	5
Fairfield, CT	32.8	413.5	1.8	140	1,425	-2.9	318
Hartford, CT	25.7	496.6	1.3	184	1,097	-0.1	243
New Haven, CT	22.4	358.0	0.9	222	952	0.7	196
New London, CT	6.9	125.5	-1.3	324	926	2.1	96

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2012 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		June 2012 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2011-12 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2012	Percent change, second quarter 2011-12 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
New Castle, DE	17.0	265.6	0.1	280	\$1,071	1.9	108
Washington, DC	35.5	717.9	0.9	222	1,544	0.3	215
Alachua, FL	6.5	115.8	0.7	235	786	1.0	170
Brevard, FL	14.4	188.2	-0.3	298	829	-3.2	321
Broward, FL	63.2	698.7	2.0	122	830	-0.6	276
Collier, FL	11.8	110.6	4.2	17	781	-1.9	311
Duval, FL	27.1	438.1	1.3	184	862	1.5	133
Escambia, FL	7.9	117.3	-0.8	313	736	1.0	170
Hillsborough, FL	37.9	576.6	2.4	86	868	1.0	170
Lake, FL	7.2	77.6	2.1	107	614	-0.5	269
Lee, FL	18.6	196.2	2.0	122	730	-0.1	243
Leon, FL	8.2	134.8	-0.8	313	768	0.0	234
Manatee, FL	9.3	100.7	2.5	83	712	-0.8	285
Marion, FL	7.9	89.7	1.2	196	654	-0.3	254
Miami-Dade, FL	88.9	974.6	2.3	98	876	-0.5	269
Okaloosa, FL	6.1	77.0	1.2	196	750	-0.7	282
Orange, FL	36.1	672.8	3.2	44	790	-0.4	262
Palm Beach, FL	49.6	499.9	2.8	64	873	-0.2	252
Pasco, FL	10.0	92.5	1.5	168	664	-0.3	254
Pinellas, FL	30.6	382.6	1.3	184	805	0.5	205
Polk, FL	12.4	184.1	0.7	235	698	2.0	101
Sarasota, FL	14.4	134.5	3.0	57	751	0.3	215
Seminole, FL	13.8	156.6	1.9	130	757	-0.3	254
Volusia, FL	13.3	147.1	1.3	184	668	1.7	120
Bibb, GA	4.6	80.4	1.1	204	708	2.9	53
Chatham, GA	7.7	134.0	2.4	86	755	0.0	234
Clayton, GA	4.3	111.9	-0.1	291	869	2.2	87
Cobb, GA	21.4	303.1	1.9	130	959	3.0	51
De Kalb, GA	17.9	276.2	-0.3	298	957	3.2	37
Fulton, GA	41.5	723.8	3.1	51	1,171	2.0	101
Gwinnett, GA	24.1	308.2	1.2	196	887	2.4	80
Muscogee, GA	4.6	94.2	-0.1	291	716	0.6	200
Richmond, GA	4.7	97.0	-1.0	317	784	2.9	53
Honolulu, HI	24.6	443.0	2.1	107	844	1.7	120
Ada, ID	13.7	200.8	2.9	62	778	0.4	211
Champaign, IL	4.3	87.3	0.1	280	789	4.2	13
Cook, IL	148.8	2,428.3	1.3	184	1,052	1.3	142
Du Page, IL	37.2	576.6	1.8	140	1,054	2.1	96
Kane, IL	13.3	196.8	1.6	158	795	-0.1	243
Lake, IL	22.1	331.3	1.5	168	1,156	2.2	87
McHenry, IL	8.7	96.0	0.9	222	744	0.0	234
McLean, IL	3.8	86.9	1.1	204	926	7.2	3
Madison, IL	6.0	94.4	-2.0	326	742	1.1	163
Peoria, IL	4.7	103.9	1.5	168	869	3.1	43
St. Clair, IL	5.6	92.5	-2.0	326	735	0.0	234
Sangamon, IL	5.3	130.2	-1.1	321	928	1.2	153
Will, IL	15.2	205.8	1.0	210	794	-0.3	254
Winnebago, IL	6.8	126.8	0.4	262	774	3.5	30
Allen, IN	8.9	176.5	0.7	235	734	-2.1	312
Elkhart, IN	4.8	112.4	5.6	3	747	2.8	61

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2012 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		June 2012 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2011-12 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2012	Percent change, second quarter 2011-12 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Hamilton, IN	8.5	114.5	0.7	235	\$840	2.8	61
Lake, IN	10.4	190.4	1.8	140	846	4.8	10
Marion, IN	24.0	565.7	3.6	27	905	1.3	142
St. Joseph, IN	6.0	116.2	0.4	262	751	2.7	66
Tippecanoe, IN	3.3	78.8	4.6	11	776	0.0	234
Vanderburgh, IN	4.8	104.9	-1.0	317	728	-1.1	292
Johnson, IA	3.6	78.0	1.7	151	826	2.9	53
Linn, IA	6.3	128.9	1.0	210	846	1.1	163
Polk, IA	15.1	275.0	2.7	72	882	1.0	170
Scott, IA	5.2	89.5	1.8	140	738	3.9	22
Johnson, KS	21.0	313.3	3.4	34	929	2.0	101
Sedgwick, KS	12.3	240.6	1.2	196	818	0.2	221
Shawnee, KS	4.8	94.7	0.6	246	771	-1.0	289
Wyandotte, KS	3.2	85.4	3.6	27	839	-1.4	302
Fayette, KY	9.5	178.5	1.7	151	808	-1.6	308
Jefferson, KY	22.5	427.9	2.1	107	895	1.8	111
Caddo, LA	7.6	120.5	-0.3	298	767	0.5	205
Calcasieu, LA	4.9	84.9	1.6	158	764	1.3	142
East Baton Rouge, LA	15.0	254.7	2.7	72	855	3.1	43
Jefferson, LA	14.0	191.5	-1.0	317	824	0.5	205
Lafayette, LA	9.2	139.3	4.8	8	891	4.2	13
Orleans, LA	11.4	175.7	3.1	51	902	-2.7	316
St. Tammany, LA	7.6	79.2	1.2	196	740	-1.2	294
Cumberland, ME	12.7	174.3	1.8	140	807	0.9	182
Anne Arundel, MD	14.6	242.4	3.6	27	958	-0.8	285
Baltimore, MD	21.2	366.1	1.1	204	917	1.8	111
Frederick, MD	6.2	94.2	0.5	253	889	2.7	66
Harford, MD	5.6	88.2	3.2	44	917	2.8	61
Howard, MD	9.2	162.0	2.7	72	1,106	2.7	66
Montgomery, MD	33.1	455.8	1.4	176	1,222	1.2	153
Prince Georges, MD	15.6	302.6	0.0	288	979	-0.4	262
Baltimore City, MD	13.9	329.9	0.1	280	1,020	-1.4	302
Barnstable, MA	8.9	101.1	3.3	41	758	0.4	211
Bristol, MA	16.0	214.1	0.1	280	826	-1.3	299
Essex, MA	21.4	312.1	1.8	140	953	-3.0	319
Hampden, MA	15.3	201.0	1.6	158	832	2.2	87
Middlesex, MA	48.8	833.8	2.1	107	1,342	-3.2	321
Norfolk, MA	23.3	325.5	2.0	122	1,055	0.9	182
Plymouth, MA	13.9	181.4	3.1	51	867	-0.7	282
Suffolk, MA	23.2	598.1	2.0	122	1,381	-0.7	282
Worcester, MA	21.3	320.6	0.9	222	910	0.0	234
Genesee, MI	7.2	130.1	0.3	266	741	0.7	196
Ingham, MI	6.3	153.7	-0.4	305	839	1.7	120
Kalamazoo, MI	5.3	110.3	0.9	222	814	1.9	108
Kent, MI	14.0	337.9	4.4	14	801	1.6	128
Macomb, MI	17.1	294.9	1.5	168	916	3.3	33
Oakland, MI	37.9	667.5	3.4	34	1,003	1.3	142
Ottawa, MI	5.5	110.2	2.4	86	744	2.8	61
Saginaw, MI	4.2	83.4	0.1	280	727	1.0	170
Washtenaw, MI	8.1	192.6	3.4	34	964	3.1	43
Wayne, MI	31.4	690.2	1.6	158	975	1.5	133

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2012 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		June 2012 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2011-12 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2012	Percent change, second quarter 2011-12 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Anoka, MN	7.2	112.1	1.9	130	\$868	0.8	192
Dakota, MN	9.9	176.2	1.3	184	880	-0.9	288
Hennepin, MN	41.4	850.1	2.1	107	1,120	0.3	215
Olmsted, MN	3.5	92.1	2.8	64	1,031	1.7	120
Ramsey, MN	14.1	320.5	0.8	230	1,003	0.9	182
St. Louis, MN	5.6	95.0	-0.7	311	726	-3.2	321
Stearns, MN	4.4	81.5	1.8	140	722	3.3	33
Harrison, MS	4.4	84.1	0.3	266	670	0.3	215
Hinds, MS	5.9	120.7	-1.1	321	793	1.9	108
Boone, MO	4.5	86.6	2.9	62	714	2.6	74
Clay, MO	5.1	87.4	-2.0	326	816	1.5	133
Greene, MO	8.0	154.0	3.6	27	695	2.2	87
Jackson, MO	18.6	349.0	1.0	210	920	3.1	43
St. Charles, MO	8.3	127.1	1.3	184	738	3.8	24
St. Louis, MO	32.1	567.5	-0.3	298	956	3.7	25
St. Louis City, MO	9.3	217.3	1.0	210	953	-3.1	320
Yellowstone, MT	6.0	78.9	2.1	107	766	4.4	12
Douglas, NE	17.3	318.6	1.7	151	810	-0.4	262
Lancaster, NE	9.3	157.8	2.1	107	732	1.5	133
Clark, NV	48.5	822.0	1.9	130	807	0.1	228
Washoe, NV	13.5	185.4	0.7	235	809	0.1	228
Hillsborough, NH	12.0	190.5	1.4	176	977	-1.2	294
Rockingham, NH	10.6	139.1	1.9	130	848	-0.5	269
Atlantic, NJ	6.7	145.6	3.4	34	765	-2.3	313
Bergen, NJ	33.1	433.6	1.4	176	1,127	3.6	28
Burlington, NJ	10.9	196.6	1.0	210	963	1.8	111
Camden, NJ	12.1	195.1	0.4	262	899	0.7	196
Essex, NJ	20.4	339.5	0.7	235	1,096	-2.6	315
Gloucester, NJ	6.1	99.2	0.5	253	789	-1.4	302
Hudson, NJ	13.8	233.8	1.4	176	1,233	0.0	234
Mercer, NJ	10.9	232.8	1.1	204	1,155	-2.8	317
Middlesex, NJ	21.7	387.6	2.4	86	1,068	-2.4	314
Monmouth, NJ	19.9	252.6	0.2	278	905	-1.8	310
Morris, NJ	17.2	275.8	0.7	235	1,266	1.3	142
Ocean, NJ	12.2	159.2	1.9	130	739	0.8	192
Passaic, NJ	12.2	173.0	0.6	246	928	0.2	221
Somerset, NJ	10.0	175.6	1.0	210	1,345	2.6	74
Union, NJ	14.3	221.7	0.7	235	1,130	0.1	228
Bernalillo, NM	17.6	309.8	-0.4	305	799	2.2	87
Albany, NY	10.0	221.9	1.2	196	929	-0.3	254
Bronx, NY	17.1	237.2	0.5	253	868	-0.1	243
Broome, NY	4.5	91.7	-0.1	291	733	1.4	140
Dutchess, NY	8.2	111.6	-0.3	298	960	1.1	163
Erie, NY	23.8	460.0	0.6	246	793	1.8	111
Kings, NY	52.9	522.7	2.8	64	736	-0.4	262
Monroe, NY	18.2	380.1	0.6	246	862	0.9	182
Nassau, NY	52.6	603.4	1.4	176	1,042	0.6	200
New York, NY	122.7	2,392.0	2.4	86	1,646	0.2	221
Oneida, NY	5.3	107.2	-0.6	308	741	1.0	170
Onondaga, NY	12.9	243.5	-0.4	305	849	3.2	37
Orange, NY	9.9	133.5	0.2	278	807	-0.1	243

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2012 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		June 2012 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2011-12 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2012	Percent change, second quarter 2011-12 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Queens, NY	47.1	521.6	2.2	100	\$846	-0.1	243
Richmond, NY	9.0	92.5	-0.1	291	770	-0.5	269
Rockland, NY	10.0	117.0	0.5	253	989	-0.6	276
Saratoga, NY	5.6	80.7	3.1	51	815	1.6	128
Suffolk, NY	50.8	641.9	1.0	210	974	-0.6	276
Westchester, NY	36.1	413.8	0.1	280	1,195	-0.8	285
Buncombe, NC	8.1	112.9	1.9	130	681	1.5	133
Catawba, NC	4.4	79.2	0.8	230	686	1.3	142
Cumberland, NC	6.3	119.1	-0.7	311	739	-1.3	299
Durham, NC	7.4	185.7	2.2	100	1,180	-3.6	325
Forsyth, NC	9.0	173.6	1.6	158	811	-0.5	269
Guilford, NC	14.2	259.5	-0.2	296	783	0.8	192
Mecklenburg, NC	33.3	562.0	2.7	72	1,000	0.5	205
New Hanover, NC	7.4	96.8	0.3	266	738	1.2	153
Wake, NC	29.8	459.5	3.1	51	890	0.9	182
Cass, ND	6.1	107.9	4.6	11	789	2.7	66
Butler, OH	7.4	139.6	1.3	184	789	0.8	192
Cuyahoga, OH	35.6	706.1	1.9	130	916	2.2	87
Delaware, OH	4.4	81.4	5.4	5	881	0.9	182
Franklin, OH	29.6	672.1	2.5	83	935	5.6	8
Hamilton, OH	23.2	494.7	1.6	158	970	1.0	170
Lake, OH	6.4	95.9	0.9	222	760	0.5	205
Lorain, OH	6.0	97.1	3.0	57	751	2.9	53
Lucas, OH	10.1	203.5	2.8	64	804	5.0	9
Mahoning, OH	5.9	97.9	2.2	100	651	0.6	200
Montgomery, OH	12.1	246.0	1.0	210	788	0.4	211
Stark, OH	8.8	155.0	1.9	130	688	0.0	234
Summit, OH	14.3	258.5	1.2	196	803	1.6	128
Oklahoma, OK	24.9	432.3	2.8	64	832	0.1	228
Tulsa, OK	20.5	335.7	1.6	158	837	2.7	66
Clackamas, OR	12.7	141.3	2.4	86	847	1.3	142
Lane, OR	10.8	138.8	0.4	262	712	1.1	163
Marion, OR	9.4	134.3	1.1	204	730	0.7	196
Multnomah, OR	29.8	442.3	2.1	107	920	-0.3	254
Washington, OR	16.5	252.2	2.6	81	1,122	8.5	1
Allegheny, PA	35.6	693.5	1.0	210	966	2.0	101
Berks, PA	9.0	164.4	0.1	280	812	0.5	205
Bucks, PA	19.7	253.2	0.3	266	878	2.1	96
Butler, PA	4.9	84.6	0.5	253	829	-1.2	294
Chester, PA	15.1	239.1	0.0	288	1,158	-0.1	243
Cumberland, PA	6.1	125.5	1.6	158	853	2.3	82
Dauphin, PA	7.5	178.3	-0.6	308	890	1.0	170
Delaware, PA	13.9	212.9	1.4	176	962	1.2	153
Erie, PA	7.7	126.7	0.3	266	722	1.7	120
Lackawanna, PA	5.9	96.7	-1.2	323	685	-0.4	262
Lancaster, PA	12.7	222.9	1.0	210	749	1.2	153
Lehigh, PA	8.7	178.3	0.5	253	885	2.7	66
Luzerne, PA	7.8	139.8	-0.3	298	711	2.0	101
Montgomery, PA	27.5	471.9	1.5	168	1,111	2.4	80
Northampton, PA	6.6	103.6	0.9	222	787	1.0	170
Philadelphia, PA	35.4	629.4	-0.1	291	1,070	4.1	17

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2012 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		June 2012 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2011-12 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2012	Percent change, second quarter 2011-12 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Washington, PA	5.6	87.3	2.4	86	\$887	7.8	2
Westmoreland, PA	9.5	135.7	0.7	235	726	0.3	215
York, PA	9.1	171.3	-0.3	298	781	-1.1	292
Providence, RI	17.3	271.6	0.6	246	888	-1.0	289
Charleston, SC	11.9	219.9	3.4	34	773	-1.2	294
Greenville, SC	12.1	235.8	2.5	83	789	0.3	215
Horry, SC	7.6	118.3	0.3	266	532	1.3	142
Lexington, SC	5.6	96.9	2.7	72	687	3.9	22
Richland, SC	8.9	204.1	0.6	246	802	3.1	43
Spartanburg, SC	5.8	114.8	3.2	44	801	2.2	87
Minnehaha, SD	6.6	118.3	2.7	72	763	3.2	37
Davidson, TN	18.2	429.2	2.4	86	950	5.8	7
Hamilton, TN	8.4	186.0	2.2	100	798	1.8	111
Knox, TN	10.9	218.8	0.7	235	778	1.7	120
Rutherford, TN	4.4	101.9	4.9	7	825	4.0	20
Shelby, TN	19.0	472.6	2.1	107	949	3.2	37
Williamson, TN	6.2	98.1	5.5	4	959	-1.4	302
Bell, TX	4.9	108.7	1.3	184	738	1.0	170
Bexar, TX	35.1	751.1	2.0	122	799	0.1	228
Brazoria, TX	5.0	93.3	4.1	19	899	4.2	13
Brazos, TX	4.0	86.3	2.6	81	689	1.5	133
Cameron, TX	6.4	129.9	1.4	176	571	0.2	221
Collin, TX	19.2	310.6	4.1	19	1,048	-0.4	262
Dallas, TX	68.9	1,475.1	3.2	44	1,074	2.0	101
Denton, TX	11.5	186.7	3.7	24	794	1.0	170
El Paso, TX	14.0	277.3	1.3	184	653	0.6	200
Fort Bend, TX	9.8	144.1	4.6	11	908	2.5	79
Galveston, TX	5.4	98.1	1.3	184	815	0.2	221
Gregg, TX	4.2	78.7	4.8	8	837	1.8	111
Harris, TX	103.2	2,121.7	3.8	22	1,165	4.1	17
Hidalgo, TX	11.4	228.0	0.8	230	583	2.3	82
Jefferson, TX	5.8	123.2	0.5	253	929	6.3	6
Lubbock, TX	7.1	125.6	1.0	210	689	0.6	200
McLennan, TX	4.9	101.4	0.3	266	744	3.3	33
Montgomery, TX	9.1	142.2	5.7	2	867	3.6	28
Nueces, TX	7.9	156.8	3.3	41	804	4.7	11
Smith, TX	5.7	93.9	0.8	230	767	1.2	153
Tarrant, TX	38.6	784.7	2.4	86	895	-0.2	252
Travis, TX	32.1	605.7	3.4	34	1,009	3.7	25
Webb, TX	4.9	91.1	2.7	72	635	3.1	43
Williamson, TX	8.0	135.2	3.2	44	860	-17.0	328
Davis, UT	7.3	110.1	3.2	44	723	-0.6	276
Salt Lake, UT	37.6	591.7	4.0	21	855	2.6	74
Utah, UT	12.9	178.8	5.0	6	706	-1.3	299
Weber, UT	5.4	90.8	1.8	140	692	3.0	51
Chittenden, VT	6.1	97.9	1.8	140	918	2.9	53
Arlington, VA	8.5	167.3	-0.8	313	1,493	-3.8	326
Chesterfield, VA	7.8	118.3	2.1	107	813	1.6	128
Fairfax, VA	35.1	598.1	2.1	107	1,422	-0.4	262
Henrico, VA	10.2	179.4	2.8	64	896	1.2	153
Loudoun, VA	10.0	144.2	3.7	24	1,076	2.9	53
Prince William, VA	8.0	115.2	3.5	33	812	1.1	163

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2012 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁴		
		June 2012 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2011-12 ⁵	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2012	Percent change, second quarter 2011-12 ⁵	Ranking by percent change
Alexandria City, VA	6.2	95.9	1.6	158	\$1,293	2.8	61
Chesapeake City, VA	5.7	96.2	0.0	288	741	4.2	13
Newport News City, VA	3.8	94.7	-0.8	313	861	1.8	111
Norfolk City, VA	5.6	138.6	0.3	266	877	-0.1	243
Richmond City, VA	7.1	148.5	0.3	266	966	-1.6	308
Virginia Beach City, VA	11.4	169.8	1.0	210	706	-1.5	307
Benton, WA	5.7	83.0	-1.7	325	922	-3.4	324
Clark, WA	13.5	131.5	1.8	140	826	2.1	96
King, WA	82.2	1,174.4	3.0	57	1,167	2.9	53
Kitsap, WA	6.7	81.2	-0.6	308	823	-4.2	327
Pierce, WA	21.7	265.3	0.8	230	837	1.7	120
Snohomish, WA	19.2	258.2	3.1	51	974	2.2	87
Spokane, WA	15.9	200.6	0.3	266	764	1.2	153
Thurston, WA	7.5	97.6	-0.2	296	818	-0.6	276
Whatcom, WA	6.9	81.4	1.7	151	777	3.5	30
Yakima, WA	8.8	110.5	8.2	1	617	1.1	163
Kanawha, WV	6.0	105.5	0.5	253	814	2.1	96
Brown, WI	6.5	149.3	0.5	253	779	3.2	37
Dane, WI	14.1	308.6	2.1	107	871	-0.1	243
Milwaukee, WI	23.1	473.3	1.2	196	877	-0.6	276
Outagamie, WI	5.1	104.4	1.7	151	752	1.2	153
Waukesha, WI	12.6	231.7	0.6	246	895	3.1	43
Winnebago, WI	3.6	90.1	0.3	266	839	2.7	66
San Juan, PR	11.4	264.2	2.8	(7)	596	-0.3	(7)

¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. These 328 U.S. counties comprise 70.9 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, second quarter 2012²

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2012 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		June 2012 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2011-12 ⁴	Second quarter 2012	Percent change, second quarter 2011-12 ⁴
United States ⁵	9,224.5	132,896.0	1.8	\$903	1.3
Private industry	8,928.1	111,708.5	2.4	891	1.9
Natural resources and mining	130.2	2,120.8	7.1	996	3.8
Construction	748.7	5,726.3	1.7	966	3.3
Manufacturing	335.3	11,996.6	2.0	1,111	1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,883.2	25,240.5	1.7	768	2.1
Information	143.8	2,686.3	0.0	1,437	2.8
Financial activities	809.7	7,540.1	1.3	1,320	2.6
Professional and business services	1,589.9	17,985.5	3.7	1,153	1.7
Education and health services	926.8	19,330.2	2.0	847	1.4
Leisure and hospitality	769.1	14,307.6	3.5	374	2.5
Other services	1,375.6	4,552.6	1.7	576	2.1
Government	296.4	21,187.6	-1.2	964	-1.0
Los Angeles, CA	452.9	3,961.9	1.6	1,006	1.3
Private industry	447.3	3,414.8	2.3	977	1.7
Natural resources and mining	0.4	9.7	0.6	1,287	5.8
Construction	12.1	109.3	3.4	1,046	4.2
Manufacturing	12.6	367.7	-0.2	1,067	-1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	50.8	750.7	1.6	826	2.7
Information	8.3	187.1	-1.8	1,749	3.3
Financial activities	21.9	210.6	1.1	1,459	2.7
Professional and business services	41.9	569.4	4.2	1,222	1.2
Education and health services	29.6	527.2	2.2	958	2.0
Leisure and hospitality	27.3	420.2	5.4	543	-0.5
Other services	217.6	242.8	-1.3	457	4.6
Government	5.6	547.0	-2.1	1,187	0.3
Cook, IL	148.8	2,428.3	1.3	1,052	1.3
Private industry	147.4	2,128.9	1.7	1,034	1.2
Natural resources and mining	0.1	0.8	-5.4	955	6.9
Construction	12.4	64.9	-2.8	1,241	1.5
Manufacturing	6.6	194.9	0.3	1,100	1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	28.9	441.8	0.6	826	0.6
Information	2.7	54.3	0.0	1,535	2.1
Financial activities	15.6	185.2	-0.5	1,812	1.0
Professional and business services	31.4	425.7	3.6	1,328	1.8
Education and health services	15.6	410.4	2.2	881	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	13.2	249.5	3.2	469	1.3
Other services	16.4	98.1	1.1	777	1.8
Government	1.4	299.4	-1.2	1,174	1.9
New York, NY	122.7	2,392.0	2.4	1,646	0.2
Private industry	122.4	1,956.8	3.0	1,769	0.2
Natural resources and mining	0.0	0.1	3.5	1,652	-7.7
Construction	2.1	31.3	2.6	1,621	0.0
Manufacturing	2.4	26.3	-0.6	1,202	-2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	20.7	249.8	3.1	1,233	0.2
Information	4.3	143.8	4.1	2,046	2.3
Financial activities	18.8	355.2	-0.5	3,249	1.5
Professional and business services	25.3	488.0	3.1	2,025	0.5
Education and health services	9.2	303.5	1.2	1,120	0.1
Leisure and hospitality	12.9	257.2	7.0	763	0.3
Other services	18.9	92.6	3.5	1,022	5.3
Government	0.3	435.3	0.0	1,101	-1.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2012 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		June 2012 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2011-12 ⁴	Second quarter 2012	Percent change, second quarter 2011-12 ⁴
Harris, TX	103.2	2,121.7	3.8	\$1,165	4.1
Private industry	102.6	1,869.5	4.8	1,191	4.4
Natural resources and mining	1.7	87.9	9.4	2,933	-4.0
Construction	6.5	139.9	5.5	1,143	4.2
Manufacturing	4.5	189.4	7.1	1,415	2.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	23.2	441.0	3.6	1,141	13.4
Information	1.3	28.0	-0.6	1,337	4.0
Financial activities	10.7	114.2	2.3	1,423	3.0
Professional and business services	20.6	357.6	6.0	1,374	2.4
Education and health services	11.7	251.5	3.5	898	0.4
Leisure and hospitality	8.5	195.8	5.2	398	1.5
Other services	13.7	62.9	1.3	660	3.0
Government	0.6	252.2	-2.7	979	0.5
Maricopa, AZ	95.5	1,635.4	2.8	905	2.6
Private industry	94.8	1,456.7	3.0	890	2.7
Natural resources and mining	0.5	7.8	-5.6	828	10.0
Construction	8.0	86.0	4.0	941	5.4
Manufacturing	3.2	113.7	3.2	1,329	-0.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.5	338.2	1.7	838	2.4
Information	1.6	28.5	2.6	1,123	2.6
Financial activities	10.9	141.4	2.8	1,107	3.8
Professional and business services	22.2	270.6	3.2	953	3.8
Education and health services	10.5	243.0	3.2	927	1.8
Leisure and hospitality	7.2	175.5	2.8	419	4.5
Other services	6.6	47.3	-0.5	606	2.9
Government	0.7	178.7	1.5	1,014	2.1
Dallas, TX	68.9	1,475.1	3.2	1,074	2.0
Private industry	68.4	1,313.4	3.9	1,082	2.4
Natural resources and mining	0.6	9.9	12.9	3,563	15.4
Construction	4.0	70.2	3.3	1,003	4.3
Manufacturing	2.8	112.7	0.9	1,294	6.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.9	294.5	3.6	992	2.0
Information	1.5	46.4	1.6	1,615	0.8
Financial activities	8.5	143.0	3.2	1,446	3.8
Professional and business services	15.2	286.8	6.9	1,188	1.1
Education and health services	7.5	172.7	2.8	964	-1.7
Leisure and hospitality	5.8	135.7	3.9	446	0.7
Other services	7.2	41.0	1.7	677	2.0
Government	0.5	161.7	-1.9	1,011	-1.0
Orange, CA	106.6	1,416.5	2.4	1,014	1.3
Private industry	105.3	1,271.5	2.9	1,000	1.6
Natural resources and mining	0.2	3.5	-12.8	736	12.5
Construction	6.0	70.7	0.7	1,126	4.4
Manufacturing	4.8	158.6	1.4	1,236	0.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.1	245.1	0.8	948	1.8
Information	1.2	24.0	-1.9	1,390	-1.5
Financial activities	9.6	107.6	2.7	1,501	2.6
Professional and business services	18.7	260.2	5.4	1,140	0.2
Education and health services	10.6	161.5	1.8	939	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	7.2	183.9	5.2	445	4.5
Other services	23.1	50.1	2.4	563	5.4
Government	1.4	145.0	-1.6	1,135	-0.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2012 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		June 2012 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2011-12 ⁴	Second quarter 2012	Percent change, second quarter 2011-12 ⁴
San Diego, CA	102.8	1,283.3	2.1	\$989	0.9
Private industry	101.4	1,063.1	2.7	966	2.1
Natural resources and mining	0.7	10.9	9.0	634	6.2
Construction	5.8	57.6	2.9	1,048	2.5
Manufacturing	2.9	93.6	-0.8	1,355	1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	13.5	205.4	1.8	802	3.6
Information	1.1	24.5	0.3	1,479	0.2
Financial activities	8.4	70.0	2.9	1,188	2.9
Professional and business services	16.1	216.4	3.3	1,379	1.6
Education and health services	8.7	155.7	2.5	939	3.0
Leisure and hospitality	7.1	163.7	3.7	414	2.7
Other services	30.2	59.5	2.7	503	-1.6
Government	1.4	220.2	-0.6	1,099	-3.6
King, WA	82.2	1,174.4	3.0	1,167	2.9
Private industry	81.7	1,015.7	3.6	1,171	3.2
Natural resources and mining	0.3	3.0	7.5	1,372	-7.5
Construction	5.3	49.3	6.2	1,143	1.2
Manufacturing	2.2	103.3	5.6	1,417	-0.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.3	214.6	3.7	1,019	2.9
Information	1.7	81.8	1.6	2,243	9.4
Financial activities	6.2	63.4	0.7	1,383	0.9
Professional and business services	13.7	191.2	5.5	1,434	2.0
Education and health services	7.2	138.5	2.7	968	4.5
Leisure and hospitality	6.4	117.1	3.0	444	2.8
Other services	24.3	53.6	0.4	606	4.7
Government	0.5	158.7	-0.3	1,143	1.2
Miami-Dade, FL	88.9	974.6	2.3	876	-0.5
Private industry	88.5	851.4	3.1	832	-0.1
Natural resources and mining	0.5	7.5	2.1	533	1.9
Construction	5.0	29.6	-3.1	808	-6.6
Manufacturing	2.6	35.6	-2.1	795	-1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	25.8	255.4	3.5	780	-0.3
Information	1.5	17.1	0.3	1,365	-8.2
Financial activities	9.1	67.3	5.4	1,241	-1.7
Professional and business services	18.6	126.0	2.3	1,047	1.7
Education and health services	9.9	157.6	2.1	856	0.8
Leisure and hospitality	6.8	118.4	5.9	505	4.8
Other services	7.9	35.7	4.3	540	1.5
Government	0.4	123.2	-3.1	1,156	-0.3

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. Covered ¹ establishments, employment, and wages by state, second quarter 2012 ²

State	Establishments, second quarter 2012 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		June 2012 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2011-12	Second quarter 2012	Percent change, second quarter 2011-12
United States ⁴	9,224.5	132,896.0	1.8	\$903	1.3
Alabama	116.1	1,841.7	0.9	783	2.0
Alaska	21.8	342.9	2.1	955	1.5
Arizona	147.3	2,393.9	2.6	862	2.1
Arkansas	85.4	1,157.4	1.1	717	2.1
California	1,434.5	15,045.8	2.4	1,034	1.8
Colorado	171.4	2,291.8	2.5	918	2.0
Connecticut	111.3	1,650.0	1.2	1,111	-0.4
Delaware	27.6	409.3	0.2	948	2.4
District of Columbia	35.5	717.9	0.9	1,544	0.3
Florida	606.9	7,233.7	2.0	805	0.4
Georgia	269.5	3,854.7	1.4	848	1.9
Hawaii	38.4	603.7	2.1	812	1.8
Idaho	53.5	626.1	1.5	673	0.9
Illinois	391.4	5,698.0	1.1	953	1.6
Indiana	160.5	2,832.6	2.3	763	1.9
Iowa	95.2	1,502.7	1.5	743	2.5
Kansas	84.6	1,334.4	1.7	763	1.1
Kentucky	109.8	1,780.7	1.6	772	1.6
Louisiana	129.2	1,877.2	1.6	806	1.5
Maine	49.4	601.8	1.2	719	1.0
Maryland	166.9	2,550.2	1.5	992	0.7
Massachusetts	219.0	3,301.5	1.9	1,109	-1.2
Michigan	239.4	3,984.0	2.1	859	1.7
Minnesota	168.7	2,695.1	1.5	907	1.1
Mississippi	68.6	1,087.4	0.6	681	2.9
Missouri	176.9	2,629.1	0.4	791	2.2
Montana	42.4	442.0	2.0	700	2.6
Nebraska	66.7	930.9	2.0	719	0.7
Nevada	72.6	1,141.7	1.6	815	-0.1
New Hampshire	48.9	623.8	1.4	891	0.3
New Jersey	262.3	3,884.0	1.4	1,056	0.0
New Mexico	55.1	791.9	0.4	783	2.6
New York	603.3	8,701.2	1.5	1,096	0.4
North Carolina	259.0	3,919.1	1.5	787	0.5
North Dakota	29.2	420.3	9.9	854	11.1
Ohio	287.4	5,104.0	1.9	817	2.8
Oklahoma	104.4	1,543.4	1.9	768	2.7
Oregon	133.1	1,663.9	1.6	837	2.3
Pennsylvania	352.3	5,645.9	0.7	893	2.1
Rhode Island	35.3	463.1	0.9	859	-0.3
South Carolina	111.5	1,830.7	1.5	736	1.4
South Dakota	31.3	412.8	1.9	677	3.2
Tennessee	141.0	2,669.1	2.0	816	2.8
Texas	592.9	10,779.5	3.0	922	2.6
Utah	84.8	1,225.8	3.6	766	1.3
Vermont	24.7	300.2	1.0	792	2.6
Virginia	238.1	3,659.9	1.2	952	0.3
Washington	234.6	2,948.3	2.4	947	2.2
West Virginia	49.3	712.3	1.4	776	1.4
Wisconsin	160.0	2,749.7	1.4	778	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

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

State	Establishments, second quarter 2012 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		June 2012 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2011-12	Second quarter 2012	Percent change, second quarter 2011-12
Wyoming	25.5	288.9	1.6	\$842	2.7
Puerto Rico	49.2	933.3	1.8	499	0.6
Virgin Islands	3.5	40.2	-8.6	819	9.8

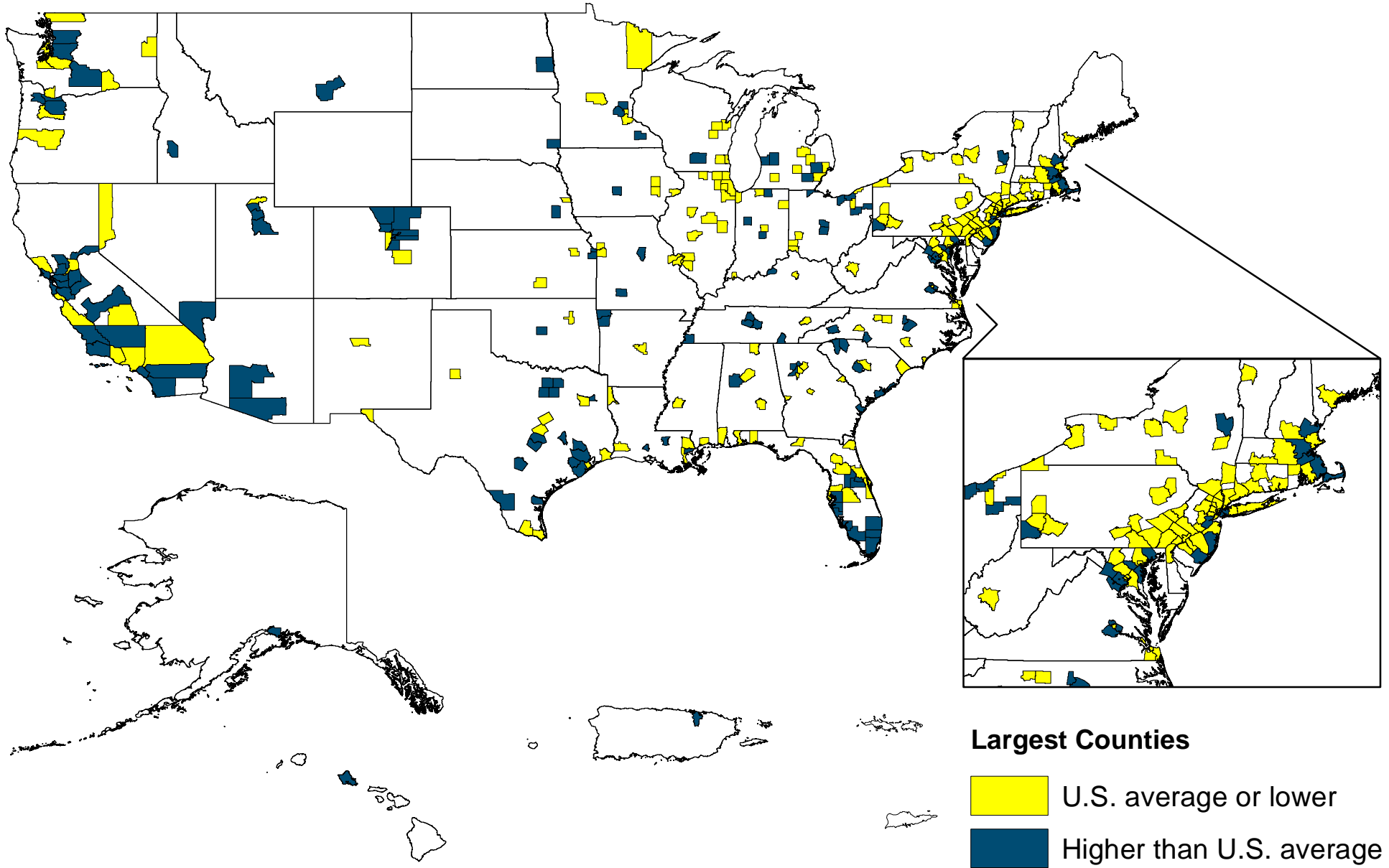
¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

² Data are preliminary.

³ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

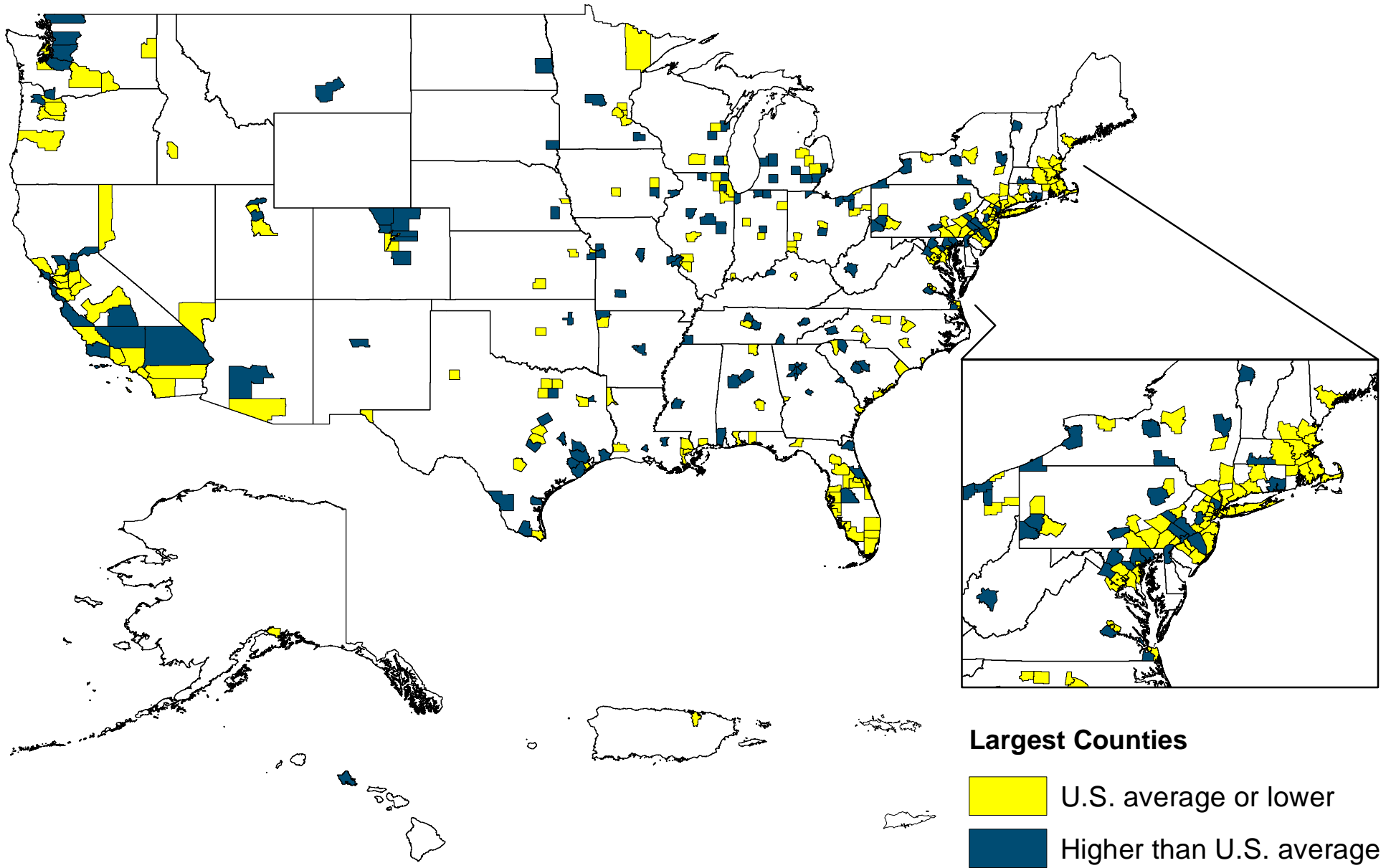
⁴ Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

Chart 3. Percent change in employment in counties with 75,000 or more employees, June 2011-12 (U.S. average = 1.8 percent)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
January 2013

Chart 4. Percent change in average weekly wage in counties with 75,000 or more employees, second quarter 2011-12 (U.S. average = 1.3 percent)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
January 2013