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COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

Third Quarter 2015

From September 2014 to September 2015, **employment** increased in 312 of the 342 largest U.S. counties (counties with 75,000 or more jobs in 2014), the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Williamson, Tenn., had the largest percentage increase, with a gain of 6.5 percent over the year, above the national job growth of 1.9 percent. Within Williamson, the largest employment increase occurred in professional and business services, which gained 2,538 jobs over the year (8.8 percent). Ector, Texas, had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment among the largest counties in the U.S., with a loss of 8.3 percent. Within Ector, natural resources and mining had the largest decrease in employment, with a loss of 3,752 jobs (-28.4 percent). County employment and wage data are compiled under the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, which produces detailed information on county employment and wages within 6 months after the end of each quarter.

The U.S. **average weekly wage** increased 2.6 percent over the year, growing to \$974 in the third quarter of 2015. Rockland, N.Y., had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in average weekly wages with a gain of 24.9 percent. Within Rockland, an average weekly wage gain of \$3,170, or 220.4 percent, in manufacturing made the largest contribution to the county's increase in average weekly wages. Midland, Texas, experienced the largest percentage decrease in average weekly wages with a loss of 6.7 percent over the year. Within Midland, natural resources and mining had the largest impact on the county's average weekly wage decline with a decrease of \$163 (-8.1 percent) over the year.

Chart 1. Large counties ranked by percent increase in employment, September 2014-15 (U.S. average = 1.9 percent)

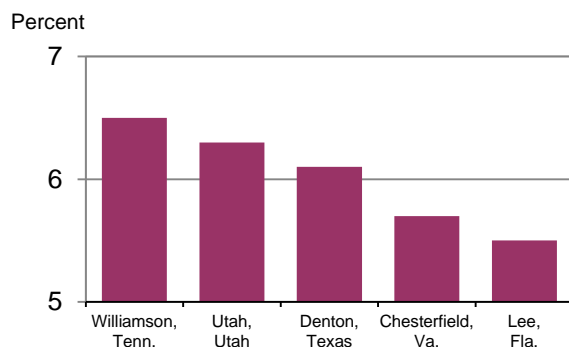


Chart 2. Large counties ranked by percent increase in average weekly wages, third quarter 2014-15 (U.S. average = 2.6 percent)

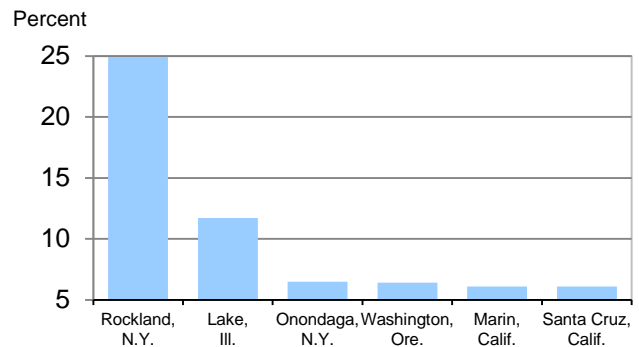


Table A. Large counties ranked by September 2015 employment, September 2014-15 employment increase, and September 2014-15 percent increase in employment

Employment in large counties					
September 2015 employment (thousands)		Increase in employment, September 2014-15 (thousands)		Percent increase in employment, September 2014-15	
United States	140,442.2	United States	2,679.6	United States	1.9
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,261.8	Los Angeles, Calif.	93.0	Williamson, Tenn.	6.5
Cook, Ill.	2,535.6	Maricopa, Ariz.	65.4	Utah, Utah	6.3
New York, N.Y.	2,370.4	Dallas, Texas	62.9	Denton, Texas	6.1
Harris, Texas	2,287.6	Orange, Calif.	49.0	Chesterfield, Va.	5.7
Maricopa, Ariz.	1,824.7	New York, N.Y.	48.3	Lee, Fla.	5.5
Dallas, Texas	1,616.8	King, Wash.	42.0	Osceola, Fla.	5.4
Orange, Calif.	1,524.0	Santa Clara, Calif.	39.8	Loudoun, Va.	5.3
San Diego, Calif.	1,384.0	San Diego, Calif.	38.7	San Francisco, Calif.	5.2
King, Wash.	1,292.1	Cook, Ill.	37.8	Clay, Mo.	5.1
Miami-Dade, Fla.	1,076.1	San Francisco, Calif.	34.0	San Mateo, Calif.	5.0

Large County Employment

In September 2015, national employment was 140.4 million (as measured by the QCEW program). Over the year, employment increased 1.9 percent, or 2.7 million. In September 2015, the 342 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more jobs accounted for 72.2 percent of total U.S. employment and 77.3 percent of total wages. These 342 counties had a net job growth of 2.1 million over the year, accounting for 79.6 percent of the overall U.S. employment increase. (See chart 3.)

Williamson, Tenn., had the largest percentage increase in employment (6.5 percent) among the largest U.S. counties. The five counties with the largest increases in employment levels were Los Angeles, Calif.; Maricopa, Ariz.; Dallas, Texas; Orange, Calif.; and New York, N.Y. These counties had a combined over-the-year employment gain of 318,600 jobs, which was 11.9 percent of the overall job increase for the U.S. (See table A.)

Employment declined in 24 of the largest counties from September 2014 to September 2015. Ector, Texas, had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment (-8.3 percent). Midland, Texas, had the second largest percentage decrease in employment, followed by Gregg, Texas; Lafayette, La.; and Atlantic, N.J. (See table 1.)

Table B. Large counties ranked by third quarter 2015 average weekly wages, third quarter 2014-15 increase in average weekly wages, and third quarter 2014-15 percent increase in average weekly wages

Average weekly wage in large counties					
Average weekly wage, third quarter 2015		Increase in average weekly wage, third quarter 2014-15		Percent increase in average weekly wage, third quarter 2014-15	
United States	\$974	United States	\$25	United States	2.6
Santa Clara, Calif.	\$2,090	Rockland, N.Y.	\$233	Rockland, N.Y.	24.9
San Mateo, Calif.	1,894	Lake, Ill.	136	Lake, Ill.	11.7
New York, N.Y.	1,829	Washington, Ore.	78	Onondaga, N.Y.	6.5
San Francisco, Calif.	1,712	Marin, Calif.	68	Washington, Ore.	6.4
Washington, D.C.	1,667	Santa Clara, Calif.	65	Marin, Calif.	6.1
Arlington, Va.	1,587	San Mateo, Calif.	62	Santa Cruz, Calif.	6.1
Suffolk, Mass.	1,559	Somerset, N.J.	60	Genesee, Mich.	5.6
King, Wash.	1,463	Onondaga, N.Y.	56	Davidson, Tenn.	5.5
Fairfax, Va.	1,462	Davidson, Tenn.	54	Placer, Calif.	5.4
Somerset, N.J.	1,447	Williamson, Tenn.	54	Williamson, Tenn.	5.2

Large County Average Weekly Wages

Average weekly wages for the nation increased to \$974, a 2.6 percent increase, during the year ending in the third quarter of 2015. Among the 342 largest counties, 319 had over-the-year increases in average weekly wages. (See chart 4.) Rockland, N.Y., had the largest percentage wage increase among the largest U.S. counties (24.9 percent).

Of the 342 largest counties, 20 experienced over-the-year decreases in average weekly wages. Midland, Texas, had the largest percentage decrease in average weekly wages, with a loss of 6.7 percent. Ector, Texas, had the second largest percentage decrease in average weekly wages, followed by Lafayette, La.; Stark, Ohio; and Gregg, Texas. (See table 1.)

Ten Largest U.S. Counties

All of the 10 largest counties had over-the-year percentage increases in **employment** in September 2015. Dallas, Texas, had the largest gain (4.0 percent). Within Dallas, trade, transportation, and utilities had the largest over-the-year employment level increase, with a gain of 17,638 jobs, or 5.6 percent. Harris, Texas, had the smallest percentage increase in employment (0.8 percent) among the 10 largest counties. (See table 2.)

Average weekly wages increased over the year in all of the 10 largest U.S. counties. San Diego, Calif., experienced the largest percentage gain in average weekly wages (4.2 percent). Within San Diego, professional and business services had the largest impact on the county's average weekly wage growth. Within this industry, average weekly wages increased by \$120, or 8.4 percent, over the year. Harris, Texas, had the smallest percentage gain in average weekly wages (0.1 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 342 U.S. counties with annual average employment levels of 75,000 or more in 2014. September 2015 employment and 2015 third 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 9.6 million employer reports cover 140.4 million full- and part-time workers. The QCEW program provides a quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, MSA, state, and national levels by detailed industry. Data for the third quarter of 2015 will be available electronically later at www.bls.gov/cew/. For additional information about the quarterly employment and wages data, please read the Technical Note. Additional information about the QCEW data may be obtained by calling (202) 691-6567.

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

The County Employment and Wages release for fourth quarter 2015 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, June 8, 2016.

Census Area Name Change Effective with BLS Release of Data for Fourth Quarter of 2015

On July 1, 2015, Wade Hampton, Alaska, was officially renamed Kusilvak, Alaska. This census area is not part of this release because it has fewer than 75,000 jobs. However, BLS does publish data for this census area. This name change is not reflected in this quarter's data release. The census area name change will be implemented by BLS with the fourth quarter 2015 news release. The name change will also be retroactively implemented for the third quarter data. Data prior to third quarter 2015 will still be available under Wade Hampton, Alaska.

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 2015 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 343 counties presented in this release were derived using 2014 preliminary annual averages of employment. For 2015 data, three counties have been added to the publication tables: Butte, Calif.; Hall, Ga.; and Ector, Texas. These counties will be included in all 2015 quarterly releases. The counties in table 2 are selected and sorted each year based on the annual average employment from the preceding year.

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

	QCEW	BED	CES
Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of UI administrative records submitted by 9.5 million establishments in first quarter of 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 7.6 million private-sector employers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample survey: 623,000 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 – 6 months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly – 7 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 super-sectors and by size of firm, and at the state private-sector total level Future expansions will include data with greater industry detail and data at the county and MSA level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides current monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings at the MSA, state, and national level by industry
Principal uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Detailed locality data – Periodic universe counts for benchmarking sample survey estimates – Sample frame for BLS establishment surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Business cycle analysis – Analysis of employer dynamics underlying economic expansions and contractions – Analysis of employment expansion and contraction by size of firm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Principal national economic indicator – Official time series for employment change measures – Input into other major economic indicators
Program Web sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/cew/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/bdm/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/ces/

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

Differences between QCEW, BED, and CES employment measures

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

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

Coverage

Employment and wage data for workers covered by state UI laws are compiled from quarterly contribution reports submitted to the SWAs by employers. For federal civilian workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program, employment and wage data are compiled from quarterly reports submitted by four major federal payroll processing centers on behalf of all federal agencies, with the exception of a few agencies which still report directly to the individual SWA. In addition to the quarterly contribution reports, employers who operate multiple establishments within a state complete a questionnaire, called the "Multiple Worksite Report," which provides detailed information on the location and industry of each of their establishments. QCEW employment and wage data are derived from microdata summaries of 9.4 million employer reports of employment and wages submitted by states to the BLS in 2014. 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 2014, UI and UCFE programs covered workers in 136.6 million jobs. The estimated 131.8 million workers in these jobs (after adjustment for multiple job-holders) represented 96.3 percent of civilian wage and salary employment. Covered workers received \$7.017 trillion in pay, representing 93.8 percent of the wage and salary component of personal income and 40.5 percent of the gross domestic product.

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

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

Concepts and methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The over-the-year changes of employment and wages presented in this release have been adjusted to account for most of the administrative corrections made to the underlying establishment reports. This is done by modifying the prior-year levels used to calculate the over-the-year changes. Percent changes are calculated using an adjusted version of the final 2014 quarterly data as the base data. The adjusted prior-year levels used to calculate the over-the-year percent change in employment and wages are not published. These adjusted prior-year levels do not match the unadjusted data maintained on the BLS Web site. Over-the-year change calculations based on data from the Web site, or from data published in prior BLS news releases, may differ substantially from the over-the-year changes presented in this news release.

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

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

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

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

Additional statistics and other information

Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online features comprehensive information by detailed industry on establishments, employment, and wages for the nation and all states. The 2014 edition of this publication, which was published in September 2015, contains selected data produced by Business Employment Dynamics (BED) on job gains and losses, as well as selected data from the first quarter 2015 version of this news release. Tables and additional content from the 2014 edition of *Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online* are now available at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewbultn14.htm>. The 2015 edition of *Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online* will be available in September 2016.

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

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

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 343 largest counties, third quarter 2015

County ¹	Establishments, third quarter 2015 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		September 2015 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2014-15 ³	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2015	Percent change, third quarter 2014-15 ³	Ranking by percent change
United States ⁴	9,633.8	140,442.2	1.9	-	\$974	2.6	-
Jefferson, AL.....	17.8	338.3	0.7	266	962	0.8	311
Madison, AL.....	9.2	186.5	1.7	186	1,053	1.5	265
Mobile, AL.....	9.7	166.6	0.4	292	835	1.7	253
Montgomery, AL.....	6.3	128.7	0.7	266	819	1.0	300
Shelby, AL.....	5.5	83.6	1.0	231	914	4.2	33
Tuscaloosa, AL.....	4.4	92.2	1.6	192	811	-0.4	326
Anchorage Borough, AK.....	8.4	156.9	0.5	284	1,084	1.6	259
Maricopa, AZ.....	95.7	1,824.7	3.7	45	929	1.4	274
Pima, AZ.....	19.1	354.7	0.6	276	816	0.0	320
Benton, AR.....	5.9	111.7	4.8	12	949	2.4	178
Pulaski, AR.....	14.5	247.2	1.7	186	869	2.1	215
Washington, AR.....	5.8	101.3	4.2	22	786	2.3	193
Alameda, CA.....	59.6	734.5	3.3	71	1,289	2.3	193
Butte, CA.....	8.0	79.1	1.8	172	731	3.8	53
Contra Costa, CA.....	30.9	349.0	2.4	128	1,168	3.2	91
Fresno, CA.....	32.5	375.9	2.2	143	772	3.3	82
Kern, CA.....	17.7	323.2	-0.5	325	828	-0.5	328
Los Angeles, CA.....	457.6	4,261.8	2.2	143	1,074	3.7	60
Marin, CA.....	12.3	112.3	2.6	117	1,185	6.1	5
Monterey, CA.....	13.2	202.3	2.3	137	825	3.3	82
Orange, CA.....	112.3	1,524.0	3.3	71	1,077	2.1	215
Placer, CA.....	12.0	149.9	3.9	39	989	5.4	9
Riverside, CA.....	57.0	659.5	4.8	12	781	3.0	117
Sacramento, CA.....	54.3	629.7	2.8	104	1,068	1.6	259
San Bernardino, CA.....	53.8	686.9	3.2	81	815	3.0	117
San Diego, CA.....	104.5	1,384.0	2.9	101	1,071	4.2	33
San Francisco, CA.....	59.2	684.1	5.2	8	1,712	1.4	274
San Joaquin, CA.....	17.1	238.6	4.2	22	834	4.0	44
San Luis Obispo, CA.....	10.1	114.6	2.9	101	814	4.1	37
San Mateo, CA.....	27.1	387.8	5.0	10	1,894	3.4	77
Santa Barbara, CA.....	14.9	197.6	1.6	192	934	3.9	47
Santa Clara, CA.....	68.6	1,026.6	4.0	32	2,090	3.2	91
Santa Cruz, CA.....	9.4	103.4	2.3	137	888	6.1	5
Solano, CA.....	10.6	132.7	3.5	58	981	2.4	178
Sonoma, CA.....	19.3	200.6	2.8	104	935	4.7	19
Stanislaus, CA.....	14.8	183.5	3.2	81	840	4.3	30
Tulare, CA.....	9.5	158.9	1.7	186	685	3.6	64
Ventura, CA.....	25.5	313.4	1.5	204	961	1.6	259
Yolo, CA.....	6.4	102.8	1.1	227	1,006	3.1	104
Adams, CO.....	10.1	194.1	4.1	25	952	3.0	117
Arapahoe, CO.....	21.0	318.6	2.9	101	1,117	1.3	279
Boulder, CO.....	14.4	173.8	2.7	112	1,158	3.1	104
Denver, CO.....	29.9	483.7	3.6	49	1,194	2.0	228
Douglas, CO.....	11.2	112.9	3.3	71	1,033	-1.0	333
El Paso, CO.....	18.2	259.7	3.5	58	876	1.9	241
Jefferson, CO.....	19.2	230.2	2.8	104	992	4.5	25
Larimer, CO.....	11.3	149.5	3.7	45	892	3.8	53
Weld, CO.....	6.7	101.2	-1.3	331	861	-1.4	335
Fairfield, CT.....	34.7	422.5	0.8	252	1,406	0.4	316
Hartford, CT.....	27.2	506.0	0.4	292	1,142	1.9	241

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 343 largest counties, third quarter 2015 - Continued

County ¹	Establishments, third quarter 2015 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		September 2015 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2014-15 ³	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2015	Percent change, third quarter 2014-15 ³	Ranking by percent change
New Haven, CT.....	23.5	361.0	0.0	313	\$1,021	3.2	91
New London, CT.....	7.3	122.6	0.2	307	943	1.6	259
New Castle, DE.....	18.8	284.0	1.9	162	1,066	-0.7	332
Washington, DC.....	38.2	743.6	1.4	211	1,667	2.3	193
Alachua, FL.....	6.8	124.4	1.9	162	805	2.0	228
Brevard, FL.....	15.0	193.9	1.9	162	873	2.5	165
Broward, FL.....	66.3	759.7	2.4	128	898	3.3	82
Collier, FL.....	12.9	128.7	4.0	32	815	1.2	286
Duval, FL.....	27.7	474.0	3.6	49	909	2.0	228
Escambia, FL.....	8.0	126.6	1.5	204	760	3.5	72
Hillsborough, FL.....	39.4	641.6	3.6	49	914	2.0	228
Lake, FL.....	7.6	90.2	4.0	32	680	3.7	60
Lee, FL.....	20.4	236.2	5.5	5	766	3.1	104
Leon, FL.....	8.3	142.4	0.2	307	795	2.4	178
Manatee, FL.....	10.0	111.9	4.4	18	740	4.8	13
Marion, FL.....	8.1	96.4	1.3	217	658	2.0	228
Miami-Dade, FL.....	93.2	1,076.1	2.8	104	924	3.9	47
Okaloosa, FL.....	6.2	80.2	2.1	145	816	4.7	19
Orange, FL.....	38.7	765.8	4.0	32	854	4.1	37
Osceola, FL.....	6.2	85.1	5.4	6	671	2.8	138
Palm Beach, FL.....	52.7	559.3	3.6	49	924	2.2	204
Pasco, FL.....	10.3	109.2	3.1	89	676	4.5	25
Pinellas, FL.....	31.4	407.8	2.8	104	846	2.3	193
Polk, FL.....	12.5	203.5	3.7	45	740	1.5	265
Sarasota, FL.....	15.2	158.1	3.6	49	777	3.2	91
Seminole, FL.....	14.1	174.9	3.6	49	803	3.2	91
Volusia, FL.....	13.7	160.7	3.0	95	697	5.0	11
Bibb, GA.....	4.5	82.9	1.4	211	760	3.0	117
Chatham, GA.....	8.4	146.7	3.2	81	821	2.5	165
Clayton, GA.....	4.4	117.0	3.3	71	912	2.5	165
Cobb, GA.....	23.2	334.6	3.1	89	1,006	2.2	204
DeKalb, GA.....	19.2	291.1	2.5	124	977	3.1	104
Fulton, GA.....	45.8	796.3	3.2	81	1,266	2.3	193
Gwinnett, GA.....	26.2	335.6	2.8	104	962	2.2	204
Hall, GA.....	4.6	80.5	4.3	19	825	3.3	82
Muscogee, GA.....	4.9	93.3	-0.7	328	761	1.9	241
Richmond, GA.....	4.8	104.7	2.1	145	819	2.4	178
Honolulu, HI.....	25.2	462.1	1.1	227	932	3.1	104
Ada, ID.....	14.1	219.2	4.1	25	841	1.1	294
Champaign, IL.....	4.6	90.3	-0.2	319	877	3.4	77
Cook, IL.....	165.4	2,535.6	1.5	204	1,108	3.4	77
DuPage, IL.....	40.2	603.6	0.6	276	1,121	4.8	13
Kane, IL.....	14.5	209.2	0.5	284	867	4.5	25
Lake, IL.....	23.8	334.6	0.7	266	1,298	11.7	2
McHenry, IL.....	9.3	97.7	0.3	301	808	2.9	129
McLean, IL.....	4.0	84.7	0.5	284	895	0.3	317
Madison, IL.....	6.4	98.8	-0.4	324	794	3.1	104
Peoria, IL.....	4.9	100.7	0.7	266	910	3.8	53
St. Clair, IL.....	5.8	93.3	1.0	231	787	2.3	193
Sangamon, IL.....	5.5	129.3	-0.5	325	1,001	1.1	294

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 343 largest counties, third quarter 2015 - Continued

County ¹	Establishments, third quarter 2015 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		September 2015 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2014-15 ³	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2015	Percent change, third quarter 2014-15 ³	Ranking by percent change
Will, IL.....	17.1	224.7	1.9	162	\$858	2.4	178
Winnebago, IL.....	7.1	128.1	0.0	313	811	1.8	247
Allen, IN.....	8.7	183.8	2.4	128	796	2.7	147
Elkhart, IN.....	4.7	125.0	3.2	81	790	1.2	286
Hamilton, IN.....	8.9	134.8	3.9	39	913	2.6	154
Lake, IN.....	10.3	187.8	0.2	307	841	-0.6	329
Marion, IN.....	23.8	586.7	1.8	172	966	1.7	253
St. Joseph, IN.....	5.8	122.4	3.1	89	795	2.3	193
Tippecanoe, IN.....	3.3	82.1	0.9	243	831	3.6	64
Vanderburgh, IN.....	4.7	106.4	0.5	284	786	3.6	64
Black Hawk, IA.....	3.9	74.0	-2.5	335	808	0.9	305
Johnson, IA.....	4.1	82.1	1.0	231	920	3.0	117
Linn, IA.....	6.6	129.4	0.6	276	929	1.5	265
Polk, IA.....	16.8	289.6	0.8	252	981	2.4	178
Scott, IA.....	5.5	91.6	0.8	252	799	4.7	19
Johnson, KS.....	22.4	334.6	1.9	162	968	1.3	279
Sedgwick, KS.....	12.7	247.5	1.0	231	831	0.8	311
Shawnee, KS.....	5.0	97.5	0.5	284	783	2.1	215
Wyandotte, KS.....	3.4	90.4	2.3	137	942	3.2	91
Boone, KY.....	4.3	81.9	4.3	19	826	2.6	154
Fayette, KY.....	10.6	190.8	2.6	117	879	4.4	29
Jefferson, KY.....	24.8	453.3	1.6	192	933	3.9	47
Caddo, LA.....	7.3	114.9	0.4	292	799	0.6	314
Calcasieu, LA.....	5.0	92.0	3.3	71	881	0.9	305
East Baton Rouge, LA.....	14.9	270.6	0.5	284	914	3.3	82
Jefferson, LA.....	13.6	192.5	-0.2	319	876	1.9	241
Lafayette, LA.....	9.3	136.7	-3.9	337	919	-3.2	339
Orleans, LA.....	12.1	190.0	3.2	81	922	-0.2	322
St. Tammany, LA.....	7.8	86.2	3.8	42	833	1.8	247
Cumberland, ME.....	13.1	176.9	1.0	231	857	3.1	104
Anne Arundel, MD.....	15.0	261.8	2.4	128	1,048	2.9	129
Baltimore, MD.....	21.2	371.9	1.2	221	980	1.9	241
Frederick, MD.....	6.4	99.4	2.4	128	911	0.9	305
Harford, MD.....	5.7	90.7	1.4	211	923	2.6	154
Howard, MD.....	9.9	166.0	1.8	172	1,181	-1.3	334
Montgomery, MD.....	32.7	461.1	0.9	243	1,277	2.7	147
Prince George's, MD.....	15.7	308.6	1.0	231	1,058	2.1	215
Baltimore City, MD.....	13.6	335.1	-0.2	319	1,152	2.3	193
Barnstable, MA.....	9.3	101.0	1.7	186	808	3.3	82
Bristol, MA.....	17.0	221.9	0.3	301	882	5.0	11
Essex, MA.....	23.7	320.9	1.0	231	1,009	0.8	311
Hampden, MA.....	17.2	204.1	0.8	252	884	2.9	129
Middlesex, MA.....	53.3	874.9	2.0	151	1,419	2.6	154
Norfolk, MA.....	24.7	344.2	1.4	211	1,112	2.5	165
Plymouth, MA.....	15.1	188.3	0.8	252	909	4.0	44
Suffolk, MA.....	27.5	639.1	2.0	151	1,559	3.1	104
Worcester, MA.....	23.8	334.7	0.8	252	969	3.2	91
Genesee, MI.....	7.0	132.7	0.0	313	816	5.6	7
Ingham, MI.....	6.0	147.3	0.4	292	898	1.8	247
Kalamazoo, MI.....	5.1	114.7	0.8	252	898	2.4	178

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 343 largest counties, third quarter 2015 - Continued

County ¹	Establishments, third quarter 2015 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		September 2015 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2014-15 ³	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2015	Percent change, third quarter 2014-15 ³	Ranking by percent change
Kent, MI.....	14.1	373.7	3.3	71	\$875	3.6	64
Macomb, MI.....	17.5	317.3	2.4	128	950	1.1	294
Oakland, MI.....	38.8	709.0	1.6	192	1,061	3.0	117
Ottawa, MI.....	5.6	122.8	3.1	89	818	2.0	228
Saginaw, MI.....	4.0	84.8	1.0	231	777	2.4	178
Washtenaw, MI.....	8.2	202.0	0.9	243	1,052	2.7	147
Wayne, MI.....	30.6	700.9	0.9	243	1,059	3.1	104
Anoka, MN.....	6.6	119.3	0.7	266	968	3.5	72
Dakota, MN.....	9.3	184.0	0.3	301	944	2.8	138
Hennepin, MN.....	37.1	888.5	2.0	151	1,198	2.0	228
Olmsted, MN.....	3.2	94.2	1.7	186	1,113	3.4	77
Ramsey, MN.....	12.7	330.0	1.2	221	1,073	1.7	253
St. Louis, MN.....	5.1	97.7	-0.2	319	836	1.6	259
Stearns, MN.....	4.1	84.9	0.2	307	825	4.8	13
Washington, MN.....	5.2	79.4	2.8	104	810	3.6	64
Harrison, MS.....	4.4	83.2	0.6	276	701	1.2	286
Hinds, MS.....	5.9	120.0	0.8	252	832	2.2	204
Boone, MO.....	4.9	92.5	1.8	172	795	3.7	60
Clay, MO.....	5.4	99.2	5.1	9	856	3.0	117
Greene, MO.....	8.5	162.0	1.1	227	753	3.9	47
Jackson, MO.....	21.0	358.0	2.0	151	989	2.6	154
St. Charles, MO.....	8.9	141.2	4.8	12	774	1.2	286
St. Louis, MO.....	35.8	593.3	1.6	192	1,004	0.9	305
St. Louis City, MO.....	12.6	228.3	1.9	162	1,045	1.6	259
Yellowstone, MT.....	6.4	81.5	2.4	128	845	4.7	19
Douglas, NE.....	18.9	333.2	2.1	145	928	4.7	19
Lancaster, NE.....	10.2	167.3	1.6	192	797	3.8	53
Clark, NV.....	53.9	913.4	3.5	58	843	2.4	178
Washoe, NV.....	14.4	205.1	4.3	19	877	2.5	165
Hillsborough, NH.....	12.3	197.5	1.3	217	1,031	1.5	265
Rockingham, NH.....	10.8	146.0	2.7	112	938	2.2	204
Atlantic, NJ.....	6.5	127.8	-2.8	336	814	2.5	165
Bergen, NJ.....	32.8	444.0	0.6	276	1,135	2.9	129
Burlington, NJ.....	10.9	197.9	1.1	227	994	3.0	117
Camden, NJ.....	11.9	198.5	2.0	151	943	4.8	13
Essex, NJ.....	20.1	333.1	0.6	276	1,177	2.0	228
Gloucester, NJ.....	6.2	103.2	1.8	172	835	2.1	215
Hudson, NJ.....	14.2	244.8	3.2	81	1,280	1.0	300
Mercer, NJ.....	11.1	239.9	2.7	112	1,234	1.3	279
Middlesex, NJ.....	21.8	404.6	1.0	231	1,142	2.1	215
Monmouth, NJ.....	19.9	255.5	2.6	117	932	1.7	253
Morris, NJ.....	16.8	286.4	1.6	192	1,380	2.4	178
Ocean, NJ.....	12.8	163.4	2.7	112	766	1.7	253
Passaic, NJ.....	12.3	164.1	-0.6	327	944	2.6	154
Somerset, NJ.....	10.0	182.4	1.2	221	1,447	4.3	30
Union, NJ.....	14.2	217.0	(⁵)	-	1,188	(⁵)	-
Bernalillo, NM.....	18.1	320.1	1.2	221	842	1.3	279
Albany, NY.....	10.5	228.9	0.5	284	1,038	3.1	104
Bronx, NY.....	18.7	297.9	0.3	301	938	2.4	178
Broome, NY.....	4.6	86.6	-1.6	333	753	2.2	204

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 343 largest counties, third quarter 2015 - Continued

County ¹	Establishments, third quarter 2015 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		September 2015 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2014-15 ³	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2015	Percent change, third quarter 2014-15 ³	Ranking by percent change
Dutchess, NY.....	8.5	111.4	1.6	192	\$926	-0.6	329
Erie, NY.....	24.8	466.1	0.7	266	856	2.4	178
Kings, NY.....	60.5	658.2	3.4	66	835	2.1	215
Monroe, NY.....	18.8	379.9	0.9	243	929	2.5	165
Nassau, NY.....	54.2	615.4	1.4	211	1,063	3.6	64
New York, NY.....	129.9	2,370.4	2.1	145	1,829	2.5	165
Oneida, NY.....	5.4	104.5	0.7	266	740	-0.3	323
Onondaga, NY.....	13.1	243.9	0.4	292	913	6.5	3
Orange, NY.....	10.3	139.7	0.9	243	807	3.9	47
Queens, NY.....	51.6	637.6	3.5	58	930	3.3	82
Richmond, NY.....	9.8	113.1	2.0	151	877	4.3	30
Rockland, NY.....	10.5	119.7	2.6	117	1,168	24.9	1
Saratoga, NY.....	5.9	83.4	2.4	128	864	2.0	228
Suffolk, NY.....	52.7	651.7	1.6	192	1,053	2.1	215
Westchester, NY.....	36.7	421.4	2.0	151	1,222	1.3	279
Buncombe, NC.....	8.6	125.2	3.4	66	760	4.0	44
Catawba, NC.....	4.3	83.5	1.8	172	746	4.2	33
Cumberland, NC.....	6.3	116.8	0.1	311	767	2.7	147
Durham, NC.....	8.0	190.5	1.7	186	1,231	2.9	129
Forsyth, NC.....	9.4	181.9	1.8	172	886	-0.3	323
Guilford, NC.....	14.3	277.3	2.5	124	857	1.5	265
Mecklenburg, NC.....	35.5	638.2	3.7	45	1,119	4.2	33
New Hanover, NC.....	7.7	107.7	3.8	42	769	2.8	138
Wake, NC.....	32.0	514.6	4.0	32	983	2.5	165
Cass, ND.....	6.9	116.9	0.8	252	910	1.3	279
Butler, OH.....	7.6	146.4	2.3	137	850	1.8	247
Cuyahoga, OH.....	35.5	713.1	0.7	266	985	1.1	294
Delaware, OH.....	4.9	84.8	0.8	252	929	1.0	300
Franklin, OH.....	30.7	722.9	2.1	145	982	3.5	72
Hamilton, OH.....	23.4	509.0	1.9	162	1,055	2.2	204
Lake, OH.....	6.2	94.7	0.3	301	795	1.5	265
Lorain, OH.....	6.1	96.4	-0.9	329	775	1.4	274
Lucas, OH.....	10.1	208.7	1.8	172	839	1.2	286
Mahoning, OH.....	5.9	98.0	-1.6	333	707	3.8	53
Montgomery, OH.....	11.9	249.6	1.4	211	837	3.0	117
Stark, OH.....	8.6	158.4	0.3	301	740	-2.1	338
Summit, OH.....	14.1	264.7	0.6	276	876	3.2	91
Warren, OH.....	4.7	88.6	3.1	89	854	3.4	77
Cleveland, OK.....	5.5	82.0	2.0	151	719	1.1	294
Oklahoma, OK.....	27.2	451.6	1.0	231	934	-1.4	335
Tulsa, OK.....	22.1	347.9	0.8	252	904	1.2	286
Clackamas, OR.....	14.1	153.0	3.0	95	926	4.8	13
Jackson, OR.....	7.0	84.8	3.5	58	764	4.1	37
Lane, OR.....	11.7	147.7	2.6	117	775	2.9	129
Marion, OR.....	10.1	150.2	3.6	49	788	3.7	60
Multnomah, OR.....	32.7	481.4	3.4	66	1,006	2.9	129
Washington, OR.....	18.3	275.3	2.5	124	1,288	6.4	4
Allegheny, PA.....	35.5	687.5	0.4	292	1,051	2.6	154
Berks, PA.....	8.9	171.3	1.8	172	866	1.5	265
Bucks, PA.....	19.8	255.6	0.7	266	909	1.8	247

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 343 largest counties, third quarter 2015 - Continued

County ¹	Establishments, third quarter 2015 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		September 2015 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2014-15 ³	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2015	Percent change, third quarter 2014-15 ³	Ranking by percent change
Butler, PA.....	5.0	85.6	0.4	292	\$920	3.5	72
Chester, PA.....	15.3	244.7	1.2	221	1,208	4.1	37
Cumberland, PA.....	6.3	131.2	2.7	112	883	2.0	228
Dauphin, PA.....	7.4	178.0	0.5	284	962	2.4	178
Delaware, PA.....	13.9	218.0	0.8	252	1,010	2.0	228
Erie, PA.....	7.1	126.0	0.9	243	775	2.8	138
Lackawanna, PA.....	5.8	97.3	-0.2	319	749	1.9	241
Lancaster, PA.....	13.2	230.9	2.0	151	815	3.2	91
Lehigh, PA.....	8.6	185.2	1.5	204	938	1.4	274
Luzerne, PA.....	7.5	142.9	-0.1	317	779	2.6	154
Montgomery, PA.....	27.4	479.5	1.8	172	1,158	2.0	228
Northampton, PA.....	6.7	108.5	1.9	162	849	3.2	91
Philadelphia, PA.....	34.9	651.7	0.9	243	1,160	3.0	117
Washington, PA.....	5.5	87.3	-1.3	331	948	0.9	305
Westmoreland, PA.....	9.3	134.1	0.6	276	785	2.1	215
York, PA.....	9.0	176.2	2.0	151	849	3.2	91
Providence, RI.....	17.5	283.8	1.0	231	961	2.6	154
Charleston, SC.....	13.8	235.9	3.4	66	873	4.1	37
Greenville, SC.....	13.8	257.7	3.5	58	859	2.4	178
Horry, SC.....	8.6	121.1	3.0	95	598	3.6	64
Lexington, SC.....	6.4	112.8	4.1	25	741	2.1	215
Richland, SC.....	9.6	214.1	2.1	145	833	2.3	193
Spartanburg, SC.....	6.0	128.1	3.0	95	814	2.8	138
York, SC.....	5.1	84.9	4.1	25	763	0.5	315
Minnehaha, SD.....	7.0	123.5	1.5	204	850	3.3	82
Davidson, TN.....	20.7	459.2	3.3	71	1,030	5.5	8
Hamilton, TN.....	9.2	194.7	3.0	95	865	4.5	25
Knox, TN.....	11.6	233.2	1.6	192	834	2.3	193
Rutherford, TN.....	5.1	117.2	3.9	39	843	2.1	215
Shelby, TN.....	19.9	483.8	1.5	204	979	1.5	265
Williamson, TN.....	7.8	116.9	6.5	1	1,101	5.2	10
Bell, TX.....	5.1	116.2	4.2	22	823	2.6	154
Bexar, TX.....	38.2	821.4	3.3	71	874	2.2	204
Brazoria, TX.....	5.4	103.4	4.0	32	992	2.8	138
Brazos, TX.....	4.3	99.8	4.5	16	734	-0.4	326
Cameron, TX.....	6.4	135.7	1.2	221	615	2.2	204
Collin, TX.....	22.4	366.9	4.9	11	1,126	2.5	165
Dallas, TX.....	73.2	1,616.8	4.0	32	1,157	1.4	274
Denton, TX.....	13.4	221.4	6.1	3	885	3.0	117
Ector, TX.....	4.0	72.0	-8.3	340	1,037	-4.9	340
El Paso, TX.....	14.6	292.0	3.1	89	698	2.6	154
Fort Bend, TX.....	11.9	170.6	3.6	49	949	-0.3	323
Galveston, TX.....	5.8	102.8	3.5	58	853	3.5	72
Gregg, TX.....	4.3	76.1	-4.2	338	846	-1.5	337
Harris, TX.....	111.2	2,287.6	0.8	252	1,240	0.1	319
Hidalgo, TX.....	11.9	243.9	2.5	124	624	1.0	300
Jefferson, TX.....	5.9	123.1	0.4	292	1,003	2.7	147
Lubbock, TX.....	7.4	135.0	2.4	128	779	2.1	215
McLennan, TX.....	5.1	108.1	1.9	162	792	2.2	204
Midland, TX.....	5.4	86.8	-7.3	339	1,177	-6.7	341

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 343 largest counties, third quarter 2015 - Continued

County ¹	Establishments, third quarter 2015 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		September 2015 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2014-15 ³	Ranking by percent change	Third quarter 2015	Percent change, third quarter 2014-15 ³	Ranking by percent change
Montgomery, TX.....	10.5	165.3	3.2	81	\$957	0.0	320
Nueces, TX.....	8.2	163.0	0.8	252	861	1.2	286
Potter, TX.....	4.0	79.1	1.6	192	804	0.2	318
Smith, TX.....	6.1	100.2	4.1	25	810	-0.6	329
Tarrant, TX.....	41.1	844.9	2.6	117	967	2.5	165
Travis, TX.....	37.3	692.4	4.6	15	1,122	3.9	47
Webb, TX.....	5.1	97.7	2.6	117	658	0.9	305
Williamson, TX.....	9.5	150.8	4.5	16	937	1.7	253
Davis, UT.....	8.0	119.8	3.5	58	785	2.7	147
Salt Lake, UT.....	42.4	649.8	3.6	49	933	4.1	37
Utah, UT.....	14.6	211.7	6.3	2	767	2.8	138
Weber, UT.....	5.8	98.7	3.3	71	744	3.2	91
Chittenden, VT.....	6.6	101.7	0.9	243	928	1.8	247
Arlington, VA.....	9.4	171.3	3.0	95	1,587	1.5	265
Chesterfield, VA.....	8.6	131.8	5.7	4	833	1.1	294
Fairfax, VA.....	37.1	589.0	2.0	151	1,462	1.2	286
Henrico, VA.....	11.2	188.3	4.1	25	945	2.5	165
Loudoun, VA.....	11.6	156.0	5.3	7	1,126	2.0	228
Prince William, VA.....	9.1	123.3	4.1	25	860	2.1	215
Alexandria City, VA.....	6.7	96.4	1.6	192	1,372	2.2	204
Chesapeake City, VA.....	6.0	97.3	0.4	292	766	2.8	138
Newport News City, VA.....	3.8	97.3	-0.1	317	957	3.1	104
Norfolk City, VA.....	5.8	140.1	0.1	311	1,002	2.9	129
Richmond City, VA.....	7.5	150.9	1.8	172	1,089	4.1	37
Virginia Beach City, VA.....	11.9	174.0	1.5	204	767	2.5	165
Benton, WA.....	5.6	84.5	3.3	71	965	3.1	104
Clark, WA.....	13.9	147.9	3.8	42	915	3.0	117
King, WA.....	84.3	1,292.1	3.4	66	1,463	1.0	300
Kitsap, WA.....	6.6	85.6	2.3	137	921	2.4	178
Pierce, WA.....	21.5	288.5	1.9	162	898	3.6	64
Snohomish, WA.....	20.1	277.8	2.8	104	1,050	3.2	91
Spokane, WA.....	15.5	211.6	1.8	172	842	2.3	193
Thurston, WA.....	7.8	107.1	2.3	137	919	4.8	13
Whatcom, WA.....	7.1	84.9	1.8	172	801	2.7	147
Yakima, WA.....	7.7	121.3	(⁵)	-	679	2.9	129
Kanawha, WV.....	5.9	102.6	-1.2	330	839	1.3	279
Brown, WI.....	6.7	152.3	1.0	231	856	3.8	53
Dane, WI.....	14.7	322.8	1.8	172	938	4.6	24
Milwaukee, WI.....	25.7	484.9	0.0	313	925	2.8	138
Outagamie, WI.....	5.1	105.4	1.3	217	835	3.3	82
Waukesha, WI.....	12.6	237.0	1.3	217	953	3.8	53
Winnebago, WI.....	3.7	90.6	0.7	266	888	3.1	104
San Juan, PR.....	10.6	250.4	0.4	(⁶)	614	1.7	(⁶)

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

² Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

⁵ Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

⁶ This county was not included in the U.S. rankings.

Note: Data are preliminary. Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. These 342 U.S. counties comprise 72.2 percent of the total covered workers in the U.S.

Table 2. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, third quarter 2015

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2015 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		September 2015 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2014-15 ²	Third quarter 2015	Percent change, third quarter 2014-15 ²
United States ³	9,633.8	140,442.2	1.9	\$974	2.6
Private industry.....	9,335.3	119,146.1	2.2	965	2.7
Natural resources and mining.....	138.2	2,071.5	-6.3	1,024	-4.7
Construction.....	770.3	6,645.3	4.0	1,084	4.2
Manufacturing.....	343.0	12,338.5	0.7	1,170	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,927.7	26,664.0	2.1	823	2.6
Information.....	154.0	2,743.1	1.1	1,783	2.7
Financial activities.....	849.6	7,846.0	1.9	1,444	3.7
Professional and business services.....	1,739.8	19,704.3	2.3	1,241	3.0
Education and health services.....	1,539.9	21,123.8	2.3	905	2.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	810.2	15,377.8	3.0	413	3.5
Other services.....	829.3	4,303.4	1.4	666	3.7
Government.....	298.5	21,296.1	0.5	1,029	2.5
Los Angeles, CA.....	457.6	4,261.8	2.2	1,074	3.7
Private industry.....	451.6	3,707.3	2.3	1,035	3.4
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	8.6	-2.1	1,344	-0.7
Construction.....	13.6	127.9	6.1	1,129	6.1
Manufacturing.....	12.4	357.2	-1.5	1,167	2.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	53.7	803.0	1.8	876	2.5
Information.....	9.8	202.6	0.9	1,957	5.8
Financial activities.....	24.9	212.8	1.3	1,717	4.0
Professional and business services.....	48.0	595.8	0.8	1,317	5.5
Education and health services.....	211.3	731.3	2.7	821	2.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	31.6	488.8	2.9	591	2.6
Other services.....	27.8	147.2	0.9	691	5.8
Government.....	6.0	554.4	1.5	1,348	5.2
New York, NY.....	129.9	2,370.4	2.1	1,829	2.5
Private industry.....	129.0	2,107.5	2.2	1,892	2.4
Natural resources and mining.....	0.0	0.2	-4.3	1,928	-40.9
Construction.....	2.2	38.0	5.4	1,789	4.7
Manufacturing.....	2.2	27.3	2.1	1,346	7.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	20.2	257.3	-0.9	1,276	1.4
Information.....	4.9	151.6	0.6	2,571	7.6
Financial activities.....	19.2	367.7	1.6	3,292	0.2
Professional and business services.....	27.4	542.5	3.3	2,122	2.6
Education and health services.....	9.8	326.8	1.8	1,309	3.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	13.7	284.4	2.3	854	4.0
Other services.....	20.4	99.7	0.7	1,098	4.6
Government.....	0.8	263.0	1.2	1,312	1.8
Cook, IL.....	165.4	2,535.6	1.5	1,108	3.4
Private industry.....	164.1	2,240.3	1.7	1,111	3.6
Natural resources and mining.....	0.1	1.1	18.4	1,222	10.3
Construction.....	13.6	73.3	2.4	1,430	3.4
Manufacturing.....	6.8	186.6	0.4	1,155	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	32.5	467.5	1.9	898	3.2
Information.....	2.8	55.0	2.2	1,640	0.8
Financial activities.....	16.5	188.0	0.6	1,923	4.6
Professional and business services.....	35.2	465.6	1.3	1,425	5.4
Education and health services.....	17.1	432.6	1.5	939	1.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	15.0	270.1	3.1	512	6.7
Other services.....	18.8	95.0	-0.1	876	3.7
Government.....	1.3	295.3	0.5	1,084	0.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, third quarter 2015 - Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2015 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		September 2015 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2014-15 ²	Third quarter 2015	Percent change, third quarter 2014-15 ²
Harris, TX.....	111.2	2,287.6	0.8	\$1,240	0.1
Private industry.....	110.7	2,023.3	0.6	1,252	-0.2
Natural resources and mining.....	1.8	84.1	-11.5	2,990	-3.4
Construction.....	7.1	164.9	3.2	1,302	3.7
Manufacturing.....	4.8	185.5	-7.3	1,459	-2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	24.9	474.9	1.7	1,109	0.5
Information.....	1.2	27.4	0.5	1,393	1.0
Financial activities.....	11.5	120.4	0.6	1,570	4.7
Professional and business services.....	22.5	394.5	-0.6	1,527	1.3
Education and health services.....	15.3	283.0	4.7	1,017	4.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	9.4	222.4	5.3	440	5.0
Other services.....	11.7	65.3	2.6	800	6.4
Government.....	0.6	264.3	2.3	1,147	2.5
Maricopa, AZ.....	95.7	1,824.7	3.7	929	1.4
Private industry.....	95.0	1,614.6	4.2	922	1.4
Natural resources and mining.....	0.4	7.5	7.0	926	0.2
Construction.....	7.1	97.1	3.6	966	2.8
Manufacturing.....	3.2	115.8	0.5	1,307	0.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	19.7	361.0	3.8	856	2.9
Information.....	1.5	34.2	2.8	1,226	-0.6
Financial activities.....	11.0	160.6	4.9	1,190	4.1
Professional and business services.....	21.7	307.4	3.5	1,002	0.2
Education and health services.....	10.8	273.5	4.1	948	1.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.5	199.3	4.4	435	0.5
Other services.....	6.1	49.0	1.9	670	3.4
Government.....	0.7	210.2	0.4	989	1.7
Dallas, TX.....	73.2	1,616.8	4.0	1,157	1.4
Private industry.....	72.7	1,445.7	4.2	1,161	1.5
Natural resources and mining.....	0.6	9.2	-2.8	3,478	-9.2
Construction.....	4.2	82.0	6.2	1,141	5.0
Manufacturing.....	2.7	105.9	-0.4	1,256	-0.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	15.8	330.0	5.6	1,051	2.1
Information.....	1.4	48.5	1.0	1,752	2.0
Financial activities.....	8.9	157.7	2.7	1,563	2.2
Professional and business services.....	16.4	328.5	4.5	1,338	3.4
Education and health services.....	9.0	187.8	4.2	1,048	1.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	6.3	154.4	6.6	477	-0.6
Other services.....	6.9	41.0	2.0	760	-0.8
Government.....	0.5	171.1	2.4	1,126	1.1
Orange, CA.....	112.3	1,524.0	3.3	1,077	2.1
Private industry.....	110.9	1,384.4	3.3	1,062	2.0
Natural resources and mining.....	0.2	3.0	-8.9	831	1.7
Construction.....	6.6	92.1	8.9	1,221	4.6
Manufacturing.....	4.9	155.4	0.1	1,321	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	16.8	255.4	1.2	943	1.3
Information.....	1.3	25.0	0.6	1,654	1.2
Financial activities.....	10.9	117.0	3.6	1,666	5.2
Professional and business services.....	20.5	282.5	1.5	1,284	0.8
Education and health services.....	29.0	193.7	4.2	907	2.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	8.1	205.0	4.0	468	2.9
Other services.....	7.0	44.5	2.4	674	4.3
Government.....	1.4	139.6	3.7	1,237	2.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, third quarter 2015 - Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, third quarter 2015 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		September 2015 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2014-15 ²	Third quarter 2015	Percent change, third quarter 2014-15 ²
San Diego, CA.....	104.5	1,384.0	2.9	\$1,071	4.2
Private industry.....	102.7	1,157.0	3.2	1,031	4.7
Natural resources and mining.....	0.7	9.7	-7.3	630	1.3
Construction.....	6.5	71.5	9.5	1,115	3.6
Manufacturing.....	3.1	104.8	2.6	1,404	-0.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	14.3	215.7	1.2	813	3.7
Information.....	1.2	23.5	-4.4	1,773	1.6
Financial activities.....	9.6	70.9	2.9	1,343	6.3
Professional and business services.....	18.2	229.5	2.4	1,541	8.4
Education and health services.....	29.0	187.4	3.5	900	3.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.8	185.3	2.6	482	5.9
Other services.....	7.4	50.3	1.8	582	2.6
Government.....	1.8	227.0	1.4	1,287	2.4
King, WA.....	84.3	1,292.1	3.4	1,463	1.0
Private industry.....	83.8	1,129.2	3.4	1,487	0.9
Natural resources and mining.....	0.4	3.1	18.1	1,196	-5.2
Construction.....	6.2	64.8	7.0	1,263	4.2
Manufacturing.....	2.4	107.0	-0.1	1,568	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	14.6	243.4	4.2	1,186	5.3
Information.....	2.1	91.3	3.8	4,798	-5.6
Financial activities.....	6.5	66.7	1.8	1,556	4.1
Professional and business services.....	16.4	216.6	5.2	1,538	2.1
Education and health services.....	19.4	161.5	(⁴)	964	(⁴)
Leisure and hospitality.....	6.9	132.1	4.4	545	6.0
Other services.....	8.9	42.7	3.0	821	4.5
Government.....	0.5	162.9	3.2	1,299	2.9
Miami-Dade, FL.....	93.2	1,076.1	2.8	924	3.9
Private industry.....	92.8	940.9	3.2	905	3.9
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	7.0	-6.2	572	0.0
Construction.....	5.7	40.4	9.3	937	6.4
Manufacturing.....	2.7	39.1	3.2	860	4.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	25.9	274.1	2.0	838	4.2
Information.....	1.4	17.6	-2.6	1,444	2.8
Financial activities.....	9.9	73.7	3.5	1,421	3.9
Professional and business services.....	20.0	147.7	5.0	1,080	2.8
Education and health services.....	9.9	168.7	2.5	953	4.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	6.8	131.0	2.6	548	5.0
Other services.....	8.0	39.8	5.1	586	1.9
Government.....	0.3	135.2	-0.1	1,058	4.1

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

⁴ Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

Note: Data are preliminary. Counties selected are based on 2014 annual average employment. Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

Table 3. Covered establishments, employment, and wages by state, third quarter 2015

State	Establishments, third quarter 2015 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		September 2015 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2014-15	Third quarter 2015	Percent change, third quarter 2014-15
United States ²	9,633.8	140,442.2	1.9	\$974	2.6
Alabama.....	119.6	1,893.6	1.2	830	1.8
Alaska.....	22.5	346.4	0.4	1,041	2.2
Arizona.....	152.6	2,613.9	2.9	889	1.5
Arkansas.....	88.3	1,193.4	1.9	756	2.6
California.....	1,436.2	16,474.4	3.0	1,134	3.4
Colorado.....	187.9	2,513.0	2.9	1,006	2.4
Connecticut.....	116.5	1,668.3	0.2	1,147	2.0
Delaware.....	30.6	436.3	2.1	963	0.3
District of Columbia.....	38.2	743.6	1.4	1,667	2.3
Florida.....	644.2	8,023.2	3.5	852	3.1
Georgia.....	291.9	4,171.1	2.8	916	2.8
Hawaii.....	39.8	635.4	1.4	896	3.1
Idaho.....	55.9	680.3	3.3	736	2.1
Illinois.....	432.2	5,888.6	1.3	1,020	3.9
Indiana.....	160.3	2,971.7	1.6	818	2.4
Iowa.....	101.2	1,535.9	0.4	823	3.0
Kansas.....	87.6	1,370.9	0.6	809	1.8
Kentucky.....	122.3	1,852.5	1.4	804	2.9
Louisiana.....	127.4	1,926.3	-0.2	858	0.7
Maine.....	51.3	609.7	0.7	779	3.3
Maryland.....	167.6	2,607.8	1.3	1,067	2.4
Massachusetts.....	241.6	3,446.9	1.4	1,197	3.0
Michigan.....	242.0	4,203.0	1.6	921	2.7
Minnesota.....	159.4	2,800.7	1.4	990	2.6
Mississippi.....	72.1	1,118.9	1.2	706	1.3
Missouri.....	193.3	2,737.9	1.9	846	2.2
Montana.....	45.5	457.9	1.9	759	3.7
Nebraska.....	72.6	964.0	1.4	811	4.2
Nevada.....	79.0	1,254.5	3.2	862	2.5
New Hampshire.....	51.3	642.8	1.5	952	2.7
New Jersey.....	265.4	3,933.9	1.4	1,116	2.6
New Mexico.....	57.0	809.2	0.6	798	1.3
New York.....	639.5	9,065.4	1.8	1,180	3.1
North Carolina.....	267.8	4,194.1	2.5	863	3.0
North Dakota.....	32.3	438.0	-3.8	956	-2.3
Ohio.....	291.4	5,282.7	1.2	878	1.9
Oklahoma.....	109.4	1,598.0	0.2	825	0.0
Oregon.....	144.8	1,812.8	3.0	924	4.4
Pennsylvania.....	353.4	5,722.1	0.8	961	2.5
Rhode Island.....	36.6	477.4	1.2	919	2.6
South Carolina.....	123.5	1,959.7	2.9	788	2.6
South Dakota.....	32.6	419.5	0.9	756	3.1
Tennessee.....	150.8	2,850.6	2.7	864	3.2
Texas.....	640.7	11,681.0	2.1	999	1.1
Utah.....	94.1	1,353.9	3.7	829	3.2
Vermont.....	24.8	308.2	0.5	829	3.0
Virginia.....	258.8	3,759.7	2.5	1,014	2.5
Washington.....	235.4	3,187.6	2.5	1,111	2.2
West Virginia.....	50.1	702.4	-1.1	785	0.9
Wisconsin.....	168.5	2,815.7	0.9	834	3.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Covered establishments, employment, and wages by state, third quarter 2015 - Continued

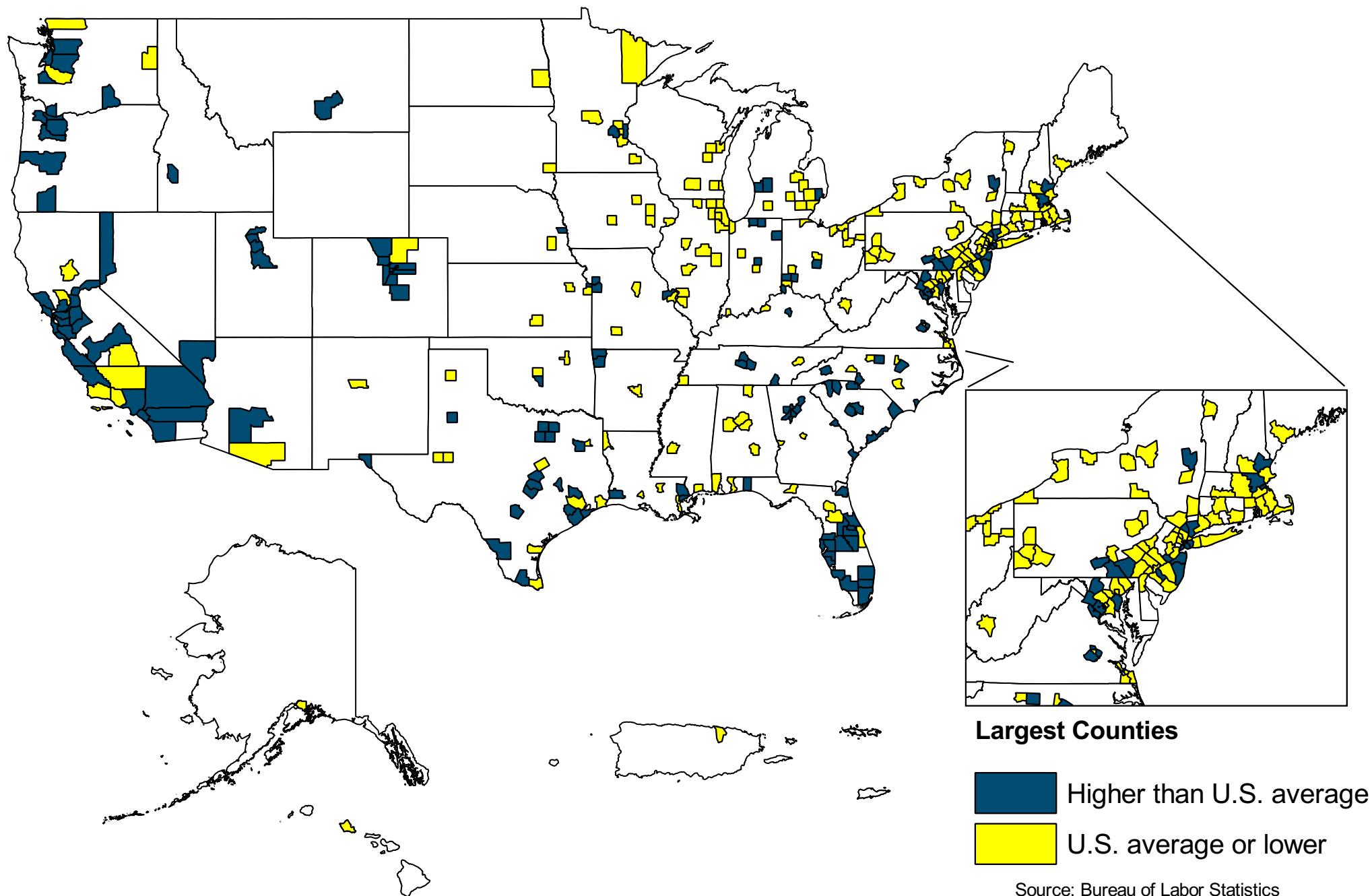
State	Establishments, third quarter 2015 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		September 2015 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2014-15	Third quarter 2015	Percent change, third quarter 2014-15
Wyoming.....	26.2	287.4	-1.5	\$866	-1.1
Puerto Rico.....	45.4	891.1	-0.7	512	1.4
Virgin Islands.....	3.4	36.8	-2.1	738	2.1

¹ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

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

Chart 3. Percent change in employment in counties with 75,000 or more employees, September 2014-15 (U.S. average = 1.9 percent)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Chart 4. Percent change in average weekly wage in counties with 75,000 or more employees, third quarter 2014-15 (U.S. average = 2.6 percent)

