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COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES: SECOND QUARTER 2005

In June 2005, Pasco County, Fla., had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment among the largest counties in the U.S., according to preliminary data released today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. Pasco County (north of Tampa) experienced an over-the-year employment gain of 9.5 percent, compared with national job growth of 1.7 percent. Webb County, Texas (which includes Laredo) had the largest over-the-year gain in average weekly wages in the second quarter of 2005, with an increase of 11.3 percent. The U.S. average weekly wage increased by 3.9 percent over the same time span.

Of the 322 largest counties in the United States, as measured by 2004 annual average employment, 131 had over-the-year percentage growth in employment above the national average in June 2005, and 176 experienced changes below the national average. (See chart 1.) Average weekly wages grew faster than the national average in 128 of the largest U.S. counties, while the percent change in average weekly wages was below the national average in 174 counties. (See chart 2.)

The employment and average weekly wage data by county are compiled under the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (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 8.6 million employer reports cover 132.8 million full- and part-time workers. The attached tables and charts contain data for the nation and for the 322 U.S. counties with annual average employment levels of 75,000 or more in 2004. June 2005 employment and 2005 second-quarter average weekly wages for all states are provided in table 4 of this release. Final data for all states, metropolitan statistical areas, counties, and the nation through the fourth quarter of 2004 are available on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/>. Preliminary data for the first and second quarters of 2005 will be available later in January on the BLS Web site.

Large County Employment

In June 2005, national employment, as measured by the QCEW program, was 132.8 million, up by 1.7 percent from June 2004. The 322 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more employees accounted for 70.6 percent of total U.S. covered employment and 76.3 percent of total covered wages. These 322 counties

Regional Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages News Releases

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

Table A. Top 10 counties ranked by June 2005 employment, June 2004-05 employment change, and June 2004-05 percent change in employment

Employment in large counties					
June 2005 employment (thousands)		Net change in employment, June 2004-05 (thousands)		Percent change in employment, June 2004-05	
U.S.	132,808.3	U.S.	2,210.2	U.S.	1.7
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,089	Maricopa, Ariz.	88.0	Pasco, Fla.	9.5
Cook, Ill.	2,528	Clark, Nev.	60.2	Lee, Fla.	9.3
New York, N.Y.	2,257	Harris, Texas	47.0	Clark, Nev.	7.5
Harris, Texas	1,867	Orange, Fla.	32.9	Seminole, Fla.	7.4
Maricopa, Ariz.	1,677	Orange, Calif.	32.5	Kern, Calif.	6.6
Orange, Calif.	1,503	Los Angeles, Calif.	28.3	Collier, Fla.	6.6
Dallas, Texas	1,417	Palm Beach, Fla.	28.3	Montgomery, Texas	6.1
San Diego, Calif.	1,301	Riverside, Calif.	28.2	Okaloosa, Fla.	6.0
King, Wash.	1,120	San Bernardino, Calif.	27.7	Williamson, Texas	5.9
Miami-Dade, Fla.	999	New York, N.Y.	25.7	Lake, Fla.	5.8

had a net job gain of 1,494,600 over the year, accounting for 67.6 percent of the U.S. employment increase. Employment increased in 272 of the large counties from June 2004 to June 2005. Pasco County, Fla., had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment (9.5 percent). Lee, Fla., had the next largest increase, 9.3 percent, followed by the counties of Clark, Nev. (7.5 percent), Seminole, Fla. (7.4 percent), and Kern, Calif., and Collier, Fla. (6.6 percent each). (See table 1.)

Employment declined in 39 large counties from June 2004 to June 2005. The largest percentage decline in employment was in Hinds County, Miss. (-2.2 percent), followed by the counties of Shawnee, Kan. (-1.8 percent), Lorain, Ohio (-1.5 percent), Orleans, La. (-1.2 percent), and Lucas, Ohio (-1.1 percent).

The largest gains in employment from June 2004 to June 2005 were recorded in the counties of Maricopa, Ariz. (88,000), Clark, Nev. (60,200), Harris, Texas (47,000), Orange, Fla. (32,900), and Orange, Calif. (32,500). (See table A.)

The largest decline in employment occurred in Allegheny County, Pa. (-6,500), followed by the counties of Erie, N.Y. (-3,400), Orleans, La. (-3,100), Hinds, Miss. (-2,800), and Hennepin, Minn. (-2,700).

Large County Average Weekly Wages

The national average weekly wage in the second quarter of 2005 was \$751. Average weekly wages were higher than the national average in 116 of the largest 322 U.S. counties. New York County, N.Y., held the top position among the highest-paid large counties with an average weekly wage of \$1,350. Santa Clara, Calif., was second with an average weekly wage of \$1,316, followed by San Mateo, Calif. (\$1,267), Arlington, Va. (\$1,257), and Washington, D.C. (\$1,236). (See table B.)

There were 206 counties with an average weekly wage below the national average in the second quarter of 2005. The lowest average weekly wages were reported in Cameron County, Texas (\$463), followed by the counties of Hidalgo, Texas (\$473), Horry, S.C. (\$499), Yakima, Wash. (\$509), and Tulare, Calif. (\$532). (See table 1.)

Table B. Top 10 counties ranked by second quarter 2005 average weekly wages, second quarter 2004-05 change in average weekly wages, and second quarter 2004-05 percent change in average weekly wages

Average weekly wage in large counties					
Average weekly wage, second quarter 2005		Change in average weekly wage, second quarter 2004-05		Percent change in average weekly wage, second quarter 2004-05	
U.S.	\$751	U.S.	\$28	U.S.	3.9
New York, N.Y.	\$1,350	San Mateo, Calif.	\$121	Webb, Texas	11.3
Santa Clara, Calif.	1,316	Fairfax, Va.	88	San Mateo, Calif.	10.6
San Mateo, Calif.	1,267	Arlington, Va.	86	Clark, Nev.	9.4
Arlington, Va.	1,257	Marin, Calif.	68	Collier, Fla.	8.4
Washington, D.C.	1,236	Clark, Nev.	64	Fairfax, Va.	8.1
Fairfax, Va.	1,177	Durham, N.C.	63	Rockingham, N.H.	7.6
Suffolk, Mass.	1,170	San Francisco, Calif.	56	Henrico, Va.	7.5
Fairfield, Conn.	1,169	Henrico, Va.	56	Marin, Calif.	7.4
San Francisco, Calif.	1,162	Fairfield, Conn.	55	Lake, Fla.	7.3
Somerset, N.J.	1,127	Collier, Fla.	55	Arlington, Va.	7.3
		Rockingham, N.H.	55		
		Webb, Texas	55		

Over the year, the national average weekly wage rose by 3.9 percent. Among the largest counties, Webb, Texas, led the nation in growth in average weekly wages, with an increase of 11.3 percent from the second quarter of 2004. San Mateo, Calif., was second with 10.6 percent growth, followed by the counties of Clark, Nev. (9.4 percent), Collier, Fla. (8.4 percent), and Fairfax, Va. (8.1 percent).

Six counties experienced over-the-year declines in average weekly wages. Pierce County, Wash., had the largest decrease, -7.9 percent, followed by the counties of Clayton, Ga. (-6.3 percent), Rock Island, Ill. (-2.9 percent), Spartanburg, S.C. (-2.3 percent), and Trumbull, Ohio (-1.3 percent).

Ten Largest U.S. Counties

Of the 10 largest U.S. counties (based on 2004 annual average employment levels), all reported increases in employment from June 2004 to June 2005. Maricopa County, Ariz., experienced the fastest growth in employment among the largest counties, with a 5.5 percent increase. Within Maricopa County, employment rose in every industry group except two—natural resources and mining and information. The largest gains were in construction (15.5 percent) and professional and business services (7.2 percent). (See table 2.) Harris, Texas, had the next largest increase in employment, 2.6 percent, followed by Miami-Dade, Fla. (2.4 percent). The smallest employment gain occurred in Cook County, Ill. (0.2 percent).

All of the 10 largest U.S. counties also saw over-the-year increases in average weekly wages. Miami-Dade, Fla., had the fastest growth in wages among the 10 largest counties, with an increase of 6.1 percent. Within Miami-Dade County, wages increased the most in natural resources and mining (15.8 percent) and professional and business services (10.6 percent). Harris, Texas, was second in wage growth, with an increase of 5.1 percent. The smallest wage gains among the 10 largest counties occurred in San Diego County, Calif., and Dallas, Texas (3.2 percent each).

Largest County by State

Table 3 shows June 2005 employment and the 2005 second quarter average weekly wage in the largest county in each state. (This table includes two counties—Yellowstone, Mont., and Laramie, Wyo.—that have employment levels below 75,000.) The employment levels in these counties in June 2005 ranged from approximately 4.1 million in Los Angeles County, Calif., to 41,300 in Laramie County, Wyo. The highest average weekly wage of these counties was in New York, N.Y. (\$1,350), while the lowest average weekly wage was in Laramie County, Wyo. (\$594).

For More Information

For additional information about the quarterly employment and wages data, please read the Technical Note or visit the QCEW Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/>. Additional information about the QCEW data also may be obtained by e-mailing QCEWinfo@bls.gov or by calling (202) 691-6567.

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. Data for 2005 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 323 counties presented in this release were derived using 2004 preliminary annual averages of employment. All of the 318 counties that were published in the 2004 releases are included in the 2005 releases. The following counties grew enough in 2004 to be included in the 2005 releases: Lake, Fla., Wyandotte, Kan., Harford, Md., Washington, Pa., and Whatcom, Wash. These counties will be included in all 2005 quarterly releases. The counties in table 2 are selected and sorted each year based on the annual average employment from the preceding year.

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

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 8.6 million establishments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 6.6 million private-sector employers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample survey: 400,000 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 - 7 months after the end of each quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly - 8 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 annually realigns (benchmarks) sample estimates to first quarter UI levels
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 Future expansions will include data at the county, MSA, and state level and by size of establishment 	<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 Future: Employment expansion and contraction by size of establishment 	<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/

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 on the previous page.) Additional information on each program can be obtained from the program Web sites shown in the table on the previous page.

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 that are sent to the appropriate SWA by the specific federal agency. 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. The employment and wage data included in this release are derived from microdata summaries of more than 8 million employer reports of employment and wages submitted by states to the BLS. These reports are based on place of employment rather than place of residence.

UI and UCFE coverage is broad and basically comparable from state to state. In 2004, UI and UCFE programs covered workers in 129.3 million jobs. The estimated 124.4 million workers in these jobs (after adjustment for multiple jobholders) represented 96.6 percent of civilian wage and salary employment. Covered workers received \$5.088 trillion in pay, representing 94.4 percent of the wage and salary component of personal income and 43.4 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. Beginning with the first quarter of 2005, Oregon implemented a change in their state UI laws. This change extended UI coverage to providers of home care for the elderly. These providers are now considered state workers for purposes of UI benefits.

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.

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. When comparing average weekly wage levels between industries and/or states, these factors should be taken into consideration. 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.

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

In order to ensure the highest possible quality of data, states verify with employers and update, if necessary, the industry, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 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 2004 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.

The adjusted data do not account for administrative changes caused by (1) multi-unit employers who start reporting for each individual establishment rather than as a single entity and (2) the classification of establishments previously reported in the unknown county or unknown industry categories.

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

An annual bulletin, *Employment and Wages*, features comprehensive information by detailed industry on establishments, employment, and wages for the nation and all states. The 2004 edition of this bulletin contains selected data produced by Business Employment Dynamics (BED) on job gains and losses, as well as selected data from the fourth quarter 2004 version of this news release. *Employment and Wages Annual Averages, 2004* will be available for sale in January 2006 from the United States Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250, telephone 866-512-1800, outside of Washington, D.C. Within Washington, D.C., the telephone number is 202-512-1800. The fax number is 202-512-2104. Also, the 2004 bulletin is available in a portable document format (PDF) on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewbultn04.htm>.

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

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

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 323 largest counties, second quarter 2005²

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2005 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁵		
		June 2005 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2004-05 ⁴	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2004-05 ⁴	Ranking by percent change
United States ⁶	8,562.0	132,808.3	1.7	-	\$751	3.9	-
Jefferson, AL	18.8	371.4	0.2	257	763	6.0	25
Madison, AL	8.1	168.5	2.1	109	795	0.9	300
Mobile, AL	9.8	167.2	3.2	56	620	4.7	76
Montgomery, AL	6.7	135.8	2.7	74	643	2.1	255
Tuscaloosa, AL	4.2	81.3	5.0	21	648	6.4	16
Anchorage Borough, AK	7.9	144.2	2.2	100	813	3.0	207
Maricopa, AZ	82.9	1,677.4	5.5	12	761	4.1	112
Pima, AZ	18.1	344.4	2.8	71	684	5.1	47
Benton, AR	4.8	90.2	5.7	11	697	5.1	47
Pulaski, AR	13.4	245.5	1.1	184	689	3.9	129
Washington, AR	5.3	90.4	4.4	30	619	5.5	34
Alameda, CA	47.0	679.2	-0.4	289	988	2.9	215
Contra Costa, CA	26.8	343.9	0.1	267	957	5.0	55
Fresno, CA	28.1	348.2	2.2	100	601	3.6	161
Kern, CA	16.0	270.1	6.6	5	636	(7)	-
Los Angeles, CA	363.1	4,089.4	0.7	217	852	4.4	90
Marin, CA	11.5	110.1	0.3	249	985	7.4	8
Monterey, CA	11.7	183.3	2.0	116	673	3.9	129
Orange, CA	89.7	1,503.3	2.2	100	861	3.6	161
Placer, CA	9.5	135.5	3.1	61	758	3.7	153
Riverside, CA	39.0	612.3	4.8	24	654	0.9	300
Sacramento, CA	46.6	623.5	1.5	153	816	1.2	294
San Bernardino, CA	42.1	636.5	4.6	27	674	3.9	129
San Diego, CA	86.4	1,301.4	1.5	153	812	3.2	191
San Francisco, CA	42.3	524.8	1.1	184	1,162	5.1	47
San Joaquin, CA	15.8	223.4	1.6	141	650	3.2	191
San Luis Obispo, CA	8.6	103.8	1.4	161	616	-0.2	312
San Mateo, CA	22.2	328.0	0.0	273	1,267	10.6	2
Santa Barbara, CA	13.0	191.6	3.0	65	721	4.8	68
Santa Clara, CA	52.0	860.3	0.5	236	1,316	1.8	275
Santa Cruz, CA	8.3	101.5	0.2	257	709	3.5	168
Solano, CA	9.3	129.7	0.7	217	720	4.0	120
Sonoma, CA	16.9	192.9	-0.2	282	747	3.3	181
Stanislaus, CA	13.1	177.4	2.2	100	643	3.9	129
Tulare, CA	8.3	144.0	3.4	47	532	3.1	199
Ventura, CA	20.5	316.3	1.3	167	818	4.7	76
Yolo, CA	5.1	101.0	2.2	100	715	3.9	129
Adams, CO	9.0	149.4	2.5	87	708	1.3	289
Arapahoe, CO	19.3	275.5	1.3	167	891	3.4	178
Boulder, CO	12.2	156.2	2.5	87	898	1.9	268
Denver, CO	24.8	425.7	0.9	199	923	4.1	112
El Paso, CO	16.6	242.6	1.6	141	701	2.9	215
Jefferson, CO	18.5	209.4	1.4	161	770	4.1	112
Larimer, CO	9.6	128.1	1.5	153	666	2.8	221
Fairfield, CT	31.9	420.0	1.1	184	1,169	4.9	62
Hartford, CT	24.5	494.9	1.7	132	945	5.4	35
New Haven, CT	22.1	368.0	0.6	224	826	2.7	229
New London, CT	6.7	130.5	0.6	224	804	2.0	264
New Castle, DE	19.7	280.9	-0.7	302	890	3.5	168
Washington, DC	30.5	675.1	1.5	153	1,236	4.1	112

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 323 largest counties, second quarter 2005² — Continued

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2005 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁵		
		June 2005 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2004-05 ⁴	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2004-05 ⁴	Ranking by percent change
Alachua, FL	6.2	120.9	(7)	-	\$639	(7)	-
Brevard, FL	13.7	203.9	3.4	47	728	2.0	264
Broward, FL	61.1	718.1	2.5	87	743	5.1	47
Collier, FL	11.6	120.6	6.6	5	713	8.4	4
Duval, FL	24.4	446.9	3.6	40	735	3.8	144
Escambia, FL	7.6	124.1	1.1	184	610	5.4	35
Hillsborough, FL	33.9	617.3	3.6	40	713	2.9	215
Lake, FL	6.2	77.1	5.8	10	572	7.3	9
Lee, FL	17.2	207.9	9.3	2	675	3.7	153
Leon, FL	7.7	144.4	2.8	71	647	1.3	289
Manatee, FL	8.1	120.5	4.5	28	611	4.3	99
Marion, FL	7.3	97.3	(7)	-	573	4.0	120
Miami-Dade, FL	84.9	999.0	2.4	93	760	6.1	21
Okaloosa, FL	6.0	82.2	6.0	8	633	(7)	-
Orange, FL	32.1	655.9	5.3	15	698	4.2	104
Palm Beach, FL	46.7	542.5	5.5	12	745	2.6	237
Pasco, FL	8.5	87.3	9.5	1	579	2.7	229
Pinellas, FL	30.3	434.8	-0.2	282	666	4.7	76
Polk, FL	11.5	196.7	5.2	18	607	3.8	144
Sarasota, FL	14.5	154.1	3.1	61	666	5.0	55
Seminole, FL	13.3	166.1	7.4	4	696	5.0	55
Volusia, FL	13.2	159.2	4.8	24	573	4.8	68
Bibb, GA	4.7	87.5	0.1	267	635	4.1	112
Chatham, GA	7.2	131.6	3.4	47	634	3.9	129
Clayton, GA	4.4	107.4	1.8	128	754	-6.3	316
Cobb, GA	20.2	306.2	2.9	66	826	2.2	254
De Kalb, GA	17.0	291.0	0.5	236	823	3.1	199
Fulton, GA	37.9	741.3	2.9	66	975	3.6	161
Gwinnett, GA	22.0	314.7	3.1	61	789	3.1	199
Muscogee, GA	4.8	96.8	0.4	245	607	5.0	55
Richmond, GA	4.8	106.0	1.2	175	635	2.1	255
Honolulu, HI	23.6	441.9	3.2	56	700	3.7	153
Ada, ID	13.6	198.4	4.4	30	693	3.6	161
Champaign, IL	4.0	91.2	1.1	184	642	4.2	104
Cook, IL	129.8	2,527.8	0.2	257	902	4.9	62
Du Page, IL	33.5	589.1	0.6	224	878	2.5	243
Kane, IL	11.6	208.4	1.2	175	693	4.1	112
Lake, IL	19.5	332.1	0.8	208	896	3.2	191
McHenry, IL	7.8	101.1	2.8	71	670	4.0	120
McLean, IL	3.5	84.5	0.8	208	798	5.7	31
Madison, IL	5.7	94.6	-0.5	293	635	2.1	255
Peoria, IL	4.6	100.7	2.0	116	710	3.0	207
Rock Island, IL	3.4	79.7	1.3	167	704	-2.9	315
St. Clair, IL	5.2	94.3	1.0	192	610	3.2	191
Sangamon, IL	5.1	132.6	-0.5	293	734	2.1	255
Will, IL	11.4	171.1	2.5	87	704	4.1	112
Winnebago, IL	6.7	138.1	-0.6	299	656	4.0	120
Allen, IN	8.8	178.2	-0.1	278	667	3.1	199
Elkhart, IN	4.8	126.5	-0.3	285	680	2.7	229
Hamilton, IN	6.6	97.1	5.0	21	739	1.7	282

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 323 largest counties, second quarter 2005² — Continued

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2005 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁵		
		June 2005 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2004-05 ⁴	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2004-05 ⁴	Ranking by percent change
Lake, IN	10.0	193.4	0.7	217	\$689	5.0	55
Marion, IN	23.5	581.0	0.2	257	783	1.8	275
St. Joseph, IN	6.0	125.9	-0.5	293	654	5.1	47
Vanderburgh, IN	4.8	107.7	0.5	236	633	1.4	286
Linn, IA	6.1	120.0	2.1	109	711	3.5	168
Polk, IA	14.2	267.0	1.3	167	740	4.2	104
Scott, IA	5.1	89.5	1.6	141	627	5.4	35
Johnson, KS	19.1	304.3	1.8	128	778	3.6	161
Sedgwick, KS	11.8	244.4	1.7	132	705	5.4	35
Shawnee, KS	4.7	94.5	-1.8	315	663	5.1	47
Wyandotte, KS	3.2	76.6	0.2	257	747	3.8	144
Fayette, KY	8.7	170.4	2.6	80	690	2.4	247
Jefferson, KY	21.2	425.1	1.1	184	748	3.7	153
Caddo, LA	7.1	123.5	1.3	167	638	0.8	302
Calcasieu, LA	4.7	86.4	5.2	18	607	3.8	144
East Baton Rouge, LA	13.2	251.7	2.0	116	642	4.9	62
Jefferson, LA	14.3	217.0	0.7	217	624	3.0	207
Lafayette, LA	7.8	121.5	2.6	80	658	4.4	90
Orleans, LA	12.9	245.7	-1.2	313	691	(7)	-
Cumberland, ME	11.6	172.8	-0.6	299	684	3.0	207
Anne Arundel, MD	14.1	222.8	1.7	132	788	4.2	104
Baltimore, MD	21.2	374.7	1.1	184	769	3.9	129
Frederick, MD	5.8	93.0	2.6	80	715	1.4	286
Harford, MD	5.5	81.8	1.7	132	705	0.6	306
Howard, MD	8.2	140.4	2.5	87	872	4.2	104
Montgomery, MD	32.4	464.9	2.1	109	995	4.8	68
Prince Georges, MD	15.6	313.6	-0.1	278	827	3.9	129
Baltimore City, MD	14.1	351.9	-0.6	299	871	3.8	144
Barnstable, MA	9.5	101.2	-0.5	293	654	1.9	268
Bristol, MA	15.8	223.9	0.1	267	686	1.8	275
Essex, MA	21.3	299.0	-0.7	302	807	3.5	168
Hampden, MA	14.6	202.4	0.1	267	689	2.1	255
Middlesex, MA	49.3	798.8	1.0	192	1,062	1.8	275
Norfolk, MA	22.5	322.7	0.2	257	899	1.9	268
Plymouth, MA	14.2	181.3	2.7	74	747	1.9	268
Suffolk, MA	22.8	566.1	0.8	208	1,170	0.7	304
Worcester, MA	20.9	322.1	-0.4	289	778	2.1	255
Genesee, MI	8.5	150.4	(7)	-	705	1.4	286
Ingham, MI	7.1	159.9	(7)	-	729	4.1	112
Kalamazoo, MI	5.6	117.2	0.5	236	683	0.4	308
Kent, MI	14.6	341.0	1.2	175	711	5.3	41
Macomb, MI	18.2	333.6	0.9	199	830	3.1	199
Oakland, MI	41.1	729.9	0.5	236	913	2.6	237
Ottawa, MI	5.8	115.4	2.0	116	671	1.1	297
Saginaw, MI	4.6	90.0	-0.8	307	673	0.7	304
Washtenaw, MI	8.3	193.5	0.4	245	856	2.3	252
Wayne, MI	34.4	797.2	0.0	273	894	4.4	90
Anoka, MN	7.6	114.8	0.0	273	777	6.9	11
Dakota, MN	10.0	172.2	-0.9	309	757	2.9	215
Hennepin, MN	41.1	831.3	-0.3	285	941	2.8	221

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 323 largest counties, second quarter 2005² — Continued

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2005 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁵		
		June 2005 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2004-05 ⁴	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2004-05 ⁴	Ranking by percent change
Olmsted, MN	3.4	90.0	0.4	245	\$785	2.5	243
Ramsey, MN	15.2	329.5	-0.7	302	849	0.2	310
St. Louis, MN	5.8	96.4	0.5	236	613	0.5	307
Stearns, MN	4.3	77.8	0.8	208	602	1.2	294
Harrison, MS	4.6	91.7	1.3	167	558	6.3	17
Hinds, MS	6.5	127.6	-2.2	316	656	3.3	181
Boone, MO	4.3	80.9	3.5	45	613	4.6	81
Clay, MO	5.0	89.5	1.7	132	694	2.5	243
Greene, MO	8.0	149.8	3.2	56	592	2.6	237
Jackson, MO	18.6	367.4	0.6	224	775	3.9	129
St. Charles, MO	7.5	119.0	2.9	66	670	4.4	90
St. Louis, MO	33.6	626.0	0.8	208	818	4.9	62
St. Louis City, MO	8.1	224.2	0.6	224	856	6.5	14
Douglas, NE	15.1	312.5	0.3	249	691	3.3	181
Lancaster, NE	7.7	155.0	1.3	167	608	1.2	294
Clark, NV	41.5	867.2	7.5	3	748	9.4	3
Washoe, NV	13.2	212.2	3.3	53	720	4.8	68
Hillsborough, NH	12.2	197.9	1.2	175	836	5.7	31
Rockingham, NH	10.8	139.5	1.6	141	776	7.6	6
Atlantic, NJ	6.7	153.1	1.7	132	692	3.9	129
Bergen, NJ	34.2	453.5	0.3	249	950	4.3	99
Burlington, NJ	11.3	205.0	1.5	153	809	3.3	181
Camden, NJ	13.5	212.7	0.1	267	779	3.7	153
Essex, NJ	21.2	361.5	0.3	249	965	3.9	129
Gloucester, NJ	6.2	105.4	3.2	56	697	3.6	161
Hudson, NJ	14.0	237.8	1.6	141	982	2.8	221
Mercer, NJ	10.8	224.4	2.7	74	939	4.7	76
Middlesex, NJ	20.8	396.9	0.5	236	921	0.8	302
Monmouth, NJ	20.1	264.1	1.5	153	809	1.3	289
Morris, NJ	17.8	290.5	0.6	224	1,094	5.2	44
Ocean, NJ	11.6	154.5	1.6	141	659	3.8	144
Passaic, NJ	12.5	180.5	1.4	161	839	5.4	35
Somerset, NJ	10.1	174.1	3.6	40	1,127	2.7	229
Union, NJ	14.9	231.3	(7)	-	945	(7)	-
Bernalillo, NM	16.5	320.9	1.4	161	685	5.4	35
Albany, NY	9.7	230.7	0.2	257	779	2.4	247
Bronx, NY	15.7	222.9	2.4	93	733	1.8	275
Broome, NY	4.5	95.5	-1.0	311	625	6.3	17
Dutchess, NY	8.0	119.5	1.4	161	785	6.2	19
Erie, NY	23.4	457.2	-0.7	302	671	2.8	221
Kings, NY	42.6	456.3	1.7	132	671	3.2	191
Monroe, NY	17.7	388.7	0.8	208	783	6.5	14
Nassau, NY	51.3	606.9	0.2	257	863	4.6	81
New York, NY	113.9	2,256.6	1.2	175	1,350	4.2	104
Oneida, NY	5.3	110.8	0.0	273	596	3.5	168
Onondaga, NY	12.8	252.9	1.0	192	700	1.6	285
Orange, NY	9.5	130.9	1.2	175	680	4.5	85
Queens, NY	40.7	481.7	1.6	141	755	3.0	207
Richmond, NY	8.2	91.0	1.1	184	694	3.6	161
Rockland, NY	9.5	114.9	1.3	167	826	3.9	129

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 323 largest counties, second quarter 2005² — Continued

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2005 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁵		
		June 2005 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2004-05 ⁴	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2004-05 ⁴	Ranking by percent change
Suffolk, NY	48.6	621.9	0.3	249	\$814	3.8	144
Westchester, NY	35.8	419.5	0.7	217	1,001	2.4	247
Buncombe, NC	7.0	108.8	1.9	124	599	5.3	41
Catawba, NC	4.3	86.1	-0.8	307	593	3.3	181
Cumberland, NC	5.7	115.8	3.4	47	574	1.8	275
Durham, NC	6.2	168.6	1.2	175	982	6.9	11
Forsyth, NC	8.5	178.7	2.2	100	702	3.4	178
Guilford, NC	13.6	272.8	0.8	208	683	3.2	191
Mecklenburg, NC	27.6	520.7	3.1	61	879	4.9	62
New Hanover, NC	6.6	94.9	5.2	18	613	4.4	90
Wake, NC	23.9	406.4	4.3	32	753	2.7	229
Cass, ND	5.7	92.3	3.2	56	613	3.9	129
Butler, OH	7.0	136.4	1.0	192	680	0.4	308
Cuyahoga, OH	38.1	758.5	-0.1	278	778	2.8	221
Franklin, OH	29.2	684.8	0.9	199	759	3.7	153
Hamilton, OH	24.6	545.8	-0.1	278	804	2.9	215
Lake, OH	6.9	102.2	0.3	249	628	3.5	168
Lorain, OH	6.3	102.8	-1.5	314	650	2.0	264
Lucas, OH	10.9	227.1	-1.1	312	689	3.1	199
Mahoning, OH	6.5	108.1	0.9	199	563	3.5	168
Montgomery, OH	13.2	283.6	-0.4	289	717	2.7	229
Stark, OH	9.3	168.1	0.2	257	602	3.1	199
Summit, OH	15.0	271.1	0.6	224	726	5.8	28
Trumbull, OH	4.8	85.2	-0.3	285	663	-1.3	313
Oklahoma, OK	22.4	411.5	1.6	141	644	1.1	297
Tulsa, OK	18.5	330.9	3.6	40	673	3.7	153
Clackamas, OR	11.8	145.7	2.7	74	710	3.5	168
Jackson, OR	6.5	83.1	3.4	47	581	2.1	255
Lane, OR	10.5	147.1	4.1	34	608	2.0	264
Marion, OR	8.8	140.3	2.6	80	602	2.6	237
Multnomah, OR	25.8	429.5	1.7	132	772	2.9	215
Washington, OR	15.0	237.5	3.8	39	857	1.3	289
Allegheny, PA	35.2	689.1	-0.9	309	793	4.2	104
Berks, PA	9.0	165.5	1.6	141	685	2.1	255
Bucks, PA	20.3	266.5	1.4	161	743	2.6	237
Chester, PA	15.1	233.6	2.6	80	982	4.0	120
Cumberland, PA	5.8	126.0	-0.5	293	709	0.0	311
Dauphin, PA	7.1	179.8	1.6	141	740	1.9	268
Delaware, PA	13.7	210.9	0.8	208	793	4.5	85
Erie, PA	7.2	131.1	2.4	93	603	3.4	178
Lackawanna, PA	5.8	100.6	1.9	124	595	5.1	47
Lancaster, PA	11.9	230.7	0.9	199	662	4.3	99
Lehigh, PA	8.4	176.7	0.6	224	753	4.0	120
Luzerne, PA	8.1	144.3	0.5	236	605	2.7	229
Montgomery, PA	27.9	485.9	0.7	217	929	5.2	44
Northampton, PA	6.3	95.6	2.4	93	673	3.2	191
Philadelphia, PA	29.1	630.4	0.6	224	865	3.3	181
Washington, PA	5.3	77.2	0.1	267	649	1.7	282
Westmoreland, PA	9.6	140.7	0.9	199	603	2.7	229
York, PA	8.8	172.7	2.6	80	672	4.0	120

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 323 largest counties, second quarter 2005² — Continued

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2005 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁵		
		June 2005 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2004-05 ⁴	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2004-05 ⁴	Ranking by percent change
Kent, RI	5.6	83.5	1.2	175	\$683	1.3	289
Providence, RI	18.0	286.9	-0.7	302	736	3.1	199
Charleston, SC	12.3	200.1	2.7	74	634	6.0	25
Greenville, SC	12.6	225.1	0.6	224	679	5.8	28
Horry, SC	8.3	115.1	3.4	47	499	5.7	31
Lexington, SC	5.8	88.5	3.9	37	598	6.2	19
Richland, SC	9.7	203.2	0.6	224	650	3.7	153
Spartanburg, SC	6.4	115.3	-0.2	282	670	-2.3	314
Minnehaha, SD	6.0	112.4	2.0	116	624	3.0	207
Davidson, TN	17.9	433.4	2.0	116	749	3.5	168
Hamilton, TN	8.4	189.0	1.0	192	657	2.8	221
Knox, TN	10.4	218.7	1.6	141	659	5.3	41
Rutherford, TN	3.8	94.7	5.3	15	692	1.9	268
Shelby, TN	19.8	500.8	0.9	199	752	1.8	275
Bell, TX	4.2	94.3	(7)	-	578	4.7	76
Bexar, TX	30.1	677.1	2.9	66	655	3.0	207
Brazoria, TX	4.3	78.2	1.2	175	709	4.4	90
Brazos, TX	3.6	79.2	3.3	53	562	6.6	13
Cameron, TX	6.2	116.1	0.3	249	463	2.4	247
Collin, TX	14.1	243.1	5.0	21	909	6.1	21
Dallas, TX	65.8	1,416.8	1.5	153	909	3.2	191
Denton, TX	9.2	146.6	4.2	33	657	5.0	55
El Paso, TX	12.6	256.1	2.2	100	540	3.3	181
Fort Bend, TX	7.1	110.5	2.4	93	767	5.8	28
Galveston, TX	4.9	88.2	2.2	100	657	3.8	144
Harris, TX	90.0	1,866.9	2.6	80	892	5.1	47
Hidalgo, TX	9.7	197.9	4.8	24	473	3.3	181
Jefferson, TX	5.8	118.3	2.7	74	683	4.4	90
Lubbock, TX	6.5	118.7	0.9	199	563	5.2	44
McLennan, TX	4.7	101.7	0.6	224	604	4.3	99
Montgomery, TX	7.0	103.5	6.1	7	683	4.9	62
Nueces, TX	8.0	147.7	1.9	124	615	4.8	68
Potter, TX	3.7	71.8	0.0	273	595	4.6	81
Smith, TX	5.0	89.4	1.7	132	636	2.1	255
Tarrant, TX	34.6	716.3	2.1	109	770	5.0	55
Travis, TX	25.1	531.7	4.0	36	840	4.5	85
Webb, TX	4.4	80.4	2.4	93	543	11.3	1
Williamson, TX	5.9	101.7	5.9	9	763	6.1	21
Davis, UT	6.6	97.8	2.1	109	600	1.7	282
Salt Lake, UT	36.2	539.7	3.5	45	688	2.5	243
Utah, UT	11.7	156.8	3.6	40	570	3.8	144
Weber, UT	5.5	89.0	1.8	128	564	2.4	247
Chittenden, VT	5.7	96.3	-0.4	289	740	2.6	237
Arlington, VA	7.2	155.1	0.2	257	1,257	7.3	9
Chesterfield, VA	6.8	116.1	2.1	109	683	4.8	68
Fairfax, VA	30.6	571.1	3.9	37	1,177	8.1	5
Henrico, VA	8.5	172.8	1.8	128	802	7.5	7
Loudoun, VA	6.9	121.4	5.3	15	950	2.8	221
Prince William, VA	6.3	102.4	3.3	53	678	4.5	85
Alexandria City, VA	5.8	94.4	1.5	153	968	4.4	90

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the 323 largest counties, second quarter 2005² — Continued

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2005 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage ⁵		
		June 2005 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2004-05 ⁴	Ranking by percent change	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2004-05 ⁴	Ranking by percent change
Chesapeake City, VA	5.0	95.4	1.6	141	\$602	4.5	85
Newport News City, VA	3.8	99.4	1.0	192	694	4.4	90
Norfolk City, VA	5.6	146.5	0.8	208	725	4.0	120
Richmond City, VA	7.0	161.1	1.9	124	845	1.9	268
Virginia Beach City, VA	10.9	179.1	2.3	99	591	4.8	68
Clark, WA	10.4	126.1	4.1	34	690	3.3	181
King, WA	74.0	1,119.5	2.1	109	933	4.8	68
Kitsap, WA	6.1	83.0	2.9	66	681	2.3	252
Pierce, WA	19.2	259.0	2.5	87	676	-7.9	317
Snohomish, WA	16.0	224.2	5.4	14	775	6.0	25
Spokane, WA	14.2	199.0	2.0	116	617	3.9	129
Thurston, WA	6.2	94.2	2.2	100	689	4.2	104
Whatcom, WA	6.4	80.3	4.5	28	592	3.3	181
Yakima, WA	7.5	107.7	0.5	236	509	3.9	129
Kanawha, WV	6.2	108.8	-0.5	293	674	4.3	99
Brown, WI	6.7	148.7	0.3	249	680	3.0	207
Dane, WI	13.9	296.7	2.0	116	729	1.1	297
Milwaukee, WI	21.6	494.4	-0.3	285	753	4.0	120
Outagamie, WI	4.9	103.5	1.0	192	659	3.5	168
Racine, WI	4.3	77.5	0.9	199	703	4.6	81
Waukesha, WI	13.4	233.6	0.4	245	759	2.8	221
Winnebago, WI	3.9	88.8	0.7	217	725	6.1	21
San Juan, PR	14.1	315.7	-1.2	(⁶)	490	4.3	(⁶)

¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. These 322 U.S. counties comprise 70.6 percent of the total covered workers in the U.S.

² Data are preliminary.

³ Includes areas not officially designated as counties. See Technical Note.

⁴ Percent changes were computed from quarterly employment and pay data adjusted for noneconomic county reclassifications. See Technical Note.

⁵ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

⁶ Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

⁷ Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

⁸ This county was not included in the U.S. rankings.

Table 2. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the ten largest counties, second quarter 2005²

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2005 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ⁴	
		June 2005 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2004-05 ³	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2004-05 ³
United States ⁵	8,562.0	132,808.3	1.7	\$751	3.9
Private industry	8,285.5	111,711.2	1.9	740	3.9
Natural resources and mining	122.7	1,849.4	2.1	697	7.4
Construction	843.5	7,445.2	4.7	775	3.6
Manufacturing	366.5	14,270.1	-0.6	913	3.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,869.1	25,635.7	1.3	656	3.6
Information	142.0	3,062.2	-1.4	1,137	4.2
Financial activities	810.8	8,064.3	1.7	1,083	4.0
Professional and business services	1,367.5	16,929.2	3.1	905	5.4
Education and health services	764.2	16,430.5	2.4	704	4.1
Leisure and hospitality	690.0	13,292.2	2.4	315	2.3
Other services	1,086.5	4,387.6	0.7	488	3.6
Government	276.5	21,097.1	0.8	808	3.3
Los Angeles, CA	363.1	4,089.4	0.7	852	4.4
Private industry	359.3	3,500.5	0.8	830	4.0
Natural resources and mining	0.5	11.5	-3.5	1,088	25.2
Construction	13.1	148.9	6.4	841	5.8
Manufacturing	16.1	468.8	-3.5	884	6.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	52.3	781.7	0.7	718	2.6
Information	8.4	196.9	-4.9	1,484	5.5
Financial activities	23.0	242.4	1.7	1,302	6.4
Professional and business services	39.4	576.2	2.5	960	4.8
Education and health services	27.0	453.1	0.0	774	5.4
Leisure and hospitality	25.3	382.4	2.3	467	-1.7
Other services	153.8	237.9	6.4	402	1.5
Government	3.8	589.0	-0.1	988	7.0
Cook, IL	129.8	2,527.8	0.2	902	4.9
Private industry	128.5	2,208.2	0.4	892	5.1
Natural resources and mining	0.1	1.5	7.5	950	5.7
Construction	11.0	95.6	-1.5	1,081	3.4
Manufacturing	7.5	253.8	-1.7	912	2.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27.0	476.0	-0.5	737	3.8
Information	2.5	61.1	-2.2	1,224	3.4
Financial activities	14.5	217.4	-0.2	1,378	2.8
Professional and business services	26.7	417.7	2.1	1,165	11.6
Education and health services	12.8	355.7	2.3	761	3.4
Leisure and hospitality	10.9	229.6	0.6	384	4.6
Other services	13.0	96.0	-1.2	637	1.8
Government	1.2	319.6	-1.0	972	4.0
New York, NY	113.9	2,256.6	1.2	1,350	4.2
Private industry	113.6	1,803.3	1.3	1,452	4.7
Natural resources and mining	0.0	0.1	-2.2	1,177	-1.2
Construction	2.1	28.9	-0.2	1,288	-0.7
Manufacturing	3.2	42.8	-7.0	1,092	8.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.5	236.9	0.8	1,035	3.6
Information	4.1	129.2	0.7	1,714	2.9
Financial activities	17.2	356.8	1.2	2,538	5.9
Professional and business services	22.5	447.6	1.8	1,593	5.3
Education and health services	8.0	272.0	0.6	904	4.0
Leisure and hospitality	10.4	193.8	0.7	670	2.8
Other services	16.4	84.0	1.2	820	4.9
Government	0.2	453.3	0.4	944	0.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the ten largest counties, second quarter 2005² — Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2005 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ⁴	
		June 2005 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2004-05 ³	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2004-05 ³
Harris, TX	90.0	1,866.9	2.6	\$892	5.1
Private industry	89.5	1,622.7	2.8	907	5.3
Natural resources and mining	1.3	65.9	5.7	2,284	8.7
Construction	6.2	130.6	0.8	848	3.5
Manufacturing	4.5	167.1	2.3	1,134	5.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	21.0	393.0	2.1	817	4.1
Information	1.3	32.4	-2.9	1,100	4.3
Financial activities	9.8	115.4	0.6	1,100	5.4
Professional and business services	17.4	297.0	4.5	1,008	6.8
Education and health services	9.2	194.6	4.1	769	3.2
Leisure and hospitality	6.8	166.8	2.8	336	4.7
Other services	10.5	56.1	0.4	530	4.7
Government	0.4	244.2	1.3	792	3.3
Maricopa, AZ	82.9	1,677.4	5.5	761	4.1
Private industry	82.3	1,498.7	5.9	744	4.2
Natural resources and mining	0.5	10.2	-8.3	544	14.5
Construction	8.5	160.5	15.5	761	5.0
Manufacturing	3.3	132.7	2.8	1,017	3.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	18.5	345.7	5.2	736	4.0
Information	1.4	32.6	-5.8	912	5.1
Financial activities	10.1	143.0	5.1	987	9.5
Professional and business services	18.1	287.6	7.2	734	2.5
Education and health services	8.1	171.5	3.8	776	4.2
Leisure and hospitality	5.9	165.1	5.0	350	1.4
Other services	5.7	45.8	0.1	520	5.5
Government	0.6	178.7	2.7	889	3.7
Orange, CA	89.7	1,503.3	2.2	861	3.6
Private industry	88.3	1,352.6	2.5	854	3.9
Natural resources and mining	0.2	6.4	-16.4	576	9.7
Construction	6.6	102.9	7.1	900	4.3
Manufacturing	5.7	183.5	0.3	1,017	3.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	17.0	269.2	0.6	818	4.3
Information	1.4	32.4	-1.9	1,181	7.1
Financial activities	10.2	140.1	3.8	1,327	2.4
Professional and business services	17.6	268.8	5.9	881	2.9
Education and health services	9.3	131.8	1.8	774	4.3
Leisure and hospitality	6.7	168.6	1.5	372	3.3
Other services	13.5	48.7	1.4	522	5.0
Government	1.4	150.7	-0.2	919	1.4
Dallas, TX	65.8	1,416.8	1.5	909	3.2
Private industry	65.3	1,259.1	1.4	918	3.0
Natural resources and mining	0.5	7.3	6.3	2,065	-9.5
Construction	4.3	78.0	6.7	849	4.4
Manufacturing	3.2	145.8	0.9	1,042	3.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.8	297.4	0.4	885	5.9
Information	1.7	53.9	-2.5	1,211	-1.9
Financial activities	8.4	135.1	1.6	1,186	3.9
Professional and business services	13.6	242.9	2.3	1,018	0.5
Education and health services	6.2	130.4	0.2	849	5.6
Leisure and hospitality	5.0	125.2	1.2	411	0.7
Other services	6.5	40.0	-0.6	571	4.0
Government	0.5	157.6	1.8	839	4.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the ten largest counties, second quarter 2005² — Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, second quarter 2005 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ⁴	
		June 2005 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2004-05 ³	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2004-05 ³
San Diego, CA	86.4	1,301.4	1.5	\$812	3.2
Private industry	85.0	1,080.7	1.5	796	3.8
Natural resources and mining	0.8	11.7	-1.3	528	4.3
Construction	6.8	92.7	5.0	831	3.6
Manufacturing	3.4	104.6	-0.1	1,070	3.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.0	213.9	0.4	677	3.2
Information	1.3	37.5	2.5	1,538	1.1
Financial activities	9.3	83.1	1.3	1,044	0.9
Professional and business services	14.8	211.1	3.2	967	4.3
Education and health services	7.7	120.2	-0.8	750	5.6
Leisure and hospitality	6.5	150.8	1.6	365	6.7
Other services	20.3	54.8	2.1	457	2.2
Government	1.4	220.7	1.2	891	1.4
King, WA	74.0	1,119.5	2.1	933	4.8
Private industry	73.5	966.2	2.6	935	4.9
Natural resources and mining	0.4	3.3	0.4	1,099	8.5
Construction	6.3	59.2	6.1	890	1.8
Manufacturing	2.6	106.2	4.4	1,259	10.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.5	216.8	0.7	822	3.4
Information	1.6	69.4	1.3	1,674	8.6
Financial activities	6.3	74.7	-0.1	1,155	7.5
Professional and business services	12.0	168.7	6.2	1,065	0.3
Education and health services	6.1	115.2	3.3	750	3.6
Leisure and hospitality	5.6	107.0	1.8	396	-0.8
Other services	18.2	45.5	-3.3	505	8.1
Government	0.5	153.3	-0.5	919	4.0
Miami-Dade, FL	84.9	999.0	2.4	760	6.1
Private industry	84.7	847.6	3.1	729	6.7
Natural resources and mining	0.5	8.8	-2.4	476	15.8
Construction	5.5	46.2	14.0	793	7.2
Manufacturing	2.8	48.9	-3.6	675	-1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	24.1	242.5	2.0	702	7.8
Information	1.9	23.7	(⁶)	1,047	(⁶)
Financial activities	9.3	69.2	5.6	1,051	7.0
Professional and business services	16.8	143.0	6.6	868	10.6
Education and health services	8.4	127.3	1.6	726	4.0
Leisure and hospitality	5.8	99.9	3.1	417	4.0
Other services	7.8	34.8	-0.1	483	10.3
Government	0.3	151.4	-1.4	935	4.9

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

² Data are preliminary.

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

⁴ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

⁵ Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

⁶ Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

Table 3. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the largest county by state, second quarter 2005²

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2005 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ⁵	
		June 2005 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2004-05 ⁴	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2004-05 ⁴
United States ⁶	8,562.0	132,808.3	1.7	\$751	3.9
Jefferson, AL	18.8	371.4	0.2	763	6.0
Anchorage Borough, AK	7.9	144.2	2.2	813	3.0
Maricopa, AZ	82.9	1,677.4	5.5	761	4.1
Pulaski, AR	13.4	245.5	1.1	689	3.9
Los Angeles, CA	363.1	4,089.4	0.7	852	4.4
Denver, CO	24.8	425.7	0.9	923	4.1
Hartford, CT	24.5	494.9	1.7	945	5.4
New Castle, DE	19.7	280.9	-0.7	890	3.5
Washington, DC	30.5	675.1	1.5	1,236	4.1
Miami-Dade, FL	84.9	999.0	2.4	760	6.1
Fulton, GA	37.9	741.3	2.9	975	3.6
Honolulu, HI	23.6	441.9	3.2	700	3.7
Ada, ID	13.6	198.4	4.4	693	3.6
Cook, IL	129.8	2,527.8	0.2	902	4.9
Marion, IN	23.5	581.0	0.2	783	1.8
Polk, IA	14.2	267.0	1.3	740	4.2
Johnson, KS	19.1	304.3	1.8	778	3.6
Jefferson, KY	21.2	425.1	1.1	748	3.7
Orleans, LA	12.9	245.7	-1.2	691	(7)
Cumberland, ME	11.6	172.8	-0.6	684	3.0
Montgomery, MD	32.4	464.9	2.1	995	4.8
Middlesex, MA	49.3	798.8	1.0	1,062	1.8
Wayne, MI	34.4	797.2	0.0	894	4.4
Hennepin, MN	41.1	831.3	-0.3	941	2.8
Hinds, MS	6.5	127.6	-2.2	656	3.3
St. Louis, MO	33.6	626.0	0.8	818	4.9
Yellowstone, MT	5.4	73.0	1.3	606	4.5
Douglas, NE	15.1	312.5	0.3	691	3.3
Clark, NV	41.5	867.2	7.5	748	9.4
Hillsborough, NH	12.2	197.9	1.2	836	5.7
Bergen, NJ	34.2	453.5	0.3	950	4.3
Bernalillo, NM	16.5	320.9	1.4	685	5.4
New York, NY	113.9	2,256.6	1.2	1,350	4.2
Mecklenburg, NC	27.6	520.7	3.1	879	4.9
Cass, ND	5.7	92.3	3.2	613	3.9
Cuyahoga, OH	38.1	758.5	-0.1	778	2.8
Oklahoma, OK	22.4	411.5	1.6	644	1.1
Multnomah, OR	25.8	429.5	1.7	772	2.9
Allegheny, PA	35.2	689.1	-0.9	793	4.2
Providence, RI	18.0	286.9	-0.7	736	3.1
Greenville, SC	12.6	225.1	0.6	679	5.8
Minnehaha, SD	6.0	112.4	2.0	624	3.0
Shelby, TN	19.8	500.8	0.9	752	1.8
Harris, TX	90.0	1,866.9	2.6	892	5.1
Salt Lake, UT	36.2	539.7	3.5	688	2.5
Chittenden, VT	5.7	96.3	-0.4	740	2.6
Fairfax, VA	30.6	571.1	3.9	1,177	8.1
King, WA	74.0	1,119.5	2.1	933	4.8
Kanawha, WV	6.2	108.8	-0.5	674	4.3
Milwaukee, WI	21.6	494.4	-0.3	753	4.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages in the largest county by state, second quarter 2005² — Continued

County ³	Establishments, second quarter 2005 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ⁵	
		June 2005 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2004-05 ⁴	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2004-05 ⁴
Laramie, WY	3.0	41.3	1.6	\$594	3.7
San Juan, PR	14.1	315.7	-1.2	490	4.3
St. Thomas, VI	1.8	23.0	0.3	626	6.6

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

² Data are preliminary.

³ Includes areas not officially designated as counties. See Technical Note.

⁴ Percent changes were computed from quarterly employment and pay data adjusted for noneconomic county reclassifications. See Technical Note.

⁵ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

⁶ Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

⁷ Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

Table 4. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages by state, second quarter 2005²

State	Establishments, second quarter 2005 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		June 2005 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2004-05	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2004-05
United States ⁴	8,562.0	132,808.3	1.7	\$751	3.9
Alabama	116.8	1,900.6	2.2	644	3.9
Alaska	20.6	315.1	2.7	759	3.3
Arizona	133.1	2,429.7	5.3	723	4.3
Arkansas	77.4	1,158.2	1.8	592	4.2
California	1,213.5	15,387.2	2.0	849	3.5
Colorado	169.3	2,215.9	2.0	769	3.4
Connecticut	110.2	1,676.5	1.1	946	4.3
Delaware	29.9	421.3	0.7	797	3.1
District of Columbia	30.5	675.1	1.5	1,236	4.1
Florida	558.8	7,656.1	3.4	689	5.2
Georgia	256.6	3,937.6	2.7	722	3.1
Hawaii	36.1	605.9	3.4	678	4.0
Idaho	51.6	628.5	3.5	574	3.4
Illinois	336.6	5,816.8	0.6	803	4.2
Indiana	153.4	2,889.9	0.6	664	2.8
Iowa	91.8	1,475.0	1.7	614	3.9
Kansas	83.0	1,323.6	0.6	636	4.6
Kentucky	105.5	1,772.9	1.8	651	3.8
Louisiana	119.5	1,909.2	1.5	616	4.1
Maine	48.2	610.7	-0.6	609	3.7
Maryland	160.0	2,527.3	1.4	818	4.1
Massachusetts	217.1	3,219.6	0.6	916	2.1
Michigan	257.2	4,366.7	0.1	768	3.4
Minnesota	161.4	2,664.7	0.0	760	2.3
Mississippi	67.5	1,117.3	0.7	556	4.1
Missouri	169.6	2,702.2	1.3	678	4.1
Montana	40.2	424.9	1.6	553	4.7
Nebraska	56.4	905.4	1.0	598	3.3
Nevada	66.8	1,220.7	6.4	738	7.7
New Hampshire	47.4	631.7	1.1	754	5.2
New Jersey	270.8	4,012.7	1.4	901	3.4
New Mexico	50.5	784.8	1.9	624	4.5
New York	562.1	8,471.1	0.9	913	4.1
North Carolina	233.1	3,855.7	1.7	665	4.1
North Dakota	24.7	333.2	2.0	561	4.1
Ohio	292.0	5,376.0	0.4	693	3.1
Oklahoma	94.6	1,465.3	2.7	594	2.8
Oregon	122.8	1,683.2	2.9	687	2.5
Pennsylvania	335.4	5,620.2	0.9	737	3.8
Rhode Island	35.6	487.7	0.4	720	3.4
South Carolina	118.0	1,823.5	0.7	621	4.4
South Dakota	29.0	387.4	1.5	543	3.4
Tennessee	132.4	2,695.7	1.6	670	3.4
Texas	519.1	9,592.4	2.6	738	4.5
Utah	80.5	1,120.9	3.7	622	3.2
Vermont	24.5	304.1	0.5	644	1.6
Virginia	212.1	3,618.9	2.2	787	5.5
Washington	206.9	2,825.2	2.4	761	3.4
West Virginia	48.0	703.0	1.3	612	3.9
Wisconsin	160.6	2,794.2	0.9	663	3.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Covered¹ establishments, employment, and wages by state, second quarter 2005² — Continued

State	Establishments, second quarter 2005 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage ³	
		June 2005 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2004-05	Average weekly wage	Percent change, second quarter 2004-05
Wyoming	23.0	267.0	2.9	\$616	5.1
Puerto Rico	56.3	1,039.3	-0.5	418	2.7
Virgin Islands	3.5	44.3	3.8	639	3.7

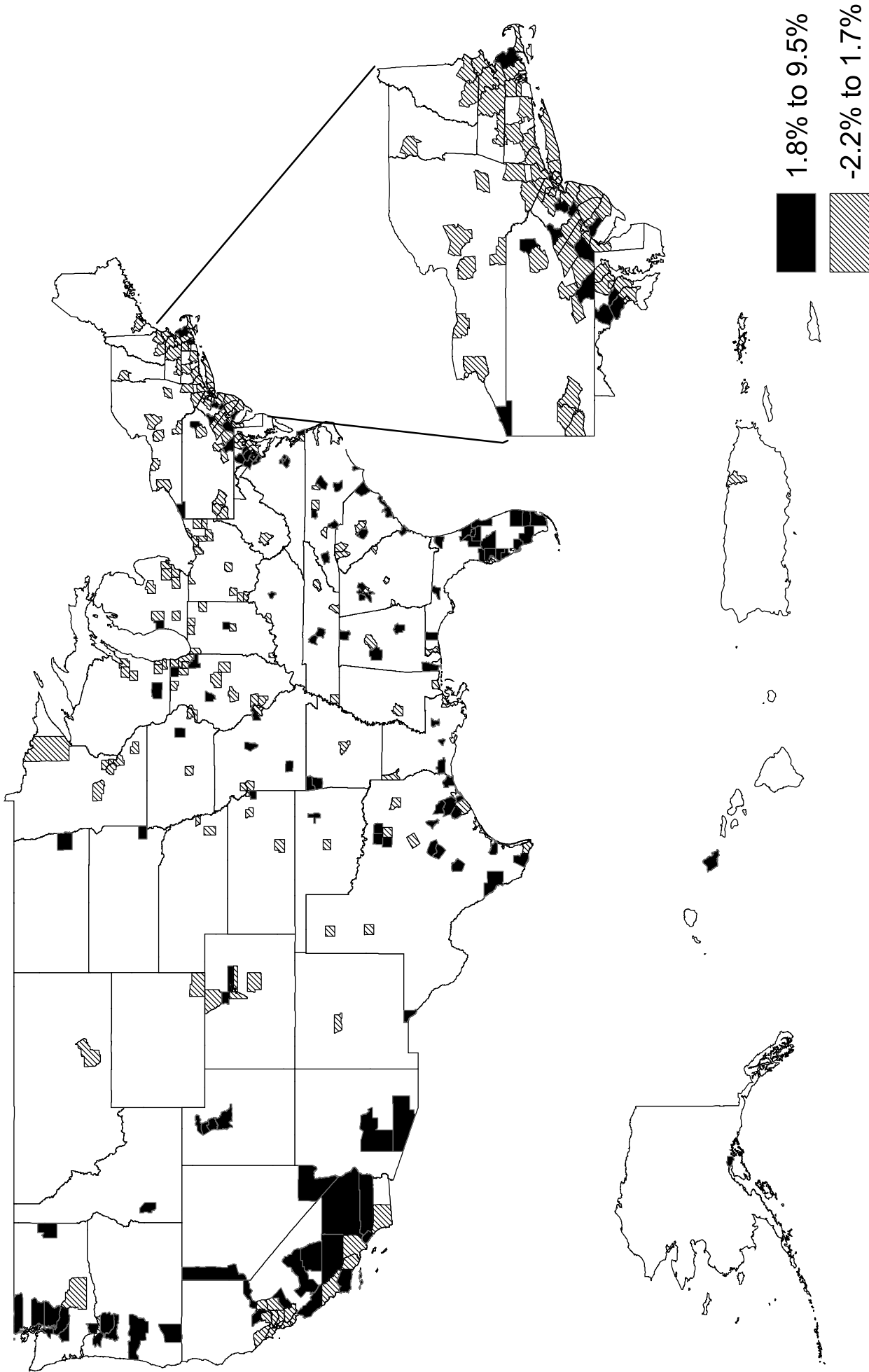
¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

² Data are preliminary.

³ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

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

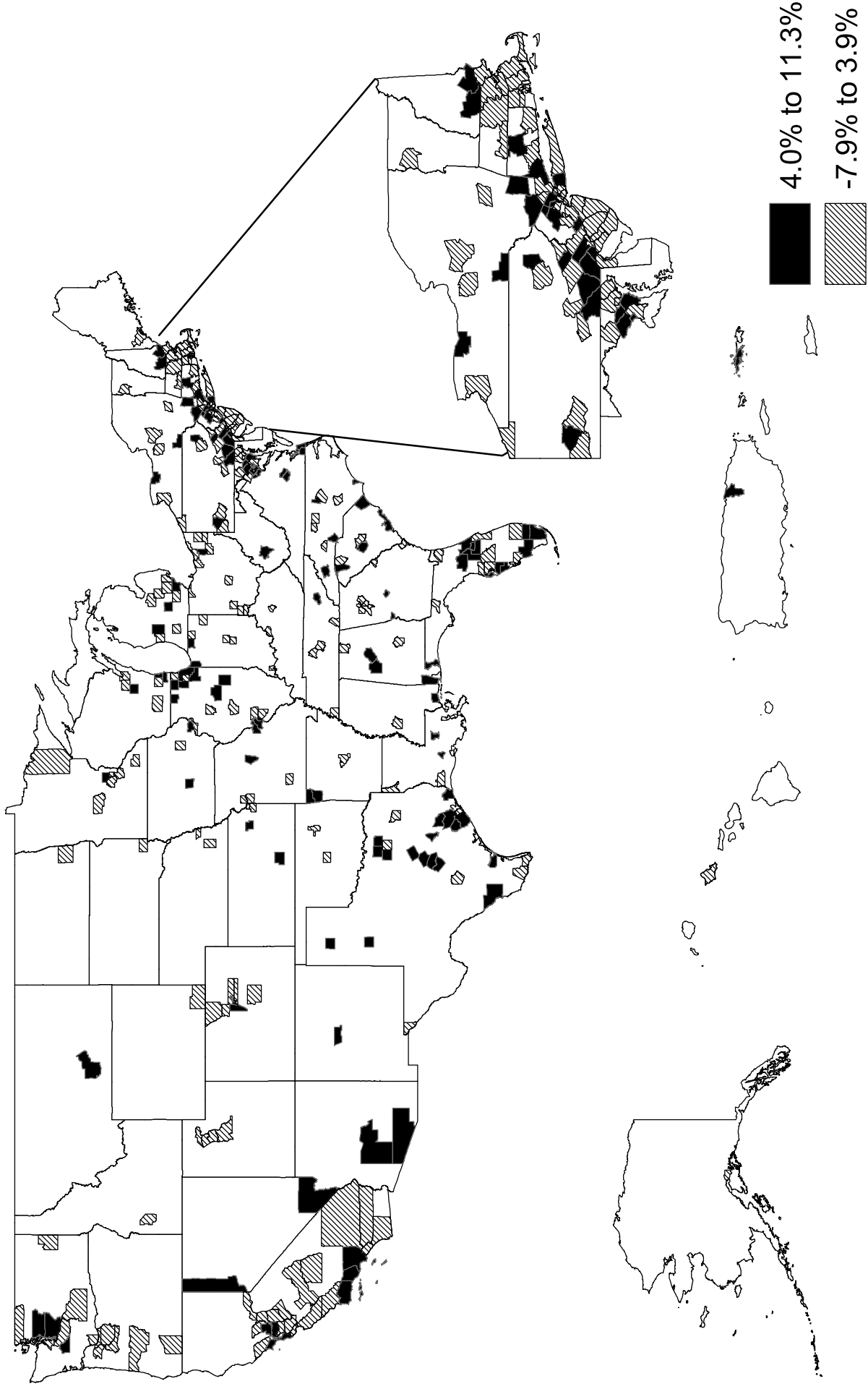
Chart 1. Percent change in employment in counties with 75,000 employees or more, June 2004–05 (U.S. Average = 1.7%)



Note: The following counties have fewer than 75,000 employees but are included because they are the largest county in their state or territory: Laramie, Wyo., Yellowstone, Mont., and St. Thomas, V.I.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
January 2006

Chart 2. Percent change in average weekly wage in counties with 75,000 employees or more, second quarter 2004–05 (U.S. Average = 3.9%)



Note: The following counties have fewer than 75,000 employees but are included because they are the largest county in their state or territory: Laramie, Wyo., Yellowstone, Mont., and St. Thomas, V.I.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
January 2006