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COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

Second Quarter 2016

From June 2015 to June 2016, **employment** increased in 291 of the 344 largest U.S. counties, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Williamson, Tenn., had the largest percentage increase with a gain of 6.7 percent over the year, above the national job growth rate of 1.5 percent. Within Williamson, the largest employment increase occurred in professional and business services, which gained 3,033 jobs over the year (9.6 percent). Midland, 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 Midland, natural resources and mining had the largest decrease in employment, with a loss of 2,767 jobs (-13.1 percent). County employment and wage data are from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, which provides the only detailed quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, MSA, state, and national levels by detailed industry. These data are published within 6 months following the end of each quarter.

The U.S. **average weekly wage** increased 2.2 percent over the year, growing to \$989 in the second quarter of 2016. McLean, Ill., had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in average weekly wages with a gain of 21.0 percent. Within McLean, an average weekly wage gain of \$739 (42.2 percent) in financial activities made the largest contribution to the county's increase in average weekly wages. Ventura, Calif., experienced the largest percentage decrease in average weekly wages with a loss of 8.4 percent over the year. Within Ventura, manufacturing had the largest impact on the county's average weekly wage decline with a decrease of \$912 (-34.4 percent) over the year.

Chart 1. Large counties ranked by percent increase in employment, June 2015-16
(U.S. average = 1.5 percent)

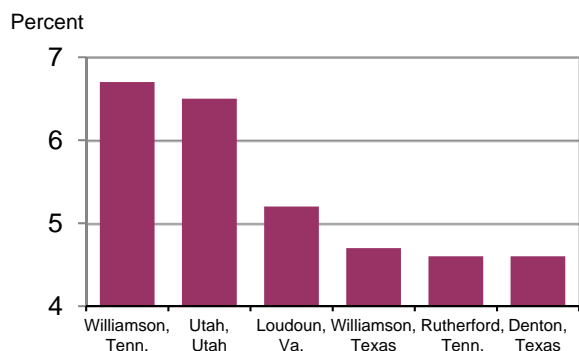
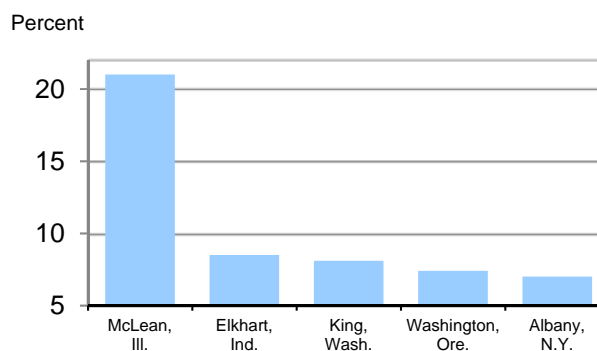


Chart 2. Large counties ranked by percent increase in average weekly wages, second quarter 2015-16
(U.S. average = 2.2 percent)



Large County Employment

In June 2016, national employment was 142.7 million (as measured by the QCEW program). Over the year, employment increased 1.5 percent, or 2.1 million. In June 2016, the 344 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more jobs accounted for 72.5 percent of total U.S. employment and 77.6 percent of total wages. These 344 counties had a net job growth of 1.7 million over the year, accounting for 82.0 percent of the overall U.S. employment increase. (See chart 3.) The five counties with the largest increases in employment levels had a combined over-the-year employment gain of 254,900 jobs, which was 12.1 percent of the overall job increase for the U.S. (See table A.)

Employment declined in 46 of the largest counties from June 2015 to June 2016. Midland, Texas, had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment (-8.3 percent), followed by Lafayette, La.; Gregg, Texas; Peoria, Ill.; McLean, Ill.; and Washington, Pa. (See table 1.)

Table A. Large counties ranked by June 2016 employment, June 2015-16 employment increase, and June 2015-16 percent increase in employment

Employment in large counties					
June 2016 employment (thousands)		Increase in employment, June 2015-16 (thousands)		Percent increase in employment, June 2015-16	
United States	142,717.2	United States	2,100.9	United States	1.5
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,337.3	Los Angeles, Calif.	76.7	Williamson, Tenn.	6.7
Cook, Ill.	2,584.0	Maricopa, Ariz.	51.5	Utah, Utah	6.5
New York, N.Y.	2,415.6	Dallas, Texas	46.2	Loudoun, Va.	5.2
Harris, Texas	2,272.1	King, Wash.	43.8	Williamson, Texas	4.7
Maricopa, Ariz.	1,827.4	New York, N.Y.	36.7	Rutherford, Tenn.	4.6
Dallas, Texas	1,649.4	Fulton, Ga.	31.2	Denton, Texas	4.6
Orange, Calif.	1,557.3	Clark, Nev.	30.7	Lee, Fla.	4.5
San Diego, Calif.	1,405.5	Santa Clara, Calif.	30.0	Seminole, Fla.	4.5
King, Wash.	1,326.1	Orange, Calif.	28.4	Clay, Mo.	4.5
Miami-Dade, Fla.	1,088.1	San Diego, Calif.	27.6	York, S.C.	4.5

Large County Average Weekly Wages

Average weekly wages for the nation increased to \$989, a 2.2 percent increase, during the year ending in the second quarter of 2016. Among the 344 largest counties, 304 had over-the-year increases in average weekly wages. (See chart 4.) McLean, Ill., had the largest percentage wage increase among the largest U.S. counties (21.0 percent). (See table B.)

Of the 344 largest counties, 36 experienced over-the-year decreases in average weekly wages. Ventura, Calif., had the largest percentage decrease in average weekly wages (-8.4 percent), followed by Forsyth, N.C.; Lafayette, La.; Gregg, Texas; and Midland, Texas. (See table 1.)

Table B. Large counties ranked by second quarter 2016 average weekly wages, second quarter 2015-16 increase in average weekly wages, and second quarter 2015-16 percent increase in average weekly wages

Average weekly wage in large counties					
Average weekly wage, second quarter 2016		Increase in average weekly wage, second quarter 2015-16		Percent increase in average weekly wage, second quarter 2015-16	
United States	\$989	United States	\$21	United States	2.2
Santa Clara, Calif.	\$2,252	McLean, Ill.	\$201	McLean, Ill.	21.0
San Mateo, Calif.	1,871	Santa Clara, Calif.	112	Elkhart, Ind.	8.5
New York, N.Y.	1,866	King, Wash.	104	King, Wash.	8.1
San Francisco, Calif.	1,806	Washington, Ore.	89	Washington, Ore.	7.4
Washington, D.C.	1,623	Somerset, N.J.	74	Albany, N.Y.	7.0
Suffolk, Mass.	1,571	San Francisco, Calif.	72	Benton, Ark.	6.5
Arlington, Va.	1,559	Albany, N.Y.	71	Nassau, N.Y.	6.4
Fairfield, Conn.	1,535	Nassau, N.Y.	70	Ingham, Mich.	6.0
Somerset, N.J.	1,508	Elkhart, Ind.	69	Tulare, Calif.	5.8
Fairfax, Va.	1,492	Benton, Ark.	61	Napa, Calif.	5.6
				Kane, Ill.	5.6

Ten Largest U.S. Counties

Among the 10 largest counties, 9 had over-the-year percentage increases in **employment** in June 2016. King, Wash., had the largest gain (3.4 percent). Within King, trade, transportation, and utilities had the largest over-the-year employment level increase, with a gain of 10,557 jobs, or 4.4 percent. Harris, Texas, had the only percentage decrease in employment among the 10 largest counties (-0.8 percent). (See table 2.)

Average weekly wages increased over the year in 8 of the 10 largest U.S. counties. King, Wash., also experienced the largest percentage gain in average weekly wages (8.1 percent). Within King, trade, transportation, and utilities had the largest impact on the county's average weekly wage growth. Within trade, transportation, and utilities, average weekly wages increased by \$257, or 21.9 percent, over the year. Harris, Texas, had the only percentage loss in average weekly wages among the 10 largest counties (-0.1 percent).

For More Information

The tables and charts included in this release contain data for the nation and for the 344 U.S. counties with annual average employment levels of 75,000 or more in 2015. June 2016 employment and 2016 second quarter average weekly wages for all states are provided in table 3 of this release.

The data are derived from reports submitted by every employer subject to unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The 9.7 million employer reports cover 142.7 million full- and part-time workers. Data for the second quarter of 2016 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 issue 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 third quarter 2016 is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, March 7, 2017.

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 2016 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 345 counties presented in this release were derived using 2015 preliminary annual averages of employment. For 2016 data, four counties have been added to the publication tables: Merced, Calif.; Napa, Calif.; Bay, Fla.; and Merrimack, N.H. These counties will be included in all 2016 quarterly releases. Two counties, Black Hawk, Iowa, and Ector, Texas, which were published in the 2015 releases, will be excluded from this and future 2016 releases because their 2015 annual average employment levels were 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 9.7 million establishments in first quarter of 2016 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 7.7 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within 6 months after the end of each quarter 	<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"> Monthly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Usually first Friday of following month
Use of UI file	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directly summarizes and publishes each new quarter of UI data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links each new UI quarter to longitudinal database and directly summarizes gross job gains and losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses UI file as a sampling frame and to annually realign sample-based estimates to population counts (benchmarking)
Principal products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, MSA, state, and national levels by detailed industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides quarterly employer dynamics data on establishment openings, closings, expansions, and contractions at the national level by NAICS super-sectors and by size of firm, and at the state private-sector total level Future expansions will include data with greater industry detail and data at the county and MSA level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides current monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings at the MSA, state, and national level by industry
Principal uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed locality data Periodic universe counts for benchmarking sample survey estimates Sample frame for BLS establishment surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business cycle analysis Analysis of employer dynamics underlying economic expansions and contractions Analysis of employment expansion and contraction by size of firm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major uses include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Principal national economic indicator Official time series for employment change measures Input into other major economic indicators
Program Web sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/cew/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/bdm/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.bls.gov/ces/

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

Differences between QCEW, BED, and CES employment measures

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

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

Coverage

Employment and wage data for workers covered by state UI laws are compiled from quarterly contribution reports submitted to the SWAs by employers. For federal civilian workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program, employment and wage data are compiled from quarterly reports submitted by four major federal payroll processing centers on behalf of all federal agencies, with the exception of a few agencies which still report directly to the individual SWA. In addition to the quarterly contribution reports, employers who operate multiple establishments within a state complete a questionnaire, called the "Multiple Worksite Report," which provides detailed information on the location and industry of each of their establishments. QCEW employment and wage data are derived from microdata summaries of 9.5 million employer reports of employment and wages submitted by states to the BLS in 2015. 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 2015, UI and UCFE programs covered workers in 139.5 million jobs. The estimated 134.4 million workers in these jobs (after adjustment for multiple job-holders) represented 96.5 percent of civilian wage and salary employment. Covered workers received \$7.385 trillion in pay, representing 94.0 percent of the wage and salary component of personal income and 40.9 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 2015 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 2015 edition of this publication, which was published in September 2016, contains selected data produced by Business Employment Dynamics (BED) on job gains and losses, as well as selected data from the first quarter 2016 version of this news release. Tables and additional content from the 2015 edition of *Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online* are now available at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewbultn15.htm>. The 2016 edition of *Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online* will be available in September 2017.

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 345 largest counties, second quarter 2016

County ¹	Establishments, second quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		June 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2015-16 ³	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2016	Percent change, second quarter 2015-16 ³	Ranking by percent change
United States ⁴	9,741.4	142,717.2	1.5	-	\$989	2.2	-
Jefferson, AL.....	18.1	341.2	0.6	257	967	2.3	172
Madison, AL.....	9.4	191.7	2.7	76	1,050	-0.2	311
Mobile, AL.....	9.9	170.3	1.4	179	844	2.2	181
Montgomery, AL.....	6.4	132.0	1.7	148	834	1.5	241
Shelby, AL.....	5.6	84.5	0.6	257	922	2.8	107
Tuscaloosa, AL.....	4.4	91.2	-0.2	303	811	0.1	304
Anchorage Borough, AK.....	8.3	152.3	-2.1	335	1,050	-1.8	333
Maricopa, AZ.....	94.8	1,827.4	2.9	66	970	2.2	181
Pima, AZ.....	18.7	351.9	1.1	204	827	0.0	305
Benton, AR.....	6.1	115.3	2.8	69	994	6.5	6
Pulaski, AR.....	14.4	247.5	1.3	188	896	1.8	224
Washington, AR.....	5.9	104.2	3.4	36	809	3.5	66
Alameda, CA.....	61.1	753.8	2.4	95	1,301	3.4	73
Butte, CA.....	8.2	80.6	2.2	112	749	3.0	100
Contra Costa, CA.....	31.5	361.2	3.2	48	1,203	3.5	66
Fresno, CA.....	33.5	383.4	2.6	84	775	4.0	52
Kern, CA.....	18.0	315.3	1.2	200	824	2.0	201
Los Angeles, CA.....	467.7	4,337.3	1.8	142	1,079	2.8	107
Marin, CA.....	12.4	115.3	1.4	179	1,268	2.8	107
Merced, CA.....	6.3	78.0	1.6	160	761	5.5	12
Monterey, CA.....	13.5	204.4	2.2	112	839	4.1	47
Napa, CA.....	5.8	77.5	0.6	257	977	5.6	10
Orange, CA.....	114.8	1,557.3	1.9	134	1,103	1.8	224
Placer, CA.....	12.4	157.2	4.3	12	997	4.2	41
Riverside, CA.....	59.5	688.0	3.8	23	811	-1.6	330
Sacramento, CA.....	55.3	639.5	2.9	66	1,069	2.7	122
San Bernardino, CA.....	55.6	703.7	2.5	87	843	2.7	122
San Diego, CA.....	106.7	1,405.5	2.0	128	1,073	0.0	305
San Francisco, CA.....	59.7	700.3	4.0	18	1,806	4.2	41
San Joaquin, CA.....	17.4	238.4	1.6	160	829	4.3	35
San Luis Obispo, CA.....	10.2	116.0	2.1	125	836	4.6	28
San Mateo, CA.....	27.5	390.7	2.8	69	1,871	-0.8	321
Santa Barbara, CA.....	15.2	197.7	0.1	287	947	-0.7	320
Santa Clara, CA.....	70.2	1,047.1	3.0	59	2,252	5.2	17
Santa Cruz, CA.....	9.5	107.8	1.4	179	902	4.6	28
Solano, CA.....	10.9	136.8	2.5	87	1,014	1.4	246
Sonoma, CA.....	19.6	202.6	2.3	105	936	4.9	21
Stanislaus, CA.....	14.9	185.4	3.0	59	819	1.9	216
Tulare, CA.....	9.9	165.1	1.4	179	706	5.8	9
Ventura, CA.....	26.1	321.1	0.5	270	986	-8.4	344
Yolo, CA.....	6.5	100.7	1.5	169	1,058	5.5	12
Adams, CO.....	10.4	200.6	3.0	59	956	2.7	122
Arapahoe, CO.....	21.3	323.5	1.9	134	1,118	2.4	156
Boulder, CO.....	14.7	178.2	2.3	105	1,140	0.2	302
Denver, CO.....	30.6	495.0	2.4	95	1,175	-0.3	313
Douglas, CO.....	11.4	119.2	2.2	112	1,084	-3.0	338
El Paso, CO.....	18.6	266.7	3.1	53	877	1.6	235
Jefferson, CO.....	19.4	235.7	1.9	134	1,004	2.4	156
Larimer, CO.....	11.6	155.6	3.6	32	866	2.6	133
Weld, CO.....	6.9	100.2	-1.3	329	849	-1.8	333

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 345 largest counties, second quarter 2016 - Continued

County ¹	Establishments, second quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		June 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2015-16 ³	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2016	Percent change, second quarter 2015-16 ³	Ranking by percent change
Fairfield, CT.....	35.0	431.6	0.1	287	\$1,535	2.5	146
Hartford, CT.....	27.4	511.2	-0.4	308	1,194	2.6	133
New Haven, CT.....	23.7	365.2	0.3	276	1,045	3.7	59
New London, CT.....	7.4	124.2	-0.1	298	1,004	4.4	31
New Castle, DE.....	19.4	287.5	0.6	257	1,099	-1.7	331
Washington, DC.....	38.1	756.0	1.7	148	1,623	1.1	265
Alachua, FL.....	7.0	124.1	2.4	95	855	3.4	73
Bay, FL.....	5.5	78.6	1.7	148	730	3.4	73
Brevard, FL.....	15.2	199.4	3.2	48	875	1.9	216
Broward, FL.....	67.6	770.4	2.2	112	926	2.1	189
Collier, FL.....	13.3	131.4	4.0	18	868	2.7	122
Duval, FL.....	28.5	484.2	3.0	59	933	2.1	189
Escambia, FL.....	8.0	128.5	2.4	95	784	2.6	133
Hillsborough, FL.....	40.5	656.9	3.4	36	950	3.1	93
Lake, FL.....	7.8	88.7	3.5	35	681	2.4	156
Lee, FL.....	21.0	242.0	4.5	7	803	3.6	61
Leon, FL.....	8.5	143.7	1.4	179	816	2.1	189
Manatee, FL.....	10.3	114.5	2.4	95	776	3.5	66
Marion, FL.....	8.1	98.3	3.4	36	718	5.4	14
Miami-Dade, FL.....	95.7	1,088.1	2.5	87	958	2.6	133
Okaloosa, FL.....	6.3	82.0	3.1	53	828	3.1	93
Orange, FL.....	40.3	782.5	2.8	69	867	2.4	156
Osceola, FL.....	6.5	86.4	4.1	17	692	1.3	254
Palm Beach, FL.....	54.2	580.6	4.2	15	963	2.0	201
Pasco, FL.....	10.5	106.4	3.9	20	734	2.5	146
Pinellas, FL.....	32.1	415.8	2.2	112	876	3.1	93
Polk, FL.....	12.8	203.1	2.6	84	768	4.3	35
Sarasota, FL.....	15.4	159.2	2.4	95	816	0.5	296
Seminole, FL.....	14.5	181.5	4.5	7	847	2.7	122
Volusia, FL.....	13.9	163.7	3.8	23	730	2.4	156
Bibb, GA.....	4.5	81.5	1.7	148	772	2.3	172
Chatham, GA.....	8.7	149.6	2.5	87	831	1.1	265
Clayton, GA.....	4.5	120.3	2.8	69	934	2.8	107
Cobb, GA.....	23.9	346.4	3.0	59	1,036	2.0	201
DeKalb, GA.....	19.7	294.3	1.6	160	1,017	2.7	122
Fulton, GA.....	47.1	823.3	3.9	20	1,287	2.6	133
Gwinnett, GA.....	27.0	344.6	3.2	48	964	2.7	122
Hall, GA.....	4.7	81.6	2.1	125	810	2.5	146
Muscogee, GA.....	4.9	92.4	-0.4	308	775	2.0	201
Richmond, GA.....	4.8	104.0	1.0	218	820	2.1	189
Honolulu, HI.....	25.5	468.3	0.8	238	942	3.4	73
Ada, ID.....	14.7	227.6	4.3	12	858	3.2	87
Champaign, IL.....	4.3	89.8	-1.9	333	857	2.6	133
Cook, IL.....	151.8	2,584.0	0.9	229	1,146	2.6	133
DuPage, IL.....	37.8	619.7	0.4	275	1,118	1.2	259
Kane, IL.....	13.6	210.1	-1.0	324	880	5.6	10
Lake, IL.....	22.2	339.6	-0.5	312	1,263	1.1	265
McHenry, IL.....	8.7	99.5	1.0	218	824	4.2	41
McLean, IL.....	3.8	83.1	-2.5	338	1,159	21.0	1
Madison, IL.....	5.9	97.3	-0.9	322	779	-0.6	317

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 345 largest counties, second quarter 2016 - Continued

County ¹	Establishments, second quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		June 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2015-16 ³	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2016	Percent change, second quarter 2015-16 ³	Ranking by percent change
Peoria, IL.....	4.6	100.0	-3.2	340	\$928	2.7	122
St. Clair, IL.....	5.4	92.5	0.0	292	767	0.9	277
Sangamon, IL.....	5.2	129.7	-1.5	330	996	1.4	246
Will, IL.....	16.0	233.4	1.6	160	878	2.6	133
Winnebago, IL.....	6.6	128.4	-1.6	332	831	2.3	172
Allen, IN.....	8.8	183.5	0.0	292	804	5.0	20
Elkhart, IN.....	4.7	128.6	2.3	105	885	8.5	2
Hamilton, IN.....	9.1	138.4	3.1	53	927	2.0	201
Lake, IN.....	10.3	186.9	-0.7	317	838	1.1	265
Marion, IN.....	23.7	590.2	0.8	238	981	2.4	156
St. Joseph, IN.....	5.7	123.2	1.5	169	798	3.2	87
Tippecanoe, IN.....	3.4	82.6	1.5	169	852	4.5	30
Vanderburgh, IN.....	4.8	107.4	0.8	238	790	0.3	300
Johnson, IA.....	4.1	82.9	1.3	188	916	2.0	201
Linn, IA.....	6.6	131.8	-0.3	306	946	2.5	146
Polk, IA.....	17.0	297.2	1.6	160	974	3.2	87
Scott, IA.....	5.6	91.6	-0.6	314	794	1.4	246
Johnson, KS.....	23.1	338.7	0.3	276	1,020	0.0	305
Sedgwick, KS.....	12.7	248.7	0.2	283	858	0.7	289
Shawnee, KS.....	5.2	97.6	0.8	238	802	0.9	277
Wyandotte, KS.....	3.6	91.1	1.6	160	928	3.5	66
Boone, KY.....	4.3	83.6	1.4	179	903	4.3	35
Fayette, KY.....	10.8	192.1	1.7	148	882	2.0	201
Jefferson, KY.....	25.2	463.3	2.4	95	971	1.9	216
Caddo, LA.....	7.2	114.7	-0.6	314	797	1.7	229
Calcasieu, LA.....	5.1	93.9	1.1	204	860	3.7	59
East Baton Rouge, LA.....	15.1	265.2	0.6	257	933	2.8	107
Jefferson, LA.....	13.5	194.2	-0.7	317	868	1.2	259
Lafayette, LA.....	9.3	128.8	-5.8	342	859	-6.2	342
Orleans, LA.....	12.1	192.1	0.0	292	925	2.0	201
St. Tammany, LA.....	7.9	87.7	0.9	229	819	0.6	293
Cumberland, ME.....	13.6	183.4	1.5	169	902	3.9	54
Anne Arundel, MD.....	15.1	268.8	1.5	169	1,046	3.0	100
Baltimore, MD.....	21.3	377.4	0.8	238	973	2.4	156
Frederick, MD.....	6.4	100.0	-0.1	298	913	0.6	293
Harford, MD.....	5.8	92.3	1.0	218	939	-2.4	335
Howard, MD.....	10.0	169.7	0.9	229	1,197	1.7	229
Montgomery, MD.....	32.8	471.0	0.7	253	1,319	2.3	172
Prince George's, MD.....	15.9	311.5	0.0	292	1,020	1.6	235
Baltimore City, MD.....	13.6	337.6	0.5	270	1,137	4.3	35
Barnstable, MA.....	9.4	106.2	0.5	270	833	3.5	66
Bristol, MA.....	17.4	227.4	1.1	204	938	4.3	35
Essex, MA.....	24.5	328.4	0.6	257	1,054	2.9	105
Hampden, MA.....	17.8	208.0	-0.1	298	885	0.8	284
Middlesex, MA.....	54.2	893.1	1.1	204	1,470	-1.3	326
Norfolk, MA.....	25.0	355.3	1.3	188	1,162	2.2	181
Plymouth, MA.....	15.5	193.6	0.8	238	954	3.0	100
Suffolk, MA.....	28.4	658.6	2.5	87	1,571	4.0	52
Worcester, MA.....	24.4	343.9	1.1	204	992	3.4	73
Genesee, MI.....	6.8	134.8	0.5	270	827	3.5	66

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 345 largest counties, second quarter 2016 - Continued

County ¹	Establishments, second quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		June 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2015-16 ³	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2016	Percent change, second quarter 2015-16 ³	Ranking by percent change
Ingham, MI.....	6.0	149.0	2.7	76	\$948	6.0	8
Kalamazoo, MI.....	5.0	117.6	1.2	200	914	4.7	24
Kent, MI.....	14.2	391.0	3.3	43	850	2.4	156
Macomb, MI.....	17.6	326.1	1.9	134	980	2.3	172
Oakland, MI.....	39.0	731.8	1.8	142	1,090	2.1	189
Ottawa, MI.....	5.6	125.5	3.8	23	841	4.3	35
Saginaw, MI.....	3.9	85.4	0.8	238	787	4.7	24
Washtenaw, MI.....	8.1	202.5	1.1	204	1,076	4.4	31
Wayne, MI.....	30.5	715.7	1.2	200	1,087	2.4	156
Anoka, MN.....	6.7	121.7	1.0	218	959	3.8	58
Dakota, MN.....	9.4	186.4	0.0	292	965	1.8	224
Hennepin, MN.....	39.1	906.6	1.4	179	1,211	0.9	277
Olmsted, MN.....	3.2	97.1	2.0	128	1,033	2.8	107
Ramsey, MN.....	12.6	326.4	-0.9	322	1,118	3.9	54
St. Louis, MN.....	5.1	98.2	-1.1	327	784	0.5	296
Stearns, MN.....	4.2	86.2	0.8	238	828	3.4	73
Washington, MN.....	5.2	83.6	2.5	87	834	2.8	107
Harrison, MS.....	4.5	85.2	1.0	218	698	1.9	216
Hinds, MS.....	5.9	121.1	0.1	287	843	1.9	216
Boone, MO.....	4.9	92.4	1.3	188	791	5.2	17
Clay, MO.....	5.5	103.9	4.5	7	881	0.9	277
Greene, MO.....	8.5	163.8	1.1	204	767	3.4	73
Jackson, MO.....	21.0	365.7	1.5	169	986	0.9	277
St. Charles, MO.....	9.0	146.3	2.7	76	827	4.8	23
St. Louis, MO.....	36.3	603.2	1.1	204	1,043	2.7	122
St. Louis City, MO.....	13.3	226.6	0.6	257	1,027	1.1	265
Yellowstone, MT.....	6.5	82.6	1.1	204	846	0.7	289
Douglas, NE.....	19.0	337.8	1.3	188	913	2.6	133
Lancaster, NE.....	10.2	168.6	1.0	218	787	1.4	246
Clark, NV.....	55.9	939.5	3.4	36	866	2.5	146
Washoe, NV.....	14.9	210.6	4.3	12	874	2.0	201
Hillsborough, NH.....	12.2	201.5	1.7	148	1,050	1.8	224
Merrimack, NH.....	5.1	77.0	1.0	218	908	0.4	298
Rockingham, NH.....	10.9	149.2	0.9	229	997	4.4	31
Atlantic, NJ.....	6.6	131.9	-0.7	317	835	2.3	172
Bergen, NJ.....	33.0	453.4	0.6	257	1,173	0.9	277
Burlington, NJ.....	11.0	205.1	1.3	188	1,012	0.7	289
Camden, NJ.....	12.0	204.6	2.7	76	954	1.5	241
Essex, NJ.....	20.5	341.0	1.5	169	1,179	2.6	133
Gloucester, NJ.....	6.3	106.3	2.6	84	867	3.3	85
Hudson, NJ.....	14.8	252.6	3.3	43	1,300	-1.7	331
Mercer, NJ.....	11.2	248.1	2.2	112	1,224	1.1	265
Middlesex, NJ.....	22.0	415.6	2.4	95	1,161	1.8	224
Monmouth, NJ.....	20.1	267.5	1.3	188	976	2.1	189
Morris, NJ.....	17.0	291.5	0.7	253	1,426	2.1	189
Ocean, NJ.....	13.0	172.4	2.5	87	795	1.4	246
Passaic, NJ.....	12.4	168.6	0.9	229	964	-1.5	328
Somerset, NJ.....	10.1	188.5	2.3	105	1,508	5.2	17
Union, NJ.....	14.3	220.4	0.9	229	1,288	0.8	284
Bernalillo, NM.....	18.3	323.2	1.1	204	853	3.0	100

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 345 largest counties, second quarter 2016 - Continued

County ¹	Establishments, second quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		June 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2015-16 ³	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2016	Percent change, second quarter 2015-16 ³	Ranking by percent change
Albany, NY.....	10.4	233.3	0.6	257	\$1,082	7.0	5
Bronx, NY.....	18.7	300.6	0.7	253	943	1.5	241
Broome, NY.....	4.6	87.2	-0.1	298	801	3.6	61
Dutchess, NY.....	8.5	112.1	0.2	283	992	1.2	259
Erie, NY.....	24.8	471.3	0.6	257	879	3.9	54
Kings, NY.....	61.5	690.4	3.8	23	823	1.6	235
Monroe, NY.....	19.0	388.7	0.6	257	933	1.7	229
Nassau, NY.....	54.2	635.3	1.9	134	1,168	6.4	7
New York, NY.....	130.2	2,415.6	1.5	169	1,866	1.2	259
Oneida, NY.....	5.4	105.7	0.8	238	788	0.9	277
Onondaga, NY.....	13.1	246.6	0.8	238	921	3.4	73
Orange, NY.....	10.4	143.3	1.7	148	881	3.2	87
Queens, NY.....	52.4	648.7	1.6	160	941	3.5	66
Richmond, NY.....	9.8	115.6	2.4	95	887	3.6	61
Rockland, NY.....	10.7	123.3	1.3	188	998	1.3	254
Saratoga, NY.....	6.0	86.9	0.9	229	938	2.4	156
Suffolk, NY.....	52.9	672.2	0.7	253	1,080	4.7	24
Westchester, NY.....	36.7	431.1	1.0	218	1,294	1.2	259
Buncombe, NC.....	9.0	127.2	3.7	29	760	4.7	24
Catawba, NC.....	4.4	85.8	4.4	11	759	3.4	73
Cumberland, NC.....	6.2	120.2	1.1	204	750	-0.9	322
Durham, NC.....	8.1	197.1	2.4	95	1,197	-0.1	309
Forsyth, NC.....	9.2	182.7	1.7	148	868	-6.5	343
Guilford, NC.....	14.3	275.2	0.6	257	856	2.6	133
Mecklenburg, NC.....	37.1	662.2	3.7	29	1,108	2.8	107
New Hanover, NC.....	7.9	110.2	3.0	59	790	1.9	216
Wake, NC.....	33.3	534.6	3.9	20	989	2.2	181
Cass, ND.....	7.0	118.0	0.6	257	883	2.0	201
Butler, OH.....	7.6	149.2	2.3	105	866	0.8	284
Cuyahoga, OH.....	35.6	723.3	0.1	287	995	2.5	146
Delaware, OH.....	5.0	87.2	1.8	142	954	1.1	265
Franklin, OH.....	31.3	735.5	1.9	134	987	1.2	259
Hamilton, OH.....	23.6	513.9	1.3	188	1,032	2.1	189
Lake, OH.....	6.3	96.3	-0.2	303	797	-1.5	328
Lorain, OH.....	6.2	98.3	-0.5	312	772	2.8	107
Lucas, OH.....	10.1	213.7	2.2	112	867	4.1	47
Mahoning, OH.....	5.9	98.1	0.2	283	684	0.7	289
Montgomery, OH.....	11.9	251.7	0.5	270	850	1.9	216
Stark, OH.....	8.6	159.7	-0.4	308	731	0.8	284
Summit, OH.....	14.2	266.1	0.3	276	871	2.5	146
Warren, OH.....	4.8	93.7	1.5	169	914	4.2	41
Cleveland, OK.....	5.6	79.4	-0.2	303	743	3.2	87
Oklahoma, OK.....	27.5	447.3	-1.0	324	917	2.0	201
Tulsa, OK.....	22.1	348.8	-1.0	324	892	0.3	300
Clackamas, OR.....	14.3	159.7	2.3	105	936	2.1	189
Jackson, OR.....	7.2	85.7	3.3	43	749	3.9	54
Lane, OR.....	11.8	152.6	2.7	76	783	2.1	189
Marion, OR.....	10.3	153.2	2.8	69	821	4.2	41
Multnomah, OR.....	33.4	492.9	2.5	87	1,012	3.1	93
Washington, OR.....	18.6	284.9	3.2	48	1,291	7.4	4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 345 largest counties, second quarter 2016 - Continued

County ¹	Establishments, second quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		June 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2015-16 ³	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2016	Percent change, second quarter 2015-16 ³	Ranking by percent change
Allegheny, PA.....	36.0	698.6	0.3	276	\$1,045	1.5	241
Berks, PA.....	9.0	171.2	0.3	276	901	1.0	274
Bucks, PA.....	20.0	264.9	1.1	204	939	1.3	254
Butler, PA.....	5.1	85.9	-0.4	308	910	1.1	265
Chester, PA.....	15.6	250.6	1.2	200	1,263	-3.1	339
Cumberland, PA.....	6.4	132.1	0.0	292	893	-1.0	324
Dauphin, PA.....	7.6	183.7	1.0	218	946	-0.5	316
Delaware, PA.....	14.1	222.2	1.6	160	1,064	4.1	47
Erie, PA.....	7.1	124.3	-2.0	334	772	2.1	189
Lackawanna, PA.....	5.8	97.2	-0.6	314	759	4.4	31
Lancaster, PA.....	13.4	236.7	2.0	128	820	2.0	201
Lehigh, PA.....	8.8	188.7	1.6	160	978	2.9	105
Luzerne, PA.....	7.5	145.3	1.7	148	768	0.8	284
Montgomery, PA.....	27.7	487.5	0.8	238	1,203	1.9	216
Northampton, PA.....	6.8	112.1	2.7	76	845	1.4	246
Philadelphia, PA.....	35.3	661.6	1.7	148	1,150	1.0	274
Washington, PA.....	5.6	86.7	-2.5	338	934	-1.4	327
Westmoreland, PA.....	9.4	134.8	-0.8	320	781	-0.3	313
York, PA.....	9.1	177.2	0.9	229	849	2.5	146
Providence, RI.....	17.7	285.1	0.1	287	993	3.4	73
Charleston, SC.....	14.3	245.2	3.3	43	880	4.9	21
Greenville, SC.....	13.4	263.3	1.8	142	863	3.2	87
Horry, SC.....	8.4	130.2	2.8	69	598	5.3	15
Lexington, SC.....	6.6	116.1	3.1	53	756	2.7	122
Richland, SC.....	9.8	215.9	1.7	148	849	1.7	229
Spartanburg, SC.....	6.0	131.9	3.6	32	864	2.2	181
York, SC.....	5.2	89.6	4.5	7	784	3.0	100
Minnehaha, SD.....	7.1	125.9	0.8	238	847	2.8	107
Davidson, TN.....	21.3	470.0	3.1	53	1,013	-2.6	337
Hamilton, TN.....	9.2	198.1	2.2	112	875	0.6	293
Knox, TN.....	11.8	234.9	2.1	125	850	2.8	107
Rutherford, TN.....	5.2	119.0	4.6	5	912	3.1	93
Shelby, TN.....	20.0	491.5	0.8	238	974	2.2	181
Williamson, TN.....	8.2	125.8	6.7	1	1,088	1.6	235
Bell, TX.....	5.2	119.3	3.8	23	814	4.1	47
Bexar, TX.....	39.5	837.1	2.0	128	876	2.3	172
Brazoria, TX.....	5.5	104.4	-1.1	327	992	-0.2	311
Brazos, TX.....	4.4	97.5	3.1	53	725	-0.4	315
Cameron, TX.....	6.5	139.4	2.2	112	602	2.4	156
Collin, TX.....	23.2	380.9	3.6	32	1,150	0.4	298
Dallas, TX.....	74.5	1,649.4	2.9	66	1,184	2.2	181
Denton, TX.....	13.9	230.4	4.6	5	894	2.6	133
El Paso, TX.....	14.7	295.3	1.5	169	694	2.8	107
Fort Bend, TX.....	12.3	175.4	2.2	112	920	-2.4	335
Galveston, TX.....	6.1	108.6	3.2	48	874	1.3	254
Gregg, TX.....	4.2	74.0	-3.5	341	814	-3.7	341
Harris, TX.....	112.5	2,272.1	-0.8	320	1,233	-0.1	309
Hidalgo, TX.....	12.1	248.4	1.3	188	626	2.0	201
Jefferson, TX.....	5.9	122.6	(⁵)	-	1,015	1.5	241
Lubbock, TX.....	7.4	137.0	2.7	76	762	1.6	235

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 345 largest counties, second quarter 2016 - Continued

County ¹	Establishments, second quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		June 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2015-16 ³	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2016	Percent change, second quarter 2015-16 ³	Ranking by percent change
McLennan, TX.....	5.1	110.4	2.7	76	\$821	4.1	47
Midland, TX.....	5.4	82.8	-8.3	343	1,192	-3.2	340
Montgomery, TX.....	10.8	168.2	2.0	128	978	-0.6	317
Nueces, TX.....	8.3	159.6	-2.1	335	844	0.2	302
Potter, TX.....	4.0	79.2	0.2	283	789	2.3	172
Smith, TX.....	6.1	103.2	2.2	112	821	2.2	181
Tarrant, TX.....	41.7	856.6	1.9	134	972	1.7	229
Travis, TX.....	38.5	707.6	2.8	69	1,120	3.3	85
Webb, TX.....	5.2	98.0	1.3	188	659	1.1	265
Williamson, TX.....	9.9	160.5	4.7	4	933	0.0	305
Davis, UT.....	8.1	122.1	3.4	36	797	2.4	156
Salt Lake, UT.....	43.0	669.4	3.8	23	942	2.4	156
Utah, UT.....	15.0	222.3	6.5	2	802	2.8	107
Weber, UT.....	5.9	102.3	1.7	148	747	2.3	172
Chittenden, VT.....	6.6	102.5	-0.3	306	975	2.8	107
Arlington, VA.....	9.5	174.0	1.8	142	1,559	1.4	246
Chesterfield, VA.....	8.9	135.2	2.2	112	840	1.4	246
Fairfax, VA.....	37.8	603.7	1.3	188	1,492	-0.9	322
Henrico, VA.....	11.6	191.1	1.8	142	965	4.2	41
Loudoun, VA.....	12.1	163.9	5.2	3	1,132	3.1	93
Prince William, VA.....	9.4	129.1	3.4	36	859	2.6	133
Alexandria City, VA.....	6.7	96.2	0.8	238	1,357	1.6	235
Chesapeake City, VA.....	6.1	98.6	0.3	276	787	1.0	274
Newport News City, VA.....	3.9	96.3	-2.4	337	911	-1.1	325
Norfolk City, VA.....	5.9	139.8	-0.1	298	970	2.4	156
Richmond City, VA.....	7.9	149.5	1.4	179	1,061	1.3	254
Virginia Beach City, VA.....	12.2	182.0	2.0	128	761	2.1	189
Benton, WA.....	5.7	90.3	1.0	218	997	2.0	201
Clark, WA.....	14.2	151.0	4.2	15	903	2.8	107
King, WA.....	85.5	1,326.1	3.4	36	1,393	8.1	3
Kitsap, WA.....	6.6	86.5	1.1	204	889	3.4	73
Pierce, WA.....	21.6	297.5	3.7	29	904	2.4	156
Snohomish, WA.....	20.5	284.9	2.2	112	1,071	3.1	93
Spokane, WA.....	15.5	217.4	3.0	59	833	2.5	146
Thurston, WA.....	8.1	110.5	3.3	43	897	3.6	61
Whatcom, WA.....	7.2	88.8	0.9	229	803	-0.6	317
Yakima, WA.....	7.7	122.5	1.0	218	687	3.6	61
Kanawha, WV.....	5.8	102.5	-1.5	330	865	2.5	146
Brown, WI.....	6.7	155.4	0.8	238	860	2.4	156
Dane, WI.....	14.9	330.8	2.3	105	1,005	2.7	122
Milwaukee, WI.....	25.4	486.7	0.3	276	947	2.0	201
Outagamie, WI.....	5.2	108.7	1.4	179	837	5.3	15
Waukesha, WI.....	12.8	243.1	1.1	204	984	3.4	73
Winnebago, WI.....	3.7	93.4	1.9	134	903	1.7	229
San Juan, PR.....	11.0	242.6	-1.4	(⁶)	611	-0.8	(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 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 344 U.S. counties comprise 72.5 percent of the total covered workers in the U.S.

Table 2. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, second quarter 2016

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		June 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2015-16 ²	Second quarter 2016	Percent change, second quarter 2015-16 ²
United States ³	9,741.4	142,717.2	1.5	\$989	2.2
Private industry.....	9,442.6	121,256.3	1.6	979	2.1
Natural resources and mining.....	137.6	1,976.1	-7.4	1,010	-4.5
Construction.....	774.4	6,823.9	3.5	1,077	3.1
Manufacturing.....	344.6	12,357.8	-0.5	1,203	1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,921.0	26,932.2	1.0	839	2.7
Information.....	156.8	2,809.4	0.9	1,755	5.5
Financial activities.....	856.4	7,979.1	1.5	1,492	2.0
Professional and business services.....	1,756.4	20,019.1	1.7	1,280	1.7
Education and health services.....	1,589.5	21,487.5	2.4	903	2.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	819.7	16,119.6	2.6	415	3.2
Other services.....	832.8	4,438.0	1.4	676	2.7
Government.....	298.8	21,460.8	0.7	1,040	2.2
Los Angeles, CA.....	467.7	4,337.3	1.8	1,079	2.8
Private industry.....	461.5	3,763.0	1.8	1,047	3.2
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	9.2	0.9	1,230	-2.2
Construction.....	13.7	131.2	3.5	1,133	3.1
Manufacturing.....	12.5	357.9	-2.8	1,227	3.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	53.6	805.2	0.7	896	3.1
Information.....	9.4	228.8	3.6	1,752	4.4
Financial activities.....	25.0	217.5	0.9	1,727	3.7
Professional and business services.....	47.2	590.2	1.0	1,331	3.2
Education and health services.....	218.2	745.2	2.8	846	3.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	32.1	508.3	3.5	597	1.0
Other services.....	26.9	146.2	0.6	685	2.9
Government.....	6.1	574.3	1.7	1,295	1.3
Cook, IL.....	151.8	2,584.0	0.9	1,146	2.6
Private industry.....	150.5	2,283.5	1.0	1,133	2.9
Natural resources and mining.....	0.1	1.2	19.0	1,137	-4.5
Construction.....	12.2	74.9	0.7	1,395	2.8
Manufacturing.....	6.3	187.4	-0.5	1,187	4.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	29.7	474.1	0.6	925	2.9
Information.....	2.6	52.9	0.3	1,740	1.9
Financial activities.....	15.1	193.5	0.5	2,022	3.2
Professional and business services.....	32.0	471.8	0.2	1,443	3.6
Education and health services.....	16.2	438.7	2.0	947	1.7
Leisure and hospitality.....	14.0	286.5	2.7	521	4.4
Other services.....	17.1	96.7	-0.9	893	4.8
Government.....	1.3	300.4	-0.3	1,245	0.3
New York, NY.....	130.2	2,415.6	1.5	1,866	1.2
Private industry.....	129.4	2,154.8	1.7	1,938	0.9
Natural resources and mining.....	0.0	0.2	4.3	2,100	1.4
Construction.....	2.2	40.7	5.7	1,816	4.1
Manufacturing.....	2.2	26.7	-1.3	1,345	3.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	19.6	254.0	-2.9	1,379	3.9
Information.....	4.9	154.9	0.8	2,526	5.0
Financial activities.....	19.3	375.7	1.6	3,517	-2.3
Professional and business services.....	27.5	557.6	2.0	2,173	0.4
Education and health services.....	9.7	333.0	2.4	1,251	3.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	13.6	294.8	1.2	845	3.6
Other services.....	20.3	101.8	0.2	1,173	6.8
Government.....	0.8	260.8	0.6	1,278	4.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, second quarter 2016 - Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		June 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2015-16 ²	Second quarter 2016	Percent change, second quarter 2015-16 ²
Harris, TX.....	112.5	2,272.1	-0.8	\$1,233	-0.1
Private industry.....	112.0	1,999.0	-1.3	1,251	-0.5
Natural resources and mining.....	1.8	76.3	-16.4	3,256	0.8
Construction.....	7.2	163.2	0.7	1,308	3.4
Manufacturing.....	4.8	170.8	-11.0	1,534	0.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	24.9	465.3	-0.6	1,099	0.5
Information.....	1.2	27.8	1.2	1,438	-2.1
Financial activities.....	11.7	123.0	1.6	1,588	3.7
Professional and business services.....	23.0	386.8	-2.4	1,524	0.1
Education and health services.....	15.5	285.8	3.8	1,004	5.5
Leisure and hospitality.....	9.7	233.7	3.8	431	0.9
Other services.....	11.7	65.2	-0.7	773	3.3
Government.....	0.6	273.1	2.9	1,099	4.0
Maricopa, AZ.....	94.8	1,827.4	2.9	970	2.2
Private industry.....	94.1	1,645.2	3.0	957	2.6
Natural resources and mining.....	0.4	8.5	-0.1	850	-2.0
Construction.....	6.9	102.1	5.0	997	2.9
Manufacturing.....	3.1	115.7	-0.6	1,450	5.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	18.7	362.7	1.9	879	2.9
Information.....	1.5	35.1	0.0	1,383	13.5
Financial activities.....	10.8	165.5	4.9	1,255	2.5
Professional and business services.....	20.8	315.6	2.0	1,044	2.2
Education and health services.....	10.6	274.8	2.8	954	0.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.5	203.3	3.1	452	4.6
Other services.....	6.0	50.3	0.0	685	2.7
Government.....	0.7	182.3	2.0	1,077	0.0
Dallas, TX.....	74.5	1,649.4	2.9	1,184	2.2
Private industry.....	73.9	1,477.5	3.0	1,192	2.1
Natural resources and mining.....	0.6	8.6	-10.0	3,604	-10.4
Construction.....	4.4	85.2	3.6	1,129	3.1
Manufacturing.....	2.7	109.1	0.1	1,441	10.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	15.8	333.5	2.8	1,058	1.4
Information.....	1.3	48.7	2.6	1,848	5.5
Financial activities.....	9.1	157.7	3.6	1,653	2.4
Professional and business services.....	16.7	333.6	3.2	1,371	0.6
Education and health services.....	9.2	194.0	3.5	1,041	3.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	6.6	162.4	4.5	483	3.6
Other services.....	7.0	43.7	1.9	756	1.6
Government.....	0.6	171.9	1.8	1,115	2.8
Orange, CA.....	114.8	1,557.3	1.9	1,103	1.8
Private industry.....	113.3	1,403.3	1.9	1,088	1.4
Natural resources and mining.....	0.2	3.4	4.9	785	3.3
Construction.....	6.6	95.6	5.1	1,235	4.0
Manufacturing.....	4.9	154.9	-0.7	1,344	2.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	16.8	254.4	-0.7	991	4.1
Information.....	1.3	25.7	2.1	1,780	4.6
Financial activities.....	10.9	115.6	0.6	1,700	2.0
Professional and business services.....	20.3	289.1	1.4	1,319	-1.9
Education and health services.....	30.3	197.7	3.0	921	2.2
Leisure and hospitality.....	8.4	214.0	4.0	473	4.6
Other services.....	6.9	45.5	2.0	694	4.4
Government.....	1.5	154.0	1.6	1,240	4.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, second quarter 2016 - Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		June 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2015-16 ²	Second quarter 2016	Percent change, second quarter 2015-16 ²
San Diego, CA.....	106.7	1,405.5	2.0	\$1,073	0.0
Private industry.....	104.8	1,173.6	2.0	1,045	-0.9
Natural resources and mining.....	0.6	9.7	2.0	708	5.8
Construction.....	6.6	74.4	5.9	1,146	3.9
Manufacturing.....	3.2	107.3	0.5	1,480	-8.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	14.2	216.2	0.1	825	2.2
Information.....	1.2	23.2	-1.4	1,621	1.6
Financial activities.....	9.6	71.8	2.2	1,391	3.2
Professional and business services.....	17.9	230.4	1.1	1,533	-4.2
Education and health services.....	30.1	191.3	2.9	930	3.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	8.0	192.1	2.6	476	2.6
Other services.....	7.4	50.7	0.7	600	3.3
Government.....	1.9	232.0	2.1	1,217	4.7
King, WA.....	85.5	1,326.1	3.4	1,393	8.1
Private industry.....	84.9	1,158.0	3.6	1,408	8.6
Natural resources and mining.....	0.4	3.1	2.2	1,225	-5.9
Construction.....	6.4	66.8	5.4	1,293	5.5
Manufacturing.....	2.4	105.0	-2.2	1,648	7.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	14.6	250.9	4.4	1,431	21.9
Information.....	2.1	96.4	8.9	2,781	6.4
Financial activities.....	6.5	67.2	2.3	1,610	3.6
Professional and business services.....	17.1	219.3	3.3	1,593	3.9
Education and health services.....	19.3	166.7	3.6	993	2.4
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.0	137.8	3.5	575	11.7
Other services.....	9.0	44.9	5.0	833	2.3
Government.....	0.5	168.1	1.9	1,296	4.9
Miami-Dade, FL.....	95.7	1,088.1	2.5	958	2.6
Private industry.....	95.3	964.4	2.6	922	2.6
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	7.7	9.3	616	9.4
Construction.....	6.1	43.3	10.2	912	2.4
Manufacturing.....	2.8	40.5	3.1	869	-0.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	26.3	277.4	0.2	865	3.3
Information.....	1.5	18.1	1.8	1,574	4.0
Financial activities.....	10.4	74.1	1.4	1,433	-0.6
Professional and business services.....	21.0	153.0	4.3	1,100	2.0
Education and health services.....	10.2	171.0	2.7	966	5.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.2	138.4	3.2	561	1.3
Other services.....	8.2	40.2	2.6	607	2.4
Government.....	0.3	123.7	1.6	1,216	3.1

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.

Note: Data are preliminary. Counties selected are based on 2015 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, second quarter 2016

State	Establishments, second quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		June 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2015-16	Second quarter 2016	Percent change, second quarter 2015-16
United States ²	9,741.4	142,717.2	1.5	\$989	2.2
Alabama.....	121.8	1,923.5	1.2	835	2.0
Alaska.....	22.4	338.7	-2.4	1,011	-1.7
Arizona.....	153.5	2,619.6	2.6	921	1.9
Arkansas.....	88.7	1,197.5	1.1	785	3.0
California.....	1,473.1	16,754.1	2.5	1,157	2.4
Colorado.....	191.1	2,574.5	2.3	999	1.0
Connecticut.....	117.2	1,689.9	-0.1	1,213	3.0
Delaware.....	31.4	444.0	0.9	990	-0.6
District of Columbia.....	38.1	756.0	1.7	1,623	1.1
Florida.....	658.1	8,161.8	3.2	883	2.6
Georgia.....	299.7	4,269.5	2.7	929	2.7
Hawaii.....	40.2	643.4	1.0	906	3.5
Idaho.....	57.9	699.7	3.3	740	3.8
Illinois.....	401.9	5,945.0	0.2	1,038	2.4
Indiana.....	161.4	2,995.4	1.0	828	2.1
Iowa.....	101.4	1,566.0	0.3	825	2.9
Kansas.....	90.0	1,378.4	-0.2	829	1.2
Kentucky.....	122.8	1,877.2	1.5	838	1.9
Louisiana.....	128.0	1,905.2	-1.4	852	0.2
Maine.....	52.8	622.8	1.0	795	3.5
Maryland.....	170.0	2,656.0	0.9	1,070	2.5
Massachusetts.....	247.1	3,538.2	1.2	1,233	2.0
Michigan.....	240.3	4,300.9	1.9	942	2.7
Minnesota.....	161.2	2,846.8	0.7	997	2.0
Mississippi.....	73.3	1,120.1	0.5	727	2.5
Missouri.....	194.2	2,785.6	1.4	863	2.4
Montana.....	46.5	468.6	2.2	767	1.7
Nebraska.....	72.5	978.3	0.9	805	2.4
Nevada.....	81.9	1,289.4	3.3	874	2.2
New Hampshire.....	51.5	655.1	1.1	1,003	3.7
New Jersey.....	268.9	4,051.2	1.7	1,147	1.7
New Mexico.....	58.3	808.1	-0.3	812	0.9
New York.....	643.4	9,264.0	1.5	1,210	2.5
North Carolina.....	270.5	4,285.3	2.5	865	2.1
North Dakota.....	32.1	423.3	-4.9	908	-3.3
Ohio.....	293.1	5,353.1	0.8	882	2.0
Oklahoma.....	109.2	1,570.5	-1.4	823	0.6
Oregon.....	146.4	1,867.8	2.7	933	4.1
Pennsylvania.....	357.9	5,786.8	0.4	971	1.4
Rhode Island.....	36.9	482.9	0.6	949	2.5
South Carolina.....	124.4	2,013.7	2.4	804	2.8
South Dakota.....	33.0	432.7	1.0	760	2.7
Tennessee.....	153.0	2,900.4	2.4	874	1.3
Texas.....	652.6	11,810.7	1.0	1,000	1.2
Utah.....	95.6	1,395.9	3.8	840	2.3
Vermont.....	24.9	310.6	-0.1	850	2.4
Virginia.....	267.5	3,833.4	1.6	1,011	1.2
Washington.....	238.0	3,281.6	2.8	1,083	5.4
West Virginia.....	50.3	693.2	-1.9	800	-0.4
Wisconsin.....	169.2	2,869.1	0.9	856	2.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Covered establishments, employment, and wages by state, second quarter 2016 - Continued

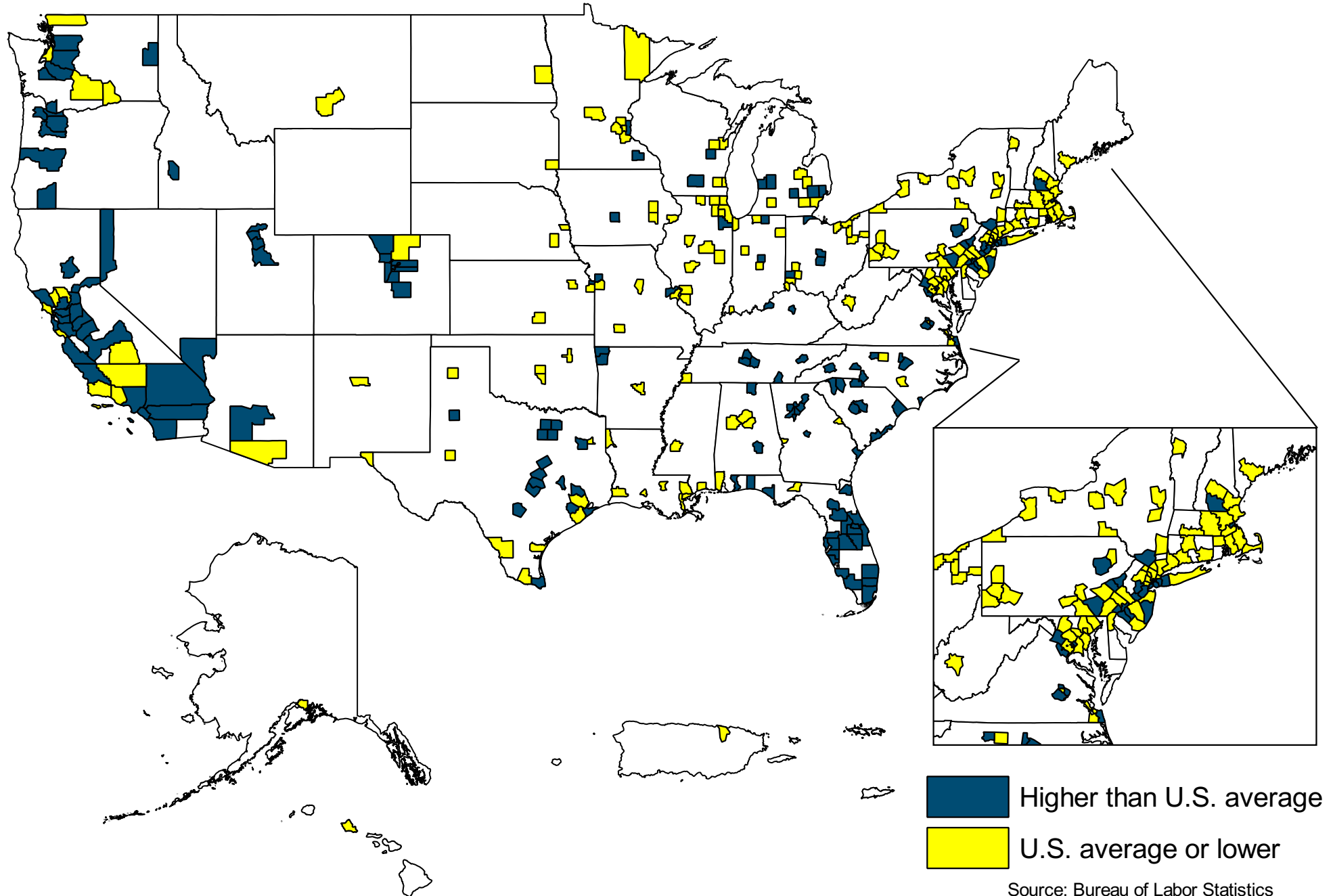
State	Establishments, second quarter 2016 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		June 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2015-16	Second quarter 2016	Percent change, second quarter 2015-16
Wyoming.....	26.2	281.7	-3.7	\$849	-2.2
Puerto Rico.....	46.8	879.5	-0.7	512	0.2
Virgin Islands.....	3.4	38.4	0.9	743	-0.4

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, June 2015-16 (U.S. average = 1.5 percent)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Chart 4. Percent change in average weekly wage in counties with 75,000 or more employees, second quarter 2015-16 (U.S. average = 2.2 percent)

