

News

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AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE IN CALIFORNIA, 2002

Annual wages in California averaged \$41,419 in 2002, edging up 0.2 percent over the year, the fifth slowest pay growth in the nation, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. Despite the slow growth, Acting Regional Commissioner Nancy Treadwell noted that California's wage level ranked sixth highest among all states. Pay in California exceeded both the national average (\$36,764) and the Pacific division¹ (\$40,078). (See table 1.)

Within the five-state division, annual wages exceeded the national average in California, Washington (\$38,242), and Alaska (\$37,134). In the two remaining states, pay levels averaged \$33,684 in Oregon and \$32,671 in Hawaii. (See table 1.) Average wages in the Pacific division grew at the slower than average pace of 0.7 percent in 2002, largely due to California's low rate of growth. On the other hand, Hawaii (4.5 percent), Alaska (2.7 percent), Washington (2.1 percent), and Oregon (1.4 percent), all posted pay gains above or close to the nationwide average of 1.5 percent. Hawaii had the fastest rate of growth in the nation, while Alaska and Washington ranked 22nd and 33rd, respectively.

Eleven of the 15 states in the U.S. where the average wage level surpassed the national average fell along the east and west coasts. The five highest wage levels nationwide were in the District of Columbia (\$57,914), Connecticut (\$46,852), New York (\$46,328), New Jersey (\$45,182), and Massachusetts (\$44,954). (See chart A.) The five states with the lowest annual wages in 2002 – Montana, South Dakota, North Dakota, Mississippi, and Arkansas – have posted the five lowest wage figures every year since 1988. Wages in those states ranged from \$26,001 to \$28,074.

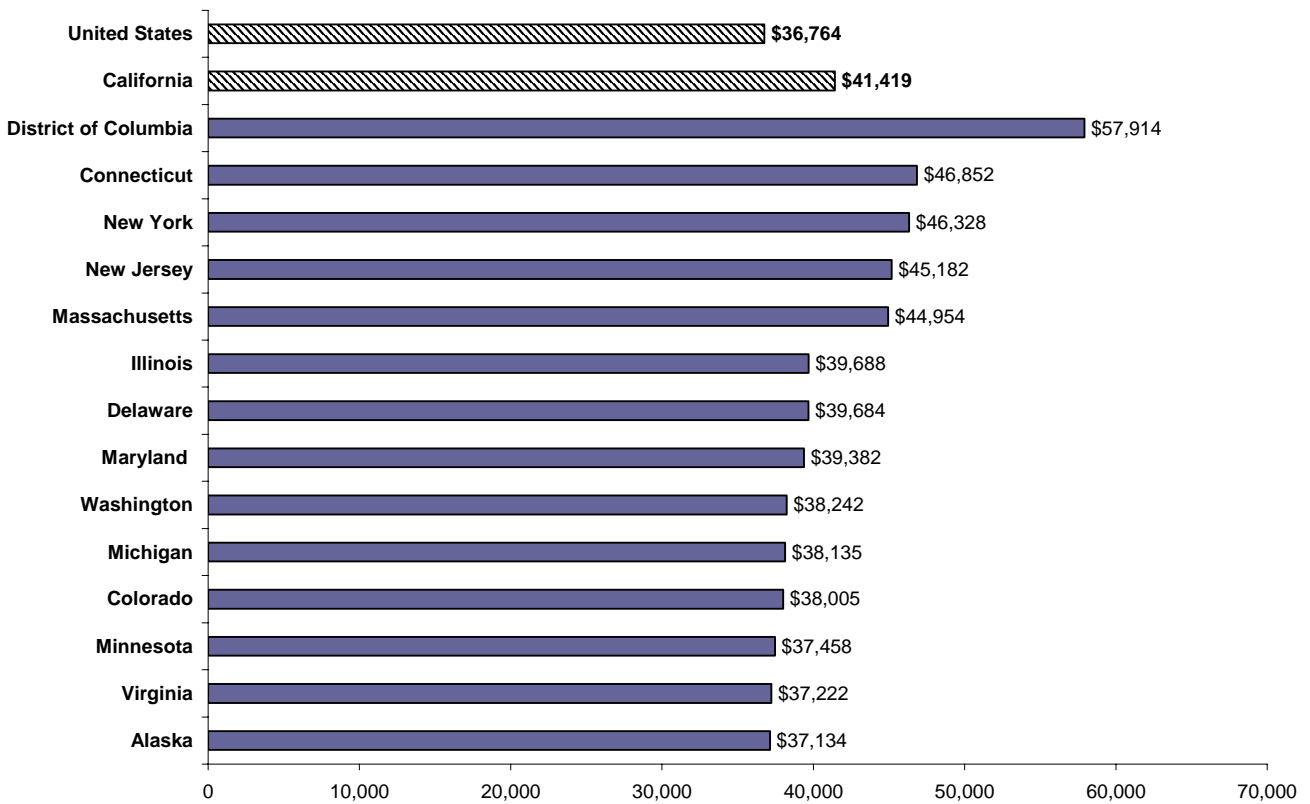
Four-fifths of the 50 states and the District of Columbia had percentage increases in annual wages that exceeded the 1.5-percent growth rate for the nation. Hawaii (4.5 percent), followed by Nebraska (3.8 percent), and the District of Columbia and Rhode Island (3.6 percent each), had the fastest rates of gain in 2002. Eleven other states had percentage increases of 3 percent or more. After a five-year period without any state or jurisdiction experiencing a decrease in average annual wages, two states, New York (-0.9 percent) and Connecticut (-0.3 percent), reported a decline during 2002. In

¹ The Pacific division referenced in this release corresponds to the Census definition and is comprised of five states: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

addition to California, other states with low or no wage growth included Texas (0.6 percent), Colorado (0.1 percent), and Massachusetts (0.0 percent).

Annual wage data are compiled from reports submitted by employers subject to State and federal Unemployment Insurance (UI) laws covering 128.2 million full- and part-time workers nationwide. Average annual wage is computed by dividing total annual payrolls of employees covered by UI programs by the average monthly number of these employees. (See Technical Note.) Wage differences among states reflect the varying composition of employment by occupation, industry, and hours of work, as well as other factors. Similarly, over-the-year wage changes may reflect shifts in these characteristics, as well as changes in the level of average wages.

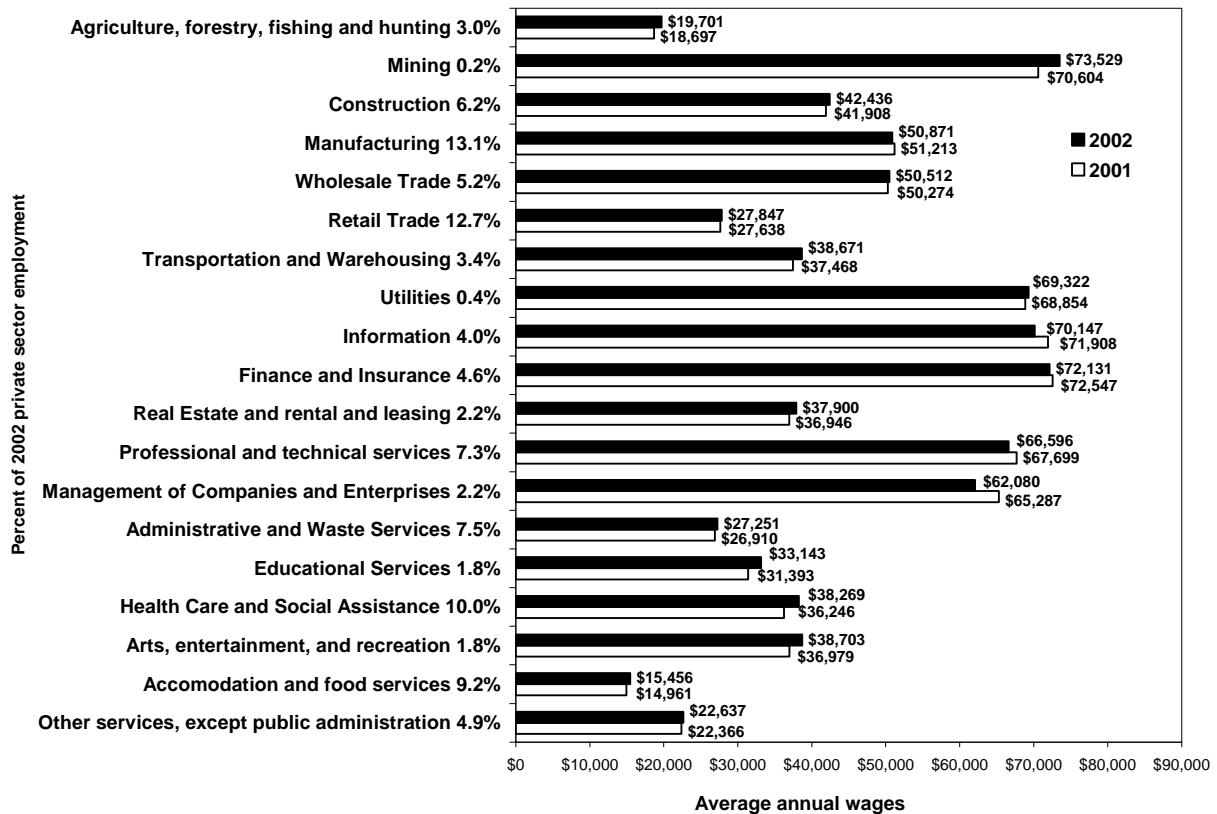
Chart A. Average annual wages for California and states exceeding U.S. level in 2002



Pay in industries

Annual wages in California’s private sector industries, which comprised 84.0 percent of the work force, declined 0.4 percent in 2002; nationally, wages in the private sector expanded by 1.1 percent. (See table 2.) Despite the decrease, annual wages in California averaged \$40,777, \$4,238 more than the national average of \$36,539. Manufacturing was California’s largest industry sector, accounting for 13.1 percent of all private sector employment, followed by retail trade with 12.7 percent. (See chart B.) Mining overtook finance and insurance in 2002 as the highest-paid industry in the State, averaging \$73,529. Accommodation and food services, with a large percentage of part-time workers, was the lowest paid at \$15,456. Only four of the 19 private sector industries in California had lower

Chart B. Percent of private sector employment in California by industry in 2002



wage levels than in the United States as a whole – agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting; management of companies and enterprises; educational services; and other services.

Not all private sector industries in California experienced wage growth over the year, as changes ranged from a 5.6-percent increase in both educational services, and health care and social assistance, to a 4.9-percent decline in management of companies and enterprises. The hospitals subsector drove the wage gain in health services and social assistance with an 8.5-percent increase. The next highest wage growth industries were agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting and arts, entertainment, and recreation, with increases of 5.4 and 4.7 percent, respectively. Among industries that experienced a decline in wages, management of companies and enterprises’ 4.9-percent drop was the largest, followed by information’s 2.4-percent decline. Professional and technical services also posted a decrease, at 1.6 percent.

Pay in metropolitan areas

Among California's 25 metropolitan areas², San Jose led the State in wages averaging \$63,056 in 2002, a position it has maintained for six consecutive years. San Jose’s wage level was also the highest among the 318 metropolitan areas nationwide. (See table 3.) Still, wages in San Jose were down 4.4 percent from 2001--the second-largest decline among the 14 metropolitan areas in the U.S. with decreases in 2002. Only San Francisco’s decrease of 5.1 percent was larger. With wages dropping to

² Nationwide there are 318 metropolitan areas. The general concept of a metropolitan area is that of a core area containing a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration within that core. See Technical Note for criteria used in determining a metropolitan area.

\$56,602 in San Francisco in 2002, its position among all metropolitan areas moved from second highest in the nation in 2001 to third highest in 2002. San Francisco and San Jose were the only two metropolitan areas in the State to record a decrease in annual wages.

In the remaining 23 metropolitan areas in California, wage levels ranged from \$46,877 in Oakland (10th highest nationally) to \$25,650 in Visalia-Tulare-Porterville (304th) in 2002. The percentage increase in wages in these areas varied over the year with 20 above the nationwide average of 1.4 percent for all metropolitan areas. California had four areas with wage growth ranked among the nation's top fifty; Merced (5.1 percent), Yuba City (4.3 percent), Fresno (4.2 percent), and Modesto (4.0 percent) were respectively ranked eighth, 28th, 31st, and 43rd nationally.

Nationwide, San Jose (\$63,056), San Francisco (\$56,602), and New York, N.Y. (\$57,708), were joined by New Haven-Bridgeport-Stamford-Waterbury-Danbury, Conn. (\$51,170) and Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, N.J. (\$50,457) as the only metropolitan areas with wage levels greater than \$50,000. Wages in these five areas ranged from 31 to 64 percent above the \$38,423 average for all metropolitan areas in the nation. Of the 318 metropolitan areas in the United States, only 38 reported levels above the average metropolitan wage.

For the 13th straight year, Jacksonville, N.C., had the lowest average annual wages among metropolitan areas (\$22,269). The second lowest wage level occurred in Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, Tex. (\$22,892), followed by McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, Tex. (\$23,179), Yuma, Ariz. (\$23,429), and Myrtle Beach, S.C. (\$24,672). While the order of rankings has differed in prior years, these five metropolitan areas have had the lowest average annual wages since 1996. From 2001 to 2002, 45 metropolitan areas experienced less than average wage growth of 1.4 percent. Of these, 13 areas had increases of 1.0 to 1.3 percent, 17 experienced growth of less than 1 percent, and one metropolitan area had no change. Fourteen areas recorded declines in average annual wages. Of these, seven metropolitan areas reported declines of 1 percent or less in average annual wages, six areas reported declines of more than 1 percent but less than 5 percent, and one metropolitan area reported a decline of more than 5 percent.

Pay in large counties

Among California's 26 large counties (those with an employment level of 75,000 or more) wages ranged from \$63,056 in Santa Clara County to \$25,650 in Tulare County. Wage levels in 11 of the large counties were above the national average of \$36,764, with three exceeding \$50,000. The rate of wage growth in 20 of the 26 large counties was above the nationwide average of 1.5 percent. Wage decreases in San Mateo, Santa Clara, and San Francisco Counties, at 8.1, 4.4, and 4.2 percent, respectively, were the third, fourth, and fifth highest declines among the 315 largest counties in the nation. (See table 4.)

Among all counties nationwide, New York County, N.Y., comprised entirely of the borough of Manhattan, retained the top position among the highest-paid large counties with average annual wages of \$72,454. Santa Clara County, Calif., was second highest, followed by Fairfield, Conn. with \$60,712, San Francisco, Calif. with \$58,510, and Suffolk, Mass. with \$58,253. There were 201 counties with wage levels below the national average. The lowest level of average annual wages was reported in Cameron County, Texas (\$22,892), followed by the counties of Hidalgo, Texas (\$23,179), Horry, S.C. (\$24,672), Yakima, Wash. (\$24,934), and Pasco, Fla. (\$25,602).

Manatee County, Fla., led the nation in growth in average annual wages with an increase of 7.3 percent from 2001 to 2002. Kitsap County, Wash., was second with 7.1-percent growth, followed by Alexandria City, Va. (5.4 percent), Elkhart County, Ind. (5.3 percent), Onondaga County, N.Y., (5.2 percent), and Madison County, Ala. (5.1 percent). No other large counties in the country had percentage increases of 5 percent or more. Twenty-two large counties showed declines in average annual wages from 2001 to 2002. Loudon County, Va., had the largest decrease, registering a 22.1-percent decline. Williamson County, Tex., was second with a 16.8-percent decline, followed by the California counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, and San Francisco.

Quarterly Release of Covered Employment and Wages Totals by County

On February 12, 2003, BLS began the quarterly release of county totals of employment and wages by issuing data for the second quarter of 2002 on the BLS Web site. News releases on quarterly employment and wage data are available upon request from the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, DC 20212; telephone 202-691-6567; (<http://www.bls.gov/cew/>); (e-mail: CEWInfo@bls.gov).

Data for all states, MSAs, counties, and the nation through the second quarter of 2003 are available on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/>.

TECHNICAL NOTE

Background

These data are the product of a federal-state cooperative program in which State Workforce Agencies (SWAs) prepare summaries of employment and total wages of workers covered by Unemployment Insurance legislation. The summaries are a by-product of the administration of state unemployment insurance (UI) programs that require most employers to pay quarterly taxes based on the employment and wages of workers covered by UI.

Coverage

Employment and wage data for workers covered by state UI laws and for federal civilian workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program are compiled from quarterly contribution reports submitted to the SWAs by employers. 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. Average annual wages data are derived from summaries of employment and wages submitted by states to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These reports are based on place of employment rather than place of residence.

UI and UCFE coverage is broad and basically comparable from state to state. In 2002, UI and UCFE programs covered workers in 128.2 million jobs. Covered workers received \$4.713 trillion in wages, representing 94.3 percent of the wage and salary component of personal income and 45.1 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.

Concepts and methodology

Average annual wages were computed by dividing total annual wages of employees covered by UI programs by the average monthly number of these employees. In addition to salaries, average annual wages data include 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. Monthly employment is based on the number of workers who worked during or received wages 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 annual 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. When comparing average annual wage levels between industries and/or states, these factors should be taken into consideration. Annual wage data only approximate annual earnings because an individual may not be employed by the same employer all year or may work for more than one employer. Also, year-to-year changes in average annual wages can result from a change in the proportion of employment in high- and low-wage jobs, as well as from changes in the level of average annual wages.

In order to insure the highest possible quality of data, SWAs 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 the verification 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. For these reasons, some data, especially at more detailed industry levels, may not be strictly comparable with earlier years.

A few covered employers provided insufficient information on the nature of their businesses to enable the SWAs to assign a specific NAICS code. The establishments of these employers therefore could not be classified by industry sector. The wages for these nonclassifiable establishments, along with data for the agricultural division, are not shown separately, but are included in the averages for state and national totals.

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines metropolitan areas for use in federal statistical activities and updates these definitions as needed each summer—data in this release use criteria established in definitions issued June 30, 1999 (OMB Bulletin No. 99-04). The 318 metropolitan areas in the United States are a compilation of a set of areas classified as Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSAs) and Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (CMSAs). Generally speaking, an MSA consists of one or more counties and meets specified size criteria—either it contains a city of at least 50,000 inhabitants, or it contains an urbanized area of at least 50,000 inhabitants, and has a total population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). A CMSA is a metropolitan area that has a population of at least 1 million and has been divided into two or more PMSAs. The CMSA comprises the same geographic area as its constituent PMSAs which are loosely defined as free-standing areas that have a population of at least 100,000.

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 areas designated as independent cities in some jurisdictions, and, in Alaska, those designated as census areas where counties have not been created.

Additional statistics and other information

Additional average annual wage data is available on the BLS Internet site at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/home.htm>. Also, beginning in October 2002, quarterly data are available for selected Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages series. Data can be accessed in several ways,

including *Selective Access*, which allows quick access to particular items, and the special request FTP service, which allows access to extensive collection of flat text files. The San Francisco Information Office can provide assistance accessing these files by calling (415) 975-4350.

This news release, along with other BLS statistics and information, is available via the Internet at the BLS World Wide Web site <http://www.bls.gov/ro9/home.htm>.

An annual bulletin, *Employment and Wages*, features comprehensive information by detailed industry on establishments, employment, and wages for the nation and all states. *Employment and Wages Annual Averages, 2002* is available for sale from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Publications Sales Center, P.O. Box 2145, Chicago, Illinois 60690. Telephone orders using a credit card (MasterCard, VISA, Discover/NOVUS) or Government Printing Office Deposit Account are accepted at (312)353-1880 from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. CT. The bulletin is now available in a portable document format (PDF) on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewbultn02.htm>.

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

Table 1. State average annual wages for 2001 and 2002 and percent change in wages for all covered workers ¹

	Average annual wages		Percent change, 2001-2002
	2001	2002	
UNITED STATES ²	\$36,219	\$36,764	1.5
Pacific region ³	39,813	40,078	0.7
Alabama	30,102	31,163	3.5
Alaska	36,170	37,134	2.7
Arizona	33,411	34,036	1.9
Arkansas	27,260	28,074	3.0
California	41,327	41,419	0.2
Colorado	37,952	38,005	0.1
Connecticut	46,993	46,852	-0.3
Delaware.....	38,427	39,684	3.3
District of	55,909	57,914	3.6
Florida	31,553	32,426	2.8
Georgia.....	35,136	35,734	1.7
Hawaii	31,253	32,671	4.5
Idaho	27,768	28,163	1.4
Illinois	39,083	39,688	1.5
Indiana	31,779	32,603	2.6
Iowa	28,837	29,668	2.9
Kansas	30,153	30,825	2.2
Kentucky	30,021	30,904	2.9
Louisiana	29,131	30,115	3.4
Maine	28,815	29,736	3.2
Maryland.....	38,253	39,382	3.0
Massachusetts	44,975	44,954	0.0
Michigan	37,391	38,135	2.0
Minnesota	36,587	37,458	2.4
Mississippi	25,923	26,665	2.9
Missouri	32,421	33,118	2.1
Montana	25,195	26,001	3.2
Nebraska	28,377	29,448	3.8
Nevada	33,121	33,993	2.6
New Hampshire	35,481	36,176	2.0
New Jersey	44,320	45,182	1.9
New Mexico	28,702	29,431	2.5
New York	46,727	46,328	-0.9
North	32,024	32,689	2.1
North Dakota	25,707	26,550	3.3
Ohio	33,283	34,214	2.8
Oklahoma	28,016	28,654	2.3
Oregon	33,204	33,684	1.4
Pennsylvania.....	34,978	35,808	2.4
Rhode Island	33,603	34,810	3.6
South Carolina.....	29,255	30,003	2.6
South Dakota	25,601	26,360	3.0
Tennessee	31,520	32,531	3.2
Texas	36,045	36,248	0.6
Utah	30,077	30,585	1.7
Vermont	30,238	31,041	2.7
Virginia.....	36,733	37,222	1.3
Washington	37,459	38,242	2.1
West	27,981	28,612	2.3
Wisconsin	31,540	32,464	2.9
Wyoming	28,043	28,975	3.3

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

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

³ The 5 states comprising the Pacific division are in bold-face type.

Table 2. State and industry average annual wages in the U.S. and California for 2001 and 2002 and percent change in wages for private industry workers¹

State and industry	Average annual wages ²		Percent change, 2001-2002
	2001	2002	
United States			
Total Private ^{3 4}	\$36,157	\$36,539	1.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting.....	20,188	20,890	3.5
Mining	59,686	60,392	1.2
Construction.....	38,412	39,027	1.6
Manufacturing.....	42,969	44,097	2.6
Wholesale trade.....	48,791	49,241	0.9
Retail trade.....	22,667	23,232	2.5
Transportation and warehousing.....	36,189	36,823	1.8
Utilities.....	65,561	67,374	2.8
Information.....	57,288	56,103	-2.1
Finance and insurance.....	63,687	62,762	-1.5
Real estate and rental and leasing...	32,871	33,924	3.2
Professional and technical services.	58,755	58,672	-0.1
Management of companies and enterprises.....	68,965	69,277	0.5
Administrative and waste services...	24,443	25,276	3.4
Educational services.....	32,066	33,163	3.4
Health care and social assistance....	32,813	34,043	3.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation..	25,344	26,159	3.2
Accommodation and food services...	13,674	13,946	2.0
Other services, except public administration.....	23,220	23,784	2.4
California			
Total Private ⁴	40,937	40,777	-0.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting.....	18,697	19,701	5.4
Mining.....	70,604	73,529	4.1
Construction	41,908	42,436	1.3
Manufacturing.....	51,213	50,871	-0.7
Wholesale trade.....	50,274	50,512	0.5
Retail trade.....	27,638	27,847	0.8
Transportation and warehousing.....	37,468	38,671	3.2
Utilities.....	68,854	69,322	0.7
Information.....	71,908	70,147	-2.4
Finance and insurance.....	72,547	72,131	-0.6
Real estate and rental and leasing...	36,946	37,900	2.6
Professional and technical services.	67,699	66,596	-1.6
Management of companies and enterprises.....	65,287	62,080	-4.9
Administrative and waste services...	26,910	27,251	1.3
Educational services.....	31,393	33,143	5.6
Health care and social assistance....	36,246	38,269	5.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation..	36,979	38,703	4.7
Accommodation and food services...	14,961	15,456	3.3
Other services, except public administration.....	22,366	22,637	1.2

¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI). Private industry employment excludes government workers.

² Data reflect the movement of Indian Tribal Council establishments from private industry to the public sector. Effective with 2001, federally recognized Tribal Councils and their establishments were moved into local government. See Technical Note.

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

⁴ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

Table 3. Average annual wages for 2001 and 2002 for all covered workers¹ by metropolitan area California

Metropolitan area ²	Average annual wages ³			
	2001	2002	Percent change, 2001-02	Ranking of area by wages level, 2000
All metropolitan areas.....	\$37,908	\$38,423	1.4	-
Metropolitan area in California				
Bakersfield, CA MSA	30,106	31,192	3.6	163
Chico-Paradise, CA MSA	26,499	27,190	2.6	277
Fresno, CA MSA	27,647	28,814	4.2	235
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	40,891	41,709	2.0	23
Merced, CA MSA	25,479	26,771	5.1	282
Modesto, CA MSA	29,591	30,769	4.0	172
Oakland, CA PMSA	45,920	46,877	2.1	10
Orange County, CA PMSA	40,252	41,219	2.4	24
Redding, CA MSA	28,129	28,961	3.0	227
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	30,510	31,591	3.5	157
Sacramento, CA PMSA	38,016	39,354	3.5	30
Salinas, CA MSA	31,735	32,463	2.3	126
San Diego, CA MSA	38,418	39,305	2.3	31
San Francisco, CA PMSA	59,654	56,602	-5.1	3
San Jose, CA PMSA	65,931	63,056	-4.4	1
San Luis Obispo-Atascadero- Paso Robles, CA MSA	29,092	29,981	3.1	195
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria- Lompoc, CA MSA	33,626	34,382	2.2	84
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA PMSA	35,022	35,721	2.0	65
Santa Rosa, CA PMSA	36,145	36,494	1.0	55
Stockton-Lodi, CA MSA	30,818	31,958	3.7	144
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	33,903	34,543	1.9	81
Ventura, CA PMSA	37,783	38,195	1.1	41
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA	24,732	25,650	3.7	304
Yolo, CA PMSA	35,352	35,591	0.7	69
Yuba City, CA MSA	27,781	28,967	4.3	226

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

² Includes data for Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSA) as defined by OMB Bulletin No. 99-04.

³ Each years total is based on the MSA definition for the specific year. Annual changes include differences resulting from changes in MSA definitions.

Table 4. County rankings of employment and average annual wage for 2002 and 2001-02 percent changes for all covered workers¹ in the 315 largest counties

County ²	Employment		Average annual wage		
	2002	Net change, 2001-02 ³	2002	Ranked by 2002 level	Ranked by percent change 2001-02
Alameda, CA	681,988	-15,193	\$47,307	23	213
Contra Costa, CA	340,197	2,753	46,015	28	138
Fresno, CA	328,937	6,853	29,043	286	26
Kern, CA	243,019	787	31,192	247	68
Los Angeles, CA	4,057,952	-45,418	41,709	51	193
Marin, CA	111,854	-85	45,269	35	37
Monterey, CA	166,664	478	32,463	213	170
Orange, CA	1,401,315	-10,629	41,219	59	162
Placer, CA	118,429	2,244	35,845	127	106
Riverside, CA	513,981	22,446	30,972	252	93
Sacramento, CA	593,016	4,590	40,642	62	53
San Bernardino, CA	557,830	12,717	32,160	218	53
San Diego, CA	1,237,169	18,187	39,305	76	170
San Francisco, CA	547,304	-38,781	58,510	4	311
San Joaquin, CA	206,871	2,367	31,958	226	62
San Luis Obispo, CA	100,622	2,269	29,981	269	106
San Mateo, CA	345,137	-24,731	57,250	9	313
Santa Barbara, CA	176,266	-968	34,382	158	179
Santa Clara, CA	905,489	-97,148	63,056	2	312
Santa Cruz, CA	99,742	-2,927	35,721	130	193
Solano, CA	123,484	2,082	34,005	169	237
Sonoma, CA	192,994	-1,928	36,494	118	265
Stanislaus, CA	166,022	1,549	30,769	253	37
Tulare, CA	136,057	3,179	25,650	310	62
Ventura, CA	296,576	3,368	38,195	91	257
Yolo, CA	87,251	-769	35,591	134	281

¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. The 315 U.S. counties comprise 70.8% of the total covered workers in the U.S.

² Includes areas not officially designated as counties. See Technical Note.

³ Net changes were computed from annual employment data adjusted for noneconomic county reclassifications. See Technical Note.