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COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

Second Quarter 2015

From June 2014 to June 2015, **employment** increased in 319 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. Utah, Utah, had the largest percentage increase, with a gain of 7.5 percent over the year, compared with national job growth of 2.0 percent. Within Utah, the largest employment increase occurred in trade, transportation, and utilities, which gained 3,540 jobs over the year (10.3 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 4.2 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 3.0 percent over the year, growing to \$968 in the second quarter of 2015. Ventura, Calif., had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in average weekly wages with a gain of 15.2 percent. Within Ventura, an average weekly wage gain of \$934, or 53.8 percent, in manufacturing made the largest contribution to the county's increase in average weekly wages. Olmsted, Minn., experienced the largest percentage decrease in average weekly wages with a loss of 5.2 percent over the year.

Chart 1. Large counties ranked by percent increase in employment, June 2014-15
(U.S. average = 2.0 percent)

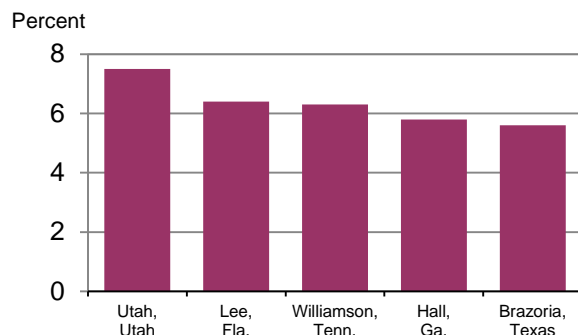


Chart 2. Large counties ranked by percent increase in average weekly wages, second quarter 2014-15
(U.S. average = 3.0 percent)

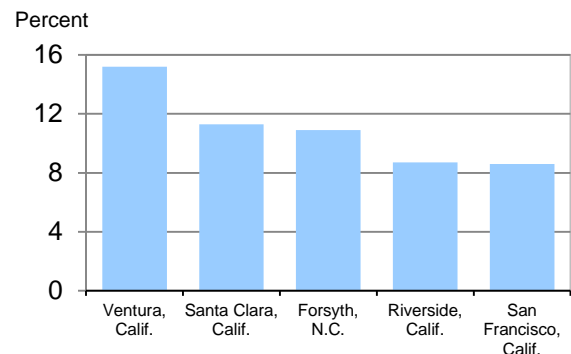


Table A. Large counties ranked by June 2015 employment, June 2014-15 employment increase, and June 2014-15 percent increase in employment

Employment in large counties					
June 2015 employment (thousands)		Increase in employment, June 2014-15 (thousands)		Percent increase in employment, June 2014-15	
United States	140,594.9	United States	2,820.2	United States	2.0
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,232.7	Los Angeles, Calif.	82.8	Utah, Utah	7.5
Cook, Ill.	2,548.6	Dallas, Texas	64.1	Lee, Fla.	6.4
New York, N.Y.	2,378.9	Maricopa, Ariz.	54.8	Williamson, Tenn.	6.3
Harris, Texas	2,295.1	New York, N.Y.	54.5	Hall, Ga.	5.8
Maricopa, Ariz.	1,774.4	King, Wash.	46.7	Brazoria, Texas	5.6
Dallas, Texas	1,607.2	Orange, Calif.	39.8	Denton, Texas	5.1
Orange, Calif.	1,519.8	Santa Clara, Calif.	39.2	Calcasieu, La.	5.0
San Diego, Calif.	1,374.7	Harris, Texas	38.7	Davis, Utah	5.0
King, Wash.	1,285.2	Cook, Ill.	38.4	Benton, Ark.	4.9
Miami-Dade, Fla.	1,061.4	San Diego, Calif.	36.7	Manatee, Fla.	4.9

Large County Employment

In June 2015, national employment was 140.6 million (as measured by the QCEW program). Over the year, employment increased 2.0 percent, or 2.8 million. In June 2015, the 342 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more jobs accounted for 72.1 percent of total U.S. employment and 77.2 percent of total wages. These 342 counties had a net job growth of 2.2 million over the year, accounting for 78.3 percent of the overall U.S. employment increase. (See chart 3.)

Utah, Utah, had the largest percentage increase in employment (7.5 percent) among the largest U.S. counties. The five counties with the largest increases in employment levels were Los Angeles, Calif.; Dallas, Texas; Maricopa, Ariz.; New York, N.Y.; and King, Wash. These counties had a combined over-the-year employment gain of 302,900 jobs, which was 10.7 percent of the overall job increase for the U.S. (See table A.)

Employment declined in 20 of the largest counties from June 2014 to June 2015. Ector, Texas, had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment (-4.2 percent). Within Ector, natural resources and mining had the largest decrease in employment, with a loss of 2,352 jobs (-19.0 percent). Atlantic, N.J., had the second largest percentage decrease in employment, followed by Gregg, Texas; Midland, Texas; and Lafayette, La. (See table 1.)

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

Average weekly wage in large counties					
Average weekly wage, second quarter 2015		Increase in average weekly wage, second quarter 2014-15		Percent increase in average weekly wage, second quarter 2014-15	
United States	\$968	United States	\$28	United States	3.0
Santa Clara, Calif.	\$2,109	Santa Clara, Calif.	\$214	Ventura, Calif.	15.2
San Mateo, Calif.	1,863	Ventura, Calif.	143	Santa Clara, Calif.	11.3
New York, N.Y.	1,842	San Francisco, Calif.	137	Forsyth, N.C.	10.9
San Francisco, Calif.	1,730	San Mateo, Calif.	114	Riverside, Calif.	8.7
Washington, D.C.	1,599	Middlesex, Mass.	104	San Francisco, Calif.	8.6
Arlington, Va.	1,546	Forsyth, N.C.	91	Davidson, Tenn.	8.1
Fairfax, Va.	1,517	Davidson, Tenn.	78	Santa Barbara, Calif.	7.8
Suffolk, Mass.	1,512	Marin, Calif.	77	Middlesex, Mass.	7.5
Fairfield, Conn.	1,497	Santa Barbara, Calif.	69	Marin, Calif.	6.6
Middlesex, Mass.	1,491	Riverside, Calif.	66	San Mateo, Calif.	6.5

Large County Average Weekly Wages

Average weekly wages for the nation increased to \$968, a 3.0 percent increase, during the year ending in the second quarter of 2015. Among the 342 largest counties, 323 had over-the-year increases in average weekly wages. (See chart 4.) Ventura, Calif., had the largest percentage wage increase among the largest U.S. counties (15.2 percent).

Of the 342 largest counties, 16 experienced over-the-year decreases in average weekly wages. Olmsted, Minn., had the largest percentage decrease in average weekly wages, with a loss of 5.2 percent. Within Olmsted, education and health services had the largest impact on the county's average weekly wage decrease. Within this industry, average weekly wages declined by \$150 (-10.5 percent) over the year. Ector, Texas, had the second largest percentage decrease in average weekly wages, followed by Midland, Texas; Hillsborough, N.H.; and Lorain, Ohio. (See table 1.)

Ten Largest U.S. Counties

All of the 10 largest counties had over-the-year percentage increases in **employment** in June 2015. Dallas, Texas, had the largest gain (4.2 percent). Within Dallas, trade, transportation, and utilities had the largest over-the-year employment level increase, with a gain of 17,164 jobs, or 5.6 percent. Cook, Ill., had the smallest percentage increase in employment (1.5 percent) among the 10 largest counties. (See table 2.)

Average weekly wages increased over the year in 9 of the 10 largest U.S. counties. Orange, Calif., experienced the largest percentage gain in average weekly wages (4.9 percent). Within Orange, professional and business services had the largest impact on the county's average weekly wage growth. Within this industry, average weekly wages increased by \$87, or 7.0 percent, over the year. Harris, Texas, was the only county with unchanged average weekly wages 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. June 2015 employment and 2015 second quarter average weekly wages for all states are provided in table 3 of this release.

The employment and wage data by county are compiled under the QCEW program, also known as the ES-202 program. The data are derived from reports submitted by every employer subject to unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The 9.6 million employer reports cover 140.6 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 second 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 third quarter 2015 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, March 9, 2016.

County Name Change Effective with the BLS Release of Data for the Third Quarter of 2015

On May 1st, 2015, Shannon, S.D., was officially renamed Oglala Lakota, S.D. This county is not part of this release because it has fewer than 75,000 jobs. However, BLS does publish data for this county. The name change will be implemented with the BLS release of data for the third quarter of 2015. Data prior to third quarter 2015 will still be available under Shannon, S.D.

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: 588,000 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, second quarter 2015

County ¹	Establishments, second quarter 2015 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		June 2015 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2014-15 ³	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2015	Percent change, second quarter 2014-15 ³	Ranking by percent change
United States ⁴	9,575.3	140,594.9	2.0	-	\$968	3.0	-
Jefferson, AL.....	17.7	339.4	0.4	303	945	1.7	252
Madison, AL.....	9.1	186.1	1.7	183	1,051	0.3	319
Mobile, AL.....	9.6	167.6	0.1	315	827	1.7	252
Montgomery, AL.....	6.3	129.7	0.5	298	821	2.5	160
Shelby, AL.....	5.4	83.8	2.4	130	901	1.8	240
Tuscaloosa, AL.....	4.3	91.2	3.3	71	811	1.4	276
Anchorage Borough, AK.....	8.4	155.8	0.4	303	1,070	2.1	207
Maricopa, AZ.....	95.3	1,774.4	3.2	76	948	1.7	252
Pima, AZ.....	19.0	347.4	0.1	315	828	1.2	289
Benton, AR.....	5.9	111.2	4.9	9	931	3.8	51
Pulaski, AR.....	14.5	244.7	0.8	275	877	2.5	160
Washington, AR.....	5.8	100.6	3.8	42	783	3.4	79
Alameda, CA.....	59.0	730.8	3.1	82	1,257	5.0	19
Butte, CA.....	7.9	78.5	2.2	147	728	4.1	37
Contra Costa, CA.....	30.6	348.2	1.9	166	1,163	3.0	114
Fresno, CA.....	32.0	372.9	2.4	130	746	3.9	45
Kern, CA.....	17.5	309.0	-1.0	333	814	-1.0	333
Los Angeles, CA.....	452.5	4,232.7	2.0	160	1,058	3.6	69
Marin, CA.....	12.2	113.4	2.7	102	1,243	6.6	9
Monterey, CA.....	13.0	198.7	0.4	303	809	2.7	143
Orange, CA.....	111.2	1,519.8	2.7	102	1,086	4.9	21
Placer, CA.....	11.8	148.9	3.4	67	965	4.8	24
Riverside, CA.....	55.7	656.4	4.1	26	828	8.7	4
Sacramento, CA.....	53.8	628.0	2.8	96	1,057	3.0	114
San Bernardino, CA.....	53.3	682.8	3.8	42	823	2.9	120
San Diego, CA.....	103.6	1,374.7	2.7	102	1,073	3.1	105
San Francisco, CA.....	58.7	668.9	4.5	15	1,730	8.6	5
San Joaquin, CA.....	17.0	233.7	4.1	26	796	3.6	69
San Luis Obispo, CA.....	10.0	116.2	2.9	93	794	3.7	65
San Mateo, CA.....	26.8	383.4	4.8	11	1,863	6.5	10
Santa Barbara, CA.....	14.8	197.4	1.5	207	957	7.8	7
Santa Clara, CA.....	67.7	1,018.7	4.0	32	2,109	11.3	2
Santa Cruz, CA.....	9.3	105.6	2.0	160	860	3.2	96
Solano, CA.....	10.5	132.2	3.3	71	998	3.4	79
Sonoma, CA.....	19.2	197.4	2.3	138	893	4.3	35
Stanislaus, CA.....	14.6	179.7	2.2	147	808	5.2	17
Tulare, CA.....	9.4	160.4	1.3	226	667	3.7	65
Ventura, CA.....	25.3	316.8	0.8	275	1,085	15.2	1
Yolo, CA.....	6.3	99.2	2.6	113	990	2.7	143
Adams, CO.....	9.9	194.2	4.5	15	930	1.6	264
Arapahoe, CO.....	20.6	319.5	3.3	71	1,090	1.7	252
Boulder, CO.....	14.2	174.0	2.7	102	1,137	3.3	87
Denver, CO.....	29.3	481.5	4.6	14	1,180	4.8	24
Douglas, CO.....	10.9	115.0	3.7	47	1,108	-0.4	328
El Paso, CO.....	17.9	259.2	2.8	96	864	1.8	240
Jefferson, CO.....	18.8	230.6	2.5	120	981	2.5	160
Larimer, CO.....	11.1	149.8	3.4	67	845	2.1	207
Weld, CO.....	6.6	101.4	1.1	243	862	3.1	105
Fairfield, CT.....	34.4	431.1	1.6	202	1,497	3.0	114
Hartford, CT.....	26.8	513.5	1.0	256	1,162	0.3	319

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, second quarter 2015 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		June 2015 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2014-15 ³	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2015	Percent change, second quarter 2014-15 ³	Ranking by percent change
New Haven, CT.....	23.3	364.4	0.6	291	\$1,007	2.0	220
New London, CT.....	7.2	124.2	0.3	308	960	-0.1	326
New Castle, DE.....	18.8	285.0	2.5	120	1,110	1.0	298
Washington, DC.....	37.2	745.1	1.8	172	1,599	1.8	240
Alachua, FL.....	6.9	120.6	1.6	202	831	1.8	240
Brevard, FL.....	15.2	193.5	2.5	120	865	3.3	87
Broward, FL.....	67.9	752.0	2.6	113	907	3.9	45
Collier, FL.....	13.1	125.4	4.0	32	846	-0.6	331
Duval, FL.....	28.4	469.8	3.2	76	911	1.8	240
Escambia, FL.....	8.2	125.4	1.9	166	763	2.8	132
Hillsborough, FL.....	40.4	632.1	3.7	47	922	2.4	180
Lake, FL.....	7.9	85.7	3.9	36	665	3.1	105
Lee, FL.....	20.7	231.9	6.4	2	775	3.3	87
Leon, FL.....	8.4	141.2	1.1	243	798	1.4	276
Manatee, FL.....	10.3	111.5	4.9	9	750	1.8	240
Marion, FL.....	8.3	95.3	1.7	183	679	1.8	240
Miami-Dade, FL.....	96.7	1,061.4	3.5	59	931	2.1	207
Okaloosa, FL.....	6.3	79.4	0.8	275	798	3.1	105
Orange, FL.....	39.7	754.6	3.8	42	849	2.5	160
Osceola, FL.....	6.4	82.5	4.4	17	685	3.2	96
Palm Beach, FL.....	53.9	556.3	3.6	51	937	3.1	105
Pasco, FL.....	10.6	101.9	3.5	59	718	2.9	120
Pinellas, FL.....	32.1	406.7	2.8	96	850	0.6	311
Polk, FL.....	12.9	197.9	3.2	76	735	1.4	276
Sarasota, FL.....	15.5	155.7	4.4	17	812	3.2	96
Seminole, FL.....	14.5	173.3	4.1	26	828	4.0	41
Volusia, FL.....	13.9	156.7	3.4	67	713	2.7	143
Bibb, GA.....	4.5	83.1	1.4	220	753	2.9	120
Chatham, GA.....	8.4	146.2	3.9	36	822	2.2	198
Clayton, GA.....	4.4	117.4	2.8	96	909	1.7	252
Cobb, GA.....	23.1	333.9	2.6	113	1,016	2.6	154
DeKalb, GA.....	19.2	289.7	2.3	138	991	2.0	220
Fulton, GA.....	45.5	792.7	3.9	36	1,247	2.0	220
Gwinnett, GA.....	26.1	338.9	3.1	82	936	2.4	180
Hall, GA.....	4.6	80.0	5.8	4	789	3.1	105
Muscogee, GA.....	4.8	94.0	-0.4	325	758	1.9	235
Richmond, GA.....	4.7	103.7	2.2	147	805	1.6	264
Honolulu, HI.....	25.1	463.3	1.3	226	910	3.8	51
Ada, ID.....	14.0	218.1	2.9	93	828	1.6	264
Champaign, IL.....	4.6	90.5	0.7	284	839	2.9	120
Cook, IL.....	164.0	2,548.6	1.5	207	1,116	2.5	160
DuPage, IL.....	39.9	615.5	1.5	207	1,104	2.5	160
Kane, IL.....	14.4	212.0	1.5	207	831	2.8	132
Lake, IL.....	23.6	340.1	0.0	320	1,261	5.2	17
McHenry, IL.....	9.2	98.6	0.9	265	792	2.5	160
McLean, IL.....	4.0	85.2	0.8	275	957	0.9	305
Madison, IL.....	6.3	97.8	-0.4	325	785	3.0	114
Peoria, IL.....	4.9	102.6	1.0	256	908	2.5	160
St. Clair, IL.....	5.8	92.4	0.5	298	764	2.4	180
Sangamon, IL.....	5.5	129.7	-0.7	331	985	2.2	198

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, second quarter 2015 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		June 2015 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2014-15 ³	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2015	Percent change, second quarter 2014-15 ³	Ranking by percent change
Will, IL.....	16.9	224.9	2.3	138	\$858	2.5	160
Winnebago, IL.....	7.1	129.5	0.9	265	818	2.8	132
Allen, IN.....	8.7	184.2	2.3	138	765	2.3	194
Elkhart, IN.....	4.7	126.1	2.6	113	816	2.1	207
Hamilton, IN.....	8.9	134.0	3.5	59	908	3.8	51
Lake, IN.....	10.3	187.7	-0.5	328	830	-0.1	326
Marion, IN.....	23.5	584.6	1.9	166	956	2.9	120
St. Joseph, IN.....	5.7	121.9	3.1	82	769	1.3	285
Tippecanoe, IN.....	3.3	81.2	1.8	172	815	2.1	207
Vanderburgh, IN.....	4.7	106.9	1.1	243	789	4.1	37
Black Hawk, IA.....	3.9	74.8	-1.5	336	794	1.7	252
Johnson, IA.....	4.0	81.9	0.6	291	898	2.6	154
Linn, IA.....	6.6	131.6	1.0	256	924	3.4	79
Polk, IA.....	16.6	293.1	1.1	243	944	2.5	160
Scott, IA.....	5.5	92.6	1.3	226	783	2.0	220
Johnson, KS.....	22.0	338.4	2.3	138	1,021	4.6	27
Sedgwick, KS.....	12.5	248.8	1.4	220	851	1.9	235
Shawnee, KS.....	5.0	97.4	0.6	291	794	1.1	295
Wyandotte, KS.....	3.3	90.2	2.2	147	896	2.5	160
Boone, KY.....	4.2	82.3	4.1	26	865	2.1	207
Fayette, KY.....	10.6	189.4	2.6	113	866	3.8	51
Jefferson, KY.....	24.7	453.6	2.5	120	954	3.0	114
Caddo, LA.....	7.2	115.1	-0.1	322	787	1.5	270
Calcasieu, LA.....	4.9	92.5	5.0	7	827	0.0	324
East Baton Rouge, LA.....	14.6	264.1	0.9	265	909	1.8	240
Jefferson, LA.....	13.5	194.8	-0.5	328	862	2.5	160
Lafayette, LA.....	9.2	136.5	-2.8	337	913	-1.8	336
Orleans, LA.....	11.9	191.4	3.7	47	908	0.6	311
St. Tammany, LA.....	7.7	85.6	3.9	36	808	2.0	220
Cumberland, ME.....	13.1	179.9	1.0	256	870	3.4	79
Anne Arundel, MD.....	14.9	263.1	1.4	220	1,021	2.8	132
Baltimore, MD.....	21.2	374.1	1.3	226	952	1.2	289
Frederick, MD.....	6.3	100.1	2.4	130	911	1.2	289
Harford, MD.....	5.8	91.3	0.9	265	959	1.7	252
Howard, MD.....	9.8	167.2	1.8	172	1,175	3.5	75
Montgomery, MD.....	32.7	466.6	1.0	256	1,287	3.2	96
Prince George's, MD.....	15.6	311.1	0.8	275	1,002	0.8	307
Baltimore City, MD.....	13.6	335.0	0.8	275	1,094	2.4	180
Barnstable, MA.....	9.3	105.0	0.9	265	805	2.0	220
Bristol, MA.....	16.9	224.9	1.3	226	900	5.4	13
Essex, MA.....	23.5	326.2	1.5	207	1,025	1.6	264
Hampden, MA.....	17.1	206.2	1.4	220	883	3.3	87
Middlesex, MA.....	52.9	883.0	2.4	130	1,491	7.5	8
Norfolk, MA.....	24.5	349.5	1.6	202	1,132	4.6	27
Plymouth, MA.....	15.0	191.8	1.9	166	929	2.5	160
Suffolk, MA.....	27.0	640.8	3.0	88	1,512	3.1	105
Worcester, MA.....	23.5	339.2	1.7	183	960	2.5	160
Genesee, MI.....	6.9	134.4	0.3	308	796	4.6	27
Ingham, MI.....	6.0	146.2	0.3	308	882	-0.5	329
Kalamazoo, MI.....	5.0	116.1	1.0	256	873	2.6	154

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, second quarter 2015 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		June 2015 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2014-15 ³	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2015	Percent change, second quarter 2014-15 ³	Ranking by percent change
Kent, MI.....	14.0	365.2	1.2	235	\$857	3.4	79
Macomb, MI.....	17.3	321.1	2.3	138	954	1.4	276
Oakland, MI.....	38.2	717.0	1.7	183	1,067	1.7	252
Ottawa, MI.....	5.5	120.9	2.4	130	805	2.5	160
Saginaw, MI.....	4.0	84.5	0.7	284	754	1.5	270
Washtenaw, MI.....	8.1	200.5	1.8	172	1,030	4.0	41
Wayne, MI.....	30.3	707.2	1.2	235	1,059	2.7	143
Anoka, MN.....	6.8	120.2	1.8	172	924	2.1	207
Dakota, MN.....	9.6	186.0	1.1	243	948	2.8	132
Hennepin, MN.....	38.2	894.4	2.2	147	1,196	3.8	51
Olmsted, MN.....	3.3	94.8	1.1	243	1,007	-5.2	341
Ramsey, MN.....	13.1	329.6	1.5	207	1,079	1.2	289
St. Louis, MN.....	5.2	99.6	1.5	207	781	2.8	132
Stearns, MN.....	4.2	85.7	0.9	265	800	3.9	45
Washington, MN.....	5.3	80.7	2.1	155	809	3.2	96
Harrison, MS.....	4.4	83.9	-0.2	323	688	0.9	305
Hinds, MS.....	5.9	120.6	2.0	160	831	0.8	307
Boone, MO.....	4.8	91.4	1.7	183	750	2.2	198
Clay, MO.....	5.4	98.7	4.8	11	875	5.0	19
Greene, MO.....	8.4	161.9	1.7	183	739	3.2	96
Jackson, MO.....	20.7	360.7	1.5	207	975	5.3	15
St. Charles, MO.....	8.9	141.2	3.5	59	788	1.0	298
St. Louis, MO.....	35.3	595.5	1.2	235	1,015	2.0	220
St. Louis City, MO.....	12.3	226.8	2.3	138	1,016	2.7	143
Yellowstone, MT.....	6.4	81.7	2.5	120	839	4.4	32
Douglas, NE.....	18.6	333.4	1.7	183	889	4.5	31
Lancaster, NE.....	10.0	166.4	1.7	183	777	2.8	132
Clark, NV.....	53.6	908.9	3.6	51	845	2.4	180
Washoe, NV.....	14.3	202.1	3.4	67	857	3.5	75
Hillsborough, NH.....	12.2	198.3	1.9	166	1,030	-2.6	338
Rockingham, NH.....	10.8	148.0	1.8	172	956	1.5	270
Atlantic, NJ.....	6.5	133.5	-3.7	340	814	2.4	180
Bergen, NJ.....	32.9	452.4	1.1	243	1,158	1.4	276
Burlington, NJ.....	11.0	201.5	0.7	284	1,014	2.7	143
Camden, NJ.....	11.9	199.4	1.1	243	940	1.8	240
Essex, NJ.....	20.3	337.6	0.2	313	1,148	2.1	207
Gloucester, NJ.....	6.2	104.3	3.1	82	837	0.8	307
Hudson, NJ.....	14.3	244.7	3.6	51	1,318	4.8	24
Mercer, NJ.....	11.1	241.1	3.7	47	1,200	1.1	295
Middlesex, NJ.....	22.1	405.9	1.3	226	1,141	2.7	143
Monmouth, NJ.....	20.0	264.2	2.5	120	954	1.5	270
Morris, NJ.....	17.0	290.1	1.5	207	1,392	2.7	143
Ocean, NJ.....	12.8	169.2	1.3	226	783	2.4	180
Passaic, NJ.....	12.3	167.5	0.0	320	980	4.4	32
Somerset, NJ.....	10.0	187.7	1.1	243	1,432	2.9	120
Union, NJ.....	14.3	218.9	(⁵)	-	1,282	(⁵)	-
Bernalillo, NM.....	17.7	317.4	1.2	235	828	1.6	264
Albany, NY.....	10.4	231.1	1.1	243	1,013	2.9	120
Bronx, NY.....	18.6	299.9	2.1	155	928	2.3	194
Broome, NY.....	4.6	87.7	-1.2	335	774	2.4	180

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, second quarter 2015 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		June 2015 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2014-15 ³	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2015	Percent change, second quarter 2014-15 ³	Ranking by percent change
Dutchess, NY.....	8.5	111.7	1.1	243	\$977	1.0	298
Erie, NY.....	24.7	468.0	0.8	275	843	2.2	198
Kings, NY.....	60.0	663.0	4.4	17	813	2.9	120
Monroe, NY.....	18.8	384.5	0.9	265	913	2.0	220
Nassau, NY.....	53.9	626.7	1.2	235	1,094	2.3	194
New York, NY.....	129.7	2,378.9	2.3	138	1,842	3.3	87
Oneida, NY.....	5.4	105.3	0.7	284	776	2.1	207
Onondaga, NY.....	13.1	244.2	0.1	315	884	2.2	198
Orange, NY.....	10.3	141.5	1.2	235	850	2.9	120
Queens, NY.....	51.3	636.5	3.8	42	905	1.0	298
Richmond, NY.....	9.7	113.4	1.8	172	853	3.0	114
Rockland, NY.....	10.5	120.6	2.2	147	979	0.2	323
Saratoga, NY.....	5.9	86.0	3.0	88	918	5.4	13
Suffolk, NY.....	52.5	665.3	1.1	243	1,025	1.4	276
Westchester, NY.....	36.7	429.6	2.1	155	1,274	4.1	37
Buncombe, NC.....	8.5	123.9	3.6	51	724	2.7	143
Catawba, NC.....	4.3	82.9	2.2	147	739	2.5	160
Cumberland, NC.....	6.2	118.0	-0.3	324	760	2.0	220
Durham, NC.....	7.8	191.4	2.4	130	1,202	1.3	285
Forsyth, NC.....	9.3	179.8	0.9	265	928	10.9	3
Guilford, NC.....	14.2	275.2	3.1	82	834	3.1	105
Mecklenburg, NC.....	35.1	637.3	4.7	13	1,082	3.8	51
New Hanover, NC.....	7.6	106.6	3.9	36	774	3.2	96
Wake, NC.....	31.6	515.1	3.5	59	984	4.9	21
Cass, ND.....	6.9	117.3	2.1	155	865	4.0	41
Butler, OH.....	7.5	144.5	1.7	183	855	3.4	79
Cuyahoga, OH.....	35.4	721.6	0.7	284	971	1.9	235
Delaware, OH.....	4.8	85.9	1.1	243	943	3.3	87
Franklin, OH.....	30.4	723.1	2.8	96	977	3.2	96
Hamilton, OH.....	23.3	510.8	1.7	183	1,019	2.4	180
Lake, OH.....	6.3	96.8	0.6	291	805	3.6	69
Lorain, OH.....	6.1	99.0	0.6	291	755	-2.1	337
Lucas, OH.....	10.0	209.4	1.7	183	832	1.2	289
Mahoning, OH.....	5.8	97.9	-0.7	331	679	2.4	180
Montgomery, OH.....	11.9	250.1	1.7	183	836	2.7	143
Stark, OH.....	8.6	159.9	0.4	303	720	1.3	285
Summit, OH.....	14.1	265.6	0.7	284	848	2.8	132
Warren, OH.....	4.6	90.7	3.0	88	856	5.3	15
Cleveland, OK.....	5.4	80.8	2.7	102	724	1.1	295
Oklahoma, OK.....	27.0	450.8	1.3	226	900	1.4	276
Tulsa, OK.....	21.8	349.5	1.8	172	892	0.3	319
Clackamas, OR.....	13.9	152.9	3.0	88	922	3.8	51
Jackson, OR.....	7.0	82.7	3.1	82	723	2.7	143
Lane, OR.....	11.6	147.6	2.7	102	771	3.8	51
Marion, OR.....	10.0	147.8	3.0	88	789	3.5	75
Multnomah, OR.....	32.2	480.7	3.2	76	983	1.9	235
Washington, OR.....	18.1	276.0	3.5	59	1,204	3.8	51
Allegheny, PA.....	35.6	696.1	0.2	313	1,031	2.8	132
Berks, PA.....	8.9	170.6	1.3	226	892	2.4	180
Bucks, PA.....	19.9	261.5	1.2	235	925	2.4	180

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, second quarter 2015 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		June 2015 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2014-15 ³	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2015	Percent change, second quarter 2014-15 ³	Ranking by percent change
Butler, PA.....	5.0	86.5	0.5	298	\$900	3.8	51
Chester, PA.....	15.4	246.4	0.6	291	1,295	4.9	21
Cumberland, PA.....	6.3	131.4	2.0	160	908	-1.0	333
Dauphin, PA.....	7.4	180.8	1.0	256	950	3.7	65
Delaware, PA.....	14.0	219.6	0.5	298	1,028	3.8	51
Erie, PA.....	7.2	126.6	0.1	315	755	3.3	87
Lackawanna, PA.....	5.8	97.7	0.1	315	729	2.1	207
Lancaster, PA.....	13.2	231.9	1.7	183	805	3.6	69
Lehigh, PA.....	8.6	185.7	0.9	265	950	0.6	311
Luzerne, PA.....	7.6	142.9	0.4	303	759	2.2	198
Montgomery, PA.....	27.5	483.6	1.5	207	1,183	1.5	270
Northampton, PA.....	6.7	109.1	1.9	166	832	2.0	220
Philadelphia, PA.....	35.1	652.7	2.1	155	1,137	2.9	120
Washington, PA.....	5.5	88.5	-0.4	325	957	2.6	154
Westmoreland, PA.....	9.3	135.4	0.5	298	779	1.7	252
York, PA.....	9.1	175.5	0.7	284	827	2.2	198
Providence, RI.....	17.5	284.3	1.7	183	959	3.3	87
Charleston, SC.....	13.4	237.1	2.7	102	837	1.9	235
Greenville, SC.....	13.5	257.8	3.2	76	835	2.0	220
Horry, SC.....	8.4	126.5	1.8	172	568	3.5	75
Lexington, SC.....	6.3	111.9	3.5	59	737	2.5	160
Richland, SC.....	9.3	211.8	1.8	172	835	1.2	289
Spartanburg, SC.....	5.9	127.0	2.4	130	849	1.7	252
York, SC.....	5.0	85.9	4.2	22	756	-0.5	329
Minnehaha, SD.....	6.9	125.2	2.0	160	825	3.8	51
Davidson, TN.....	20.4	457.0	4.4	17	1,038	8.1	6
Hamilton, TN.....	9.1	192.5	2.6	113	870	2.8	132
Knox, TN.....	11.5	230.1	2.5	120	828	0.6	311
Rutherford, TN.....	5.0	115.8	3.6	51	879	4.6	27
Shelby, TN.....	19.8	485.0	1.7	183	956	0.6	311
Williamson, TN.....	7.6	115.5	6.3	3	1,079	2.1	207
Bell, TX.....	5.0	114.9	2.2	147	782	1.4	276
Bexar, TX.....	37.8	817.9	2.7	102	854	2.4	180
Brazoria, TX.....	5.3	104.9	5.6	5	996	4.1	37
Brazos, TX.....	4.2	94.9	3.6	51	731	1.0	298
Cameron, TX.....	6.4	137.0	1.0	256	586	0.5	317
Collin, TX.....	22.0	365.9	4.3	21	1,145	3.8	51
Dallas, TX.....	72.4	1,607.2	4.2	22	1,154	2.8	132
Denton, TX.....	13.2	219.9	5.1	6	867	3.8	51
Ector, TX.....	3.9	73.2	-4.2	341	1,026	-5.1	340
El Paso, TX.....	14.5	291.3	2.5	120	674	0.3	319
Fort Bend, TX.....	11.7	170.8	4.2	22	945	0.6	311
Galveston, TX.....	5.8	104.3	3.6	51	865	4.0	41
Gregg, TX.....	4.2	76.3	-3.3	339	844	-1.5	335
Harris, TX.....	110.5	2,295.1	1.7	183	1,232	0.0	324
Hidalgo, TX.....	11.9	244.8	1.7	183	614	1.0	298
Jefferson, TX.....	5.8	124.8	1.7	183	1,001	3.1	105
Lubbock, TX.....	7.3	133.4	1.7	183	750	3.6	69
McLennan, TX.....	5.0	107.2	1.6	202	791	3.4	79
Midland, TX.....	5.4	89.3	-3.2	338	1,233	-3.2	339

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County ¹	Establishments, second quarter 2015 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ²		
		June 2015 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2014-15 ³	Ranking by percent change	Second quarter 2015	Percent change, second quarter 2014-15 ³	Ranking by percent change
Montgomery, TX.....	10.4	164.0	3.9	36	\$982	2.6	154
Nueces, TX.....	8.2	164.1	1.6	202	845	1.4	276
Potter, TX.....	3.9	79.3	0.8	275	772	4.3	35
Smith, TX.....	6.0	100.5	4.0	32	805	1.8	240
Tarrant, TX.....	40.7	845.3	2.4	130	963	1.7	252
Travis, TX.....	36.6	690.9	4.2	22	1,090	2.9	120
Webb, TX.....	5.1	97.4	2.7	102	651	0.8	307
Williamson, TX.....	9.4	152.2	4.1	26	924	5.8	11
Davis, UT.....	7.9	120.3	5.0	7	770	3.6	69
Salt Lake, UT.....	41.8	645.2	3.3	71	920	3.7	65
Utah, UT.....	14.4	209.1	7.5	1	778	2.9	120
Weber, UT.....	5.7	98.9	3.3	71	737	2.5	160
Chittenden, VT.....	6.5	102.2	1.5	207	950	2.0	220
Arlington, VA.....	8.9	170.7	2.3	138	1,546	1.6	264
Chesterfield, VA.....	8.2	130.5	2.9	93	833	1.8	240
Fairfax, VA.....	35.4	593.9	1.4	220	1,517	3.9	45
Henrico, VA.....	10.6	186.0	2.5	120	921	2.2	198
Loudoun, VA.....	10.9	155.9	2.7	102	1,108	1.7	252
Prince William, VA.....	8.6	124.4	1.8	172	837	2.1	207
Alexandria City, VA.....	6.3	97.1	1.4	220	1,324	0.5	317
Chesapeake City, VA.....	5.8	97.9	0.6	291	780	3.9	45
Newport News City, VA.....	3.7	98.0	-0.5	328	921	-0.6	331
Norfolk City, VA.....	5.6	139.7	0.3	308	948	1.5	270
Richmond City, VA.....	7.2	149.9	2.0	160	1,039	2.5	160
Virginia Beach City, VA.....	11.4	178.3	1.2	235	744	2.2	198
Benton, WA.....	5.6	89.0	3.5	59	977	3.2	96
Clark, WA.....	13.9	145.8	4.1	26	879	2.1	207
King, WA.....	84.2	1,285.2	3.8	42	1,288	3.9	45
Kitsap, WA.....	6.6	85.6	2.6	113	860	2.0	220
Pierce, WA.....	21.5	287.9	3.2	76	880	2.0	220
Snohomish, WA.....	20.1	277.6	2.7	102	1,036	2.0	220
Spokane, WA.....	15.4	212.2	2.5	120	810	1.8	240
Thurston, WA.....	7.9	106.8	4.0	32	878	3.3	87
Whatcom, WA.....	7.1	87.7	2.8	96	804	4.4	32
Yakima, WA.....	7.8	121.6	3.6	51	660	2.5	160
Kanawha, WV.....	5.9	103.8	-1.0	333	848	2.4	180
Brown, WI.....	6.6	154.4	1.0	256	856	5.5	12
Dane, WI.....	14.6	323.8	1.5	207	982	3.4	79
Milwaukee, WI.....	25.7	485.0	0.9	265	921	1.3	285
Outagamie, WI.....	5.1	107.0	0.8	275	798	2.3	194
Waukesha, WI.....	12.5	239.3	1.5	207	948	2.6	154
Winnebago, WI.....	3.6	90.8	0.3	308	883	1.0	298
San Juan, PR.....	10.7	245.8	-2.6	(⁶)	614	2.5	(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 72.1 percent of the total covered workers in the U.S.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2015 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		June 2015 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2014-15 ²	Second quarter 2015	Percent change, second quarter 2014-15 ²
United States ³	9,575.3	140,594.9	2.0	\$968	3.0
Private industry.....	9,276.4	119,288.6	2.3	959	3.1
Natural resources and mining.....	138.0	2,120.1	-3.3	1,053	-1.9
Construction.....	767.1	6,569.2	4.6	1,045	3.3
Manufacturing.....	342.2	12,372.6	1.0	1,181	2.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	1,925.3	26,688.8	2.3	821	2.9
Information.....	152.6	2,761.1	1.0	1,671	3.9
Financial activities.....	847.1	7,862.3	1.9	1,461	4.8
Professional and business services.....	1,727.1	19,644.7	2.6	1,257	4.2
Education and health services.....	1,522.6	20,963.7	2.3	879	2.3
Leisure and hospitality.....	809.6	15,658.4	2.6	403	3.9
Other services.....	827.9	4,369.9	1.5	658	3.3
Government.....	298.8	21,306.3	0.5	1,017	2.2
Los Angeles, CA.....	452.5	4,232.7	2.0	1,058	3.6
Private industry.....	446.6	3,670.0	2.0	1,025	3.6
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	9.0	-2.3	1,259	0.6
Construction.....	13.5	125.7	5.2	1,110	5.2
Manufacturing.....	12.4	358.9	-1.4	1,133	1.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	53.4	795.8	1.5	888	3.9
Information.....	9.7	199.6	1.8	1,871	2.2
Financial activities.....	24.7	211.5	0.5	1,665	4.3
Professional and business services.....	47.6	588.2	0.9	1,312	5.5
Education and health services.....	208.1	721.4	2.4	818	2.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	31.4	486.9	2.4	591	7.1
Other services.....	27.8	145.6	0.2	673	5.3
Government.....	5.9	562.7	2.0	1,277	3.5
New York, NY.....	129.7	2,378.9	2.3	1,842	3.3
Private industry.....	128.9	2,119.6	2.5	1,920	3.3
Natural resources and mining.....	0.0	0.2	-5.6	2,162	-6.5
Construction.....	2.2	37.1	6.2	1,724	2.2
Manufacturing.....	2.2	27.1	0.5	1,307	-0.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	20.4	260.8	0.7	1,328	2.0
Information.....	4.9	152.7	1.4	2,406	-1.4
Financial activities.....	19.2	370.2	1.4	3,599	5.4
Professional and business services.....	27.4	547.3	4.0	2,164	4.1
Education and health services.....	9.8	325.7	2.1	1,213	2.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	13.9	289.8	2.5	815	2.9
Other services.....	20.5	101.3	1.8	1,091	1.6
Government.....	0.8	259.3	0.9	1,211	1.7
Cook, IL.....	164.0	2,548.6	1.5	1,116	2.5
Private industry.....	162.6	2,247.6	1.6	1,099	2.4
Natural resources and mining.....	0.1	1.0	12.2	1,182	7.6
Construction.....	13.6	74.2	6.3	1,363	4.4
Manufacturing.....	6.8	187.8	0.1	1,133	1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	32.4	469.6	2.1	892	1.2
Information.....	2.8	54.5	0.1	1,699	2.6
Financial activities.....	16.4	187.2	0.4	1,974	5.3
Professional and business services.....	35.1	464.6	1.5	1,397	1.1
Education and health services.....	17.0	432.2	1.5	926	2.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	14.8	274.6	2.5	502	5.9
Other services.....	18.6	96.9	-1.0	848	4.0
Government.....	1.3	301.0	0.7	1,242	3.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2015 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		June 2015 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2014-15 ²	Second quarter 2015	Percent change, second quarter 2014-15 ²
Harris, TX.....	110.5	2,295.1	1.7	\$1,232	0.0
Private industry.....	110.0	2,029.8	1.7	1,255	-0.4
Natural resources and mining.....	1.8	86.9	-6.9	3,187	-1.8
Construction.....	7.0	163.5	5.3	1,268	0.1
Manufacturing.....	4.8	191.1	-3.9	1,512	0.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	24.8	475.3	2.6	1,121	1.7
Information.....	1.2	27.9	-0.5	1,453	3.8
Financial activities.....	11.4	120.4	1.4	1,536	2.1
Professional and business services.....	22.4	396.3	0.8	1,514	-0.7
Education and health services.....	15.1	277.4	4.5	958	2.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	9.4	224.5	4.3	429	2.4
Other services.....	11.7	65.6	2.3	753	1.5
Government.....	0.6	265.3	1.8	1,057	2.9
Maricopa, AZ.....	95.3	1,774.4	3.2	948	1.7
Private industry.....	94.5	1,595.0	3.5	932	1.6
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	8.5	1.9	868	6.2
Construction.....	7.2	96.1	2.0	970	2.8
Manufacturing.....	3.2	115.5	-0.1	1,381	1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	19.9	356.3	3.1	853	2.2
Information.....	1.6	35.3	4.2	1,220	-2.6
Financial activities.....	11.1	158.8	4.4	1,218	5.7
Professional and business services.....	21.9	304.5	2.8	1,024	2.0
Education and health services.....	10.8	266.6	4.2	950	-0.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.6	198.0	3.7	432	-1.1
Other services.....	6.3	49.7	4.5	671	3.1
Government.....	0.7	179.5	0.5	1,075	2.0
Dallas, TX.....	72.4	1,607.2	4.2	1,154	2.8
Private industry.....	71.8	1,438.3	4.4	1,162	2.7
Natural resources and mining.....	0.6	9.5	0.9	4,023	3.2
Construction.....	4.2	81.6	6.2	1,097	2.3
Manufacturing.....	2.7	106.1	-0.3	1,269	-3.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	15.6	326.4	5.6	1,039	3.2
Information.....	1.4	48.1	-0.2	1,739	3.1
Financial activities.....	8.8	155.8	2.1	1,606	5.2
Professional and business services.....	16.2	326.1	4.9	1,362	5.0
Education and health services.....	8.9	186.4	5.0	997	1.6
Leisure and hospitality.....	6.2	155.6	6.7	467	3.8
Other services.....	6.8	42.1	1.8	748	1.1
Government.....	0.5	168.8	2.5	1,085	3.4
Orange, CA.....	111.2	1,519.8	2.7	1,086	4.9
Private industry.....	109.9	1,369.2	2.8	1,075	5.1
Natural resources and mining.....	0.2	3.2	-8.2	800	4.3
Construction.....	6.5	88.4	7.0	1,185	2.8
Manufacturing.....	4.9	155.2	0.4	1,328	6.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	16.7	253.6	0.9	971	3.4
Information.....	1.3	25.1	-0.1	1,665	2.9
Financial activities.....	10.8	115.6	2.1	1,659	9.4
Professional and business services.....	20.4	280.1	1.5	1,337	7.0
Education and health services.....	28.4	190.4	3.6	910	2.1
Leisure and hospitality.....	8.1	203.4	3.4	454	3.9
Other services.....	7.0	44.6	2.3	665	3.4
Government.....	1.4	150.6	2.1	1,178	3.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2015 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		June 2015 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2014-15 ²	Second quarter 2015	Percent change, second quarter 2014-15 ²
San Diego, CA.....	103.6	1,374.7	2.7	\$1,073	3.1
Private industry.....	101.8	1,147.1	3.0	1,057	3.4
Natural resources and mining.....	0.7	9.5	-3.0	672	-3.6
Construction.....	6.5	68.9	8.5	1,103	4.2
Manufacturing.....	3.1	104.2	2.8	1,601	12.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	14.1	214.3	0.9	823	4.0
Information.....	1.2	23.6	-4.1	1,608	0.0
Financial activities.....	9.5	70.4	1.9	1,351	9.6
Professional and business services.....	18.0	227.3	2.5	1,603	-0.9
Education and health services.....	28.6	184.6	3.0	900	0.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.8	186.4	2.7	462	6.9
Other services.....	7.4	49.9	2.0	582	4.7
Government.....	1.8	227.6	1.5	1,158	2.2
King, WA.....	84.2	1,285.2	3.8	1,288	3.9
Private industry.....	83.7	1,119.3	3.9	1,296	4.1
Natural resources and mining.....	0.4	2.9	17.6	1,325	2.9
Construction.....	6.2	63.7	12.4	1,230	2.9
Manufacturing.....	2.4	106.4	0.1	1,544	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	14.6	240.6	4.2	1,182	6.3
Information.....	2.0	89.0	3.2	2,596	5.6
Financial activities.....	6.4	66.2	1.6	1,553	7.0
Professional and business services.....	16.3	212.5	6.0	1,533	2.8
Education and health services.....	19.7	163.3	1.8	955	2.8
Leisure and hospitality.....	6.9	132.0	3.8	516	3.2
Other services.....	8.8	42.8	3.4	818	2.5
Government.....	0.5	165.9	2.7	1,235	2.5
Miami-Dade, FL.....	96.7	1,061.4	3.5	931	2.1
Private industry.....	96.3	939.7	4.0	896	2.4
Natural resources and mining.....	0.5	7.4	0.7	556	0.4
Construction.....	5.7	39.0	9.3	899	3.8
Manufacturing.....	2.8	38.9	3.2	879	3.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities.....	27.7	275.5	3.1	832	0.1
Information.....	1.5	17.7	-2.8	1,493	1.4
Financial activities.....	10.1	73.3	3.9	1,454	4.7
Professional and business services.....	20.3	146.4	5.9	1,068	1.9
Education and health services.....	10.1	165.5	2.4	920	2.9
Leisure and hospitality.....	7.3	132.9	3.3	551	7.6
Other services.....	8.4	40.5	6.7	587	1.0
Government.....	0.3	121.7	0.2	1,179	0.9

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 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, second quarter 2015

State	Establishments, second quarter 2015 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		June 2015 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2014-15	Second quarter 2015	Percent change, second quarter 2014-15
United States ²	9,575.3	140,594.9	2.0	\$968	3.0
Alabama.....	118.5	1,899.3	1.3	819	1.6
Alaska.....	22.3	346.6	0.4	1,028	2.4
Arizona.....	151.1	2,549.9	2.5	904	1.8
Arkansas.....	88.6	1,184.6	1.7	762	2.1
California.....	1,420.0	16,338.9	2.8	1,131	5.5
Colorado.....	185.4	2,517.1	3.2	989	3.0
Connecticut.....	115.4	1,693.1	0.9	1,177	2.0
Delaware.....	30.5	439.1	2.2	991	1.5
District of Columbia.....	37.2	745.1	1.8	1,599	1.8
Florida.....	658.3	7,907.7	3.6	861	2.6
Georgia.....	289.2	4,167.8	3.4	903	2.4
Hawaii.....	39.5	635.9	1.6	876	3.8
Idaho.....	55.4	678.5	2.9	713	2.3
Illinois.....	428.3	5,925.5	1.5	1,015	2.6
Indiana.....	159.7	2,966.0	1.7	811	3.4
Iowa.....	100.6	1,561.2	0.9	802	2.8
Kansas.....	86.8	1,382.1	0.7	819	2.8
Kentucky.....	121.7	1,850.5	1.7	822	3.0
Louisiana.....	126.5	1,930.6	0.5	850	0.8
Maine.....	50.6	615.8	0.8	768	2.9
Maryland.....	167.3	2,631.3	1.4	1,046	2.6
Massachusetts.....	239.5	3,488.3	2.1	1,211	4.7
Michigan.....	237.7	4,225.0	1.5	916	2.1
Minnesota.....	164.1	2,826.3	1.5	977	3.2
Mississippi.....	71.9	1,114.7	1.1	709	0.6
Missouri.....	191.1	2,746.6	1.7	842	2.8
Montana.....	45.4	461.5	1.8	754	2.7
Nebraska.....	71.5	968.7	1.2	787	4.1
Nevada.....	78.4	1,248.1	3.2	855	2.6
New Hampshire.....	50.7	647.7	1.5	967	1.3
New Jersey.....	266.9	4,000.2	1.5	1,126	2.6
New Mexico.....	56.1	808.4	0.8	805	1.4
New York.....	636.6	9,136.9	1.9	1,180	3.1
North Carolina.....	266.0	4,185.6	2.6	850	3.9
North Dakota.....	32.1	445.0	-1.8	939	0.3
Ohio.....	290.2	5,308.1	1.4	865	2.4
Oklahoma.....	108.8	1,591.5	0.6	818	0.5
Oregon.....	143.1	1,810.4	3.4	899	3.0
Pennsylvania.....	354.1	5,763.9	0.8	958	2.7
Rhode Island.....	36.4	480.0	1.5	925	2.9
South Carolina.....	121.2	1,963.5	2.5	782	2.1
South Dakota.....	32.4	428.6	1.3	740	3.9
Tennessee.....	149.7	2,832.1	2.8	863	3.1
Texas.....	635.0	11,689.4	2.4	988	1.5
Utah.....	92.9	1,345.9	3.9	821	3.1
Vermont.....	24.7	309.3	0.6	831	2.2
Virginia.....	247.6	3,767.2	1.7	1,000	2.5
Washington.....	235.5	3,197.6	3.3	1,026	3.1
West Virginia.....	50.1	706.5	-0.8	803	1.4
Wisconsin.....	166.7	2,839.8	1.0	836	2.6

See footnotes at end of table.

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

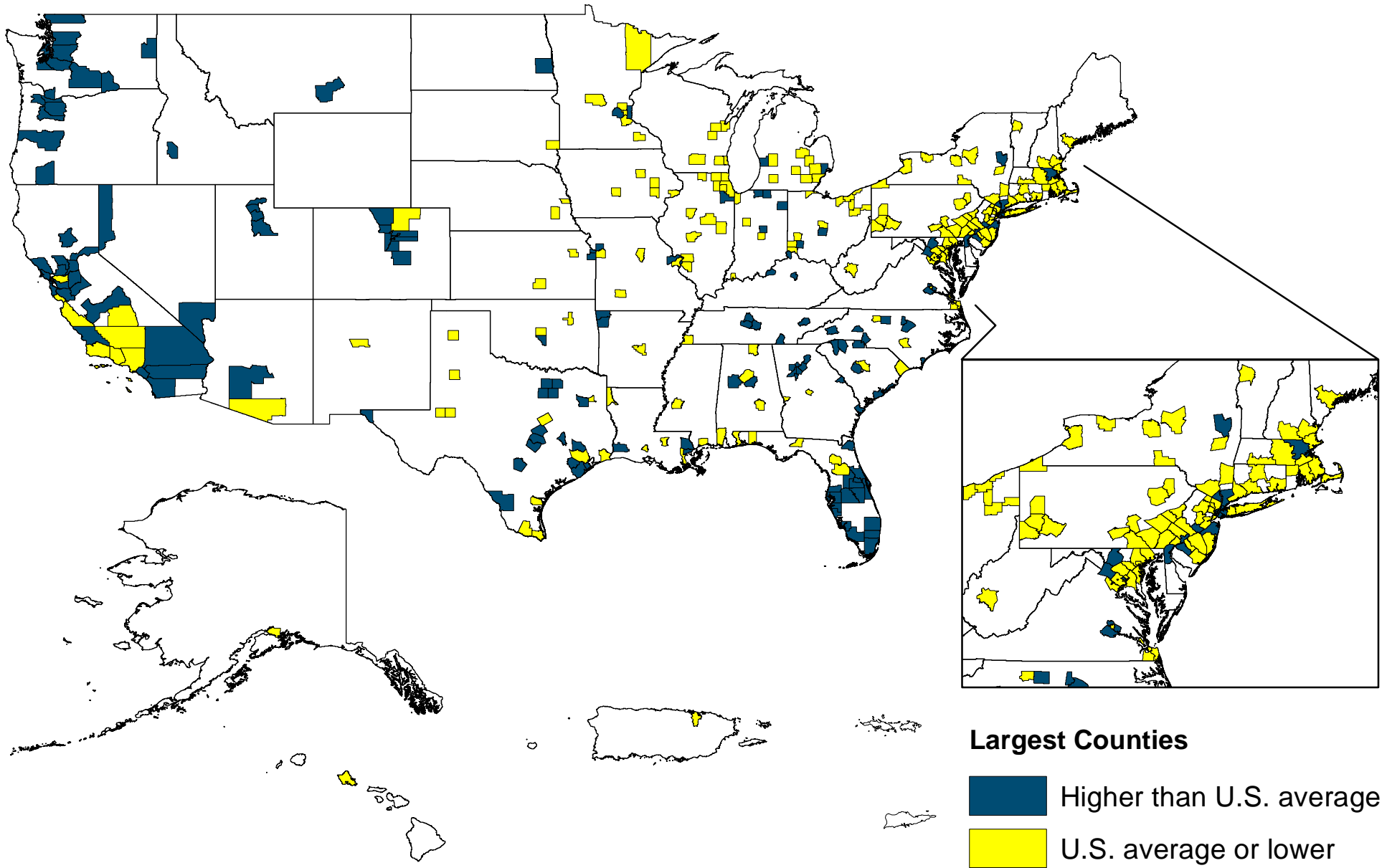
State	Establishments, second quarter 2015 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ¹	
		June 2015 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2014-15	Second quarter 2015	Percent change, second quarter 2014-15
Wyoming.....	26.1	291.5	-1.5	\$869	-0.1
Puerto Rico.....	46.1	884.6	-1.4	513	2.0
Virgin Islands.....	3.4	37.9	0.1	748	2.2

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.

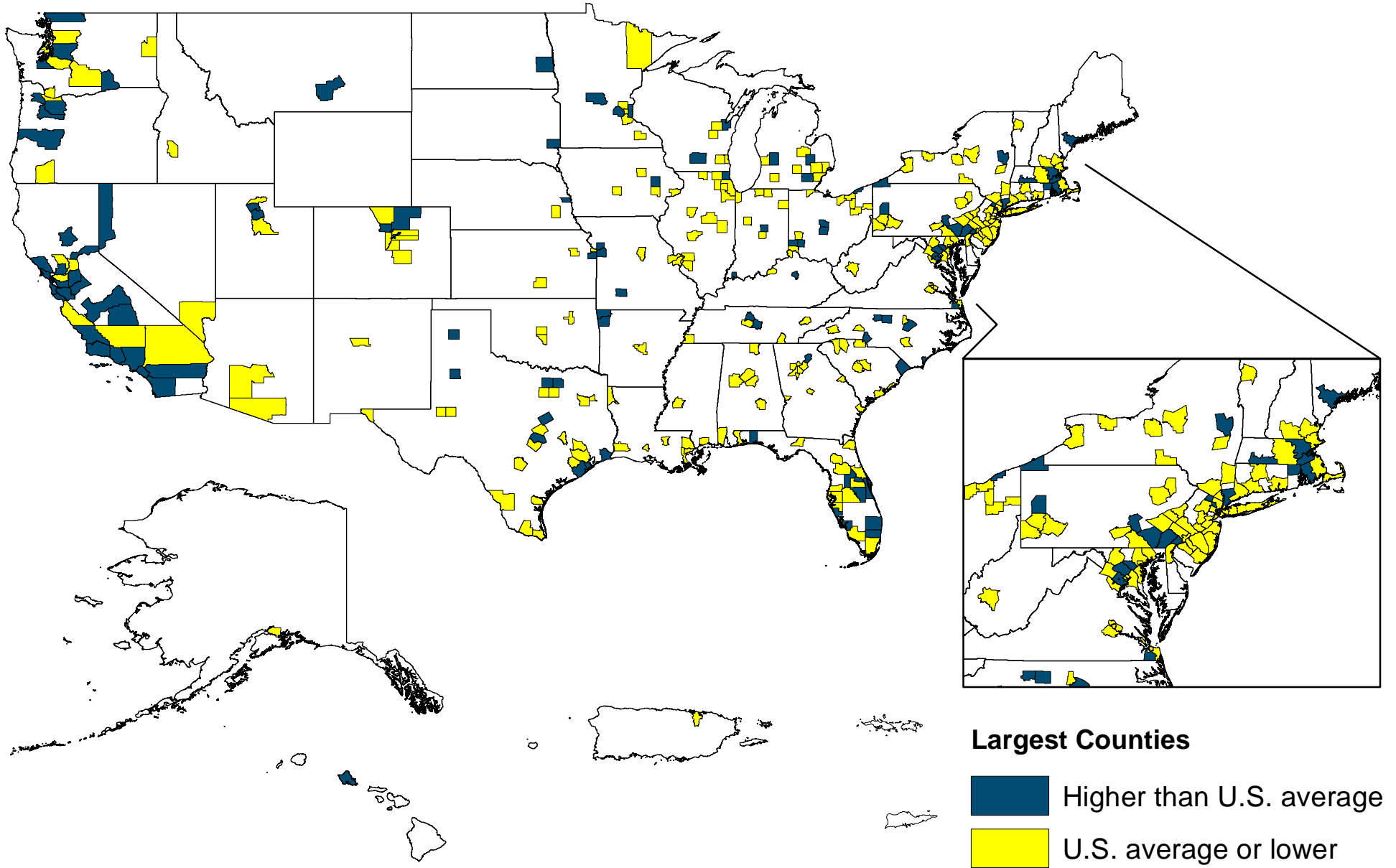
Note: Data are preliminary. Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

Chart 3. Percent change in employment in counties with 75,000 or more employees, June 2014-15 (U.S. average = 2.0 percent)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Chart 4. Percent change in average weekly wage in counties with 75,000 or more employees, second quarter 2014-15 (U.S. average = 3.0 percent)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics